

# ESSENTIAL

# **ENGLISH WORDS**



**Paul Nation** 



ieltsdinhluc.vn

# Table of Contents

ntroc	luction	6
Jnit	Target Words	Page
1	anxious, awful, consist, desire, eager, household, intent, landscape, lift, load, lung, motion, pace, polite, possess, rapidly, remark, seek, shine, spill	8
2	bring, castle, command, counsel, ensure, explosion, jewelry, land, meteor, monster, northern, remote, southern, statue, steam, submit, temple, upper, weed, wing	14
3	arrow, battle, bow, brave, chief, disadvantage, enemy, entrance, hardly, intend, laughter, log, military, obey, secure, steady, trust, twist, unless, weapon	20
4	chest, confidence, consequence, disaster, disturb, estimate, honor, impress, marathon, narrow, pale, rough, satisfy, scream, sensitive, shade, supplement, terror, threat, victim	26
5	ancestor, angle, boot, border, congratulate, frame, heaven, incredible, legend, praise, proceed, pure, relative, senior, silent, sink, superior, surround, thick, wrap	32
6	abroad, anger, bride, brief, chase, disappoint, dive, exchange, favor, fee, forever, guy, lovely, mood, palace, permit, protest, sculpture, tribe, youth	38
7	basis, biology, cage, colleague, colony, debate, depart, depress, factual, fascinate, mission, nevertheless, occupation, overseas, persuade, route, ruins, scholar, significant, volcano	44
8	broad, bush, capable, cheat, concentrate, conclude, confident, considerable, convey, definite, delight, destination, dictate, edge, path, resort, shadow, succeed, suspect, valley	50
9	admire, aid, attempt, authority, capital, cooperate, defend, destruction, disorder, division, enable, frustrate, govern, plenty, relieve, reputation, royal, slave, struggle, stupid	56
10	citizen, council, declare, enormous, extraordinary, fog, funeral, giant, impression, income, mad, ought, resist, reveal, rid, sword, tale, trap, trial, violent	62
11	admission, astronomy, blame, chemistry, despite, dinosaur, exhibit, fame, forecast, genius, gentle, geography, interfere, lightly, principal, row, shelf, spite, super, wet	68
12	abuse, afford, bake, bean, candle, convert, debt, decrease, fault, fund, generous, ingredient, insist, mess, metal, monitor, oppose, passive, quantity, sue	74
13	anxiety, army, billion, carve, consult, emergency, fortune, guarantee, hike, initial, intense, lend, peak, potential, pride, proof, quit, spin, tiny, tutor	80
14	apparent, blind, calculate, chat, commit, compose, dormitory, exhaust, greenhouse, ignore, obvious, physics, portion, remind, secretary, severe, talent, thesis, uniform, vision	86
15	absorb, boss, committee, contract, crew, devote, dig, dine, donate, double, elevate, flavor, foundation , generation, handle, layer, mud, smooth, soil, unique	92



Unit	Target Words	Page
16	chamber, deny, document, emphasize, fever, flu, freeze, gesture, interrupt, last, likeness , moreover, perspective, rational, recover, rely, shock, shy, stare, thus	98
17	aim, attach, bet, carriage, classic, commute, confirm, criticize, differ, expense, formal, height, invent, junior, labor, mechanic, prime, shift, signal, sincere	104
18	ability, agriculture, cartoon, ceiling, convince, curious, delay, diary, element, faith, grain, greet, investigate, joy, label, monk, odd, pause, priest, profession	110
19	adopt, beg, beyond, costume, exclaim, extend, fool, forbid, illustrate, indeed, interpret, kindly, motive, nest, origin, reception, reject, silence, stream, tone	116
20	accomplish, approve, approximate, barrier, detect, duty, elementary, failure, gradual, immigrant, insert, instant, poverty, pretend, rank, recognition, refrigerate, rent, retire, statistic	122
21	astronaut, awake, courage, float, grant, gravity, jewel, miner, mineral, participate, permission, pour, presence, raw, satellite, scale, skip, stretch, telescope, underground	128
22	alarm, apart, arrest, award, breed, bucket, contest, convict, garage, journalist, pup, qualify, repair, resume, rob, slip, somewhat, stable, tissue, yard	134
23	alike, annoy, architecture, artificial, chain, distinct, distinguish, dust, excitement, heal, inherit, manner, mount, roof, shortage, solid, stock, substance, tomb, wound	140
24	bath, bend, chew, disabled, fantastic, fiction, flag, inspect, journal, liquid, marvel, nutrient, overcome, recall, regret, soul, sufficient, surgery, tough, tube	146
25	admit, bin, bowl, cabin, cash, criminal, dozen, elder, facial, fence, inspire, mere, neat, occasion, penalty, rude, settle, vehicle, wallet, yell	152
26	accuse, adjust, amuse, coral, cotton, crash, deck, engage, firm, fuel, grand, hurricane, loss, plain, reef, shut, strict, surf, task, zone	158
27	apology, bold, capture, cardinal, duke, expose, guilty, hire, innocent, jail, minister, ordinary, permanent, preserve, pronounce, resemble, symptom, tobacco, twin, witch	164
28	accompany, bare, branch, breath, bridge, cast, dare, electronic, inn, net, philosophy, pot, seed, sharp, sort, subtract, tight, virtual, weigh, whisper	170
29	abstract, annual, clay, cloth, curtain, deserve, feather, fertile, flood, furniture, grave, ideal, intelligence, nowadays, obtain, religious, romantic, shell, shore, wheel	176
30	appeal, assume, borrow, client, downtown, dull, embarrass, fare, former, formula, found, invest, loan, practical, quarter, salary, scholarship, temporary, treasure, urge	182
Арре	endix 188 Index	192



5

# Word List

### anxious [æŋkʃəs] adj.

When a person is **anxious**, they worry that something bad will happen.  $\rightarrow$  She was **anxious** about not making her appointment on time.

### awful [b:fəl] adj.

When something is **awful**, it is very bad. → Her performance last night was **awful**.

### Consist [kənsist] v.

To **consist** of is to be made of parts or things. → Today's choices for lunch **consisted** of pizza, hamburgers, and hot dogs.

### desire [dizaiər] v.

To **desire** is to want something. → My sister **desires** a big house and lots of money.

### eager [í:gər] adj.

When a person is **eager** about something, they are excited about it.  $\rightarrow$  *The man was eager to talk about the good news.* 

### household [haushould] n.

A household is all the people who live in one house. → Our household is made up of my father, my mother and me.

### o intent [intent] n.

An **intent** is a plan to do something. → Her **intent** is to visit Italy next summer.

### landscape [lændskeip] n.

A landscape is how an area of land looks. → The landscape of the country is very green.

### lift [lift] v.

To lift something is to move it higher.  $\rightarrow$  The man tried to lift the box.

### load [loud] v.

To **load** is to put objects into something.  $\rightarrow$  The man **loaded** the boxes into a truck.



# Ű

### lung [iʌŋ] n.

A **lung** is the organ in the body that fills with air when breathing.  $\rightarrow$  Having strong **lungs** is necessary for a healthy life.

### motion [mouʃən] n.

A **motion** is a movement that someone makes. *The police officer made a motion with his hand.* 

### pace [peis] n.

The **pace** of something is the speed at which it happens.  $\rightarrow$  *I* ran the race at a slower **pace** than my friend.

### polite [pəlait] adj.

When someone is **polite**, they are acting in a thoughtful way. → *The boy was very polite: he behaved very thoughtfully*.

### possess [pəzes] v.

To **possess** something is to have it or own it.  $\rightarrow$  My uncle **possesses** three sheep, a chicken, a cow and a dog.

### rapidly [ræpidli] adv.

When something happens **rapidly**, it happens very fast. → *The train moved* **rapidly** on the tracks.

### remark [rima:rk] v.

To remark is to say something.  $\rightarrow$  The teacher remarked on how quickly the students were learning.

### seek [si:k] v.

To **seek** is to look for something. → If I have a problem, I **seek** my sister's advice.

### shine [fain] v.

To shine is to make a bright light.  $\rightarrow$  The candles are shining in the dark room.

### spill [spil] K

To **spill** is to have something fall out of its container.  $\rightarrow$  *I* **spilled** the coffee on the table.







1.	a movement			
	a. pace	b. intent	c. lungs	d. motion
2.	to look for a. seek	b. possess	c. shine	d. desire
3.	to pick up a. eager	b. lift	c. remark	d. spill
4.	very fast a. landscape	b. household	c. rapidly	d. awful
5.	feeling worried a. consisting of	b. load	c. polite	d. anxious

### Part B Choose the right definition for the given word.

1.	possess		
	a.	to look for	
	c.	to pick up	

Exercise 1

- desire

   a. to want
   c. to have
- intent

   a. an area of land
   c. a plan
- 4. shinea. to learnc. to have something fall out
- 5. polite
  - a. thoughtful
  - c. fast

b. to own d. to put in

b. to make up of d. to say

b. an organd. a feeling

b. to make lightd. to move fast

b. worried d. excited

ieltsdinhluc.vn





# Check ( $\sqrt{}$ ) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

- **1.** \_\_\_\_\_ a. It is hard to **seek** for things when it is sunny.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ b. A landscape may have snow during the winter.
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_ a. Most children are eager to get gifts.
  - \_\_\_\_\_b. Good friends are **awfu**l to have around.
- a. The lungs help move blood through the body.
  b. People may feel anxious when they give a speech.
- a. It isn't polite to take things without asking first.
  b. You should help spill the dishes after dinner.
- a. If you work at a fast pace, things will get done quickly.
  b. It is important to lift your notes before a test.
- a. People are eager to leave when they don't want to go anywhere.
  b. You should get help when lifting heavy boxes.
- a. Some people live in the landscape while others live in the city.
   b. Everyone has awful days where nothing goes right.
- a. It is good to seek advice when you have a problem.
  b. Students feel anxious when they get good grades.
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_ a. When you breathe, air goes into your lungs.
  - \_ b. Some students **pace** to school every day.
- a. Polite people do not say "please" or "thank you."
  b. When you spill something, you should clean it up right away.



# The Twelve Months

An **awful** woman lived with her daughter and stepdaughter in her **household**. She **possessed** feelings of hate for her stepdaughter, Anna. Anna worked while her stepsister did nothing. On a cold January night, Anna's stepmother **remarked**, "Your stepsister **desires** flowers. Go and find some."

Anna wasn't **anxious** to walk through the chilled **landscape**. The cold air made her **lungs** burn. She walked at a slow **pace** because of the snow. Soon she saw a group of people. It **consisted** of twelve men. Anna told them about the flowers.

One of the man said they were the twelve months and that they would help Anna. January walked to her and made a **motion** with his hand. The days of the month passed **rapidly** until it was February's turn. February also made the month speed up. Then March made the sun **shine** and flowers grew in the field.

Anna **loaded** her basket with so many flowers that she could hardly lift it. Then she gave a quick but **polite** "thank you" to the twelve men and returned home. She was very **eager** to show her stepmother all the flowers. Back at the house, she **spilled** the flowers onto the table. Then she told her stepmother

> about the twelve men. Anna's stepmother and stepsister went to **seek** the twelve months. Their **intent** was to ask for gifts. They looked and looked. They became very lost and never found their way home. Anna lived happily by herself.

# Reading Comprehension

### Answer the questions.

- 1. What is the story about?
  - a. Why a year consists of twelve months
  - b. How a girl made the sun shine in winter
  - c. Why moving at a slow pace is good
  - d. How the months helped a polite girl
- 2. Why did Anna need to seek flowers?
  - a. Her stepmother remarked that she liked them.
  - b. Her awful stepsister desired them for her birthday.
  - c. She spilled the ones she already possessed.
  - d. She was eager to please her stepmother.
- 3. In paragraph 4 we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. the months rapidly helped Anna load her basket
  - b. Anna asked the months to live in her household
  - c. Anna's awful stepmother and stepsister never found the months
  - d. Anna got lost going across the dark landscape on her way home
- 4. According to the passage, all the following are true EXCEPT
  - a. the cold air hurt Anna's lungs
  - b. Anna's stepmother lifted the basket
  - c. January made a motion to speed up time
  - d. Anna wasn't anxious to go out in the cold, dark night
- 5. What was Anna's stepmother's and stepsister's intent when they left?



# Word List

### bring [brin] v.

To **bring** means to take someone or something to a person or place.  $\rightarrow$  Oscar will **bring** in all the boxes.

### castle [kæsi] n.

A **castle** is a building with strong walls where royalty usually lives. → *The castle was built many years ago*.

### command [kəmænd] v.

To **command** someone is to tell them to do something.  $\rightarrow$  *The general* **commanded** *his army to attack*.

### counsel [kaunsəl] v.

To **counsel** someone is to listen and give advice about a problem. → *The teacher* **counseled** the girl about her troubles.

### ensure [infuər] v.

To **ensure** is to make certain that something happens. → *Eating good food ensures* that we stay healthy.

### explosion [iksplouzen] n.

An **explosion** is a violent burst, usually with a loud sound.  $\rightarrow$  A nuclear **explosion** can cause great damage.

### o jewelry [dʒu:əlri] n.

Jewelry is something that people wear like earrings or necklaces. → The woman looked beautiful with her nice dress and jewelry.

### o land [lænd] v.

To **land** means to come to the ground usually from a ship or aircraft.  $\rightarrow$  *The parachutist* **landed** *safely on the ground*.

### o meteor [mittiər] n.

A *meteor* is a rock from outer space that falls to Earth.  $\rightarrow$  We saw a *meteor* in the sky last night.

### monster [manstər] n.

A monster is any imaginary frightening creature that looks strange.  $\rightarrow$  *The monster scared everyone in the village*.

### northern [no:rðə:rn] adj.

If something is **northern**, it is in the direction of north.  $\rightarrow$  *It is much colder in northern countries than it is here.* 

### remote [rimout] adj.

If something is **remote**, it is very far away and difficult to get to.  $\rightarrow$  *It took many days to get to the remote island*.

### southern [sʌðəːm] adj.

If something is **southern**, it is in the direction of south. → *Taegu is located in the southern part of the Korean peninsula*.

### statue [stætʃu:] n.

A statue is an image of a person or animal made of stone or metal.  $\rightarrow$  *I* saw a beautiful statue of a lion today.

### steam [stim] n.

**Steam** is water that has become hot and has turned into a misty gas.  $\rightarrow$  *We could see the steam rise from the boiling water*.

### submit [səbmit] v.

To **submit** to someone is to agree to do what they tell you to do.  $\rightarrow$  She **submitted** to her mother's wishes and did her homework.

### o temple [tempəi] n.

A **temple** is a building that is used for religious purposes. → *The people visited the temple to pray*.

### upper [Apar] adj.

**Upper** means higher in position or place.  $\rightarrow$  *A home's attic is at the upper part of the structure.* 

### • weed [wi:d] n.

A weed is a plant, especially one that is not useful or wanted.  $\rightarrow$  The yard of the house was full of ugly weeds.

### • wing [wiŋ] n.

A wing is the part of an animal that lets it fly.  $\rightarrow$  The bird used its wings to fly across the water.



### Circle two words that are related in each group.

1. a. counsel	b. explosion	c. meteor	d. bring
2. a. northern	b. remote	c. meteor	d. southern
<b>3.</b> a. land	b. steam	c. castle	d. temple
4. a. northern	b. wing	c. upper	d. meteor
5. a. statue	b. command	c. weed	d. submit

Exercise 2

Exercise 1

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

- The bird hurt its body part that helps it fly.
   wi \_\_\_\_
- There are many <u>stone images</u> in the museum.
   sta \_\_\_\_\_
- The fire made the water turn into <u>hot misty air</u>. st
- 4. The teacher told me to listen to and follow his rules.
  - s\_\_\_\_\_ to

u \_\_\_\_

5. Go to the higher part of the building and clean the windows.





## / Exercise 3

# Check ( $\sqrt{}$ ) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_ a. Many castles are built with thick stone walls.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ b. When you **command** somebody, you work for them.
- **2.** \_\_\_\_\_ a. All children **bring** live animals to the zoo.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ b. Some women wear **jewelry** on their ears and hands.
- a. You put on jewelry when you take a bath.
  b. When I counsel you, I am trying to help you.
- a. It takes a long time to get to remote places.
  b. Weeds make a house more beautiful.
- a. Good parents ensure that their children are safe.
  b. The people were happy when the monster was elected president.
- a. The explosion made everyone sleepy.
  b. | forgot to bring my camera when | went on vacation.
- a. If I command you to work, then I want you to work.b. You can easily ensure that it rains.
- a. The scary monster caused much damage to the village.
  b. Students visit remote places after school every day.
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_ a. Many people have a **castle** inside their house.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ b. If you don't keep your yard clean, weeds will grow.
- **10.** \_\_\_\_\_ a. Students must **counsel** their teachers.
  - \_ b. The **explosion** in the sky was caused by the fireworks.



# The Dragon

An evil dragon lived in a castle in the remote southern mountains.

One day the **monster landed** in a town. The dragon **commanded** the people, "Give me food now, or I will eat you!" The dragon lifted its **wings** so that its lungs could be completely filled with hot **steam**, and breathed it upon the people. A man turned into a stone **statue**!

The people submitted and brought food. The dragon ate all of it and left.

The people sent a boy to ask for help from a wise old man. He resided in a **temple**.

The boy told the old man about the dragon. Then, the old man **counseled** the boy. "A meteor will fall in the northern sky. It will make a huge explosion. Find the meteor and bring it to me. I will use it to make a sword for you."

The boy did as the old man said. Soon, the sword was ready.

"Use this to kill the dragon. But be careful. You must cover yourself with **weeds** that smell bad. That will **ensure** that he does not

smell you," the man said.

The boy traveled for many days to find the castle. He went to the **upper** level and opened a door. He could see the dragon's tail. It was sleeping, so the boy killed it. Then, he took the dragon's gold and **jewelry** and returned to his town. The people were happy.



# Reading Comprehension

### Answer the questions.

- 1. What is this story about?
  - a. How a dragon met a boy
  - b. Why dragons live in castles
  - c. Why a boy killed an evil dragon
  - d. How a boy found a remote place
- 2. How did the dragon turn the people into statues?
  - a. It breathed steam on them.
  - b. It hit them with its wings.
  - c. It covered them with weeds.
  - d. It touched them with its tail.
- 3. What can be assumed about the old man?
  - a. He enjoyed commanding the townspeople.
  - b. He resided in the temple all his life.
  - c. Other dragons submitted to him in the past.
  - d. He counseled the townspeople when they had trouble.
- 4. According to the passage, all of the following are true EXCEPT \_\_\_\_
  - a. a meteor fell in the northern sky
  - b. a boy killed the dragon with a golden sword
  - c. a boy took the dragon's jewelry
  - d. a dragon lived in the southern mountains
- 5. How did the boy ensure that the dragon would not smell him?





# Word List

### arrow [ærou] n.

An **arrow** is a thin, straight stick shot from a bow. → *The* **arrow** *flew through the air and hit the target*.

### battle [bætl] n.

A **battle** is a fight between two armies during a war.  $\rightarrow$  *The* **battle** *lasted for many days*.

### bow [bou] n.

A **bow** is a weapon made of curved wood and string that shoots arrows. → *He went hunting with a bow and arrow.* 

### brave [breiv] adj.

When people are **brave**, they are not afraid to face pain or danger.  $\rightarrow$  *The* **brave** *firefighter saved the girl from the burning building*.

### chief [tji:f] n.

A chief is the leader of a group of people.  $\rightarrow$  The chief led the people through the mountains.

### disadvantage [disədvæntidʒ] n.

A **disadvantage** is a situation where someone is likely to lose. → *Mike had a disadvantage in the race since he hurt his knee.* 

### o enemy [enəmi] n.

An **enemy** is a country that is fighting another country during a war.  $\rightarrow$  *The enemy prepared to attack the kingdom*.

### entrance [entrans] n.

An **entrance** is a place where someone can enter an area. → *The gate was locked, so Bill had to find a different entrance.* 

### hardly [ha:rdli] adv.

If something hardly happens, it almost does not happen at all.  $\rightarrow$  *I* hardly saw the concert since *I* had to leave early.

### intend [intend] v.

To **intend** to do something means to plan to do it.  $\rightarrow$  *l* **intend** to finish college in three years.

20

### laughter [læftə:r] n.

Laughter is the sound produced by laughing about something funny. → Susan's joke made her classmates burst into laughter.

### log [lo(:)g] n.

A log is a thick piece of wood that is cut from a tree.  $\rightarrow$  The fire was too small, so we added another log to it.

### military [míliteri] n.

The **military** is the armed forces of a country. → *I joined the military after I finished high school.* 

### obey [oubei] v.

To **obey** means to follow what a law or a person says you must do.  $\rightarrow$  *My* little sister did not **obey** my mother. Now she is in trouble.

### Secure [sikjuə:r] v.

To **secure** something means to get it after a lot of effort.  $\rightarrow$  I was able to **secure** a good grade on my test after weeks of studying.

### o steady [stedi] adj.

When someone or something is **steady**, they are under control. → *The problem was hard but she remained steady and solved it.* 



### trust [trʌst] v.

To **trust** is to believe that someone is honest and will do what is right.  $\rightarrow$  *I* **trust** *my friends*; *they don't tell my secrets to other people*.

### twist [twist] v.

To **twist** something is to wrap it around itself or another thing. → *She* **twisted** the spaghetti around her fork.

### unless [ənles] conj.

**Unless** means if not or except when. → **Unless** you clean your room, you cannot play with your friends.

### weapon [wepan] n.

A weapon is an object that can be used to hurt people.  $\rightarrow$  Swords have been used as weapons for thousands of years.



### **Part** A Choose the word that is a better fit for each sentence.

- bow / log
   Please put another \_\_\_\_\_\_ on the fire; it's getting cold in here.
   The woman shot the arrows with a \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- 2. enemy / military

If our country's army is weak, our \_\_\_\_\_ might attack us. Long ago, Greece had the most powerful \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.

3. obey / trust

Because I respect my parents, I \_\_\_\_\_\_ their rules. We cannot \_\_\_\_\_\_ Bob because he often doesn't do what he says he'll do.

### 4. intended / secured

I \_\_\_\_\_\_ a job with a big company yesterday.

I \_\_\_\_\_\_ to go to the store, but I didn't have time.

### 5. battle / disadvantage

The rain was a \_\_\_\_\_\_ for the other soccer team. During the \_\_\_\_\_\_ at sea, many ships sank.

### Part B Choose the right word for the given definition.

1.	a person of the hig a. brave	hest rank b. obey	с. с	chief	d. trust
2.	barely or almost ur a. hardly	able to do b. unless	c. s	secure	d. disadvantage
3.	to wrap around itse a. steady	elf or another thing b. arrow	c. t	woo	d. twist
4.	to plan to do a. laughter	b. intend	c. k	pattle	d. military
5.	space used to go in a. enemy	nto an area b. entrance	c. l	og	d. weapon



22



### Write the word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. I could not find the place to go in to the movie theater. entr \_\_\_\_\_

- 2. At work, Mr. Smith is the person with the highest rank. ch
- 3. He lost the fight because his object used for hurting people was broken. wea
- 4. I barely know my neighbors. I don't see them very often. ha \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. His giggle made other people smile. laug\_\_\_\_
- 6. The long, straight stick with a pointed end hit the center of the target. a \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. The little boy was not afraid to look under his bed for the monster. b\_\_\_\_\_
- 8. Snakes wrap themselves around the tree branches. tw \_\_\_\_
- 9. Johan was afraid of heights, but he remained under control and finished the climb.

st \_\_\_\_\_

10. If we don't stop for gas soon, the car will run out.

Un\_\_\_\_



# The Battle of Thermopylae

This is a true story. It happened long ago in Greece....

"We must fight," the Spartan\* **chief** told his small army of **brave** men. They were at a great **disadvantage**. There were only three hundred of them. The Persian **military** had hundreds of thousands of men.

They were going to lose **unless** they could **secure** a small **entrance**. The **enemy** couldn't move through it easily. They **intended** to stop the enemy here. The chief and his men got ready for the **battle**.

Soon, long lines of the enemy's army **twisted** around the hills. The chief met the enemy with **laughter**. He knew that his men's **weapons** and skills were better. The Spartans **trusted** their leader and **obeyed** him.

First, the enemy soldiers shot **arrows** from their **bows**. The chief told his men to lift their shields\*. The arrows stuck into the shields but did not hurt any of the men.

Then the enemy's soldiers attacked the Spartans with long spears. The chief

surprised them. His troops rolled **logs** down on the enemy. They fought for three days. Though they **hardly** slept at all, the chief and his men remained **steady**.

But the enemy found a way to beat the Spartans. The chief and all of his men were killed. Even though they lost, the Battle of Thermopylae is one of the most famous battles in history.

> \* Spartan – a soldier from the city of Sparta in Greece

\* shield – a piece of wood or metal that soldiers carried to protect themselves



24

### Answer the questions.

- **1.** What is this story about?
  - a. How an enemy made an attack against shields
  - b. Why logs were rolled down on soldiers
  - c. How a small disadvantaged army nearly beat a large military

**Reading Comprehension** 

- d. Why good soldiers obey their leaders
- 2. Why was the smaller army not afraid of the larger one?
  - a. The larger army didn't have any weapons.
  - b. The smaller army had better weapons and skills.
  - c. The larger army did not trust their leader.
  - d. The smaller army did not intend to fight.
- 3. The brave men knew they would lose \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. because they heard the soldiers' laughter
  - b. unless they secured the narrow entrance
  - c. against the other army's bows and arrows
  - d. hardly any men fighting the large army
- **4.** According to the passage, all the following are true about the Persian army EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. their long lines of soldiers twisted around the hills
  - b. they used bows and arrows
  - c. they had a steady three-day attack against the Spartans
  - d. they used fire to defeat the Spartans
- 5. Why did the soldiers do whatever their chief asked of them?





# Word List

### chest [tjest] n.

The **chest** is the front part of a person's body under the neck. → *The water in the lake was as high as my* **chest**.

### confidence [kanfidəns] n.

If you have **confidence** about something, you are sure of it.  $\rightarrow$  *I* have **confidence** that *I* did well on the test.

### consequence [kansikwens] n.

A **consequence** is a result of a choice or action.  $\rightarrow$  As a **consequence** of missing my bus, I had to find another way to we

### disaster [dizæstər] n.

A disaster is a really bad thing that happens. → When the car crashed, it was a disaster.

### disturb [dista:rb] v.

To **disturb** someone means to upset them. → The loud noise **disturbed** me while I was working.

### stimate [estameit] v.

To **estimate** something means to make a guess about it. → *The boy* **estimated** that he was one meter tall.

### honor [anər] v.

When you **honor** people or things, you show respect for them.  $\rightarrow$  *I* **honor** my science teacher by working hard in class.

### impress [impres] v.

To **impress** someone means to make that person proud.  $\rightarrow$  *He was able to impress the girls with his new dance.* 

### marathon [mærəəàn] n.

A marathon is a very long foot race just over 42 kilometers.  $\rightarrow$  *I* ran a marathon, and now my legs are tired.

### narrow [nærou] adj.

When something is **narrow**, it is very thin.  $\rightarrow$  *The bridge is too* **narrow** for a car to drive over.

### pale [peil] adj.

When something is **pale**, it does not have a bright color.  $\rightarrow$  *The girl's skin was very pale*.

### rough [rʌf] adj.

When something is **rough**, it is not even or smooth. → *The* **rough** ground hurt my feet.

### satisfy [sætisfai] v.

To **satisfy** someone means to make them happy. → It will **satisfy** my teacher if I finish all my homework.

### SCream [skritm] v.

To **scream** means to make a loud noise with your mouth. → *The girl saw a spider and screamed*.

### sensitive [sensetiv] adj.

When someone or something is **sensitive**, they are easily hurt.  $\rightarrow$  *My teeth are* **sensitive** *to cold things*.

### shade [feid] n.

The **shade** is a dark area that something makes when it blocks the sun.  $\rightarrow$  It was hot outside, so the boy sat in the **shade** of a tree.

### supplement [sípləmənt] v.

To **supplement** something is to add something else to it in a good way.  $\rightarrow$  *He* **supplements** *his diet with fresh fruits*.

### terror [tera:r] n.

When someone feels **terror**, they are scared.  $\rightarrow$  *I* felt a sense of **terror** when the tiger chased me.

### threat [eret] n.

A **threat** is something bad that might happen. → Due to the dark clouds, there was a **threat** of a bad storm.

### victim [víktim] n.

A victim is a person that had something bad happen to them.  $\rightarrow$  *I* was a victim of a robbery.



27

### Part A Choose the right word for the given definition.

to make a guess a. threat	b. estimate	c. supplement	d. terror
not having much co	olor		
a. shade	b. rough	c. pale	d. narrow
to make happy			
a. satisfy	b. disturb	c. impress	d. scream
a long race			
a. chest	b. victim	c. marathon	d. consequence
a bad ending			
a. confidence	b. sensitive	c. honor	d. disaster
	<ul> <li>a. threat</li> <li>not having much co</li> <li>a. shade</li> <li>to make happy</li> <li>a. satisfy</li> <li>a long race</li> <li>a. chest</li> <li>a bad ending</li> </ul>	a. threat b. estimate not having much color a. shade b. rough to make happy a. satisfy b. disturb a long race a. chest b. victim a bad ending	not having much color a. shadec. paleto make happy a. satisfyb. disturbc. impressa long race a. chestb. victimc. marathona bad ending

### Part B Choose the word that is a better fit for each sentence.

terror / threat
 There is always a \_\_\_\_\_\_ of falling when walking on an edge.
 I felt a sense of \_\_\_\_\_\_ when I woke up from the bad dream.

# 2. consequence / confidence The girl had \_\_\_\_\_\_ that she made the right decision. His bad grade was a \_\_\_\_\_\_ of not studying for the test.

# disaster / victim The man was a \_\_\_\_\_\_ of car theft. When my house flooded, it was a \_\_\_\_\_.

### 4. disturb / satisfy

You should not \_\_\_\_\_\_ someone when they want to be alone. The boy wanted to \_\_\_\_\_\_ his hunger, so he ate a quick snack.

### 5. sensitive / rough

The bumpy frog's skin was very \_\_\_\_\_\_. The man wore a coat because he was \_\_\_\_\_\_ to cold air.





# Check ( $\checkmark$ ) the sentence with bolded word that makes better sense.

- 1. \_\_\_\_ a. Eating rotten eggs satisfies me.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ b. A marathon can last for hours.
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_ a. I have confidence that I can win the race.
  - b. It was a **disaster** when the students did well on the test.
- a. Some people scream when they watch a scary movie.
  b. The narrow river was a mile wide.
- a. A heart is inside a person's chest.
  b. My mother made a threat of giving me ice cream.
- a. The consequence of stealing is being punished.b. If you win a prize, then you are a victim.
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_ a. The boy wore pants on his chest.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ b. She **supplemented** her salary by working part-time on Saturdays.
- 7. \_\_\_\_\_ a. The bully made several threats to scare his classmates.
  - b. It's a marathon from my front door to my bedroom.
- 8. \_\_\_\_\_ a. When the girl did not know what to do, she had **confidence**. b. The town was a **disaster** after the hurricane struck.
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_ a. You should always scream in the library.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ b. The **victim** was badly hurt.
- **10.** \_\_\_\_\_ a. It was hard to stay on the **narrow** path.
  - b. The boy created a **consequence** before the test started.



# The Deer and His Image

A deer told himself every day, "I am the most handsome deer in the forest. My large **chest** is a symbol of my power. And my beautiful horns **impress** other animals."

But he did not like his legs and hooves\*. "My legs are **narrow**, and my hooves are ugly. They do not **satisfy** me."

One day, the deer saw a big dog. The deer made some noise and **disturbed** the dog. The dog woke up and chased him. The deer felt **terror**. He **screamed**. He did not want to be a **victim**, so he ran into the forest. His strong legs helped him run fast. His **pale** brown hooves were hard, so they were not **sensitive** to **rough** rocks. However, his horns got caught in branches, slowing him down. His large chest could not fit between thick trees.

The deer **estimated** that he ran for an hour. He felt like he was running a **marathon**. In the end, the deer escaped the **threat** of the dog. He sat in the **shade** of a tree. "That was almost a **disaster**! I almost did not escape because of my chest and horns. My legs and hooves saved me." As a **consequence**, the deer learned to **honor** his fast legs and have **confidence** in his strong hooves. "Pretty things only **supplement** important things," he thought.

\*hooves - the feet of animals like deer and horses



# Reading Comprehension

### Answer the questions.

- 1. What is this story about?
  - a. Why a chest is a symbol of power
  - b. How a deer becomes a victim
  - c. Why deer have confidence in their horns
  - d. How a deer learned to honor useful things
- 2. Why did the deer scream?
  - a. He felt great terror.
  - b. He was sensitive.
  - c. He ran a marathon.
  - d. His legs were narrow.
- 3. What can we infer by the end of the story?
  - a. The deer impressed the animals with his long run.
  - b. The deer was a victim of disaster.
  - c. The deer's legs and hooves satisfied him.
  - d. The deer went back to disturb the dog again.
- 4. According to the passage, all the following are true EXCEPT\_
  - a. the deer's hooves were pale
  - b. the deer sat in the shade of a tree
  - c. the deer experienced a bad consequence
  - d. the rough rocks decorated the forest
- 5. What happened to the deer's horns when he ran away?



# Word List

### ancestor [ænsestər] n.

An **ancestor** is a family member from the past.  $\rightarrow$  *My* **ancestors** came from Germany.

### angle [æŋgi] n.

An **angle** is the direction from which you look at something.  $\rightarrow$  The giraffe turned its head to see from another **angle**.

### boot [buit] n.

A **boot** is a heavy shoe that goes over your ankle. → *He wore* **boots** so that his feet wouldn't get wet.

### border [bo:rdər] n.

A **border** is the edge of an area. → The postcard had a pretty green **border** of pine needles.

### congratulate [kəngrætʃəleit] v.

To **congratulate** someone is to tell them that you are happy for them  $\rightarrow$  Bill and Angela congratulated each other on a job well done.

### frame [freim] n.

A frame is a border for a picture or mirror.  $\rightarrow$  I have to get a frame for my friend's picture.

### heaven [hevan] n.

**Heaven** is the place that some people believe people go when they  $d \rightarrow When I die$ , I hope that I go to **heaven**.



### incredible [inkredəbl] adj.

If someone or something is **incredible**, it is hard to believe they are true  $\rightarrow$  *I* have an **incredible** story to tell you about my vacation.

### legend [ledzand] n.

A **legend** is a story from the past.

 $\rightarrow$  There is a well-known legend about a king and his queen.

### praise [preiz] v.

To **praise** is to show that you like someone or something.  $\rightarrow$  *The coach praised both athletes after a good practice.* 



### proceed [prasid] v.

To **proceed** is to go in a certain direction. → My son and I **proceeded** to the beach so we could go fishing.

### pure [pjuer] adj.

If something is **pure**, it is very clear and beautiful. → *The rose was pure*. *It had no dirt or imperfections*.

### relative [relativ] n.

A **relative** is a family member. → My **relatives** came by to see the new baby.

### Senior [síːnjər] adj.

If one is **senior**, they are the oldest or have been there the longest.  $\rightarrow$  Because he got his job first, Bob is the **senior** chef.

### silent [sailənt] adj.

If someone or something is **silent**, they make no sound. → Since no one was home, the house was **silent**.

### 🔿 sink [siŋk] v.

To **sink** into something is to slowly fall into it.  $\rightarrow$  The boat had a hole in it, and it **sank** into the ocean.

### Superior [sapiariar] adj.

If someone or something is **superior**, they are better than another.  $\rightarrow$  *I think cooking outdoors is superior to cooking indoors*.

### Surround [səraund] v.

To **surround** something is to close in on it from all sides.  $\rightarrow$  We **surrounded** the suspect on all four sides.

### thick [eik] adj.

If something is **thick**, it is wide and solid. → The fog was so **thick** that I couldn't see through it.

### wrap [ræp] v.

To wrap is to cover something on all sides.  $\rightarrow$  *I* wrapped his gift and put a bow on it.

ieltsdinhluc.vn

### Choose the right definition for the given word.

- 1. praise
  - a. a picture border
  - c. to show you like something
- 2. thick
  - a. wide and solid
  - c. clean and untouched
- 3. incredible
  - a. oldest
  - c. wide and solid
- 4. border
  - a. a heavy shoe
  - c. an edge
- heaven

   of great value
  - c. a family member
- 6. surround
  - a. to show you like something
  - c. to say you are happy for someone
- ancestor
  a. a family member from the past
  c. a heavy shoe
- 8. boot
  - a. an edge
  - c. a family member
- 9. proceed
  - a. to cover
  - c. to close in from all sides
- 10. silent
  - a. more important
  - c. having no sound

- b. to cover
- d. to go in a direction
- b. having no sound
- d. better or more important
- b. hard to believe
- d. clear and beautiful
- b. a story from the past
- d. a family member
- b. a place people go when they die d. an edge
- b. to close in from all sides d. to cover
- b. of great value
- d. to slowly fall in
- b. a story from the past
- d. a heavy shoe
- b. to go in a direction
- d. to show you like something
- b. oldest
- d. hard to believe

DOL ENGLÎSH

ieltsdinhluc.vn

34



### Circle two words that are related in each group.

1. a. wrap	b. praise	c. surround	d. proceed
2. a. heaven	b. frame	c. border	d. sink
3. a. praise	b. surround	c. proceed	d. congratulate
4. a. silent	b. incredible	c. superior	d. senior
5. a. relative	b. sink	c. ancestor	d. legend



### Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

- Josh couldn't see anything from that <u>direction from which he was looking</u>. ang \_\_\_\_
- For school, I have to learn about <u>a family member from the past</u>. an ance \_\_\_\_\_
- The TV was on, but it was not having any sound. sil \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. Have you heard the story from the past of Robin Hood? le \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. The lake was filled with <u>clear and beautiful</u> blue water.

p\_\_\_\_



# May 29, 1953

Today is the most important day of my life. I finally climbed Mt. Everest, the tallest mountain in the world.

The top of the mountain was amazing. It felt like we were close to **heaven**. The snow was so thick that my **boots sank**. The air was **silent**. I looked at the beauty that **surrounded** me. Maybe my story will be a **legend** someday.

I want people to remember this forever. I was the **senior** explorer in my group, and I knew we needed proof of our climb. I took many pictures with my camera. I'll put them in a **frame** and hang them.

On the mountain, the air was very cold. I **wrapped** my coat around my body. I looked over the side of the mountaintop. From that **angle**, I saw the **border** of the clouds touch the rocks below. The snow was **thick**. It looked **pure**. There was no sign of modern life. Thousands of years ago, my **ancestors** saw the world this way.

After fifteen minutes, I knew it was time to **proceed** down the mountain. The whole team **congratulated** us. My **superior**, John Hunt, **praised** us all. I sent messages to my **relatives** to tell them that I was safe. But it was hard to leave the mountain so quickly. I wanted to enjoy the **incredible** sight even longer.

**DOL ENGLISH** 



### Answer the questions.

- 1. What is this story about?
  - a. Edmund Hillary's incredible experience
  - b. The lives of Edmund Hillary's ancestors
  - c. The legend of Mt. Everest
  - d. How to use a camera when surrounded by snow
- 2. What did Hillary see from the angle over the side of the mountaintop?
  - a. The sun in the east
  - b. His boots on the rocks below
  - c. His picture in a frame
  - d. The border of the clouds touching the rocks
- 3. Hillary was happy to do all of the following EXCEPT\_
  - a. proceed down the mountain
  - b. get praise from his superior
  - c. hear his team congratulate him
  - d. send messages to his relatives
- 4. According to the passage, the air at the top of the mountain was
  - a. silent
  - b. thick
  - c. pure
  - d. senior
- 5. Why did Hillary wrap his coat tightly around himself?





# Word List

### abroad [abro:d] adv.

If someone goes or travels **abroad**, they go to another country. → *My brother wants to go abroad next year*.

### anger [æŋgər] v.

To **anger** someone is to make them mad.  $\rightarrow$  *It* **angers** *me when people are rude*.

### bride [braid] n.

A bride is a woman who is getting married or has just gotten marrie → The bride looked beautiful in her wedding dress.

### brief [bri:f] adj.

If something is **brief**, it only lasts for a short time. → *The meeting this afternoon was very* **brief**.

### chase [tfeis] v.

To **chase** someone or something is to follow them in order to catch the  $\rightarrow$  *I* was **chased** by an angry native.

### o disappoint [disapoint] v.

To disappoint is to make one feel sad or unsatisfied.

 $\rightarrow$  I do not want to **disappoint** my family, so I try to do well at school

### o dive [daiv] v.

To **dive** is to jump into water. → *I will dive into the lake once we get there.* 

### exchange [ikstfeindʒ] v.

To exchange means to give something for another thing in return.  $\rightarrow$  *I* exchanged my foreign money for American dollars.

### favor [feivər] n.

A **favor** is something you do for someone to help them.  $\rightarrow$  Can you do me a **favor** and turn off the lights?

### fee [fi:] n.

A fee is an amount of money that a person or company asks for a serve  $\rightarrow$  *I* had to pay an hourly fee to speak with my lawyer.

38

### forever [fərevə:r] adv.

If something lasts **forever**, it means it lasts for all time. → *The young couple promised that they would love each other* **forever**.

### guy [gai] n.

A **guy** is an informal way to call a man. → The **guy** at the flower shop was really helpful today.

### o lovely [lávli] adj.

If people or things are **lovely**, they are good-looking or beautiful.  $\rightarrow$  *The trees look lovely in the fall*.

### mood [mu:d] n.

A mood is the way someone is feeling.  $\rightarrow$  I am in a good mood because I did well on my math test.

### palace [pælis] n.

A **palace** is a very large building. It is often the home of a royal family. → *The king and queen live in a beautiful palace.* 

### permit [pa:rmit] v.

To **permit** something is to let someone do it. → *I* was sick, so my mother **permitted** me to stay home from school.

### protest [pratest] v.

To **protest** something is to argue about it with someone. → *The people protested the decision of the president*.

### Sculpture [skʌiptʃəːr] n.

A **sculpture** is a piece of art that is made from wood, clay, or stone. → We saw an old **sculpture** of Buddha at the museum.

### tribe [traib] n.

A **tribe** is a group of people who live in the same culture. → There's a small **tribe** of people who live in the mountains of Spain.

### youth [ju e] n.

Youth is a time in people's lives when they are young. → My mother wanted to be a nurse in her youth.





### Choose the right word for the given definition.

1.	to make mad			
	a. dive	b. anger	c. mood	d. fee
2.	to get something a a. lovely	nd give something b. palace	c. exchange	d. abroad
3.	very short a. brief	b. forever	c. tribe	d. permit
4.	a woman who is ge a. guy	etting married b. disappoint	c. bride	d. sculpture
5.	a time of being you a. chase	ing b. favor	c. protest	d. youth

# Exercise 2

### Check ( $\sqrt{}$ ) the one that suits the blank naturally.

- 1. When my sister lost my best sweater, \_\_\_\_
  - a. it angered me
  - \_\_\_\_\_ b. I was in a good mood
- 2. I don't have much time, so \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_ a. keep your story brief
    - \_ b. you can talk forever
- 3. I am learning how to play the guitar, so \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_a. let's get some coffee
  - \_\_\_\_\_b. I'll be able to play you a song soon
- 4. She needed help, so \_
  - a. she asked me for a favor
    - b. she chased my dog
- 5. I wanted to go to the movies, but \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_ a. Jack protested that he wanted to go to the mall
  - \_\_\_\_\_b. she exchanged phone numbers with me

ieltsdinhluc.vn





# Exercise 3

# Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. Mary's mother lets her stay up late.

per\_\_\_\_\_

- My friend asked me for <u>some help</u>.
   a fa \_\_\_\_\_
- The police <u>try to catch</u> the man who took the money.
   ch \_\_\_\_\_
- We saw a <u>royal home</u> while we were in France.
   pal \_\_\_\_\_
- I will <u>argue</u> his choice for principal.
   pro \_\_\_\_\_
- My friend was <u>made unhappy</u> by her bad grades.
   dis \_\_\_\_\_\_
- That <u>man</u> walks his dog past our house every night.
   g \_\_\_\_
- I don't want to live <u>for all time</u>.
- 9. What was the <u>cost</u> you had to pay to see the concert? f\_\_\_\_
- **10.** My dream is to go to a different country for a year.

a \_\_\_\_\_



# **The Frog Prince**

A lovely princess sat by the pool and played with a sculpture of a bear. Suddenly, she dropped it, and it rolled away. She chased it, but it fell into the water. She began to cry. A large, ugly frog asked, "Why are you crying?" After the princess told him, the frog said, "I can get the sculpture. What will you give me in exchange for the favor?"

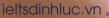
"I can pay you a fee in gold," she said.

But the frog **protested**. "I want to sleep in your bed, and you must kiss me in the morning."

"He'd die without water. So, I don't have to keep my promise," she thought. The frog **dove** for a **brief** moment and got the sculpture. Then the princess ran away with it. Later, the frog went to the **palace**. The king told her to keep her promise. This put the princess in a bad **mood**. She **permitted** the frog to sleep on her pillow. In the morning, she gave him a kiss.

Suddenly, he turned into a **guy**. He said, "I'm from a kingdom **abroad**. In my **youth**, I **angered** a **tribe** of cruel witches, who turned me into a frog."

The princess asked him, "Can I be your bride and stay with you forever?" But the prince said, "No. You disappointed me. You didn't keep your promise."





# Reading Comprehension

# Answer the questions.

- 1. What is this story about?
  - a. A guy who angers a cruel witch
  - b. How people are not always what they seem to be
  - c. Why princes should go abroad to find a bride
  - d. How to keep promises made in exchange for favors
- 2. The frog asked the lovely princess to
  - a. be in a better mood
  - b. kiss him in the morning
  - c. dive into the pool to get the ball
  - d. permit him to live in the palace
- 3. What can be assumed from the passage?
  - a. The princess was humiliated when the prince didn't take her back to his kingdom.
  - b. The prince and princess were only happy for a brief time.
  - c. The frog protested he didn't need gold because he was rich.
  - d. The prince was turned into a frog during his youth.
- 4. According to the passage, all of the following are true EXCEPT
  - a. the king made the princess keep her promise
  - b. the princess asked the prince if she could be his bride and stay with him forever
  - c. the princess chased her sculpture until it fell into the pool
  - d. the frog disappointed the princess by turning into a prince
- 5. Why did the princess think she would not have to keep her promise?



# Word List

### basis [beisis] n.

To do something on time's **basis** is how often you do it.  $\rightarrow$  *My grandfather gets his hearing checked on a yearly* **basis**.

#### biology [baiálədʒi] n.

**Biology** is the study of living things. → We learned about the human heart in **biology** class.

#### Cage [keidʒ] n.

A **cage** is something that holds an animal so it cannot leave.  $\rightarrow$  We put the parrots in their **cage** at night.

### colleague [káli:g] n.

A **colleague** is somebody you work with. → *My* **colleague** helped me finish the job.

#### **colony** [kaləni] n.

A **colony** is a country controlled by another country. → *The USA was at one time a* **colony** of Great Britain.

## o debate [dibeit] v.

To **debate** is to seriously discuss something with someone. → *The husband and wife* **debated** over which *TV* to buy.

### depart [dipa:rt] v.

To **depart** is to leave some place so you can go to another place.  $\rightarrow$  *The plane departed for Italy at 3:00 this afternoon.* 

### depress [dipres] v.

To **depress** someone is to make them sad. → *The bad news from work* **depressed** *the man*.

### factual [fæktʃuəl] adj.

When something is **factual**, it is true.  $\rightarrow$  John learns about history from **factual** books.

### fascinate [fæsəneit] v.

To **fascinate** someone is to make them really like something.  $\rightarrow$  *The kitten was* **fascinated** by the ball of yarn.



ieltsdinhluc.vn



#### mission [míʃən] n.

A **mission** is an important job that is sometimes far away. → *The woman*'s **mission** was to help sick people.

#### nevertheless [neve:rðəles] adv.

You use **nevertheless** to show that something goes against a fact.  $\rightarrow$  *He is usually friendly.* **Nevertheless**, *he wasn't this afternoon*.

#### occupation [dkjəpei/ən] n.

An occupation is a person's job. → My father's occupation is a dentist.

#### OVErseas [ouvərsi:z] adv.

If you go overseas, you go to a country on the other side of an ocean.  $\rightarrow$  John often goes overseas for vacations.

#### persuade [pa:rsweid] v.

To *persuade* someone is to make them agree to do something. → *The children persuaded their parents to buy them gifts*.

#### route [ru t] n.

A route is the way you go from one place to another.  $\rightarrow$  *I* saw many new houses along the route to the city.

#### **ruins** [rú:inz] *n.*

**Ruins** are old buildings that are not used anymore. → *I visited some interesting ruins in Greece*.

### Scholar [skålə:r] n.

A scholar is a person who studies something and knows much about it.  $\rightarrow$  *The scholar knew much about art history*.

### Significant [signifikent] adj.

When someone or something is **significant**, they are important. → *I read many significant novels as a literature major in university*.

#### volcano [valkeinou] n.

A volcano is a mountain with a hole on top where hot liquid comes out.  $\rightarrow$  When the volcano erupted, smoke and heat filled the air.



## Circle two words that are related in each group.

1. a. volcano	b. scholar	c. colleague	d. cage
2. a. persuade	b. basis	c. mission	d. debate
3. a. depress	b. colony	c. occupation	d. overseas
4. a. route	b. depart	c. cheer	d. fascinate
5. a. ruins	b. factual	c. significant	d. nevertheless

# Exercise 2

Exercise 1

### Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. He had a very important job that he loved.

m\_\_\_\_\_

2. Linda was happy that she had good people at work. col

r \_\_\_\_\_

- 3. Bernie had never taken that way home before.
- **4.** This is a true movie about her life. fac
- 5. Our country used to have one other country under our control. col\_\_\_\_







# Check ( $\sqrt{}$ ) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_ a. Scholars can teach you many things that you didn't know.
  - b. Some people like to live in cities, while others like to live in ruins.
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_ a. Most people fly on a plane when they go overseas.
  - \_\_\_\_ b. You should watch factual movies if you want to laugh.
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_ a. Many people feel happy when they **depart** on a trip.
  - \_\_\_\_ b. Doctors never **persuade** people to take medicine.
- a. If you travel overseas, you are still in the same country.
  b. Seeing new things fascinates most people.
- a. Some people like to visit ruins to learn about the past.
  b. Getting something they want often depresses people.
- a. Some students like biology because they learn about rocks.
  b. When people debate about something, they have different ideas.
- a. You should see a scholar if you don't want to do your homework.
  b. People who talk about sad things can depress you.
- a. Some students debate to get their work done faster.
  b. I tried to persuade my friends to meet me for lunch today.
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_ a. If you study biology, you will learn about different animals.
  b. People fall asleep when a movie fascinates them.
- a. If you depart late, you can get to school early.
  b. People who like to know the truth like factual stories.



# A Beautiful Bird

Dr. Norton's occupation was a scholar of biology. He learned about all animals on a daily basis. One day he met a sailor from a colony overseas. The man told Dr. Norton about a talking bird! The bird fascinated Dr. Norton, so he told his colleagues about it. They debated with him: no one thought a bird could talk. He tried to persuade them, but they laughed at him. Nevertheless, Dr. Norton believed the bird was real. His new mission was to find it. He wanted factual proof.

The next day he **departed** for the colony. The sailor he had met told him to look for a man named Jai, who would be able to help him in his search. After a month of sailing, Dr. Norton finally reached the colony where he met Jai.

"I can take you to where it lives. It lives by the volcano," Jai said.

They left the next day. A week later, they arrived at the volcano. Every day they walked around and looked for the bird, but they couldn't find it. After one month, Dr. Norton could not find the bird, and this **depressed** him. He decided to go home. On the **route** back, he walked past some old **ruins**. He heard someone say, "Hello."

"Who are you?" he asked. Dr. Norton looked up and saw a bird!

Dr. Norton put the talking bird into a **cage**. Then he returned home. He had made a **significant** discovery.

# Reading Comprehension

## Answer the questions.

- 1. What is this story about?
  - a. A route to a new place
  - b. A scholar who finds a talking bird
  - c. How to learn about biology
  - d. Why people debate each other
- 2. Why did Dr. Norton go overseas?
  - a. He wanted to depart from his colleagues and start a new life.
  - b. He was on a mission to find the talking bird.
  - c. He wanted to see the volcano.
  - d. He wanted to discover some old ruins.
- 3. At the end of the story, we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Jai didn't like Dr. Norton but nevertheless cheered his discovery
  - b. finding the volcano was also a significant discovery
  - c. the bird would be the factual proof that would persuade his colleagues
  - d. the bird had fascinated people in the colony for a long time
- 4. According to the passage, all the following are true EXCEPT
  - a. Jai fed bread to the talking bird
  - b. Dr. Norton put the bird into a cage
  - c. Dr. Norton took a ship to the colony
  - d. the talking bird was in the ruins
- 5. What depressed Dr. Norton?



# Word List

### broad [bro:d] adj.

If something is **broad**, it is wide. → *The river is very long and broad*.

## bush [buj] n.

A **bush** is a plant with many thin branches. It is smaller than a tree.  $\rightarrow$  *My* dad and I planted some small **bushes** around the house.

#### capable [keipəbəl] adj.

If someone or something is **capable** of something, they can do it.  $\rightarrow$  *The Olympic athlete is capable of lifting a lot of weight*.

#### cheat [tjict] v.

To **cheat** is to be dishonest so that you can win or do well.  $\rightarrow$  *They cheated on the test by sharing answers*.

#### concentrate [kansentreit] v.

To **concentrate** on someone or something is to give your full attention.  $\rightarrow$  I could not **concentrate** on my homework because the room was so loud.

### conclude [kənklu:d] v.

To **conclude** is to arrive at a logical end by looking at evidence.  $\rightarrow$  *I* saw crumbs on my dog's face, so *I* concluded that he ate my cookie.

### confident [kanfident] adj.

**Confident** means that one believes they can do something without failing.  $\rightarrow$  She was **confident** she could climb the mountain due to her training.

### considerable [kənsidərəbəl] adj.

If something is **considerable**, it is large in size, amount or extent. → *They paid a considerable amount of money for that car*.

#### CONVEY [kənvei] v.

To **convey** is to communicate or make ideas known. → *That picture of a crying child* **conveys** *a feeling of sadness*.

### o definite [defənit] adj.

If something is **definite**, it is certain or sure to be true. → *There is a definite connection between hard work and success*.



ieltsdinhluc.vn

#### delight [dilait] n.

**Delight** is a feeling of being very happy with something. → *He felt such delight after getting a promotion at work.* 

#### destination [destaneijan] n.

A **destination** is the place where someone or something is going to.  $\rightarrow$  *The* **destination** of this plane is Munich, Germany.

#### dictate [dikteit] v.

To **dictate** something is to read it aloud so it can be written down.  $\rightarrow$  *He* **dictated** *his* speech so *his* secretary could write it down.

#### edge [edʒ] n.

The edge of something is the part of it that is farthest from the center.  $\rightarrow$  *He ran to the edge of the cliff.* 

#### path [pæə] n.

A **path** is a way from one place to another that people can walk along.  $\rightarrow$  *We followed a path through the woods*.

#### resort [rizo:rt] v.

To **resort** to something is to depend on it in order to solve a problem.  $\rightarrow$  *I* hope they don't **resort** to violence to end the argument.

#### shadow [jædou] n.

A **shadow** is the dark area that is made when something blocks light. → *The man's shadow was taller than he was.* 

#### succeed [səksi:d] v.

To **succeed** is to complete something that you planned or tried to do.  $\rightarrow$  *He will continue to work on the robot until he succeeds*.

#### SUSPECT [saspekt] v.

To **suspect** something is to believe that it is true.  $\rightarrow$  *I* **suspect** that those kids stole the money.

#### o valley [væli] n.

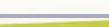
A valley is a low area of land between two mountains or hills.  $\rightarrow$  We looked at the valley below from the top of the mountain.





# Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

		WORD BA	NK		
	resort destination	capable convey	broad	edge path	
1	valley	concentrate			1
1.	This river will take us three	ough the	······································		
2.	The doctor must	duri	ng surgery to keep	the patient alive	
3.	The sign was so	we c	ouldn't see around	it.	
	People can		A STREET STREET &		
	What is the				
6.	We walked to the	of t	he cliff and looked	down.	
7.	The hikers walked along	the	in the fores	it.	
	I planted a				
	She is				
ιΟ.	If the boys can't agree, th	ney will	to fighti	ng.	



**DOL ENGLÎSH** 

52



## Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

- He wants to win so much that he will <u>not obey the rules</u> to do it.
   ch \_\_\_\_\_
- I'm going to stand in the <u>dark area</u> of the tree because the sun is too hot here. sha \_\_\_\_\_
- The police <u>believe it's true</u> that the clerk stole the money. sus \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. If we <u>do what we are trying to do</u>, we will become very rich! suc \_\_\_\_\_
- Please <u>read aloud</u> the questions so the students can write them down.
   di \_\_\_\_\_\_
- 6. I am <u>sure I can do something</u> because I have practiced for years.
- After seeing the evidence, you must <u>decide</u> if the man is innocent.
   con \_\_\_\_\_\_
- It was a good feeling knowing that I had saved enough money to go on a trip.
   de \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. This horse is a <u>certain</u> winner.
  de \_\_\_\_\_
- 10. The <u>large</u> size of the box made it difficult to move.

```
con _____
```



# **Tricky Turtle**

Ricky the rabbit and Tera the turtle met by the edge of the river. "No one is capable of beating me in a race!" Ricky said. He was confident—his smile conveyed that.

"I can beat you," Tera said.

Ricky laughed with delight.

Tera said, "We will race tomorrow. The destination is the hill."

Ricky agreed. Tera **concentrated** on winning the race. She was not faster than Ricky. She needed a **definite** way to **succeed**. She told her family about the race, "I have **concluded** that I have to resort to something bad. I will **cheat**." She **dictated** her instructions to them.

At the race, they all wore white feathers. They looked exactly the same! Then, her family members hid in **shadows** on the **path**.

The race began. Tera was soon far behind. However, Tera's brother hid behind a **bush** in the **valley** below. When Ricky got close, Tera's brother began to run. He looked just like Tera! Ricky ran as fast as he could along the path. But, to him, it seemed like Tera was always ahead. Ricky had used a **considerable** amount of energy.

He reached the top, but Tera's sister was already there. "Well, you win," Ricky said.

Later, Tera had a **broad** smile on her face. Ricky never **suspected**. He had been tricked by a family of slow turtles.



### Answer the questions.

- 1. What is this story about?
  - a. A confident rabbit
  - b. A rabbit that cheats in a race
  - c. A turtle that rests in shadows
  - d. A turtle with a crazy idea and a broad family
- 2. Where was the final destination of the race?
  - a. The edge of the river
  - b. Behind the first bush
  - c. The middle of the valley
  - d. The top of the hill
- 3. Why was Tera the Turtle angry?
  - a. Because Ricky the rabbit said no one was capable of beating him
  - b. Because she thought that the path of the race was too difficult
  - c. Because she knew Rabbit would resort to cheating
  - d. Because her family wouldn't gather when she asked them to
- 4. What did Tera say to her family?
  - a. She concluded that she must concentrate on the race.
  - b. She conveyed that Rabbit would cheat.
  - c. She told them about her definite plan to succeed.
  - d. She said the race would take a considerable amount of energy.
- 5. What had Rabbit never suspected?



# Word List

### admire [ədmāiər] v.

To **admire** someone is to like them for what they do.  $\rightarrow$  *I* admire my brother for his hard work.

### aid [eid] v.

To **aid** someone is to help them when they need something.  $\rightarrow$  *The doctor aided the boy after his accident*.

#### attempt [ətēmpt] v.

To **attempt** something is to try to do that thing.  $\rightarrow$  *I* am **attempting** to learn English.

#### authority [aeó:rati] n.

Authority is the power that someone has because of their position.  $\rightarrow$  *The policeman has authority on the streets.* 

#### capital [kæpitl] n.

A capital is an important city where a country's leaders live and work.  $\rightarrow$  We will visit the capital to learn about our government.

### cooperate [kouapareit] v.

To **cooperate** is to work together to do something. → *The students* **cooperated** *to clean up the classroom*.

## defend [difend] v.

To **defend** someone or something is to protect them from attack.  $\rightarrow$  The soldiers **defended** the town from the invaders.

## destruction [distrákʃən] n.

**Destruction** is damage to something so bad that it can't be fixed.  $\rightarrow$  *After the big fire, there was much destruction in the city.* 

#### disorder [diso:rdər] n.

**Disorder** is a lack of order, or a complete mess. → *The teacher's desk had many papers in disorder*.

## division [divizen] n.

A **division** is the act of making smaller groups out of a larger one.  $\rightarrow$  The chart had six **divisions** which all had different colors.



56

# ()

#### enable [ineibəl] v.

To **enable** a person is to make it possible for them to do something.  $\rightarrow$  *Having the key enabled us to open the door.* 

#### frustrate [frástreit] v.

To **frustrate** is to prevent someone from fulfilling their desire.  $\rightarrow$  The machine **frustrated** me because I could not fix it.

#### govern [gávərn] v.

To **govern** is to control the public business of a country, state, or city.  $\rightarrow$  The United States is **governed** from the White House.

#### plenty [plenti] n.

To have **plenty** of something is to have more than you need. → *The school had plenty of books for the students to read.* 

#### relieve [rilf:v] v.

To **relieve** someone is to make them feel less pain.  $\rightarrow$  *The medicine* **relieved** *the sick boy*.

#### reputation [repjəteijən] n.

**Reputation** is the opinion that people have about someone.  $\rightarrow$  *The doctor had a reputation for helping people.* 

#### royal [roiəl] adj.

**Royal** describes something that belongs to a king or queen.  $\rightarrow$  *The king sat upon the royal throne.* 

#### slave [sleiv] n.

A **slave** is a person who is not free and must work for someone else.  $\rightarrow$  The **slave** worked very hard all day long.

#### Struggle [strigel] v.

To **struggle** is to fight against someone or something.  $\rightarrow$  *The kids* **struggled** *with each other for the toy*.

#### stupid [styu:pid] adj.

When someone is **stupid**, they lack intelligence.  $\rightarrow$  *He said something stupid* that made everyone angry at him.





# Exercise 1

Check ( $\sqrt{}$ ) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

- **1.** \_\_\_\_\_ a. Parents have **authority** over their children.
  - b. Poor people aid rich people by giving them money.
- **2.** \_\_\_\_\_ a. When you have **authority**, you cannot do anything.
  - b. When people **cooperate**, they can get more done.
- **3.** \_\_\_\_\_ a. You should **admire** people who tell lies.
  - \_\_\_\_\_b. Learning a new language can frustrate some people.
- a. If you aid someone, he or she will usually thank you.
  b. If you cooperate with your friends, you will feel lonely.
- a. You should frustrate your friends when they help you.
  b. Most students admire teachers who work hard.

# Exercise 2

## Circle the two words that are opposites in each group.

<b>1.</b> a. destruction	b. aid	c. admire	d. govern
2. a. frustrate	b. admire	c. plenty	d. relieve
3. a. disorder	b. enable	c. cooperate	d. attempt
4. a. enable	b. royal	c. slave	d. reputation
5. a. reputation	b. struggle	c. stupid	d. cooperate





# Exercise 3

# Check ( $\sqrt{}$ ) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1.	a. they will admire youb. they will struggle with you
2.	After the fight, a. the room was in disorder b. the room got a reputation
3.	The people wanted change, a. so they defended themselves b. so they elected a new person to govern the country
4.	Because I could not solve the problem, a. I became frustrated b. there was a division between the animals
5.	She found a mistake on her homework, so a. she aided it to be fixed b. she attempted to correct it
6.	After returning from the library, a. we could cooperate with our books b. we had plenty of books to read
7.	After her friends laughed at her, a. she thought that the royal palace looked beautiful b. she knew that her last remark was stupid
8.	You cannot tell me what to do a. I live in the capital city b. You don't have any authority
9.	Read the directions carefully a. They will cause destruction b. They will enable you to complete the project
10.	Before he can feel better, a. he must find a way to relieve the pain b. he must become a slave



59

# The Tale of Bartelby O'Boyle

Long ago, there was a clever man by the name of Bartelby O'Boyle. As a boy, he was kept as a **slave** by the **royal** family. He saw other children play, but he always had to work. This **frustrated** him very much. But he was not **stupid**, and he wanted to change things.

Then one day there was a **struggle** for **authority** in the kingdom. There was a **division** of the people, and one group fought against another group to see which would **govern** the kingdom. There was **disorder** in the kingdom. Bartelby ran

away. He saw much fighting and **destruction**. Many people had nothing to eat; Bartelby decided to **aid** them. He would help them get food. But how?

Bartelby went to the **capital** to find an answer. There, he met a man named Gilliam. A group of men **attempted** to hurt Gilliam. Bartelby **defended** him. Then, he gave Gilliam some food to **relieve** his hunger. After that, the two became friends. They took food from the rich and gave it to the poor.

> Soon, other people cooperated with them. Working together enabled them to take more food. But they only took food from people who had plenty, and they always gave it to those who had none. Because of this, Bartleby gained a reputation across the kingdom. Even today, many people admire him for helping the poor.



# Reading Comprehension

### Answer the questions.

- 1. What is this story about?
  - a. How a slave became a king
  - b. How a stupid mistake made Bartelby a slave
  - c. How a lad found plenty of food
  - d. How a man aided poor people
- 2. What did Bartelby do in the capital?
  - a. He cooperated with his group of friends.
  - b. He enabled Gilliam to have authority over the king.
  - c. He relieved Gilliam of his hunger.
  - d. He found a mask to wear.
- 3. In paragraph 1, we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Bartelby did not like the royal family
  - b. the family attempted to cause disorder
  - c. the other children were not clever
  - d. Bartelby had a bad reputation
- 4. According to the passage, all the following are true EXCEPT
  - a. people today still admire Bartleby
  - b. Gilliam struggled with Bartley
  - c. Bartleby defended Gilliam
  - d. the fighting caused destruction
- 5. What frustrated Bartelby when he was a child?



# Word List

#### citizen [sitəzən] n.

A citizen is someone who lives in a certain town or city. → Carlos was born in Spain. He is a Spanish citizen.

#### council [kaunsəl] n.

A **council** is a group of people who run a city or town. → The **council** met to discuss the new laws for the city.

#### declare [dikléər] v.

To **declare** is to say something officially. → *I* **declared** *my love for him*.

#### enormous [ino:rmas] adj.

When people or things are **enormous**, they are very large.  $\rightarrow$  *My dog looks enormous next to yours*.

#### extraordinary [ikstro:rdəneri] adj.

When someone or something are **extraordinary**, they are amazing.  $\rightarrow$  *The fireman who rescued the girl was extraordinary*.

## o fog [fɔ(:)g] n.

Fog is a thick cloud that is near the ground or water.  $\rightarrow$  *I* did not want to drive in the thick fog.



## funeral [fju:nərəl] n.

A **funeral** is a ceremony that takes place after a person dies.  $\rightarrow$  They had a **funeral** for the soldier who died during the war.



#### giant [dʒaiənt] adj.

When people or things are **giant**, they are very big.  $\rightarrow$  *The giant truck got in my way*.

#### impression [imprefan] n.

An **impression** is the way of thinking about someone or something.  $\rightarrow$  *Most people's first impression of Dr. Giani is that he is mean.* 

#### income [inkʌm] n.

**Income** is how much money a person or business makes. → *Her company pays her a fairly good income*.



#### mad [mæd] adj.

When someone is **mad**, they are angry. → Mother got **mad** when I didn't listen to her.

#### ought [o:t] aux. v.

If someone **ought** to do something, then it is the right thing to do.  $\rightarrow$  *I* **ought** to take my library books back.

#### resist [rizist] v.

To **resist** something is to fight against it.  $\rightarrow$  *He* **resisted** the treatment at the hospital.

#### reveal [rivi:1] v.

To **reveal** is to show something. → I will **reveal** where I hid the candy bar.

#### rid [rid] v.

To **rid** is to make a place free from something or someone.  $\rightarrow$  We **rid** our home of mice by using traps.

#### sword [so:rd] n.

A **sword** is a long sharp weapon. → They used to use **swords** in battles in ancient times.

#### tale [teil] n.

A tale is a story.

 $\rightarrow$  She told her two friends about the wild tale of her day.

#### trap [træp] v.

To **trap** people or animals is to capture them so they cannot get away.  $\rightarrow$  *We* **trapped** butterflies in a net.

#### 🔿 trial [traiəl] n.

A trial is the way a court discovers if a person is guilty or innocent.  $\rightarrow$  He went on trial for robbing the bank.

#### violent [vaiələnt] adj.

When people are **violent**, they want to hurt someone.  $\rightarrow$  *The man was put into jail because he was violent*.





# Part A Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. wanting to hurt someone			
a. funeral	b. violent	c. rid	d. enormous
very big a. fog	b. declare	c. giant	d. mad
to show something a. resist	b. extraordinary	c. ought	d. reveal
to capture a. trap	b. citizen	c. income	d. trial
a way of thinking a a. council	bout a person b. impression	c. sword	d. tale
	<ul> <li>a. funeral</li> <li>very big</li> <li>a. fog</li> <li>to show something</li> <li>a. resist</li> <li>to capture</li> <li>a. trap</li> <li>a way of thinking a</li> </ul>	a. funeral b. violent very big a. fog b. declare to show something a. resist b. extraordinary to capture a. trap b. citizen a way of thinking about a person	a. funeral b. violent c. rid very big a. fog b. declare c. giant to show something a. resist b. extraordinary c. ought to capture a. trap b. citizen c. income a way of thinking about a person

## **Part B** Choose the right definition for the given word.

- **1.** mad
  - a. big
  - c. amazing
- 2. income
  - a. to free from
  - c. the right thing to do
- 3. resist
  - a. to want to hurt someone
  - c. to fight against
- 4. sword
  - a. a long, sharp weapon
  - c. tobacco rolled up for smoking
- 5. tale
  - a. to hold clothes in place
  - c. to say something

- b. to captured. angry
- b. the money earned by a person
- d. a person that lives in a town
- b. to show something d. large
- b. cloud near the ground or water
- d. a way to think of a person
- b. a way to see if someone should go to jaild. a story



64



## Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. Every <u>person living here</u> has the right to vote.

cit \_\_\_\_\_

- The group of people who run the town voted on whether we needed a new park.
   cou \_\_\_\_\_
- The <u>ceremony for the dead person</u> was attended by many family and friends. fun \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. The thief wanted to tell his story during the <u>test to decide if he was guilty</u>.
  t \_\_\_\_\_
- I said that I would not pay the money.
   de \_\_\_\_\_\_
- 6. The pyramid was very large.

en\_\_\_

- He freed the town of the evil king.
   r \_\_\_\_
- 8. I really should do the right thing and go home and feed the cat.

o\_\_\_\_ to

- The rain and thick <u>clouds on the ground</u> made it hard to see.
- 10. The way she trained the dog was <u>amazing</u>.

e

# Blackbeard

A long time ago, I had my first job. It didn't give me much of an **income**. It was on a **giant** pirate ship. On my first night, there was a thick **fog** over the water. A lamp on the ship **revealed** an **enormous** man. He had a **sword** in his belt. His name was Blackbeard, and he was one of the most **violent** pirates ever.

One day, Blackbeard did an **extraordinary** thing. He attacked several ships near a town. He took some of the town's **citizens**. Then he **declared**, "You give me medicine!" Blackbeard wanted the medicine for some of the sick pirates on his ship.

The people had a bad **impression** of him. They were **mad**, and they **resisted**. But they were **trapped**. They wanted to get **rid** of him. So the town's **council** decided to give him the medicine.

After this, there was a reward for catching Blackbeard. If Blackbeard was caught, he would have a **trial**. He didn't want to go to jail, so he quit being a pirate.

Blackbeard became a fisherman. But he **ought** to have stayed on land. The Royal Navy was still looking for him. They attacked him while he was fishing on his boat. Blackbeard fought against many men. Finally, he was killed. He didn't even get a **funeral**. But people still tell **tales** about him many years later.

# Reading Comprehension

## Answer the questions.

- 1. What is this tale about?
  - a. How many pirates become fishermen
  - b. An enormous violent pirate
  - c. A boy resisting having to take medicine
  - d. A ship that ought to have stayed at sea
- 2. What can be assumed from the passage?
  - a. The town gave Blackbeard the medicine.
  - b. Blackbeard was an extraordinary fighter.
  - c. Blackbeard's lamp revealed where he was.
  - d. The citizens were mad when Blackbeard was killed.
- 3. Which of the following is true about Blackbeard?
  - a. He kept his sword in his belt.
  - b. He lit his cigarettes using a lamp.
  - c. He wanted to get rid of his giant ship.
  - d. He had a trial in the town.
- 4. Why were the people in town trapped?
  - a. Blackbeard was waiting for a reward.
  - b. The fog was too thick for ships to sail in.
  - c. Blackbeard wouldn't let ships in or out.
  - d. Blackbeard declared that there was a strong storm coming.
- 5. Why did Blackbeard stop being a pirate?



# Word List



#### admission [admisen] n.

Admission is the act of allowing to enter a place.  $\rightarrow$  The admission ticket to the movie was \$5.



### astronomy [əstránəmi] n.

Astronomy is the study of the stars and planets. → Harold loved watching the stars, so he decided to study astronomy.

#### blame [bleim] v.

To blame someone for something bad is to say they did it.  $\rightarrow$  My mom blamed me for something I didn't do.

#### chemistry [kemistri] n.

**Chemistry** the study of and reaction to substances. → In **chemistry** class, the professor taught us about chemical reactions.

#### despite [dispait] prep.

If something happens **despite** what you do, it happens anyway. → We still played the game **despite** the cold weather.



#### dinosaur [dainəsɔ:r] n.

A **dinosaur** is a very big animal that lived millions of years ago.  $\rightarrow$  *I like to see the dinosaur bones at the museum*.



#### exhibit [igzibit] n.

An **exhibit** is a display of interesting things. → *There was an animal* **exhibit** at the fair.

#### fame [feim] n.

Fame is reputation one has gained among the public.  $\rightarrow$  He had fame and fortune, but he was not happy.

#### forecast [fo:rkæst] n.

A **forecast** is an idea about what the weather will be like in the future.  $\rightarrow$  *The* **forecast** says that it will rain all week.

#### **genius** [dʒíːnjəs] *n*.

A **genius** is a very smart person. → Since she was a **genius**, she easily passed all of her school exams.

DOL ENGLÎSH

#### gentle [dʒenti] adj.

Someone who is **gentle** is kind and calm.  $\rightarrow$  *He is very* **gentle** *with the baby*.

#### **geography** [dʒi:ɑgrəfi] n.

**Geography** is the study of where things are.  $\rightarrow$  *I* had to draw a map for **geography** class.

#### interfere [interfier] v.

To **interfere** is to cause problems and keep something from happening.  $\rightarrow$  *My* little sister always **interferes** when I'm trying to study.



#### lightly [laitli] adv.

To do something **lightly** is to not push very hard. → Draw **lightly** so you do not tear your paper.

#### principal [prinsəpəl] n.

A principal is a person in charge of a school.  $\rightarrow$  My school's principal can be very strict with the rules.

#### row [rou] n.

A **row** is a line of things. → James put all of his toy soldiers into neat **rows**.



#### shelf [felf] n.

A **shelf** is a place on a wall where you put things.  $\rightarrow$  *I* keep my clothes on a **shelf** in my closet.

#### spite [spait] n.

If you do something out of **spite**, you want to be mean.  $\rightarrow$  He snuck into his sister's room and stole her bag out of **spite**.

#### Super [supper] adj.

Super means really good.  $\rightarrow$  My dad said I did a super job cleaning the house.

#### wet [wet] adj.

If something is wet, it has water on it.  $\rightarrow$  Since my dog was wet, he tried to shake all the water off his body.





## Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. Jeff did <u>really well</u> on his spelling test.

su \_\_\_\_\_

- The <u>idea about tomorrow's weather</u> doesn't look good for our outdoor plans. for \_\_\_\_\_
- Look at how the vegetables are all planted in a <u>line</u>.
   r \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. I would like to see that <u>interesting display</u> on birds.
   exh \_\_\_\_\_
- My brother likes <u>big animals that lived millions of years ago</u>.
   din \_\_\_\_\_\_
- If you are not careful, you will get <u>water all over yourself</u>.
   w \_\_\_\_\_
- Permission to enter into the private club is rarely given.
   ad \_\_\_\_\_\_
- 8. Will the school offer a <u>study of stars</u> class next year?
   a \_\_\_\_\_\_
- 9. My uncle always <u>gets involved</u> in what my family does. in \_\_\_\_\_\_
- 10. The <u>head of the school</u> decided that all students should wear uniforms. pri \_\_\_\_\_\_







# Check ( $\sqrt{}$ ) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_a. We learned about grammar in astronomy class.
  - b. Do not **interfere** when I am working.
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_ a. It was very kind of him to **spite** his sister.
- b. Which shelf should I put this on?
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_ a. Do you have a shelf in your yard?
- b. In astronomy class, I learned about the Solar System.
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_a. He drank all the milk in the fridge to **spite** me.
- b. Mrs. Joyner is a strict principal, but she is actually very nice.
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_a. The loud music interferes with my concentration.
  - b. It is against his **principals** to be dishonest.



**Exercise 2** 

## Choose the word that is a better fit for each sentence.

1.	chemistry / despite		
	Oil and water do not have a good	together.	
	We should go the we	ather.	
2.	admission / exhibit I wanted to see the bird My daughter has gained		iversity.
3.	geography / dinosaur   wish   could see a real   learned about a South American cou		
4.	gentle / lightly Be very with the old	dishes.	
	push the dirt in arou		
5.	genius / fame		
	I don't know if I would enjoy My son is a		
			ieltsdinhluc.v

# **Dinosaur Drawings**

It was the worst morning ever. When Carl woke up, he realized that he didn't do his **astronomy** and **chemistry** homework. Also, the **forecast** called for rain and that would affect baseball practice. Suddenly, his mother yelled, "Take out the garbage right now!" When Carl returned from taking the garbage outside, he was all **wet**. "What a terrible day," he said.

He walked to class. He put his umbrella on the **shelf** and sat in the third **row**. But the teacher asked why Carl's umbrella was on the floor. He told her not to **blame** him. But she sent him to the **principal** out of **spite**.

Next, he took a **geography** test. **Despite** studying, Carl didn't know the answers. He started drawing **lightly** on his paper.

Carl drew a huge **dinosaur**. What if it were real? He saw it in his mind. Carl's class said he was a **genius** for having a dinosaur. It

could **interfere** with math class, too! Soon, Carl's **fame** spread through school.

He taught his dinosaur to be very **gentle** and put it on **exhibit**. But **admission** would only be given to those classmates who paid him a fee. His idea was **super**.

"It's time to turn in your tests," the teacher said. Carl looked at his paper. As he was dreaming in class, he hadn't finished the test!

DOL ENGLÎSH

# Reading Comprehension

# Answer the questions.

- 1. What is this story about?
  - a. A wet classroom
  - b. A boy who is a genius
  - c. A bell that keeps ringing
  - d. A day that was not super
- 2. What does Carl think his dinosaur can do?
  - a. Make money for him on admission fees
  - b. Interfere with taking out the garbage
  - c. Take the blame for failing geography
  - d. Reach things on the top shelf
- 3. What did Carl do?
  - a. Break a jar at breakfast
  - b. Draw lightly on his test paper
  - c. Forget his hat on the bus
  - d. Stay after school for being late
- 4. Despite Carl studying for his test, what happened?
  - a. His teacher was not gentle with him.
  - b. He had to sit in the last row.
  - c. The exhibit did not earn him any fame.
  - d. He did not do well on his geography test.
- 5. Do you think that Carl will have baseball practice after school? Why?







# Word List

#### abuse [əbju:z] v.

To **abuse** someone or something means to hurt them on purpose. → *The mean man* **abused** *his dog when it barked too loudly*.

## afford [əfɔ:rd] v.

To **afford** something means you have enough money to pay for it.  $\rightarrow$  *l've been saving my money, so I can afford to buy a new bike.* 

### bake [beik] v.

To **bake** means to cook food with heat.  $\rightarrow$  My sister is a good cook. She **bakes** delicious cakes.

### bean [bi:n] n.

A **bean** is a plant seed that is good to eat. → *There are many different kinds of beans to eat.* 

### candle [kændl] n.

A **candle** is a stick of wax that is lit on fire for light or heat. → When the lights went out, we lit some **candles**.

### **CONVERT** [kənvə:*r*t] *v*.

To **convert** something means to change it into something else.  $\rightarrow$  *The man* **converted** *his messy field into a garden of flowers*.

## o debt [det] n.

A **debt** is an amount of money that a person owes.  $\rightarrow$  I have not paid my gas bill. I owe a **debt** to the gas company.

### decrease [di:kri:s] v.

To **decrease** something is to make it less than it was before. → *Hiring more police officers has* **decreased** *crime in the city.* 

## fault [fo:lt] n.

A **fault** is a mistake.  $\rightarrow$  It is my **fault** that the cat ran away. I left the door open.

## o fund [fʌnd] n.

A *fund* is an amount of money that people have.  $\rightarrow$  We all put money into our club's *fund*.



#### generous [dʒenərəs] adj.

When someone is **generous**, they like to give things to people.  $\rightarrow$  *The generous* man donated several new computers to our school.

#### **ingredient** [ingrí:diənt] *n*.

An ingredient is something that is part of a food dish. → The main ingredients in cake are eggs, sugar and flour.

#### insist [insist] v.

To **insist** means to be firm in telling people what to do.  $\rightarrow$  *I* **insist** that you try some of these cookies.

#### mess [mes] n.

A **mess** is a condition that is not clean or neat. → *Heather's room was a complete* **mess**.

#### metal [meti] n.

Metal is a strong material people use to build things. → Steel is a common metal that is used to build buildings.

#### monitor [manitər] v.

To **monitor** people or things is to watch them closely. → The teacher **monitors** the students when they take tests.

#### oppose [apouz] v.

To **oppose** something means to dislike it or act against it.  $\rightarrow$  *I* want to be a police officer because *I* **oppose** crime.

#### passive [pæsiv] a.

If a person is **passive**, they do not take action to solve problems.  $\rightarrow$  *Marcie is so passive that she never solves her own problems*.

#### quantity [kwantəti] n.

A quantity is a certain amount of something. → I have a small quantity of milk in my glass.

#### SUE [su:] v.

To **sue** someone is to take them to court for something wrong they did.  $\rightarrow$  *I* **sued** the company after *I* slipped on a banana peel in their hallway.



# Exercise 1

# **Part** A Choose the right word for the given definition.

1.	a certain amount a. ingredient	b. quantity	c. metal	d. fault
2.	to make less a. decrease	b. oppose	c. insist	d. abuse
3.	to watch closely a. bake	b. monitor	c. mess	d. afford
4.	a plant seed a. sue	b. passive	c. bean	d. fund
5.	money you owe a. convert	b. debt	c. candle	d. generous

# **Part B** Circle two words that are related in each group.

1. a. debt	b. fund	c. bean	d. abuse
2. a. fault	b. abuse	c. monitor	d. sue
3. a. afford	b. bake	c. insist	d. ingredient
4. a. fault	b. decrease	c. quantity	d. convert
5. a. debt	b. monitor	c. afford	d. generous





Exercise 2

#### Check ( $\sqrt{}$ ) the one that suits the blank naturally. 1. To make sure the door was built strong, \_\_\_\_\_\_. a. it was made out of metal b. it was monitored to the floor 2. I was treated unfairly by my company, so \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_a. we decreased the table \_\_\_\_\_b. I decided to sue them in court 3. I went to the grocery store. \_\_\_\_\_\_. a. I converted the milk b. I got a small quantity of eggs 4. When your friend borrows money from you, \_\_\_\_\_\_. a. he owes you a debt \_\_\_\_\_ b. he opposes you 5. The man wants to cook noodles. \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_a. He will get the ingredients \_\_\_\_\_b. He will insist the water 6. I have enough money. a. My fund is too small b. I can afford to buy the shirt 7. When the oven was hot enough, \_ \_\_\_\_\_a. it baked the potato b. it made a mess in the kitchen In case the power goes out, \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ a. you should keep candles at home b. you will be generous 9. When the girl became hungry, \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ a. she became passive and decided to do something about it b. she cooked some beans 10. My homework was not turned in. b. It was all my fault a. I abused it at home



ieltsdinhluc.vn

## The Mean Chef

Once there was a chef, who was mean to his cooks. He was mean to the people who came in to eat. He charged too much for meals. Many people were not able to **afford** the cheapest **bean** dish. When his **metal** oven broke, he did not have it fixed. So everything **baked** in it burned. The only light was from **candles**, and the whole place was a **mess**. Sometimes, he didn't pay his waiters. Since they had no **funds**, they had many **debts**.

The chef behaved this way all the time. He **monitored** the cooks and yelled if they did not do things his way.

One day, the cooks decided that they were tired of the **abuse** and that they would not be **passive** anymore. Everyone **opposed** the chef. At first, they thought about **suing** him. Instead, they tied up the chef with rope. Now, they controlled the restaurant! They **decreased** the price of food. They used the best **ingredients** and made large **quantities** of food. They turned on the lights. The restaurant was **converted** into a happy place. For the first time, many people came to eat.

The chef realized that the restaurant's problems were his fault. The chef learned an important lesson. The new, generous chef insisted on giving the customers a free meal.

78 ieltsdin



## Reading Comprehension

#### Answer the questions.

- 1. What is this story about?
  - a. How a mean chef was converted into a generous man
  - b. Why metal ovens bake food until it burns
  - c. Why waiters' funds are not enough to pay their debts
  - d. How simple beans brought a large quantity of customers
- 2. Why could people not afford to eat at the restaurant?
  - a. The chef insisted they take free food.
  - b. The chef made prices too high.
  - c. The chef monitored the cooks.
  - d. The chef got tied up.
- 3. What did the chef learn at the end of the story?
  - a. Electricity was better than using candles.
  - b. It was his fault that the restaurant did so well.
  - c. The waiters and cooks took over his restaurant.
  - d. Behaving in a nice way is better than being mean.
- 4. According to the passage, all the following are true of the waiters and cooks EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. they decreased prices
  - b. they used good ingredients
  - c. they were replaced by robots
  - d. they opposed the abuse of the chef

5. Why did the chef insist on giving his customers a free meal at the end of the story?





### Word List

#### anxiety [æŋzaiəti] n.

When someone has **anxiety**, they have a lot of worries and fear.  $\rightarrow$  When I have to climb to high places, I'm filled with **anxiety**.

#### army [ā:/mi] n.

An **army** is a large group of people who fight in wars.  $\rightarrow$  *The* **army** protects all the people in the country.

#### billion [biljən] n.

A billion is a very large number: 1,000,000,000. → There are billions of stars in outer space.



To **carve** means to cut into something. → My father usually **carves** the turkey for Thanksgiving.

#### consult [kənsált] v.

To **consult** someone means to ask them for help.  $\rightarrow$  *I* will **consult** my accountant to find a way to pay for my bills.



#### emergency [imå:rdʒənsi] n.

An **emergency** is a time when someone needs help right away. → *There is a huge fire in my house! This is an emergency!* 

#### fortune [fɔ́ː/tʃən] n.

When someone has good **fortune**, it means they have luck.  $\rightarrow$  *I* have good **fortune** when *I* play cards.

#### guarantee [gærəntí:] v.

To **guarantee** means to know something will happen.  $\rightarrow$  *I* guarantee that the sun will come up in the morning.

#### hike [haik] v.

To **hike** means to walk in the mountains or forest. → *I always bring plenty of equipment with me when I hike*.

#### initial [iniʃəl] adj.

When something is **initial**, it is the first thing.  $\rightarrow$  The **initial** step when writing a paper is to find a good topic.

80

#### intense [intens] adj.

If something is **intense**, it is very strong. → *The skunk made an intense odor that filled the air*.

#### lend [lend] v.

To **lend** something is to give it to someone for a short time.  $\rightarrow$  My sister lost her pen, so I will **lend** her mine.

#### peak [pitk] n.

The **peak** is the very top of a mountain. → There is snow on the **peaks** of those mountains.

#### potential [poutenfal] adj.

**Potential** means capable of being but not yet in existence. → *I've thought of some potential problems with your idea*.

#### pride [praid] n.

When you have pride, you are happy with yourself.  $\rightarrow$  *I* take pride in getting good grades.

#### proof [pru:f] n.

**Proof** is a fact that shows something is real. → They used his fingerprint as **proof** for the crime he committed.

#### quit [kwit] v.

To quit something means to stop doing it.  $\rightarrow$  *I* quit running because *I* got tired.

#### **Spin** [spin] v.

To **spin** is to turn around in circles.  $\rightarrow$  The boy kept **spinning** until he fell down.

#### tiny [taini] adj.

When people or things are tiny, they are very small.  $\rightarrow$  *A baby's hand is tiny*.

#### tutor [tjú:tər] n.

A **tutor** is someone who gives lessons in a certain subject.  $\rightarrow$  My sister is bad at math. So my mother hired a **tutor** to help her.

#### Choose the right definition for the given word.

- 1. carve
  - a. to know

Exercise 1

- c. to teach
- 2. consult
  - a. to stop
  - c. to give
- 3. anxiety
  - a. very small
  - c. worries
- 4. intense
  - a. strong
    - c. bad
- 5. proof
  - a. luck
  - c. a large number
- tutor

   a. a group of fighters
   c. to turn in circles
- 7. lend
  - a. to stop
  - c. to give
- 8. initial a. first
  - c. very small
- 9. hikea. to walk in the forestc. to turn in circles
- **10.** pride a. a group of fighters
  - c. needing help

b. to stopd. to cut into

b. to ask for help d. to turn in circles

b. luckd. group of fighters

b. firstd. mountain top

b. factsd. a group of fighters

b. someone who gives lessonsd. to stop

b. to know d. to cut

b. mountain topd. strong

b. to teachd. to ask for help

b. able to happend. being happy with yourself

**DOL ENGLÎSH** 

ieltsdinhluc.vn

82



Exercise 2

Exercise 3

### Check ( $\sqrt{}$ ) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_ a. I should **quit** eating candy because it is bad for me.
  - b. The **tiny** tower stretched to the sky.
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_a. We ran far above the mountain peak.
- b. I will need water if I'm going to hike the long trail.
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_ a. If I want to get better at sports, I should quit playing.
- b. The **tiny** ant crawled in under the door.
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_ a. The clouds look like they can touch the mountain peaks.
- b. I have a great deal of pride when I lose a contest.
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_a. The boy was filled with pride when he learned how to read.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ b. I hiked downstairs from my room.



1.	guarantee / potential There are problems with her plan. I you that I'll get a good grade because I studied hard.
2.	l <b>ends / tutor</b> My mother me her car when I need it. I work as a during the summer to make money.
3.	billions / intense My eyes hurt when I looked into the light. There are of people in the world.
4.	<pre>quit / initial To cook noodles, the step is to boil water. She taking care of her plants, so they died.</pre>
5.	emergency / anxiety   had a feeling of when I thought the bully would hit me. When the man stopped breathing, his wife knew it was an

### The Cat and the Fox

One day, a cat **hiked** on a mountain. When he reached the **peak**, he met a fox. They began talking about how they get away from their enemies.

"I am very smart. I have **billions** of ideas. I can **carve** a **tiny** hole in a tree, and then climb in," the fox said. He added, "I have a lot of friends. If I am in trouble, I can call them to **lend** their help. I can escape an entire **army** if I have to!"

Then, the fox asked, "What are your **potential** plans?" The cat said, "I have only one plan." The fox said, "I hope you have good **fortune**, then! Do you want me to be your **tutor**? I can teach you many things." The cat said, "I **guarantee** that my plan works every time. We can **quit** talking about it."

Soon, they saw a group of wolves. It was an **emergency**. The cat quickly used her plan. She ran up a tree. The fox could not decide which plan to use. "What should my **initial** move be? Should I **consult** my friends?" The fox felt **intense anxiety**. All he could do was **spin** in a circle. The wolves caught the fox. The cat was full of **pride**. This is **proof** that having a good plan is better than having many bad plans.

## Reading Comprehension

#### Answer the questions.

- 1. What is this story about?
  - a. Why cats have good fortune
  - b. How you make guarantees about plans
  - c. Why you need a good plan in an emergency
  - d. How foxes have the potential to make billions of plans
- 2. Why did the fox feel intense anxiety?
  - a. Because he tried to spin in circles
  - b. Because his army of friends did not lend their help
  - c. Because he did not know what his initial move should be
  - d. Because he could not find a tree in which to carve a tiny hole
- 3. Why was the cat full of pride at the end of the story?
  - a. He hiked to the peak of the mountain.
  - b. He had proof that his plan was best.
  - c. He did not let the fox become his tutor.
  - d. He loved to hide in the trees.
- 4. According to the passage, all the following are true EXCEPT
  - a. the fox got caught by the wolves
  - b. the cat did not get caught by the wolves
  - c. the fox said he could consult his friends if he got into trouble
  - d. the fox decided to quit thinking of plans and just use one
- 5. What guarantee did the cat make to the fox?





### Word List

#### apparent [apærant] adj.

If something is **apparent**, it is easy to see. → *Her happiness was apparent from the smile on her face*.

#### blind [blaind] adj.

When people are **blind**, they cannot see.  $\rightarrow$  *The* **blind** man didn't see the hole and almost fell in.

#### calculate [kælkjəleit] v.

To **calculate** is to find an answer using math. → *I calculated how much money I would need to buy the car*.



#### chat [tʃæt] v.

To **chat** is to talk with someone.  $\rightarrow$  Even though they were far apart, the couple **chatted** every day.

#### commit [kəmit] v.

To **commit** to something is to promise to do it.  $\rightarrow$  Seth wanted to go home, but he had **committed** to finishing the job.



#### compose [kəmpouz] v.

To **compose** something is to make it from smaller parts. → *Tonya* **composed** her report using many sources of information.



#### dormitory [dɔ:rmətɔ:ri] n.

A dormitory is a school building where students live.  $\rightarrow$  I will move into the dormitory at the beginning of the school year.

#### exhaust [igzo:st] v.

To **exhaust** someone is to make them tired. → John **exhausted** himself by swimming all day.

#### **greenhouse** [grí:nhaus] n.

A greenhouse is a small glass building that is used to grow plants. → We have a small greenhouse in our backyard where we grow plants.

#### ignore [igno:r] v.

To **ignore** something is to act like you do not see or hear it.  $\rightarrow$  *ignored* the message he was making and kept studying.



86

#### obvious [abviəs] adj.

If something is **obvious**, it is clear and easily seen.  $\rightarrow$  It was **obvious** that he was tired. He kept falling asleep.

#### physics [fiziks] n.

**Physics** is a science that deals with energy and how it affects things.  $\rightarrow$  *In physics* class, we used Newton's Cradle to learn about energy.

#### portion [po:r[ən] n.

A **portion** of something is a part of it. → I only ate a small **portion** of the pizza.

#### remind [rimaind] v.

To **remind** someone is to tell them to remember to do something. → Nick's dad reminded him to do his homework.

#### Secretary [sekreteri] n.

A **secretary** is a person who works in an office. → *Rebecca asked her* **secretary** to type a report.

#### Severe [siviə:r] adj.

If something is *severe*, it is very bad or serious.  $\rightarrow$  After hitting his hand with the hammer, Sam was in *severe* pain.

#### o talent [tælənt] n.

If someone has a **talent**, they are naturally able to do it well.  $\rightarrow$  *Maria has a talent for playing the piano*.

#### • thesis [ei:sis] n.

A **thesis** is an idea that needs to be proved. → She did not support her **thesis** very well.

#### o uniform [ju:nəfɔ:rm] n.

A **uniform** is a piece of clothing worn by people of the same group.  $\rightarrow$  All the members of our marching band wear matching **uniforms**.

#### vision [víʒən] n.

**Vision** is the act of seeing.  $\rightarrow$  The eye doctor tested my vision.



#### Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. a part of something

Exercise 1

- a. greenhouse
- c. thesis
- 2. easy to see
  - a. blind
  - c. apparent
- **3.** to make something
  - a. compose
  - c. exhaust
- 4. to find an answer
  - a. ignore
  - c. calculate
- 5. a kind of science
  - a. physics
  - c. vision
- 6. the act of seeing
  - a. dormitory
  - c. physics
- 7. unable to see
  - a. severe
  - c. obvious
- 8. a building used to grow plants
  - a. thesis
  - c. portion
- 9. a school building
  - a. secretary
  - c. dormitory
- 10. to talk
  - a. chat
  - c. remind

- b. secretaryd. portion
- b. talent
- d. severe
- b. commit
- d. ignore
- b. exhaust
- d. remind
- b. thesis
- d. uniform
- b. visiond. greenhouse
- b. apparent d. blind
- b. greenhoused. talent
- b. talent d. uniform
- b. composed. calculate



ieltsdinhluc.vn

88



89

#### Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

- 1. Frank needs to buy a new piece of clothing that shows him as part of a group. unif
- 2. It is easily seen that Elizabeth hates math class. obv
- 3. My dad will tell me to remember to feed our dog. rem me
- 4. Sitting out in the sun gave David a very serious burn.

se

**DOL ENGLISH** 

5. I walked back to the school building where students live before class. d



#### Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

WORD BANK					
1	secretary col	nmit	apparent	ignores	blind
*					
1.	My sister always		me and ac	ts like I'm not	there.
2.	The	_answer	s the office pho	ne for her bos	5.
3.	Nikki's love of books i	5	, be	cause she is a	lways reading.
4.	Jeff needed Rick to coming.		to being	g there so that	he knew he was
5.	The	_ man ne	eded help getti	ng across the s	street.
					ieltsdinhluc.vn

## The Good Student

Sue left her **dormitory** early that morning. She had even washed her **uniform** the night before. She wanted to look nice for the day.

Sue was **committed** to learning, and she had a **talent** for getting good grades. In fact, Sue didn't sleep much. She **composed** a paper and found the perfect **thesis** about the importance of **greenhouses**. She also studied for her **physics** test. Sue was already tired.

During the test, she **calculated** her answers. Soon, she felt sick. Her face got hot, and her **vision** began to blur. She was **blind** for a moment. The teacher saw Sue's **apparent** sickness. He wanted to send her to the nurse. But she wouldn't go. Sue still had a **portion** of the test to finish.

After that, Sue went to the nurse. After seeing the **secretary**, she waited. A few minutes later, the nurse came in with a glass of juice and told Sue they needed to **chat**. "It is **obvious** that you have **exhausted** yourself," the nurse said. "If you keep working so hard, it could have **severe** results."

"My parents tell me that all the time. | guess | shouldn't **ignore** them," Sue said.

"You have to remind yourself it is OK to rest," the nurse said.

When Sue got back to her room, she went right to bed. She made sure she got enough rest every night after that.





#### Answer the questions.

- 1. What is this story about?
  - a. A nurse reminding a student about her history paper
  - b. How to calculate an answer
  - c. A girl's apparent talent for science
  - d. A girl who studies so much that she gets sick
- 2. According to the passage, why did Sue stay up late the night before?
  - a. She was washing her uniform.
  - b. She was ignoring her parents on purpose.
  - c. She was composing a thesis.
  - d. She was cleaning her dormitory.
- 3. What did the nurse bring into the room?
  - a. A glass of juice
  - b. The secretary
  - c. Sue's physics test
  - d. A vision chart
- 4. According to the passage, what was obvious to the nurse after seeing Sue?
  - a. Sue had committed herself to learning.
  - b. Sue had exhausted herself.
  - c. Sue had done only a portion of the test.
  - d. Sue had become blind.

5. As they chatted, what did the nurse say would cause Sue severe sickness?



## Word List

#### absorb [absorb] v.

To **absorb** a liquid means to take it inside. → *He used a sponge to absorb the water on the floor*.

#### **boss** [bo(:)s] *n*.

A **boss** is a person in charge of other people at work.  $\rightarrow$  *My* **boss** *is a nice person.* 

#### committee [kəmiti] n.

A committee is a group of people who meet together to make decisions.  $\rightarrow$  The school's committee agreed on a new dress code for students.

#### contract [kontrækt] n.

A **contract** is a written agreement between two people. → *The woman signed a* **contract** *when she bought the house*.

#### Crew [kru:] n.

A crew is a group of workers.  $\rightarrow$  My father has a crew. They help him build houses.

#### o devote [divout] v.

To devote time to something means to spend a lot of time doing it.  $\rightarrow$  She devotes two hours a day to playing the piano.



#### dig [dig] v.

To **dig** is to make a hole in the ground.  $\rightarrow$  My dog **digs** in the yard so he can hide his bones.

#### dine [dain] v.

To **dine** means to eat dinner. → The young couple **dined** at their home.

#### o donate [douneit] v.

To **donate** is to give something to a charity or organization. → We **donate** money to Christmas charities every year.

#### double [díbəl] adj.

If something is **double**, it is twice as much, or twice as many.  $\rightarrow$  *I paid almost double the amount for that shirt*.





#### elevate [elaveit] v.

To elevate something is to put it at a higher level. → The man elevated the picture so he could see it better.

#### o flavor [fleivər] n.

A **flavor** is the taste of food or drinks. → *The flavor* of the ice cream was very good.

#### foundation [faundeifən] n.

A **foundation** is a group that provides money for research. → The **foundation** raised money to give scholarships to students.

#### generation [dzenəreifən] n.

A generation is a group of people who live at the same time.  $\rightarrow$  My grandparents are from a different generation than me.

#### handle [hændl] n.

A **handle** is the part of an object people hold while using it. → *The pot is very hot. So pick it up by the handle.* 

#### layer [leiə:r] n.

A **layer** covers over something or is between two things. → There was a **layer** of snow on the tops of the houses this morning.

#### **mud** [mʌd] *n*.

**Mud** is soft, wet dirt.  $\rightarrow$  *My brother played rugby in the mud. Now he's dirty.* 

#### Smooth [smu:ð] a.

If something is **smooth**, it has no bumps. → *The baby's skin felt very* **smooth**.

#### o soil [soil] n.

**Soil** is the top layer of land on the Earth. → The boy planted flowers in the **soil** and watered them every day.

#### unique [jutnitk] adj.

If people or things are **unique**, they are not like the others.  $\rightarrow$  Her dog is **unique**. I've never seen one quite like it.



## Exercise 1

#### Part A Choose the right word for the given definition.

1.	someone who cont a. absorb	rols workers b. boss	c. generation	d. crew
2.	not like anything el a. flavor	lse b. foundation	c. committee	d. unique
3.	to make two of son a. layer	nething b. dig	c. double	d. devote
4.	to eat something a. dine	b. precise	c. mud	d. handle
5.	to put something h a. donate	igher b. elevate	c. soil	d. contract

#### **Part B** Choose the right definition for the given word.

- 1. foundation
  - a. special
  - c. the part held in the hand
- 2. generation
  - a. the same age group
  - c. to eat
- 3. committee
  a. a group of workmen
  c. to put higher
- 4. donate
  - a. to move dirt
  - c. to give something
- 5. boss
  - a. to give something
  - c. to give everything

b. a group that provides money for research d. wet dirt

- b. without bumps
- d. something used to cut
- b. taste of food or drink
- d. a group that makes decisions
- b. an agreement
- d. a single thickness

b. someone who controls workers d. dirt







Exercise 2

#### Check ( $\sqrt{}$ ) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1.	The sponge a. absorbed all the water b. contracted to save money			
2.	They will help a. They are the crew working on this job b. They aren't in the same generation			
3.	The food tastes better now a. that you added more salt to give it some flavor b. that you added some soil to make it grow			
4.	She was very special a. She seldom spent time with the foundation b. She had a unique skill that few people have			
5.	Dr. Dion started a a. boss at work b. foundation to help sick children			
6.	We were able to a. devote no attention b. dig very deep into the soft soil			
7.	Where will you?    a. dine at for dinner    b. donate your table from			
8.	The rock was a. missing its handle b. smooth and flat			
9.	You will get dirty a. if you elevate your feet b. if you play in the mud			
10.	If you are cooking for more than two people, a. layer it with some milk b. double the amount of water in the recipe			



95

## The Lucky Knife

I've devoted my life to studying past generations. Last year, I had a unique chance to work with my uncle. Our job was to find old treasures for a school's history foundation. He also hired a crew of students. They signed a contract to work with him. He was the boss. The place was strange, though. I dined on many things that I had never tasted before. They had an unusual flavor.

We had been there about a month and hadn't found anything. One day, I began to **dig** in the **soil**. The ground's **layers** got wetter. Soon I was digging in the **mud**. My shovel began to get very heavy. It felt like it had **doubled** in weight because the ground had **absorbed** a lot of water.

Finally, I saw something in the mud. It was an old knife! The **handle** felt **smooth** in my hand. I **elevated** it so I could see it better. There was writing on it.

"It says it will bring good luck," my uncle said with a smile. "Why don't you keep it?"

I put it in my tent. The next day, we found many more things. There were pots, jewelry and weapons. My uncle **donated** all of the things to a special **committee**. Many newspapers wrote stories about it. It seemed the knife really did bring good luck!



#### Answer the questions.

- 1. What is this story about?
  - a. How someone found an old knife
  - b. A generation of college students
  - c. A crew of committee workers digging in the mud
  - d. How a smooth knife handle feels
- 2. All of the following are true EXCEPT \_
  - a. the college students signed a contract
  - b. the author's uncle worked for a foundation
  - c. the items found at the site were donated
  - d. the teen worked double the amount of everyone else
- 3. What is probably true of the teen in the story?
  - a. He could not read the writing on the knife.
  - b. He held a higher position than the other students.
  - c. He had to elevate the knife to see what it was.
  - d. He didn't want to devote his time to history
- 4. Where did the teen find the knife?
  - a. On top of the soil
  - b. Under layers of dirt
  - c. In the museum
  - d. In his boss's tent
- 5. Why did the dirt become heavier?



### Word List

#### o chamber [tjeimbər] n.

A **chamber** is an old word for a bedroom.  $\rightarrow$  The girl was tired. She went to her **chamber** for a nap.

#### deny [dinai] v.

To **deny** something is to say it is not true. - The boy **denied** that he broke the window.

#### document [dakjəmənt] n.

A **document** is an official piece of writing. → He was given an official **document** proving he was a citizen.

#### emphasize [emfəsaiz] v.

To **emphasize** is to give importance or attention to something.  $\rightarrow$  She **emphasized** the key points by circling them in red ink.

#### fever [fi:vər] n.

A fever is a high body temperature that people get when they are sick.  $\rightarrow$  Lydia had a high fever so she didn't go to school.

#### flu [flu:] n.

The flu is a type of sickness that makes you feel weak or your body hurt.  $\rightarrow$  Since he had the flu, he felt miserable.

#### o freeze [fri:z] v.

To **freeze** is to become very cold.  $\rightarrow$  *If you don't wear your coat in winter, you will freeze.* 

#### gesture [dʒestʃər] n.

A **gesture** is a movement of the hands or body.  $\rightarrow$  My teacher makes a lot of **gestures** when she speaks.

#### interrupt [intərʌpt] v.

To **interrupt** is to briefly stop someone when they are doing something.  $\rightarrow$  *My* mother **interrupted** me when *I* was trying to listen to music.

#### last [læst] v.

To **last** is to continue or go on for an amount of time.  $\rightarrow$  The football match **lasted** for nearly two hours.





#### likeness [laiknis] n.

Likeness means the state of being like, or resemblance. → Michelle bears a strong likeness to her older sister Kate.

#### moreover [mo:róuvə:r] adv.

Moreover means besides or in addition to something. → It's cold outside. Moreover, the wind is very strong.

#### perspective [pə:rspektiv] n.

A **perspective** is the way you think about something. → The man's speech gave me a new **perspective** on our country.

#### rational [ræʃənl] adj.

When something is **rational**, it is normal or practical.  $\rightarrow$  *It is hard to think in a rational way when you are scared*.

#### recover [rikávə:r] v.

To **recover** is to go back to normal after something bad happens.  $\rightarrow$  *I hope the city will recover soon after the flood*.

#### rely [rilai] v.

To **rely** on something or someone is to trust or depend on them. → *The boy* **relied** on his older brother to help him.

#### shock [ʃak] v.

To **shock** people is to surprise them.  $\rightarrow$  The man was **shocked** by the news.

#### shy [ʃai] adj.

When people are **shy**, they are nervous around people strange to them.  $\rightarrow$  *The girl was too shy to try out for the play*.

#### stare [stea:r] v.

To **stare** at something is to look at it for a long time. → *The young couple stared into each other's eyes.* 

#### thus [ôns] adv.

Thus means as a result or for that reason. → The sun was shining. Thus, I wore my sunglasses.





#### Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

- Jennifer looked for a long time at the girl who looked just like her sister. st \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. Even though the noise scared me, I <u>returned to</u> my calm mood. re \_\_\_\_\_
- The man's speech went on for another thirty minutes.
   la \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. I am <u>quiet</u> in a big crowd of people.
- My little brother woke up with a really bad <u>hot temperature</u> today.

## Exercise 2

#### Check ( $\sqrt{}$ ) the one that suits the blank naturally.

- 1. My friend said I took her book, \_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_a. but I didn't, so I denied it
  - b. so I relied on what she told me

#### 2. When I opened the door, \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_ a. I was shocked by what I saw
- \_\_\_\_ b. it made a funny gesture
- 3. My teacher

S\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_a. wanted to take a likeness of the class this year
- \_\_\_\_\_ b. emphasized that students must follow the classroom rules
- 4. The book was easy for me to read , \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_ a. thus I finished it in two days
    - b. so I recovered a harder book
- 5. The things my sister said \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_ a. seemed really shy
  - \_\_\_\_ b. gave me a new perspective

ieltsdinhluc.vn





#### Choose the word that is a better fit for each sentence.

Exercise 3

1.	chamber / fever He woke up feeling sick and with a high The door to her private was unlocked.			
2.	perspective / likeness Many people have a different than me. The painting didn't have much of a to my dad.			
3.	<ul> <li>rational / document</li> <li>The had to be signed by ten people.</li> <li>My brother was too excited to have a plan.</li> </ul>			
4.	stared / shocked The loud noise me. The monkey at me through the bars.			
5.	moreover / flu I'm not old enough to drive;, it seems kind of scary. I'm scared that I might get the this winter.			
6.	interrupted / gesture The boy made a to his friends to follow him. My sister ran in and what I was saying.			
7.	thus / relied         I trusted the man, so I on his advice.         I could not depend on the man;, I had to do it all myself.			
8.	recovered / lasted The basketball game longer than three hours. I was sick, but I in time to go on the field trip.			
9.	deny / shy The girl at the store was, so she didn't talk. The man did not that he liked ice cream.			
10.	emphasized / freeze She the need for good manners. Did the flowers last night due to the snow?			



ieltsdinhluc.vn 101

## **Prince Sam**

Sam's mother cooked at the royal palace. One day, he went to work with her. She **emphasized** that he should stay in the kitchen. But Sam was bored. **Thus**, he decided to look around.

He went around a corner. It **shocked** him to see a boy who had a strong **likeness** to him. Sam soon **recovered**. The other boy **stared** at him. Then he spoke. "Come with me."

He needed to be **rational**. But he couldn't **deny** that he wanted to go. So he followed the boy to a **chamber**. "I am Prince Bertram," the boy said.

Sam felt shy talking to a prince. "I'm Sam."

2.5

"Trade places with me." The prince said.

"We can't. My mother will kill me. **Moreover,** I don't know anything about being a prince."

"No one will find out," the prince **interrupted**. "We look the same, and even our **gestures** are the same. It will only **last** for a week."

Sam said OK. Soon, Sam's **perspective** on being a prince changed. He spent most of his day signing royal **documents**. At night, the prince's chamber was cold. He thought he was going to **freeze** or get sick with a **fever** or the **flu**. He was happy when the week ended. So was the prince.

"I didn't know how to do anything," the prince said. "I've always relied on my servants to do everything for me."

"I think I like being a regular person," Sam said. "Being a prince isn't fun." So, they both returned to their normal positions and enjoyed their lives more than before.

## Reading Comprehension

#### Answer the questions.

- 1. What is the main idea of this story?
  - a. A boy who denies that he's a prince
  - b. A student who's too shy to talk to a prince
  - c. How two boys who bore a likeness to each other traded places
  - d. A prince who has a rational perspective
- 2. What happened after Sam ran into the prince?
  - a. Sam was too shocked to recover.
  - b. The prince stared at Sam.
  - c. Sam couldn't talk; thus, he ran away.
  - d. Sam made a gesture.
- 3. What did Sam think about being a prince?
  - a. He thought it was fun while it lasted.
  - b. He didn't like it; moreover, he missed his mother.
  - c. He liked to rely on the servants at the palace.
  - d. He was afraid he would freeze or get a fever or the flu.
- 4. What did the Prince miss when he was being Sam?
  - a. Sleeping in his own chamber
  - b. Having servants do things for him
  - c. Signing all of the official documents
  - d. People not emphasizing how important he was
- 5. Why didn't Sam like the prince's chamber?



### Word List

#### aim [eim] n.

An **aim** is a goal someone wants to make happen.  $\rightarrow$  My **aim** is to become a helicopter pilot.

#### attach [ətætj] v.

To **attach** is to put two things together. → *I* **attached** the socks to the clothesline to dry.

#### bet [bet] v.

To **bet** is to risk money on the result of a game or a business. → *How much will you bet that your horse will win?* 

#### carriage [kæridʒ] n.

A carriage is a vehicle pulled by a horse.  $\rightarrow$  We took a carriage ride in the park.

#### Classic [klæsik] adj.

If something is **classic**, it is typical. → *The athlete made a classic mistake – he started running too soon*.

#### commute [kəmju t] v.

To **commute** is to travel a long distance to get to work.  $\rightarrow$  *I* usually **commute** to work on the train.

#### confirm [kənfə:rm] v.

To **confirm** is to make sure something is correct. → Winning the game **confirmed** that James was a good player.

#### Criticize [kritisaiz] v.

To criticize is to say you do not like someone or something. → He criticized his wife for spending too much money.

#### differ [difər] v.

To differ is to not be the same as another person or thing.  $\rightarrow$  *I* differ from my brother: he is short, while I am tall.

#### expense [ikspens] n.

An **expense** is the money that people spend on something.  $\rightarrow$  She wrote down all the **expenses** for her trip.



104

#### formal [fo:rməl] adj.

If something is formal, it is done in an official way.  $\rightarrow$  It was a formal dinner, so we wore our best clothes.

#### height [hait] n.

**Height** is how tall someone or something is.  $\rightarrow$  *My height is* 168 *centimeters*.

#### invent [invent] v.

To **invent** something is to create something that never existed before.  $\rightarrow$  *My* grandfather has **invented** some interesting things.

#### junior [dʒuːnjər] adj.

If someone is **junior** in their job, they do not have a lot of power.  $\rightarrow$  When she started at the company, she was only a **junior** manager.

#### labor [leibər] n.

Labor is the act of doing or making something. → Building the house took a lot of labor.

#### mechanic [məkænik] n.

A mechanic is someone who fixes vehicles or machines.  $\rightarrow$  We took the car to the mechanic to be fixed.

#### **prime** [praim] adj.

If something is **prime**, it is the most important one.  $\rightarrow$  *Dirty air is a prime cause of illness*.

#### shift [jift] v.

To **shift** to something is to move into a new place or direction.  $\rightarrow$  He **shifted** to the other side of the table to eat his breakfast.

#### 🔿 signal [signəl] n.

A **signal** is a sound or action that tells someone to do something.  $\rightarrow$  The coach blew his whistle as a **signal** to begin the game.

#### Sincere [sinsiə:r] adj.

When people are **sincere**, they tell the truth. → He sounded **sincere** when he apologized to me.



## Exercise 1

#### Choose the right word for the given definition.

1.	to create somethin a. aim	g for the first time b. signal	c. mechanic	d. invent
2.	most important a. differ	b. junior	c. prime	d. commute
3.	to move a. attach	b. shift	c. bet	d. confirm
4.	cost a. carriage	b. expense	c. height	d. labor
5.	typical a. classic	b. criticize	c. formal	d. sincere



Î.

1

S

C\_\_\_\_\_

#### Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

- 1. I started the job as a low-level manager at the bank.
- The nurse measured how tall I am. my h \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. Building the house took many hours of work.
- 4. Marcus gave a truthful apology after making the mistake.
- 5. We are going to take a ride in a horse-pulled vehicle.





### Check ( $\sqrt{}$ ) the sentence with the bolded word that makes the better sense.

**Exercise 3** 

- 1. \_\_\_\_ a. It is a good idea to bet your money on silly things.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ b. You should go to a mechanic if you have a problem with your car.
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_ a. Drivers use signals to make their cars go faster.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ b. You should **attach** a stamp to a letter before you mail it.
- a. If you and your date differ too much, you might not like each other.
  b. When you confirm the results of the test, you make them better.
- a. It is O.K. to wear sandals to a formal party.
  b. Teachers often criticize lazy students.
- a. People must pay attention to signals when they are driving.
  b. When you visit a mechanic they will sell you a new car.
- a. You should wear nice clothing if you go to a formal event.
  b. Good friends like to criticize each other.
- a. Husbands and wives who differ are often very busy people.
  b. If you commute to work, you have to travel a certain distance.
- a. It is a good idea to confirm your plans before you travel.
  b. If you attach a large sign to your door, no one will see it.
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_ a. If your aim is to learn how to swim, you must get in the water.
  \_\_\_\_\_ b. Everyone commutes in math class.
- a. People who have an aim to succeed are very lazy.
  b. When you bet money, you might lose it.



## Henry Ford's Famous Car

My name is Henry Ford, and I **invented** a car called the Model T. I used to watch **carriages** on the streets. They fascinated me. Then I got a job as a **junior mechanic**. My father **criticized** me. He wanted me to run the farm. But I did not **shift** my plans.

Then I worked for the Detroit Auto Company. But I wanted to make cars using less **labor**. That way, there would be fewer **expenses**. I started the Ford Motor Company in 1903. At first, the company did not do well. But many people were **betting** on my success. I also had a **sincere aim** to make a car that anybody could buy.

Then, in 1908, I introduced the Model-T in a **formal** ceremony. It **confirmed** that I was right: it was possible to build a car my way!

The Model T **differed** from other vehicles. Workers could **attach** different parts for cars or trucks. This saved time. One Model T could be put together in 93 minutes. All of them had the same **classic** design. They were all the same size and **height**. The **prime** reason for doing this was to save money.

Over 19 years, I sold over 15 million Model Ts. This sent a **signal** to other companies. People would buy cars to **commute** to work if the price was low enough.



## Reading Comprehension

#### Answer the questions.

- 1. What is this story about?
  - a. How Ford attached cars and engines
  - b. How Ford aimed to build a better car
  - c. Why Ford shifted away from carriages
  - d. Why Ford bet on the gasoline engine
- 2. How did the Model T change other car companies?
  - a. It confirmed that their expenses were large.
  - b. It made workers criticize their bosses about their labor .
  - c. It created a signal for them to start making cheaper cars.
  - d. It forced car companies to bet on Ford's success.
- 3. In paragraph 1, we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Ford had a very formal childhood
  - b. Ford differed in thought from his father
  - c. Ford was not of great height
  - d. Ford's father was sincere
- 4. According to the passage, all the following are true EXCEPT
  - a. the Model-T had a classic design
  - b. people would use cars to commute if they weren't expensive
  - c. Ford worked as a junior mechanic
  - d. the first vehicle from the Ford Motor Company was a truck

5. What was the prime reason for making the Model T with one design?





#### ability [abilati] n.

Ability is the quality of a person being able to do something well.  $\rightarrow$  *His swimming abilities let him cross the entire lake*.

#### agriculture [ægrikàltʃər] n.

Agriculture is the growing of food and animals. → The farmer studied agriculture in college.

#### cartoon [ka:rtu:n] n.

A cartoon is a funny drawing. → Sometimes, people draw cartoons for the newspaper.

#### ceiling [stdin] n.

The ceiling is the top of a room.  $\rightarrow$  He painted the ceiling with a special roller.

#### convince [kənvíns] v.

To **convince** someone means to make them sure of something.  $\rightarrow$  She convinced me to buy the house.

#### **CURIOUS** [kjūæriæs] *adj.*

When you are curious about something, you want to know more about it. → I opened up the clock because I was curious about how it worked.

#### **delay** [diléi] v.

To **delay** means to wait to do something. → *I* was **delayed** at the airport for over two hours.

#### diary [daiəri] n.

A diary is a book in which people write their personal experiences.  $\rightarrow$  *I* do not let anybody read my diary.

#### element [elamant] n.

An **element** of something is a particular part of it. → *Tackling an opponent is Johnny's favorite* **element** of American football

#### faith [feie] n.

When people have **faith** in something, they believe in it and trust it.  $\rightarrow$  The sick girl had **faith** in doctors. She knew they would make her better



#### **grain** [grein] n.

**Grain** is food crops such as wheat, corn, rice or oats. → *The farmer planted two fields of grain this year*.

#### greet [gri:t] v.

To greet someone means to meet and welcome them.  $\rightarrow$  When my friend came over, I greeted him at the door.

#### investigate [investageit] v.

To **investigate** means to search for something or learn about it.  $\rightarrow$  *The detective went to* **investigate** *the crime*.

#### joy [dʒɔi] n.

Joy is a feeling you get when you are really happy. → I love baseball. I feel joy when I play.

#### label [leibəl] n.

A **label** is a tag that tells about something. → The **label** on the back of your shirt will tell you what size it is.

#### monk [mʌŋk] n.

A **monk** is a religious person who lives a simple life. → *The* **monks** knew a lot about religion.

#### odd [ad] adj.

When something is **odd**, it is unusual. → *Her cat is odd*. It walks on two feet.

#### pause [po:z] v.

To **pause** means to stop doing something for a while. → Since she was so hungry, she **paused** to make a snack.

#### priest [pri:st] n.

A **priest** is a person trained to perform religious duties.  $\rightarrow$  *The* **priest** *taught us about God*.

#### profession [prəfejən] n.

A **profession** is a person's job. → *He loved sailing, so he chose to work on ships as a profession.* 



# Exercise 1

#### Choose the right definition for the given word.

- investigate

   to search for
   to stop
- element

   a. the top of a room
   c. a tag
- odd

   a. a religious man
   c. not normal
- 4. priesta. a private bookc. food crops
- label

   a. things you do well
   c. your job
- pause

   to search for
   to stop
- agriculture

   a. growing food
   c. not normal
- 8. diary
  - a. a jobc. the top of a room
- 9. faitha. a happy feelingc. a tag
- curious

   a. the business of farming
   c. a religious man

- b. to meet
- d. to make someone sure
- b. a funny drawing
- d. a part of something
- b. wanting to know more
- d. a happy feeling
- b. a person trained to perform religious duties
- d. a funny drawing
- b. a tag that tells about something
- d. a particular part of something
- b. to meet
- d. to make someone sure
- b. believing in something
- d. wanting to know more
- b. food crops
- d. a private book
- b. things you do well
- d. belief in something
- b. wanting to know more
- d. things you do well



ieltsdinhluc.vn

112



# Choose the word that is a better fit for each sentence.

- 1. joy / odd The boy was full of \_\_\_\_\_\_ when his new brother was born. The store was \_\_\_\_\_\_. It was only open one day a week.
- 2. faith / diary The girl writes in her \_\_\_\_\_\_ every night. The boy's \_\_\_\_\_\_ in his father was strong.
- cartoons / profession
   The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in this book make me laugh.
   I want to get involved in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ where I am helping others.
- 4. convinced / greeted

 I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my new neighbors for the first time.

 She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me that she was right.

5. label / abilities

The \_\_\_\_\_\_ on my jacket says "do not wash." The smart child had many \_\_\_\_\_\_ when it came to math.



# Circle two words that are related in each group.

1. a. agriculture	b. label	c. grain	d. odd
2. a. diary	b. abilities	c. monk	d. priest
3. a. faith	b. curious	c. investigate	d. greet
4. a. delay	b. ceiling	c.joy	d. pause
5. a. greet	b. curious	c. profession	d. odd



# The Priest

A young **priest** was always sad. He was good at his **profession**, but he still had no **joy**. He visited a group of wise **monks**.

When he got to the monks' house, they greeted him and let him in. The monks asked the priest, "What is the matter?" The priest said, "I should be happy, but I am not. I don't know what to do." The wise monks paused for a minute. Then one said, "We are convinced of your faith. You are a very good priest. But to find joy, you have to do more. Above all, investigate the elements of your life that you love." The priest thought that this answer was odd, but he was curious.

The next day, the priest thought about his **abilities**. He got a few ideas, and he did not want to **delay** any longer. He liked to draw, so he made some **cartoons**. He also liked to write, so he started a **diary**. He was interested in **agriculture**, so he planted some **grains**. He made jam from berries. He made his own **labels** to put on the jars of jam. He painted his **ceiling**. The priest learned something. It is not too hard to be happy after all. All one has to do is find things they like doing, and do them!





# Reading Comprehension

# Answer the questions.

- 1. What is this story about?
  - a. Why monks have faith in God
  - b. How a priest finds joy
  - c. How to investigate odd answers
  - d. Why a priest did not like his profession
- 2. Why did the priest go to the monks?
  - a. Because he was convinced that he was a fine priest
  - b. Because he wanted to greet them
  - c. Because he wanted their help
  - d. Because he wanted to tell them how happy he became
- 3. After the priest talked to the monks, what did he think about?
  - a. His abilities
  - b. His curious job
  - c. His pauses
  - d. His delays

#### 4. According to the passage, all the following are true of the priest EXCEPT

- a. he painted his ceiling
- b. he tried agriculture and planted grains
- c. he drew cartoons
- d. he forgot to put labels on his jam
- 5. Why did the priest get a diary?



# Word List

## adopt [ədapt] v.

To **adopt** someone is to make them as a part of one's own family.  $\rightarrow$  The girl was **adopted** by the couple when she was three.

# beg [beg] v.

To **beg** is to ask for something one really wants.  $\rightarrow$  *The man begged for some money*.

## **beyond** [bijand] prep.

If A is **beyond** B, A is farther away. → John's house is **beyond** that lake.

#### **costume** [kastju:m] *n*.

A **costume** is a set of clothes people wear for a particular occasion.  $\rightarrow$  *The woman wore a mask with her costume*.

#### exclaim [ikskleim] v.

To **exclaim** is to say something loudly, usually due to being excited. → *"Look at her dress!" Sara exclaimed.* 

## extend [ikstend] v.

To **extend** is to stretch out or reach. → The boy **extended** his hand to catch the ball.



## fool [fu:I] n.

A **fool** is someone who makes unwise choices. → The girl was a **fool** for playing too close to the water.

# forbid [fə:rbid] v.

To **forbid** is to tell someone they cannot do something.  $\rightarrow$  My father **forbids** watching TV while we're eating dinner.

#### illustrate [ilastreit] v.

To **illustrate** is to show something by drawing a picture. → The executive **illustrated** the decreasing profits of the company.

# indeed [indid] adv.

**Indeed** means truly or really. → The birthday party was **indeed** fun last night.

**DOL ENGLISH** 

#### interpret [inta:rprit] v.

To interpret is to explain what something means.  $\rightarrow$  The woman interpreted what her co-worker was trying to say.

#### kindly [kaindli] adv.

If people do something kindly, they do it in a nice way.  $\rightarrow$  The stranger kindly cared for the hurt man.

#### motive [moutiv] n.

A motive is the reason someone does something.  $\rightarrow$  His motive for studying so hard is to get into a good college.

#### nest InestI n.

A **nest** is a place where a bird lays its eggs.  $\rightarrow$  The bird laid her eggs in the **nest** that she made.

#### origin [ɔ́ːrədʒin] n.

The origin of someone or something is where they come from.  $\rightarrow$  The **origin** of the honey that we eat is from a beehive.

#### reception [risep[an] n.

A reception is a party to welcome a person or celebrate an event.  $\rightarrow$  We all danced and had a good time at the wedding **reception**.

#### reject [ridzekt] v.

To reject is to refuse something because you do not want it.  $\rightarrow$  The girl **rejected** the broken cup.

#### silence [sailans] n.

Silence is complete quiet.  $\rightarrow$  The man asked for **silence** while he worked on the problem.

#### **stream** [strim] n.

A stream is a small river.  $\rightarrow$  The boy caught a fish in the stream.

#### **tone** [toun] n.

Tone is the sound of someone's voice. It shows how they feel.  $\rightarrow$  My father's tone told me I had broken the rule.











# Choose the right word for the given definition.

1.	to tell or explain meaning				
	a. adopt	b. exclaim	c. interpret	d. reject	
2.	a person without s	ense			
	a. fool	b. nest	c. stream	d. vitamin	
3.	clothes that people	e wear for a particul	ar occasion		
	a. motive	b. neat	c. costume	d. tone	
4.	to reach or put out				
	a. beg	b. extend	c. forbid	d. silence	
5.	in a kind way				
	a. beyond	b. illustrate	c. indeed	d. kindly	

# Exercise 2

# Check ( $\sqrt{}$ ) the one that suits the blank naturally.

- 1. When I found the lost cat, \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_ a. I asked my mom if we could adopt it
  - \_\_\_\_\_ b. | extended my hurt foot

#### 2. When I visit other countries,

- \_\_\_\_\_ a. I usually tell them how much better my country is than theirs
- \_\_\_\_\_ b. someone has to interpret what I say
- 3. Not having enough money \_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_ a. can put you beyond the forest
  - b. can indeed be a big problem
- 4. At the start of class, \_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_a. the teacher kindly asked for us to stop talking
    - b. the teacher exclaimed the lesson
- 5. The woman wanted to go to Africa.
  - a. The tone of her voice was angry
  - b. Her motive was to help people

ieltsdinhluc.vn





# Exercise 3

# Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

1	WORD BANK							
	illustrate f costume f silence r	begged	forbids	stream				
1.	We had a big hospital.	to we		other home from the				
2.	The man was a	for	crossing the stree	t without looking.				
3.	A friend asked me to artist.		the book she w	rote because I am an				
4.	I sewed feathers on my _		for the play.					
5.	My teacher	my pap	er because I didn't	follow the directions.				
6.	I like being alone in the around me.	forest becaus	e of the	that's				
7.	The boy who stole the b	read	me not	to tell.				
8.	Some fish swim up a		to lay their egg	·S.				
9.	We learned about the		of the Statue of	of Liberty.				
10.	My sister first.	anyone	to come in her roo	m without asking				



119

# Mrs. May and the Green Girl

One morning, people from a small town found a little girl by a **stream**. She seemed to be wearing a green **costume**. As the people got closer, they saw that the girl's skin was green!

"Oh my!" The people **exclaimed**. "What if her **motive** for coming to our town is bad? What if she has a strange **origin**?"

An old woman **kindly** went to her. "Look how scared she is. Please," she **begged**. "Do not **reject** her. I will **adopt** her."

There was **silence** until the judge spoke. "I don't know," he said in a worried **tone**. "But we cannot **forbid** you. I **indeed** hope you're not being a **fool**."

Mrs. May **extended** her hand to the girl. "Come with me. I won't hurt you."

The girl spoke a language Mrs. May didn't know. But she was able to **interpret** what the girl was trying to say. Sometimes the girl drew pictures to **illustrate** what she meant.

The green girl was from a place far beyond the sun. There, people lived in nests built in trees. They only ate green leaves, which made their skin green.

"Well, you can't just eat leaves," Mrs. May said. She fed the green girl home-cooked meals, and soon the girl wasn't green anymore. The people had a huge reception to welcome her as a citizen of the town.





## Answer the questions.

- 1. What is this story about?
  - a. A reception for an old woman
  - b. A girl who liked to find nests in the trees
  - c. The people in the land beyond the sunset
  - d. How a woman kindly took care of a girl
- 2. What are the people trying to do to the green girl?
  - a. Beg her to jump into the stream
  - b. Make her leave
  - c. Forbid her to stay with Mrs. May
  - d. Interpret what she was trying to say
- 3. What is true of the green girl in the story?
  - a. She was good at drawing illustrating about what she meant.
  - b. She was indeed there to bring bad luck.
  - c. Her costume turned her skin green.
  - d. She asked Mrs. May to adopt her.
- 4. Why did Mrs. May extend her hand to the green girl?
  - a. To tell the girl that she was a fool
  - b. To show that she indeed had good motives
  - c. To exclaim that she didn't want to adopt her
  - d. To silence the crowd from hurting the girl
- 5. Why did the town judge speak in a worried tone?





# Word List

# accomplish [əkamplij] v.

To **accomplish** something means to finish it.  $\rightarrow$  He **accomplished** his goal of running ten miles.

# approve [əpru:v] v.

To **approve** of something means you like it or are happy about it. → *Her co-workers* **approved** *her new plan*.

# approximate [aproksamit] adj.

Approximate means to be close to an exact amount, number or time.  $\rightarrow$  My approximate height is two meters.

# barrier [bæriər] n.

A **barrier** is something that is in your way. → The Great Wall was a **barrier** between China and its enemies.

# detect [ditekt] v.

To **detect** something means to notice or find something. → *The boy ran to the kitchen when he* **detected** *the smell of cookies*.

# duty [dju:ti] n.

A **duty** is something that a person has to do. → It is parents' **duty** to take care of their children.

# 13

# elementary [elementeri] adj.

When something is **elementary**, it is the first or most simple thing.  $\rightarrow$  *Children go to elementary school before high school*.

# failure [feiljər] n.

A **failure** happens when you do not do something right. → My cooking ended in **failure** because I burned the food.

# gradual [grædzuəl] adj.

When something is **gradual**, it happens slowly. → *Children learn to read at a gradual pace. They do not learn right away.* 

# immigrant [imigrant] n.

An **immigrant** is a person who moves to a different country.  $\rightarrow$  *My* parents were **immigrants**. They came from Poland.

ieltsdinhluc.vn

#### insert [inse:rt] v.

To **insert** something means to put it in something else.  $\rightarrow$  *The mailman* **inserted** *the letter into the mailbox*.

#### instant [instant] n.

An **instant** is a very short amount of time. → A microwave oven cooks food in an **instant**.

#### poverty [pavərti] n.

**Poverty** is the state of being poor.  $\rightarrow$  **Poverty** is a problem in many countries around the world.

#### pretend [pritend] v.

To **pretend** means to make believe something is real.  $\rightarrow$  *The boy liked to* **pretend** *he was a king.* 

#### rank [ræŋk] n.

A person's rank is their place in an order of people.  $\rightarrow$  The man got to the rank of captain in the navy.

#### recognition [rekagnijan] n.

**Recognition** is getting praise from other people.  $\rightarrow$  *The hero got* **recognition** *for his brave deed*.

#### refrigerate [rifridʒəreit] v.

To **refrigerate** something means to make it cold. → *Grocery stores* **refrigerate** fruit to make it last long.

#### rent [rent] n.

**Rent** is the money people pay to someone to live in a certain place. → *To live in this house, I have to pay rent at the start of each month.* 

#### retire [ritaiə:r] v.

To retire is to leave a job, usually because of old age.  $\rightarrow$  My father is sixty-five years old. He is about to retire from work.

#### statistic [stətistik] n.

A **statistic** is a number that tells a fact about something. → *The* **statistics** showed that we did just as well this year as last year.





# Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. I need to make cold the warm soda.

refri \_\_\_\_\_

2. The <u>numbers that tells a fact</u> show it is more dangerous to ride in a car than an airplane.

stat \_\_\_\_\_

- His father would <u>agree with and like</u> his plans to go to college.
   app \_\_\_\_\_
- It makes me sad that so many people suffer <u>having no money</u>.
   pov \_\_\_\_\_
- I could not get past the <u>thing that was in my way</u>.
   bar \_\_\_\_\_
- She does not have a dog, but she likes to <u>make believe</u> that she does.
   pre \_\_\_\_\_
- Watering the plants is my thing I have to do.
   du \_\_\_\_
- The loud noise made her wake up in a very short amount of time. an in \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. To open the lock, put in the key.

i\_\_\_\_\_

10. He will have to leave if he does not pay the money to live here.



r\_\_\_\_





# Check ( $\sqrt{}$ ) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

- \_\_\_\_\_ a. Learning Spanish was a gradual process for me.
   \_\_\_\_\_ b. The boy retired his mother.
- a. The bottle fell and broke in an instant.
  b. | accomplish sleeping before | go to bed.
- a. Four is the approximate number of forty.
  b. The old man retired from his job.
- a. It is not always easy to accomplish hard goals.
  b. The racecar won by going at a gradual speed.
- a. Peanuts are an instant to grow and eat.
  b. His approximate height is two meters.



Exercise 2

# Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

barrier	recognition	WORD BAI	<b>IK</b> elementary	immigrant
My new frien	d is an 1		vho came from It	aly. He goes to
the same 2	S	chool that I d	o. He does not k	now many English
words. Having to	learn new word	ds is a hard 3		for him to get
past. When he s	ays things wron	g, he feels lil	ce a 4	I tell him
not to worry. So	on he will know	English very	well. When I help	him learn, he is
happy and gives	5 me 5	for	my good deed.	



# Albert Einstein

My name is Albert Einstein. Many people know about the great things I've **accomplished**. But I had many **barriers** before I became famous.

I was born in Germany. When I was in **elementary** school, I already knew about math and **statistics**. When I was a boy, I **pretended** to be a great scientist. I loved school, but my life at home was hard. My father lost his job, so my family lived in **poverty**. We could not pay the **rent** in Germany. We became **immigrants** and went to Italy. I finished high school and went to college in Switzerland.

After college, I began writing about science. I did not reach success in an **instant**, though. At first, other scientists did not **approve** of my work. They thought I was a **failure**. Rising to the **rank** of an admired scientist was a **gradual** process. Soon, people started to notice that I was right. At last, I began to get some **recognition**.

I showed how to find the **approximate** size of very big things, like stars. I also **detected** and explained the movement of very small things, like atoms. And

for fun, I made a machine that could refrigerate food by inserting heat. I never retired. It was my duty to keep working. I overcame many hard times, and I will be remembered for my important works.





# Answer the questions.

- 1. What is this story about?
  - a. How Einstein got instant recognition
  - b. Why Einstein was a failure at first
  - c. How Einstein got past barriers to accomplish many great things
  - d. Why Einstein pretended to be sick while in elementary school
- 2. Why did Einstein's family become immigrants?
  - a. They were unhappy about new developments in math and statistics.
  - b. They couldn't pay their rent in Germany and had to leave.
  - c. His parents didn't want him to stay in school.
  - d. They wanted Einstein to go to college in Switzerland.
- 3. Why was Einstein's rise in the ranks of scientists gradual?
  - a. Einstein did not write down his ideas.
  - b. Einstein's ideas could not be proven.
  - c. Other scientists already knew about his ideas.
  - d. Other scientists didn't approve of his ideas at first.
- 4. According to the passage, all the following are true about Einstein EXCEPT
  - a. he found the approximate size of stars
  - b. he refrigerated food by inserting heat as a power source
  - c. he had a duty to retire
  - d. he detected the movement of atoms
- 5. Why did Albert's family live in poverty?



# Word List

# astronaut [æstrənb:t] n.

An **astronaut** is a person that goes into outer space. → *The astronaut* was walking on the moon.

# awake [əweik] adj.

When you are **awake**, you are not asleep. → Sometimes I lay **awake** in bed because I am not tired.

## Courage [ka:ridʒ] n.

When you have **courage**, you are not afraid. → *The man had the courage to touch the lion*.

## float [flout] v.

To float is to move on top of water without sinking.  $\rightarrow$  The boy's toy boat floated in the pool.

#### grant [grænt] v.

To **grant** something is to allow someone to have it. → *The teacher* **granted** *us a break after studying hard all day.* 

#### gravity [grævəti] n.

**Gravity** is the force that makes things fall to Earth. → *There is no gravity in space*.



## jewel [dʒu:əl] n.

A **jewel** is a beautiful stone that is worth a lot of money. → A diamond is one of the most expensive **jewels** in the world.



## miner [mainər] n.

A **miner** is a person who works in a mine. → *The miner was looking for gold*.

## mineral [minərəl] n.

A mineral is a type of substance found in the Earth.  $\rightarrow$  Rocks are made up of different kinds of minerals.



## participate [pa:rtisəpeit] v.

To **participate** is to take part in something. → *The students* **participated** *in the school play*.

DOL ENGLÎSH



#### permission [pə:/mijən] n.

**Permission** means the act of allowing the doing of something.  $\rightarrow$  *I have permission to drive my mom's car*.

#### pour [po:r] v.

To **pour** a liquid means to make it come out of a container. → *I* **poured** some milk into my sister's cup.

#### presence [prezans] n.

Someone or something's **presence** is the fact they are there.  $\rightarrow$  The **presence** of dark clouds meant it would rain.

#### raw [ro:] adj.

If a material is **raw**, it is natural and has not been processed. → *The company dumped raw sewage into the river*.

#### satellite [sætəlait] n.

A satellite is something that is sent into space to get information.  $\rightarrow$  The satellite was traveling around the earth.

#### **scale** [skeii] n.

The scale of something is its size, especially when it is very large.  $\rightarrow$  I was surprised by the scale of the buildings in the downtown area.

#### skip [skip] v.

To **skip** something is to not do it. → *He* **skipped** work to get more sleep.

#### stretch [stret] v.

To **stretch** is to make your arms or legs reach out. → *She* **stretched** *her body before exercising*.

#### telescope [telaskoup] n.

A **telescope** is a tool people use to look at the stars.  $\rightarrow$  With a **telescope**, you can see the moon and stars easily.

#### underground [Andərgraund] adv.

When something is **underground**, it is below the surface of the Earth.  $\rightarrow$  Subway trains travel **underground**.



# Exercise 1

# Choose the right definition for the given word.

- 1. permission
  - a. to not be scared
  - c. to not be asleep
- 2. scale
  - a. size
  - c. a chemical
- courage

   to be alert
   to take part in an activity
- 4. satellitea. to not do somethingc. to take part in an activity
- pour

   a. a chemical in the earth
   c. to move liquid
- 6. rawa. a tool for lookingc. a man in space
- telescope

   a. a tube for water
   c. a tool for looking
- awake

   a. to not do something
   c. not afraid
- gravity
  a. a chart of numbers
  c. to move on top of water
- **10.** presencea. a man in spacec. a spirit

- b. the act of allowing the doing of something
- d. something sent into space
- b. below the earth
- d. an expensive stone
- b. the act of allowing the doing of something d. bravery
- b. something sent into space
- d. the act of allowing the doing of something
- b. a tool for looking
- d. to be afraid
- b. naturald. something in a place
- b. a spiritd. a man in space
- b. not asleep
- d. the act of allowing the doing of something
- b. a spiritd. a powerful force
- b. a worker in a mine
- d. the fact of being present



ieltsdinhluc.vn

130



# Choose the word that is a better fit for each sentence.

	flying in heaven and singing beautiful songs. It how people trained to become
	try to send a into space. Is to in writing the story.
<ol> <li>grants / permission</li> <li>My mother gave me</li> <li>The man at the door</li> </ol>	to attend the party. people permission to enter the building.
<ul> <li><b>4. jewels / minerals</b></li> <li>We are studying</li> <li>The woman keeps her</li> </ul>	that we use in everyday life. in a safe place.
5. telescope / pipe The water	broke, and now the street is flooded.

Thomas got a \_\_\_\_\_\_ from his grandfather on his birthday.



# Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

		WORD BANK					
jewel	participate	permission	underground	awake			
One day I	One day I saw an ad in the newspaper. It was for a treasure hunt in some						
1	caves.lre	eally wanted to $2_{-}$		_, but I had to			
get my parent	s' 3	They said	I could do it. The	night before the			
hunt, I was 4_		all night long. I	kept wondering w	vhat we'd be			
looking for. M	aybe it would be	e a big 5	or gold.	When I got to			
the hunt, ther	e were a lot of ot	ther kids there. W	'e were given map	s. Each map led			
to a different	place. My treasu	re turned out to b	e a book called Tr	easure Island. I			
was a little di	sappointed. But	I had fun looking	for it!				

131

# From the Earth to the Stars

Jeremy was from a family of **miners**. Like them, he worked **underground** during the day. His job was to gather **raw minerals** and **jewels**. Each night after work, he lay **awake** in an open field. With his **telescope**, he looked at the stars. He was amazed by the **scale** of space. He wished someday he might travel there.

One day there was an accident in the mine. Water **poured** into the mine. Everything was dark. Jeremy **stretched** out and grabbed a piece of wood. It kept him from sinking. Jeremy felt a **presence** nearby.

"I am an angel," said a voice.

"What?" Jeremy exclaimed.

"You must never come underground again. Have the **courage** to make your wishes come true."

For a long time he **floated** in silence. Then he heard other voices. The other miners were coming to rescue him.

The next day Jeremy **skipped** work. He decided to become an **astronaut**. For the next two years, he studied hard. One day, he was given **permission** to **participate** in a mission to space. His wish had been **granted**.

His spaceship left the ground. It went higher until there was no more **gravity**. He saw **satellites** floating next to the ship.

Then Jeremy saw a beautiful angel outside his spaceship. It smiled at Jeremy. For some minutes, Jeremy could not speak. Finally, he said, "Thank you."





## Answer the questions.

- 1. What is this story about?
  - a. Why satellites are useful
  - b. How a man escaped gravity
  - c. Why a telescope is a useful thing
  - d. How a miner became an astronaut
- 2. Why did Jeremy stop going underground?
  - a. It kept him awake all night long.
  - b. He could not find any jewels or minerals.
  - c. An angel told him to stop working there and make his dreams come true.
  - d. He stopped having the courage to skip work.
- 3. In the second paragraph, we can infer that Jeremy \_
  - a. did not know how to float
  - b. could not see the angel
  - c. broke the pipe by accident
  - d. felt the presence of the workers
- 4. According to the passage, all the following are true EXCEPT
  - a. Jeremy was granted permission to leave the mine
  - b. Jeremy used a telescope to watch the stars
  - c. Jeremy stretched out to grab the wood
  - d. Jeremy was amazed by the scale of space
- 5. What did Jeremy participate in after finishing astronaut school?





# Word List

## alarm [əlā:rm] n.

An **alarm** is something that warns people of danger.  $\rightarrow$  When the students heard the fire **alarm**, they left the building.

#### apart [apa:rt] adv.

When people or things are **apart**, they are not close together.  $\rightarrow$  *The couple decided to live apart from each other*.

#### arrest [ərest] v.

To **arrest** someone means to catch them for doing something bad.  $\rightarrow$  *The man was* **arrested** for breaking the law.

#### award [əwɔ:rd] n.

An **award** is a prize someone gets for doing something well.  $\rightarrow$  He got an **award** for having the best grades in class.

## breed [bri:d] n.

A **breed** is a group of animals within a species.  $\rightarrow$  *I like small dog breeds, such as terriers.* 

# bucket [bʌkit] n.

A **bucket** is a round container to put things in.  $\rightarrow$  *I filled the bucket with water*.

#### contest [kantest] n.

A **contest** is a game or a race. → The girls had a **contest** to see who could jump higher.

#### convict [kənvikt] v.

To **convict** someone means to prove that they did a bad thing. → *He was convicted* of the crime and sent to jail.

## garage [gərá:z] n.

A **garage** is the part of a house where people put their cars.  $\rightarrow$  *My car does not get dirty because I keep it in the garage*.

## journalist [dʒəː/nəlist] n.

A **journalist** is a person who writes news stories. → *The journalist took notes for a story he was writing*.

ieltsdinhluc.vn



#### **pup** [p^p] *n*.

A pup is a young dog. → All the girl wanted for her birthday was a pup.

#### qualify [kwaləfai] v.

To qualify is to get, or to be declared, adequate or good enough.  $\rightarrow$  He qualified to go to the final match by beating the opponent.

#### repair [ripɛəːr] v.

To **repair** something is to fix it.  $\rightarrow$  *I* **repaired** the flat tire on my car.

#### resume [rizu:m] v.

To **resume** something means to start it again after taking a break. → *I* put the newspaper down to eat breakfast. Then *I* resumed reading.

#### rob [rab] v.

To **rob** a person or place is to take their property by using force.  $\rightarrow$  A thief has **robbed** me of my passport.

#### slip [slip] v.

To slip means to slide and fall down.  $\rightarrow$  The man slipped on the wet floor.

#### somewhat [sámhwàt] adv.

**Somewhat** means to some degree, but not to a large degree. → James was **somewhat** upset when he had to move some boxes.

#### stable [steibl] adj.

When something is **stable**, it will not fall over. → *The chair is stable*. *Its legs are strong*.

#### tissue [tifu:] n.

A **tissue** is a soft piece of paper people use to wipe their noses.  $\rightarrow$  There was a box of **tissue** on the table.

#### yard [ja:rd] n.

A yard is the ground just outside of a person's house.  $\rightarrow$  The girls jumped rope in the yard.







# Part A Choose the right definition for the given word.

- 1. repair a. to fix
  - c. to slide and fall
- 2. tissue a. a soft paper
  - c. a news writer
- 3. pup a. a place for a car c. a baby dog
- 4. resume a. to slide and fall c. to prove
- 5. stable a. a little bit
  - c. type of animal

- b. to start after a break
- d. to catch a bad person
- b. a machine that blows air
- d. a container with wheels
- b. a prize
- d. a game or race
- b. to start after a break d. to fix

b. a place for a car d. will not fall

# **Part B** Choose the right word for the given definition.

1.	a place to put a car a. stable	b. bucket	c. alarm	d. garage
2.	to prove someone a. somewhat	0	c. convict	d. resume
3.	not close together a. apart	b. arrest	c. slip	d. qualify
4.	a type of animal a. tissue	b. breed	c. yard	d. contest
5.	a news writer a. pup	b. journalist	c. award	d. qualify







Exercise 2

Check ( $\sqrt{}$ ) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

- a. Be careful not to slip on the ice.
   b. I hope my yard is ready to eat.
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_ a. | made a cake with my stable.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ b. The man **robbed** the store of over 200 dollars.
- a. The boy carried sand in his bucket.
  b. He used the contest to clean the floor.
- a. The award for winning the game is a new toy.b. The boy pulled the car apart by washing it.
- a. The mother arrested dinner for her family.
  b. An alarm sounds to warn us of a fire.
- a. The stable tree did not fall in the wind.
  b. She slipped the table after dinner.
- a. My dog likes to play in the yard.
  b. The man was upset after he robbed himself.
- a. I fell down and got hurt as an award.
  b. I won the contest because I was the fastest runner.
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_ a. China and Mexico are far apart.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ b. The alarm washed away the dirt.
- **10.** \_\_\_\_\_ a. The **bucket** wrote down every word.
  - \_ b. If you steal, the police will arrest you.



ieltsdinhluc.vn



# The Farm Festival

Once there was a farm. Many animals lived there. One day, they had a **contest** in the **yard**. They were going to race from the barn to the farmer's **garage**. The barn and the garage were far **apart**. It would be a long race. The winner **qualified** to win a bag full of apples as an **award**.

But the race did not start well. The cart with all the apples was not **stable**, and the animals had to **repair** it. Then the **pup** knocked over the apples. The pig yelled, "We are going to **slip**! We must clean up this mess." The pup felt bad, and she began to cry. The dog gave her a **tissue** to wipe her tears.

Then the race **resumed**. But the duck tried to **rob** them and take all the apples. The cat said, "I will have you **arrested**!" The duck said, "You can't **convict** me! You can't prove I took it." The race stopped yet again.

The animals tried to race one more time. Then they heard an **alarm** coming from the barn. There was a fire! They got **buckets** of water to put out the fire. A **journalist** came to write a story about the festival and the race. The horse told her, "I am a special **breed** of horse. I would have won the race easily." The pig said, "It was **somewhat** hard to have the race. But we had fun. That is what's **important!**"

ENGLISH



# Answer the questions.

- 1. What is this story about?
  - a. Why contests have awards
  - b. How a special breed of racehorse would've won the race
  - c. Why animals have to repair things on a farm
  - d. How animals had trouble during a race
- 2. When the cart with the apples fell over, why did the animals stop running?
  - a. Because they did not want to slip on the apples
  - b. Because they had to find tissue
  - c. Because they did not want to resume the race
  - d. Because the yard was far apart
- 3. What did the duck do wrong?
  - a. He was arrested and convicted of stealing a bag of money.
  - b. He stole the bucket.
  - c. He tried to steal the award.
  - d. He set the garage on fire.
- 4. According to the passage, all the following are true EXCEPT
  - a. the alarm sounded when there was a fire
  - b. the animals were somewhat angry
  - c. the cart was not stable
  - d. a journalist wrote about the festival
- 5. How far was the race going to be?





# Word List

# alike [əlaik] adj.

If two things or people are **alike**, they are similar in some way. → *People often think my sister and I look alike.* 

# annoy [ənɔi] v.

To **annoy** someone means to bother them. → *The flies buzzing around John's head* **annoyed** *him very much*.

# architecture [á:rkətektʃər] n.

**Architecture** is the style or way a building is made. → *The* **architecture** of the church is amazing.

# artificial [à:rtəfifəl] adj.

If something is **artificial**, it is made to look like something natural. → *That soccer field has artificial grass, but it looks real*.

# chain [tjein] n.

A **chain** is a series of connected loops often used to keep things in place.  $\rightarrow$  *The scary dog was secured with a chain.* 

# distinct [distinkt] adj.

If something is **distinct**, it is easily noticed or different from other things.  $\rightarrow$  That girl has **distinct** pink hair.



# distinguish [distingwij] v.

To **distinguish** is to recognize differences between things. → *The twins look exactly the same. It is hard to distinguish between them.* 

# dust [dʌst] n.

**Dust** is very tiny pieces of dirt or other matter. → In the old house, the **dust** was thick on the floor and chairs.

# • excitement [iksaitmant] n.

**Excitement** means to feel a lot of happiness about something.  $\rightarrow$  Did you see the **excitement** in her when the team scored?

# heal [hid] v.

To **heal** means to make a part of the body healthy again after injury. → *After my broken arm heals*, *I can play baseball again*.



140

#### inherit [inherit] v.

To **inherit** is to get something from someone who has died.  $\rightarrow$  She **inherited** her mother's gold earrings.

#### manner [mænəːr] n.

A **manner** is the way someone does something. → *His* **manner** of not looking at someone while speaking, is a bit rude.

#### mount [maunt] v.

Something mounts when it becomes stronger over time.  $\rightarrow$  His fear mounted as the monster crawled out from under his bed.

#### roof [ru:f] n.

A **roof** is the outside top part of a building. → *The* **roof** was covered with snow.

#### shortage [jourtida] n.

A **shortage** is a lack of something you need or want. → Since there was a **shortage** of food, people were hungry.

#### solid [salid] adj.

If something is **solid**, it is made of firm material.  $\rightarrow$  *The safe looked to be quite solid*.

#### stock [stak] n.

A **stock** is a stored amount of something. → They keep a **stock** of rice so they'll always have something to eat.

#### substance [síbstəns] n.

A **substance** is any specific material or mixture of materials. → *Water is an important* **substance** for all living things.

#### tomb [tu:m] n.

A **tomb** is a grave where a dead person is buried. → *Their whole family is buried inside the tomb.* 

#### wound [wu:nd] n.

A **wound** is an injury to the body. — He had many **wounds** after the car accident.















L.	architecture / sub					
			consiste	d o	f large curve	ed windows and wide
	hallways.					
	If you mix water an	ia flour,	you will crea	te a	STICKY	<u> </u>
2.	alike / artificial					
						arly
	Though they were	made ir	n different yea	ars,	those cars	look
3.	shortage / stock					
	They need a large		ofv	voo	d to burn in	the winter.
	The water					
	distinct / distinger	ich				
ł.,	distinct / distingu The		ll of froch cos	kie	c cama from	a our bourse
	I couldn't		_ which of the	ย มเ	ack bags wa	as mine.
	roof / tomb					
5.	roof / tomb					
5.	<b>roof / tomb</b> The cat slowly wal	ked acr	oss the steep		a b et a re	
5.						
5.	The cat slowly wal					
	The cat slowly wal They laid the body	inside	the cold dark	<		
	The cat slowly wal They laid the body	inside	the cold dark	<		  definition.
P	The cat slowly wal They laid the body	inside the ri	the cold dark	<		
P	The cat slowly wal They laid the body	r inside <b>the ri</b> g	the cold dark ght word fo	or t		
P	The cat slowly wal They laid the body art <b>B Choose</b> the top of a buildi a. dust	t <b>he ri</b> the ri ng b. roo	the cold dark ght word fo	or t	he given	 definition.
P 1.	The cat slowly wal They laid the body at B Choose the top of a buildi a. dust an injury to the bo	t <b>he rig</b> b. roo	the cold dark <b>ght word fo</b> f	c.	tomb	<b>definition.</b> d. chain
P	The cat slowly wal They laid the body art <b>B Choose</b> the top of a buildi a. dust	t <b>he rig</b> b. roo	the cold dark <b>ght word fo</b> f	c.	tomb	 definition.
P L. 2.	The cat slowly wal They laid the body at B Choose the top of a buildi a. dust an injury to the bo	t <b>he rig</b> b. roo b. dy b. dis	the cold dark <b>ght word fo</b> f	c.	tomb	<b>definition.</b> d. chain
P L. 2.	The cat slowly wal They laid the body <b>Cart B Choose</b> the top of a buildi a. dust an injury to the bo a. substance	the rig b. roo b. dis b. dis	the cold dark <b>ght word fo</b> f	c.	tomb	<b>definition.</b> d. chain
P L. 2.	The cat slowly wal They laid the body <b>Cart B Choose</b> the top of a buildi a. dust an injury to the bo a. substance a feeling of happin a. excitement	the rig b. roo b. dis b. dis	the cold dark <b>ght word fo</b> f	c.	tomb	<b>definition.</b> d. chain d. artificial
P 1. 2. 3.	The cat slowly wal They laid the body <b>Choose</b> the top of a buildi a. dust an injury to the bo a. substance a feeling of happin	the rig b. roo b. dis b. dis	the cold dark <b>ght word fo</b> f tinct erit	c. c.	tomb	<b>definition.</b> d. chain d. artificial

a. annoy b. excitement c. mount d. thief





**Exercise 2** 

# Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

- The lawyer said that Jane would <u>be given</u> her uncle's house after he died. inhe \_\_\_\_\_
- The police thought my brother was a person who steals.
   thi \_\_\_\_
- The wind blew the <u>tiny pieces of dirt</u> along the street.
- 4. Tom used a series of connected loops to pull his truck.
   ch \_\_\_\_\_
- The bandages helped the cut on his arm to become well after injury.
   h \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. The fall left a painful <u>injury</u> to my left leg.

W0 \_\_\_\_

7. Their excitement continued to grow stronger as they talked about the vacation.

m \_\_\_\_\_

8. My sister likes to bother me when I'm sleeping.

a \_\_\_\_\_

9. His head is so hard. It feels like it's made out of firm steel.

s \_\_\_\_\_

10. She explained the homework in a calm way.

m \_\_\_\_\_





# The Clever Thief

A new king **inherited** a lot of gold. He loved his gold very much. He even wanted to keep it after he died. Therefore, he had a large **tomb** built for himself and his riches.

However, the tomb's builder had a plan. Most of the stones were **solid**, but he put one special stone on the **roof**. It was made of a lighter **substance**.

When the tomb was done, the king moved in his **stock** of gold. One night, the builder went to the tomb. His **excitement mounted**. Because all the stones looked **alike**, he had left a **distinct** mark on the **artificial** block. The mark helped him **distinguish** the difference in the **architecture**.

The builder lifted the stone. Using a **chain**, he climbed into the tomb. He filled his pockets with gold.

The builder followed this **manner** night after night. Soon, the king noticed a **shortage** in his gold. This **annoyed** the king.

At last he hired a guard to hide inside the tomb. When the builder entered the tomb, the guard **wounded** him. He climbed a pole to the roof. The builder left drops of blood in the **dust**. The guard followed them and caught him.

When the builder **healed**, he explained to the king that he didn't keep any of the gold. He had given it all away to the poor.



# Answer the questions.

- 1. What is this story about?
  - a. The manner in which a king inherited his riches
  - b. Different kinds of architecture
  - c. How a builder tricked a king
  - d. Why a tomb had a large pole
- 2. What distinguished the artificial block from the real blocks?
  - a. A distinct mark on one of the blocks
  - b. The different color of its substance
  - c. The amount of dust on it
  - d. The solid gold pieces in it
- 3. How did the king know his gold was missing?
  - a. He found a chain in the tomb.
  - b. There was a hole in the roof.
  - c. There was a shortage of guards.
  - d. His stock of gold had decreased.
- 4. The builder was caught because
  - a. he and another man looked alike
  - b. he mounted the wrong tomb
  - c. a guard wounded him
  - d. he stopped to heal the king's wound
- 5. Why was the king annoyed?





# Word List

# bath [bæe] n.

A **bath** is water in a tub. People take a bath to get clean.  $\rightarrow$  After playing in the dirt, the boy took a **bath**.

# bend [bend] v.

To **bend** is to move something so it is not straight. → Lee **bent** over and picked up the paper on the ground.

# chew [tʃu:] v.

To **chew** is to move your mouth to break up food.  $\rightarrow$  *I always chew my food carefully before swallowing it.* 

# disabled [diseibald] adj.

When a person is **disabled**, they cannot do what a normal person can do.  $\rightarrow$  *The* **disabled** man used a wheelchair to move around.



## fantastic [fæntæstik] adj.

If something is **fantastic**, it is really good.  $\rightarrow$  *The student did a* **fantastic** *job on his project and got an award*.



## fiction [fikjan] n.

**Fiction** is a story that is not true.  $\rightarrow$  *I* enjoy reading works of **fiction** because they are very entertaining.



# flag [flæg] n.

A **flag** is a piece of colored cloth that represents something. → Our country has a beautiful **flag**.

# ninspect [inspekt] v.

To **inspect** is to look at something carefully. → *The mechanic* **inspected** *our car to see if it had any problems*.

# journal [dʒə:rnəl] n.

A **journal** is a type of magazine that deals with an academic subject.  $\rightarrow$  *Mi-young was busy working on an article for an art journal.* 

# liquid [líkwid] n.

A **liquid** is a substance that is neither solid nor gas. *→* Water is the most important **liquid** for life.



#### marvel [ma:rvəl] v.

To marvel at something is to feel surprise and interest in it.  $\rightarrow$  We marveled at her excellent piano playing.

#### nutrient [nyu:triant] n.

A **nutrient** is something that a living thing needs to keep it alive.  $\rightarrow$  Vegetables are full of important **nutrients**.

#### **OVERCOME** [ouvərkám] v.

To **overcome** a problem is to successfully fix it.  $\rightarrow$  She **overcame** her shyness and spoke in front of the class.

#### recall [riko:I] v.

To recall something is to remember it.  $\rightarrow$  She was trying to recall what she had told her friend.

#### regret [rigret] v.

To **regret** something is to wish that it didn't happen. → *I* **regret** that *I* was mean to my sister.

#### **SOUL** [soul] n.

A **soul** is a person's spirit. → Some people believe that the **soul** lives after the body dies.

#### sufficient [səfifənt] adj.

When something is **sufficient**, you have enough of it.  $\rightarrow$  After eating a **sufficient** amount of food, I left the table.

#### Surgery [sə:rdʒəri] n.

**Surgery** is medical treatment when the doctor cuts open your body. → *I needed surgery* to repair my leg after the accident.

#### tough [tʌf] adj.

If something is tough, it is difficult. → The man passed his driving test even though it was very tough.

#### tube [tju:b] n.

A **tube** is a pipe through which water or air passes. → *The pile of tubes was going to be put in the ground*.

DOL ENGLÎSH

# Exercise 1

# Check ( $\sqrt{}$ ) the better response for each question.

- Why do you look so clean?

   a. I was using a journal.
   b. I just took a bath.

   Can you touch your toes?

   a. I marvel at my abilities.
   b. No, I can't bend that far.

   Do you remember the movie we saw together?

   a. Yes, I recall it was wonderful.
   b. No, I think it was fiction.

   What do you think we need for our classroom?

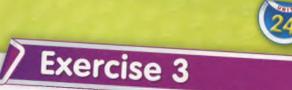
   a. We should have a flag in the corner.
   b. Yas, I think it is fantastis.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ b. Yes, | think it is fantastic.
- How do you feel about your new car?
   a. It uses sufficient gas.
- \_ b. I regret buying it.



# Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

chew inspected	WORD BANK nutrients	overcome surgery	
Franklin felt pain in his sto	mach. The doctor 1	him to fi	nd
the cause. His doctor said Fran	nklin needed to 2	his food m	ore
slowly. If he did, he could get	all the 3	he needed. It would	1
also help him 4	his pain. If Fra	anklin didn't listen, the docto	or
would have to perform 5			





### Check ( $\sqrt{}$ ) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1.	When you want to learn about history, a. you should read an academic journa b. you should read fiction	al
2.	In front of a government building, a. there is usually a flag	b. there are usually baths
3.	When people die,     a. they have to get surgery	b. their soul goes to heaven
4.	A lot of people eat too quickly a. They hardly chew their food	
5.	The movie was better than we imagined a. It was sufficient	
6.	This is an important decision a. I feel like I need to bend forward b. I don't want to have to regret makin	
7.	Before you buy a car, a. marvel at it	b. inspect it carefully
8.	After the accident, a. Ali was disabled	b. Ali had a tube
9.	Memorize this address, a. then you will feel tough b. so you will be able to recall it in the	future
10.	He climbed the mountain a. and overcame his fear of heights	

b. to get more nutrients



149

# The Doctor's Cure

James Fry was a **fantastic** doctor. His **surgeries** helped many **disabled** people **overcome** their injuries. He also wrote for a popular medical **journal**. James was very busy. His son, Steve, rarely saw him.

One day, James was walking and **inspecting** a patient's file. There was water all over the floor. James slipped on the **liquid** and fell. He fell on a broken glass **tube**. He was hurt.

Steve came to visit him in the hospital. James said, "It will be **tough** for me to stay in bed. But I can hardly **bend** my legs."

"Then let's watch a movie." Steve said. It made them laugh together. Steve said, "I have to leave, but here's some **fiction** to read."

James started to **recall** fun parts of life. He **marveled** at small things, like food. He was too busy to notice them before. "Steve," he said, "you get more

**nutrients** when you **chew** slowly. But I think it makes food taste better, too!"

Weeks later, James said, "Steve, I haven't spent enough time with you. I **regret** this. Even my **soul** feels better when you visit. But I have spent **sufficient** time here. We should go home."

Outside, there was a warm breeze. James watched a **flag** blow.

Finally, James said, "I'm not ready to work. I'm going to take a long **bath**. And then we'll watch a movie together."

**DOL ENGLÎSH** 

# **Reading Comprehension**

#### Answer the questions.

- 1. What is this story about?
  - a. A doctor who needs surgery
  - b. A boy with a fantastic comedy video
  - c. A doctor who recalls fun things
  - d. A disabled boy who overcomes injuries
- 2. What does James notice now that he isn't busy?
  - a. Food tastes better when you chew it slowly.
  - b. Reading fiction is tough.
  - c. He regrets not working more.
  - d. His soul feels worse than before.
- 3. How did James get hurt?
  - a. He didn't get enough nutrients.
  - b. He slipped and fell on a broken tube.
  - c. He didn't spend sufficient time at the hospital.
  - d. He slipped on liquid after a bath.
- 4. What does James do when he leaves the hospital?
  - a. He inspects a patient's file.
  - b. He shows Steve that he can bend his legs.
  - c. He watches a flag blow in the breeze.
  - d. He marvels at the taste of food.

5. What did the movie do to James and Steve?







## Word List

#### admit [ədmít] v.

To **admit** something means to say that it is true. → *I* had to **admit** that *I* stole his idea.

#### bin [bin] n.

A **bin** is a container that holds things. → *He put his trash in the bin*.

#### bowl [boul] n.

A **bowl** is a deep, round dish that holds food or liquid.  $\rightarrow$  *I* ate a **bowl** of cereal for breakfast.

#### cabin [kæbin] n.

A **cabin** is a small house made of wood.  $\rightarrow$  My grandfather owns a small **cabin** in the country.

#### cash [kæʃ] n.

**Cash** is money in the form of paper or coins.  $\rightarrow$  *I* was able to save up enough cash to buy my mother a gift.

#### criminal [kriməni] n.

A **criminal** is a person who does something against the law. → *The police made sure the criminal couldn't move his hands*.

#### dozen [dázən] n.

A **dozen** is a group of twelve things. → Mom brought home a **dozen** donuts for us as a treat.

#### o elder [eldər] adj.

An elder is a person who is older than the people around them.  $\rightarrow$  Uncle Ray is my elder so I always try to be respectful.

#### o facial [feifəl] adj.

If something is **facial**, it is related to a person's face.  $\rightarrow$  I could tell from his **facial** features that he was angry.

#### fence [fens] n.

A **fence** is a structure around a house or field. → The **farmer** put up a fence so that no one could walk on her field.





#### inspire [inspaier] v.

To **inspire** means to make a person want to do something.  $\rightarrow$  *I* was **inspired** to write a poem after watching the sunrise.

#### mere [miər] adj.

When something is mere, it is small or not important.  $\rightarrow$  We lost the game by a mere two points.

#### neat [ni:t] adj.

If something is **neat**, it is very clean or organized well.  $\rightarrow$  *My sister always keeps her bedroom very neat.* 

#### occasion [əkeizən] n.

An occasion is a time when something important happens. → Her graduation was an occasion to have a good time.

#### penalty [penalti] n.

A **penalty** is a punishment, given when someone breaks a rule or law.  $\rightarrow$  *l* had to pay a \$100 **penalty** for parking in the wrong spot.

#### rude [ru:d] adj.

When someone is **rude**, they are mean and not polite.  $\rightarrow$  *The children at the bus stop were very* **rude**.

#### settle [seti] v.

To settle a problem means to end it by finding a solution.  $\rightarrow$  It took three of our best executives all day to settle the problem.

#### vehicle [ví:ikəl] n.

A **vehicle** is a thing that moves people or things to another place.  $\rightarrow$  A ferry is a **vehicle** that takes people from one island to another.

#### wallet [wálit] n.

A wallet is a thing that holds money and fits in a pocket.  $\rightarrow$  *I keep my money in a wallet.* 

#### yell [jel] v.

To **yell** is to say something very loudly. → The coach **yelled** at his team for their poor performance.



#### Choose the right word for the given definition.

1.	a group of twelve a. bin	b. neat	c. cash	d. dozen
2.	to say loudly a. yell	b. inspire	c. admit	d. mere
3.	relating to the face a. bowl	b. facial	c. nap	d. wallet
4.	not polite a. settle	b. vehicle	c. rude	d. occasion
5.	an older person a. criminal	b. elder	c. penalty	d. fence



Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

	mere		VORD BANK inspire	bowl	neat
1.	I love sports, a	nd I want to		_ children to p	olay sports, too.
2.	Mia's	for n	ot stopping at a	a red light was	s \$50.
3.	After he took a	shower and got	dressed, my b	rother looked	very
4.	The cat ate his	food out of a bl	ack		
5.	He was only giv	/en a	five d	ollars for his	hard work.
	ieltsdinhluc.vi	<u>n</u>			





## Check ( $\sqrt{}$ ) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

- a. My beans yelled when I dropped them.
   b. I keep all of my money in my wallet.
- a. The rude boy always said "please" and "thank you."
  b. The fence around the house needed to be painted.
- a. The criminal was sent to jail.
  b. I can admit to a race because I am fast.
- a. The man built a cabin in the forest.
  b. The cash tasted good tonight.
- a. The penalty for your birthday is a big cake.
  b. The coach kept the footballs in a large bin.
- a. We were nice to the rude man, but he was mean to us.b. The wallet made his dinner taste better.
- a. The strong fence let all of the sheep go into the field.
  b. It was loud at the party, so he had to yell for me to hear him.
- a. When he does something wrong, he always admits it.
  b. The mean cabin told the boy to go away.
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_a. If you cheat during the game, there will be a penalty.
  \_\_\_\_\_b. Criminals are always nice to people.
- **10.** \_\_\_\_\_ a. She liked to **bin** her toys.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ b. I do not have enough **cash** to buy a car.



# The Criminal

A man had been in jail because he stole things. The **criminal** never felt bad. One day, he escaped and ran into the woods. He found a **cabin** with a **fence**. The cabin was very **neat**. Inside, the criminal found a **bowl** of fruit, a bottle of milk, and a **dozen** eggs. He ate the fruit and drank the milk. But the eggs smelled funny, so he put them in the trash **bin**. Soon, he heard the sound of a **vehicle**'s motor.

An old man came in and saw the criminal. The old man **yelled**, "Why are you in my house?" The criminal lied, "I am a policeman." The old man replied, "I am your **elder**. You cannot fool me. You are the criminal." The criminal's **facial** expression became very sad.

He **admitted** that he was a criminal. He said, "I'm sorry. It was **rude** for me to come into your home. Please take the **cash** from my **wallet**. It is a **mere** amount, but it will **settle** our problem." The old man said, "I do not want your money. I just want to **inspire** you to be good. There will be no **penalty** for taking my food."

On this **occasion**, the criminal realized that he had been bad. He listened to the old man and never stole from anyone ever again.



# Reading Comprehension

#### Answer the questions.

- 1. What is this story about?
  - a. Why elders are smarter than young people
  - b. How a criminal changed and learned to be good
  - c. Why you should not go to places with fences
  - d. Why you should admit when you are rude
- 2. Why did the old man yell at the criminal?
  - a. The old man reported the criminal's penalty to the police.
  - b. The old man made an occasion to be bad.
  - c. The old man let the criminal go.
  - d. The old man took the criminal's money.
- 3. What did the old man do with the criminal at the end of the story?
  - a. The old man reported the criminal's penalty to the police.
  - b. The old man made an occasion to be bad.
  - c. The old man convinced the thief to never steal again.
  - d. The old man took the criminal's money.
- 4. According to the passage, the criminal did all of the following EXCEPT
  - a. he ate the fruit that was in the bowl
  - b. he drank the milk that was in the bottle
  - c. he heard the motor from the vehicle
  - d. he fell asleep in the cabin
- 5. What did the old man inspire the criminal to do?







## Word List

#### accuse [əkju:z] v.

To accuse someone of something is to blame them for doing it.  $\rightarrow$  She accused her brother of breaking her computer.

#### adjust [ədʒʌst] v.

To **adjust** something means to change it so it is better.  $\rightarrow$  He **adjusted** the old guitar to make it sound better.

#### amuse [əmju:z] v.

To **amuse** someone means to do something that is funny or entertaining.  $\rightarrow$  *The singer was very good. She amused the crowd.* 

#### coral [kɔ́ːrəl] n.

**Coral** is the hard, colorful material formed by the shells of animals.  $\rightarrow$  *The diver admired the beautiful coral under the water*.

#### cotton [kátn] n.

**Cotton** is a cloth made from the fibers of the cotton plant.  $\rightarrow$  *I like to wear clothes made from cotton in the summer.* 



#### crash [kræʃ] v.

To **crash** means to hit and break something. → There was a loud noise when the car **crashed** into the tree.

#### o deck [dek] n.

A **deck** is a wooden floor built outside of a house or the floor of a ship. → A ship will store many supplies below its **deck**.

#### engage [engeidʒ] v.

To **engage** in something means to do it. → Dad was **engaged** in sawing a piece of wood in half.

#### firm [fə:rm] adj.

When something is **firm**, it is solid but not too hard.  $\rightarrow$  *He sleeps better on a firm bed*.

#### o fuel [ʃuːəl] n.

Fuel is something that creates heat or energy.  $\rightarrow$  Heat is the **fuel** that comes from fire.

**DOL ENGLISH** 



# 20

#### grand [grænd] adj.

When something is grand, it is big and liked by people.  $\rightarrow$  The grand mountain rose high into the sky.

#### hurricane [hə:rəkein] n.

A hurricane is a bad storm that happens over the ocean.  $\rightarrow$  The wind from the hurricane bent the palm tree.

#### **loss** [lo(:)s] n.

A loss means the act or an instance of losing something.  $\rightarrow$  I suffered a big loss while I was gambling.

#### plain [plein] adj.

If something is simple, it is **plain** and not decorated.  $\rightarrow$  He bought a pair of **plain** white shoes over the weekend.

#### reef [ritf] n.

A **reef** is a group of rocks or coral that rise to or near the ocean.  $\rightarrow$  He walked along the **reef** and looked at the water below.

#### shut [ʃʌt] v.

To **shut** something means to close it tightly.  $\rightarrow$  *Please* **shut** *the door*; *the air outside is cold*.

#### strict [strikt] adj.

When someone is **strict**, they make sure others follow rules. → *The teacher is strict*. *She does not let students talk in class*.

#### surf [sə:rf] v.

To **surf** means to use a special board to ride on waves in the ocean.  $\rightarrow$  The students went to the beach to **surf** during their vacation.

#### task [tæsk] n.

A **task** is a piece of work to be done that is usually difficult.  $\rightarrow$  My **task** for the weekend was to clean the entire back yard.

#### zone [zoun] n.

A **zone** is an area that has different qualities from the ones around it. → *Firefighters often work in danger zones*.





#### Choose the word that is a better fit for each sentence.

- cotton / fuel
   The \_\_\_\_\_\_ for the car is gas.
   My favorite shirt is made out of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   My favorite shirt is made out of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   Ioss / insure
   The \_\_\_\_\_\_ of his job made Steve worry about money.
   She wanted to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that her car was safe, so she locked the door.
   Coral / reef
   The boy found a piece of colorful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the ocean.
   That group of rocks coming out of the ocean is a \_\_\_\_\_\_.
   Surfed / amuse
   Funny stories always \_\_\_\_\_\_ me.
   I \_\_\_\_\_\_ quite a bit when I was in Hawaii last summer.
- 5. task / shut I was given the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of editing his entire manuscript. Don't forget to \_\_\_\_\_\_ the door on your way out.



#### Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

E E	N	ORD BANK			
accuse	grand	strict	ensure	shut	
There are 1		rules about w	hat people may	y wear at fancy	
parties. Instead of normal things, people must 2 that they					
wear 3	clothing	g. If a man wea	ars the wrong c	lothes, people will	
4	him of ruining	g the evening.	They will make	e him leave and	
5	the door behi	ind him.			

160





## / Exercise 3

#### Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. He <u>blamed</u> me of taking the last piece of pie.

ac \_\_\_\_\_

- The man's bedroom was very <u>simple</u>.
   pla \_\_\_\_
- The clown likes to <u>entertain</u> children. amu \_\_\_\_
- I need to <u>change</u> the way I run so I can be faster.
   adj \_\_\_\_\_
- During their free time, the children <u>did</u> many different activities.
   en \_\_\_\_\_\_ in
- 6. This <u>cloth</u> dress is one of my favorites.

CO

- The bad storm over the ocean almost reached the land.
   hu \_\_\_\_\_
- <u>Tightly close</u> the window before the rain starts!
   S \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. He will <u>hit something and break</u> his bike if he closes his eyes while riding.
  c \_\_\_\_\_
- 10. The army fights in the war area.

Z\_\_\_\_



# The Two Captains

Once there were two ships. Both ships carried **cotton**. The captains were very different. Thomas was **strict**. He made his crew **engage** in difficult **tasks**. "Make sure the ship's deck is **firm** and that nothing falls! Put more **fuel** in the tank!" he said. His ship was very **plain**, but he never had a problem with it.

The second captain, William, was not serious. He had a grand ship, and he loved having fun. His crew amused him by singing and dancing. But his crew never fixed anything on the ship. They just wanted to surf.

One day, Thomas saw a **hurricane** ahead. He knew that his ship needed to turn around. But he was sure William did not see the storm. He **adjusted** the dials on the radio and called his friend. Thomas said, "You'll hit the **reef**. It's made completely of **coral**. Turn around to ensure that you do not **crash**."

William said, "We will go under the **deck** and **shut** the door. We will dance and sing until we are past the danger **zone**."

When William's ship got to the hurricane, the wind blew it into the reef. The ship crashed, and water flowed below the deck. William's

crew **accused** him of being a bad captain. The

loss of the ship taught William a lesson. There are times to have fun, but there are also times to be serious.



# Reading Comprehension

#### Answer the questions.

- 1. What is this story about?
  - a. Why surfing amuses William
  - b. How Thomas is too strict to be a captain
  - c. Why people should be serious sometimes
  - d. Why hurricanes form over the ocean
- 2. Why did Thomas turn his ship around?
  - a. He saw the hurricane and did not want to crash.
  - b. He wanted to go to the reef.
  - c. He could not shut the door.
  - d. He wanted to engage in other activities.
- 3. Why did William's crew accuse him of being a bad captain?
  - a. William did not go into the storm's danger zone.
  - b. William caused the loss of the ship.
  - c. He did not succeed in getting the cotton to its destination.
  - d. He ensured his crew that they would not crash.
- 4. According to the passage, all of the following are true about Thomas EXCEPT
  - a. he told his crew to put fuel in the tank
  - b. he had his crew make sure the deck was firm
  - c. he adjusted the radio dial to call William
  - d. he sang and danced to songs from an opera
- 5. What happened when William's ship reached the hurricane?





# 27

## Word List

#### apology [əpalədʒi] n.

An **apology** is something someone says to show that they are sorry.  $\rightarrow$  After arguing with her teacher, the girl wrote the teacher an **apology**.

#### bold [bould] adj.

If someone is **bold**, they are not afraid of doing something.  $\rightarrow$  *The* **bold** *man climbed the high mountain*.

#### capture [kæptʃər] v.

To **capture** someone or something is to catch them. → *James tried to capture the bubbles in his hands*.

#### cardinal [kå:rdənl] adj.

If a rule or quality is **cardinal**, then it is the most important one.  $\rightarrow$  Raising your hand in the classroom before you speak is a **cardinal** rule.

#### duke [dju:k] n.

A **duke** is a man of high social rank but below a king or queen.  $\rightarrow$  The **duke** ruled over the land.

#### expose [ikspouz] v.

To **expose** is to make known something that is hidden.  $\rightarrow$  He took off his shirt **exposing** his costume.

#### o guilty [gilti] adj.

If people feel guilty, they feel bad for what they did.  $\rightarrow$  *I felt guilty for taking my sister's cookies*.

#### hire [haiər] v.

To hire someone is to pay them money to work for you.  $\rightarrow$  We hired a man to paint our house.

#### o innocent [inəsnt] adj.

If someone is **innocent**, they are not guilty of a crime. → The judge said that the woman was **innocent** of the crime.

#### o jail [dʒeil] n.

Jail is a place where criminals go to be punished.  $\rightarrow$  The thief was caught and sent to jail for ten years.

DOL ENGLÎSH

#### minister [ministər] n.

A **minister** is an important person in government with many duties. → *The minister* of education controls the country's schools.

#### ordinary [5:rdəneri] adj.

If someone or something is **ordinary**, they are not special in any way. → *Today was just an ordinary day. Nothing unusual happened*.

#### permanent [pa:rmanant] adj.

If something is **permanent**, it lasts for a long time or forever.  $\rightarrow$  We don't know if Aunt Mildred's visit will be a **permanent** one.

#### preserve [prize:/v] v.

To preserve is to protect something from harm.  $\rightarrow$  Dad sprayed a chemical on the house to help preserve its looks.

#### pronounce [prenauns] v.

To pronounce is to say the sounds of letters or words. → Young children often have trouble pronouncing words right.

#### resemble [rizembəl] v.

To resemble someone is to look like them. → The baby resembles his father a great deal.

#### **Symptom** [símptəm] n.

A **symptom** of a bad condition or illness is a sign that it is happening. → *Sneezing and a high fever are* **symptoms** of the common cold.

#### tobacco [təbækou] n.

**Tobacco** is a plant whose leaves are smoked, such as in cigarettes.  $\rightarrow$  *The tobacco in cigarettes is bad for your health*.

#### twin [twin] n.

**Twins** are two children born at the same time.  $\rightarrow$  My sister and I are **twins**. We look exactly the same.

#### witch [witʃ] n.

A **witch** is a woman with magical powers. → People think that **witches** fly around on broomsticks.



# Exercise 1

#### Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

- The <u>magical woman</u> in the story had a black cat.
   w \_\_\_\_\_
- My sister gave me words that showed she was sorry when she broke my radio. an apo \_\_\_\_\_
- The man went to <u>a place where criminals go</u> for stealing.
- 4. People say I <u>look like</u> my mother. re \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. Did I say your name correctly?

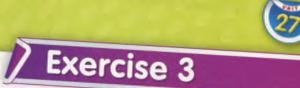
p\_\_\_\_\_



#### Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

WORD BANK							
permanent	capture	twin	resembles	ordinary			
I have a 1	si	ster who ve	ery much 2	me.			
When we were kids,	we'd 3		_ fireflies in jars or	n summer nights.			
We would stand still and wait for them to light up. Then we'd quickly scoop them							
into 4	glass jars	and put th	ne lids on. But the	jars were never			
the bugs' 5	hor	nes. We alv	vays let them go be	efore we went			
inside.							





### Check ( $\sqrt{}$ ) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1.	It is important that you read the story careful a. It will help to expose any mistakes b. Then it will capture your dog	
2.	Mike and Ike look the same a. They don't resemble their mother b. They must be twin brothers	
3.	If you want to be understood, a. you must be bold b. you must pronounce your words clea	
4.	Please keep our city clean a. It helps to preserve its beauty b. It makes it ordinary	and the local of the local sector in
5.	Children need to learn that a. witches are in their schools b. tobacco is bad for their health	And an and Manager and Advances and Advanc
6.	Don't worry about breaking the glass a. You don't need to give an apology b. You think you are innocent	Incompany of the out which us a new
7.	The man was caught for stealing the money a. and went to jail	b. but did not know the minister
8.	It would be wonderfula. if I had bugs in my bed	 b. if the company hired me
9.	I don't have a baseball glove a. Can I borrow a duke	? b. Can you loan me yours
10.	If you do something bad, a. you might feel guilty afterwards b. you will be a permanent guest	 ieltsdinhluc.vn

## The Duke and the Minister

A mean duke grew tobacco, and his cardinal rule was to always keep the plants healthy. The duke's top minister was his twin brother. They closely resembled each other. One day, the tobacco plants started to die. He hired men to watch the fields. Soon, the men brought a woman to him and said, "We captured a witch!"

The Duke asked, "How do you know?"

"She sang magic words. I can't **pronounce** them. She has cursed us. The death of the plants is a **symptom** of her curse," the men said.

"I am just an **ordinary** woman. I was singing a song in a different language," the woman protested.

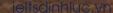
The duke didn't listen. "You are guilty. You will go to jail."

The minister thought that she was **innocent**. He needed to **expose** the truth. He asked the duke to loan him one of his plants. He looked at it closely. He saw hundreds of small bugs eating it! Then the minister went to the jail and did something **bold**.

"Let this woman go," he said.

The guards thought he was the duke. They let her go. The minister said, "I owe you an **apology**."

"Thank you. I thought my stay in jail was **permanent**," the woman answered. The minister thought the duke would punish him. But he didn't. The duke was too busy trying to **preserve** his plants.



# Reading Comprehension

#### Answer the questions.

- 1. What is this story about?
  - a. Why the duke was afraid of witches
  - b. How a minister did what was right
  - c. Why the duke loaned his brother a plant
  - d. How a woman was captured and taken to jail
- 2. Why did the duke hire the men to watch the fields?
  - a. They had a bold plan to preserve the tobacco.
  - b. The tobacco plants were being destroyed.
  - c. He needed them to expose the truth.
  - d. He wanted permanent guards to watch the farmers.
- 3. Who or what was destroying the tobacco plants?
  - a. An ordinary woman
  - b. Little bugs
  - c. A guilty witch
  - d. The symptoms of disease
- 4. According to the passage, all the following are true EXCEPT
  - a. the duke and the minister are twins
  - b. the minister pretended to be the duke
  - c. the duke gave an apology to the innocent woman
  - d. the guard said the woman pronounced magic words
- 5. Why did the duke and the minister resemble each other?





## Word List

#### accompany [əkámpəni] v.

To **accompany** other people means to join them or go with them.  $\rightarrow$  *My brothers* **accompanied** *me to the movie*.

#### bare [bɛər] adj.

When something is **bare**, it is plain. It has no covering. → *He likes to walk around in his bare feet*.

#### **branch** [bræntʃ] n.

A **branch** is the part of a tree with leaves.  $\rightarrow$  The monkey was hanging from a **branch** on the tree.

#### breath [bree] n.

A **breath** is the air that goes into and out of one's lungs.  $\rightarrow$  You can't take a **breath** under water.

#### bridge [brid3] n.

A **bridge** is something that is built over a river so people can cross it.  $\rightarrow$  *The old bridge fell into the river*.

#### cast [kæst] v.

To **cast** something means to throw it. → *The fisherman* **cast** *his line into the water*.

#### dare [dɛər] v.

To dare means to be brave enough to try something.  $\rightarrow$  He dared to jump out of the airplane and skydive.



#### electronic [ilēktrānik] adj.

When something is electronic, it uses electricity to do something.  $\rightarrow$  *I like having electronic devices such as an MP3 player.* 

#### inn [in] n.

An **inn** is a place where travelers can rest and eat. → *The visitor got a room at the inn*.

#### net [net] n.

A **net** is a bag made of strong thread. It is used to catch animals. → *The boy caught butterflies in his net*.



ieltsdinhluc.vn

#### philosophy [filasəfi] n.

A **philosophy** is a way to think about truth and life.  $\rightarrow$  *My* **philosophy** is "live and let live."

#### pot [pat] n.

A **pot** is a deep, round metal container used for cooking. → *Don't touch the pot on the stove. It's hot.* 

#### seed [si:d] n.

A **seed** is the hard part of a plant or fruit that trees grow from.  $\rightarrow$  *I* planted the **seed** in the dirt hoping that it would grow into a tree.

#### sharp [fa:rp] adj.

When something is **sharp**, it has a thin edge that cuts things easily.  $\rightarrow$  *That knife is very* **sharp**. *Be careful not to hurt yourself*.

#### sort [sourt] n.

A **sort** of something is a type of it. → What **sort** of instrument do you want to learn to play?

#### subtract [səbtrækt] v.

To **subtract** means to take something away. → We learned how to **subtract** numbers from each other in class.

#### o tight [tait] adj.

When something is **tight**, it is fixed or fastened firmly in place.  $\rightarrow$  *The knots were too tight to untie*.

#### virtual [və:rtʃuəl] adj.

If something is virtual, then it is very close to being true or accurate.  $\rightarrow$  Because he's popular, Joe is the virtual leader of the group.

#### o weigh [wei] v.

To **weigh** something means to see how heavy it is. → *The little dog weighed exactly 3kgs.* 

#### whisper [hwispə:r] v.

To whisper means to say very quietly. → We have to whisper in the library so people can focus on reading.







#### Part A Choose the right word for the given definition.

1.	to take away a. subtract	b. weigh	c. dare	d. net
2.	to join a. tight	b. branch	c. whisper	d. accompany
3.	a place for travelers a. seed	s to rest b. inn	c. net	d. pot
4.	a way to think abou a. philosophy	ut life b. sharp	c. electronic	d. sort
5.	to throw a. breath	b. virtual	c. cast	d. bridge

#### Part B Choose the right definition for the given word.

1.	branch	
	a. a part of a tree	b. the hard part of a fruit
	c. very close to being real	d. a metal container

- bare

   to cut easily
  - c. plain
- 3. whisper
  - a. to join
  - c. to be brave
- **4.** net
  - a. a metal container
  - c. a small restaurant
- 5. tight
  - a. fixed in place
  - c. plain

b. to use electricity d. fixed in place

b. to say quietlyd. to throw

b. a way to think about lifed. a bag made of thread

b. to cut easilyd. the air you take in

DOL ENGLÎSH

ieltsdinhluc.vn



**Exercise 2** 

## Check ( $\sqrt{}$ ) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_ a. It is easy to seed your dinner.
  - b. It's raining so much that it's a virtual flood.
- a. The boy whispered as loudly as he could.
  b. I don't care what sort of food I eat.
- a. Will you accompany me to the party?
  b. The dog made a branch to catch the ball.
- a. The door was bare when we took the paint off of it.
  b. She put the net inside the fish.
- a. The man dared to leap over the big fire.
  b. It is important to weigh your math tests.
- a. The virtual in my house was dirty.
  b. When I tell a secret, I whisper so no one else will hear.
- a. You should save the seed so you can grow another plant.
  b. Sort your hands before dinner.
- a. The boy was accompanied alone to school.
  b. The fish could not get out of the net.
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_ a. The bird built a nest on the highest branch.
  - \_\_\_\_ b. I dare my bed before going to sleep.
- a. The bare tree was covered in leaves and bark.
  b. You can weigh yourself to see if your diet is working.





# The Fisherman

ieltsdinhluc.vr

Every day, a fisherman sat on a **bridge**. He ate apples and spit the **seeds** into the water. He had a simple way to catch fish. He cut a **branch** off of a tree and tied a line to it. He put a **sharp** hook on it and made a **tight** knot. Then he **whispered**, "Come here fish." Like magic, the fish bit the hook. He put them in a big **net** and took them home to make big **pots** of fish soup from them.

One day, another man walked up to him. He said, "My name is George. I am staying at the inn. I bet that I am a better fisherman than you. I will accompany you today. I dare you to prove your skill!" The fisherman cast his line.

George had a lot of **electronic** tools. One machine gave him the **virtual** locations of fish. His rod **weighed** fish.

At the end of the day, George **subtracted** his fish from the fisherman's. The fisherman had beaten him by forty-seven!

George asked, "How do you catch fish with only a branch and a **bare** line? I have many different **sorts** of tools." The fisherman told George, "My **philosophy** is simple. I am patient, and I believe in myself. Take a **breath**, and try it my way."

**DOL ENGLISH** 

# Reading Comprehension

#### Answer the questions.

- 1. What is this story about?
  - a. Why fishermen use nets
  - b. How a man's philosophy was a good match for fishing
  - c. Why George did not like the fisherman
  - d. How to whisper to fish
- 2. What did the fisherman do with the fish?
  - a. He sold them to a restaurant.
  - b. He subtracted the fish.
  - c. He made all sorts of food.
  - d. He made soup with them.
- 3. What did the fisherman do every day at the bridge?
  - a. He would cast his line into the water.
  - b. He would take a breath then jump into the river.
  - c. He would accompany George from the inn.
  - d. He would eat a virtual pot of fish soup.
- **4.** According to the passage, all the following are true about the fisherman EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. he used a tree branch
  - b. he used a bare line with a tight knot
  - c. he used a sharp hook
  - d. he used an electronic rod to weigh fish
- 5. What did George dare the fisherman to do?







## Word List

#### abstract [æbstrækt] adj.

If ideas are **abstract**, they are based on general ways of thinking. → *The idea of beauty is abstract and changes over time*.

#### annual [ænjuəl] adj.

If something is **annual**, it happens once a year. → *The only time I see my aunts and uncles is at our annual family picnic.* 

#### clay [klei] n.

**Clay** is a type of heavy, wet soil used to make pots. → *She made a bowl out of the clay.* 

#### C cloth [klɔ(:)ə] n.

**Cloth** is material used to make clothes. → *His shirt is made of a very soft type of cloth*.

#### Curtain [kə:rtən] n.

A curtain is a cloth hung over a window or used to divide a room.  $\rightarrow$  She opened the curtains to let light into the room.

#### o deserve [dizə:rv] v.

To **deserve** is to be worthy of something as a result of one's actions. → *The dog deserved a bone for behaving very well.* 

#### feather [feðər] n.

**Feathers** are the things covering birds' bodies. → *That bird has orange feathers on its chest*.

#### o fertile [fá:rtl] adj.

If land is **fertile**, it is able to produce good crops and plants.  $\rightarrow$  The farmer grew many vegetables in the **fertile** soil.

#### flood [flʌd] n.

A **flood** is an event in which water covers an area which is usually dry.  $\rightarrow$  After three days of rain, there was a **flood** in the city.

#### furniture [fəːrnitʃəːr] n.

**Furniture** is the things used in a house such as tables and chairs. *→ His living room only had a few simple pieces of furniture.* 





#### grave [greiv] n.

A grave is the place where a dead person is buried. → We visit our grandfather's grave each year.

#### ideal [aidí:əl] adj.

If something is **ideal**, it is the best that it can possibly be.  $\rightarrow$  This house is an **ideal** place for my family. It has everything we need.

#### **intelligence** [inteledzens] n.

**Intelligence** is the ability to learn and understand things. → Because of his high **intelligence**, he finished school early.

#### nowadays [nauədeiz] adv.

If something happens **nowadays**, it happens at the present time. → In the past people walked everywhere. **Nowadays**, they use cars.

#### obtain [abtein] v.

To obtain is to get something you want or need.  $\rightarrow$  After I passed the test, I obtained my driver's license.

#### religious [rilidʒəs] adj.

When something is **religious**, it has to do with religion. → *The holy man spoke about religious topics*.

#### romantic [roumæntik] adj.

When something is **romantic**, it has to do with love.  $\rightarrow$  *The young couple went to see a romantic movie*.

#### o shell [ʃel] n.

A **shell** is a hard covering that protects the body of some sea creatures.  $\rightarrow$  *There were many pretty shells on the beach*.

#### shore [[p:r] n.

A **shore** is the edge of a large body of water.  $\rightarrow$  All of the boats were floating near the **shore**.

#### wheel [hwi:1] n.

A wheel is a round thing on a vehicle that turns when it moves.  $\rightarrow$  A car has four wheels.





#### Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

- I need your help to move the <u>tables and chairs</u>.
   fur \_\_\_\_\_\_
- 2. This problem will test your <u>ability to understand</u>. int \_\_\_\_\_
- I don't like to be in dark rooms with <u>covers</u> over the windows.
   c \_\_\_\_\_\_
- 4. Tom and Rob are the best roommates.
- 5. I need to get a ticket before I can board the train.



i\_\_\_\_

0\_\_\_\_\_

#### Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

	WORD BAN	К				
cloth	fertile	graves	flood			
	*******					
n a trip to Egy	pt. There, he vis	sited the great py	yramids. Inside			
	of old king	s. He also visite	d a villa <mark>ge</mark> near			
the river and learned about a recent 2 People grew many						
	land. They u	ised 4	pots to			
he river into t	heir homes. On	e friendly man g	ave Jimmy a white			
to cover h	is head from the	e hot sun. It was	a wonderful trip.			
	n a trip to Egy ned about a ru	cloth fertile a trip to Egypt. There, he vis of old king ned about a recent 2 land. They u the river into their homes. On	n a trip to Egypt. There, he visited the great p			







## Check ( $\sqrt{}$ ) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_ a. Many people wear a shell before going out into the rain.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ b. In the past three years, the city has had two floods.
- a. Nowadays, many students like using the Internet to do research.
  b. Many groups have annual meetings every month.
- a. Some dogs have interesting feathers.
  b. You cannot ride a bicycle if it doesn't have wheels.
- a. Churches don't let people read religious books.
  b. Birds use their feathers to help them fly.
- a. Many people enjoy watching romantic movies.
  b. If you get good grades, you don't deserve to graduate.
- a. A crab is an example of an animal that has a shell.
  b. People never go fishing near the shore.
- a. People who do bad things deserve to be punished.
  b. Mountains and hills are examples of floods.
- a. Horses are more common than cars nowadays.
  b. People who are religious go to church.
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_a. If you are romantic, you probably don't like movies about love.
  \_\_\_\_\_b. There are beaches along the shore of some oceans and lakes.
- a. You should see your doctor once a year for an annual checkup.
  b. The wind makes the wheels of a car turn.



ieltsdinhluc.vn



## Osiris and the Nile

Long ago, Osiris was the king of Egypt, and Isis was the queen. They ruled the **fertile** land by the Nile River. They had great **intelligence**, and they shared their **abstract** ideas with everyone. Osiris taught the Egyptians how to make **wheels** and **furniture**. Isis taught them how to make things from **clay** and **cloth**. The people thought they **deserved** a gift. So they built Osiris and Isis a pyramid. Everyone loved Osiris except his brother, Set. Set wanted to be king.

Osiris made his **annual** trip around Egypt and led **religious** events. The villages gave him beautiful **shells** and colorful **feathers** as gifts.

When Osiris returned, Set brought a beautiful wooden box from behind a curtain.

"If someone fits inside this box, I will give it to him or her," Set said. Osiris got in it. It was an **ideal** fit!

Suddenly, Set closed the box and threw it into the river. "Now I will be king!" Set said.

The box washed up on a foreign **shore** after a **flood**. Isis brought his body

home and **obtained** a **grave** for him in Egypt. The Egyptian gods thought Isis had done something very **romantic**. Because of her love, the gods made him the god of the underworld. Osiris returned every spring to help the farmers. Even **nowadays**, people say Osiris keeps their crops alive.

# Reading Comprehension

#### Answer the questions.

- 1. What is this story about?
  - a. Why Osiris built a pyramid for Isis
  - b. How Set created a grave for Osiris
  - c. How Osiris died and returned to make Egypt fertile
  - d. Why the gods thought Isis' actions were romantic
- 2. What happened each spring?
  - a. Osiris gave people feathers and shells.
  - b. Set obtained furniture from people.
  - c. Set hid a box behind a curtain.
  - d. Osiris made an annual trip to villages.
- 3. In the last paragraph, we can infer that \_
  - a. the shore is the ideal home for Osiris
  - b. Set had greater intelligence than the gods
  - c. the gods felt that Isis did a good deed
  - d. nowadays, the Egyptians don't use Osiris' abstract ideas
- 4. According to the passage, all the following are true EXCEPT
  - a. the Egyptians made wheels
  - b. the Egyptians used clay pots
  - c. the Egyptians made cloth
  - d. the Egyptians built religious villages
- 5. What did the Egyptians do for their king and queen?





## Word List

#### appeal [apí:I] v.

To **appeal** to someone is to be interesting or attractive to them.  $\rightarrow$  Sleeping all day **appeals** to me, but I have to go to school.

#### assume [əsju:m] v.

To **assume** something is to think that it is true, even with no proof.  $\rightarrow$  *l* **assume** you are both familiar with this plan.

#### borrow [bb(:)rou] v.

To **borrow** something is to take it and then give it back later. → Can I **borrow** a pencil to use today? I'll give it back to you tomorrow.

#### client [klaiənt] n.

A client is a person or business that pays another to do a service.  $\rightarrow$  She has many clients who enjoy coming to her salon.

#### downtown [dauntaun] n.

The **downtown** is the center of most cities.  $\rightarrow$  *The* **downtown** *is filled with many tall buildings*.

#### dull [dʌl] adj.

If something is **dull**, it is not exciting. → The movie was very **dull**. I fell asleep watching it.



#### embarrass [imbærəs] v.

To **embarrass** someone is to make them feel ashamed or foolish.  $\rightarrow$  *He was* **embarrassed** when he couldn't remember her name.

#### fare [fɛər] n.

A **fare** is an amount of money paid to use a bus, train, or taxi. → Since he is a senior, my grandfather pays a low **fare** for the bus.

#### former [fo:rmə:r] adj.

Former describes something that used to be but is not any more.  $\rightarrow$  The hotel, a former castle, was built over 200 years ago.

#### formula [fɔ:rmjələ] n.

A **formula** is a set mathematical way or method of solving a problem.  $\rightarrow$  *I* learned a new **formula** that may help us with our problem.



# 30

#### found [faund] v.

To **found** a company or organization means to start it. → The pilgrims **founded** one of the first colonies in the United States.

#### invest [invest] v.

To **invest** means to use money in a way that will bring a profit later. → *I* **invested** money in a new building that should bring me a profit.

#### loan [loun] n.

A loan is the act of lending something, usually money.  $\rightarrow$  I got a loan from the bank.

#### practical [præktikəl] adj.

If something is **practical**, it is useful in normal life. → Learning English is **practical**; you can use it in many places.

#### quarter [kwb:rter] n.

A quarter is 25 cents.  $\rightarrow$  He paid a quarter for the candy.

#### salary [sæləri] n.

A **salary** is how much money a person makes at his or her job.  $\rightarrow$  *He got a new job with a better salary.* 

#### scholarship [skale:/jip] n.

A scholarship is money given to one so they can go to school.  $\rightarrow$  I got a scholarship to help me pay for university.

#### temporary [tempereri] adj.

If something is **temporary**, it exists for a short time. → *This car is only* **temporary**; *I'll get a new one soon*.

#### treasure [treʒəːr] n.

A treasure is a collection of valuable things, especially jewels or gold.  $\rightarrow$  They became very rich when they found the buried treasure.

#### urge [ə:rdʒ] v.

To **urge** someone is to try very hard to get them to do something.  $\rightarrow$  He **urged** them to believe his story.



#### Choose the right definition for the given word.

- 1. salary
  - a. a system of beliefs

Exercise 1

- c. the money one makes at a job
- 2. former
  - a. in the past
  - c. to establish something
- formula

   to believe without proof
   a mathematical rule
- practical

   the way it used to be
   to complain
- borrow

   a. to be wanted
   c. a system of beliefs
- assume
  a. to believe without proof
  c. 25 cents
- 7. downtown
  - a. a group of letter or numbers
  - c. food with a lot of sugar
- 8. dull
  - a. boring
  - c. to take for a short time
- 9. treasure
  - a. money for school
  - c. a valuable collection
- 10. temporary
  - a. a small amount of money
  - c. existing for a short time

- b. to lend something and get back later
- d. the center of a town
- b. existing for a short time
- d. a system of beliefs
- b. to try to get someone to act
- d. money for school
- b. usefuld. a valuable collection
- b. to take for a short time
- d. to make a person feel stupid
- b. useful d. boring
- b. the money you make at a job
- d. the center of a city
- b. to believe without proof
- d. to give but receive back later
- b. to encourage
- d. the center of a town
- b. to establish
- d. to give but get back later



ieltsdinhluc.vn



185

Exercise 2

#### Check ( $\sqrt{}$ ) the one that suits the blank naturally.

- 1. The lawyer is very busy because
  - \_\_\_\_\_ a. she has many clients
  - \_\_\_\_\_ b. she makes a good salary
- I want to make more money, so \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. I will invest some of my money
  - b. I assume that I did
- I didn't like the book; \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. it was only temporary
  - b. it was very dull
- **4.** This math problem is hard, \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_ a. and I wish I had a formula
  - b. so I need a scholarship
- 5. I don't need more money.

**DOL ENGLISH** 

- \_\_\_\_\_a. I will found a bakery
- b. I have enough cash



#### Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

urge	borrow	WORD BAN practical	<b>K</b> appeal	downtown
1. If something i	s	, you ca	n use it often.	
<b>2.</b> You can		my hat, but yo	u have to give	e it back to me.
3. I like living		; it is an exc	iting place.	
4.	you t	to save money; yo	ou might need	l it later.
5. Does flying		to you? I've	always wante	ed to try it.
	-			ieltsdinhluc.vn

# The Taxi Driver

Peter's job was driving a taxi **downtown**. He made a small **salary**. But he liked his job because it wasn't **dull**. Every day, he saw new things that **appealed** to him. Peter was **practical** about the future. "Maybe I can get a **scholarship** to college," he thought. "I could learn mathematical **formulas** and get a job at a bank. I could help **clients invest** their money."

Peter stopped to pick up a passenger. "Where to?" he asked.

"Go to the Fourth Street Bank. And don't talk to me. I've had a rough day," the man said. Peter was angry, but he had a peaceful philosophy. When they stopped, the man's **fare** came to \$10.25. He put his hands in his pockets. "I can't find my wallet!" he said. "I can't pay the fare!"

Peter said, "Maybe I'll give you a **temporary loan**. You can **borrow** ten dollars and a **quarter** from me."

The man was **embarrassed**, saying, "I was mean to you, but now I want to help you. I **founded** this bank. I want to give you one thousand dollars."

That much money was like a **treasure** to Peter. The man **urged** him to take the money, but he didn't.

"You're an honest person," the man said. "I assumed you would take it. I want you to work for me."

The next day, Peter started his job at the bank. He was happy to be done with his **former** job.





#### Answer the questions.

- 1. What is this story about?
  - a. How a poor taxi driver got a new job by being kind
  - b. Why a dull job with a high salary appeals to people
  - c. How to get a scholarship to go to college
  - d. Why it is important not to borrow money
- 2. What does Peter do downtown?
  - a. He drives a taxi.
  - b. He studies math formulas.
  - c. He grumbles about his job.
  - d. He drives people around for a quarter.
- 3. Why does the man give Peter a job?
  - a. He assumes that Peter is practical.
  - b. He didn't want to give Peter a treasure.
  - c. Peter showed that he was honest.
  - d. Peter loaned him twenty five cents.
- 4. Why does Peter like his job?
  - a. He invested a lot of money in it.
  - b. It is only a temporary job.
  - c. He can embarrass other people by being rude.
  - d. It is never dull and he meets many people.
- 5. What does the man urge Peter to do?





#### BRIDDES

### **THE WORLD**



Poland

Polish

Vietnam

+

Vietnamese

**DOL ENGLÎSH** 

Indian

India

-----



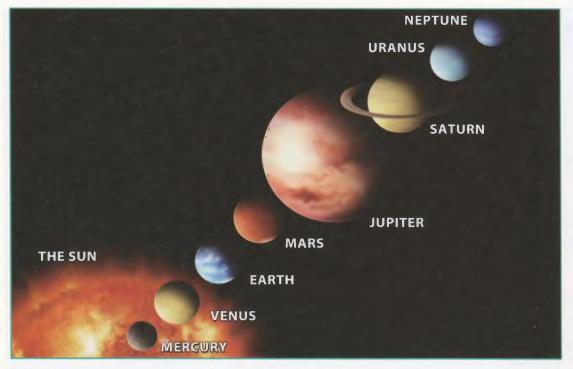




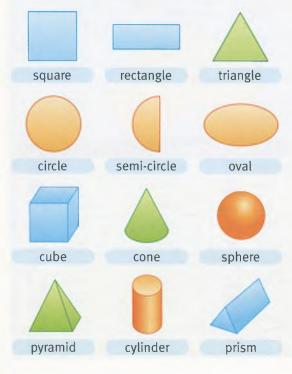
ieltsdinhluc.vn

189

### **SOLAR SYSTEM**



### SHAPES



### **WEIGHTS & MEASURES**

#### Weight

1 kilogram = 1,000 grams 1 ton = 1,000 kilograms 1 pound = 16 ounces 1 kilogram = 2.2 pounds

#### Capacity measure

1 quart = 4 cups 1 pint = 2 cups 1 quart = 2 pints 1 gallon = 4 quart 1 gallon = 8 pints

#### Linear measure

1 centimeter = 10 millimeters 1 meter = 100 centimeters 1 kilometer = 1,000 meters 1 inch = 2.54 centimeters 1 foot = 12 inches 1 yard = 3 feet 1 mile = 5,280 feet



190



### Underwear & Sleepwear / Shoes & Accessories

ALL DE LE DE	~	-		1	
socks	slippers	shoes	sneakers	boots	rainboots
M	-	ATA	8		3
undershirt	underpants	boxers	pajamas	bathrobe	sunglasses
	1	æ			
gloves	mittens	belt	tie	backpack	umbrella
~	2		0	3	0
scarf	hat	сар	necklace	earrings	ring
DOL ENGLÎSH				ieltsdin	hluc.vn



4	Λ	
	-	Γ
	-	

-	
ability	110
abroad	38
absorb	
abstract	176
abuse	74
accompany	170
accomplish	122
accuse	
adjust	
admire	
admission	68
admit	
adopt	
afford	
agriculture	
aid	
aim	
alarm	134
alike	
amuse	
ancestor	
anger	
angle	
annoy	
annual	176
anxiety	
anxious	
apart	
apology	
apparent	
appeal	
approve	
approximate	
architecture	
army	
arrest	
arrow	
artificial	
assume	
astronaut	
astronomy	
attach	104

author	i	t	>	/			•	6	•		•	•	•			•	56
awake			•	*	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	128
award				•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	134
awful	• •	•	•	•					•							•	8

B

•
bake 74
bare 170
barrier 122
basis 44
bath 146
battle 20
bean 74
beg 116
bend 146
bet 104
beyond 116
billion 80
bin 152
biology 44
blame 68
blind 86
bold 164
boot 32
border 32
borrow 182
boss 92
bow 20
bowl 152
branch 170
brave 20
breath 170
breed 134
bride 38
bridge 170
brief 38
bring 14
broad 50
bucket 134
bush 50

0	
	7

cabin	152
	44
calculate	86
	74
	50
capital	
capture	
cardinal	
carriage	
cartoon	
carve	
cash	
cast	170
castle	14
ceiling	
chain	140
	98
chase	38
chat	
cheat	
chemistry	
chest	
chew	146
chief	20
citizen	62
classic	
clay	
client	
cloth	176
colleague	44
colony	
command	
commit	
committee	92
commute	104
compose	86
concentrate	
conclude	
confidence	26
confident	50
	104
congratulate	
consequence	26

considerable	50
consist	8
consult	80
contest	134
contract	92
convert	74
convey	50
convict	134
convince	110
cooperate	56
coral	158
costume	116
cotton	158
council	62
counsel	14
courage	128
crash	158
crew	92
criminal	152
criticize	104
curious	
curtain	176

### D

dare ······	170
debate	44
debt	74
deck 1	158
declare	62
decrease	74
defend	56
definite	50
delay	110
delight	
deny	
depart	
depress	
deserve	
desire	
despite	
destination	
destruction	
detect ······	
uelett	122



192

attempt ..... 56

devote	92
diary	110
dictate	51
differ	104
() g	92
dine	92
dinosaur	68
disabled	146
disadvantage	20
disappoint	38
disaster	26
disorder	56
distinct	140
distinguish	140
disturb	26
dive	38
division	56
document	98
donate	92
dormitory	86
double	92
downtown	182
dozen	152
duke	164
dull	182
dust	140
duty	122

### E

eager	8
edge	
elder	152
electronic	170
element	110
elementary	122
elevate	93
embarrass	182
emergency	80
emphasize	
enable	57
enemy	20
engage	158
enormous	62

ensure 14
entrance 20
estimate 26
exchange 38
excitement 140
exclaim 116
exhaust 86
exhibit 68
expense 104
explosion 14
expose 164
extend 116
extraordinary 62

facial	152
factual	44
failure	122
	110
fame	68
	146
	182
fascinate	44
fault	74
favor	38
feather	176
fee ·····	38
fence	152
fertile	176
fever	98
motion	146
	158
flag	146
flavor	93
float	
flood	176
flu	
fog ·····	
fool ·····	116
forbid	116
forecast	68
forever	39
formal	105

former 182
formula 182
fortune 80
found 183
foundation 93
frame 32
freeze 98
frustrate 57
fuel 158
fund 74
funeral 62
furniture 176

G

#### Η

handle	93
hardly	20
heal	140
heaven	32
height	105

hike	80
hire	164
honor	26
household	8
hurricane	159

### 

ideal	177
ignore	86
illustrate	116
immigrant	122
impress	26
impression	62
income	62
incredible	32
indeedingredient	116
ingredient	75
inherit	141
initial	80
inn	170
innocent	164
insert	123
insist	75
inspect	146
inspire	153
instant	
intelligence	177
intend	20
intense	81
intent	8
interfere	69
interpret	117
interrupt	
invent	
invest	
investigate	111



jail	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	164
jewel …		,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	128
jewelry	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	14





journal	146
journalist	134
joy	111
junior	105



kind	ly		+	•	*		•	•		•	•	•		117
kiss		•	4	•	,	•	•	•	•				•	39



label	111
labor	105
land	14
landscape	8
last	98
laughter	21
layer	93
legend	32
lend	81
lift	8
lightly	69
likeness	99
liquid	146
load	8
loan	183
log	21
loss	159
lung	9
-	



194

mad	63
manner	141
marathon	26
marvel	147
mechanic	105
mere	153
mess	
metal	
meteor	14
military	21
miner	128

mineral 128
minister 165
mission 45
monitor 75
monk 111
monster 14
mood 39
moreover 99
motion
motive 117
mount 141
mud 93

N

narrow	26
neat ·····	153
nest	117
net ·····	170
nevertheless	45
northern	15
nowadays	177
nutrient	147

2

obey	21
obtain	177
obvious	87
occasion	153
occupation	45
odd	111
oppose	75
ordinary	
origin	117
ought	63
overcome	147
overseas	45

pace	9
palace	39
pale	27

participate1	28
passive	
path	51
pause	111
peak ·····	81
penalty 1	53
permanent 1	65
permission 1	29
permit	39
perspective	99
persuade	45
philosophy 1	171
physics	87
plain 1	59
plenty	57
polite	9
	87
possess	9
	171
potential	81
	29
poverty1	23
,	83
	32
	29
	65
	23
	81
	111
,	05
	69
	33
	111
	65
proof ·····	81
	39
	35
pure ·····	33

Q

qualify .		•	•			•	•	•	•			135
quantity			•	•			4			•		75
quarter -	• •	•			•	•	•		•			183

quit ..... 81



-	
rank	123
rapidly	9
rational	99
raw	129
recall	147
reception	117
recognition	123
recover	99
reef	15 <b>9</b>
refrigerate	123
regret	147
reject	117
relative	33
relieve	57
religious	177
rely	99
remark	9
remind	87
remote	15
rent ·····	123
repair	135
reputation	57
resemble	165
resist	63
	51
resume	
retire	
reveal	
rid	
rob	
romantic	
roof	141
rough	
route	
row	
royal	
rude	153
ruins	45



### S

salary 183
satellite <b>129</b>
satisfy 27
scale 129
scholar ····· 45
scholarship 183
scream 27
sculpture 39
secretary 87
secure 21
seed 171
seek 9
senior 33
sensitive 27
settle 153
severe 87
shade 27
shadow 51
sharp 171
shelf 69
shell 177
shift 105
shine 9
shock 99
shore 177
shortage ····· 141
shut 159
shy 99
signal 105
significant 45
silence 117
silent 33
sincere 105
sink 33
skip 129
slave 57
slip 135
smooth 93
soil 93
solid 141
somewhat 135
sort 171

southern	15
	9
spin	81
spite	69
stable	135
stare	99
statistic	23
statue	15
steady	21
steam	15
stock	141
stream	117
stretch	129
strict	159
00	57
stupid	
submit	15
substance	
subtract	
succeed	51
sue	75
sufficient	
super	
superior	
supplement	
surf	
surgery	
surround	
suspect	
sword	
symptom	165

tale	63
talent	87
task 1	59
telescope 1	29
temple	15
temporary 1	83
terror	27
thesis	87
thick	33
threat	27

thus 99
tight 171
tiny 81
tissue 135
tobacco 165
tomb 141
tone 117
tough 147
trap 63
treasure 183
trial 63
tribe 39
trust 21
tube 147
tutor 81
twin 165
twist 21

wet	69
wheel	177
whisper	171
wing	15
witch	165
wound	141
wrap	33



Ζ zone ..... 159

#### U

underground 129
uniform 87
unique 93
unless 21
upper 15
urge 183



١

valley …	•	•	4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	51
vehicle ·	•	•				•		•	•	*	•	•	•	153
victim …	•			•		•				+	•	4	•	27
violent ··	•		•	•		•	•	•	•			•	•	63
virtual	•		•	•	•			•		•	•		•	171
vision …	•	•	•		•	•				•	•	•	•	87
volcano	•	•	6	•	,	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	45



wallet	153
weapon	21
weed	15
weigh	171



soul ..... 147

