

Answers

Chapter 1 Amazing Animals

Unit 01 Koko the Gorilla

p. 11 Pre-Listening Questions Sample Answer

- 1 It's a primate. Some other primates are monkeys, chimpanzees, and humans.
- 2 I have heard her name, but I don't know why she is famous.
- 3 I know some animals can use sign language to communicate with humans.
- 4 Yes, I would. I would love to talk to my dog and cat. I want to know what they are thinking.

Vocabulary

- 1 captivity
- 2 primate
- 3 tremendous
- 4 communicate
- 5 effort
- 6 handler

p. 12 Script Track 01-01

M Teacher: Humans have long wanted to communicate with animals. They've been able to do this to some extent. For instance, dogs can understand instructions such as "Sit," "Come," and "Roll over." Other tame animals can understand a small number of instructions. But animals can't speak to humans in any languages that people can understand.

Some scientists believed they could teach primates such as gorillas and chimpanzees to communicate with humans though. They did this by using American Sign Language. It's also called ASL. One of these gorillas was Koko. The effort to teach Koko to talk with humans has been a tremendous success.

Koko was born at the San Francisco Zoo in 1971. She has spent her entire life in captivity. Koko is a western lowland gorilla. In 1976, the Gorilla Foundation was established. Its mission was to teach two gorillas to communicate with humans by using ASL. Two gorillas were involved in the project: Koko and Michael. Both learned ASL, but Koko learned it much better than Michael.

In fact, Koko has learned more language than any other nonhuman has. She is still alive today although she is rather old for a gorilla. She knows more than 1,000 signs, and she can understand more than 2,000 words in English. Her handlers believe her IQ is between seventy

and ninety-five. 100 is average for humans.

Koko is a unique animal. She has had a few pets—some cats and a bird—over the years. And she often displays emotions similar to those of humans. Researchers hope to teach her more in the future. And they hope to be able to speak with other animals as well.

- Organizer
- a 1971
 - b Michael
 - c 1,000
 - d 2,000
 - e 95
 - f a bird

- p. 13 Comprehension
- 1 c
 - 2 a
 - 3 c
 - 4 b
 - 5 Gorilla Foundation
 - 6 b
 - 7 d
 - 8 a
 - 9 c
 - 10 e

- p. 14 Listening Skills Practice: Main Idea I
- A c
- B
- Script

M Teacher: Gorillas aren't the only animals that have learned how to communicate with sign language. Chimpanzees have done it, too. In fact, the chimp Washoe was the first nonhuman ever to learn to use sign language. Washoe lived from 1965 to 2007. She spent most of her life in captivity. While she lived with various researchers, she learned to talk to them by using sign language. She learned around 350 words in American Sign Language. She also displayed behavior that was very humanlike at times. She enjoyed looking through catalogs. She particularly liked shoe catalogs. Washoe liked to brush her teeth, paint, and drink coffee as well. She also did something that impressed researchers very much. She taught another chimp how to use sign language. She taught the chimp Loulis his first sign only a few days after she met him. Researchers hope that they can get chimps to teach one another how to use sign language in the future.

- 1 b
- 2 c
- 3 a

Unit 02 Seeing-Eye Dogs

p. 15 Pre-Listening Questions Sample Answer

- 1 A blind man is using a seeing-eye dog to walk down the street.
- 2 They help blind people get around.
- 3 I think monkeys can help people do some activities.
- 4 I think service animals are great. They can help many people with disabilities have better lives.

Vocabulary

- 1 master
- 2 assist
- 3 breed
- 4 avoid
- 5 fortunate
- 6 bond

p. 16 Script Track 02-01

M Teacher: Many blind people have problems going from place to place. When they go outside, they use canes that they tap on the ground in front of them. This lets them avoid running into people or objects. Nevertheless, for these people, life can be quite difficult. Other blind people are more fortunate. They have seeing-eye dogs that assist them. Blind people with seeing-eye dogs can function well in society.

Seeing-eye dogs are trained to aid blind people. They can lead people down busy sidewalks and help them avoid hitting others. They can help people cross streets. Many of them can even press buttons on elevators. Basically, seeing-eye dogs act as the eyes of blind people and therefore improve their owners' daily lives.

Many breeds of dogs can become seeing-eye dogs. The first seeing-eye dogs were German shepherds. Golden retrievers and Labrador retrievers are often seeing-eye dogs, too. The dogs must be somewhat big and intelligent. They need to be in good health as well. Then, the dogs must attend a school. There, dog trainers teach them how to assist their future masters. Finally, the dog and its owner are matched. They train together for up to a month. That way, they can get used to each other.

Seeing-eye dogs and their owners frequently form close bonds. The dogs not only lead their owners around but also help relieve their owners' feelings of stress and loneliness. In addition, guide dogs are becoming more accepted around the world. So their owners can take them into lots of business establishments, including

restaurants. Thus seeing-eye dogs greatly improve the quality of life of their owners.

- Organizer
- a trained
 - b cross streets
 - c loneliness
 - d eyes
 - e intelligent
 - f masters

- p. 17 Comprehension
- 1 c
 - 2 b
 - 3 a
 - 4 a
 - 5 stress
 - 6 e
 - 7 b
 - 8 a
 - 9 c
 - 10 d

p. 18 Listening Skills Practice: Main Idea II

A c

B

Script

M Student: For my report, I'm going to talk about service animals. Most people know about seeing-eye dogs. They assist blind people and help them get around. But there are other types of service animals as well. Two of the more common service animals are miniature horses and monkeys. Miniature horses are much smaller than regular horses. They can live indoors with people. Some people with disabilities use them as service animals. Miniature horses can lead blind people and can even pull wheelchairs. People who are allergic to dog hair often use them as service animals. In addition, capuchin monkeys are used as service animals these days. These monkeys are very good with their hands. So they are excellent for quadriplegics. Those are people who can't move their arms or legs. These service monkeys can do a variety of activities. They can put CDs into CD players, turn the pages of books, and even answer phones. Thanks to them, their owners can have much better lives.

- 1 c
- 2 b
- 3 b

Unit
03

Military Dolphins

p. 19

Pre-Listening Questions Sample Answer

- 1 It looks like the dolphin is obeying the soldier's command. Maybe the soldier is training it.
- 2 I'm not sure. Maybe they can swim with divers and help them.
- 3 I know the military uses dogs. I don't know about any other animals.
- 4 I think it's okay. But I hope that they treat the animals well.

Vocabulary

- 1 protect2 researcher
- 3 mine4 hull
- 5 detect6 positive

p. 20

Script Track 03-01

W Teacher: One night, a terrorist puts on some scuba gear. He dives underwater and swims toward a navy base. His objective is an aircraft carrier. He wants to attach a bomb to the ship's hull. Then, it will explode and damage the ship. Suddenly, a dolphin swims by the terrorist. Then, a second dolphin appears. One dolphin stays near the terrorist while the other swims away. A moment later, several navy divers appear. They capture the terrorist and prevent the bomb from going off. But the real heroes are the dolphins. They found the terrorist.

This might sound like something from a science-fiction movie, but it isn't. Military dolphins are real. The United States Navy has been training dolphins since the 1960s. At first, the U.S. Navy studied dolphins and other sea animals to learn how they moved underwater. They wanted to make their ships and submarines move faster. Then, the researchers realized that they could train the dolphins to do various activities. So the U.S. Navy captured some dolphins and began training them.

The program has been successful. Dolphins are highly intelligent. They're among the most intelligent creatures on the planet. I also think they're amazing animals. I love the way that they swim and interact with humans. Anyway, the dolphins learned many skills. The U.S. Navy trained them to detect enemy divers as well as mines. Mines are bombs that can destroy large ships. The dolphins also learned to retrieve lost objects, to bring

items to divers, and to protect ships and submarines. They helped the U.S. Navy in the Vietnam War as well as the first and second Gulf wars. I'm positive dolphins will be useful in the future as well.

Organizer

- a U.S. Navyb Captured
- c minesd lost objects
- e submarinesf Gulf wars

p. 21

Comprehension

- 1 b2 a3 c
- 4 a5 intelligent
- 6 d7 c8 a
- 9 e10 b

p. 22

Listening Skills Practice: Fact and Opinion I

A a Fb Oc C

B

Script Track 03-02

M Teacher: Sea lions are mammals that live both on land and in the water. One common species is the California sea lion. It has four flippers and short hair, and it can weigh more than 300 kilograms. The California sea lion is a playful animal and often appears in animal shows at zoos and aquariums. Personally, I love watching them perform. But sea lions can do other valuable activities. For example, the U.S. Navy uses sea lions to protect its ships from enemy divers. They are an important part of the program called the Shallow Water Intruder Detection System. This is used to guard navy ships near shore. Sea lions are excellent swimmers. They are trained to swim behind an enemy diver. That way, the diver won't see them. Then, they put a clamp on the diver's arm or leg and swim away. A rope is attached to the clamp. Soldiers then pull on the rope and drag the diver out of the water. In that way, sea lions and humans work together to protect navy ships.

- 1 c
- 2 b
- 3 a ib c iii

Unit
04

Bloodhounds

p. 23

Pre-Listening Questions Sample Answer

- 1 It looks like it is sniffing the ground. It might be chasing something.
- 2 I believe that they have very good noses.
- 3 I know shi-tzus, poodles, boxers, retrievers, and huskies. There are many types of dogs.
- 4 They can be good friends with humans. They can also work with the police. And some dogs work on farms, too.

Vocabulary

- 1 scent2 evidence
- 3 relentless4 convict
- 5 murderer6 alley

p. 24

Script Track 04-01

W Teacher: Last night, a murderer escaped from the city jail. Many of the residents of the city were worried. They were afraid the police wouldn't catch him. I believed the police would be successful though. The reason is that they used a bloodhound to find him. It only took the bloodhound two hours to track down the missing prisoner. He was hiding in an alley a few kilometers away from the jail. The police recaptured him and took him back to prison. I'm sure it would have taken them longer if they didn't have a bloodhound on the police force.

Bloodhounds are my favorite breed of dog. They're very powerful and can weigh up to fifty kilograms. They have excellent personalities, and they make great pets, too. But the best part about them is their noses. They have incredibly sensitive noses. They often pick up strange scents and try to follow them. So they're a very curious breed. As a matter of fact, their curiosity can cause problems. Sometimes they smell something new and wander off in search of the source of the scent.

Bloodhounds frequently use their excellent noses to help humans. Many police forces use bloodhounds. Bloodhounds can pick up human scents that are 100 hours old. When they start tracking a scent, they are relentless. They never give up. Some bloodhounds have tracked down humans after traveling more than 160 kilometers. Courts all around the world accept evidence

bloodhounds have found. In fact, one bloodhound was so effective that it helped convict more than 600 criminals.

Organizer

- a 50b sensitive
- c wander offd police forces
- e trackingf criminals

p. 25

Comprehension

- 1 a2 b3 a
- 4 b5 scent
- 6 c7 a8 d
- 9 b10 e

p. 26

Listening Skills Practice: Fact and Opinion II

A a Ob Fc F

B

Script Track 04-02

M Newscaster: Authorities have just announced they stopped a terrorist plot to destroy an airplane. This morning, a passenger on a plane going to London checked a bag onto the flight. The suitcase had a large bomb in it. According to a policeman, the bomb was big enough to destroy the plane. Unfortunately, human security guards didn't detect the bomb. Fortunately, the airport has a number of bomb-detection dogs. One of the dogs—named Friday—was on duty this morning. Friday sniffed something strange in the bag. So he alerted his handlers. Members of the bomb squad arrived. Then, they took the bomb apart. In addition, police arrested the man who tried to put the bomb onto the plane. Other airports around the country are making sure their bomb-detecting dogs are working hard in case there are other bombs like this one. It appears that Friday the dog has saved hundreds of people's lives. We'll have more on this breaking news story in just a few minutes.

- 1 b
- 2 b
- 3 a ib c ii

Chapter 2 Famous Journeys

Unit 05 Ferdinand Magellan

p. 29

Pre-Listening Questions Sample Answer

- 1 He lived a long time ago. He was a sailor. He sailed around the world.
- 2 I think it would be very difficult. That ship looks small, and there were probably many men on it.
- 3 I have been on a ferry before. I enjoyed it, but the sea was calm.
- 4 I would like to take a journey in the jungle. I think it would be dangerous but exciting.

Vocabulary

- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| 1 mutiny | 2 passageway |
| 3 native | 4 funds |
| 5 reject | 6 execute |

p. 30

Script



M Teacher: After Christopher Columbus discovered the New World in 1492, many Europeans began to cross the Atlantic Ocean. One of these men was Ferdinand Magellan. Magellan was born in Portugal in 1480. As a young man, he sailed to India. But he did that by traveling south around Africa. Magellan believed he could get to India faster by sailing west across the Atlantic. He asked the king of Portugal for funds. But the king rejected Magellan. Magellan then asked King Charles V of Spain for assistance. Charles agreed, so Magellan prepared five ships.

In September 1519, more than 270 men set sail from Spain. First, they sailed to the Canary Islands. They're in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean. Then, they went south to South America. The ships sailed far to the south where it was very cold. The ships were running out of food. So some of the crew mutinied. But Magellan defeated them and executed the leaders of the mutiny.

Finally, Magellan found a passageway around the tip of South America. This place is called the Strait of Magellan. The water in this ocean was peaceful. Magellan decided to call it the Pacific Ocean. After four months of sailing, three of Magellan's ships arrived at the Mariana Islands. Then, the ships went to the Philippines. Magellan's crew got in a fight with the natives there though. Around

forty men—and Magellan himself—were killed in the fight.

The survivors sailed west to return to Spain. They finished their journey in September 1522. Only one ship and eighteen sailors survived the trip. They became the first men ever to sail around the world.

Organizer

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| a Africa | b west |
| c Portugal | d the Pacific Ocean |
| e the Philippines | f 18 |

p. 31

Comprehension

- | | | |
|-----|--------|-----|
| 1 c | 2 a | 3 c |
| 4 b | 5 1519 | |
| 6 b | 7 d | 8 e |
| 9 a | 10 c | |

p. 32

Listening Skills Practice: Sequencing I

- A a 1 b 3 c 2
- B

Script



W Teacher: The Strait of Magellan was one way to get to the Pacific Ocean. But sailing through it was dangerous. The weather was cold, and the water was rough, so many ships sank. As a result, the Europeans looked for other ways to get to the Pacific Ocean. Giovanni da Verrazano was one of these men who tried to find another way past the Americas. Although he was an Italian, he sailed to North America for the French. In 1524, he left France and sailed across the Atlantic. His goal was to explore the coast of North America from Florida in the south to Newfoundland in the north. He sailed around South Carolina and started drawing maps of the coast. Then, he headed north. He sailed into New York Bay and met some Native Americans there. After that, he sailed up to Newfoundland. Finally, he returned to France. He never found a way to the Pacific Ocean. But he succeeded in exploring a large part of the coast of North America.

- | | | |
|-------|-----|-----|
| 1 b | | |
| 2 a | | |
| 3 a 2 | b 1 | c 3 |

Unit 06 Roald Amundsen

p. 33

Pre-Listening Questions Sample Answer

- 1 I'm not sure. I guess he was a traveler in a cold place.
- 2 I can see two men standing by a flag. They are in a very snowy area.
- 3 I don't know. I think it is too cold for me.
- 4 I think that Antarctica would be very cold. It might be beautiful, but it's still too cold for me.

Vocabulary

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1 trek | 2 tragic |
| 3 desire | 4 expedition |
| 5 adventurous | 6 airship |

p. 34

Script



W Teacher: Some men prefer to remain home and rarely leave their hometowns. Others are more adventurous. Roald Amundsen was the latter. Born in Norway in 1872, Amundsen loved exploring the polar regions of the world.

Amundsen's first great adventure began in 1903. He was searching for the Northwest Passage. Ever since the Europeans discovered the Americas, they had sought the Northwest Passage. This was a way to get from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean by sailing north. Many men tried to find it. Yet none succeeded. Amundsen, however, found it during a journey that lasted three years.

Later, in 1910, Amundsen set his sights on the South Pole and sailed to Antarctica. On January 14, 1911, his ship arrived in Antarctica. His team began preparing for the trip. Then, on October 14, 1911, five men, fifty-two dogs, and four sleds began the trek to the bottom of the Earth. It was a difficult journey, but, on December 14, 1911, they made it. They were thirty-five days faster than a British expedition led by Robert Scott. All of Amundsen's men survived the return trip to their ship. Sadly, only eleven of the dogs survived.

Amundsen had a desire to reach the North Pole as well. In 1926, he teamed up with an Italian and an American. They used an airship to fly over the North Pole. As they flew above it, all three men dropped the flags of their countries onto the North Pole. Two years later, Amundsen's life came to a tragic end. He was on

a rescue mission when his plane disappeared. Only pieces of the plane were found. Amundsen's body was never recovered.

Organizer

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| a January 14 | b Five |
| c British | d December 14 |
| e Italian | f the North Pole |

p. 35

Comprehension

- | | | |
|-----|----------|-----|
| 1 b | 2 b | 3 a |
| 4 c | 5 rescue | |
| 6 c | 7 d | 8 a |
| 9 e | 10 b | |

p. 36

Listening Skills Practice: Sequencing II

- A a 2 b 3 c 1
- B

Script



W Student: In the early 1900s, there was a race to the North Pole. Several adventurers wanted to be the first to get there. In 1908, Frederick Cook claimed that he and some others had made it to the North Pole. A year later in 1909, Robert Peary stated that his expedition had reached the North Pole, too. But most people believe neither man had actually gotten to the North Pole. Cook couldn't produce any evidence he had been there. As for Peary, he had poor navigational skills, and he likely never reached the North Pole even though he believed he had. In 1926, Richard Byrd announced that he had flown over the North Pole in an airplane. The journey was expected to take eighteen hours. Byrd, however, returned in fewer than sixteen hours. So many people think he never made it either. The first confirmed visit to the North Pole was therefore made by Roald Amundsen in 1926. He and two others did that a few days after Byrd's trip.

- | | | |
|-------|-----|-----|
| 1 c | | |
| 2 a | | |
| 3 a 1 | b 3 | c 2 |

Unit
07 Captain Cook

p. 37

Pre-Listening Questions Sample Answer

- 1 He was a sailor. He captained a ship for England.
- 2 He lived a few centuries ago. I'm not exactly sure when.
- 3 Christopher Columbus is very famous. So are Magellan and Sir Francis Drake.
- 4 I think that would be fun. I would like to take a cruise to a tropical island.

Vocabulary

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1 head | 2 confirm |
| 3 superior | 4 apprentice |
| 5 rumor | 6 enlist |

p. 38

Script



M Teacher: James Cook was born in England in 1728. While he grew up on a farm, Cook had no interest in agriculture. Instead, he was fascinated by the sea. After he turned eighteen, he went to sea as an apprentice on a merchant ship. Then, when the French and Indian War began, he enlisted in the Royal Navy.

Cook loved maps and was good at drawing them. While he was in the Royal Navy, his superiors noticed his mapmaking skills. Those skills enabled him to be given command of a ship. In 1768, he departed for the South Pacific Ocean on his first great expedition. During his trip, he visited Tahiti. He mapped most of the two main islands of New Zealand. And he visited the eastern coast of Australia. When he returned home, three years had passed.

In 1772, Cook set sail on his second expedition. It lasted until 1775. Cook had heard rumors of a continent south of Australia. He took the two ships on his expedition further south than anyone had sailed before. However, the weather was cold, and there was ice in the water, so the ships turned back and sailed home. Cook was unable to confirm the existence of land south of Australia.

In 1776, Cook went on his third and final expedition. He was searching for the Northwest Passage. He sailed up to Alaska but could not find a way into the Atlantic Ocean. Then, Cook and his crew headed south, where they landed in Hawaii in 1779. Unfortunately, Cook's men

and the islanders got into a fight. One of the Hawaiians killed Cook and ended the life of one of England's greatest adventurers.

Organizer

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| a three | b New Zealand |
| c Australia | d cold weather |
| e 1776 | f Hawaii |

p. 39

Comprehension

- | | | |
|-----|--------------|-----|
| 1 a | 2 c | 3 c |
| 4 a | 5 Royal Navy | |
| 6 b | 7 d | 8 a |
| 9 e | 10 c | |

p. 40

Listening Skills Practice: Word Stress I

- A a Cook loved maps and was good at drawing them.
- b When he returned home, three years had passed.
- c He sailed up to Alaska but could not find a way into the Atlantic Ocean.

B

Script



M Teacher: The greatest river in North America is the Mississippi River. It flows south from the state of Minnesota down to Louisiana. There, it empties into the Gulf of Mexico. The Spanish discovered it in the 1500s. But they didn't sail very far upriver. Later, in 1673, two Frenchmen started to sail down the river. Their names were Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet. They began their journey in what's now the American state of Wisconsin. Using canoes, they paddled down the Mississippi River. While they were traveling, they mapped much of the area. They had some encounters with Native Americans in the area. As they traveled south, the natives told them that some Spaniards were in the south. At that point, the two men realized that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico. Many people had believed that it flowed to the Pacific Ocean. Not wanting to fight the Spanish, they turned around and returned to the north.

- | |
|-----|
| 1 c |
| 2 b |

- 3 a The greatest river in North America is the Mississippi River.
- b At that point, the two men then realized that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico.
- c Not wanting to fight the Spanish, they turned around and returned to the north.

Unit
08 Stanley and Livingstone

p. 41

Pre-Listening Questions Sample Answer

- 1 It looks like two men are greeting each other. Everyone else is watching them.
- 2 I believe that they were travelers in Africa.
- 3 People called Africa "the Dark Continent" because it was very mysterious and few people ever traveled there.
- 4 I would like to visit Egypt to see the pyramids and the Nile River. And I want to visit South Africa to see all of the different animals.

Vocabulary

- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| 1 porter | 2 missionary |
| 3 dense | 4 inhospitable |
| 5 presume | 6 disaster |

p. 42

Script



M Teacher: For centuries, people called Africa "the Dark Continent." Even though it was near Europe, the Europeans rarely traveled far from the coast. Much of the northern part of Africa is inhospitable desert. And the middle part is dense jungle filled with dangerous animals. It wasn't until the 1800s that the Europeans began to explore the interior of the continent.

Dr. David Livingstone was a Scottish missionary. He first went to Africa in 1841. He spent many years there and went on several trips around the continent. During his time there, he traveled through much of the interior. He discovered Victoria Falls. And he was one of the first people to make a transcontinental journey in Africa. Then, in 1866, Dr. Livingstone went on a journey to find the source of the Nile River. Unfortunately, it was a disaster. His porters deserted him. His supplies and medicines

were stolen. And Livingstone became very sick.

Back in Europe, no one heard from Dr. Livingstone for a few years. People feared he was dead. So the *New York Herald*, an American newspaper, sent Henry Morgan Stanley to Africa. His goal was to find proof of Dr. Livingston's death. In 1871, Stanley started in Zanzibar. He had more than 200 porters and a great deal of equipment. Stanley's journey was almost as bad as Livingstone's. His porters deserted him. Others died of various diseases on a journey that covered more than 1,000 kilometers.

Finally, on November 10, 1871, Stanley entered Ujiji, a village in Tanzania. He saw a white man surrounded by Africans and Arabs. He then uttered the famous words, "Dr. Livingstone, I presume?" The man simply answered, "Yes."

Organizer

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| a Victoria Falls | b source |
| c Disappeared | d Dr. Livingston |
| e difficult | f Ujiji |

p. 43

Comprehension

- | | | |
|-----|-------------|-----|
| 1 b | 2 a | 3 b |
| 4 a | 5 newspaper | |
| 6 e | 7 c | 8 b |
| 9 a | 10 d | |

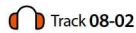
p. 44

Listening Skills Practice: Word Stress II

- A a And Livingstone became very sick.
- b Back in Europe, no one heard from Dr. Livingstone for a few years.
- c Stanley's journey was almost as bad as Livingstone's.

B

Script



M Newscaster: Today, December 10, 2010, one of the great travelers of African rivers was lost when a crocodile attacked his boat and killed him. The man's name was Hendri Coetzee. He came from South Africa. At the time of his death, Coetzee was exploring the Lukuga River. It's in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Coetzee sailed up and down many of Africa's great rivers. An adventuresome person, he also enjoyed going over waterfalls in boats. But

Coetzee was most famous for a journey he made in 2004. On January 17 of that year, he led an expedition that started at Lake Victoria in Tanzania. He and his crew then sailed down the Nile River. Their journey lasted four and a half months. On May 21, they reached the Mediterranean Sea. They were the first people ever to sail the entire length of the Nile River from its beginning to its end.

- 1 ③
- 2 ⑥
- 3 ③ Today, December 10, 2010, one of the great travelers of African rivers was lost.
⑥ An adventuresome person, he also enjoyed going over waterfalls in boats.
③ They were the first people ever to sail the entire length of the Nile River from its beginning to its end.

Chapter 3 American Folklore

Unit09Pocahontas

p. 47

Pre-Listening Questions Sample Answer

- 1 It looks like some Indians are with some white colonists.
- 2 She was an American Indian. I don't know much about her though.
- 3 I know Squanto. And I know Sequoyah.
- 4 I would feel very angry. My country belongs to my people. People from another country should not try to colonize us.

Vocabulary

- 1 establish2 celebrity
- 3 club4 convert
- 5 clash6 permanent

p. 48

ScriptTrack 09-01

W Teacher: In 1607, the English established their first permanent colony in North America. The site was

Jamestown, Virginia. There were more than 200 colonists, and their leader was Captain John Smith.

The colonists landed in a place with many Indian tribes. Many were unfriendly toward the colonists. They had met other Englishmen before, and those men had treated the Indians badly. So the Indians were hostile to the new colonists. As a result, the two sides often clashed with one another.

On one occasion, the members of a tribe captured John Smith. They took him to Powhatan. He was the tribe's leader. Powhatan decided to execute the captain. Some members of the tribe put Smith's head on a block. They prepared to beat him to death with clubs. Then, Pocahontas, one of Powhatan's daughters, went to Smith and put her head on top of his. In that way, she saved his life.

Pocahontas became friends with the colonists. In 1609, most of the colonists died during the harsh winter. But Pocahontas helped the colonists by giving them food. She warned them when some Indians were going to attack, too. Thanks to her, the colonists were prepared, so the attack never happened.

In 1612, the colonists captured Pocahontas while fighting with the Indians. During her time in captivity, she converted to Christianity. She also fell in love with John Rolfe, one of the colonists. The two got married and went to England in 1616. There, Pocahontas was a celebrity. While in England, she became sick though. She and her husband had planned to return to Virginia, but Pocahontas died in 1617 and never returned to her homeland.

Organizer

- ③ leader⑥ Powhatan
- ③ saved④ colonists
- ③ got sick① Christianity

p. 49

Comprehension

- 1 ⑥2 ⑥3 ③
- 4 ③5 married
- 6 ⑥7 ④8 ③
- 9 ③10 ③

p. 50

Listening Skills Practice: Dictation I

- A ③ the members of a tribe captured John Smith

- ⑥ most of the colonists died during the harsh winter
- ③ went to England in 1616

B

ScriptTrack 09-02

M Teacher: In 1804, Meriweather Lewis and William Clark led an expedition to the western part of America. Their goal was to explore the land in the Louisiana Territory. The United States had just bought it from France. It was a difficult journey for all of the men on the trip. Fortunately, a woman named Sacajawea gave them a lot of help. She was a member of the Shoshone tribe. When she was young, another tribe kidnapped her. Then, they sold her to a French trapper. His name was Toussaint Charbonneau. The two later married, and Sacajawea gave birth to her son Jean-Baptiste. Lewis and Clark hired Charbonneau as a guide. They wanted Sacajawea to go, too. She spoke the Shoshone language. That made her a valuable translator. She helped to negotiate trades for supplies between the explorers and Indians. She also helped the expedition have peaceful relationships with the Indian tribes they met on their journey. Thanks in part to Sacajawea, the Lewis and Clark Expedition was a big success.

- 1 ③
- 2 ③
- 3 ③ explore the land in the Louisiana Territory
⑥ gave them a lot of help
③ supplies between the explorers and Indians

Unit10Johnny Appleseed

p. 51

Pre-Listening Questions Sample Answer

- 1 A person is planting a tree in the ground.
- 2 From his name, I guess that he planted many apple trees.
- 3 I think it would be nice for a while, but then it would become boring. I like to be around lots of my friends.
- 4 No, I wouldn't. I would get lonely. I prefer life in the city with many people.

Vocabulary

- 1 inland2 orchard

- 3 frontier4 folklore
- 5 serve6 settler

p. 52

ScriptTrack 10-01

M Teacher: The American Midwest includes the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Many people don't think of them as being in the west. However, in the 1700s and part of the 1800s, they were the frontier in America. The reason is that the early American colonies were all by the Atlantic Ocean. So few people ever went far inland.

The people who did travel in the interior part of America were often very colorful characters. They tended to be adventurous. And they often had interesting stories. Johnny Appleseed was one of these people.

His real name was John Chapman. He was born in Massachusetts in 1774. When he was young, he served as an apprentice in an orchard. There, he learned about apples. At the age of eighteen, he left Massachusetts and headed west. First, he lived in western Pennsylvania. He began planting apple trees. He didn't simply plant trees anywhere though. Instead, he planted groups of apple trees and took care of them for a year or two. Then, as settlers arrived in the area, he sold the trees to them.

Thanks to his love of apple trees, people called him Johnny Appleseed. Johnny soon left Pennsylvania and went west to Ohio. He traveled all around Ohio and planted numerous apple trees. Johnny had a great love of nature. He lived simply, too. He wore cloth sacks for clothes and a cooking pot for a hat. The Indians who saw him respected his love of nature. Even when they were fighting settlers, they left Johnny alone. Today, Johnny Appleseed is one of the most famous figures from American folklore.

Organizer

- ③ orchard⑥ Pennsylvania
- ③ settlers④ Ohio
- ③ Indians① famous figure

p. 53

Comprehension

- 1 ③2 ③3 ⑥
- 4 ③5 cooking pot
- 6 ④7 ⑥8 ③
- 9 ③10 ③

Listening Skills Practice: Dictation II

- A
- Ⓐ they were the frontier in America
 - Ⓑ he served as an apprentice in an orchard
 - Ⓒ respected his love of nature

B

Script  Track 10-02

M Student: Paul Bunyan is my favorite person from American folklore. In the late 1800s and early 1900s, large parts of the United States were covered with forests. People often cut down the trees and used the wood to make homes, furniture, and other products. Lumberjacks were the people who cut the trees down. Paul Bunyan was a mythical lumberjack. People told lots of stories about him starting around 1910. Paul Bunyan was an enormous and powerful man. Even as a baby, he liked chopping trees down. He had a giant blue ox named Babe. The two of them were always together. This is one of my favorite stories about Paul Bunyan. According to legends, he created the Grand Canyon. How did he do that? Simple. He and Babe were walking one day, and Paul let his ax drag on the ground behind him. He also created the Great Lakes. Why did he do that? He needed a place for Babe to be able to drink water from.

- 1 Ⓐ
- 2 Ⓒ
- 3 Ⓐ favorite person from American folklore
- Ⓑ he liked chopping trees down
- Ⓒ let his ax drag on the ground behind him

Unit 11 The First Thanksgiving

Pre-Listening Questions Sample Answer

- 1 It looks like they are having a feast. One woman is giving the Indians some food.
- 2 It is a big holiday in America. It is in November. And Americans usually eat lots of food, including turkey, on Thanksgiving.
- 3 Yes, there is. In Korea, we celebrate *Chuseok*. It is a three-day-long holiday in the fall. We celebrate it because of the fall harvest.

- 4 We often go to our hometowns and meet our relatives. Many families have special ceremonies for their ancestors. And people eat lots of good food during *Chuseok*.

Vocabulary

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1 harmful | 2 harvest |
| 3 store | 4 sap |
| 5 beneficial | 6 feast |

Script  Track 11-01

W Teacher: In 1620, a group of people called the Pilgrims got on the ship the *Mayflower*. There were 110 Pilgrims. They set sail on September 6 and arrived in America on November 10. They landed in Plymouth in what later became the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Their first winter in Massachusetts was dreadful. Fewer than fifty Pilgrims survived the cold, snowy winter weather. The next year in March, an Indian walked into their camp. He looked at them and said, “Welcome.” The Pilgrims were surprised he knew English. His name was Samoset. He and another Indian, Squanto, assisted the Pilgrims. They showed the Pilgrims how to plant Indian corn and other crops. They taught the Pilgrims how to get sap from maple trees. And they showed the Pilgrims which wild plants were harmful and which ones were beneficial.

That fall, the Pilgrims had an excellent harvest. They had plenty of food to eat and enough food to store for the winter. They had a large amount of fish and meat. The Pilgrims had built a large number of homes and other buildings as well. They decided to celebrate by having a large feast. They prepared all kinds of food. They invited Samoset, Squanto, and many other Indians. Around ninety Indians showed up for the event. For three days, the Pilgrims and Indians celebrated. They ate food and played many games. That was the first Thanksgiving in America.

Today, Thanksgiving is a national holiday. Americans celebrate it on the fourth Thursday of November every year. It's one of the most important holidays in the country.

Organizer

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| Ⓐ Plymouth | Ⓑ died |
| Ⓒ Samoset | Ⓓ harvest |
| Ⓔ Ate | Ⓕ three days |

Comprehension

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------|-----|
| 1 Ⓒ | 2 Ⓒ | 3 Ⓑ |
| 4 Ⓒ | 5 <i>Mayflower</i> | |
| 6 Ⓑ | 7 Ⓐ | 8 Ⓔ |
| 9 Ⓒ | 10 Ⓓ | |

Listening Skills Practice: Guessing Unknown Words I

A Ⓑ

B

Script  Track 11-02

W Teacher: One of the most famous of all American Indians is Squanto. He was a member of the Patuxet tribe that lived in Massachusetts. In 1614, he left America with Thomas Hunt and went to Spain. He was probably a slave then. However, he escaped and traveled to England. In England, he learned to speak English. Later, in 1617, he traveled to Newfoundland and then returned to England. He finally went back to his tribe in 1619. Unfortunately, many of them had died from the disease smallpox. When the Pilgrims arrived, Massasoit, the leader of a nearby tribe, sent Squanto to meet them. Squanto surprised the Pilgrims because he spoke English so well. He also provided lots of assistance for them. Without Squanto, the Pilgrims might not have survived the first year. Sadly, Squanto became sick in 1622 and died soon afterward. The Pilgrims were saddened because of his death. Today, Americans still remember Squanto and the assistance he provided to the Pilgrims.

- | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 Ⓒ | 2 Ⓑ | 3 Ⓒ |
|-----|-----|-----|

Unit 12 Davy Crockett

Pre-Listening Questions Sample Answer

- 1 He looks like he enjoys the outdoors. He also looks like he enjoys a simple life.
- 2 I think he was probably a hunter because of his gun.
- 3 I know that it was difficult and dangerous. It was also probably very lonely.

- 4 There were changes in the class system in the late Joseon period. Some people in the lower level got rich from agriculture and commerce and bought their way up. In addition, government slaves called *gongnobi* were released.

Vocabulary

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| 1 territory | 2 scout |
| 3 reputation | 4 wild |
| 5 represent | 6 cattle |

Script  Track 12-01

M Teacher: In the late 1700s and early 1800s, lots of Americans began moving west. They moved to territories such as Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee. These lands were wild and dangerous. But many people didn't mind living on the frontier.

In 1786, Davy Crockett was born to a family that lived on the frontier in Tennessee. He grew up on a farm and was driving cattle to Virginia when he was only twelve. Crockett's father was hard on him though, so he ran away from home as a young boy. He lived in Virginia for a while and got married. But he soon moved back to Tennessee.

In Tennessee, he began to develop a reputation as a frontiersman. He served in the military to fight hostile Indians. As a soldier, he was a scout. He was also an outstanding hunter. People easily recognized him by the coonskin cap he wore on his head.

Crockett realized that the people living on the frontier needed a spokesperson. So he decided to represent them. He got involved in politics. First, he served in the Tennessee legislature. Later, he represented the state of Tennessee in the U.S. Congress. He served in the House of Representatives.

In 1836, he lost an election, so he left Washington, D.C. He and his family then moved to Texas. Texas had just declared its independence from Mexico. In response, Mexican soldiers invaded parts of Texas. Crockett went to the Alamo in San Antonio, Texas. The Mexican army surrounded it and attacked. Crockett died at the Alamo on March 6, 1836. After his death, people began telling a number of legends and stories about his accomplishments.

Organizer

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Ⓐ his father | Ⓑ Ran away |
| Ⓒ Served | Ⓓ spokesperson |
| Ⓔ the U.S. Congress | Ⓕ Texas |

Comprehension

- 1

Ⓒ
- 2

Ⓐ
- 3

Ⓑ
- 4

Ⓑ
- 5

Alamo
- 6

Ⓒ
- 7

Ⓔ
- 8

Ⓐ
- 9

Ⓓ
- 10

Ⓑ

Listening Skills Practice: Guessing Unknown Words II

- A Ⓐ
- B

Script Track 12-02

M Tour Guide: Welcome to the Alamo. The Alamo is one of the most famous places in Texas. It was built in the 1700s. It was originally a Spanish mission and school. But it didn't become famous until 1836. When Texas declared its independence, the Mexicans were displeased. So they sent an army into Texas. The army's leader, Santa Anna, took his forces to San Antonio. The Texans sought protection here in the Alamo. From February 23 to March 6, the Mexicans besieged the Alamo. There were roughly 200 men defending the Alamo. But there were 6,000 Mexican soldiers. On March 6, the Mexican army broke through the walls and got into the Alamo. All of the defenders died. Some of them were great Texans such as Jim Bowie and Colonel William Travis. Davy Crockett died here as well. The Mexicans won the battle, but the Texans had a new battle cry. "Remember the Alamo," they said. Led by General Sam Houston, the Texans quickly defeated the Mexicans and remained independent.

- 1

Ⓒ
- 2

Ⓑ
- 3

Ⓐ

Chapter 4 Historical Mysteries

Unit

13

The Lost Colony of Roanoke

Pre-Listening Questions Sample Answer

- 1 I see some destroyed buildings. I guess no one lives in them now.
- 2 I guess the people could disappear and not leave a message for people who might come later.

- 3 I think it would be difficult. You would probably be very far away from your home.
- 4 Yes, I would. I think it would be exciting to live in another country.

Vocabulary

- 1

carve
- 2

colonize
- 3

plant
- 4

nobody
- 5

governor
- 6

establish

Script Track 13-01

W Teacher: In 1607, some men and women successfully established the first permanent English colony in North America. The name of the colony was Jamestown. Jamestown wasn't the first English attempt to colonize an area in North America though. Twenty years earlier, some people tried to found a colony south of Jamestown. The name of the place was Roanoke Island.

Roanoke Island is located off the coast of the American state of North Carolina. In 1585, a group of Englishmen attempted to start a colony there. Sadly, they didn't get along well with the natives. And founding the colony was too hard for them. So they left a group of soldiers behind and sailed back to England. Strangely, the soldiers quickly disappeared, and nobody ever saw them again.

Two years later, in 1587, a new group of settlers arrived. They saw the burned ruins of the first colony on Roanoke Island. That sight upset them. Unfortunately, they arrived too late in the year to plant any crops. Yet there was some good news. On August 15, 1587, Virginia Dare was born. She was the first English child born in North America.

A few days later, John White, the governor of the colony, left. He returned to England to get more supplies. He wanted to return quickly. But he didn't go back to Roanoke for three years. When he arrived, everyone was gone. There weren't even any bodies. White searched carefully. All he found was one word carved into a tree: CROATAN. It was the name of a local Indian tribe. But the colonists weren't there. To this day, no one knows what happened to the lost colony of Roanoke.

Organizer

- Ⓐ

North Carolina
- Ⓑ

1585
- Ⓒ

returned
- Ⓓ

1587
- Ⓔ

John White
- Ⓘ

CROATAN

Comprehension

- 1

Ⓑ
- 2

Ⓐ
- 3

Ⓒ
- 4

Ⓒ
- 5

disappeared
- 6

Ⓔ
- 7

Ⓒ
- 8

Ⓑ
- 9

Ⓐ
- 10

Ⓓ

Listening Skills Practice: Paraphrasing I

- A Ⓒ
- B

Script Track 13-02

M Teacher: In 53 B.C., a Roman army was defeated at the Battle of Carrhae in Turkey. Most of the Roman soldiers were killed. But 10,000 of them became prisoners. They were taken east and were never heard from again. Many historians have wondered what happened to the lost legion of Rome. Some believe the legion went to China. In the year 36 B.C., a Chinese army defeated a Hun army. A Chinese general wrote about a strange practice some of the soldiers they had captured had. They fought in rows and covered one another with their shields. That was a common Roman method of fighting. The Chinese took those soldiers and sent them east to Liqian. That might be the modern-day city of Zhelaizhai. Archaeologists digging there have unearthed Roman coins and pottery. They have also found bodies with Western features. The bodies are those of tall men with blond hair and blue eyes. It's highly likely that these archaeologists have finally found the lost legion.

- 1

Ⓑ
- 2

Ⓑ
- 3

Ⓐ

Unit

14

Amelia Earhart

Pre-Listening Questions Sample Answer

- 1 She was a pilot. She lived a long time ago. She disappeared somewhere while she was flying her airplane.
- 2 The airplane looks old. I don't think it would be very safe.

- 3 I guess that they crashed a lot. So they probably were not very safe.
- 4 Yes, I have been. Once, I was walking in the forest, and I got lost. I was very scared until I finally got out of the forest.

Vocabulary

- 1

relatively
- 2

navigator
- 3

flight
- 4

impressed
- 5

crash
- 6

accomplish

Script Track 14-01

M Teacher: In 1908, an eleven-year-old girl named Amelia Earhart saw her first airplane. She wasn't impressed at all. More than a decade later in 1920, Amelia went to an airshow in California. There, she took her first flight. From then on, flying became her life.

At that time, airplanes were relatively new. Amelia worked hard, saved money, and bought her first plane. She quickly started setting records. She became the first female pilot to fly more than 14,000 feet above the ground. That's more than 4,200 meters high. In 1928, she became the first woman to fly across the Atlantic Ocean. She wasn't the only one on the plane, so it wasn't a solo flight. It wasn't until 1932 that she managed to fly solo across the Atlantic. She was the second person after Charles Lindbergh to accomplish that feat.

Earhart wasn't satisfied, so she decided to fly all the way around the world. She planned to do this with Fred Noonan, who was her navigator. She started in Miami, Florida, in June 1937. She made it across Africa and Asia. Then, she arrived in New Guinea. That's an island in the South Pacific. On July 2, Earhart and Noonan took off. Nobody ever saw them again.

There are many theories about what happened. Most people believe her plane crashed into the sea. Some say the Japanese captured Earhart and Noonan and then executed them for being American spies. Others think they landed on a desert island and lived there until they died. And a few individuals even claim that aliens in UFOs abducted them. One thing is certain: Nobody knows exactly what happened to the two of them.

Organizer

- Ⓐ

first flight
- Ⓑ

records
- Ⓒ

the Atlantic
- Ⓓ

New Guinea
- Ⓔ

Nobody
- Ⓘ

Disappeared

Comprehension

- 1

Ⓒ
- 2

Ⓒ
- 3

Ⓓ
- 4

Ⓓ
- 5

theories
- 6

Ⓔ
- 7

Ⓒ
- 8

Ⓐ
- 9

Ⓑ
- 10

Ⓓ

Listening Skills Practice: Paraphrasing II

- A
- Ⓑ
- B

Script Track 14-02

M Newscaster: We interrupt this broadcast to bring you a breaking news story. French authorities have confirmed they have found the missing plane flown by Antoine de Saint-Exupery. Saint-Exupery is best known for his classic children's book *The Little Prince*. However, he was also a military pilot during World War II. On July 31, 1944, he was flying his plane, a Lockheed Lightning P-38. His plane, however, vanished without a trace. Decades later in 1998, a French fisherman found a bracelet with Saint-Exupery's name on it. He got it in the water near Marseilles, France. Then, a diver remembered having seen a crashed plane in the water back in the 1980s. Finally, there was an attempt to recover the plane. On this day, April 7, 2004, experts now know for sure that they have located Saint-Exupery's plane. The number on the body of the wrecked plane matches that of the plane Saint-Exupery was flying when he disappeared. His body wasn't recovered though. So what happened to it is still a mystery.

- 1

Ⓐ
- 2

Ⓑ
- 3

Ⓐ

Unit

15

Atlantis

Pre-Listening Questions Sample Answer

- 1

Atlantis was an island. It existed a long time ago.
- 2

Nobody knows. Many people say it was in the Atlantic Ocean though.
- 3

Something caused Atlantis to sink beneath the

- ocean.
- 4

I don't know. No one has ever found it. But I think it would be great if it really existed a long time ago.

Vocabulary

- 1

vast
- 2

civilization
- 3

philosopher
- 4

destruction
- 5

tsunami
- 6

simply

Script Track 15-01

W Teacher: More than 10,000 years ago, there was an island civilization in the Atlantic Ocean. Each of its founders was half man and half god. The people of the island built ships and had a powerful navy. The island itself had a vast amount of gold, silver, and other precious metals. There were many exotic animals living there, too. In the center of the island was a great capital city. This was Atlantis. It was the greatest civilization in the ancient world. Then, one day, the people of Atlantis did something to upset the gods. So the gods caused the destruction of Atlantis. In a single night, the island sank beneath the water.

The Greek philosopher Plato told the story of Atlantis in two works more than 2,300 years ago. Since then, others have added to the story. But the most important question about Atlantis is this: Did it really exist? No one is sure of the answer.

Many people claim Atlantis actually existed. For instance, some believe it was located in the Mediterranean Sea. They say that it sank when a volcano on the island of Thera erupted around 1500 B.C. That eruption, people believe, caused a tsunami that sank Atlantis. Others think Atlantis was in the Atlantic Ocean. They believe it was near Spain or somewhere around Bimini Island off the coast of Florida, USA. But lots of people think Plato simply made up the story. They claim that Atlantis is a myth. They also point out that no one has ever found any evidence Atlantis existed.

Nevertheless, people continue to search for the lost land. Some of them truly believe they will find proof of the existence of Atlantis someday.

Organizer

- Ⓐ

civilization
- Ⓑ

upset
- Ⓒ

two
- Ⓓ

No one
- Ⓔ

Mediterranean
- Ⓘ

proof

Comprehension

- 1

Ⓐ
- 2

Ⓑ
- 3

Ⓑ
- 4

Ⓒ
- 5

civilization
- 6

Ⓒ
- 7

Ⓔ
- 8

Ⓐ
- 9

Ⓑ
- 10

Ⓓ

Listening Skills Practice: Supporting Details I

- A
- Ⓐ too
- Ⓑ For instance
- Ⓒ also
- B

Script Track 15-02

M Teacher: More than 100 kilometers northwest of Las Vegas, Nevada, is one of the most mysterious places in the United States. The official name is Groom Lake. But most people know it as Area 51. Few people have ever gained access to Area 51. And even fewer have ever spoken about it. In fact, the United States government only recently confirmed that the place exists. There are many theories about the purpose of Area 51. Some say the U.S. military tests new weapons and aircraft there. In addition, others believe scientists there do research concerning aliens and alien artifacts. Some people have claimed they worked on alien spacecraft while they were at Area 51. Others state they have actually seen aliens in Area 51. There are all kinds of rumors about the place. What's true? Nobody knows. It's impossible for civilians to get near the place. Anytime people get close to Area 51, armed guards appear and tell them to go away. Surely the government is hiding something mysterious there.

- 1

Ⓒ
- 2

Ⓑ
- 3

Ⓐ Ⓘ

Ⓑ ⓓ

Ⓒ Ⓘ

Unit

16

The Bermuda Triangle

Pre-Listening Questions Sample Answer

- 1

It's a triangle that connects three places in the Atlantic Ocean. One of them is Bermuda. The other is Florida. I don't know the third one.

- 2

Yes, I have. My family and I visited Florida once. It was really beautiful there.
- 3

I guess they might have some kind of mechanical problems.
- 4

I don't know any mysterious places in my country. I think it would be fun to visit though.

Vocabulary

- 1

determine
- 2

fear
- 3

vanish
- 4

graveyard
- 5

instance
- 6

wreckage

Script Track 16-01

W Teacher: Draw a line from the tip of southern Florida to Bermuda. Then, draw a line from Bermuda to Puerto Rico and one going back to Florida. That forms a triangle. It's known as the Bermuda Triangle or the Devil's Triangle. Many sailors and airmen fear going there. The reason is that, in around five centuries, more than 1,000 ships and planes have disappeared in the Bermuda Triangle.

Sometimes ships sink, and planes crash. But people can usually determine why the ships sank and why the planes crashed. In the Bermuda Triangle though, ships often suddenly sink in clear weather. Planes also vanish for no reason. In most cases, no wreckage is found either. It's like the ships and planes simply disappeared from the Earth itself.

For example, in 1918, the *U.S.S. Cyclops* was sailing with a crew of 309 people. Somewhere in the Bermuda Triangle, it vanished without a trace. Decades later, one of the most famous events involving the Bermuda Triangle occurred. On December 5, 1945, Flight 19 took off from a naval base in Florida. There were five Avenger bombers in the group. They were flying a training mission in clear weather. In the middle of the flight, radio contact with all five planes was lost. Nothing was ever heard from any of the men on the planes again. Nor were the planes found. That same night, two airplanes were sent out to rescue the missing planes. One of those planes disappeared.

There have been numerous strange instances like that. No one knows what makes the Bermuda Triangle a graveyard for ships and planes. That makes it one of the most mysterious places on the Earth.

Organizer

- Ⓐ

Florida
- Ⓑ

feared
- Ⓒ

1,000
- Ⓓ

1918
- Ⓔ

Flight 19
- Ⓘ

rescue plane

Comprehension

- 1

b
- 2

a
- 3

b
- 4

c
- 5

graveyard
- 6

d
- 7

c
- 8

a
- 9

e
- 10

b

Listening Skills Practice: Supporting Details II

- A

a

SD
- B

b

SD
- C

c

MI

Script

M Student: Some people believe in ghosts. But what about ghost ships? Do ghost ships exist? More than 100 years ago, people claimed that the *Mary Celeste* was a ghost ship. On November 7, 1872, the ship departed New York City. The ship’s captain, wife, daughter, and seven crewmen were aboard. The ship was bound for Genoa, Italy. On December 4, 1872, the *Mary Celeste* was discovered by another ship. No one was aboard. Only the ship’s papers and some equipment were missing. Its cargo was still onboard, and so were the crew members’ possessions. Nobody knows what happened to the *Mary Celeste*. One theory is that pirates killed the crew. But why didn’t they take the valuables and cargo? Another theory is that the crew feared for their lives, so they quickly abandoned ship. But what was the reason? There are even theories that aliens abducted them or sea monsters killed everyone. The truth is that no one knows what happened to the crew of the *Mary Celeste*.

- 1

c
- 2

c
- 3

a

discovered

b

possessions

c

pirates

Chapter 5 Music

Unit

17

Louis Armstrong

Pre-Listening Questions Sample Answer

- 1

I think he’s playing the trumpet.

- 2

He was a jazz musician. He sang *What a Wonderful World*.
- 3

There are many genres of music. There are jazz, pop, rock, heavy metal, classical, and country music. There are many other genres, too.
- 4

I like pop and rock music. I like the way that they sound.

Vocabulary

- 1

hit

2

distinct
- 3

popularize

4

obvious
- 5

cornet

6

quartet

Script

W Teacher: Louis Armstrong had one of the most distinct voices in all music. Today, most people only remember him for his song *What a Wonderful World*. He actually recorded that song in the last few years of his life. And it didn’t even become a hit until more than a decade after Armstrong died. It’s unfortunate that people don’t know more about Armstrong than that one song.

Louis Armstrong was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1901. New Orleans is often called “the birthplace of jazz.” The musical tradition in New Orleans greatly affected Armstrong. When he was only eleven years old, he dropped out of school. He started playing music with a quartet of boys. They sang on the street and earned money from people passing by.

Armstrong soon learned to play the cornet. It’s a musical instrument similar to the trumpet. He became an amazing cornet player. Armstrong soon began performing in places other than New Orleans. He played on steamboats going up and down the Mississippi River. He went to Chicago and New York City as well. His talent was obvious to everyone who saw him play.

One time in Chicago, Louis was recording a song. He suddenly dropped the lyric sheet. Instead of stopping, Louis continued singing. But he didn’t sing the words. He just made up sounds. This was known as scat singing. Armstrong popularized that form of music. During his life, he became very famous. He recorded many hit songs, and he performed almost up until his death in 1971. Today, while he isn’t as well-known as he once was, he’s still remembered as one of the great musicians of the twentieth century.

Organizer

- a

New Orleans
- b

quartet

- c

cornet

d

lyric sheet
- e

singing

f

scat

Comprehension

- 1

c

2

c

3

b
- 4

a

5

birthplace

6

b

7

d

8

c
- 9

e

10

a

Listening Skills Practice: Outlining I

- A

a

tradition

b

quartet

c

cornet
- d

Performed

e

lyric sheet

Script

W Teacher: Like Louis Armstrong, Ella Fitzgerald was a jazz musician. She also had a voice that was easy to recognize. Born in 1917, she lived until 1996. During her singing career, she sold millions of albums and won numerous awards. She was called “the queen of jazz” and “the first lady of song” because of her incredible voice. At the age of sixteen, Fitzgerald made her singing debut in New York City. She performed at the famed Apollo Theater in Harlem. She mostly performed jazz music. But she was skilled in other genres as well. For instance, she performed bebop, soul, gospel, and the blues. She was an accomplished scat musician. She frequently awed people by the way she sang. Fitzgerald enjoyed singing solo, but she joined with many other famous musical artists of the day. She and Louis Armstrong made a number of hit songs. She also sang with Dizzy Gillespie and Billie Holiday, among others.

- 1

a

jazz

b

millions

c

queen
- d

genres

e

gospel

Unit

18

George Frideric Handel

Pre-Listening Questions Sample Answer

- 1

An orchestra is playing some music.

- 2

He was a classical music composer.
- 3

He composed *The Messiah*. He also lived in England in the 1700s.
- 4

I like some classical music. I don’t know much about it. But some pieces of classical music sound very nice. I especially like some of Mozart’s music.

Vocabulary

- 1

harpsichord

2

act
- 3

barge

4

patron
- 5

conduct

6

request

Script

M Teacher: George Frideric Handel was born in Germany in 1685. His father wanted him to become a lawyer. Handel was more interested in music though. As a child, he took music lessons. He learned to play the harpsichord, violin, oboe, and organ. And he learned how to compose music. Despite his apparent musical skill, Handel began studying law. A year later, his father died, so Handel stopped his study of law and began focusing on music.

His true love was Italian opera, so he spent four years in Italy learning about it. Then, in 1710, Prince George of Hanover hired him to produce music. In 1714, Prince George would become King George I of England. By that time, Handel himself was living permanently in England. He had many English patrons, so he composed music, especially operas, for them.

It was in England that Handel wrote his greatest pieces of music. In 1717, he conducted *Water Music* for the first time. The orchestra played on a barge in the middle of the Thames River as King George I himself watched. The king loved the music so much that he requested to hear it several times.

Years later, in 1741, Handel finished work on *The Messiah*. It was an oratorio. An oratorio is a musical piece that often has a religious theme. An orchestra performs, and there are solo and choral works, but the singers don’t act like they do in operas. Handel wrote more than twenty oratorios in his life. *The Messiah* ranks as the greatest and most popular of them all. On April 14, 1759, a few days after conducting a performance of *The Messiah*, Handel died.

Organizer

- a

Father

b

instruments
- c

died

d

English patrons
- e

oratorios

f

The Messiah

Comprehension

- 1

Ⓒ
- 2

Ⓒ
- 3

Ⓐ
- 4

Ⓑ
- 5

lawyer
- 6

Ⓒ
- 7

Ⓔ
- 8

Ⓐ
- 9

Ⓓ
- 10

Ⓑ

Listening Skills Practice: Outlining II

- A

Ⓐ lessons
- Ⓑ England
- Ⓒ operas
- Ⓓ requested
- Ⓔ greatest

B

Script Track 18-02

M Usher: Thank you all for coming to tonight's performance of *The Messiah*. In just a moment, I'll open the doors. Then, you can go in to find your seats. But let me tell you a bit about it first. George Frideric Handel composed *The Messiah* in 1741. The oratorio tells the story of the life, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ. Handel took all of the words in *The Messiah* from the King James Bible. He created a masterpiece. Today, it's one of the most performed works in all Western music. Amazingly, Handel only took twenty-four days to compose the music for *The Messiah*. The most recognizable piece from *The Messiah* is the Hallelujah chorus. According to stories, King George II of England attended a performance of *The Messiah* one time. He was so touched by the Hallelujah chorus that he stood up in the middle of it. Since the king stood, everyone else did the same. Since then, audiences around the world rise for the performing of the Hallelujah chorus.

- 1

Ⓐ death
- Ⓑ King James Bible
- Ⓒ twenty-four
- Ⓓ touched
- Ⓔ Stood

Unit

19

Renaissance Musical Instruments

Pre-Listening Questions Sample Answer

- 1

I don't know the first instrument. The second instrument looks like an old guitar. And the third instrument looks like an old trombone.

- 2

The first two are stringed instruments. The last one is a brass instrument.
- 3

I know they played the harp during the Renaissance. They also played some kinds of flutes as well as the bagpipe.
- 4

I would like to play the first one. I don't know its name, but it looks really cool.

Vocabulary

- 1

bow
- 2

funeral
- 3

strum
- 4

resemble
- 5

emphasize
- 6

evolve

Script Track 19-01

W Teacher: The Renaissance began around 1400 and lasted about 200 years. There were many advances in life in Europe during it. People focused on art, science, engineering, and math. They also emphasized music. During the Renaissance, people played a wide range of musical instruments. Some of these instruments later evolved into the modern ones that people play today.

Stringed musical instruments were very popular at that time. The lute was probably the most common of them. It resembled a modern-day guitar. In fact, the guitar evolved from the vihuela, a Spanish lute. A person played the lute by strumming the strings with his or her fingers. The viol and rebec were two other stringed instruments that people played then. To make music with them, the musicians moved a bow across the strings. The modern-day violin developed from the rebec. Finally, the hurdy-gurdy was a unique stringed instrument. It looked like a violin, but it also had keys like an accordion.

Woodwind instruments are among the oldest of all musical instruments. So it's no surprise that people played them during the Renaissance. The recorder, which remains popular today, was played by many musicians. People played the recorder at events such as festivals and funerals. The transverse flute, which later became the modern flute, was another woodwind from that time.

Brass instruments such as the trumpet and trombone didn't exist in the past. Instead, some people played the sackbut. Like the trombone, it had a slide that musicians could move back and forth. The shofar was a simple hollowed-out animal horn. The cornett was another type of horn. These old instruments weren't made of metal. But they were similar to modern-day brass instruments.

Organizer

- Ⓐ hurdy-gurdy
- Ⓑ violin
- Ⓒ recorder
- Ⓓ Modern flute
- Ⓔ Brass
- Ⓕ horns

Comprehension

- 1

Ⓒ
- 2

Ⓑ
- 3

Ⓑ
- 4

Ⓒ
- 5

guitar
- 6

Ⓒ
- 7

Ⓓ
- 8

Ⓔ
- 9

Ⓐ
- 10

Ⓑ

Listening Skills Practice: Compare and Contrast I

- A

Ⓐ compare
- Ⓑ compare
- Ⓒ contrast

B

Script Track 19-02

M Teacher: People don't play most of the musical instruments from the Renaissance anymore. Instead, they play more modern versions. Yet a few very old musical instruments have survived to the present day. One is the bagpipe. Another is the hammered dulcimer. The bagpipe has a very unique look. It has a large airtight bag, a melody pipe, and one or more drum pipes. The musician may blow air into the bagpipe or may use a bellows to introduce air into it. Today, the bagpipe is most commonly played in Scotland. It is often played at military funerals and ceremonies. The bagpipe makes a sound unlike any other instrument. Thus most people either love it or hate it. As for the hammered dulcimer, it's a stringed musical instrument. The strings are stretched out over a board. The musician uses two mallets to strike them with. That's where the sound comes from. It makes a sweet sound that people all around the world still enjoy hearing.

- 1

Ⓒ
- 2

Ⓐ
- 3

Ⓐ Ⅲ
- Ⓑ Ⅱ
- Ⓒ Ⅰ

Unit

20

Movie Soundtracks

Pre-Listening Questions Sample Answer

- 1

A movie soundtrack is all of the music that appears in a movie.
- 2

Classical music appears in many movies. So does rock music.
- 3

Music can help set the tone in films.
- 4

I love the *Star Wars* soundtrack. I think that music is great. I also like the *Frozen* soundtrack.

Vocabulary

- 1

incredibly
- 2

sadden
- 3

purpose
- 4

run
- 5

talkie
- 6

suspense

Script Track 20-01

W Teacher: Almost all movies have music. The type of music varies. It may be pop songs, rock music, rap, classical music, and even opera. It mostly depends on the genre of the movie. The music doesn't play throughout the entire movie though. Sometimes it plays while it doesn't at other times. Movie directors use music in their films for several purposes. Music can increase the amount of suspense in a film. It can also be used to frighten, sadden, make happy, and amuse viewers. All of the music in a film is called the soundtrack.

The first films ever made were silent movies. Because there was no sound, theaters often played music while the films ran. In many cases, a live pianist or other musicians performed for the viewers. When talkies—movies that had sound—came out in the 1920s, directors began including soundtracks in their films. Since then, the soundtrack has become an integral part of most movies. There are even awards given on a yearly basis for the best film music.

Most movie soundtracks achieve only minor fame. In addition, they sell just a few copies. Others become incredibly famous and sell millions of copies. The soundtrack to *The Sound of Music*, for instance, has sold millions of copies. So too have the soundtracks for the *Star Wars* movies.

Today, there are several individuals who mostly compose film scores. In general, the works they

compose are classical in nature. John Williams is probably the best known composer of film scores. Jerry Goldsmith, James Horner, and Ennio Morricone are three other famous film score composers.

Organizer

- a

opera
- b

entire
- c

suspense
- d

amuse
- e

millions
- f

John Williams

p. 97

Comprehension

- 1

c

2

a

3

b
- 4

c

5

The Sound of Music
- 6

d

7

a

8

c
- 9

e

10

b

p. 98

Listening Skills Practice: Compare and Contrast II

- A

a

Both
- b

however
- c

too

B

Script  Track 20-02

M Reporter: There is some important news tonight. John Williams, one of the greatest composers of movie soundtracks in history, is going to make a guest appearance with the Boston Pops next month. Williams was the long-time conductor for the Boston Pops in the 1980s and 1990s. Williams is a noted conductor, but he is actually much more famous for his composing. He has written the film scores for nearly all of director Steven Spielberg’s movies. Those include *Jaws*, *Raiders of the Lost Ark*, and *E.T.* In addition, Williams composed the music for the *Star Wars* films. Some of the pieces from *Star Wars* are among the most recognizable of all film music. Williams’s soundtracks have sold millions of copies all around the world. He ranks among the bestselling film score composers in history. It is highly likely that tickets for the event will sell out soon. Be sure to make your reservations as soon as you can.

- 1

b
- 2

c
- 3

a

yet
- b

Both
- c

but

Word List

Word List

Chapter 1 Amazing Animals

Unit 01

- 1 **behavior** (n) the way a person or animal acts
The child's *behavior* was poor until his parents made him act better.
- 2 **captivity** (n) custody; the act of not being free
Some animals live long lives in *captivity*.
- 3 **communicate** (v) to speak with someone else; to talk to another person
We still do not know how to *communicate* with most animals.
- 4 **display** (v) to show
The museum will *display* some valuable items from Egypt this weekend.
- 5 **handler** (n) a person who takes care of another person or animal
The lion *handler* must always be careful around the animals.
- 6 **humanlike** (adj) resembling a human in action or behavior
Some gorillas and chimpanzees can behave in *humanlike* ways at times.
- 7 **mission** (n) a goal; an objective
Our *mission* is to solve this problem as quickly as possible.
- 8 **particularly** (adv) mostly; mainly
Mr. Jones is *particularly* interested in attending medical school.
- 9 **primate** (n) a mammal such as a human, gorilla, or monkey
Many African *primates* are endangered species.
- 10 **researcher** (n) a person who does research on a certain topic

Anna is currently working as a *researcher* for that company.

Unit 02

- 1 **allergic** (adj) relating to an allergy or an inability to tolerate something
My sister is *allergic* to peanut butter, so she cannot eat it.
- 2 **assist** (v) to help; to aid
Could you please *assist* me for a few minutes?
- 3 **disability** (n) a handicap; something that prevents a person from living a normal life
Emily has a *disability* since she cannot use her right arm.
- 4 **loneliness** (n) a feeling one gets when one is alone
He experienced *loneliness* when he went camping by himself for a week.
- 5 **master** (n) an owner, usually of an animal
The dog's *master* treats it well and takes good care of it.
- 6 **miniature** (adj) tiny; smaller than normal
This exhibit has several *miniature* statues.
- 7 **press** (v) to push
Please *press* the button for the tenth floor.
- 8 **quadriplegic** (n) a person who cannot move his or her arms or legs
After the car accident, Karen became a *quadriplegic*.
- 9 **relieve** (v) to ease; to get rid of stress
What is the best way to *relieve* yourself of stress?
- 10 **wheelchair** (n) a chair with wheels used by a person with a disability
Peter has to use a *wheelchair* since he broke both of his legs.

Unit 03

- 1 **aquarium** (n) a tank in which fish or other aquatic animals are kept; a large building with many aquatic animals
The students are going to go on a field trip to the local *aquarium*.
- 2 **clamp** (n) a lock; a hold; a fastener
They put a *clamp* on the dog's leg so that it could not run away.
- 3 **diver** (n) a person who swims underwater, often with scuba gear
You need to be able to swim well to be a good *diver*.
- 4 **drag** (v) to pull
The box was so heavy that I had to *drag* it.
- 5 **guard** (v) to protect; to look after
The soldiers will *guard* the general as well as they can.
- 6 **intruder** (n) a person who is somewhere that he or she should not be
The police were not able to catch the *intruder*.
- 7 **mammal** (n) a warm-blooded animal that gives birth to live young and has hair or fur
Mammals are the most dominant animals on the planet today.
- 8 **mine** (n) a bomb that is put in the water and is designed to destroy ships or submarines
The ship sank after it hit a *mine* that exploded.
- 9 **playful** (adj) liking to play or to have fun
The kitten is very *playful* and enjoys having lots of fun.
- 10 **positive** (adj) sure
Are you *positive* that this is the correct answer to the question?

Unit 04

- 1 **alert** (v) to warn
He *alerted* the hospital that an emergency patient was going there.
- 2 **alley** (n) a small area in between two buildings
It can be dangerous to go into some *alleys* late at night.
- 3 **announce** (v) to state something out loud
We will *announce* the winner of the contest soon.
- 4 **authority** (n) a person with power
The government *authorities* are behaving in an illegal manner.
- 5 **breed** (n) a specific type of animal, such as a dog or a cat
Most dog *breeds* look and act different from one another.
- 6 **plot** (n) a plan
The thieves came up with a *plot* to rob the store.
- 7 **relentless** (adj) unwilling to give up; persistent
The *relentless* detective did not quit until he had solved the case.
- 8 **scent** (n) a smell; an odor
The dog detected a strange *scent* in the room.
- 9 **sniff** (v) to use one's nose to smell something
Why are you *sniffing* that package?
- 10 **suitcase** (n) a bag that one takes on a trip; luggage
Be sure to pack your *suitcase* before you go to bed tonight.

Chapter 2 Famous Journeys

Unit 05

- 1 **assistance** (n) help; aid
We could use some *assistance* right now.
- 2 **coast** (n) the land that is right next to an ocean or sea
They enjoy spending their vacation at the south *coast* of the country.
- 3 **execute** (v) to put someone to death
The prisoner was *executed* because of the crimes he committed.
- 4 **explore** (v) to look around a new place; to travel; to sightsee
I would like to *explore* the jungles of South America.
- 5 **head** (v) to go in a certain direction
Let's *head* to the shopping mall later today.
- 6 **mutiny** (n) a rebellion by soldiers or sailors against their leaders
The soldiers were all punished because they attempted a *mutiny*.
- 7 **native** (n) a person whose home is in a local area
The *natives* of this region are very friendly.
- 8 **reject** (v) to turn down; to say no to a person
Jake applied for a job, but the company *rejected* him.
- 9 **rough** (adj) hard; difficult
The trip was *rough* at first, but then it became much easier.
- 10 **strait** (n) a narrow passage of water that connects two large bodies of water
We must sail through this *strait* to get to the ocean.

Unit 06

- 1 **claim** (v) to declare; to state one's belief about something
Kevin *claimed* he was right, but he was actually wrong.
- 2 **confirmed** (adj) proven to be true
It was *confirmed* that Peter had stolen the money.
- 3 **desire** (n) a wish; an urge
I have a *desire* to go on a trip to the beach.
- 4 **expedition** (n) a trip; a voyage
They will go on an *expedition* to the desert.
- 5 **navigational** (adj) relating to direction
You really need to improve your *navigational* skills.
- 6 **poor** (adj) bad; not good
David got a *poor* grade on his test because he did not study.
- 7 **race** (n) a contest of speed
Do you think that you can win the *race*?
- 8 **recover** (v) to get better; to improve one's health
It will take her about three weeks to *recover* from her illness.
- 9 **sled** (n) a vehicle that has skis on the bottom so that it can move on the snow
There is so much snow that people use *sleds* to travel.
- 10 **trek** (n) a long, difficult journey
They went on a ten-day *trek* through the rainforest.

Unit 07

- 1 **adventurer** (n) a person who likes to travel and to have adventures
The *adventurers* will start on their journey in the morning.

Unit 08

- 2 **canoe** (n) a type of boat that is made from a hollowed-out log
It can be difficult to travel in a *canoe*.
- 3 **confirm** (v) to prove; to show that something is true
Can you *confirm* that what you said is the truth?
- 4 **enlist** (v) to join the military
Edward is going to *enlist* in the air force next month.
- 5 **flow** (v) to move as a liquid
The water in this river *flows* slowly.
- 6 **paddle** (v) to use oars to make a boat move
Do you know how to *paddle* a boat to make it move?
- 7 **realize** (v) to recognize that something is true
Jane suddenly *realized* that she knew the correct answer.
- 8 **rumor** (n) gossip; a story that may or may not be true; a tale
There is a *rumor* that Larry is going to quit his job soon.
- 9 **superior** (n) an employee in a higher position than another; a boss
Your *superior* wants to see you in his office right now.
- 10 **upriver** (adv) toward the part of a river that goes to its source
To get to your destination, you must travel ten kilometers *upriver*.

- 1 **adventuresome** (adj) brave; daring
Doug is an *adventuresome* man who likes to have new and exciting experiences.
- 2 **dense** (adj) thick
The trees are very *dense* in this part of the forest.

- 3 **desert** (v) suddenly to quit or leave one's job
Soldiers should never *desert* and leave their armies.
- 4 **disease** (n) a sickness
The doctors believe Sue caught a *disease* while she was traveling.
- 5 **entire** (adj) total; complete
The *entire* country is suffering from a drought.
- 6 **inhospitable** (adj) unfriendly; harsh; difficult
The land is so *inhospitable* that few people live there.
- 7 **missionary** (n) a person who travels to another place to spread his or her religion
My uncle is a Christian *missionary* in South America.
- 8 **porter** (n) a person hired to carry bags for another
They hired several *porters* to carry their luggage while they climbed the mountain.
- 9 **presume** (v) to believe; to assume
I *presume* that you are telling me the truth.
- 10 **waterfall** (n) flowing water that falls from a higher to a lower place
Victoria Falls is one of the world's most beautiful *waterfalls*.

Chapter 3 American Folklore

Unit 09

- 1 **celebrity** (n) a famous person
Mark became a *celebrity* when he starred in a hit movie.
- 2 **clash** (v) to fight with another person or group
The two men *clashed* because they got into an argument.

- 3 **homeland** (n) the country a person is from
David has been away from his *homeland* for more than ten years.
- 4 **kidnap** (v) to abduct a person; to take someone away from his or her home
The man tried to *kidnap* the child, but another person stopped him.
- 5 **negotiate** (v) to try to come to an agreement with a person
We will *negotiate* with the company and try to reach an agreement.
- 6 **peaceful** (adj) nonviolent; passive
The last few years have been a *peaceful* time in our country.
- 7 **territory** (n) land that belongs to a country
The country claims a large amount of land as its *territory*.
- 8 **trade** (n) the exchange of goods and services between two people
The *trade* was made after the two sides agreed on the price.
- 9 **translator** (n) a person who interprets from one language to another
Anna wants to become a *translator* since she speaks several languages.
- 10 **trapper** (n) a person who catches animals, often for their skins
The *trapper* is very interested in catching foxes and beavers.

Unit 10

- 1 **apprentice** (n) a person who learns a skill from a more knowledgeable person
You must work as an *apprentice* for three years to learn everything you need to know.

- 2 **ax** (n) a tool used to cut down trees
Please sharpen your *ax* before you try to cut down this tree.
- 3 **enormous** (adj) huge; very large
That forest is so *enormous* it will take us five days to hike through it.
- 4 **folklore** (n) traditional stories that are often passed down from one generation to another
We enjoy reading *folklore* from many different countries.
- 5 **lumberjack** (n) a person who cuts down trees for a living
The *lumberjack* spent more than two hours chopping down a single tree.
- 6 **mythical** (adj) legendary
A roc is a *mythical* bird that is as big as an elephant.
- 7 **orchard** (n) an area of land in which people grow fruit or nut trees
He owns a cherry *orchard* that has more than twenty cherry trees.
- 8 **ox** (n) a large animal that is like a cow
The farm has one *ox* that the farmer uses to do work.
- 9 **plant** (v) to put a seed or small plant into the ground so that it will grow
We will *plant* all of the seeds this spring.
- 10 **simply** (adv) modestly; humbly; in a simple way
He lives *simply* and has no need for a TV or computer.

Unit 11

- 1 **beneficial** (adj) helpful
Eating that fruit will be *beneficial* to your health.
- 2 **dreadful** (adj) terrible; awful; very bad
The movie was *dreadful*, so nobody enjoyed it.

- 3 **escape** (v) to get away from someone or something
The dog *escaped* from its pen and ran away.
- 4 **feast** (n) an event at which there is a lot of food for people to eat
We will have a *feast* and will serve all kinds of food there.
- 5 **harmful** (adj) dangerous
That liquid is *harmful*, so please do not drink it.
- 6 **harvest** (n) the crops that are gathered from fields
The farmer had a record *harvest* of corn and wheat this year.
- 7 **provide** (v) to deliver; to give
I can *provide* you with money if you need to borrow some.
- 8 **sap** (n) a thick, sticky liquid that comes from trees
The *sap* of the maple tree can be turned into maple syrup.
- 9 **slave** (n) a person who is owned by another
Some people in the Middle East still own *slaves* today.
- 10 **surprise** (v) to shock; to do something that another person is not expecting
It *surprised* Ken when he got an A on his report.

Unit 12

- 1 **besiege** (v) to surround a place in order to attack the people in it
The army *besieged* the city for more than three months.
- 2 **declare** (v) to state that something is true
Eric *declared* that he was going to run for president.
- 3 **defender** (n) a person who is protecting a place
The *defenders* promised to protect the people they were guarding.

- 4 **develop** (v) to form; to create
Let's *develop* a plan for the future.
- 5 **displeased** (adj) unhappy
The teacher was *displeased* with the essay that Mary wrote.
- 6 **hostile** (adj) unfriendly
Some tribes in the jungle are *hostile* to outsiders.
- 7 **independence** (adj) freedom
The people want their *independence* from the oppressive government.
- 8 **legend** (n) a story from the past that may or may not be true; a myth
She enjoys reading the *legends* of King Arthur.
- 9 **roughly** (adv) about; around
It will take us *roughly* forty minutes to arrive at your house.
- 10 **seek** (v) to look for
I am *seeking* a job in the manufacturing industry.

Chapter 4 Historical Mysteries

Unit 13

- 1 **archaeologist** (n) a person who studies people and cultures from the past
Indiana Jones is the name of an *archaeologist* in some movies.
- 2 **capture** (v) to catch
We are going into the forest to try to *capture* some rabbits.
- 3 **carve** (v) to cut with a knife
Use the big knife to *carve* the turkey.
- 4 **found** (v) to start a group or organization; to establish
Mr. Simmons *founded* the hospital in 1986.

- 5 **governor** (n) the elected representative of a group of people
The *governor* was unpopular, so he lost the next election.
- 6 **historian** (n) a person who studies the past
My brother wants to be a *historian* in the future.
- 7 **legion** (n) a Roman army
The *legion* defeated the barbarian army it fought.
- 8 **prisoner** (n) a person who has been captured by another
The *prisoner* had to spend more than three years in jail.
- 9 **shield** (n) a wide piece of armor a person holds with his or her arm to use for defense
The knight used his *shield* to block the sword his opponent was using.
- 10 **unearth** (v) to dig up from out of the ground
The diggers *unearthed* some coins that were a thousand years old.

Unit 14

- 1 **abduct** (v) to kidnap
The kidnappers *abducted* several children until the police caught them.
- 2 **accomplish** (v) to do; to be successful
Can you *accomplish* the task by tomorrow morning?
- 3 **bracelet** (n) a type of jewelry worn on the wrist
Jenny's mother gave her a gold *bracelet* for her birthday.
- 4 **expert** (n) a person who knows a great deal about a certain subject
Tim is an *expert* on military history.
- 5 **interrupt** (v) to disturb; to bother
Please do not *interrupt* me when I am speaking.

- 6 **mystery** (n) something that is unknown
There are many unsolved *mysteries* all around the world.
- 7 **pilot** (n) a person who can fly an airplane or helicopter
It takes many hours of practice before you can become a *pilot*.
- 8 **recover** (v) to get something back
The bank is trying to *recover* the stolen money.
- 9 **vanish** (v) to disappear
The strange lights suddenly *vanished* from the sky.
- 10 **wrecked** (adj) crashed
We saw a *wrecked* car on the side of the road.

Unit 15

- 1 **access** (n) entry; admission
It costs five dollars to gain *access* to the museum.
- 2 **alien** (n) a being from another world
Some people believe that *aliens* exist.
- 3 **artifact** (n) an object
We found some *artifacts* from the past while we were digging in the backyard.
- 4 **civilian** (n) anyone who is not in the military
Many *civilians* are upset with the quality of the politicians these days.
- 5 **destruction** (n) downfall; ruin
The *destruction* of the city happened for several reasons.
- 6 **official** (adj) approved; legal
This is the *official* form that you must fill out to get your driver's license.
- 7 **precious** (adj) valuable
Tina's most *precious* possession is a doll she had as a child.

- 8 **purpose** (n) a use
What is the *purpose* of this object here?
- 9 **spacecraft** (n) a vehicle that can fly in outer space
The engineers want to build a *spacecraft* that can fly to the stars.
- 10 **vast** (adj) very large; huge; enormous
There is a *vast* amount of oil underneath the world's oceans.

Unit 16

- 1 **abandon** (v) to leave behind; to give up
They *abandoned* their home when it burned down.
- 2 **airman** (n) a person who works on an airplane, helicopter, or other flying vehicle
There are five *airmen* on that plane.
- 3 **cargo** (n) all of the items that a vehicle such as an airplane or ship is carrying
The men are busy loading all of the *cargo* onto the ship.
- 4 **crewman** (n) a person who works on a ship
The captain gave his *crewmen* some orders to follow.
- 5 **depart** (v) to go away; to leave
We plan to *depart* for the airport at one in the afternoon.
- 6 **graveyard** (n) a place where many people are buried
His grandparents are buried in the *graveyard* beside the church.
- 7 **onboard** (adj) on a vehicle such as an airplane or ship
Most of the passengers are already *onboard*.
- 8 **possession** (n) an item that a person has or owns
Julie's favorite *possession* is her smartphone.

- 9 **theory** (n) an idea; a hypothesis
The scientists have a *theory* about the origins of the universe.
- 10 **valuable** (n) an item that is worth a lot to a person
Put all of your *valuables* in a safe place.

Chapter 5 Music

Unit 17

- 1 **album** (n) a collection of songs
My brother gave me a rock *album* for my birthday.
- 2 **award** (n) a prize
Mark won an *award* at the school's science fair.
- 3 **awe** (v) to amaze someone
Rick *awed* everyone with his athletic ability.
- 4 **debut** (n) a start; a beginning
Since Janet's *debut* last month, she has been famous.
- 5 **famed** (adj) famous; well-known
They are going to have dinner at the *famed* restaurant by the river.
- 6 **incredible** (adj) amazing
It is *incredible* that men have visited the moon.
- 7 **numerous** (adj) great in number; very many
There are *numerous* ways to solve this problem.
- 8 **popularize** (v) to make something liked or popular with others
She helped *popularize* the sport of volleyball in her country.
- 9 **quartet** (n) a group of four people
John is a member of a singing *quartet*.
- 10 **recognize** (v) to know who someone or something is
I cannot *recognize* any of the people in the picture.

Unit 18

- 1 **audience** (n) a group of people watching a performance
The *audience* gave the singer a standing ovation at the end of the show.
- 2 **compose** (v) to write a work of music or literature
It took Jack three days to *compose* his newest song.
- 3 **create** (v) to make; to produce
Can you *create* a work of art in a short time?
- 4 **harpsichord** (n) an old keyboard instrument that was similar to a piano
Pam learned to play the *harpsichord* at college.
- 5 **hire** (v) to give a person a job; to employ a person
The company plans to *hire* three new employees this week.
- 6 **masterpiece** (n) a great work of art
Tim considers this painting to be his *masterpiece*.
- 7 **oratorio** (n) a dramatic work of music in which an orchestra and singers perform but do not act
They will see a performance of an *oratorio* tonight.
- 8 **patron** (n) a person who sponsors another, often to produce art of some kind
Mr. Thompson is a *patron* of the arts who sponsors several painters and writers.
- 9 **resurrection** (n) the act of coming back to life after being dead
The *resurrection* of Jesus Christ is an important part of Christianity.
- 10 **touched** (adj) impressed; moved
I was *touched* by his act of kindness in helping the old couple.

Unit 19

- 1 **bellows** (n) a device that can produce blowing air

The blacksmith used the *bellows* to make the fire hotter.

- 2 **bow** (n) a long, thin stick used to play some stringed instruments
Pull the *bow* across the string to make a sound.
- 3 **ceremony** (n) a special event held in honor of someone or something
We will have a *ceremony* for the new employees tomorrow.
- 4 **evolve** (v) to change over time; to adapt
Many animals have *evolved* over time.
- 5 **funeral** (n) an event held when a person dies
Many people attended her grandfather's *funeral*.
- 6 **mallet** (n) a small hammer
The musician hit the drum with a *mallet*.
- 7 **melody** (n) a tune
A nice *melody* is playing on the radio.
- 8 **modern** (adj) current; contemporary; present-day
Life has improved greatly in the *modern* age.
- 9 **stretch** (v) to pull both sides of something as far as possible
Do not *stretch* the cloth too far, or it will tear in half.
- 10 **sweet** (adj) pleasant
The roses in the garden give off a *sweet* smell.

Unit 20

- 1 **appearance** (n) an arrival; an entrance; the act of going somewhere
The famous soccer player made an *appearance* at the theater.
- 2 **bestselling** (adj) selling very well; selling better than most other similar things
Thanks to his *bestselling* novels, he became a wealthy man.

- 3 **composer** (n) a person who writes a work of music
The *composer* hopes to finish his work by next month.
- 4 **conductor** (n) a person who leads a band or orchestra
The musicians are waiting for the *conductor* to arrive.
- 5 **reservation** (n) a booking; the purchasing of a ticket in advance
Please make a *reservation* so that we will have plane tickets.
- 6 **sadden** (v) to make someone unhappy or sad
He was *saddened* to see the poor children.
- 7 **score** (n) a work of music for a film or play
The musicians are trying to learn to play the *score*.
- 8 **soundtrack** (n) a collection of music played in a film or play
He loves listening to the *soundtracks* of his favorite movies.
- 9 **talkie** (n) a movie in which there is sound
The first *talkies* appeared in the 1920s.
- 10 **yearly** (adj) once a year; every year
Sue's family takes a *yearly* trip to the beach in July.



A large white rectangular area with rounded corners, intended for writing notes. The top edge features a row of 20 small purple dots, serving as a visual guide for the start of the writing area.



