



UNIT

4

Customs

A woman pours tea at a tea ceremony in Beijing, China.

KEY VOCABULARY

Do you know these words? Match the words with the meanings.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| _____ 1. ceremonies | a. leaders who represent a religion |
| _____ 2. priests | b. ask a god to make something pure |
| _____ 3. a tongue | c. recommend or advise |
| _____ 4. honey | d. statements about a person's future, made by looking at the stars and planets |
| _____ 5. a horoscope | e. the organ in your mouth that you speak and taste with |
| _____ 6. planets | f. a sweet liquid made by bees |
| _____ 7. to suggest | g. special events (like a wedding) with special customs |
| _____ 8. to bless | h. bodies (like the earth) that move around a star (like the sun) in space |



¹ About 83 percent of the population in India is Hindu.



¹ **A**bout one billion people live in India. Most of these people belong to the Hindu religion, which is also a way of life.¹ In the Hindu religion, there are special **ceremonies** for important times in a person's life. There are 16 ceremonies in all. For each ceremony there is a special fire, and **priests** say prayers and read from a special book. One of these ceremonies is choosing a name for a baby.

² The birth of a baby is a happy time in a Hindu family. Soon after the baby is born, the parents wash the baby and write the word *om* on the baby's **tongue**. They write the word in **honey** with a pen of gold. *Om* is a special word in the Hindu religion. Hindus say this word over and over again when they are praying.

³ Twelve days after the baby is born, a priest visits the family to name the baby. The priest makes a **horoscope** for the baby. To make this horoscope, the priest writes down where the stars and **planets** were at the time the baby was born. From this, he reads the baby's future and **suggests** a good

name for the baby. Many children have names of Hindu gods and goddesses or have names with other religious meanings.

⁴ At the ceremony, there are guests. The mother holds the baby. The father is on one side. In front of them, there is a plate with rice on it. The father uses a long, thin piece of gold to write the name of the family god, the baby's name, and the date of birth on the plate of rice. Then he says the baby's name in the baby's right ear. The priest then **blesses** the baby. He also blesses the candies and food that are given to the guests. This ends the ceremony of giving a name to a baby.

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

A Complete these sentences with the words in the box.

blesses	honey	planets	suggests
ceremonies	horoscope	priests	tongue

1. The Hindus have _____ to give names to babies.
2. The parents write the special word on the baby's _____.
3. The parents write the word in _____ because most babies like sweet things.
4. Religious men, or _____, visit the families 12 days after the babies are born.
5. A priest looks at the positions of the _____ and stars in the sky.
6. The priest makes a _____ for the new baby from the position of the stars and planets.
7. The priest says what he thinks is a good name. He _____ a name for the baby.
8. At the end of the ceremony, the priest _____ the baby and the food.

B Answer these questions with complete sentences.

1. What is something that **priests** do?

EXAMPLE: *Priests perform wedding ceremonies.*

2. What is an important **ceremony** in a person's life?

3. What is your **horoscope** sign?

4. What is the name of a **planet**?

5. How do you use **honey**?

6. What can burn or hurt your **tongue**?

VOCABULARY BUILDING

Complete these sentences with the words in the boxes.

suggest (*verb*) suggestion (*noun*)

1. The priest, not the grandparents, will _____ a name for a baby.
2. I agree with your _____. Let's go for a walk.

bless (*verb*) blessing (*noun*)

3. The priest will _____ the couple at the wedding.
4. The priest gave them a _____ before their long and dangerous journey.

pray (*verb*) prayers (*noun*)

5. Every new year, they _____ for a good and lucky year.
6. The priest says _____ for the newborn baby.

READING COMPREHENSION

LOOKING FOR MAIN IDEAS

Answer these questions with complete sentences.

1. What religion has 16 special ceremonies for important times in a person's life?

2. What do Hindu people do after a baby is born?

3. Why does the priest visit the family?

LOOKING FOR DETAILS

Decide if the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

- _____ 1. About a million people live in India.
- _____ 2. Most Indians are Hindu.
- _____ 3. There are 16 important ceremonies for each Hindu.
- _____ 4. Hindu parents write the word *om* in gold on the tongue of their new baby.
- _____ 5. At the naming ceremony, there is a plate with rice on it.
- _____ 6. The father says the baby's name in the priest's right ear.

WRITING ■ 1

WRITING SKILLS

Count Nouns and Noncount Nouns

Count nouns name things that can be counted. *Noncount nouns* name things that cannot be counted.

- A noun is a count noun when you can put *a* or *an* in front of it.
EXAMPLES: There is a guest.
It is an orange.
- A noun is a count noun when it has a plural form.
EXAMPLE: There are guests.
- A noun is a count noun when you can put a number in front of it.
EXAMPLE: one guest, two guests
- A noncount noun cannot have *a* or *an* in front of it.
EXAMPLE: I like milk.
- A noncount noun usually does not have a plural form.
EXAMPLE: There is a lot of milk.
- You cannot put a number in front of a noncount noun, but you can put the word *some*.
EXAMPLE: I need some advice.

There are many noncount nouns in English. Here are some of them.

Materials / Food	Abstract Nouns	Activities / Subjects	General Nouns
food	luck	dancing	money
fruit	happiness	music	jewelry
gold	love	singing	clothing
hair	fun	homework	furniture
corn	intelligence	grammar	mail
salt	advice	work	cash

Note: *Food*, *fruit*, and *hair* can also be count nouns.

EXERCISE 1

Look at the underlined noun in each sentence. Circle *C* if it is a count noun. Circle *NC* if it is a noncount noun.

1. Hindu is a religion. C NC
2. There is a special fire. C NC
3. Parents write the word *om* on their baby's tongue. C NC
4. The parents write the word in honey. C NC
5. The priest visits the family. C NC
6. The priest looks at the stars. C NC
7. The priest makes a horoscope. C NC
8. The priest suggests a name. C NC
9. There is a plate. C NC
10. The plate has rice on it. C NC
11. The priest uses a piece of gold to write on the rice. C NC
12. The priest blesses the food. C NC

EXERCISE 2

Write *a*, *an*, or *some* in front of each word.

1. We have _____ gift.
2. They have _____ food.
3. She has _____ dollar.
4. He has _____ animal.
5. We see _____ people.
6. They give us _____ gold.
7. I listen to _____ music.
8. I have _____ idea.

EXERCISE 3

Make sentences using the following words.

1. food: EXAMPLE: *We have a lot of food at the party.* _____

2. money: _____

3. music: _____

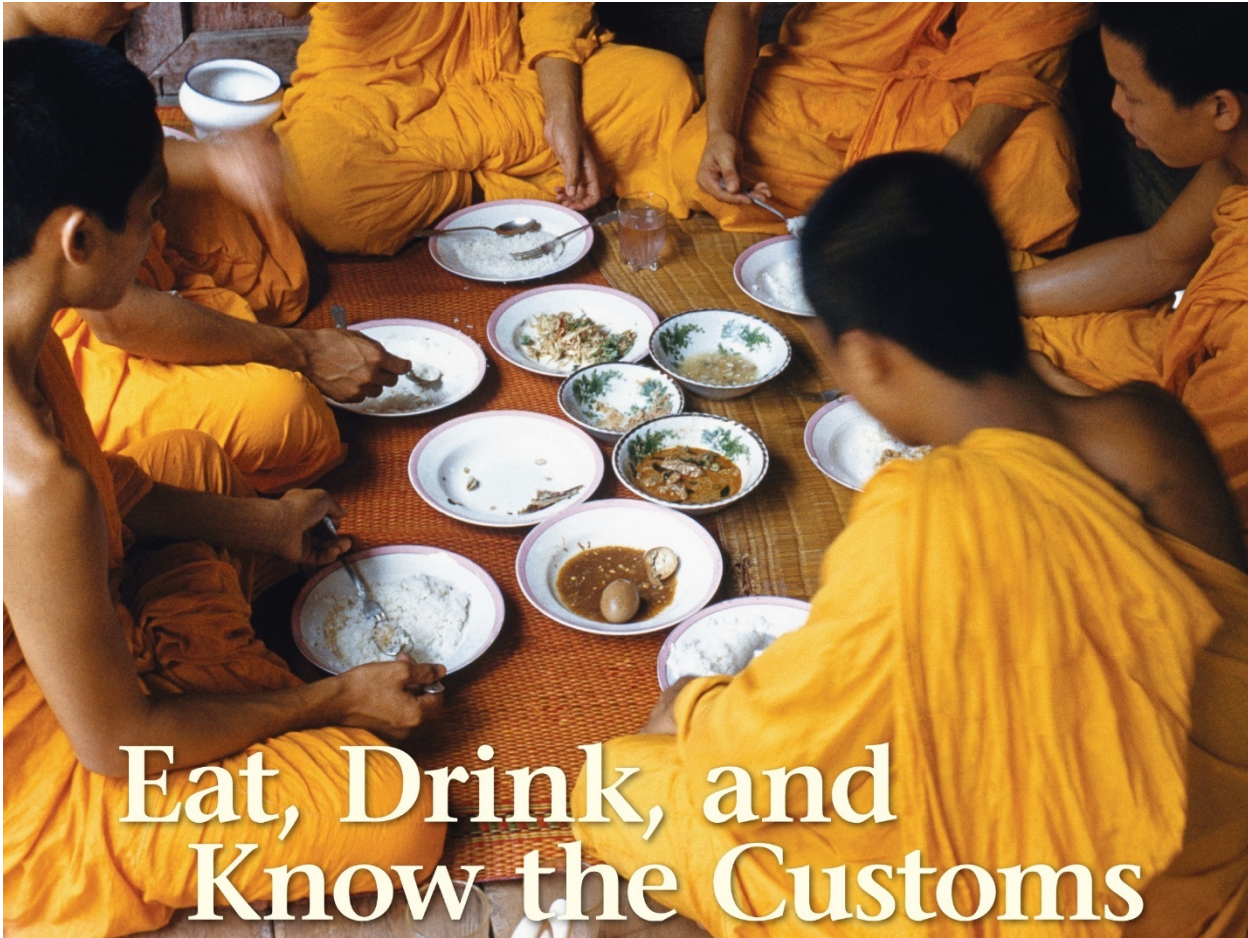
4. dancing: _____

EXERCISE 4

There are 10 mistakes in grammar and capitalization below. Find the mistakes and correct them.

There are about one billions people in india. Most of the people are of the hindu religion. This is the most large religion in asia. It is also the world's older religion. Person cannot become a Hindu. You are born Hindu or you are not. There are also muslims, christians, and other religion in India.

READING ■ 2



Eat, Drink, and Know the Customs

KEY VOCABULARY

Do you know these words? Match the words with the meanings.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. chopsticks | a. a person who receives guests |
| _____ 2. a bowl | b. two thin sticks used to eat food |
| _____ 3. to offer | c. fill again |
| _____ 4. a host | d. a deep, round dish, like a dish used for soup |
| _____ 5. to insist | e. say politely that you are ready to do or give something |
| _____ 6. to refill | f. watch over |
| _____ 7. to keep an eye on | g. in or near the center |
| _____ 8. at the middle | h. say something strongly |



Track 8

1 **T**able customs are different around the world. If you go to Thailand, this information will help you.

2 In Thailand, people do not eat with **chopsticks**, like in China, Japan, and Korea. They use spoons and forks. They never use knives. Most food is already cut. If you need to cut things, use the side of your spoon first and then use your fork. The spoon is more important than the fork. If you are right-handed, keep the spoon in your right hand and the fork in your left hand.



3 People usually have rice in a separate **bowl**. The rice is not on the same plate with the other food. It is not necessary to finish all your rice or all your food. It is good to leave a little on your plate. If you eat everything, it means you want more.

4 People always **offer** you more food. The **host** will ask you two or three times if you want more food. First, you must say no. Then the host **insists** again, and you must say no again. The host insists a third time, and you finally say yes and take a little. If you really don't want any more, take very little and leave it on your plate. It is the same with whatever you are drinking. During the meal, never empty your cup or glass. When it is less than half full, your host or neighbor will **refill** it. Never refill your own glass. Always refill your neighbor's glass. This means that you must **keep an eye on** your neighbor's glass all through the meal.

5 The most important place at a table is **at the middle**. An important guest will sit at the middle of the table on one side, and the host will sit at the middle of the table on the other side. This may be confusing when the table is round, but the Thai get it right somehow.

VOCABULARY

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

A Complete these sentences with the words in the box.

at the middle	chopsticks	insists	offer
bowl	host	keep an eye on	refill

1. The Thai do not use _____. They use a spoon and fork.
2. The Thai eat rice in a separate _____.
3. At a dinner, the _____ tells each guest where to sit at the table.
4. The host will _____ you more food.
5. The host _____ two or three times that the guest takes more food.
6. You must not _____ your glass or cup. The host or your neighbor will do this.
7. At the table, you must _____ your neighbor's glass and refill it when it is half full.
8. Important people like the guest or the host sit _____ of the table.

B Answer these questions with complete sentences.

1. What do you **keep an eye on** in class?

EXAMPLE: *I keep an eye on the clock in class.*

2. What do you eat in a **bowl**?

3. What do you **offer** a visitor who comes to your house?

4. In what country do people use **chopsticks** to eat food?

5. When a guest comes to your house, who is usually the **host**?

6. When you eat out, what can you **refill**?

VOCABULARY BUILDING

A Complete each sentence with the correct preposition in the box.

keep **down** = to control or prevent
keep **off** = to stay away from
keep **up** = to continue at the same level

1. Keep _____ the grass!
2. Doctors are trying to keep _____ the number of people getting the disease.
3. You are doing very well. Keep _____ the good work!

READING COMPREHENSION

LOOKING FOR MAIN IDEAS

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. People in Thailand eat with _____.
a. chopsticks b. forks c. spoons and forks
2. The host asks you _____ if you want more food.
a. one time b. two or three times c. four times
3. The most important place for a guest at the table is _____.
a. at the middle b. at the head c. at the corner

LOOKING FOR DETAILS

One piece of information in each sentence is not correct. Rewrite the sentence with the correct information.

1. The Thai use knives when they eat.

2. If you are right-handed, you must keep your fork in your right hand.

3. The first time your host offers you more food, you must say yes.

4. You should refill your own glass.

5. If you need to cut food, you use your fork.

6. If you do not want more food, you must put some food on your plate.

WRITING ■ 2

WRITING SKILLS

Common One-Word Prepositions

Prepositions have many uses. They are mostly used to show where things are (place) and when things happen (time).

The following are some *common one-word prepositions*.

about	at	down	of	till
above	before	during	off	to
across	behind	for	on	under
after	below	from	out	until
against	beside	in	over	up
among	between	into	since	with
around	by	near	through	without

EXERCISE 1

Complete these sentences with the correct preposition. Use a dictionary if you need help.

1. The Thai usually have dinner _____ six in the evening.
2. We eat _____ a knife and fork.
3. We put soup _____ a bowl.
4. We usually drink tea _____ the end of the meal.
5. We have dinner _____ the dining room.
6. In my country, it is not polite to eat _____ your fingers.

Prepositional Phrases

A **phrase** is a group of words. A **prepositional phrase** begins with a preposition. The preposition always has an object. The **object of a preposition** can be a noun or a pronoun.

EXAMPLE: Keep the spoon in your right hand.
prepositional phrase

- Sometimes there is more than one prepositional phrase in a sentence.

EXAMPLE: The rice is not on the same plate with your food.
prepositional phrase prepositional phrase

- A prepositional phrase can come at the beginning of a sentence.

EXAMPLE: During the meal, drink but never refill your own cup.
prepositional phrase

EXERCISE 2

Underline the prepositional phrases in these sentences. The first one is done for you.

1. Use the side of your spoon.
2. Table customs are different all over the world.
3. Keep the fork in your left hand.
4. People usually serve rice in a separate bowl.
5. The most important place at a table is at the middle.
6. It is good to leave a little food on your plate.

EXERCISE 3

There are 10 mistakes in grammar, capitalization, and punctuation below. Find the mistakes and correct them.

Thai food is deliciously. Thai people eat a lot of vegetable, seafood, rices, and noodles. Thai food is often spicy. The thai usually have breakfast from seven thirty to nine at the morning. When they eat breakfast they have teas and rice. They drink tea without sugars, milks, or lemon. The Thai do not eat cheeses.

Answer these questions with complete sentences.

1. At what time do people in your country usually have dinner?

2. What is usually on your dinner table (bowls, glasses, cups, different kinds of food, bread, rice)?

3. What does each person at your table usually have (a bowl, a plate, a napkin) and where is it?

4. What do you eat with?

5. What do you eat?

6. What is not polite to do at the table in your country?

UNIT

5

Food



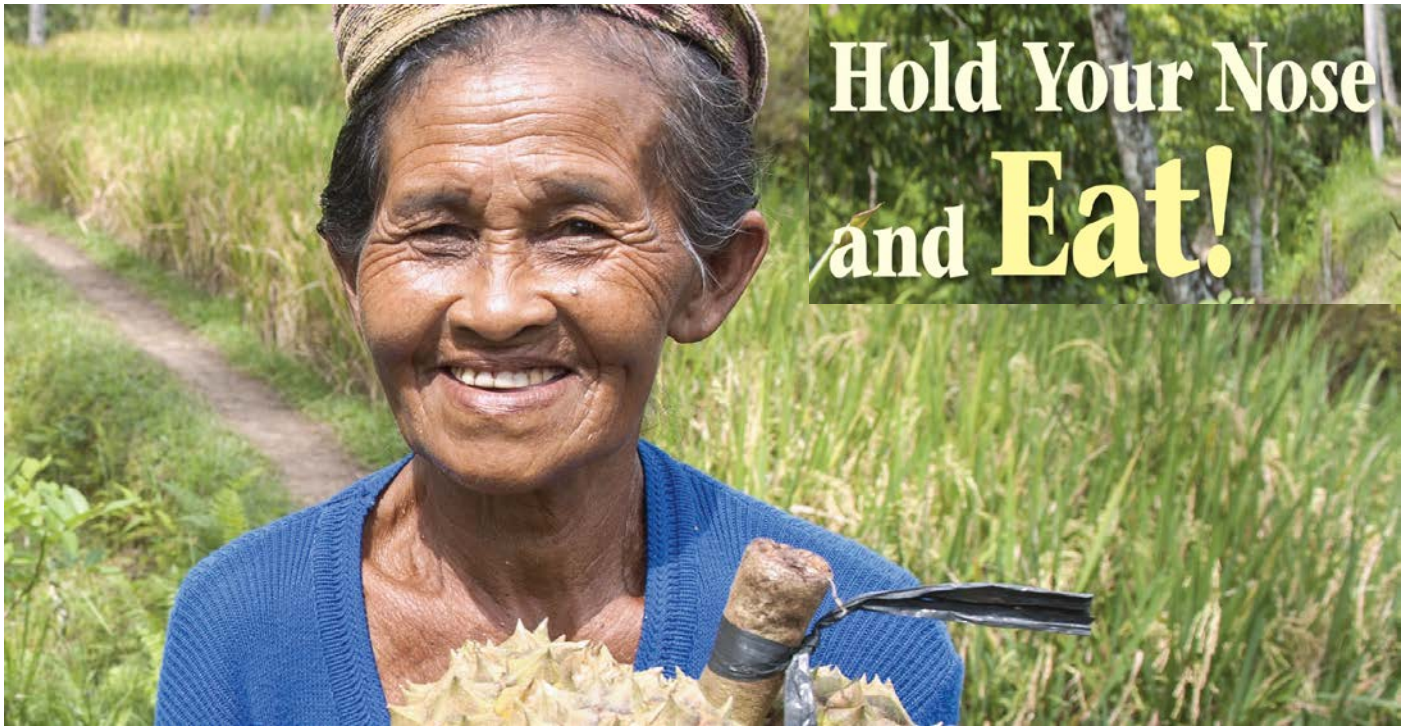
A high-speed camera shows popcorn popping.

KEY VOCABULARY

Do you know these words? Match the words with the meanings.

- _____ 1. popular
- _____ 2. terrible
- _____ 3. to hate
- _____ 4. to weigh
- _____ 5. to allow
- _____ 6. carefully
- _____ 7. to produce
- _____ 8. competitions

- a. games to see who will win
- b. with a lot of attention
- c. measure how heavy something is
- d. dislike very much
- e. grow to be sold
- f. let something happen
- g. liked by a lot of people
- h. very bad



1 **W**hat can smell like dirty socks but can also taste great? The durian! The durian is a fruit from Southeast Asia. It is very **popular** in countries like Malaysia, Indonesia, and Thailand, where people call it the “king of fruits.” However, the durian is also famous for its **terrible** smell. The smell is like very dirty socks or strong French cheese. People eat the inside of the fruit, which is soft and creamy but tastes like rotten¹ onions. People either love it or **hate** it.

2 It takes the durian fruit four or five years to grow on a durian tree. One fruit can **weigh** up to seven pounds (over three kilograms). It looks like a spiky² ball and is difficult to hold in your hands. In the summer, when the durian is ready to eat, you can smell it in the air. In countries like Malaysia and Borneo, one durian can sometimes sell for about 50 U.S. dollars!

3 Many Asian countries do not **allow** the durian in taxis, buses, trains, planes, elevators, stores, or hotels because of its smell. In hotels, the staff³ watch their guests **carefully** to see if they are carrying a durian to their room because when the durian smell gets into a room, it is very difficult to get it out. So, don't leave one in your car!

4 Thailand **produces** the most durians. Because the fruit is so popular, there is a nine-day festival for it there. At the festival, there are different kinds of durian fruit, durian eating **competitions**, and even durian drinks and durian chips.

5 If you want to try a durian, you can follow these steps: First, cut a hole into the durian with a knife. Next, with your fingers, pull the durian open into two halves. Then take out the soft inside part of each half. Finally, eat it with your hands, but be careful of the seeds. Hold your nose and enjoy!

VOCABULARY

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

A Complete these sentences with the words in the box.

allow	competitions	popular	terrible
carefully	hate	produces	weigh

1. The durian is a fruit people love or _____.
2. Thailand _____ the most durian.
3. The durian has a(n) _____ smell.
4. In some countries, they do not _____ durian on trains and buses.
5. The durian was very big. I wanted to _____ it to see how heavy it was.
6. The manager of the hotel watched me _____ to see if I was carrying a durian.
7. The durian is _____ in Malaysia, Indonesia, and Thailand.
8. At the festival, there are durian-eating _____.

B Answer the questions with complete sentences.

1. What does your teacher not **allow** in the classroom.

EXAMPLE: *Our teacher does not allow cell phones in the classroom.*

2. What is a **popular** street food you like?

3. What food do you **hate**?

4. What work do you do **carefully**?

5. What fruit does your country **produce**?

VOCABULARY BUILDING

Complete these sentences with the words in the boxes.

weigh (*verb*) weight (*noun*)

1. Can you _____ this durian for me?
2. What is the _____ of this big durian?

produces (*verb*) product (*noun*)

3. Coffee is an important _____ of Colombia.
4. Colombia _____ a lot of coffee.

careful (*adjective*) carefully (*adverb*)

5. She is _____ when she drives.
6. She drives _____.

READING COMPREHENSION

LOOKING FOR MAIN IDEAS

Answer these questions with complete sentences.

1. What is the durian famous for?

2. In Asian countries, where do they not allow the durian?

3. In which country is there a festival for the durian?

LOOKING FOR DETAILS

Decide if the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

- _____ 1. People eat both the outside and the inside of the durian.
- _____ 2. The durian grows on the ground.
- _____ 3. Hotels in Asia bring durians to the rooms of their guests.
- _____ 4. A durian can weigh as much as seven pounds.
- _____ 5. In some countries, a durian costs a lot of money.
- _____ 6. Indonesia produces the most durians in Southeast Asia.

WRITING ■ 1

WRITING SKILLS

Writing Instructions

When you write instructions that explain how to do something, you must list the steps in the correct order. To make the order of the steps clear to the reader, use such time words as *first*, *second*, *next*, *then*, and *finally*.

Read this final paragraph from Reading 1 that explains how to eat a durian.

If you want to try a durian, you can follow these steps: **First**, cut a hole into the durian with a knife. **Next**, with your fingers, pull the durian open into two halves. **Then** take out the soft inside part of each half. **Finally**, eat it with your hands, but be careful of the seeds.

Note that the time words above come at the beginning of each sentence and are followed by a comma. However, the word **then** is not followed by a comma.



EXERCISE 1

Look at these instructions about one way to eat a grapefruit. Number the sentences in the correct order. The first one is done for you.

- _____ 1. Cut out pieces of the grapefruit with a spoon or small knife.
- _____ 2. Put some sugar or salt on top of the grapefruit.
- 1 3. Wash the grapefruit.
- _____ 4. Eat the grapefruit.
- _____ 5. Cut the grapefruit in half.

EXERCISE 2

Now write the complete sentences from Exercise 1 in the correct order. Begin each sentence with a time word.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

EXERCISE 3

Write four to five sentences to show how to eat or make something. Put the sentences in the correct order. Begin each sentence with a time word.

Item to eat or make: _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

EXERCISE 4

There are 10 mistakes in grammar, capitalization, and spelling below. Find the mistakes and correct them.

My Family love to eat durian. My mother always find good durian. Last week, she made a kake with a frozen durians. That day two american visitor came to our House. She gave them some durian kake. They liked it very much.

WRITE SENTENCES

Answer these questions with complete sentences.

1. Which do you like best: ice cream, durian, cake, or chocolate?

2. Do you eat this food every day? How many times a week or month do you eat it?

3. When do you eat it (when you are very hungry, when you are sad, on a special day)?

4. What do you eat it with (milk, coffee, alone)? Do you eat it after a meal or between meals?

5. How much do you like this food?



- 1 **P**eople all over the world drink coffee. It is the world's most popular drink. The French call it *café*, the Germans *Kaffee*, the Japanese *koohi*, the Turkish *kahve*. But the people of Sweden drink the most coffee—more than five cups a day. Over half of American adults drink it every day, but not as much as in Sweden. Too much coffee is bad for your health.



- 2 We don't know who really **discovered** coffee. There is one story about a man who discovered coffee in Ethiopia, a country in Africa, around the year 700. The man's name was Kaldi, and he **took care of** goats. One day, he watched them while they were eating some **plants**. Soon after they ate the plants, the goats became very **excited**, and they did not sleep that night. Kaldi tried the plants himself, and he became very excited, **too**. Other people tried the plants. They decided to **boil** the plants and then drink the **liquid**. They, too, couldn't sleep well at night. This drink became popular and went from Ethiopia to Arabia. By 1200, it was a popular drink in the Arab world. The word *coffee* comes from the Arabic word *qahwah*. Coffee then traveled from Arabia to Turkey, Europe, and the rest of the world.
- 3 Coffee has been very popular in history. Many famous people loved coffee. The French writer Voltaire needed 72 cups every day. In 1735, the German musician Johann Sebastian Bach wrote music about coffee. Another German musician, Beethoven, counted 60 **beans** for each cup of coffee he made. That was strong!
- 4 There are coffee shops and coffee bars all over North America today. They serve all kinds of coffee in different sizes and flavors. Many coffee shops also give customers free Wi-Fi. In fact, it is not unusual for students to go into a coffee shop, buy one cup of coffee, and then sit for hours with their laptops writing their papers and surfing the Web.

KEY VOCABULARY

Do you know these words? Match the words with the meanings.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. to discover | a. heat something until it begins to bubble |
| _____ 2. to take care of | b. find something that nobody knew about before you |
| _____ 3. plants | c. anything that runs or flows like water |
| _____ 4. excited | d. the seeds of a coffee plant |
| _____ 5. too | e. having strong feelings or lots of energy |
| _____ 6. to boil | f. look after and make sure something is OK |
| _____ 7. liquid | g. living things that grow in the ground with leaves and roots |
| _____ 8. beans | h. also |

VOCABULARY

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

A Complete these sentences with the words in the box.

beans	discovered	liquid	too
boil	excited	plants	took care of

1. A young man named Kaldi _____ coffee in Ethiopia.
2. Kaldi _____ goats.
3. Kaldi's goats ate _____.
4. When the goats ate the coffee plants, the goats became _____.
5. When people ate the plants, they became excited, _____.
6. Some people count how many _____ they want in their coffee.
7. People started to _____ the coffee plants in water.
8. Then they drank the _____.

B Choose the correct answer. Then use the answer in a complete sentence.

1. Which of the following can make a person **excited**?
a. going to sleep b. doing homework c. watching a movie

EXAMPLE: *Watching a movie can make a person excited.* _____

2. Which of the following do we usually **boil**?
a. a banana b. a potato c. an orange

3. Which of the following is *not* a **liquid**?
a. ice b. rain c. milk

4. Which of the following do we usually **take care of**?
a. a teacher b. a baby c. a country

5. Which of the following is *not* a **plant**?
a. a tree b. a flower c. chocolate

VOCABULARY BUILDING

Complete these sentences with the words in the boxes.

discover (*verb*) discovery (*noun*)

1. Scientists are trying to _____ a cure for cancer.
2. The _____ of penicillin saved many lives.

excited (*verb*) excitement (*noun*)

3. The music at the concert _____ the audience.
4. There is _____ everywhere just before the clock strikes midnight on New Year's Eve.

liquefy (*verb*) liquid (*noun*)

5. To _____ butter, you heat it.
6. You must drink a lot of _____ when you have a cold.

READING COMPREHENSION

LOOKING FOR MAIN IDEAS

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. Coffee is _____.
 - a. popular only in America
 - b. the world's most popular drink
 - c. bad for your health
2. One story says _____.
 - a. a young man discovered coffee in Ethiopia
 - b. people discovered coffee in Arabia
 - c. goats discovered coffee in Turkey
3. Coffee has _____.
 - a. not been popular in history
 - b. been popular in history with musicians
 - c. been popular in history

LOOKING FOR DETAILS

One piece of information in each sentence is not correct. Rewrite the sentence with the correct information.

1. The German name for coffee is *kahve*.

2. The people of Sweden drink four cups of coffee a day.

3. When the goats ate the coffee plants, they could sleep well that night.

4. The word *coffee* comes from a German word.

5. Voltaire drank 60 cups of coffee every day.

6. Many coffee shops also give customers free cookies.

WRITING ■ 2

WRITING SKILLS

The Pronouns *it* and *them*

A *pronoun* replaces a noun or a noun phrase so that you do not repeat the same noun too many times.

Use the pronoun **it** for singular nouns. Use the pronoun **them** for plural nouns.

EXAMPLES: People all over the world drink coffee. **It** is the world's most popular drink.

Kaldi took care of his goats. He watched **them** while they were eating some plants.

EXERCISE 1

Look back to the reading about coffee on page 92.

1. Underline the pronoun **it** in the first paragraph.

People all over the world drink coffee. It is the world's most popular drink. The French call it *café*, the Germans *Kaffee*, the Japanese *koohi*, the Turkish *kahve*. But the people of Sweden drink the most coffee—more than five cups a day. Over half of American adults drink it every day, but not as much as in Sweden. Too much coffee is bad for your health.

2. How many times do you see the pronoun **it** in the first paragraph?
3. What noun does the pronoun **it** replace?

EXERCISE 2

Replace the repeated noun with the correct pronoun.

1. Jack loves coffee. He drinks coffee every morning.

2. I can't drink coffee at night. Coffee keeps me awake.

3. I usually have coffee with milk, but sometimes I have coffee with cream.

4. At 4:00 every afternoon, my friend eats cookies. She likes to eat cookies with a cup of coffee.

EXERCISE 3

There are 11 mistakes in grammar, capitalization, and punctuation below. Find the mistakes and correct them.

Tony always drink hotly coffee. He drinks them with milk but no sugars. He doesn't like coffee strong like turkish coffee. His Favorite is brazilian coffee. He drinks four small cups every day. He drinks it at different times. He has a cup for breakfast and a cup at eleven o'clock. After lunch, he has another cup. When he gets home from work he has a final cups.

WRITING PRACTICE

WRITE SENTENCES

Answer these questions with complete sentences.

1. What is your favorite drink (tea, coffee, hot chocolate, milk, soda)?

2. How do you drink it (in a cup, in a glass, in a bowl, with sugar)?

3. When do you drink it (at breakfast, at meal times, between meals)?


4. How many cups do you drink a day?

5. How much do you like this drink? Can you live without it?

UNIT

6

Inventors and Their Inventions

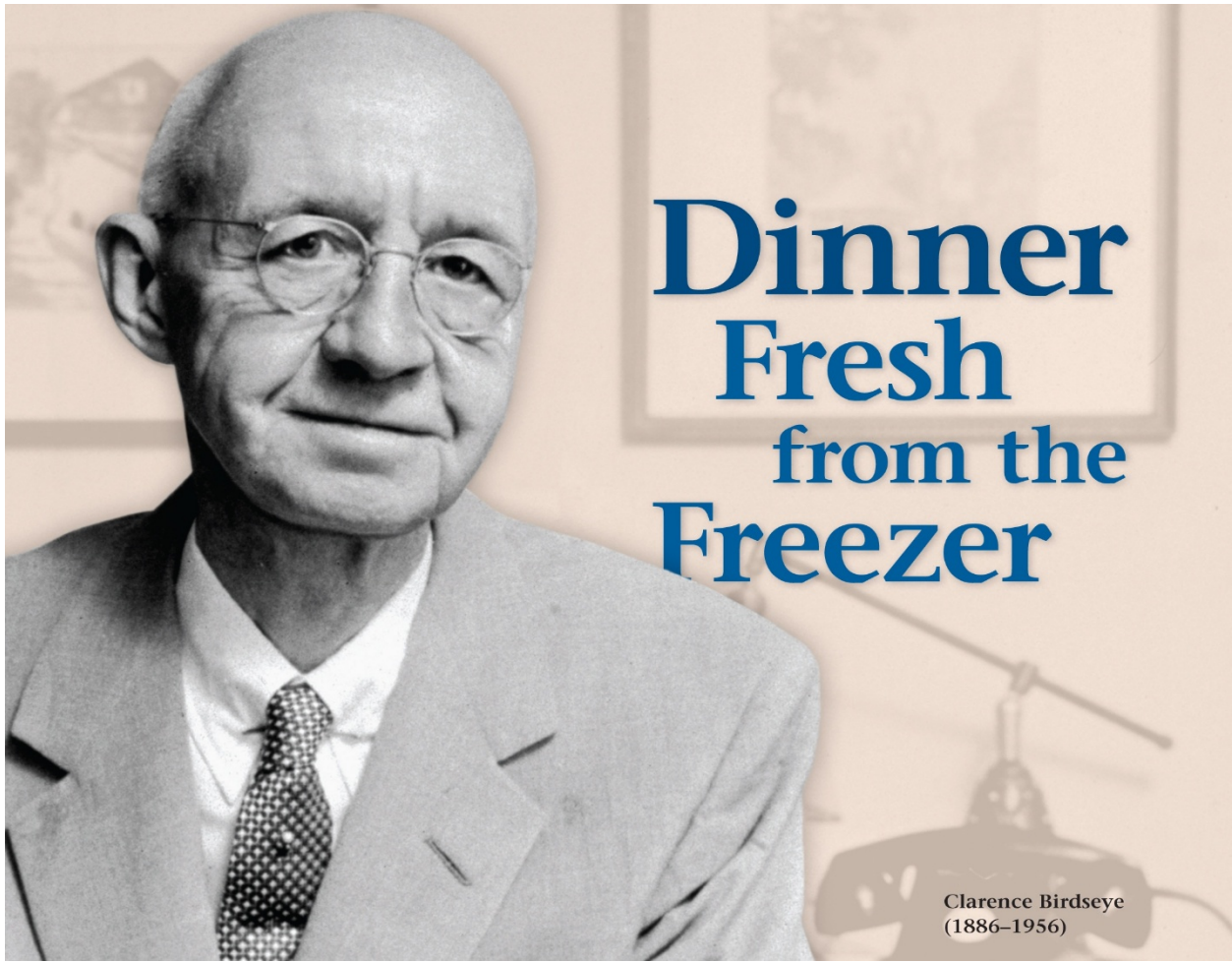


The Bell Company introduced the Picturephone (shown here) to the American public in 1964. It never became popular.

KEY VOCABULARY

Do you know these words? Match the words with the meanings.

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| _____ 1. taste | a. food that is hard because it is stored at a very cold temperature |
| _____ 2. delicious | b. the kind of food you eat every day |
| _____ 3. frozen food | c. interest |
| _____ 4. convenient | d. helpful; useful |
| _____ 5. fur | e. see if something works or not |
| _____ 6. to try out | f. flavor |
| _____ 7. a diet | g. thick hair of animals |
| _____ 8. curiosity | h. tasty |



1 **Y**ou need to make dinner, but don't have any fresh vegetables. So you go to the freezer and take out some frozen ones. When you have dinner, the **taste** of the vegetables is fresh and **delicious**. You can thank Clarence Birdseye for that. Clarence Birdseye invented a way for us to have **frozen food** in **convenient** packages.

2 Clarence Birdseye was born in 1886 in Brooklyn, New York. He was one of eight children. He loved nature and animals. Later, he started to study biology at college. He didn't finish college and started to work to make money. In many jobs around the country, he worked with animals and nature.

3 In 1912, Birdseye went to the north of Canada. He liked it there and bought and sold **fur**. He also took his new wife and baby son there. They lived in a cabin 250 miles (402 kilometers) away from the nearest doctor. He often traveled with the local



Inuit¹ people, and he went fishing with them. As soon as one of them caught a fish, it quickly froze because the air was so cold. He asked them, “Are we going to eat this fish today?” The Inuit replied, “No, we already have fish for one month.” Birdseye didn’t understand. How could fish stay for a month and not go bad? Later, when he ate the frozen fish, it was as delicious as the fresh fish. Then he understood! When you freeze fish fast enough, it doesn’t change its taste or the way it looks. He tried this new idea on vegetables. He froze cabbage so his family could eat vegetables in the winter.

4 In 1917, Birdseye returned to the United States and took different jobs. In the end, he worked for a fish company and started to **try out** the quick-freezing method he learned in Canada. Finally, in 1924, he started a company called Birdseye Seafoods. It sold frozen foods such as fish, meat, and vegetables. In 1930, he tested the foods in Springfield, Massachusetts. For the first time, shoppers saw frozen foods in their grocery store. Did they buy them? Yes, they did! And what a change Birdseye made to the American **diet**, all because of his **curiosity**.



An Inuit fisherman in Greenland catches fish and puts them on the ice to quickly freeze.

¹ *Inuit*: native people who live in the north of Canada, Alaska, Greenland, and Siberia, originally called *Eskimos*

VOCABULARY

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

A Complete these sentences with the words in the box.

convenient	delicious	frozen food	taste
curiosity	diet	fur	try out

1. Today we often have _____ when we cannot have fresh food.
2. In Canada, Birdseye sold the thick hair of animals, or _____, for money.
3. To have frozen food in a package, ready to use whenever you want, is _____.
4. After you cook frozen vegetables, the _____ is like fresh vegetables.
5. The meal had frozen vegetables, but it was good and _____.
6. The American _____ changed because of Birdseye's frozen foods.
7. When Birdseye came back to the United States, he started to _____ what he learned in Canada.
8. Birdseye's _____ made a change to the American way of eating.

B Answer these questions with complete sentences.

1. Which food do you think is **delicious**?

EXAMPLE: *I think chocolate cake with ice cream is delicious.*

2. What do you usually put on food to give it a good **taste**?

3. What machine in your home is the most **convenient** for you?

4. Do you eat **frozen food**? If yes, say what frozen food (pizza, peas, fish, etc.).

5. What is a popular food in the American **diet**?

VOCABULARY BUILDING

Complete these sentences with the words in the boxes.

convenient (*adjective*) convenience (*noun*)

1. Today many people use a microwave oven for _____.
2. A washing machine at home is _____.

tasty (*adjective*) taste (*verb*)

3. I have a cold so I can't _____ anything.
4. This soup is good. It's _____.

curious (*adjective*) curiosity (*noun*)

5. My brother has a _____ about machines and how they work.
6. My grandmother is always _____ about what her neighbors are doing.

READING COMPREHENSION

LOOKING FOR MAIN IDEAS

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. Birdseye always loved _____.
 - a. animals and nature
 - b. fishing
 - c. money
2. Birdseye got the idea of frozen food _____.
 - a. because it was cold in Canada
 - b. from the Inuit in Canada
 - c. from frozen cabbages
3. Birdseye changed _____.
 - a. the taste of American food
 - b. American frozen foods
 - c. the American way of eating

LOOKING FOR DETAILS

One piece of information in each sentence is not correct. Rewrite the sentence with the correct information.

1. Birdseye was one of four children.

2. In 1920, Birdseye went to Canada.

3. Birdseye bought and sold fish in Canada.

4. After Birdseye returned to the United States, he worked for a meat company.

5. Birdseye started a company called Birdseye Frozen Foods.

6. Shoppers saw frozen foods for the first time in 1924.

WRITING ■ 1

WRITING SKILLS

Comparing Things with *as . . . as*

- When you compare two things that are the same, use **as + adjective + as**.

EXAMPLES: Frozen vegetables can be **as tasty as** fresh vegetables.

Frozen pizzas are **as big as** fresh pizzas.

- For the negative form, use **not as + adjective + as**.

EXAMPLES: A microwave is **not as big as** a refrigerator.

Frozen peas are **not as expensive as** fresh peas.

EXERCISE 1

Make sentences with the words below and a form of the verb *to be*. When you see the = symbol, use **as . . . as**. When you see the < symbol, use **not as . . . as**.

1. Frozen peas = fresh peas (tasty)

EXAMPLE: *Frozen peas are as tasty as fresh peas.*

2. Fast food < fresh food (healthy)
-

3. Fresh food < fast food (popular)
-

4. Fast food < fresh food (expensive)
-

5. Frozen dessert = fresh dessert (good)
-

6. Frozen fish = fresh fish (well-liked)
-

EXERCISE 2

Work alone, with a partner, or in a group. Make sentences with the comparative. Use **as . . . as** or **not as . . . as**.

1. A microwave oven / a refrigerator (big)
-

2. A microwave oven / a refrigerator (expensive)
-

3. A microwave oven / a freezer (important)
-



EXERCISE 3

There are 10 mistakes in grammar and capitalization below. Find the mistakes and correct them.

We often called a refrigerator a “fridge.” She is a very convenience appliance in our homes. The Refrigerator for the home start around 1850. Before the refrigerator, people used ices to keep food cool. They bought ices and put the ices in Iceboxes. They like their iceboxes and didn’t want to buy refrigerators!

WRITING PRACTICE

WRITE SENTENCES

Answer these questions with complete sentences.

1. Do you think the microwave oven is a convenient invention?

2. Do you think many homes around the world have a microwave oven?

3. What kinds of foods can you use a microwave oven for?

4. How is a microwave oven better than a normal oven?

5. Do you or someone you know often use a microwave oven?

6. Do you think people will continue to use microwave ovens in the future?

KEY VOCABULARY

Do you know these words? Match the words with the meanings.

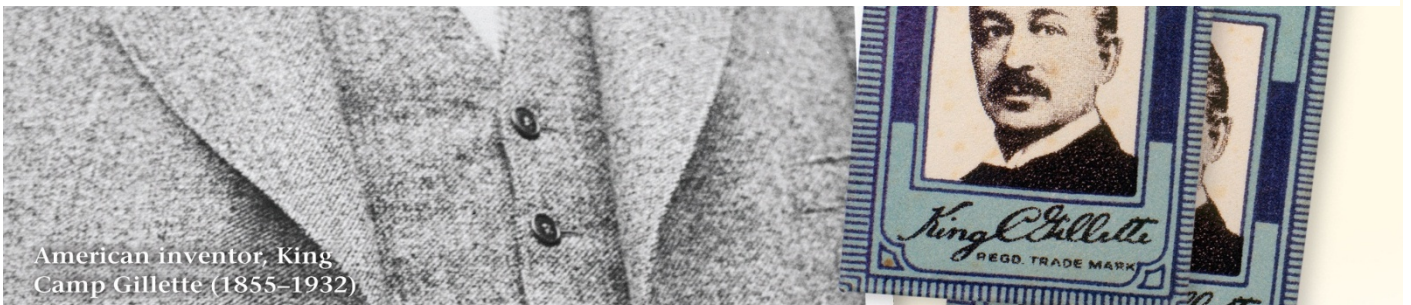
- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| ___ 1. disposable | a. not sharp |
| ___ 2. a blade | b. persuade someone to do something |
| ___ 3. an invention | c. something made to be sold; merchandise |
| ___ 4. a household name | d. something that is created for the first time; a discovery |
| ___ 5. to encourage | e. something you use and then throw away |
| ___ 6. dull | f. make sharp so it cuts easily |
| ___ 7. to sharpen | g. something that is famous or known by many people |
| ___ 8. a product | h. the cutting part of a knife or razor |



A Sharp Idea from King Gillette

1 **A** salesman named King Camp Gillette invented a **disposable** razor **blade**. His **invention** became a **household name**. It changed the way people shave all over the world to this day.

2 King Camp Gillette was born in a small town in the state of Wisconsin in the USA. When he was young, his family moved to Chicago. The family worked hard. His father worked at various inventions. Gillette always liked the idea of inventing something, too. At 18, he left school and worked as a salesman.



American inventor, King Camp Gillette (1855–1932)

3 By age 40, Gillette was still a salesman. Both his parents were more successful than he was. His mother published the famous *White House Cookbook*, and his father had a few inventions. The younger Gillette worked hard and also wanted to be an inventor. The president of the company he worked for **encouraged** him. He told him to invent something people could use and throw away. Gillette often thought about this.

4 One day when Gillette was ready to shave, his razor blade was too **dull**. It didn't cut. He thought, "I just spend so much time sharpening this blade. Then when I **sharpen** it, it's too sharp and I cut myself." He decided, "I'll make a razor with a safe, removable blade. When the blade is dull, you can throw it away and buy another blade."

5 Gillette started to work on this idea. Another inventor named William Emery Nickerson helped him. They became partners. Five years later, they started a company called the American Safety Razor Company. A year later, Gillette renamed the company the Gillette Safety Razor Company. In 1903, the company sold 51 razors and 168 blades. The next year it sold 90,884 razors and 123,648 blades. This was because Gillette had a good product and a good idea. He knew how to advertise. He gave away razors for free to sell more blades. Other companies tried to copy Gillette's **product**, but the Gillette Safety Razor Company became the most popular company.

6 By age 55, Gillette was a millionaire. He was famous, too, because his picture was on every package of razors. People all over the world asked for razors with the picture of a man on them. Gillette once said, "In my travels, I have found it in the most northern town in Norway and in the heart of the Sahara Desert." Sadly, in 1929, the U.S. Stock Market crashed,¹ and Gillette lost his money. He died a few years later.

¹ *1929 U.S. Stock Market Crash*: people lost all the money they had in stocks and shares in the Stock Market

VOCABULARY

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

A Complete these sentences with the words in the box.

blade	dull	household name	product
disposable	encouraged	invention	sharpen

1. By the early 1900s, everybody knew the name Gillette. It was a(n) _____.
2. When a knife or razor doesn't cut, it is _____.
3. The part of a knife or razor that cuts is the _____.
4. Gillette's _____ changed the way people shave.
5. The president of the company Gillette first worked for _____ him to invent.
6. Gillette invented a(n) _____ razor blade, or a razor blade you can throw away.
7. Gillette's new _____ did not sell well the first year.
8. With the old razors, you had to _____ the blade when it didn't cut anymore.

B Answer these questions with complete sentences.

1. What is a **disposable** product?

EXAMPLE: *Paper tissues like Kleenex are disposable products.* _____

2. What is a **household name**?

3. Knives and razors have **blades**. What else has a blade or blades?

4. What is something you **sharpen**?

5. What **product** do you buy to wash your hair?

6. What is the **invention** you use the most?

VOCABULARY BUILDING

Complete these sentences. Circle the correct form of the word in parentheses.

1. Alexander Graham Bell had the idea to (invent / invention) the telephone.
2. The (invent / invention) of electricity changed our lives.
3. I always (encourage / encouragement) my sister to continue with her studies and finish medical school.
4. We know it is difficult to find a job, so we give our son a lot of (encourage / encouragement) to continue looking.
5. There is always a new electronic (produce / product) on the market.
6. The company has started to (produce / product) a very light phone.

READING COMPREHENSION

LOOKING FOR MAIN IDEAS

Answer these questions with complete sentences.

1. When Gillette was a salesman, what did he really want to do?

2. What kind of razor did Gillette want to make?

3. Why did Gillette sell so many razors?

LOOKING FOR DETAILS

Decide if the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

- _____ 1. At 18, Gillette left school and worked as a writer.
- _____ 2. At first, Gillette's parents were more successful than he was.
- _____ 3. He started a company called the American Safety Razor Company.
- _____ 4. Gillette gave away razors for free.
- _____ 5. By age 40, Gillette was a millionaire.
- _____ 6. His picture was on every package of razors.

WRITING ■ 2

WRITING SKILLS

Using *too* and *very* with Adjectives

- **Very** goes before an adjective. It makes the adjective stronger.

EXAMPLE: Gillette had a **very** good idea.

- You must not confuse **very** with **too**. When **too** goes before an adjective, it gives the idea of "more than necessary." **Too** has a negative meaning.

EXAMPLES: That razor blade is **too** sharp. (I don't like it.)

That razor blade is **very** sharp. It works well. (I like it.)

- Two Meanings of **too**

Too changes its meaning with the position it has in a sentence. Before an adjective, it has a negative meaning.

EXAMPLE: This electric razor is **too** noisy. (I don't like it.)

At the end of a positive sentence, **too** means "also."

EXAMPLE: An electric razor is heavy, **too**. (It is heavy also.)

- You should use a comma before **too** when it means "also."

EXERCISE 1

Complete these sentences with **too** or **very**.

1. This razor is _____ good. I like it.
2. I don't like this razor. It's _____ expensive for me.
3. He likes a strong aftershave. This is _____ weak for him.
4. After he showers and shaves, he looks _____ clean.
5. This aftershave is _____ expensive. I can never buy it.
6. I like electric razors. They are _____ convenient.

EXERCISE 2

Rewrite the second sentence in each pair, using **too** in the correct place.

1. I don't like this aftershave. It is stronger than necessary.

EXAMPLE: *It is too strong.*

2. That aftershave is expensive. It also has a strong smell.

3. That toothpaste is good for your teeth. It also makes teeth whiter.

4. I didn't buy that toothbrush. It is more expensive than necessary.

5. This shampoo makes my hair soft. It also makes my hair shiny.

6. I don't use that shampoo. It has more chemicals than necessary.

EXERCISE 3

There are 10 mistakes in grammar and capitalization below. Find the mistakes and correct them.

The Chinese invent toothbrushes. This toothbrushes had animal hair because there was no nylons at that time. In 1938, people started to use nylon toothbrushes. Today we can buy much types and colors of toothbrushes. But in some african and south american country, people still use Tree branches to care for their tooth.

WRITING PRACTICE

WRITE SENTENCES

Answer these questions with complete sentences.



1. Do you think the toothbrush is a good invention?

2. Do you prefer a regular or an electric toothbrush?

3. Do you prefer a soft or hard toothbrush?

4. How often do you buy a new toothbrush or replace the brush of your electric toothbrush?

5. Do you like using an electric toothbrush? Why, or why not? (For example, it cleans your teeth better, or it is heavy and not convenient.)

6. Do you like the idea of a disposable toothbrush? Why, or why not?
