

# Bricks 2

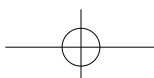
# Reading

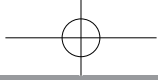


# 250

## Workbook

**Bricks**





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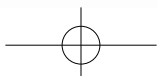
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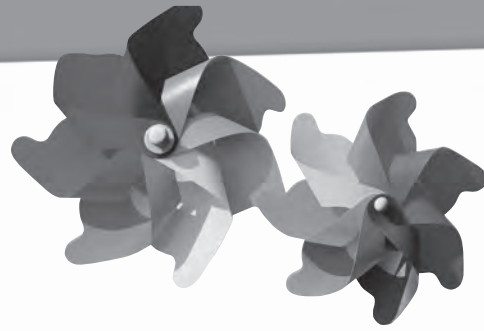
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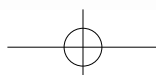
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## I Word and Usage Practice I

## A Write the words and their parts of speech that match the meanings.

mummy display ceiling palace neat collection suggest well-known

1. palace n. a large, fancy building that royal people live in
2. ceiling n. the top, inside part of a room
3. neat adj. interesting, fun, or cool
4. display v. to show something so it can be seen easily
5. collection n. a group of things collected together
6. suggest v. to say something you wish others to do
7. well-known adj. famous; something many people know about
8. mummy n. a dead body made to last for centuries

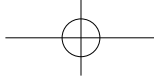
## B Complete the sentences with the words in A. Change each form if necessary.

1. I borrowed a record from Tony's collection.
2. The palace has rooms with high ceilings.
3. Mia called me and suggested having an urgent meeting.

## I Writing Practice I

## A Write the words in the right order to complete the sentences.

1. It used to be a palace, but was made into a museum in 1793.  
(used to / It / a palace / be)
2. The museum is used to display some of the largest collections in the world  
(some of / display / in the world / the largest collections)
3. It has a lot of great things to look at, but I like the mummies the best!  
(I / but / like / the best / the mummies)



**B Read the following passage and write the answers.**

Have you ever been to Paris? One of the world's largest and busiest museum is (a) there. It is called the Musée du Louvre. Do you know what famous painting they have (b) there? That's right! Leonardo da Vinci's painting of Mona Lisa is (c) there. You can also see the famous Venus de Milo statue and Louis XIV painting!

1. Correct the underlined sentence.

→ One of the world's largest and busiest museums is there.

2. Which "there" does NOT refer to "the Musée du Louvre" among (a), (b), and (c)?

→ a

**Focus** ■ *be used to -ing / be used to v.*

**A Choose the correct words.**

1. Mia is used (to studying / to study) with the music turned on.
2. I'm used (to getting / to get) up early.
3. This scale is used (to measuring / to measure) the ingredients.

**B Correct the underlined parts and rewrite the full sentences.**

1. Scissors are used to cutting paper.

→ Scissors are used to cut paper.

2. I'm used to eat spicy foods.

→ I'm used to eating spicy foods.

3. Owen is used to work late at night.

→ Owen is used to working late at night.

## I Word and Usage Practice I

## A Write the words and their parts of speech that match the meanings.

steal make a mistake focused security get in trouble protect guard exhibition

1. security n. steps taken to keep something from being stolen or damaged
2. protect v. to keep safe from harm
3. get in trouble v. to bring difficulty or danger upon yourself
4. guard n. a person who protects something
5. steal v. to take something that's not yours
6. exhibition n. a public display of art objects or activities
7. focused adj. to think about one thing all the time
8. make a mistake v. to do something wrong

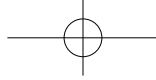
## B Complete the sentences with the words in A. Change each form if necessary.

1. There were guards on duty outside the building.
2. I feel safe because my dad always protects me.
3. The museum is staging a(n) exhibition of van Gogh's work.

## I Writing Practice I

## A Write the words in the right order to complete the sentences.

1. I asked him why there were so many guards.  
(many / why / there / so / guards / were)
2. Many guards are needed in order to protect the visitors and art.  
(and art / in order to / the visitors / protect / are needed)
3. The guards make sure thieves can't steal from visitors or the museum.  
(make sure / visitors / steal / thieves / from / can't)



**B Read the following passage and write the answers.**

Later, Marc took us to one of the exhibition halls. He wanted to show us how the art pieces are protected. Marc was telling us about the security there. (a) That was when Jason made a mistake! (b) He also tried to touch the glass in front of the Mona Lisa! (c) Many guards came, and he got in trouble.

1. Where would the following sentence best fit among (a), (b), and (c)?

He is my classmate, and he got too close to the painting.

→           **b**          

2. What did Marc want to show the students?

→ How to           **protect the art pieces**          

**Focus** ■ *in order to / so that*

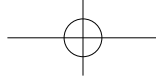
**A Choose the correct words.**

1. I'm going to Korea (in order to / so that) visit my family.
2. I have to get home (in order to / so that) I can walk the dog.
3. I have to get home (in order to / so that) walk my dog.

**B Match the phrases and write the full sentences.**

1. I'm saving money so that ● ~~go to Spain.~~
2. My sister learned Spanish in order to ● ~~I can buy a new bike.~~
3. I went to the post office in order to ● buy some stamps.

1.           **I'm saving money so that I can buy a new bike.**
2.           **My sister learned Spanish in order to go to Spain.**
3.           **I went to the post office in order to buy some stamps.**



UNIT  
**03**

# Say Bye-Bye to Bullying

## Word and Usage Practice

**A Write the words and their parts of speech that match the meanings.**

individual   actively   emphasize   attitude   victim   bully   be against   patience

1. emphasize   v.   to give special importance to something
2. individual   n.   a single persons; not a part of a group
3. victim   n.   a person who has suffered from some actions or situations
4. attitude   n.   a settled way of thinking or feeling
5. bully   v.   to use strength or fear to make someone obey you
6. be against   v.   to stand up to; to oppose
7. patience   n.   the ability to stay calm when you are in trouble
8. actively   adv.   doing something with focus and energy

**B Complete the sentences with the words in A. Change each form if necessary.**

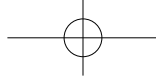
1. Linda is one of the victims of war.
2. Henry fails in class because of his bad attitude.
3. At home parents emphasize the importance of good manners to their children.

## Writing Practice

**A Write the words in the right order to complete the sentences.**

1. The students in KiVa even like to go to school.  
(to / like to / school / even / go)
2. KiVa does take some time to have an effect.  
(take / an effect / to have / does / some time)
3. Researchers report that students in KiVa have anti-bullying attitudes.  
(have / attitudes / students / anti-bullying / in KiVa)





**B Read the following passage and write the answers.**

In KiVa, there are simple but strong things to make big changes. One thing is a KiVa student lesson. The teachers emphasize the role of the students who are (a) \_\_\_\_\_ bullies (b) \_\_\_\_\_ victims. Another thing is an individual or a small group discussion. The teachers talk with the bullies, victims, and other classmates.

1. What are the most appropriate answers for blanks (a) and (b)?

(a) neither (b) nor

2. What word means the opposite of "group" in the passage?

→ individual

**Focus** ■ *since / for*

**A Choose the correct words.**

1. I have been studying English (since / for) 4 years.
2. Those people have been in Europe (since / for) August.
3. I have been studying English (since / for) 1993.

**B Match the phrases and write the full sentences.**

1. Jang has been in New York since ● the beginning of last week.
2. I have known Jenny since ● 8 hours.
3. John has helped me for ● August, so he misses his family.

1. Jang has been in New York since August, so he misses his family.

2. I have known Jenny since the beginning of last week.

3. John has helped me for 8 hours.

## I Word and Usage Practice I

## A Write the words and their parts of speech that match the meanings.

pretend act out shove courage subject teenage role-playing support

1. subject n. a person or thing being discussed
2. act out v. to show emotion or facts by acting publicly
3. teenage adj. being of the age 13 through 19
4. shove v. to push roughly
5. courage n. strength when faced with fear
6. role-playing n. an activity in which you pretend to be someone else to understand issues
7. support n. the act of helping to protect or strengthen others
8. pretend v. to act like something is so when it is not

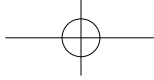
## B Complete the sentences with the words in A. Change each form if necessary.

1. Sarah didn't have the courage to tell the truth.
2. Some students think math is a hard and boring subject.
3. Alicia pretends to be rich, but she's not.

## I Writing Practice I

## A Write the words in the right order to complete the sentences.

1. We are put into small groups to prepare role-playing based on the discussion.  
(role-playing / to prepare / small groups / based on)
2. One person pretended to be a bully and the other students were victims.  
(to be / other students / pretended / and / a bully)
3. Each person showed great support for the victim in the activity.  
(in the activity / showed / the victim / great support / for)



**B Read the following passage and write the answers.**

We all smiled at each other. (a) She was right! (b) We need courage to help friends who are bullied. (c) Also, teachers are always there to help! We can stop bullies if we work together.

1. What do we need to help friends who are bullied?

→ We need courage.

2. Where would the following sentence best fit among (a), (b), and (c)?

Mrs. Kinsley said that we learned important lessons.

→ a

**Focus** ■ *later / in*

**A Choose the correct words.**

1. My friend will be back (later / in) a few days.
2. Larry is on the phone. I'll call him again 10 minutes (later / in).
3. My friend went to China yesterday, but he'll be back a few days (later / in).

**B Correct the underlined parts and rewrite the full sentences.**

1. I am not hungry now. I will have lunch in.

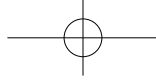
→ I am not hungry now. I will have lunch later.

2. Final school exams will be held a month in.

→ Final school exams will be held a month later.

3. I will go the United States later two weeks.

→ I will go the United States in two weeks.



UNIT  
**05**

# Moon Phase Mystery

## Word and Usage Practice

**A Write the words and their parts of speech that match the meanings.**

full complete occasionally located mystery shine cycle phase

1. mystery n. something that is not understood
2. occasionally adv. once in a while; sometimes
3. complete adj. having all the parts or steps; whole; entire
4. full adj. being as much as possible of something
5. located adj. being in a certain place
6. phase n. a shape of the moon as we see it from the earth
7. shine v. to give off light and be bright
8. cycle n. things that happen again and again in a certain order

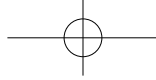
**B Complete the sentences with the words in A. Change each form if necessary.**

1. My plan for the work was a complete failure.
2. The company is located right in the center of town.
3. Layla and I see each other very occasionally.

## Writing Practice

**A Write the words in the right order to complete the sentences.**

1. The different shapes are called phases.  
(are / shapes / phases / called)
2. The moon takes about thirty days to make a complete cycle and the earth.  
(a complete cycle / takes / to make / about thirty days)
3. At that time, the moon is located between the earth and the sun.  
(is located / between / the moon / the earth and the sun)



**B Read the following passage and write the answers.**

What we can see always changes. It is because the moon moves around the earth. When it moves, the positions of the earth, moon, and sun affect the shape of the moon! Sunlight is always shining on a side of the moon, and we can only see the part that the sunlight touches. For example, when we can see a lot of the part the sun touches, it looks (a) \_\_\_\_\_.

1. What does “*What we can see*” refer to in the passage?

→ The shape of the moon

2. Which is more appropriate for blank (a)?

thin                      big

→ big

**Focus** ■ *affect / effect*

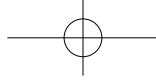
**A Choose the correct words.**

1. What (affect / effect) did the loss have on the team?
2. The experience would (affect / effect) my later life.
3. The new policy had a strong (affect / effect) on me.

**B Match the phrases and write the full sentences.**

1. Do computer games                      affected me deeply.
2. Do computer games have                      an effect on children’s behaviors?
3. The film                      affect children’s behaviors?

1. Do computer games affect children’s behaviors?
2. Do computer games have an effect on children’s behaviors?
3. The film affected me deeply.



UNIT  
**06**

# Marrying the Moon

## Word and Usage Practice

**A Write the words and their parts of speech that match the meanings.**

robe be eager to confused probably challenging reply trick declare

1. challenging adj. being difficult; not easy
2. reply v. to respond in words
3. robe n. a kind of long clothing that can be tied around the waist
4. trick v. to cheat someone with an action or a plan
5. declare v. to say something you are sure about
6. be eager to v. be very interested in doing something
7. confused adj. being unable to understand something
8. probably adv. very likely; possibly

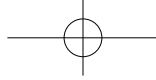
**B Complete the sentences with the words in A. Change each form if necessary.**

1. Mountain climbing is difficult but challenging.
2. Sean was upset because he was tricked by his classmates.
3. I declare that I won't eat junk food. I swear!

## Writing Practice

**A Write the words in the right order to complete the sentences.**

1. They always surprised him, so he was eager to hear tonight's story.  
(tonight's story / hear / he / was eager to)
2. That doesn't sound very challenging.  
(doesn't / challenging / sound / very)
3. Tonight he would tell him an interesting tale about the moon.  
(him / an interesting tale / the moon / would / about / tell)



**B Read the following passage and write the answers.**

“You’re right. Each night, he brought a (a) \_\_\_\_\_ size robe. However, it was always too big or too small! He was confused about the size, so he never married the moon.” “Why didn’t it fit?” Aaron wondered. Suddenly, Aaron laughed. “Oh! The moon has different phases! It’s never the (b) \_\_\_\_\_ size each night.”

1. Why did not every robe the sun bought not fit the moon?

→ The moon has different phases.

2. Which are more appropriate answers for blanks (a) and (b)?

same          different

→ (a) different          (b) same

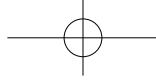
**Focus** ■ *surprised / surprising*

**A Choose the correct words.**

1. Kenny was (surprised / surprising) by Pete’s acting talents.
2. That news was (surprised / surprising) to me.
3. I was (surprised / surprising) to hear the news.

**B Correct the underlined parts and rewrite the full sentences.**

1. Jamie looked surprising when I told him the truth.  
→ Jamie looked surprised when I told him the truth.
2. It is really surprised that Olivia failed the exam.  
→ It is really surprising that Olivia failed the exam.
3. It’s hardly surprised that Lily is angry.  
→ It’s hardly surprising that Lily is angry.



UNIT  
**07**

# Preventing Power Waste

## Word and Usage Practice

### A Write the words and their parts of speech that match the meanings.

electricity awareness suffer from shortage equipment contribution seriousness typical

1. suffer from v. to be badly affected by a difficult situation
2. typical adj. showing the characteristics that identify a group or kind
3. shortage n. a lack of a quantity of something
4. contribution n. something of value that you give to help make it successful
5. seriousness n. the state of being very important
6. electricity n. energy used to heat, light, or power electronics
7. awareness n. having knowledge of a subject, issue, or situation
8. equipment n. special tools or machines

### B Complete the sentences with the words in A. Change each form if necessary.

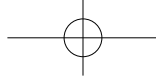
1. Police officials tried to raise awareness about cyber crimes.
2. This dress is a typical example of the British style.
3. Mrs. Johnson's shop sells camping equipment.

## Writing Practice

### A Write the words in the right order to complete the sentences.

1. There are many countries that suffer from power shortages.  
(from / many countries / power shortages / that / suffer)
2. Many types of hospital equipment need power to work.  
(power / hospital equipment / to work / need)
3. You can neither have comfortable lives nor stay healthy without electricity.  
(nor / without / comfortable lives / stay healthy / electricity)





**B Read the following passage and write the answers.**

Many nations have started participating in activities to save energy. One typical example is Earth Hour. It is a global event where people around the world switch lights off for an hour at the same time. Another example is Energy Day. It is annually celebrated by sharing new ideas to save energy and (a) \_\_\_\_\_ people for their contributions to saving energy.

1. What's the goal of Earth Hour and Energy Day?

→ To save energy

2. Which is more appropriate for blank (a)?

awarding      awarded

→ awarding

**Focus** ■ *either / neither*

**A Choose the correct words.**

1. Tom is mean and not a very smart person, (either / neither)!
2. Jay had seen neither the snake (or / nor) the wasp's nest on the next tree.
3. I fear (either / neither) man nor beast!

**B Match the phrases and write the full sentences.**

1. If your'e not going to the dance,      but he's not exactly thin, either.
2. I could neither laugh      then I'm not, either.
3. Sam is not fat,      nor cry.

1. If you're not going to the dance, then I'm not, either.
2. I could neither laugh nor cry.
3. Sam is not fat, but he's not exactly thin, either.

# Help! I Can't See Anything

## Word and Usage Practice

### A Write the words and their parts of speech that match the meanings.

moment realize frown towards useful head blind flashlight

1. towards prep. in the direction of something
2. useful adj. able to be used in a helpful or effective way
3. flashlight n. a tool that uses batteries to shine light
4. moment n. a certain point in time; a very brief time
5. head v. to move in a certain direction
6. realize v. to know and understand something
7. blind adj. not able to see
8. frown v. to wrinkle your forehead when you dislike something

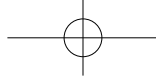
### B Complete the sentences with the words in A. Change each form if necessary.

1. Today is one of the most exciting moments of my life.
2. Jenny noticed two cute cats coming towards her.
3. This plane is heading for Hawaii.

## Writing Practice

### A Write the words in the right order to complete the sentences.

1. Anne walked out of her room, and headed towards the dining room table.  
(table / towards / headed / the dining room)
2. She could hear her parents bumping into each other.  
(bumping / each other / into / her parents / hear)
3. I'm glad you finally understand how important electricity is.  
(how / understand / electricity / important / is)



**B Read the following passage and write the answers.**

Anne got out of her seat and came into her room. (a) Suddenly all the lights in the house turned off! (b) She heard her parents moving around. Dad went to look for the flashlight. Anne waited in the dark. Dad came back no later than three minutes after he left. (c) He didn't have the flashlight, but he had a candle.

1. Where would the following sentence best fit among (a), (b), and (c)?

Anne felt like she was blind.

→           **b**          

2. What did Dad bring instead of a flashlight?

→ a(n)           **candle**          

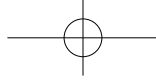
**Focus** ■ *no more than / no later than*

**A Choose the correct words.**

1. I'll be back no (more / **later**) than 6 o'clock.
2. I have no (**more** / later) than 100 dollars.
3. We'll need to know your decision no (more / **later**) than next week.

**B Correct the underlined parts and rewrite the full sentences.**

1. You need to be here no more than 9 to catch the bus.  
→           **You need to be here no later than 9 to catch the bus.**
  
2. Cucumbers should be planted no more than August 31<sup>st</sup>.  
→           **Cucumbers should be planted no later than August 31st.**
  
3. I paid no later than you asked.  
→           **I paid no more than you asked.**



UNIT  
**09**

# Digging into Dreams

## Word and Usage Practice

### A Write the words and their parts of speech that match the meanings.

be scared of    frightening    mean    recently    control    common    nightmare    chase

1. common    adj.    happening often
2. control    v.    to make something do what you want
3. be scared of    v.    to be frightened by something
4. nightmare    n.    a dream that scares you or makes you worry
5. chase    v.    to run after and try to catch
6. mean    adj.    often doing bad things to others
7. frightening    adj.    making you feel afraid
8. recently    adv.    happening just a short while ago

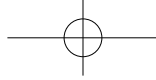
### B Complete the sentences with the words in A. Change each form if necessary.

1. Be nice to your mom. Recently you've been too mean to her.
2. It's common to find kids at the playground after school.
3. Going into the hospital is very frightening for me.

## Writing Practice

### A Write the words in the right order to complete the sentences.

1. I'll tell you about some common nightmares and what they could mean  
(mean / and / what they could / common nightmares / some)
2. It could also mean that you are scared of a sickness.  
(you / that / a sickness / are scared of)
3. For example, maybe you want to avoid a mean student in your class.  
(want to / maybe / a mean / you / student / avoid)



**B Read the following passage and write the answers.**

Can you imagine being in bad weather? Many people dream about volcanoes or bad storms. They can be very frightened, but what do such dreams mean? They mean that people keep remembering being under stress or pressure in their lives. They feel like they can't control something. It is just like the (a) \_\_\_\_\_ in their dreams.

1. Correct the underlined part.

→ They can be very frightening

2. What is the most appropriate answer for blank (a)?

→ weather

**Focus** ■ *remember -ing / remember to v.*

**A Choose the correct words.**

1. I don't remember ever (visiting / to visit) this museum.
2. Before you cross the road, remember (looking / to look) for approaching cars.
3. I remember (celebrating / to celebrate) my 10th birthday at McDonald's.

**B Match the phrases and write the full sentences.**

1. Remember ● ● teaching me to ride a bike.
2. The driver remembers ● ● witnessing the accident last month.
3. I remember my dad ● ● to turn the iron off after using it.

1. Remember to turn the iron off after using it.

2. The driver remembers witnessing the accident last month.

3. I remember my dad teaching me to ride a bike.

## Word and Usage Practice

### A Write the words and their parts of speech that match the meanings.

land on   stressed   pick something up   stomach   alive   edge   force   crack

- \_\_\_\_\_ edge \_\_\_\_\_ n. a narrow and sharp side
- pick something up v. to take something and lift it up
- \_\_\_\_\_ crack \_\_\_\_\_ v. to break without falling completely apart
- \_\_\_\_\_ stomach \_\_\_\_\_ n. the part between your chest and your legs
- \_\_\_\_\_ stressed \_\_\_\_\_ adj. feeling mental and emotional pressure
- \_\_\_\_\_ force \_\_\_\_\_ v. to use your strength to make something happen
- \_\_\_\_\_ land on \_\_\_\_\_ v. to touch the ground after moving through the air
- \_\_\_\_\_ alive \_\_\_\_\_ adj. living and not dead

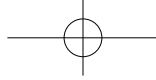
### B Complete the sentences with the words in A. Change each form if necessary.

- Tara wrote her name on the edge of the page.
- It was a terrible accident. The people were lucky to be alive.
- Every morning my mom forces me to get up.

## Writing Practice

### A Write the words in the right order to complete the sentences.

- Alex was scared, but he picked his head up and looked around.  
(picked / he / his head / and looked around / up)
- Alex waved his arms and kicked his legs in the air.  
(waved / his legs / and kicked / in the air / his arms)
- Alex thought he might be stressed because of his school project.  
(might / he / his school project / because of / be stressed)



**B Read the following passage and write the answers.**

“It’s okay,” Mom said. “You just had a bad dream.” She told him that falling meant that he was (a) \_\_\_\_\_ about something. It could mean that he felt like he was not in control of his life. Although Alex tried going back to sleep, he heard a strange sound again. The ground was cracking!

1. Which is more appropriate for blank (a)?

nervous      relieved

→ nervous

2. Correct the underlined part.

→ Although Alex tried to go back to sleep

**Focus** ■ *despite / although*

**A Choose the correct words.**

1. (Despite / Although) I didn’t have money, I gave a thank-you card to my teacher.
2. (Despite / Although) being broke, I bought a thank-you card for my teacher.
3. I still like you (despite / although) what you’ve said.

**B Correct the underlined parts and rewrite the full sentences.**

1. Although being not well, Penny went to work.  
→ Despite being not well, Penny went to work.
2. Despite Jake is much older than the others, he won the race.  
→ Although Jake is much older than the others, he won the race.
3. Although being much older than the others, Jake won the race.  
→ Despite being much older than the others, Jake won the race.

# Good Coaches and Good Players

## Word and Usage Practice

### A Write the words and their parts of speech that match the meanings.

nerve    offensive    overcome    take on    reluctant    budget    faith    hidden

1. take on    v.    to accept some work
2. nerve    n.    one of the groups of fibers running to various parts of the body
3. offensive    adj.    involved in scoring points
4. faith    n.    a strong belief about in someone or something
5. reluctant    adj.    not willing to do something
6. overcome    v.    to succeed in controlling a problem
7. budget    n.    a sum of money a person or group has
8. hidden    adj.    not accessible to view

### B Complete the sentences with the words in A. Change each form if necessary.

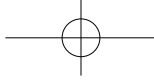
1. My grandma hid her pain for a long time, but finally had to see a doctor.
2. Don't ask Kenny about his girlfriend. He is reluctant to talk about her.
3. The project's cost is over the budget by about 30%.

## Writing Practice

### A Write the words in the right order to complete the sentences.

1. Billy Beane took on the job of rebuilding a team on a limited budget.  
(on / a team / the job of / a limited / rebuilding / budget)
2. Faith makes it possible for players to discover hidden talents.  
(it / hidden talents / to discover / possible / for players)
3. Scott regarded himself as a loser, and 29 teams were reluctant to scout him as well.  
(29 teams / him / were reluctant / as well / to scout)





**B Read the following passage and write the answers.**

Many people say that the most important thing to get a victory is having good players. However, you might know that it's not enough. Some players can't even get a chance to show their abilities (a) \_\_\_\_\_ the support of good coaches. I think faith between coaches and players are the key to winning.

1. Which word is more appropriate for blank (a)?

with          without

→ without

2. Correct the underlined part.

→ faith between coaches and players is the key to winning

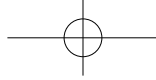
**Focus** ■ *together / altogether*

**A Choose the correct words.**

1. Kethy wrote less and less often, and eventually she stopped (together / altogether).
2. The rain stopped (together / altogether) in the afternoon.
3. The husband and wife were (together / altogether) for over 60 years.

**B Correct the underlined parts and rewrite the full sentences.**

1. Mix the flour and salt altogether in a bowl.  
→ Mix the flour and salt together in a bowl.
2. My allergy is something else together this time.  
→ My allergy is something else altogether this time.
3. My friend and I went to the cinema altogether.  
→ My friend and I went to the cinema together.



UNIT  
**12**

# The Miracle of Faith

## Word and Usage Practice

### A Write the words and their parts of speech that match the meanings.

notice   display   challenge   approach   debut   potential   exactly   seek

1. potential   n.   possibility in the future
2. notice   v.   to become aware of someone or something by seeing, hearing, or feeling them
3. display   v.   to show a quality, feeling, or skill
4. seek   v.   to try to find someone or something that you need
5. challenge   n.   a task that needs a lot of skill and energy
6. exactly   adv.   no more and no less than a particular amount or time
7. approach   v.   to come closer to someone or something
8. debut   n.   the first time that a person appears in public

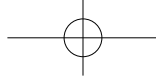
### B Complete the sentences with the words in A. Change each form if necessary.

1. I noticed the boy staring at me, and I smiled at him.
2. Various kinds of dolls are displayed on the table.
3. As I approached the house, I saw the stranger in front of the door.

## Writing Practice

### A Write the words in the right order to complete the sentences.

1. Kevin trusted her completely and gave full support to her.  
(and gave / full support / trusted / her / completely)
2. As time went by, she displayed her abilities to the fullest.  
(to / she / her abilities / the fullest / displayed)
3. That was the moment when her three-point shot turned the game around  
(around / her / turned / three-point shot / the game)



**B Read the following passage and write the answers.**

Kevin found Kathy showed great potential as a shooter and not just as a guard. After the game he approached her. (a) Kathy was embarrassed, but she noticed at once that he was a famous coach. (b) He asked her to join his team and to change her position to a shooter. (c)

1. What was Kathy's position in Kevin's team?

→ a shooter

2. Where would the following sentence best fit among (a), (b), and (c)?

It was a big challenge for Kathy, but she had no choice.

→ c

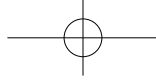
**Focus any / no**

**A Choose the correct words.**

1. Larry has (any / no) friends in Chicago.
2. Feel free to contact us if you have (any / no) questions.
3. Aren't there (any / no) people on the bus?

**B Correct the underlined parts and rewrite the full sentences.**

1. I won't spend no money you give me.  
→ I won't spend any money you give me.
  
2. You have any reason to be rude all the time.  
→ You have no reason to be rude all the time.
  
3. I haven't read no good books lately.  
→ I haven't read any good books lately.



UNIT  
**13**

# World-Famous Explorers

## Word and Usage Practice I

### A Write the words and their parts of speech that match the meanings.

accurate   arouse   voyage   ambition   advance   inspire   navigation   navy

1. arouse   v.   to cause feelings and responses
2. navy   n.   the part of armed forces that can fight at sea
3. accurate   adj.   almost exactly to fact
4. navigation   n.   the guidance of a ship along a planned path
5. advance   n.   a forward movement
6. voyage   n.   an act of traveling by boat
7. ambition   n.   something that you want to do
8. inspire   v.   to give someone the feeling to do or create something

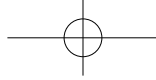
### B Complete the sentences with the words in A. Change each form if necessary.

1. I want to hear more accurate information about the accident.
2. The teacher's talk on frogs last time aroused my interest.
3. The writer needs someone who can inspire him.

## Writing Practice I

### A Write the words in the right order to complete the sentences.

1. Magellan was inspired by such mistakes and discoveries of other explorers  
(and discoveries / by / such mistakes / was inspired / of other explorers)
2. Also, he was chosen to go around the world and explore Antarctica.  
(to go around / was chosen / and explore / the world / Antarctica)
3. Today, I will introduce two of them who can arouse your interest.  
(who / your interest / can / two of them / arouse)



**B Read the following passage and write the answers.**

At the age of 18, James Cook was offered to work on a ship. The experience was very lucky for the future explorer. Cook joined the British Navy using his experience and started to explore. Ferdinand Magellan who liked to study mapmaking and navigation became a world-famous explorer. By his mid-20s, he joined the Portuguese Navy and never forgot sailing on the sea.

1. What does “*his experience*” refer to?  
→ Working on a ship
  
2. What do Cook and Magellan have in common?  
→ They joined the Navy.

**Focus** ■ *forget to / forget -ing*

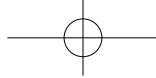
**A Choose the correct words.**

1. Don't forget (to meet / meeting) Mr. Moriarty at 10 o'clock this morning.
2. I'll never forget (to meet / meeting) Sue for the first time.
3. I forgot (to turn / turning) off the cooker, so the meat was burnt.

**B Match the phrases and write the full sentences.**

1. We had to eat out because I forgot ● having tea with him.
2. I love Jim. I won't forget ● to bring his English book.
3. Jason told me not to forget ● to cook the rice.

1. We had to eat out because I forgot to cook the rice.
2. I love Jim. I won't forget having tea with him.
3. Jason told me not to forget to bring his English book.



UNIT  
**14**

# An Island Full of Treasure

## Word and Usage Practice

**A** Write the words and their parts of speech that match the meanings.

get in    discover    rare    treasure    reach    row    purchase    chest

1. treasure    n.    a collection of valuable things
2. purchase    v.    to buy
3. chest    n.    a box used for storing things
4. reach    v.    to arrive at; to come to a place
5. get in    v.    to enter; to go inside
6. discover    v.    to find out something
7. rare    adj.    not existing or happening often
8. row    v.    to move a boat through water with two oars

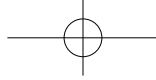
**B** Complete the sentences with the words in A. Change each form if necessary.

1. Where did you purchase these shoes?
2. We reached Paris late at night.
3. Kelly is reading a book about treasure and pirates.

## Writing Practice

**A** Write the words in the right order to complete the sentences.

1. They used oars to move the boat across the water.  
(the boat / to move / the water / across)
2. We can tell her our exciting story about discovering an island.  
(her / an island / our exciting story / discovering / about)
3. He knew exactly what they would do together.  
(would / He / they / exactly / knew / do / what)



**B Read the following passage and write the answers.**

Betty shouted, "Is that a treasure chest?" They both ran to a tree. There was a frog sitting next to the box. Stuart picked up the box and opened it. "Nothing!" cried Betty. "But don't be sad," Stuart said. "We got everything we wanted!"

1. What did Betty and Stuart get from the island?

→ A pet frog and a chest for jewelry

2. According to the underlined sentence, how was Betty feeling?

satisfied      disappointed

→ disappointed

**Focus** *during / while*

**A Choose the correct words.**

1. I fell asleep (during / while) the movie.
2. I fell asleep (during / while) I was watching the movie.
3. The bank was robbed (during / while) the night.

**B Match the phrases and write the full sentences.**

1. Jemma began to feel sick during ————— the exam.
2. Jemma began to feel sick while ————— the teacher is speaking.
3. The students are taking notes while ————— she was taking the exam.

1. Jemma began to feel sick during the exam.
2. Jemma began to feel sick while she was taking the exam.
3. The students are taking notes while the teacher is speaking.

## I Word and Usage Practice I

## A Write the words and their parts of speech that match the meanings.

exchange    make it    firework    celebrate    prayer    spirit    legend    normal

1. spirit    n.    a thing without a physical body
2. exchange    v.    to give something and receive something in return
3. legend    n.    a traditional story that may or may not be true
4. make it    v.    to be able to be present at an event
5. normal    adj.    usual and natural
6. firework    n.    a thing that explodes in the sky when you light it
7. prayer    n.    something you ask a god to do
8. celebrate    v.    to do something in order to show that an event is special

## B Complete the sentences with the words in A. Change each form if necessary.

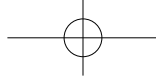
1. We're going out for dinner to celebrate Dad's birthday.
2. My parents and I exchange gifts on Christmas Day.
3. It's normal to feel sad when someone you know die.

## I Writing Practice I

## A Write the words in the right order to complete the sentences.

1. There was a bad spirit in the kingdom and it picked on people.  
(and it / in the kingdom / people / a bad spirit / picked on)
2. One of the most important holidays of the year is the Deepavali festival.  
(One of / the year / the most / holidays / important / of)
3. Unless you can't make it, you should try to see the festival of lights.  
(try to / you / should / the festival of lights / see)





**B Read the following passage and write the answers.**

Each day, something different is done. People clean and wear new clothes on the first day. On the second day, it's normal to take an oil bath. (a) \_\_\_\_\_ the third day, people light lamps in houses and streets. They cook large amounts of food (b) \_\_\_\_\_ the fourth day. Finally, brothers and sisters exchange gifts and prayers on the last day.

1. How long does the festival last?

→ For five days

2. What is the most appropriate answer for both blanks (a) and (b)?

→ On

**Focus** *if / unless*

**A Choose the correct words.**

1. You can't go on a vacation (if / unless) you save some money.

2. (If / Unless) you don't save some money, you can't go on a vacation.

3. You will feel cold (If / unless) you wear a coat.

**B Correct the underlined parts and rewrite the full sentences.**

1. I'll arrive at 10 a.m. unless there isn't traffic.

→ I'll arrive at 10 a.m. if there isn't traffic.

2. I can't go to Disneyland if I get As and Bs on my record card.

→ I can't go to Disneyland unless I get As and Bs on my record card.

3. You'll never be good at English if you study hard.

→ You'll never be good at English unless you study hard.

## I Word and Usage Practice I

## A Write the words and their parts of speech that match the meanings.

tradition remaining look forward to sweet fragrant care about gorgeous floating

1.       sweet         n.   a candy, dessert, or other sweet-tasting food
2.   floating     adj.   sitting lightly in the water or in the air
3.   gorgeous     adj.   very, very pretty; beautiful
4.   look forward to     v.   to be excited about something that is going to happen
5.   remaining     adj.   still being present or not yet being used
6.   care about     v.   to have loving, tender thoughts for
7.   tradition     n.   handing a behavior or a belief from parents to children
8.   fragrant     adj.   having a nice or sweet smell

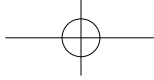
## B Complete the sentences with the words in A. Change each form if necessary.

1. Add all the remaining ingredients and mix them.
2. It is a(n) tradition for the bride to throw the bouquet at her wedding.
3. Mr. Brown's clothes always smell fragrant and look clean.

## I Writing Practice I

## A Write the words in the right order to complete the sentences.

1. I'm very excited because there are two more days remaining.  
(more days / there / remaining / two / because / are)
2. We had pretty floating candles and flowers around the house.  
(and flowers / candles / floating / the house / around)
3. And yesterday, we took an oil bath together.  
(together / an oil bath / we / took)



**B Read the following passage and write the answers.**

My family and I are still going to do one more thing today. The wonderful fireworks will display. On the last day, we will go to see my aunt and uncle. (a) We'll exchange gifts with them. (b) It is a tradition to give candy and other sweets to people we care about. (c)

1. Correct the underlined sentence.

→ The wonderful fireworks will be displayed.

2. Where would the following sentence best fit among (a), (b), and (c)?

It is a good way to show your love to them.

→           c          

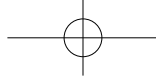
**Focus** ■ *yet / still*

**A Choose the correct words.**

1. Are you (yet / still) angry with your friend?
2. Hasn't your mother told you (yet / still)? We're moving to Alaska!
3. Larry is (yet / still) asleep, so don't wake him up.

**B Correct the underlined parts and rewrite the full sentences.**

1. Mary can't go home still because she hasn't finished her work.  
→ Mary can't go home yet because she hasn't finished her work.
  
2. Even when I went to bed, Angelica was yet studying.  
→ Even when I went to bed, Angelica was still studying.
  
3. We have still to hear the big news from Aunt Martha.  
→ We have yet to hear the big news from Aunt Martha.



UNIT  
**17**

# Remember the Roman Coin

## Word and Usage Practice

**A** Write the words and their parts of speech that match the meanings.

flatten    place    announce    process    word    trading    determine    swap

1. trading    n.    the action of buying and selling things
2. flatten    v.    to make something flat
3. determine    v.    to control or have an effect on something directly
4. place    v.    to put something in a particular place
5. swap    v.    to give something and receive something different for it
6. announce    v.    to tell people something officially
7. process    n.    a series of actions taken to make or do something
8. word    v.    to use words to express something in a particular way

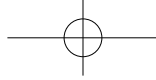
**B** Complete the sentences with the words in A. Change each form if necessary.

1. Nancy poured a cup of tea and placed it on the table.
2. The teacher will announce the results of the quiz.
3. The evidence will determine the cause of the accident.

## Writing Practice

**A** Write the words in the right order to complete the sentences.

1. If you like to collect Roman coins, you are collecting a great piece of history  
(you / history / a great / are collecting / piece of)
2. However, there is something that you probably didn't know.  
(you / something / know / probably / didn't / that)
3. The coin-making process in Rome was so different in the past.  
(was / process / so different / in Rome / The coin-making)



**B Read the following passage and write the answers.**

When the coins were being shaped, pictures were also placed on the coins! Many times, these pictures were to remember different powerful Roman people. And Romans used the coins to send messages (a) \_\_\_\_\_ wording on the coins.

1. Whose pictures were placed on the coins?

→ Powerful Roman people

2. Which is more appropriate for blank (a)?

to            through

→ through

**Focus** ■ *such / so*

**A Choose the correct words.**

1. The music is (such / so) loud that I can't sleep.
2. This is (such / so) an interesting book.
3. Mr. Kinley paints (such / so) well! I am sure he is going to become a famous artist.

**B Correct the underlined parts and rewrite the full sentences.**

1. Sophia has so big feet that she has to buy special shoes.  
→ Sophia has such big feet that she has to buy special shoes.
2. The teacher speaks such clearly that everyone can understand her.  
→ The teacher speaks so clearly that everyone can understand her.
3. The sun was such strong that they got burned within 15 minutes.  
→ The sun was so strong that they got burned within 15 minutes.

## I Word and Usage Practice I

## A Write the words and their parts of speech that match the meanings.

examine   peek   count to   hammer   attic   curious   indoors   lead up to

1. count to     v.     to recite numbers up to a certain number
2. lead up to     v.     to go up towards something
3. curious     adj.     eager to know or learn something
4. indoors     adv.     into or within a building
5. examine     v.     to look at things very closely and carefully
6. peek     v.     to look quickly or secretly
7. hammer     v.     to hit or beat something with a hammer
8. attic     n.     a room at the top of a building under the roof

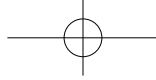
## B Complete the sentences with the words in A. Change each form if necessary.

1. Mandy was curious about the story of the book when she saw its cover.
2. Whenever you need to stay calm, close your eyes and count to 10.
3. Please shut your eyes and don't peek.

## I Writing Practice I

## A Write the words in the right order to complete the sentences.

1. Dillon and Lauren were too excited to play anymore.  
(too / anymore / excited / to / were / play)
2. It was raining outside, so they stayed indoors to play hide-and-peek.  
(stayed / they / hide-and-peek / indoors / to play)
3. There, they saw more stairs leading up to the attic.  
(more stairs / the attic / saw / leading up to / they)



**B Read the following passage and write the answers.**

“These coins are from 300 B.C.,” said Grandpa. “People used these coins to buy and sell things. But in the past, (a) they were made differently. Romans would heat metal and hammer pictures of leaders on the coins. (b) They did this to show leaders respect, especially if they won wars.” “Cool!” Dillon said. “I wish I had my face on a coin!”

1. Why were the pictures of leaders placed on the coins?

→ To show them respect

2. What does each “they” refer to?

→ (a) coins (b) Romans

**Focus** ■ *beside / besides*

**A Choose the correct words.**

1. Nobody (beside/ besides) me knows the answer.
2. (Beside/ Besides) this, I always felt I would succeed.
3. Joan’s house stood (beside/ besides) the church.

**B Match the phrases and write the full sentences.**

1. John likes to sit beside ● the pool when the phone rang.
2. We were lying beside ● me.
3. I don’t like this dress; besides, ● it’s too expensive.

1. John likes to sit beside me.
2. We were lying beside the pool when the phone rang.
3. I don’t like this dress; besides, it’s too expensive.

## I Word and Usage Practice I

## A Write the words and their parts of speech that match the meanings.

organization task seem like participate agree united vote issue

1. seem like v. to appear to be like something
2. agree v. to have the same opinion about something
3. participate v. to take part in something
4. united adj. joined together for a common purpose
5. vote v. to express a choice officially at a meeting or in an election
6. organization n. a group that works together to do something
7. issue n. something important that people talk about
8. task n. specific work to be done

## B Complete the sentences with the words in A. Change each form if necessary.

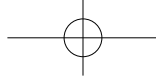
1. Every student wants to participate in the activities.
2. Sarah has a big task of preparing the Easter dinner.
3. Most people agree that we have to save the environment.

## I Writing Practice I

## A Write the words in the right order to complete the sentences.

1. Important people from all the participating countries meet many times each year  
(the participating / all / countries / many times / meet / each year)
2. They provide full support for such children around the world.  
(such children / for / full / around / the world / support)
3. The UN always watches what happens around the world.  
(the world / what / always / around / happens / watches)





**B Read the following passage and write the answers.**

The UN talk about world issues like how to prevent wars between countries. In case of child hunger, they provide full support for such children around the world as (a) \_\_\_\_\_ as they can. Pollution is also something they talk about. They discuss what they can do to fix many kinds of problems.

1. Which is more appropriate for blank (a)?

much          many

→ much

2. What kinds of issues does the UN talk about?

→ wars, child hunger, and pollution

**Focus** ■ *in case of / in case*

**A Choose the correct words.**

1. I'll buy two bottles of wine (in case of / in case) one is not enough.
2. (In case of / in case) fire, leave the building as quickly as possible.
3. Take an umbrella (in case of / in case) it rains!

**B Correct the underlined parts and rewrite the full sentences.**

1. Give this to Kelly in case of she cries.

→ Give this to Kelly in case she cries.

2. I'll take a dictionary to the exam in case of the teacher doesn't provide it.

→ I'll take a dictionary to the exam in case the teacher doesn't provide it.

3. The march will be stopped in case trouble.

→ The march will be stopped in case of trouble.

## I Word and Usage Practice I

## A Write the words and their parts of speech that match the meanings.

youth representative solution education practical consider raise concern

1. representative n. a person chosen to act or speak for others
2. raise v. to gather and collect money
3. concern n. things people think or worry about a lot
4. youth n. a young person between a child and an adult
5. consider v. to think carefully about things before deciding
6. solution n. the answer to a problem or a difficulty
7. practical adj. successful in real situations
8. education n. the process of learning at a school

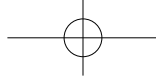
## B Complete the sentences with the words in A. Change each form if necessary.

1. Maggie is considering Ken's proposal carefully.
2. It sounds like a practical solution.
3. Kate is the representative of her class.

## I Writing Practice I

## A Write the words in the right order to complete the sentences.

1. We realized that the biggest problem for kids everywhere was education  
(was / the biggest / education / for kids / problem / everywhere)
2. I was chosen to be the UN Youth Representative for Korea!  
(was chosen / for Korea / the UN Youth Representative / to be)
3. I also found out what was important to them.  
(what / them / found out / to / was / important)



**B Read the following passage and write the answers.**

We talked about some (a) \_\_\_\_\_ to the problem. One idea was to ask governments to make basic education free. Another idea was to help raise money at our schools. Although we had many good ideas, there are practical things we have to consider.

1. What is the most appropriate answer for blank (a)?

→ solution

2. According to the underlined sentence, how does the girl feel?

concerned      hopeful

→ concerned

**Focus** *except / accept*

**A Choose the correct words.**

1. My offer was immediately (except / accepted).
2. The supermarket is open daily (except / accept) on holidays.
3. Henry asked me to marry him, and I (except / accepted).

**B Correct the underlined parts and rewrite the full sentences.**

1. I know everyone here accept the children.

→ I know everyone here except the children.

2. The businessmen decided to except the offer to buy the company.

→ The businessmen decided to accept the offer to buy the company.

3. Melisa bought a gift for everyone accept me.

→ Melisa bought a gift for everyone except me.

