

Student Book - OER 2024 - Fourth Edition

A Closer Read

By Timothy Krause

A Reading Skills Workbook for Low Intermediate Students of English



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A NOTE TO INSTRUCTORS

- A list of learning objectives and an answer key are included in the teacher’s version of the text.
- Vocabulary exercises are available as H5P activities.
- [Audio files](#) are available for the “Listen and Read” segments.
- Two short novels make suitable extensive reading companions for this textbook:
 - [Stig Digs In](#)
 - [Alma Strikes a Chord](#)

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UNIT 01: LET'S READ ABOUT GARDENING

Vocabulary

☒ Find each word in a dictionary. Write the information below. Follow the example.

Word	Part of speech	Definition and sample sentence
article	<i>noun</i>	<i>Definition: a piece of writing in a magazine, newspaper, etc. Sample sentence: The newspaper article explained the new mask rules.</i>
(to) breathe		
delicious		
frost	<i>noun</i>	
garden	<i>noun</i>	
general		
(to) plant		
seed	<i>noun</i>	
specific		
useful		

After you finish this page, practice the vocabulary here: <https://tinyurl.com/unit01vocabulary>



Listen and read (recording)

Amara: “Hi, Professor.”

Professor: “Hello, Amara.”

Amara: “Did you read the article that I sent you?”

Professor: “No, not yet. Why? What does it say?”

Amara: “It says the last frost¹ in Portland is often in March.”

Professor: “Interesting! Is it a story about gardening? Or is it a story about weather?”

Amara: “It’s an article about growing fruits and vegetables.”

Professor: “Does the writer give any good tips?”

Amara: “Yeah. People in Portland shouldn’t plant most fruits and vegetables until after March.”

Professor: “Oh, really?”

Amara: “Tomatoes, for example, must wait until late May or early June.”

Professor: “That sounds like a useful article. Thank you for sharing it with me.”

Amara: “Good luck with your garden this year, Professor!”

¹ Frost is when the ground freezes because the weather is cold.



Your turn to talk

- ❑ What is a garden?
- ❑ Where are gardens?
- ❑ What do you find in a garden?
- ❑ What do you do in a garden?
- ❑ Why do people have gardens?



GARDENING TIPS

Wait until after the last frost to plant most things

^[1] Gardening is a great hobby. You work outside. You breathe fresh air. You exercise. And if you grow fruits and vegetables, then you get delicious food!



When to plant

^[2] Most plants need warm weather. So gardeners wait until after the last frost to plant outdoors. The last frost is the last day of freezing weather. In Portland, the last frost is usually in March.

^[3] Some plants like cool weather. You can plant them before the last frost. This includes broccoli, cauliflower, and cabbage as well as lettuce and spinach. You can also plant onions, potatoes, and peas.

^[4] Some plants need hot weather. So you plant them in late May or early June. This group includes tomatoes, peppers, beans, corn, cucumbers, melons, and squash.

How to plant

^[5] Portland gardeners can plant most seeds in the ground after April 30th. However, some gardeners start their plants indoors. They plant in containers like trays and pots. Then they put the seedlings (little plants) outside when the weather is warmer. If they do this, they can have fresh fruits and vegetables sooner.

^[6] Gardening is fun. It is also healthy. But you need to pay attention to the calendar. If you start too early, then your plants will not grow. But don't wait too long! If you start too late, your fruits and vegetables won't be ready before winter!

Reading skill: Finding the topic

What is a topic?

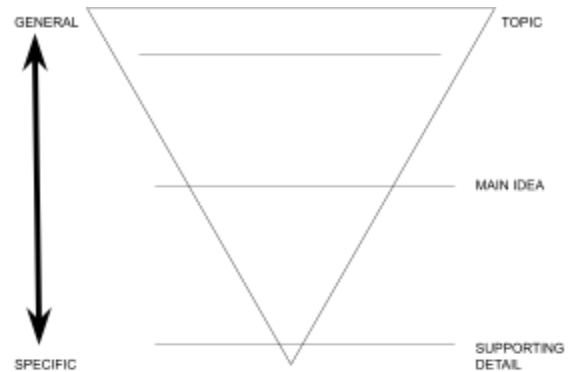
- *Topic* is another word for *subject*. The topic answers the question, “What is this about?”
- The topic is usually a single word or phrase—not a complete sentence.
- The topic is more general than a detail (example: flower → red).

How do I find the topic?

1. Read the title.
2. Read the headings.
3. Look at the pictures.
4. Read the first paragraph and the last paragraph.
5. Read the whole text.
 - Look for words that repeat. This means you see them again and again.
 - Look for sentences that talk about the same thing.
 - Look for big ideas.

Think about the article on page 4. Then organize these three ideas from general to specific:

- A. Tomatoes, for example, must wait until late May or early June.
- B. Gardening is a great hobby.
- C. People in Portland cannot plant most fruits and vegetables until after March.



Paragraphs have topics, too. Write the number of each paragraph (1-6) next to its general topic:

_____ watch the calendar

_____ warm weather plants

_____ gardening as a hobby

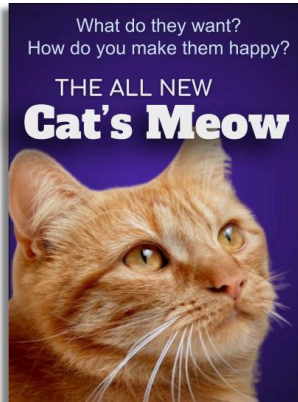
_____ places to plant

_____ hot weather plants

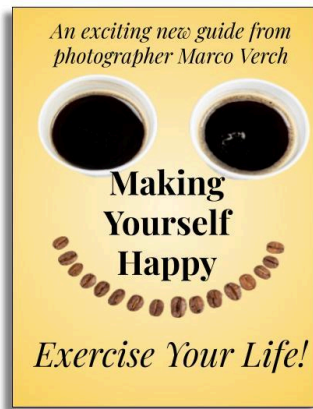
_____ cool weather plants

Practice

1. Look at these book covers. What is the general topic of each book?



- cats
- kittens
- books
- pets



- coffee
- restaurants
- happiness
- health



- moving
- cash
- time
- money

2. Read these short paragraphs. What is the general topic of each paragraph?

a. Topic: _____

Some COVID-19 rules changed last week. The new rules are for several cities, including Portland. The new rules are for restaurants, gyms, pools, theaters, and museums. These places do not require masks now.

b. Topic: _____

Many things can keep us awake at night. Sometimes it is a loud noise, like a dog barking. Sometimes the temperature is uncomfortable; it is either too hot or too cold. But we can solve these problems. In this chapter, we will read more about sleep — and how to get more.

c. Topic: _____

Halloween is a fun holiday on October 31. Some people make jack-o'lanterns from pumpkins. Some people tell scary stories. Many people wear costumes and go to parties. Mostly, children go trick-or-treating. That means they knock on doors and ask people for candy.

Skill review

☒ Read each pair of sentences. Draw a line through the false sentence. If you need help, read page 5 again. Follow this example:

~~Topic is another word for main idea.~~

Topic is another word for subject.

1. The topic is usually a single word or phrase.
The topic is always a complete sentence.
2. To find the topic, we must read the whole text first.
To find the topic, we read the title first.
3. Before we read the article, we also look at pictures and headings.
We do not look at pictures or headings until after we read the whole article.
4. Repeated words can help us to identify the topic.
Repeated words cannot help us to identify the topic.
5. An example is more general than the topic.
The topic is more general than a detail.



Homework 01

☒ Read the article below. Then answer the questions on the next page.

Should I keep or compost this plant?

If you have a garden, then you know this question well: Should I keep this plant? Or is it a weed that I should throw in the compost bin?

Well, what is a weed, really? A weed is a small plant. People think it is bad because it is growing in the wrong place. A person may grow a plant because it has beautiful flowers, but other people may think that this plant is a weed for some reason.

For example, some people love the butterfly bush. In Oregon, however, it is a weed. In fact, it is illegal. Why? Because it is invasive. That means that it grows out of control and causes harm.

Other plants are called weeds for different reasons:

- Some plants have pollen. That makes people sneeze. Many people are allergic to ragweed, for instance. Their eyes itch. The pollen makes their throat scratchy. They have to blow their nose. They might cough a lot, too.
- Like the butterfly bush, sometimes a plant spreads seeds that will grow quickly. You probably have seen dandelions. The wind carries their seeds easily. Although the plants are edible, many people think they are weeds because they can cover a lawn very quickly.

- The roots of some plants can go too far underground. The roots can cause damage to houses or pipes. If you plant bamboo, be careful of this problem.
- Some plants (such as lily of the valley) have poisonous berries or a liquid (sap) in them that can hurt skin. Sometimes people say these plants are weeds because they are dangerous or have no use.
- If someone is farming a plant and it moves outside the farm, the plant may then be called a weed. Sunflowers are sometimes weeds when they grow in the wrong place.



Exercise

1. What is the topic of the article on page 8?

- A. butterfly bushes
- B. composting
- C. invasive plants
- D. weeds

2. According to the article, what is a weed?

- A. a plant in the wrong place
- B. a plant that is used as food or medicine
- C. a plant that everyone loves
- D. a plant in Oregon

3. What causes problems for people with allergies?

- A. roots
- B. compost
- C. butterflies
- D. pollen

4. The roots of the _____ plant often cause problems.

- A. dandelion
- B. bamboo
- C. sunflower
- D. ragweed

5. Liquid inside a plant is called _____.

- A. sap
- B. root
- C. flower
- D. pollen

6. In the sentence below, what does the pronoun "it" mean?

*A person may grow a plant because **it** has beautiful flowers, but other people may think that this plant is a weed for some reason.*

- A. person
- B. plant
- C. flowers
- D. weed

7. Which word is repeated most often in the article?

- A. berries
- B. garden
- C. weed
- D. pollen

8. *Topic* is another word for *subject*.

- A. true
- B. false

9. The topic is always a complete sentence.

- A. true
- B. false

10. The topic is more general than a detail.

- A. true
- B. false

Transform

☒ Work with a partner. Use the article on page 8 to complete the list below. Then give the list a title.

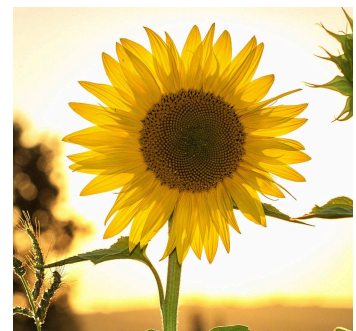
What is the general topic of this list? Write the topic on the line above.

Plant ...	Problem ...

Discuss

☒ Work with a partner or in small groups. Think of your favorite plant from your country. Find a picture on the internet. Show the picture to your classmates and describe the plant.

- What is the plant's name in your first language? Do you know its name in English?
- Where does it grow? Have you seen it in Oregon?
- Does it have a use, such as food or medicine?
- Do people like it? Or do people think it is a weed? Explain.





UNIT 02: LET'S READ ABOUT PETS

Vocabulary

☒ Find each word in a dictionary. Write the information below. Follow the example.

Word	Part of speech	Definition and sample sentence
adult		
claim	<i>noun</i>	<i>Definition: A statement that something is true Sample sentence: He says his cooking is better than my cooking. That is his claim.</i>
expensive		
(to) hurt	<i>verb</i>	
kitten		
medical		
personality		
probably		
puppy		
shelter	<i>noun</i>	

After you finish this page, practice the vocabulary here: <https://tinyurl.com/unit02vocabulary>



Listen and read (recording)

Child: “Daddy, can we get a puppy?”

Parent: “A puppy? But yesterday you said you wanted a cat. You chose that cute little white kitty. Remember?”

Child: “Yeah, but now I want a puppy. We can bring a puppy to the park to play!”

Parent: “But you already have a bear — he’s your teddy bear. And you already bring him to the park.”

Child: “My teddy bear isn’t real, Daddy. He doesn’t run around and play in the grass.”

Parent: “Have you thought about a fish for a pet?”

Child: “You can’t bring a fish to the park! It has to stay in the water!”

Parent: “Then maybe we should pick a bird.”

Child: “Daddy! A bird will fly away!”

Parent: “How about a mouse?”

Child: “It’ll just find a hole in the ground and never come back.”

Parent: “Maybe a horse is a good choice. I think a horse would like to come to the park, don’t you?”

Child: “But a horse is too big to live with us in our house.”

Parent: “I suppose you’re right. A horse is probably too big for our house.”

Child: “I choose a puppy, Daddy. That’s my choice.”

Parent: “A puppy does seem like the best choice for us, doesn’t it?”



Your turn to talk

- Which pets are common in your country?
- Do you have a pet? What is it?
- Do you want a pet? What kind?
- Why do people have pets?
- What problems do people have with their pets?



GETTING A NEW DOG

Puppy pointers

^[1] Are you thinking about getting a dog? That's a great idea! Dogs make great pets. But here is one piece of advice: Don't get your dog at a pet store because those dogs often come from puppy mills.



^[2] What's a puppy mill? A puppy mill is also called a puppy farm. It is a business. It wants to make a lot of money. So it doesn't take care of their puppies very well. Puppy mills raise many dogs quickly in poor conditions. Sometimes the puppies live in a dirty place. They often don't have enough food or room to run and play. They don't get good medical care, so they might get sick.

^[3] The Humane Society is a national organization. It cares about animals. It wants all animals to be safe and happy. It has suggestions for getting a dog.

^[4] First, don't get your dog from a pet store. Many pet stores sell puppies from puppy mills. Pet stores are businesses, too. They want to make money.

^[5] You might feel sorry for a dog at a pet store. You might want to give it a good home. But when you buy from the store, the store gets money. So they will continue to sell more puppies from puppy mills.

^[6] So what can you do? The Humane Society suggests adoption. A local animal shelter can help you find a good match. Dogs from a local animal shelter are often less expensive, too! You can also ask friends and family who take care of their pets. Sometimes you can get a pet for free.

^[7] Puppy mills are a problem, and pet stores often make the problem worse. The smart thing is to not buy your next pet from a pet store or internet site. There are many other dogs that are looking for homes. One is probably waiting for you now!

Reading skill: Finding the main idea

What is the main idea?

- The main idea answers the question: “What does the writer want you to know about the topic?”
- The main idea has two parts: topic + claim.
- The topic is the subject of the article. The claim is the writer’s idea about the topic.

Example

Cats make good pets for old people.

↓ ↙
Topic + Claim = Main Idea

The general topic is *Cats*. The claim is *make good pets for old people*.

These two things together are the main idea of the story.

You can check your work to make sure. Read the story again. Does everything share this idea?

If yes, then you have the main idea! If not, then try again.

How do I find the main idea?

Use the same steps as finding the topic:

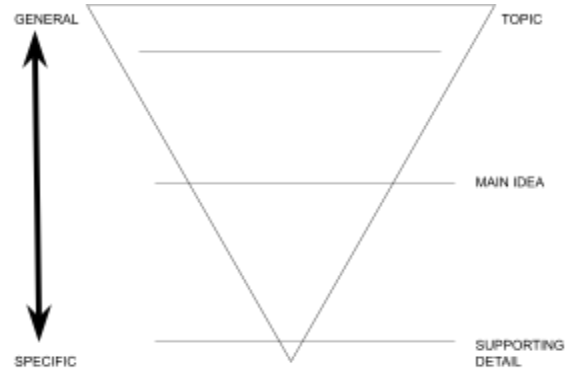
1. Read the title.
2. Read the headings.
3. Read the first paragraph and the last paragraph.
4. Read the whole text.
 - Look for words that repeat.
 - Look for sentences that talk about the same thing.
 - Look for big ideas.

Then ask yourself: “What does the writer want you to know about the topic?”

Practice

1. Think about the article on page 14. Then organize these three ideas from general to specific:

- A. Don't get your dog at a pet store because those dogs often come from puppy mills.
- B. Getting a new dog
- C. Puppy mills raise many dogs quickly in poor conditions.



2. Match the paragraph with its general topic:

Paragraph 2 _____

Paragraph 3 _____

Paragraph 4 _____

Paragraph 6 _____

A. The Humane Society

B. puppy mills

C. pet adoption from animal shelter

D. pet purchase from pet stores

3. Go back to the conversation on page 12. There is no title or heading. There are no paragraphs like an essay. However, the writer has a main idea. Use these questions to find the main idea of the conversation.

- A. What is the general topic? Which words do you see again and again?

.....

- B. Think about the message. What does the writer want you to learn from this conversation?

.....

- C. Now put the topic and the message together to make the main idea of the conversation:

.....

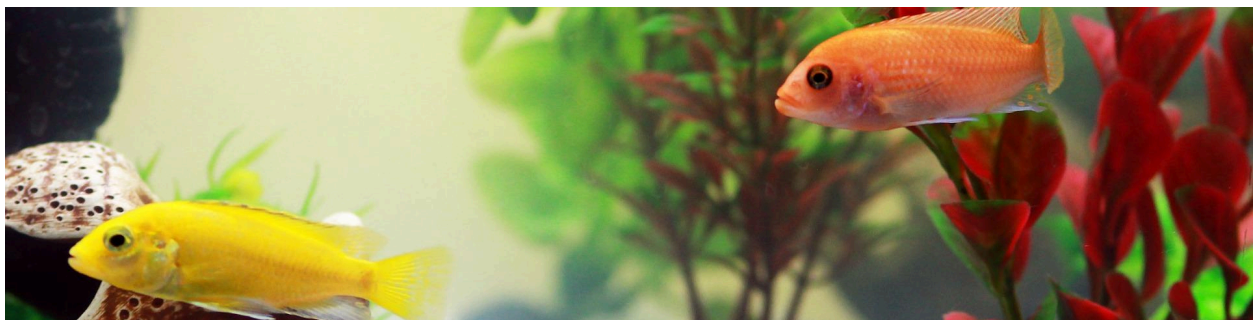
Skill review

☒ Read each pair of sentences. Draw a line through the false sentence. If you need help, read page 15 again. The first one has been done for you.

~~The main idea is bigger than the general topic.~~

The general topic is bigger than the main idea.

1. The general topic has two parts: main idea and claim.
The main idea has two parts: topic and claim.
2. The claim is the writer's idea about the general topic.
The general topic is the writer's idea about the claim.
3. The main idea answers this question: "What does the writer want to say about the topic?"
The main idea answers this question: "What details explain the writer's claim?"
4. One way to check the main idea is to ask: "Does everything in the article share this idea?"
One way to check the main idea is to ask: "Does every sentence have a subject and a verb?"
5. In order to find the main idea, we first look at the title and headings; then the first and last paragraphs; and then the whole text.
In order to find the main idea, we should first read the whole text; then use Google to translate all of the words that we don't know.



Homework 02

☒ Read the story below. Then answer the questions on the next page.

Before you pick a pet, ask yourself one more question

1 You want a pet. You learn about different animals and how to take care of them. You decide which animal is best for you, your family, and your home. But when you visit the animal shelter, you have to make one more choice. Do you choose a younger animal? Or do you choose an older animal?

2 The needs of an animal change during its life. Some new pet owners want to buy or adopt younger pets, such as puppies and kittens. They do not understand that baby animals can be difficult. They can take more time. They can also be very expensive. Then what happens? Those people become tired of taking care of the animals. Or they don't think the animals are cute after they grow older. Sometimes the people return the animals to the shelter.

3 So when you are thinking of adopting or buying a pet, it is important to ask yourself this question. Is a younger animal or an older animal better for you?

4 **Younger pets:** Younger pets need lots of attention and training. For dogs and cats, they need to be “house trained.” That means that you need to teach them where to go to the bathroom. Smaller baby animals like mice and birds always need attention and feeding. Some younger pets can also damage your home. Baby animals often bite, chew or scratch furniture, or go to the bathroom in the wrong place. You'll also need to make sure your pets and children learn to play

safely together since both baby humans and baby animals can get hurt.

5 **Older pets:** Sometimes it is difficult for adult pets to trust their new owners. However, adult pets usually keep the same personality. In other words, if they are friendly at the shelter, then they will probably be friendly at home. In fact, adult pets may not need any training. They may already know how to play safely with children. Older pets will not live as long as younger pets, so they are not as popular. However, older pets need homes, too. So if you adopt an older pet, then you are giving that animal a second chance at life.



Adapted from “[How to Choose a Pet](#)”

Exercise

1. The writer uses some words a lot. Which word do you see the most in the article on page 18?

- A. dog
- B. adopt
- C. pet
- D. owner

2. What is the topic of the article?

- A. older pets
- B. younger pets
- C. caring for a pet
- D. picking a pet

3. Which sentence is the main idea of the article?

- A. "You decide which animal is best for you, your family, and your home." (paragraph 1)
- B. "The needs of an animal change during its life." (paragraph 2)
- C. "So when you are thinking of adopting or buying a pet, it is important to ask yourself this question. Is a younger animal or an older animal better for you." (paragraph 3)
- D. "So if you adopt an older pet, then you are giving that animal a second chance at life." (paragraph 4)

4. Synonyms are words that have the same meaning. Which two words from the article are synonyms?

- A. *pick* and *choose*
- B. *shelter* and *adopt*
- C. *attention* and *feeding*
- D. *puppies* and *kittens*

5. A baby dog is a ____, and a baby cat is a ____.

- A. kitten
- B. puppy

6. Why is it important to think about the age of the animal you adopt?

- A. Younger pets require more medical care.
- B. Younger children want younger pets.
- C. Older people do not have the time to take care of younger pets.
- D. The needs of an animal change during its lifetime.

7. Which kind of pet is better for a busy parent with a baby? Why?

Transform

☒ Work with a partner. Use the article on page 18 to complete the two lists below. Follow the example. Add your own information.

What is the general topic of these two lists? Write that on the line above.

Younger Pets	Older Pets
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● <i>Usually need training</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● <i>Usually do not need training</i>

Discuss

☒ Work with a partner or in small groups. Visit the [Oregon Humane Society's web page](#). Look at the animals that you can adopt. Choose one that interests you and show it to your classmates. Then answer these questions:

- Which animal did you pick?
- Why did you choose that animal?
- What question(s) would you ask the shelter about this animal before you took it home?
- Do you have any pets at home now? What are they? What are their names? Describe them.





UNIT 03: LET'S READ ABOUT BOARD GAMES

Vocabulary

☒ Find each word in a dictionary. Write the information below. Follow the example.

Word	Part of speech	Definition and sample sentence
author	<i>noun</i>	<i>Definition: writer</i> <i>Sample sentence: Chinua Achebe is the author of that book.</i>
definition		
(to) evaluate		
global		
(to) invent		
logic		
luck		
(to) require		
statistic		
strategy		

After you finish this page, practice the vocabulary here: <https://tinyurl.com/unit03vocabulary>



Listen and read (recording)

Paul: “Hello, and welcome to our podcast *Game Time*. I’m your host, Paul Romeo. My guest tonight is Melissa Rogerson. She is a professor at the University of Melbourne in Australia. Hi, Melissa.”

Melissa: “Hi, Paul. Thank you for inviting me to your podcast.”

Paul: “Melissa, you’re a scientist, and your research is about board games. Why are they so popular?”

Melissa: “Well, Paul, there are four reasons. Here’s the first reason: Board games are social.”

Paul: “OK, I think I understand. Social means with other people, and we all like to spend time with our friends.”

Melissa: “That’s right. Second, board games are intellectual challenges. In other words, they make us think.”

Paul: “Oh, that sounds like a test. You know, I never do well on tests.”

Melissa: “Well, solving puzzles or even just choosing right answers — those things feel good. Don’t you agree?”

Paul: “So what’s the third reason?”

Melissa: “Board games are made of real stuff. That means we can feel them. We can touch them. And they’re often beautiful to look at. They aren’t just pictures on a computer screen.”

Paul: “OK, so Melissa, what is the last reason?”

Melissa: “Believe it or not, it’s the variety. There are many ways to play each game, and often it depends on the players. For example, think about chess. Players take turns moving their pieces. After each player has moved a piece five times, there are 69,352,859,712,417² possible games.”

² Read this number like this: sixty-nine trillion, three hundred fifty-two billion, eight hundred fifty-nine million, seven hundred twelve thousand, four hundred seventeen



Your turn to talk

- What are board games?
- Which board games are popular in your country?
- Which board games are popular in the U.S.?
- Which games are for children? Which games are for adults?
- What is your favorite board game? Why?



BOARD GAMES

Three board games for your brain

^[1] Playing board games is a fun hobby for both children and adults. Some board games are pure luck. One



of these games of luck is Chutes and Ladders. Other games require a great deal of skill, such as Jenga. And some board games are luck, skill, and critical thinking. They require players to carefully evaluate choices and use strategy. Here are three examples of classic board games that require more than good luck.

^[2] **Chess** is a game that requires the use of your brain and lots of logic. You must evaluate many different moves by many different pieces. Sometimes there are common patterns. However, it takes a lot of work to know and understand them.

^[3] **Backgammon** is one of the world's oldest games. Backgammon is a game of numbers. That means that it requires math skills as well as a knowledge of probability. There is some luck because players roll dice. But how will you move your pieces? That's in your control. You must think carefully to make smart choices.

^[4] **Monopoly** is a game that requires both math and social skills. That's because it is all about doing business. You start the game with \$1,500. You make money by buying, selling, and renting property. You need to plan ahead, make decisions, and think quickly. If you make a bad decision, you might lose all of your money. You might lose all of your property. If that happens, then you lose the game.

^[5] Some board games are only luck. Other board games depend on skill. But board games like Chess, Backgammon, and Monopoly are different. They require luck, skill, and also critical thinking. That can help to increase the power of your brain.

Reading skill: Identifying supporting details

What are supporting details?

- Supporting details give specific information.
- We use supporting details to understand the main idea.

How do I find the supporting details?

Reasons

Checkers is Thi's favorite board game for three reasons. First, it's easy to learn the rules. Second, the games are not as long as some board games, like Monopoly or Risk. It's also a game of strategy, not just luck. So it makes her think a lot, and Thi likes that.

The paragraph above is about checkers. The main idea is that checkers is Thi's favorite game. The writer explains this with three reasons:

1. The game is easy to learn.
2. The game does not take long to play.
3. The game requires strategy, not luck.

Examples

People like movies, and people like board games. So it is surprising that only a few board games have been made into movies. Two popular examples are Clue and Battleship. Clue is a mystery game from the 1940s. It was a movie in 1985. Battleship is a much older game, but a more recent movie from 2012. Maybe there are others, but those are the only two that I can remember.

The paragraph above is about movies. The main idea is that there are only a few movies from board games. The writer explains this with two examples:

1. Clue
2. Battleship

Facts and statistics

Go is a board game with history. It was invented in China. The specific time is not known, but it was probably about 4,000 years ago. It became popular in Japan and later Korea. It became a global game after World War II. Today, there are professional players and international competitions.

The paragraph above is about the game called Go. The main idea is that it has an interesting history. The writer explains this by sharing some facts and statistics:

- ... invented in China 4,000 years ago ...
- ... became popular in Japan and later Korea ...
- went around the world after World War II ...
- ... still important today ...

Descriptions

Candy Land is a simple board game for young children. It requires no reading and only basic counting skills. The board has 134 spaces mostly of red, green, blue, yellow, orange, and purple spaces. Players take a card that shows them one of the six colors. The player moves their card to the next space of that color. Other spaces have special designs with surprise instructions.

The paragraph above is about the game Candy Land. The main idea is that it is a simple game for young children. The author explains this by saying what the game looks like:

- spaces on the game board are red, green, blue, yellow, orange, and purple
- cards have the same colors
- some spaces have special designs and surprise instructions

Definition

Taboo is a game to guess words. According to the Cambridge Learner's Dictionary, the word "taboo" means "something that you should not say or do because people generally think it is morally wrong, unpleasant, or embarrassing." In this game, however, any word can be taboo, and that means the player cannot say it. So the goal is to have their partners guess the word without using the word itself.

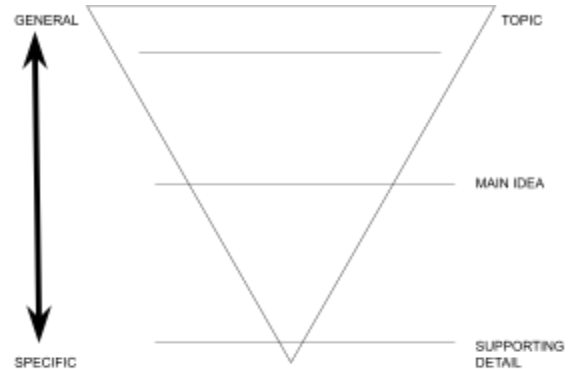
The paragraph above is about the game Taboo. The main idea is that it is a word-guessing game because some words are taboo. The writer explains this by defining the word:

- taboo: something that you should not say or do

Practice

1. Think about the article on page 24. Then organize these three ideas from general to specific:

- A. Some board games are a combination of luck, skill, and critical thinking.
- B. Chess is a game that requires the use of your brain and lots of logic.
- C. Board games



2. Read each sentence. Identify each type of supporting detail.

_____ The game board of Scrabble looks like a crossword puzzle with small squares for letters.

A. reasons

B. example

_____ Albert Lamorisse created the game of Risk.

C. fact

_____ Candy Land is one of the games that does not require reading.

D. statistic

E. description

_____ Some board games are not for young children because they have very small pieces.

F. definition

_____ The game of Monopoly is available in 47 languages.

_____ The dealer is the person who gives out cards; the banker is the person who gives out money.

3. Use the details from page 24 to complete the outline below.

The Best Board Games for Your Brain

There are different kinds of board games:

Some games rely on _____

Example: _____

Some games rely on _____

Example: _____

Some games rely on _____

Example: _____

Description: _____

Reason: _____

Example: _____

Description: _____

Definition: _____

Example: _____

Description: _____

Statistic: _____

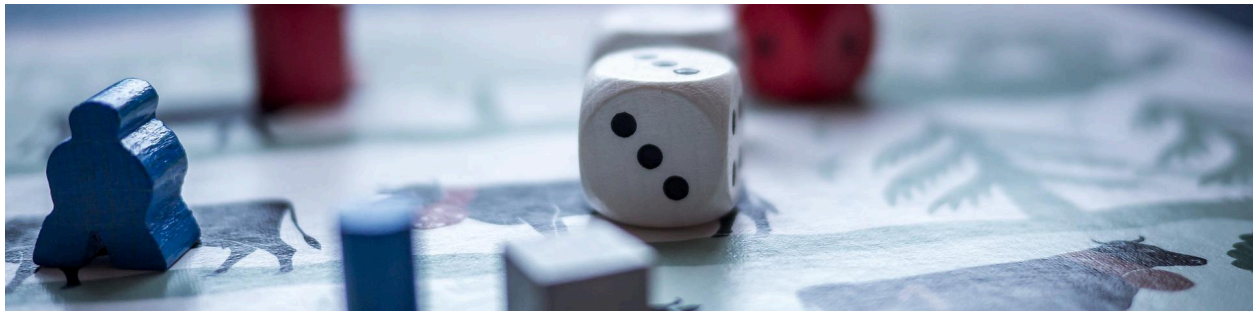
Skill review

☒ Read each pair of sentences. Draw a line through the false sentence. If you need help, read pages 25 and 26 again. The first one has been done for you.

Supporting details give specific information.

~~Supporting details give general information.~~

1. Writers use supporting details to help readers understand the main idea.
Writers use the main idea to help readers understand supporting details.
2. Common types of supporting details are: claim, topic, and main idea.
Common types of supporting details are: reasons, examples, facts and statistics, descriptions, and definitions.
3. Reasons answer the question “Why?”
Reasons answer the question “Who?”
4. A definition is a “a fact in the form of a number that shows information about something.”
A statistic is a “a fact in the form of a number that shows information about something.”
5. Writers use only one supporting detail to explain the main idea of an article.
Writers often use more than one supporting detail to explain the main idea of an article.



Homework 03

☒ Read the story below. Then answer the questions on the next page.

Parents can help kids design their own board game

Making board games is a great way for kids to show their creativity! They can make a model of their board game with things they find at home. For instance, they can use paper and markers to draw a game board. Kids can collect coins, buttons, and other small things to be tokens. If they don't have dice, they can always find an app on their phone. And by asking kids the following simple questions, parents can guide their children through the process of making their own board games at home from start to finish.

1. **What is the topic of your game?** For example, Risk is a military strategy game, and Candy Land takes place in a world of sweets.

2. **What is the goal of the game?** What do players need to do in order to win? If the game is about vocabulary, then the goal might be to make the longest word.

3. **What is the style of the game?** In other words, how will the game work? Will it be about only luck? Or will there be skill or strategy, too?

4. **What are the rules?** How does the game start? What happens during each player's turn? How does the game end? Kids should write down all the rules, even if an adult needs to help with the spelling.

5. **What objects will the game use?** Dice? Cards? Coins? Tokens? Play money? People like to hold things in their hands, but kids should not make too many kinds of pieces because they can become confusing.

6. **What will the game board look like?** Parents should encourage their children to draw it out. Kids should add instructions for special spaces.

7. **What is the name of the game?** The title of the game should tell players what the game is about. But titles should be short — no more than five words.

8. **How can you make it better?** Do friends and family like the game? What works well? What does not work well? Kids should think about the changes that will make the game better.

9. **Is it fun?** Kids should make a new model and play it again. If everyone has fun, then the game is a success!



Exercise

1. What is the topic of the story on page 30?

- A. children
- B. board games
- C. parents
- D. rules

2. Which sentence is the main idea of the whole story?

- A. "And by asking kids the following simple questions, parents can guide their children through the process of making their own board games at home from start to finish." (item 1)
- B. "Kids should write down all the rules, even if an adult needs to help with the spelling." (item 4)
- C. "Kids should think about the changes that will make the game better." (item 8)
- D. "If everyone has fun, then the game is a success!" (item 9)

3. Look at the first paragraph. What kind of supporting detail do you see?

- A. definition
- B. example
- C. statistic

4. Look at item #5 on page 30. What kind of supporting detail do you see?

- A. reason
- B. statistic
- C. description

5. Look at item #7 on page 30. What kind of supporting detail do you see?

- A. statistic
- B. example
- C. reason

6. Number the steps in the correct order, 1-9:

- _____ Determine the goal of the game
- _____ Give the game a name
- _____ Test the game
- _____ Write the rules of the game
- _____ Identify the style of the game
- _____ Draw the game board
- _____ Create the objects of the game
- _____ Decide on the topic of the game
- _____ Revise the game

7. In the title of the article, what does the word "design" mean?

- A. To remove something, take it away, or make it less
- B. To draw or plan something before making it
- C. To choose someone or something for a special task or purpose
- D. To play together peacefully, without problems

Discuss

☒ Work with a partner. First, ask each other about your favorite board games. Write your classmate's answers in the second column. Second, work with your classmate to invent a new board game. Answer the questions together. Write your answers in the third column.

Questions	Your classmate's favorite board game	A new board game that you invent with your classmate
What is the topic of the game?		
What is the goal of the game?		
What is the style of the game?		
What are the rules of the game?		
What objects are in the game?		
What does the game board look like?		
What is the name of the game?		
What makes it fun?		



UNIT 04: LET'S READ ABOUT MUSIC

Vocabulary

☒ Find each word in a dictionary. Write the information below. Follow the examples.

Word	Part of speech	Definition and sample sentence
anniversary		
clue		
emotion		
fan	noun	<i>Definition: someone who admires and supports a famous person Sample sentence: Many fans of Taylor Swift attended her concert.</i>
(to) focus		
gender		
goal		
(to) relax		
tip	noun	<i>Definition: useful advice or suggestion Sample sentence: One tip for studying English is to practice every day.</i>
singular		

After you finish this page, practice the vocabulary here: <https://tinyurl.com/unit04vocabulary>



Listen and read (recording)

Sam: “Hey, Ronnie!”

Ronnie: “Hi, Sam. What’s up?”

Sam: “My friends and I are going to go to a karaoke room tonight. Want to go with us?”

Ronnie: “What’s karaoke?”

Sam: “Well, you pick a song to sing. You get a microphone, and the computer plays the music. You can read the lyrics on the computer screen.”

Ronnie: “What are lyrics?”

Sam: “The lyrics are the words of the song.”

Ronnie: “Oh, that’s good. I’m glad you can read them because I can never remember the words to songs.”

Sam: “Well, here’s a tip: It’s OK if you forget the words because no one’s perfect! And we just sing for fun, anyway.”

Ronnie: “Sounds great! Can you give me directions to the karaoke room?”

Sam: “My roommate Che is driving. Let’s go together in his car. That’ll be easier.”

Ronnie: “My sister Sara likes music, too. Can she come with us? And can she bring her boyfriend, too?”

Sam: “Sure! Why not? The more, the merrier!”³

³ “The more, the merrier” is an idiom (saying). It means it is more fun with more people.



Your turn to talk

- What is your favorite music?
- Where do you listen to music?
- When do you listen to music?
- Do you like to sing?
- Do you play a musical instrument?



THE KARAOKE ROOM

Tips for first-time singers

Welcome to The Karaoke Room in Portland! My name is Jenny, and I am happy you are here! The Karaoke Room is a special place for singing. Here you can sing in your own room.



You can sing alone or with friends. It's not hard. I wrote some simple tips for you. If you follow them, then everyone — you and your friends — will have a lot of fun!

1. **Put your heart into it.** Choose a song carefully. It should have a lot of emotion. That is important.
2. **Sing the story in the music.** Do you sing well? Do you sing poorly? It doesn't matter to your friends. Songs are like stories. So sing your song like you tell a story. Your friends will want to know what happens.
3. **Focus on your friends.** Don't sing to the wall because it won't listen. Sing to your friends. Give them a good show, and they will be your biggest fans.
4. **Don't try to be perfect.** Do you sometimes sing the wrong words? Well, so what! Your friends won't care. Laugh it off, and they will laugh with you. Then just pick it back up and keep singing.
5. **Don't hurt your voice.** If the music is too high or too low, then you can use the computer to change it. Also, you should hold the microphone close to your mouth and keep it there.
6. **Relax.** Breathe! You are with your friends. They are cheering for you. So, get up there and just do the best that you can. It will be great! Everybody will have fun.

Reading skill: Understanding pronouns

What is a pronoun?

- Pronouns replace nouns.
- We use pronouns to talk about things we already said or know.
- We use pronouns so that we don't have to say the same noun or name again and again.

For example, read this sentence:

Jenny says Jenny wants to sing Jenny's favorite song for all of Jenny's friends when Jenny sees Jenny's friends tonight.

Now read the sentence with pronouns:

Jenny says she wants to sing her favorite song for all of her friends when she sees them tonight.

The second sentence is much easier to read. It uses pronouns. However, what do those words mean?

In order to answer the question, you need to understand pronouns. Here are three kinds of pronouns:

Subjective	Objective	Possessive
I	me	my, mine
you	you	your, yours
he	him	his
she	her	her, hers
it	it	its
we	us	our, ours
you	you	your, yours
they	them	their, theirs
who	whom	whose

What does the pronoun mean?

A pronoun replaces a noun. But which noun? Look for clues to understand the meaning of each pronoun.

The first clue is number.

Singular (1) = I, me, my, mine; you, your, yours; he, him, his; she, her, hers; it, its

Plural (2 or more) = we, us, our, ours; they, them, their, theirs

Examples

The **students** are watching a movie. **They** will finish soon.

They = plural

Look back for a plural noun: *students*

They = *students*

Can you find my **textbook** for me? I think I left **it** in the library.

it = singular thing

Look back for a singular noun that is a thing, not a person.

it = *textbook*

The second clue is gender.

Masculine = he, his, him

Feminine = she, her, hers

Unknown or unimportant = they, them (for both singular and plural)

Examples

Maria needs to take her father to his two doctors. **She** is late.

She = feminine gender (but also singular)

Look back for a singular feminine noun: *Maria*

She = *Maria*

There is **a new teacher** today. Have you met **them**?

them = unknown or unimportant gender

Look back for a noun with unknown or unimportant gender: *a new teacher*

them = a new teacher

NOTE: They, them, and their are usually plural, but not always. Sometimes we use these words to talk about one person if their gender is unknown or unimportant.

Tip: Most pronouns follow the nouns that they replace. They are not usually very far apart. To understand the meaning of a pronoun, first look earlier in the sentence or paragraph. Try using the noun in place of the pronoun.

Does it make sense? If yes, then the noun and the pronoun are the same person or thing.



Practice

1. Circle the pronouns in this paragraph.

THE KARAOKE ROOM

Tips for first-time singers

Welcome to The Karaoke Room in Portland!
 My name is Jenny, and I am happy you are here!
 The Karaoke Room is a special place for singing.
 You can sing in your own room. You can sing alone
 or with friends. It's not hard. I wrote some simple tips
 for you. If you follow them, then everyone —
 you and your friends — will have a lot of fun!

2. Match these nouns with their pronouns in #1.

Jenny = _____

first-time singers = _____

singing = _____

simple tips = _____

3. Read these karaoke tips again. Each tip uses the pronoun **it**. What does **it** mean in each tip?

<p>Put your heart into it. Choose a song carefully. It should have a lot of emotion. That is important.</p>	<p>Focus on your friends. Don't sing to the wall because it won't listen. Sing to your friends. Give them a good show, and they will be your biggest fans.</p>	<p>Don't hurt your voice. If the music is too high or too low, then you can use the computer to change it. Also, you should hold the microphone close to your mouth and keep it there.</p>	<p>Relax. Breathe! You are with your friends. They are cheering for you. So, get up there and just do the best that you can. It will be great! Everybody will have fun.</p>

Skill review

☒ Read each pair of sentences. Draw a line through the false sentence. If you need help, read pages 37-39 again. The first one has been done for you.

~~Nouns replace pronouns.~~

Pronouns replace nouns.

1. We use pronouns to talk about things we already said or know.
Pronouns are little words like *in*, *on*, *at*, and *under*.
2. We use pronouns so that we don't have to say the same noun or name again and again.
We use pronouns so that we can make more difficult sentences.
3. In order to understand a pronoun, we can ask ourselves if it is singular or plural.
In order to understand a pronoun, we can ask ourselves if it is formal or informal.
4. In order to understand a pronoun, we can ask ourselves if it is masculine or feminine.
In order to understand a pronoun, we can ask ourselves if it is positive or negative.
5. Pronouns usually come before their nouns.
Nouns usually come before their pronouns.



Homework 04

☒ Read the story below. Then answer the questions on the next page.

The gift of music

1 I like music, but I never had much talent. As a child, I sang in high school. I played piano, but I wanted to play tennis when I turned 13 years old.

2 Then I met my husband. He can pick up a guitar and play — any guitar. He can start playing a song from the radio.

3 I was jealous. I wanted to do that! So last year I wrote "ukulele" on my wish list for Christmas.

4 Ukuleles are like guitars, but they are smaller. They fit in my hands better. And I love the song "Somewhere Over the Rainbow" by Israel Kamakawiwo'ole. I thought it would be fun to play that tune on my own. That song was part of my wedding, and it means a lot to me.

5 On Christmas morning, there it was! I received a beautiful ukulele. My husband had given me the gift of music.

6 Many people are great at teaching themselves things. Many people can watch a YouTube video to learn a new skill. But that didn't work for me. I needed more. I needed a teacher to make me practice and help me to learn.

7 So I wrote on Facebook, and I called local music stores. I asked for teachers. I decided to work with a local musician. I made a good choice because I know that I learn slowly, and she is a kind and patient teacher.

8 I go to her home and I have a 30-minute lesson every other week. Then I come home and I show my husband what I learned.

9 I am still learning. However, I love trying new things. And I am happy to spend time away from the computer. It makes my brain think in new ways.

10 Today was my wedding anniversary, and I gave my husband a very special gift. I played the song "Somewhere Over the Rainbow" to remember our wedding. He also played the song on his guitar. We played together, and it was beautiful!

11 I still don't think I have much talent, but I have fun. And I reached my goal. Now music is one more thing that my husband and I share.



Adapted from a story by Katie Huey.

Exercise

- What is the topic of the story on page 42?
 - choosing a music teacher
 - celebrating a wedding anniversary
 - receiving a ukulele for Christmas
 - learning to play a musical instrument
- According to the story, what is a ukulele?
 - a small guitar
 - a kind of music
 - a wedding tradition
 - a gift of music
- Why did the writer want to learn the song "Somewhere Over the Rainbow"?
 - her mother sang it to her
 - it was part of her wedding
 - it was easy to learn
 - it was a popular Christmas song
- In paragraph 2, who is "he"?
 - father
 - husband
 - brother
 - son
- In paragraph 4, what does "they" mean?
 - ukuleles
 - songs
 - wish list
 - husband
- In paragraph 7, who is "she"?
 - the writer
 - her husband
 - a local musician
 - many people
- In paragraph 8, the writer says she goes to "her home" every other week. Where does she go?
 - to the writer's home
 - to the teacher's home
 - to her parents' home
 - to the neighbor's home
- In paragraph 9, what does "it" mean?
 - spending time away from the computer
 - singing "Somewhere Over the Rainbow"
 - showing her husband what she learned
 - writing on Facebook
- In paragraph 10, who is "we"?
 - teacher and writer
 - Facebook and local music stores
 - writer and husband
 - Israel Kamakawiwo'ole and writer
- In paragraph 10, what does "it" mean?
 - getting married many years ago
 - playing music together
 - studying with a music teacher
 - trying new things

Transform

☒ Work with a partner. Use the article on page 42 to complete the timeline below. Follow the example. When did things happen in the story? You can add lines if necessary. Then give the timeline a title.

(What is the general topic of this timeline? Write that on the line above.)



The writer and her husband get married. They play the song "Somewhere Over the Rainbow" at their wedding.

Discuss

☒ Work in small groups. Think of a song or a musical instrument that is from your home country. Find a YouTube video. Play it for your classmates and describe it.

Song	Instrument
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the name of the song? What does the name mean? • What is the song about? Translate some of the lyrics. • When was it written? Is it an old song? Or a new song? • Who likes this kind of music? Why is it popular? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the name of the instrument? Does it have a different name in English? • How does a musician play this instrument? How does it make sound? • What is the instrument made of? Is it wood? Metal? Plastic? • What kind of music can you play with this instrument? Where is it used?



UNIT 05: LET'S READ ABOUT TV AND MOVIES

Vocabulary

☒ Find each word in a dictionary. Write the information below. Follow the example.

Word	Part of speech	Definition and sample sentence
(to) challenge	<i>verb</i>	<i>Definition: to disagree with someone's ideas Sample sentence: I gave my idea, but he challenged it. He believes something else.</i>
community		
culture		
guess	<i>noun / verb</i>	
idiom		
immigrant		
Latino		
program		
(to) retire		
(to) underestimate		

After you finish this page, practice the vocabulary here: <https://tinyurl.com/unit05vocabulary>



Listen and read  ([recording](#))

Welcome to the Portland Movie Theater!

Which movie do you want to see?

*The Quiet Place 2 In the Heights
Raya and the Last Dragon Luca*

Welcome to the Portland Movie Theater!

When do you want to see the movie?

6:00 7:00 8:15 9:35

Welcome to the Portland Movie Theater!

How many tickets do you want?

1 2 3 4 5+

Welcome to the Portland Movie Theater!

How do you want to pay?

Cash Credit Card Debit Card

Thank you and enjoy the movie!



Your turn to talk

- Which TV shows do you watch?
- What kinds of movies do you like?
- Do you watch shows and movies on your television, your computer, or your phone?
- Do you watch alone or with others? Who?
- Do you watch TV and movies in English? If so, do you use captions (subtitles)?



Reading skill: Skimming

What is skimming?

- *Skimming* means looking quickly for the main idea. Skimming means reading something fast in order to answer the question: “What is it about?”
- We skim something to understand the main points — not to know all the details.
- When we skim a text, we do not read every word or sentence.

How do I skim a text?

1. Read the title, first paragraph, and any headings.
2. Read the first sentence of each paragraph.
3. Look at pictures and graphs.

Practice

Skim the story on the next page. Do not read everything. Instead, follow steps 1-3 above.

1. Read the title, first paragraph, and any headings.

What keywords do you see?

2. Read the first sentence of each paragraph.

What key ideas do you see?

3. Look at pictures and graphs.

What key images do you see?

Now put this information together to make a guess: “What is the article about?”

MOVIE PREVIEW

A Broadway musical about Latinos in New York is now a Hollywood movie

^[1] *In the Heights* was a big musical (a story with singing and dancing). It started as a live show in New York in 2008. It was written by Lin-Manuel Miranda. He also wrote another famous musical called *Hamilton*. Now *In the Heights*, which cost \$38 million to make, is also a big musical on the movie screen.

Latinos in New York

^[2] The movie, which opened in June 2021, tells the story of Latinos in New York City. The main character is Usnavi. His family are immigrants from the Dominican Republic. He lives in a neighborhood called Washington Heights. Many other Dominican families live there, too. Usnavi owns a bodega, which is like a small grocery store.

A man with dreams

^[3] Usnavi has big dreams. He also has a big decision to make. He received a lot of money after his grandmother died. Now Usnavi thinks about moving to the Dominican Republic to retire. It's not an easy decision for Usnavi because he cares a lot about his community. So the story is about more than just one man.

The immigrant's experience

^[4] The movie is also about immigration. It's about how a neighborhood changes over time. The author says the movie seems very important right now. Its main idea is "We are just like you." Many people agree with that idea, but some disagree. They say "No, you don't belong here. The country is full." This movie challenges that idea.

Changing the world

^[5] Jon M. Chu is the movie's director. He also made the movie *Crazy Rich Asians*. Chu says, "You can't change the world if they don't want to change. But never underestimate the power of planting a seed. I believe that this movie is an amazingly beautiful seed that can change a lot of minds."

^[6] The movie is in English (with some Spanish), and it is about 120 minutes long.



Reading skill: Scanning

What is scanning?

- *Scanning* means looking for supporting details. Scanning means searching a text to find specific facts, such as names or dates.
- Readers scan something to get information — not to know the full story.
- When readers scan, they do not read everything. They look for clues and related words.

How to scan

1. Look at the center of the page. Look left and right quickly as you move your eyes from top to bottom of the page.
2. Use formatting clues to help you:
 - a. Proper name: look for capital letters
 - b. Dates, times, or statistics: look for numbers
 - c. Titles: look for words in *italics*
 - d. Quotations (what people said): look for “quotation marks”
 - e. Specific topic: look for keywords (for example: if you want to know the director’s name, look for the root word “direct”)
3. Look for words related to your question. (for example: if you want to know the goal of the main character, you might slow down and read carefully the section titled “A man with dreams” because dreams and goals are related words)

Practice

Scan the story on the previous page. Do not read everything. Instead, follow the suggestions above.

1. Where does the story take place? (a place name is a proper name, so look for capital letters as well as prepositions of place, such as “in” or “at” or “on”) _____
2. How long is the movie? (the length of a movie is measured in time, so look for a number of hours or minutes) _____
3. What is the name of the movie? (the names of movies are titles; titles are usually in *italics* or “quotation” marks; they often use capital letters) _____
4. What did the director say he believes? (what someone says is a quotation and often uses “quotation marks”) _____
5. Who is the director? (look for “direct” and capital letters) _____

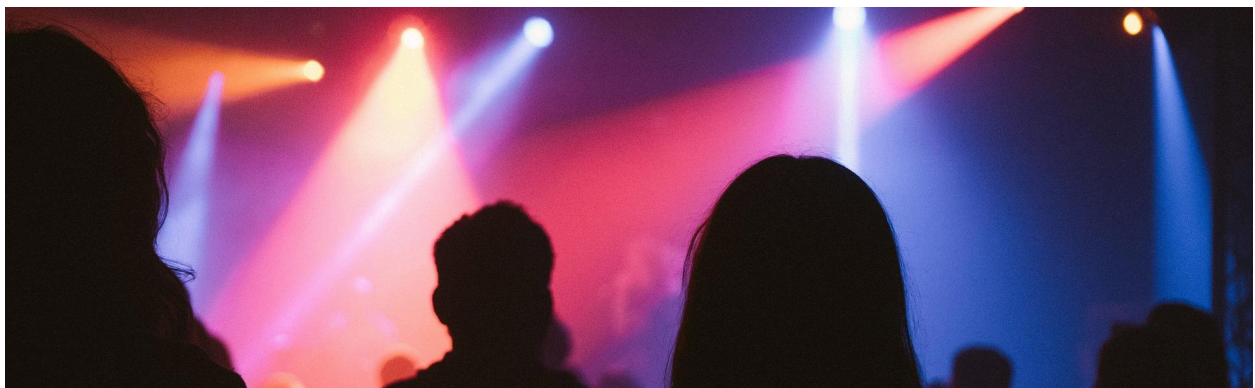
Skill review

☒ Read each pair of sentences. Draw a line through the false sentence. If you need help, read pages 48 and 50 again. The first one has been done for you.

~~Skimming and scanning are the same thing.~~

Skimming and scanning both require quick reading.

1. We skim text to answer the question “What is this about?”
We skim text to understand every specific detail and example.
2. We skim by reading the entire story from beginning to end without stopping.
We skim by looking at the title, introduction, and the first sentence of every paragraph.
3. We scan a text only to get the general idea of a text.
We scan a text to find a specific piece of information, such as a date.
4. We scan by running our eyes down the center, from top to bottom, and left to right, very quickly.
We scan by reading only the first and last word of each line of text.
5. If we need to quickly know a date or time, we can start by looking for numbers.
If we need to quickly know a date or time, we can start by looking for words in *italics*.



Homework 05

☒ Read the article below. Then answer the questions on the next page.

Watching TV game shows can help you to learn English

1 Teachers often recommend watching TV shows to learn English. It's free. There is always something to watch. And there's a lot of different choices. For instance, children's programs use simple language and lots of visual clues to understand what is happening. The slow speed, repetition, and familiar situations of soap operas help language learners follow the story. Game shows, however, can help build vocabulary, grammar, and even pronunciation. Language students can learn about popular culture, and they can have a lot of fun. Here are a few examples that you can find on TV or YouTube.

2 **The Price is Right** helps students practice numbers, prices, and the names of common things around the house. Players guess the prices of familiar things like groceries, furniture, and electronics. The player with the best guess wins the prize and the chance to get something bigger, like a new car. Here's an example.

WHAT IS THE PRICE OF THIS 40-INCH TV?

(Check your answers to all of the game show questions on page 53.)



3 **Family Feud** builds vocabulary fast! The show asks 100 people the same question. Then players need to guess the most common answers. The answers include vocabulary around the same topic or theme. For example:

NAME SOMETHING THAT MAKES A LOT OF NOISE

4 **Password** is another TV game show that is helpful to learn vocabulary. It's like the game Taboo. Players try to get their partners to guess a special word without saying that word. For example, if a player gives the following clues, what is the special word?

HEAD, SLEEP, SOFT, BED, BLANKET

5 **Wheel of Fortune** is great for spelling and idioms (popular sayings, such as "better late than never"). Players guess letters to form words of a phrase. For example, what is the common idiom below? It describes something that doesn't happen very often; it's rare.

Q N _ _ _ N A B L _ _ _ _ Q O N

6 **Jeopardy** is a TV game show that works well for advanced students. Players choose a topic. Then they hear the answer to a question. To win points, they must say the question. For example, here is an answer about geography and languages:

{OFFICIAL LANGUAGE IN COLOMBIA}

Exercise

1. What is the topic of the article on page 52?
 - A. TV game shows
 - B. soap operas
 - C. televisions
 - D. shopping
2. What is the main idea of the article?
 - A. TV game shows can help students to learn another language.
 - B. Players can win big prizes, such as cars and televisions.
 - C. The Price is Right helps students practice numbers, prices, and the names of common things around the house.
 - D. Soap operas move slowly and repeat a lot of information.
3. Family Feud is a good show to watch because it helps students to learn:
 - A. numbers and prices
 - B. vocabulary
 - C. pronunciation
 - D. grammar
4. According to paragraph 5, what is an idiom?
 - A. a person who does silly things
 - B. the best choice
 - C. a familiar saying or phrase
 - D. the price of a prize
5. In paragraph 6, who are “they”?
 - A. students
 - B. teachers
 - C. games
 - D. players
6. In paragraph 1, the writer uses two types of supporting details? What are they? (choose two)
 - A. examples
 - B. definitions
 - C. quotations
 - D. reasons
7. According to the article, the best TV game show for beginner students is Jeopardy.
 - A. true
 - B. false
8. Scan the article again. Which game is like Taboo?
 - A. Family Feud
 - B. The Price is Right
 - C. Password
 - D. Wheel of Fortune

Answers to the questions in the story on page 52:

- **The Price is Right** - \$369.99
- **Family Feud** - *the most common answers are: a rock band, a college dorm, race cars, a party, crying babies*
- **Password** - *pillow*
- **Wheel of Fortune** - *“Once in a blue moon”*
- **Jeopardy** - *What is Spanish? (The answer must be in question form because that is part of the game.)*

Transform

☒ Work with a partner. Use the article on page 52 to complete the information below.

1. Write the names of the shows in the green spaces on the left side.
2. Write the names of language skills in the green spaces along the top.
3. Which TV game show helps with which language skill? Check the boxes.
4. Follow the example. Then give the information a title.

(After you complete the information, write a title here.)

	<i>Reading</i>					
<i>Wheel of Fortune</i>	✓					

Discuss

☒ Work in small groups. Search YouTube. Can you find a short advertisement (a “commercial” or “trailer”) for a TV show or movie in your country? Show it to your classmates. Turn on subtitles in English or explain what happens. If you can’t find a video from your country, then look for one of the TV game shows in the article on page 52. How can you know what is happening?



UNIT 06: LET'S READ ABOUT SPORTS

Vocabulary

☒ Find each word in a dictionary. Write the information below. Follow the example.

Word	Part of speech	Definition and sample sentence
area		
benefit		
(to) compare	<i>verb</i>	
(to) contrast	<i>verb</i>	
decision		
(to) kick		
motivation		
score	<i>noun / verb</i>	<i>Definition: the number of points players or teams have in a game (noun); to receive points in a game (verb) Sample sentence: Marcus scored the winning point for the game.</i>
similar		
team		

After you finish this page, practice the vocabulary here: <https://tinyurl.com/unit06vocabulary>



Photo by Craig Mitchell/lyer

Listen and read (recording)

Olga: “Hey, Rami! Where are you going?”

Rami: “Hi, Olga! Nice to see you. I’m going to a soccer game at Providence Park.”

Olga: “Really? Me, too!”

Rami: “Are you a big fan of soccer?”

Olga: “Yes! I think the games are exciting to watch.”

Rami: “Well, tonight, our Portland team plays against a team from Seattle.”

Olga: “I know the Portland team is called the Timbers. But what’s the name of the team from Seattle?”

Rami: “They’re called the Seattle Sounders.”

Olga: “Which team is better?”

Rami: “Portland, of course!”

Olga: “Which team won more games last year?”

Rami: “Portland, of course!”

Olga: “Is that true?”

Rami: “Well, Portland played 23 games and won 11, while Seattle played only 22 games and also won 11.”

Olga: “I don’t know. That sounds about the same to me. I think I like them both.”



Your turn to talk

- Which sports are team sports?
- Which sports are individual sports?
- What sports do you like to watch?
- What sports do you like to play?
- Why do people like sports?



SOCCER AND FOOTBALL

Kick the ball or carry the ball? Both are fun



^[1] Around the world, most people know a game called "football." In the United States, however, the same game is called "soccer." That's because "football" in the United States is really a different game, even though there are some similarities.

^[2] Of course, it's easy to see that both games use a ball. Both games are played outside on a field of grass. The fields are also about the same size. Both football teams and soccer teams have the same number of players — eleven. In both games, players try to score points by moving the ball to the other side.

^[3] However, there are differences, too. The balls are not the same shape, and the teams move the ball in different ways. Football teams usually stand in one line to play. The players carry the ball to the other team's side. Then they get a "touchdown" for six points. That team can try to kick a "field goal" for one more point. In soccer, on the other hand, teams play in three "zones" or areas. The players kick the ball to the other team's side. Then they get a "goal" for one point.

^[4] There are other differences, too. In football, players often use their hands. In soccer, only the player at the goal line can use their hands. In football, players "tackle" each other (knock each other down). However, in soccer, players cannot do this.

^[5] Football and soccer are more like cousins than siblings. They are related, but they have many important differences. Both are fun in different ways.

Reading skill: Comparing and contrasting

What is comparing and contrasting?

- Comparing and contrasting helps you to more clearly understand what you read.
- When writers compare things, they show what is the same or similar (almost the same).
- When writers contrast things, they show what is different.

How do I compare and contrast?

- First, read for the topic and main idea.
- Then ask yourself: “What things does the writer want to compare or contrast?”
- To understand what the writer is comparing, look for these keywords: *all, also, both, like, the two, too, same, similar, similarity*
- To understand what the writer is contrasting, look for these keywords: *but, in contrast, difference, different, however, on the other hand*
- Ask yourself: “Which keywords does the writer use? Is the writer showing similarities (comparing)? Or is the writer showing differences (contrasting)?”

Practice

1. Read the article on page 58 again.

As you read, circle the keywords.

Compare: *all, also, both, like, the two, too, same, similar, similarity*

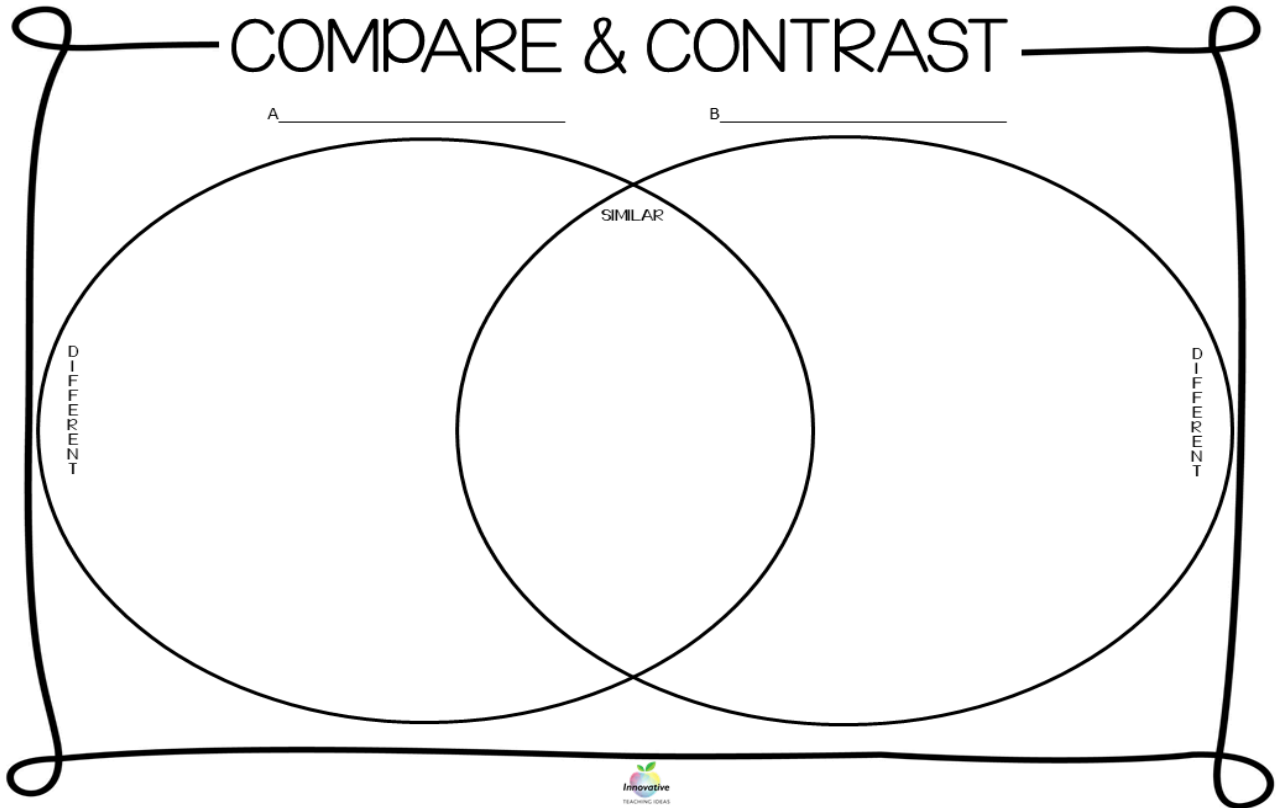
Contrast: *but, in contrast, difference, different, however, on the other hand*

What is the topic? _____

What is the main idea? _____

What does the writer compare/contrast? _____ and _____

2. Then use the supporting details to complete the diagram below.



This is a Venn diagram. It helps us understand similarities and differences between two people or things (or two groups of people or things).

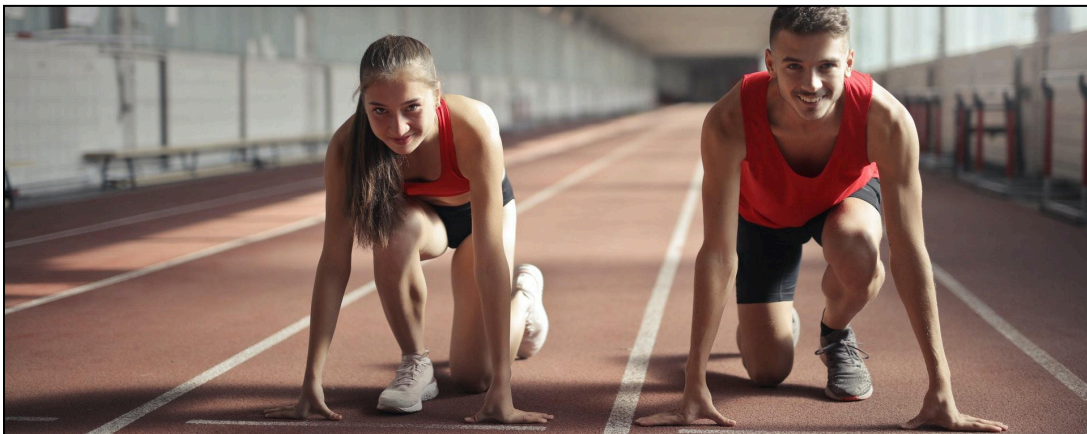
Skill review

☒ Read each pair of sentences. Draw a line through the false sentence. If you need help, read page 59 again. The first one has been done for you.

~~Comparing and contrasting makes it more difficult to understand what you read.~~

Comparing and contrasting helps you to more clearly understand what you read.

1. When writers contrast things, they show what is the same or similar (almost the same).
When writers compare things, they show what is the same or similar (almost the same).
2. When writers compare things, they show what is different.
When writers contrast things, they show what is different.
3. To compare, look for these keywords: *all, also, both, like, the two, too, same, similar, similarity*.
To contrast, look for these keywords: *all, also, both, like, the two, too, same, similar, similarity*.
4. To contrast, look for these keywords: *but, in contrast, difference, however, on the other hand*.
To compare, look for these keywords: *but, in contrast, difference, however, on the other hand*.
5. Writers use supporting details to compare and contrast two or more things.
Writers use topics to compare and contrast two or more things.



Homework 06

☒ Read the story below. Then answer the questions on the next page.

Weighing the pros and cons of working out at a gym

1 With every New Year's Day, it is easy to set new goals for better health. For example, "I am going to start exercising." However, it is more difficult to begin. The first problem in reaching my health goals is where to exercise: at home or at a gym.

2 There are many benefits to working out at a gym. I agree! But it's easy to stay at home because I forget or I am lazy. On the other hand, it's also easy to set up a gym at home. But then I often think of other things I have to do, and then I am too busy to work out.

3 The decision to join a gym is not easy. I need to think about the pros (the reasons to do it) as well as the cons (the reasons to not do it). Then I can make the best choice for me.

4 The main reason for joining a gym is that it is fun to work out with other people. It's never boring! I can take classes, or I can just visit with other people as we work out. It's good motivation. In other words, it makes me want to exercise. And I can ask a lot of questions about how to exercise correctly.

5 The gym also has a lot of things that I don't have at home, such as a swimming pool. And a gym is only for working out. I won't see

the dishes to wash in the kitchen or the weeds to pull in the garden.

6 There are some cons to joining a gym. A big one is the cost. Gyms are expensive. I also have to drive to the gym, and I don't like traffic. And sometimes I want to work out alone, but the gym always has a lot of people. I sometimes have to wait to use a machine, too. I never have to wait at home.

7 It is not an easy choice. In the end, I think I will choose a special program. I will pay only when I go to the gym. It costs a little more for each visit. But I also won't pay if I don't go. So I won't waste money! At least, that's my goal!



Exercise

1. The writer uses some words a lot. Which two words do you see the most in the article on page 62?

- A. classes and goals
- B. gym and home
- C. pets and gardens
- D. machine and swimming pool

2. What is the topic of the article?

- A. setting health goals
- B. saving time and money
- C. when to exercise
- D. where to work out

3. Which sentence is the main idea of the whole article?

- A. "With every New Year's Day, it is easy to set new goals for better health." (paragraph 1)
- B. "The first problem in reaching my health goals is where to exercise: at home or at a gym." (paragraph 1)
- C. "The main reason for joining a gym is that it is fun to work out with other people." (paragraph 4)
- D. "In the end, I think I will choose a special program." (paragraph 7)

4. This story compares/contrasts _____ and _____.

- A. workout at home; workout at gym
- B. swimming and lifting weights
- C. football and soccer
- D. working hard and being lazy

5. Match the word with its synonym:

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| _____ pros | A. choice |
| _____ cons | B. advantages |
| _____ gym | C. disadvantages |
| _____ decision | D. health club |

6. Scan the article. What is the main reason to join a gym?

- A. I will spend a lot of money.
- B. I can use a swimming pool.
- C. I can work out with other people.
- D. I can forget about exercise.

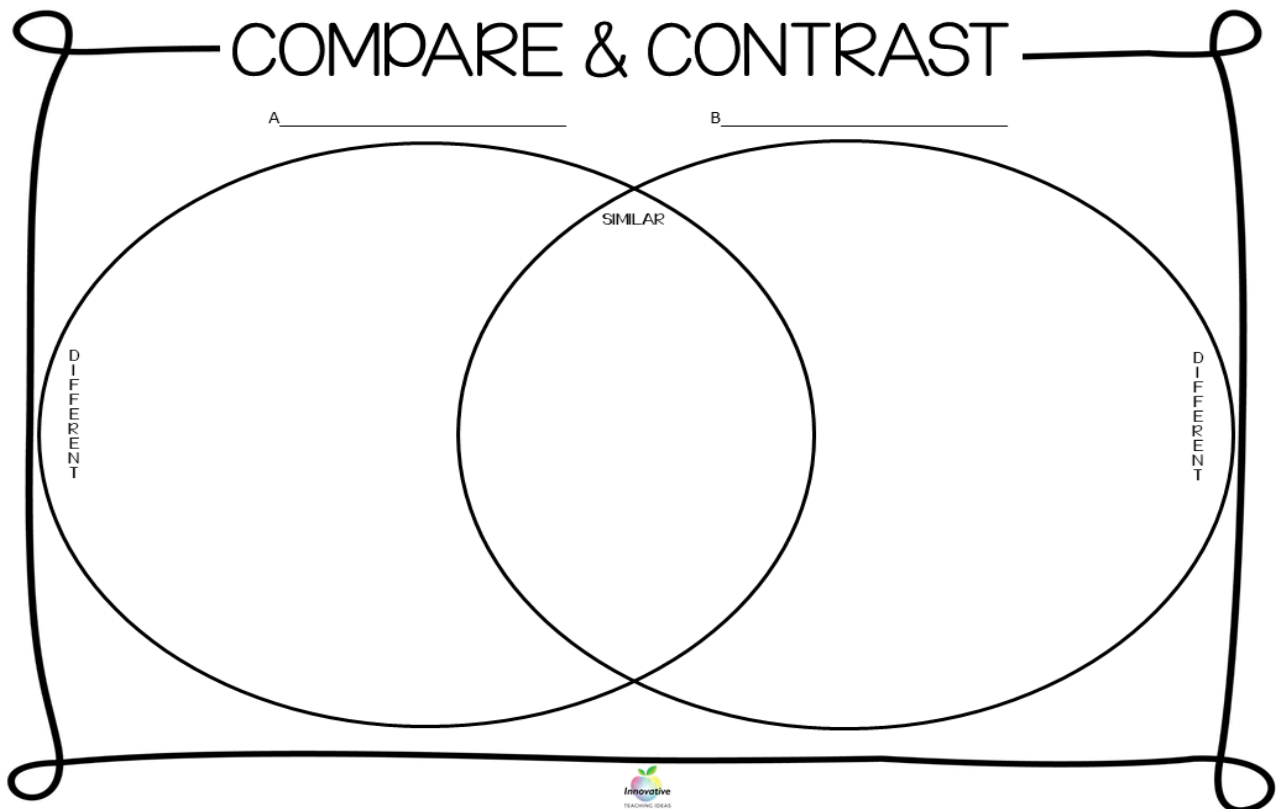
7. Look at paragraph 6. What does the pronoun "one" mean?

- A. a con
- B. a pro
- C. a gym
- D. an exercise

Transform

☒ Work with a partner. Use the article on page 62 to complete the diagram below. Compare and contrast working out at the gym and working out at home. Add your own information.

(Add a title on the line above)



Discuss

☒ Work in small groups. What sport is most popular in your country? Search the internet for a picture of the sport. Show your picture to your classmates. Describe the sport.





UNIT 07: LET'S READ ABOUT SOCIAL MEDIA

Vocabulary

☒ Find each word in a dictionary. Write the information below. Follow the example.

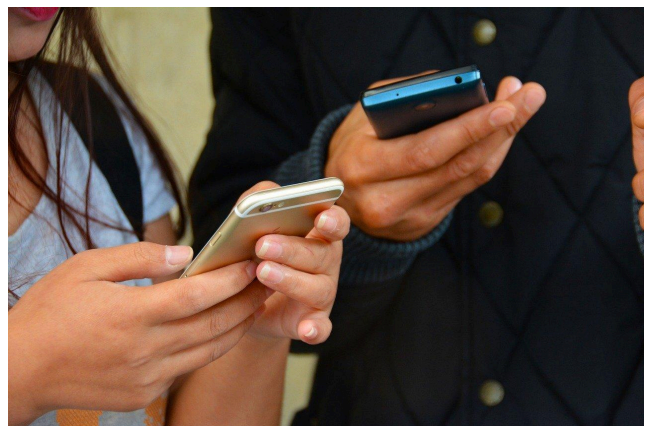
Word	Part of speech	Definition and sample sentence
channel	<i>noun</i>	<i>Definition: a TV or radio station, or similar stream of information or entertainment Sample sentence: Her YouTube channel has more followers than the president.</i>
column		
height		
item		
label	<i>noun</i>	
percent		
prediction		
row	<i>noun</i>	
subscriber		
yawn	<i>noun / verb</i>	

After you finish this page, practice the vocabulary here: <https://tinyurl.com/unit07vocabulary>



Your turn to talk

- ❑ What are examples of social media?
- ❑ Why do people use social media?
- ❑ How do people use social media?
- ❑ Where do people use social media?
- ❑ What are good things about social media?
What are bad things?





Listen and read (recording)

Mika: “Hi, Marie. What are you doing?”

Marie: “Hi, Mika. I’m texting with Susan.”

Mika: “Who’s Susan?”

Marie: “She’s a new classmate.”

Mika: “Oh, right! You told me about her last week.”

Marie: “I’m glad she sent me a message.”

Mika: “Why? What happened?”

Marie: “I forgot about an exam that we have tomorrow.”

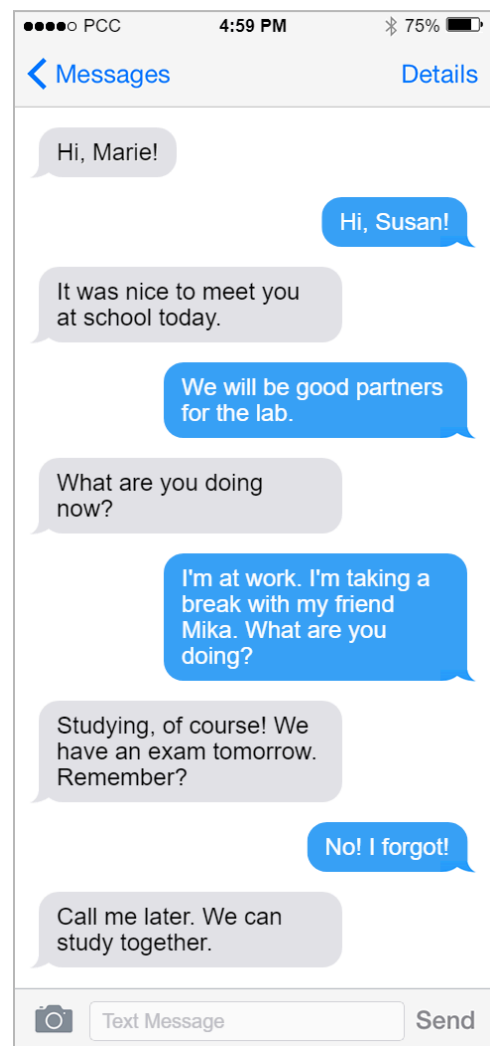
Mika: “Can you maybe study after work?”

Marie: “Yeah. I’ll call Susan later, and we’ll study together. I think it’ll be OK.”

Mika: “Good! I know it’s not easy to work and go to school at the same time.”

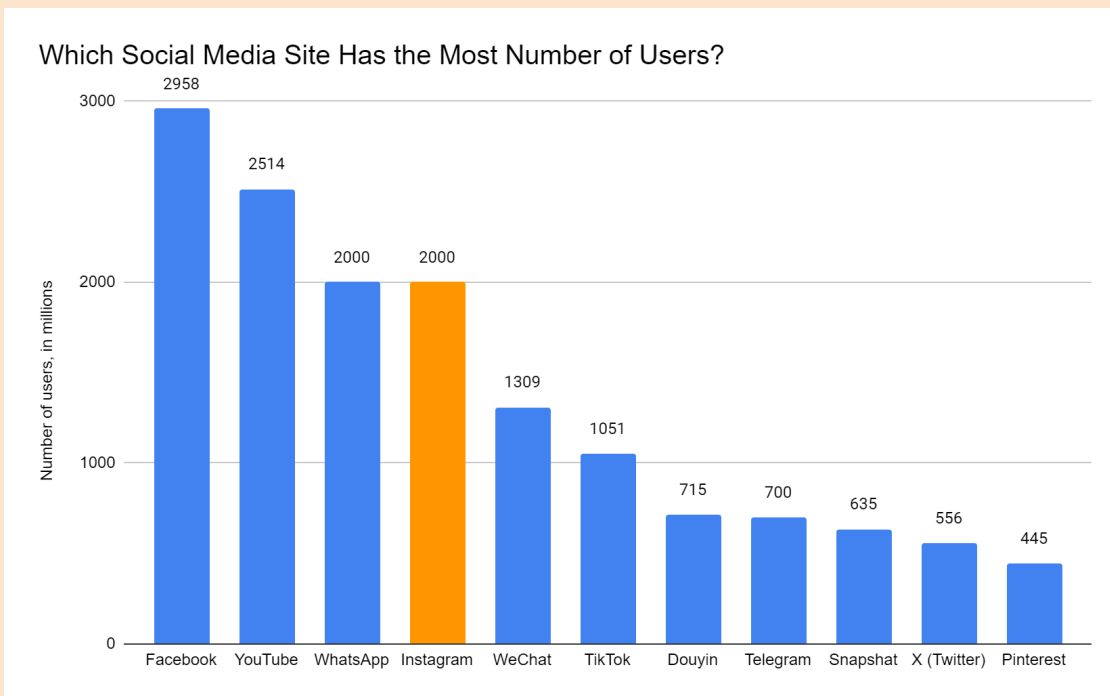
Marie: “Well, some people work, go to school, and take care of kids, too.”

Mika: “Yeah, that’s a lot!”



SOCIAL MEDIA

What can statistics tell us about Instagram?



Source: Statista, 2024

RANK	INSTAGRAM ACCOUNT (PERSON, NOT COMPANY)	FOLLOWERS (in millions)	JOB	COUNTRY
1	Cristiano Ronaldo	626	Soccer player	Portugal
2	Lionel Messi	501	Soccer player	Argentina
3	Selena Gomez	429	Musician and actress	United States
4	Kylie Jenner	400	Media personality	United States
5	Dwayne Johnson	397	Actor and wrestler	United States
6	Ariana Grande	380	Musician and actress	United States
7	Kim Kardashian	364	Media personality	United States
8	Beyoncé	319	Musician and actress	United States
9	Khloe Kardashian	310	Media personality	United States
10	Kendall Jenner	294	Media personality	United States

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_most-followed_Instagram_accounts

Reading skill: Interpreting bar graphs and tables

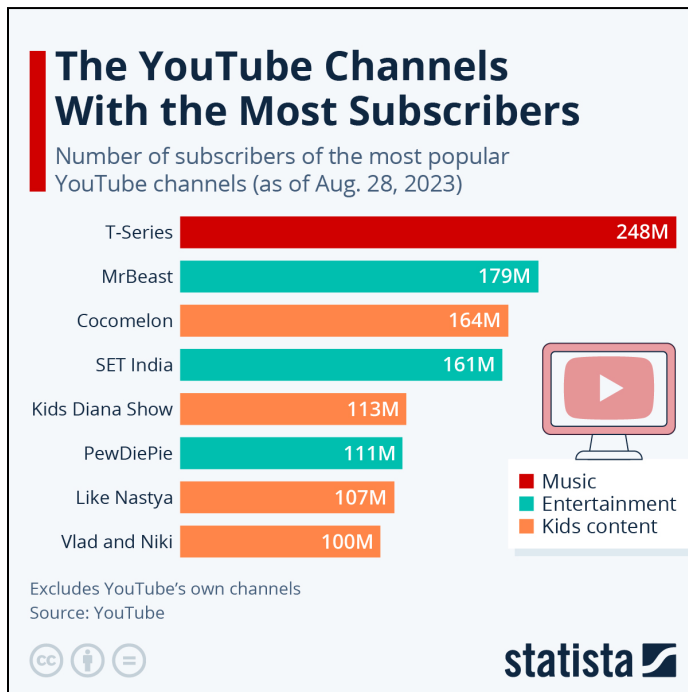
What is a bar graph?

- A graph is a mathematical picture.
- A bar graph (or bar chart) compares different amounts of something.
- The height or length of a bar answers the question “How many?” or “How much?”

How do I read a bar graph?

1. Read the title. What is the main idea?
2. Read the labels on the left. What do they measure?
3. Read the labels on the bottom. What do they measure?
4. Read other labels or notes. What do they say?
5. Look at the height or length of the bars. How do they compare or contrast?

Example



1. The title explains the graph. The information helps us to know the most popular YouTube channels. (Here, a “subscriber” is a regular visitor.)
2. The labels on the left are the names of different YouTube channels.
3. There are no labels on the bottom. However, each bar has a number. The number answers the question “How many subscribers?” For example: Cocomelon has 164M (164,000,000) subscribers (M=million).
4. Near the top, we can see Aug. 28, 2023. That answers the question: “How old is this information?”
5. 5. We can compare and contrast the length of each bar. We can see that

T-Series is the most popular. It has many more subscribers than the other channels. We can see that “kids content” is very popular (Cocomelon, Kids Diana Channel, Like Nastya and Vlad and Niki). It is interesting that several of these channels are from India.

What is a table?

- A table has numbers or words written in rows that go across and down the page.
- Each row is a new item in a group.
- Each column is a different kind of information.
- We can compare and contrast information about different members of one group.

How do I read a table?

1. Read the title. What is the main idea?
2. Read the labels of each column. What are the categories of information?
3. Read other labels or notes. What do they say?
4. Read each row from left to right. What can you learn about one item?
5. Reach each column from top to bottom. How do items compare? How do items contrast?

Example

Percent (%) of U.S. Adults Who Use Social Media Sites

Year	YouTube	Facebook	TikTok	Instagram	LinkedIn	X (Twitter)
2013	no data	57%	no data	14%	17%	14%
2016	no data	68%	no data	28%	25%	21%
2019	73%	69%	no data	37%	27%	22%
2021	81%	69%	21%	40%	28%	23%
2023	83%	68%	33%	47%	30%	22%

Source: Pew Research Center

1. The title explains the main idea. The table answers the question: “How many adults in the U.S. use different social media sites?” (% = percent; this means out of 100%, or out of the total).
2. The columns have labels. The first column says the year of the information. The other columns are different social media sites.
3. The little words at the bottom give the source of information: Pew Research Center. We can check it. Is it a good source?
4. Read left to right: We can see which site was popular. For example: LinkedIn was more popular than Instagram in 2013. But in 2016, Instagram became more popular than LinkedIn.
5. Read top to bottom: We can see that the numbers for Instagram changed quickly. It grew fast. The numbers for X (Twitter) also changed, but only a little. In fact, they are starting to go down. That means Instagram is more popular than Twitter. Facebook is now, too!

Practice

1. Look again at page 68. What is the main idea of the **bar graph**?

- A. how many people use Instagram
- B. how many people use different social media sites
- C. why Facebook is the best social media site
- D. which Instagram accounts have the most followers

2. Look again at page 68. What is the main idea of the **table**?

- A. which Instagram accounts have the most followers
- B. how many people use different social media sites
- C. many musicians are on Instagram
- D. many adults in the U.S. use Facebook

3. Scan the table on page 68. How many musicians are in the table?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

4. Scan the table on page 68. Whose account is from Argentina?

- A. Cristiano Ronaldo
- B. Lionel Messi
- C. Selena Gomez
- D. Ariana Grande

5. Compare the social media sites in the bar graph. Which site has more users than Instagram?

- A. WhatsApp
- B. Telegram
- C. WeChat
- D. QQ

6. How many users did TikTok have?

- A. 1,051,000
- B. 1,051
- C. 105,100
- D. 1,051,000,000

7. Of the top 10 accounts on Instagram, which kind has the highest number of followers?

- A. soccer players
- B. musicians
- C. media personalities
- D. magazines

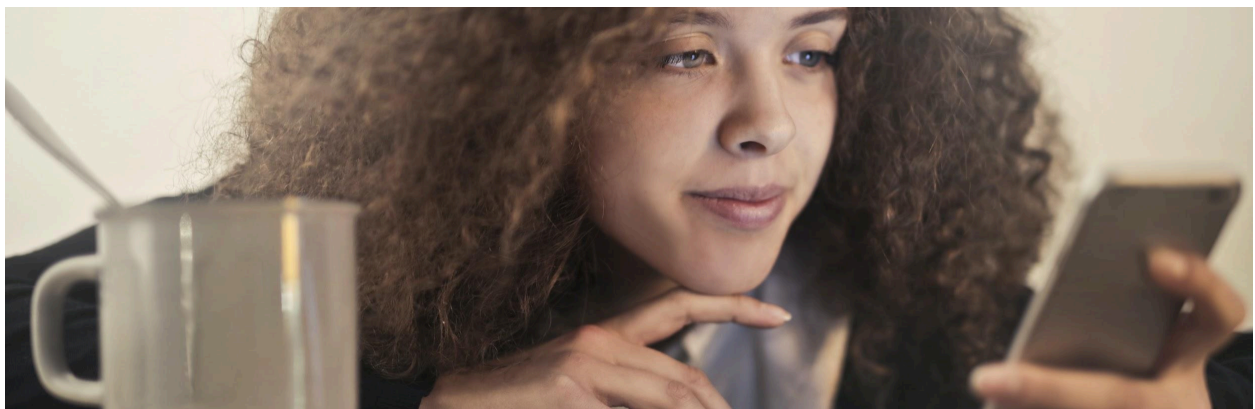
Skill review

☒ Read each pair of sentences. Draw a line through the false sentence. If you need help, read pages 69 and 70 again. The first one has been done for you.

A graph is a mathematical picture.

~~A graph is a marketing poster.~~

1. A bar graph (or bar chart) shows the different shapes of things.
A bar graph (or bar chart) compares different amounts of something.
2. The color of the bar answers the question “How many?” or “How much?”
The length of the bar answers the question “How many?” or “How much?”
3. A game board is a set of numbers or words written in rows that go across and down the page.
A table is a set of numbers or words written in rows that go across and down the page.
4. Usually, each row is a new item in a group. Each column is a different kind of information.
Usually, each column is a new item in a group. Each row is a different kind of information.
5. A table is useful to compare or contrast information.
A bar graph must always show an amount as a percent.



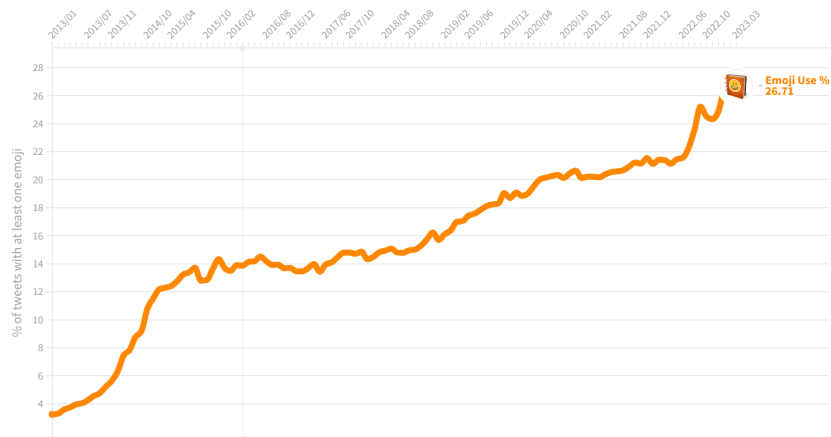
Homework 07

☒ Read the story below. Then answer the questions on the next page.

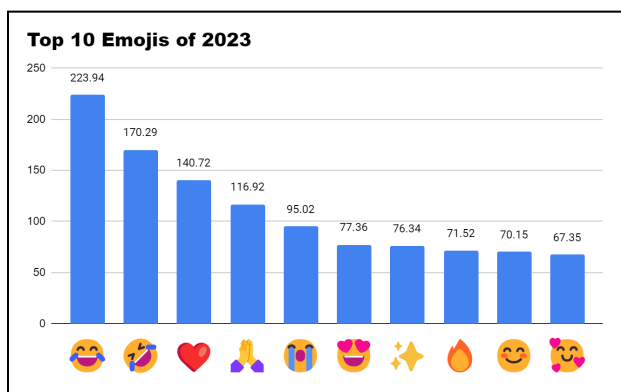
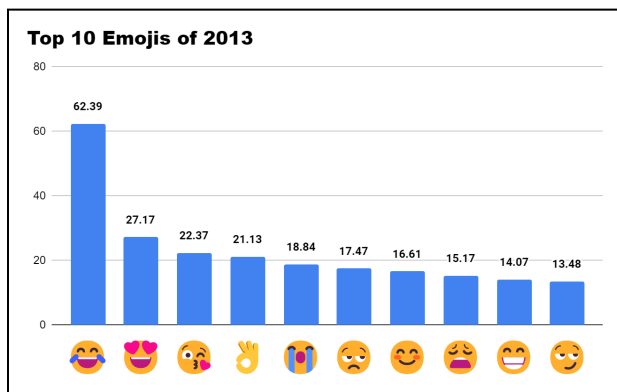
The popularity of emoji has grown — and changed

Did you know? July 17 is World Emoji Day! That's what Emojipedia.org says. And on that day every year, this fun website shares research about how people use emojis in social media.

First, let's look at general use of emoji on Twitter. In 2013, only 4.25% of tweets (messages) had an emoji. In 2023, 26.71% of tweets have an emoji. The number of different emoji has grown, too. In 2013, there were about 700. In 2023, there were over 3,000.



Second, which emoji do we use? The “face with tears of joy” was the most popular in 2013. It still is the most popular 10 years later. In fact, you can see the “face with tears of joy” in more than 2% of messages in 2023. Smiling faces are the most popular. However, now we also see a lot of hearts (❤️ Red Heart), gestures (🙏 Folded Hands), and symbols (✨ Sparkles and 🔥 Fire). What will be next?



These graphs measure the number of tweets with emoji per 10,000. For example: In 2013, the “OK hand” was seen in 21 of every 10,000 messages.

Source: <https://blog.emojipedia.org/10-years-of-emojipedia-10-years-of-record-breaking-emoji-popularity/>

Exercise

1. What is the topic of the article on page 73?

- A. Twitter
- B. Emojipedia.org
- C. emoji
- D. gesture

2. What is the main idea of the article?

- A. There are many kinds of emoji with smiling faces.
- B. Emoji are popular, and there are new ones, too.
- C. Tweets often contain emoji.
- D. Emojipedia.org has a holiday on July 17.

3. Scan the article for information on emojis that are **gestures**. What are other kinds of gestures?

- A.   
- B.   
- C.   
- D.   

4. Look at the second sentence of the third paragraph. What does "It" mean here?

- A. "face with tears of joy" emoji
- B. "folded hands" emoji
- C. all emoji
- D. 2013

5. The popularity of the "loudly crying face" has gone down.

- A. true
- B. false

6. Which emoji is no longer on the top 10 list in 2013?

- A. smirking face
- B. fire
- C. red heart
- D. sparkles

7. How many emoji do we have today?

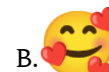
- A. about 700
- B. over 3,000
- C. 26.71%
- D. 10 years

8. Below are the top 10 new emojis added since 2013. Match the name with the emoji.

___ rolling on the floor laughing



___ pleading face



___ thinking face

___ smiling face with hearts



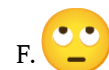
___ face with rolling eyes



___ person facepalming



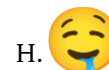
___ smiling face with open hands



___ person shrugging



___ white heart



___ drooling face



*Extra: What does each emoji mean?
When would you use it?*



Transform

✎ Work with a partner. Write a short paragraph of 3-4 sentences about how emojis have changed. Use information from only the graphs on page 73. Do not use information from the text.

Discuss

☒ Work in a small group. Draw three new emoji or use [a free online emoji maker](#) to create them. Explain what they mean on social media.

Picture	Meaning
Picture	Meaning
Picture	Meaning



UNIT 08: LET'S READ ABOUT COOKING AND BAKING

Vocabulary

☒ Find each word in a dictionary. Write the information below. Follow the example.

Word	Part of speech	Definition and sample sentence
(to) avoid		
cancer		
energy		
fumes		
ingredient		
risk	noun	<i>Definition: the possibility of something bad happening Sample sentence: Driving a car has more risk than flying in an airplane.</i>
sourdough		
summary		
temperature		
yeast		

After you finish this page, practice the vocabulary here: <https://tinyurl.com/unit08vocabulary>



Listen and read (recording)

Himari: “I enjoy making food at home. It’s one of my favorite hobbies.”

Sara: “What’s your favorite dish to make?”

Himari: “Well, I like to make spicy tofu with lots of vegetables.”

Sara: “Oh, that sounds delicious. What kind of tofu do you use?”

Himari: “I like to use Ota tofu. It’s made here in Portland.”

Sara: “I didn’t know that!”

Himari: “Yes! I was surprised, too. But it’s a very old company. The Ota family were from Japan.

They began the business in Portland in 1911.”

Sara: “Oh, that’s really interesting!”

Himari: “In fact, Ota Tofu is the oldest tofu company in the United States. I think they still make it by hand — no machines.”

Sara: “Tofu is a little unusual. It’s like cheese, but it comes from soybeans.”

Himari: “And so a lot of vegans like to eat it, too, because it comes from only plants and not animals.”

Sara: “Do you also make tofu at home?”

Himari: “No, I haven’t tried to make tofu at home, but I do make my own soy milk.”

Sara: “I think cooking is the best hobby because you can eat what you make!”



Your turn to talk

- Cooking or baking? What is the difference?
- What is your favorite food to make?
- What was your favorite food as a child?
- What is your favorite restaurant?
- What do you want to learn to make?



A PANDEMIC HOBBY

Why was baking sourdough bread a pandemic hobby?

Adapted from an article by Stella Em



^[1] 2020 was the year of the coronavirus and the COVID-19 pandemic. This made everybody stay home in order to stay healthy. And so everybody started new hobbies. They needed a way to stay busy. They did not want to worry about the pandemic. One of the most popular hobbies during the pandemic was making sourdough bread. Baking sourdough bread became popular during the pandemic for several reasons.

^[2] First, sourdough takes a long time. In the past, people did not have a lot of time to make their own bread. They were very busy with work, school, and family. But many people had to stay home during the pandemic. They could not go to work. They could not go to restaurants. They could not travel. So they had a lot of time. They finally had time to make their own bread at home.

^[3] Second, sourdough bread does not require anything special. The recipe is simple. The ingredients are only flour, salt, and water. Regular bread usually requires yeast, but sourdough does not. And that was a good thing because yeast was not always available in 2020.

^[4] Third, baking bread at home helped people to feel better. The pandemic was not easy. Things felt out of control. Baking bread is a challenge. However, making your own food made a person feel good — and it tasted good, too!

^[5] In conclusion, sourdough bread is nothing new. Bakers have been making sourdough bread for many years. But the COVID-19 pandemic gave people many reasons to try making it at home. Now they know how to do it, and they will probably continue to make sourdough bread in the future.

Reading skill: Summarizing

What is summarizing?

- A summary is a short description of a longer article or story.
- A summary gives only the main facts or ideas. It does not repeat every small detail.
- We write summaries in our own words.

How do I summarize an article?

1. Read the article carefully. Make sure that you understand it.
2. Identify the main idea (topic + claim).
3. Identify the most important supporting details that explain or prove the main idea.
4. Write in complete sentences. Use your own words.

Examples

Read these summaries. Identify the original text. Write the unit number and title below the summary.

1. The author wanted to choose the best place to work out. So he compared 2 places for exercise: home and gym. The author described pros and cons of both places. Then he decided to keep going to the gym. He chose, however, a special program. He pays only when he goes.	2. In this article, the author says some plants are called weeds for different reasons. Sometimes the plant is invasive. Sometimes the plant spreads pollen or seeds. Roots and sap can also be problems. In general, the author says that a weed is any plant in the wrong place.	3. The author says some board games are more than just fun. They require a combination of luck, skill, and critical thinking. Chess, backgammon, and Monopoly are three examples. In these games, players need to use good strategies and make wise choices if they want to win.
Unit: Title:	Unit: Title:	Unit: Title:

Practice

1. Read the article on page 80 again. Then make some notes:

Title: _____

Author's name: _____

Main idea:

_____ + _____
(topic: subject of the story) (claim: what the writer wants to say about the topic)

Most important supporting details to explain or prove the main idea:

2. Now use the information above to complete this summary of the story on page 80:

In the article _____,
(title)

the author _____ describes _____ reasons why
(author's name) (how many?)

some people started to _____ during _____.
(what did they do?) (when did it happen?)

People had more _____. They had all of the ingredients at _____. And baking
(what?) (where?)

bread at home made them feel _____.
(how?)

Skill review

☒ Read each pair of sentences. Draw a line through the false sentence. If you need help, read page 81 again. The first one has been done for you.

~~A summary is a longer description of a short article.~~

A summary is a short description of a longer article or story.

1. A summary gives the main facts or ideas plus it lists all of the supporting details.
A summary gives only the main facts or ideas.
2. We write a summary in our own words.
We use the author's words to write a summary.
3. A summary is longer than the original article.
A summary is shorter than the original article.
4. A summary describes the main idea, which has both a topic and a claim.
A summary describes the main idea, which has both an introduction and a conclusion.
5. In order to write a good summary, we need to skim the article quickly.
In order to write a good summary, we need to read the whole article carefully.



Homework 08

☒ Read the story below. Then answer the questions on the next page.

What are the risks of cooking our food?

Adapted from a story written for BBC

by Miguel Trancozo Trevino

June 28, 2020

- 1 People usually cook their food. Cooking is fun, and it can make food more interesting to eat. Cooking also helps our bodies get energy from food more easily. But did you know that some types of cooking can be unhealthy?
- 2 When I say this, I don't mean just junk food with lots of sugar and fat. I mean there can be risks with some of the ways we cook our food. Scientists have been thinking a lot about cooking. Here is what they've learned.
- 3 **High temperatures** are sometimes a problem for foods like potatoes and root vegetables, toast, cereals, cakes, and cookies. This happens when food is roasted, fried, or grilled at a very high temperature for a long time. Food can burn easily. Burned food can cause *acrylamide*, and that can cause cancer. What is the answer to this problem? Scientists say this: avoid over-cooking these things and find ways to cook at lower temperatures.
- 4 **Smoke** is another problem. Sometimes the problem is not in the food we eat. Sometimes the problem is in the air we breathe. Some people cook by burning wood or charcoal indoors. Or they heat oil very hot. Both things can cause smoke or fumes. Some scientists believe that kitchen smoke, like cigarette smoke, can cause

lung cancer. What is the answer to this problem? Scientists say this: Have good ventilation (moving air).

- 5 Some scientists also suggest other ways of cooking. Believe it or not, cooking in a microwave can keep food healthy. Steaming vegetables instead of boiling them is another tip. Avoiding oil and, as I said earlier, cooking with lower temperatures also help to lower risks.
- 6 Cooking can be a fun hobby. But it is something most people need to do every day. So it is important for us to know how to cook in a healthy way. In the end, I think we can all agree on this: Healthy cooking leads to healthy living.

Source: <https://www.bbc.com/future/article/20200625-the-hidden-risks-of-cooking-your-food>



Exercise

1. What is the topic of the article on page 84?

- A. cooking
- B. cancer
- C. smoke
- D. hobby

2. What is the main idea of the article?

- A. cooking can be a fun hobby
- B. some ways of cooking can be unhealthy
- C. cooking also helps our bodies get energy from food more easily
- D. scientists have been thinking a lot about cooking

3. *Acrylamide* can _____.

- A. make food taste better
- B. make food healthier
- C. lower cooking temperatures
- D. cause cancer

4. In paragraph 2, what does “they” mean?

- A. junk food
- B. sugar and fat
- C. ways of cooking
- D. scientists

5. Scan the article for the definition of “ventilation.” What does it mean?

- A. moving air
- B. causes cancer
- C. potatoes and root vegetables
- D. cigarette smoke

6. Paragraph 5 shows contrast. What things does the author contrast?

- A. tips for faster cooking
- B. different ways cooking
- C. smoking and drinking alcohol
- D. indoor and outdoor hobbies

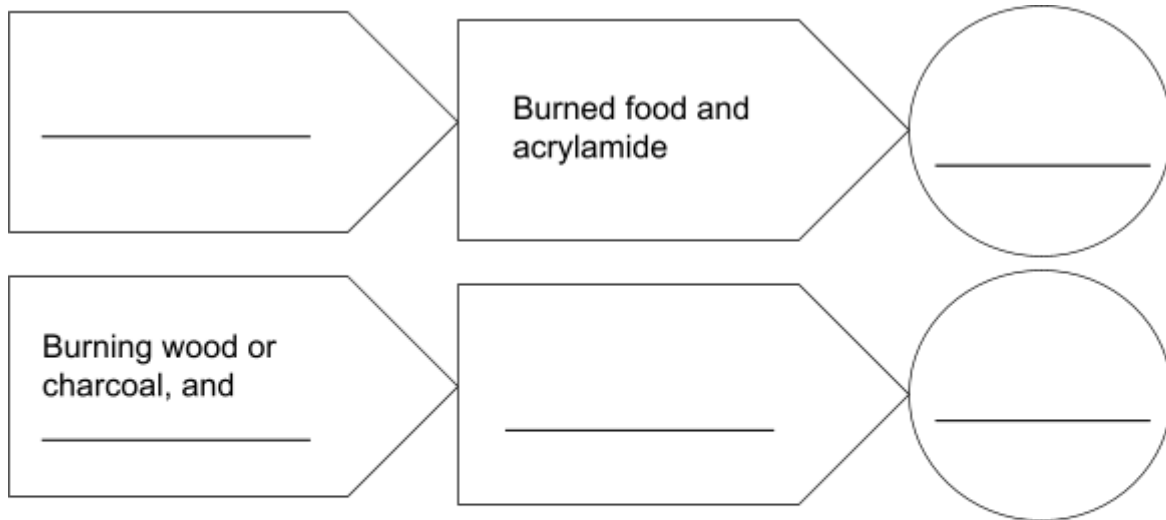
7. Summarize the article. Write 3 to 5 complete sentences. Remember to include:

- title of the article
- author’s name
- main idea (topic + claim)
- important points

Transform

☒ Work with a partner. Use information from the article on page 84 to complete the graphic organizer below.

(When you finish, add a title here)



Suggestions for healthier cooking:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Discuss

☒ Work in small groups. Search Google. Find a picture of your favorite food from your country. Show your classmates. Describe it.

- How does it taste?
- How do you make it?
- Where do you eat this food?
- When do you eat this food?

