UNIT 3

HAVING FUN

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THINK ABOUT THIS

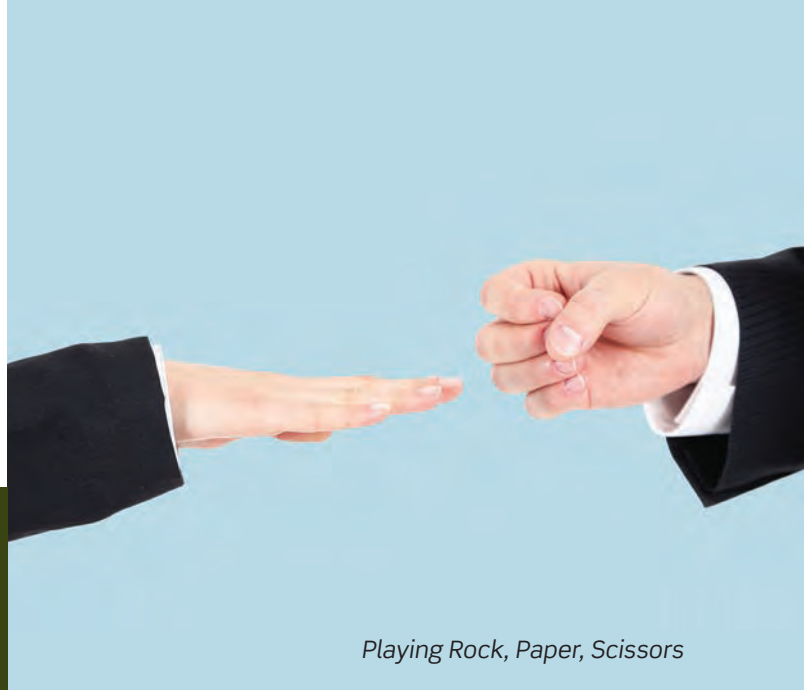
What do you like to do for fun?

Check (✓) your answers, and add your own ideas.

- ☐ Play games
- ☐ Play sports
- ☐ Go shopping
- ☐ Your idea: _____
- ☐ Listen to music
- ☐ Watch TV or movies
- ☐ Go online

CHAPTER 7

An Easy Game



Playing Rock, Paper, Scissors

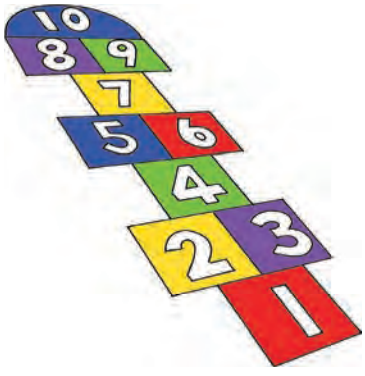
LEARNING OUTCOME

› Learn about a game played all around the world

GETTING READY TO READ

Talk about these questions with your class.

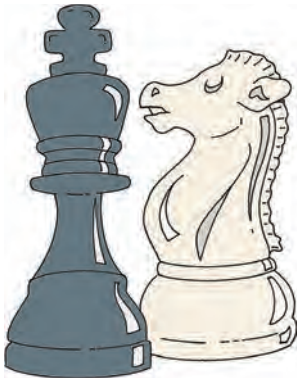
1. Which of these games are for children? Which games are for older people? Which games are for everyone?



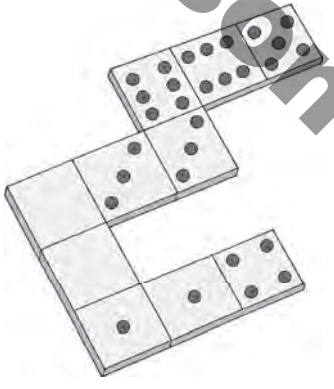
Hopscotch

Bingo

Cards



Chess



Dominoes

2. Which of the five games do you know how to play? Which is the most fun?

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READING

Read to Find Out: How do you play the game Rock, Paper, Scissors?

Look at the pictures and the words next to the reading. Then read. Do not stop to use a dictionary.

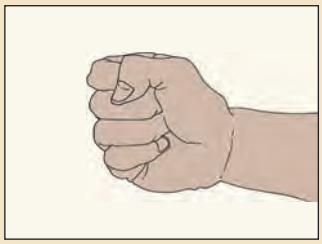
An Easy Game

1 Do you know the game Rock, Paper, Scissors? That is what the game is called in the United States, but maybe you know it by a different name. People call it Ching Chong Cha in South Africa. They call it Ca-Chi-Pun in Chile. In Korea, it is called Kawi Bawi Bo. People young and old play this game in countries all **around** the **world**. It's an easy game to play because it has just a few **rules**.

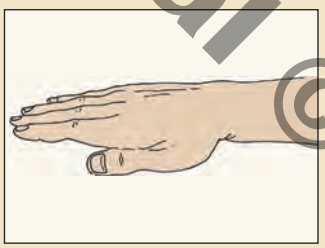
2 There are usually two players in the game, and they usually play the game **standing**. **Each** player **holds** one hand closed. First, the players move their arms up and down, saying "One, two, three!" Then each player makes one of three hand gestures.[1] They have to make the gestures at the same time.

[1] *gestures* = hand or head movements that mean something

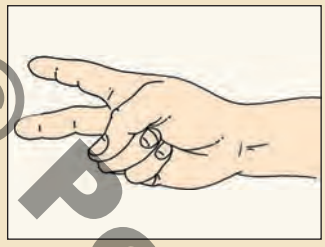
3 The three gestures are Rock, Paper, and Scissors. They look like this.



Rock



Paper



Scissors

4 When the two players make two different gestures, who wins? Rock **beats** scissors. Scissors beats paper. Paper beats rock. Sometimes **both** players make the same gesture. Then nobody wins.

5 Each time the players make their gestures, it's a "throw." There have to be three or more throws in a game. The player who wins two out of three throws is the winner.

6 Many people play the game just for fun, but sometimes it's a way to **decide** something—which movie to watch, for example, or what kind of pizza to get. The winner will be the one who decides. The game is sometimes used to decide more important things, too.

7 Rock, Paper, Scissors is easy to learn, fun to play, and free. **Try** it with a friend. To learn more about the game, try looking online.

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Quick Comprehension Check

A. Read these sentences **about the reading**. Circle T (true) or F (false). On the line, write the number of the paragraph with the answer.

1. Rock, Paper, Scissors is a game just for children. T F ____
2. People play this game in many places. T F ____
3. A person needs to use two hands to play. T F ____
4. One player goes first and then the other player. T F ____
5. You can learn more about this game on the Internet. T F ____

B. Work with your class. Share your answers from part A. Go back to the reading to show why a sentence is true or false. Correct the false sentences.

EXPLORING VOCABULARY

Thinking about the Target Vocabulary

A. Find the words in **bold** in "An Easy Game" on page 63. Write them in the list. Use alphabetical order.

1. around
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

B. Circle the words in the list that are new to you. Then go back to the reading. Look for the words you circled. What do you think they mean?

Understanding the Target Vocabulary

A. Complete the sentences with the words in the box. The sentences are **about the reading**.

around	beats	both	decide	rules	try

1. People play Rock, Paper, Scissors in many different countries. You can find the game all _____ the world.
2. Every game has _____. They say what the players can and cannot do.

Vocabulary Tip: In the phrase *around the world*, *around* means "in many parts of." *Around* has other meanings, too. Find them in your dictionary.

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3. The rules of the game say, "Rock _____ scissors." This means that when I throw rock and you throw scissors, I win.

4. Sometimes the two players make the same gesture. For example, _____ players throw paper.

5. Two friends want to watch a movie. He wants to watch one movie, and she wants to watch a different movie. They can play Rock, Paper, Scissors to _____ which movie to watch.

6. When you _____ a new game, you play it for the first time. Maybe you'll like it and maybe you won't.

Vocabulary Tip: Use *both* when you mean the two people (or things) in a group of two. Use *all* when you mean every person (or thing) in a group of three or more.

B. Complete the sentences about the picture. Write *each, holding, standing,* or *world.*

These three athletes come from different parts of the _____ (1). _____ (2) athlete is _____ (3) and _____ (4) a ball.

C. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

both	decide	each	rules	stand	world

1. We have 20 students and 20 pencils. There is one pencil for _____ student.
2. This is a big bowl. You need to hold it in _____ hands.
3. It is not easy to learn the spelling _____ for English words.
4. I like both kinds of pizza, so you can _____ which kind we get.
5. Is Tokyo the biggest city in the _____?
6. Sometimes there are a lot of people on the bus and there's no place to sit, so I have to _____.

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D. Complete the conversations with the words in the box.

around	beating	hold	try

1. A: Are the Red Sox winning the game?

   B: Yes, Boston is _____ the Yankees, 5 to 4.

2. A: Can I help you with those bags?

   B: Would you just _____ the door open for me? Thanks!

3. A: Can you help me with my French homework?

   B: I'll _____ to help you, but I don't know much French.

4. A: What does the word "island" mean?

   B: An island is a place with water all _____ it.

An island

DEVELOPING YOUR READING SKILLS

The Topic and the Main Idea

A. Go back to page 63 and read "An Easy Game" again.

B. Answer the questions about the topic and the main idea of the reading.

1. What is "An Easy Game" about? Check (✓) the topic.
   - ☐ a. Games on the Internet
   - ☐ b. Rock, Paper, Scissors
   - ☐ c. Games around the world
2. What does the reading say about the topic? Check (✓) the main idea.
   - ☐ a. Rock, Paper, Scissors is a game with just a few easy rules.
   - ☐ b. Young and old people can play the same games.
   - ☐ c. People know Rock, Paper, Scissors in many places.

Reading Tip: As you read, try not to translate from English into your first language. That will slow you down.

Scanning

Scan the reading on page 63. Find the words to complete the sentences.

1. Rock, Paper, Scissors is called Ching Chong Cha in _____.
2. The same game is called Ca-Chi-Pun in _____.

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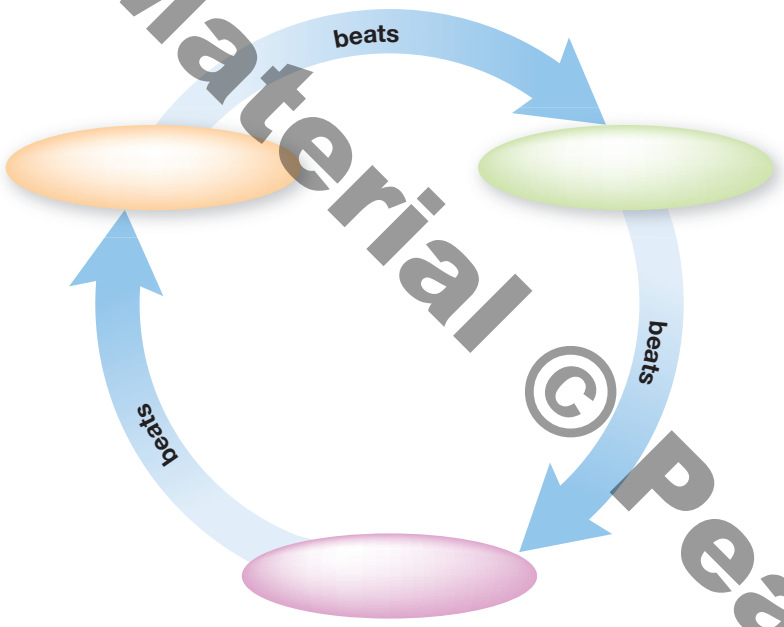
3. The same game is called Kawi Bawi Bo in _____.
4. Both _____ people and _____ people play this game.
5. The _____ of the game are easy to learn.
6. Each player uses his or her hand to make a _____.
7. People play the game for fun or as a way to _____ something.
8. You can find out more about the game on the _____.

Using a Diagram

Complete the diagram. Write the names of the three gestures in the correct order.

Critical Thinking Tip: Sometimes you can draw a picture or a diagram that makes the ideas from a reading easy to see.



CRITICAL THINKING

Discussion

Talk about these questions with your class.

1. The reading says that many people play Rock, Paper, Scissors. Who are these people? Underline all the information in the reading that helps you answer this question. Do people in your country know this game? Do you know other names for it?
2. What are the rules of the game? Tell how many players there are, what they have to do, and how someone wins the game.

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3. The reading says, "They have to make the gestures at the same time" (paragraph 2). Who are "they"? Why is it important for the gestures to happen at the same time?
4. Underline the part of the reading about why people play Rock, Paper, Scissors. Look again at the photo on page 62. Who is playing the game? Why do you think they are playing?
5. Sometimes you can find the writer's opinion in a reading. What does the writer of "An Easy Game" think about Rock, Paper, Scissors? What does the writer want readers to do? What is your opinion of the game?

WRITING

A. Use the Target Vocabulary: Complete the sentences. Copy your sentences on a piece of paper. Then find a partner, and read your partner's sentences.

1. I know the **rules** for _____.
2. **Both** my mother and my father _____.
3. I want to **try** to _____.
4. I think I can **beat** _____.
5. _____ **around** the **world**.

B. Practice Listening and Writing: Get ready for a dictation. Practice writing these sentences. Then close your book. Take a piece of paper. Your teacher will say the sentences. Listen and write the sentences.

1. Each player knows the rules.
2. Both players move at the same time.
3. Hold your hand like this.
4. Try to win the game.
5. I think I can beat you.

C. Writing Practice: Circle the verb that is true for you. Then copy your sentences on a piece of paper. Find a partner, and read your partner's sentences.

1. I (like / don't like) to play games.
2. Rock, Paper, Scissors (is / isn't) an easy game to win.
3. The rules of the game (are / aren't) easy to learn.
4. People in my country (know / don't know) this game.
5. I ('d like / wouldn't like) to play Rock, Paper, Scissors.

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CHAPTER 8

A New and Different Sport

Get that disc!

LEARNING OUTCOME

› Learn about a fast-growing sport

GETTING READY TO READ

Talk about these questions with your class.

1. Look at the photo. What do you see?
2. Match the names and pictures of these sports: *baseball*, *basketball*, *football*, *skating*, *soccer*, *tennis*.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

f. _____

3. Do you like any of these sports?

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READING

Read to Find Out: How is ultimate different from other sports?

Look at the words and pictures next to the reading. Then read. Do not stop to use a dictionary.

A New and Different Sport

1 Does everyone in the world know soccer? It **seems** that way! Most people know basketball, too. Not as many people know ultimate because it's a new sport. It's like other **team** sports in many ways, but in one important way, it's very different.

2 Ultimate, like soccer, is played on a big **field**. There are two teams, and each team has seven players. One team tries to get the disc[1] to the other end of the field. The other team tries to stop them. The player holding the disc cannot run with it. He or she has to stop and throw it. That player's teammates[2] run and try to **catch** the disc. Ultimate players, like soccer and basketball players, do a lot of running.

3 All sports have rules, but sometimes a player does not play by the rules. What **happens** then? In soccer or basketball, a referee[3] stops the game. It's the referee's job to tell the players what to do next. Ultimate is different. There are no referees. The players stop the game and talk about the **problem**. They have to **agree** on what to do next. Then the game can **continue**.

4 Today, men and women in more than 40 countries **enjoy** playing ultimate. It's a great game for children, too. It helps them learn how to solve[4] problems and play fair.[5] The sport is growing fast. Maybe there is a game of ultimate happening **somewhere** near you.

[1] *an ultimate disc*

[2] *a teammate* = a player on the same team

[3] *a referee*

[4] *solve* = find an answer to

[5] *play fair* = play without breaking the rules

Quick Comprehension Check

A. Read these sentences **about the reading**. Circle T (true) or F (false). On the line, write the number of the paragraph with the answer.

1. Many people do not know about the game of ultimate. T F ____
2. Ultimate is a game for two players with a disc. T F ____
3. The player holding the disc runs with it. T F ____
4. People play ultimate only in the United States. T F ____
5. People play ultimate with no referees. T F ____

B. Work with your class. Share your answers from part A. Go back to the reading to show why a sentence is true or false. Correct the false sentences.

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EXPLORING VOCABULARY

Thinking about the Target Vocabulary

A. Find the words in **bold** in "A New and Different Sport" on page 70. Write them in the list. Use alphabetical order.

1. agree
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

B. Circle the words in the list that are new to you. Then go back to the reading. Look for the words you circled. What do you think they mean?

Understanding the Target Vocabulary

A. Complete the sentences with the words in the box. The sentences are **about the reading**.

agree	continue	enjoy	problem	seems	somewhere

1. It isn't really true that everyone in the world knows soccer. It just _____ true.
2. Sometimes a player doesn't play by the rules. That is a _____. It's not right, and it makes the other team unhappy.
3. When there is a problem, ultimate players stop the game and talk. They have to _____ on what to do about the problem. They need to have the same idea about what to do.
4. After the two players agree, the game can _____ . The two teams start playing again.
5. People in more than 40 countries like playing ultimate. Many men like this sport, and many women _____ it, too.
6. People play ultimate in many places. Maybe there is a game _____ near you right now.

Vocabulary Tip: When people do not agree, we say they disagree. *Agree* and *disagree* are opposites, like *up* and *down* or *fast* and *slow*.

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B. Complete the sentences about the picture. Write *catch, field, happening,* or *teams.*

What is _____ (1) in the picture? It shows two boys from two different baseball _____ (2). They are on the _____ (3). One boy is trying to _____ (4) the ball.

C. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

catch	continue	enjoy	field	team

1. People play both soccer and ultimate on a long _____.
2. A soccer _____ has 11 players on the field.
3. I like to go see new places, but I don't _____ flying.
4. Use both hands to _____ the ball.
5. We'll stop for a few minutes when we get tired. Then we'll _____ working.

D. Complete the conversations with the words in the box.

agree	happening	problem	seem	somewhere

1. A: I think we need a computer. What do you think?
   B: I _____. We need one.
2. A: Ed and Marta _____ happy.
   B: Yes, they do, but they really aren't.
3. A: Why is Robert taking the bus, not his car?
   B: He's having a _____ with his car.
4. A: Can I call you back later? I'm watching the game.
   B: What's _____? Who's winning?
5. A: What are you looking for?
   B: My pen. It's in my bag _____, but I can't find it.

Vocabulary Tip: Use *somewhere* to mean "in some place (I don't know where)."

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DEVELOPING YOUR READING SKILLS

The Topic and the Main Idea

A. Go back to page 70 and read "A New and Different Sport" again.

B. Answer the questions about the topic and the main idea of the reading.

1. What is "A New and Different Sport" about? Check (✓) the topic.
   - ☐ a. The sport of ultimate
   - ☐ b. Sports around the world
   - ☐ c. Team sports
2. What does the reading say about the topic? Check (✓) the main idea.
   - ☐ a. More people know the sport of soccer than ultimate.
   - ☐ b. In the game of ultimate, there is a lot of running and throwing the disc.
   - ☐ c. Ultimate is like soccer and basketball in some ways, but it's very different, too.

Reading Tip: As you read, try to see words in groups, not one word at a time: *It's the referee's job / to tell the players / what to do next.* This will help you read faster.

Giving Details

Answer these questions about the reading.

1. What two other examples of team sports does the reading give?

   _____ and _____

2. How many people play on an ultimate team? _____
3. What does the player with the disc try to do? _____
4. In soccer or basketball, whose job is it to start and stop the game?

   _____

5. Who starts and stops the game in ultimate? _____
6. Is ultimate a game for men, for women, or for both men and women?

   _____

7. How many countries have people that play ultimate? _____

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Summarizing the Reading

Complete the summary of the reading on page 70. Use *catch, disc, field, referees,* or *team*.

Ultimate is a fast-growing sport. It is a _____ (1) sport, like soccer and basketball. Ultimate is played on a _____ (2), like soccer. One team tries to get the _____ (3) to the other end of the field. The other team tries to stop them. Players have to throw and _____ (4) the disc. There is a lot of running in ultimate, as in basketball and soccer.

Ultimate is different from those two sports in one important way. There are no _____ (5).

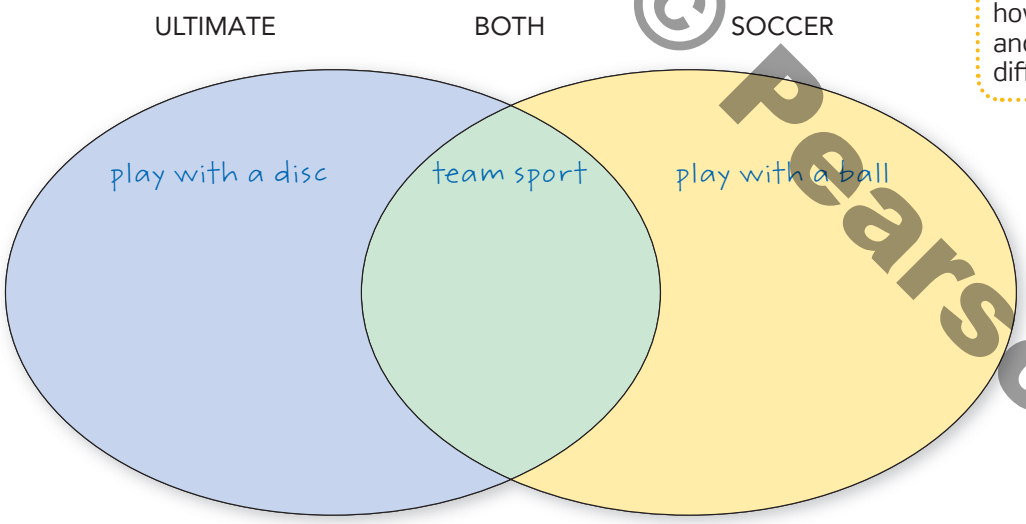
CRITICAL THINKING

Discussion

Talk about these questions in a small group.

1. How are ultimate and soccer the same? Write your answers in the part of the diagram under Both. How are the two sports different? Write your answers under each sport.

Critical Thinking Tip: The diagram on this page is called a Venn diagram. Use a diagram like this to compare two things—to show how they are the same and how they are different.



2. Name some other sports for two teams: _____

_____

Name some sports for two players: _____

_____

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Now think about people playing these sports with no referees. What kinds of problems might there be? What would the players have to do? What would it be like for the people who are watching the sport? Do you think it would be a good idea to play the game without referees? Tell why or why not.

3. What is the writer's opinion about children playing ultimate? What does the writer think children can learn from playing ultimate? How can playing ultimate help them learn these things? Do you agree with the writer?

WRITING

A. Use the Target Vocabulary: Complete the sentences. Copy your sentences on a piece of paper. Then find a partner, and read your partner's sentences.

1. I **enjoy** watching _____.
2. People play _____ on a **field**.
3. Sometimes I have **problems** with _____.
4. _____ and I sometimes don't **agree** about _____.
5. What **happens** when _____?

B. Practice Listening and Writing: Get ready for a dictation. Practice writing these sentences. Then close your book. Take a piece of paper. Your teacher will say the sentences. Listen and write the sentences.

1. People play sports around the world.
2. Many people enjoy watching sports.
3. Do you watch sports on TV?
4. Do you have a favorite sport?

C. Writing Practice: Write your answers to these questions on a piece of paper. Then find a partner, and read your partner's sentences.

1. What sports do people like in your country?
2. Do you like to play sports?
3. Do you watch sports on TV?
4. Do you have a favorite sport?

Examples:

1. People in my country like soccer and auto racing.
2. I don't like to play sports.
3. I sometimes watch the Olympics on TV.
4. I don't have a favorite sport.

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CHAPTER 9

Collectors

Two collectors of trading cards

LEARNING OUTCOME

› Learn about collecting things

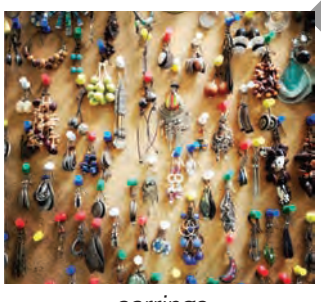
GETTING READY TO READ

Talk about these questions with your class.

1. Look at the photo. What do you see?
2. Do you know people who collect any of these things?

butterflies

teddy bears



earrings

3. What other kinds of things do people collect?

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READING

Read to Find Out: What kinds of people like to collect things?

Look at the words and pictures next to the reading. Then read. Do not stop to use a dictionary.

Collectors

1 Many people like to **collect** things. They collect all kinds of things, from coins[1] to teacups to cookbooks to cars. Why do they do it? Most collectors will tell you, "Because it's fun." A few will say, "I **hope** to make some money."

2 Other people may **laugh** and say, "Collecting? No, that's not for me! I don't **care** about that kind of thing." Is what they say really true? Many of us collect things **without** thinking about it.

3 Small children don't think about it, but they are natural[2] collectors. They **pick up** little things they see. For example, a little boy finds a nice stone or a shell.[3] Then he finds some more. He **carries** them home, and that's the start of a collection.

4 Older children collect things, too—teddy bears, for example. Some collect trading cards with pictures of their favorite athletes.[4] Many enjoy collecting the same things as their friends. When they get something new, they want to tell their friends about it and show them. These children enjoy playing with their things **together**.

5 Men and women may collect things that make them **remember** being children, like comic books. A new comic book doesn't cost much, but some people will pay a lot for an old one. In 1938, the first Superman comic book cost **only** $.10 (ten cents), but in 2014, a collector bought[5] one of those first Superman comics online for more than $2,000,000.

Reading a comic book

6 Are you a collector? Maybe your answer at first is no, but think again. Maybe you have a lot of photos, music, earrings, or T-shirts that say something. Then you are a collector, too.

[1] *coins*

[2] *natural* = needing no teaching

[3] *stones* and a *shell*

[4] *athletes* = people who play sports

[5] *bought* = the simple past of *buy*

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Quick Comprehension Check

A. Read these sentences **about the reading**. Circle T (true) or F (false). On the line, write the number of the paragraph with the answer.

1. A collector has many things of the same kind. T F ____
2. Men, women, and children can be collectors. T F ____
3. You need a lot of money to be a collector. T F ____
4. Many children enjoy showing their collections to their friends. T F ____
5. Most collectors try to get a lot of money for their things. T F ____

B. Work with your class. Share your answers from part A. Go back to the reading to show why a sentence is true or false. Correct the false sentences.

EXPLORING VOCABULARY

Thinking about the Target Vocabulary

A. Find the words in **bold** in "Collectors" on page 77. Write them in the list. Use alphabetical order.

1. care
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

B. Circle the words in the list that are new to you. Then go back to the reading. Look for the words you circled. What do you think they mean?

Understanding the Target Vocabulary

A. Complete the sentences with the words in the box. The sentences are **about the reading**.

care	collect	hope	only	remember	together	without

1. Many people like to _____ things. This means to get a lot of things of one kind and put them all in one place.
2. Some people collect things because they _____ to make money. They want this to happen.

Vocabulary Tip: A person who collects things is called a collector. The group of things that the person collects is called a collection.

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3. Some people say, "Collecting things isn't important to me. I don't _____ about that."

4. Many of us collect things, but we do not think about what we're doing. We do it _____ thinking about making a collection.

5. Most children like to play with others. They like to play _____.

6. Some people collect things that make them _____ being children. These people think back to the time when they were young.

7. In 1938, the first Superman comic book did not cost much. It cost _____ ten cents.

Vocabulary Tip: *Only* and *just* are **synonyms** (words with the same meaning).

B. Complete the sentences about the pictures. Write *carrying*, *laughing*, or *picking up*.

1. She is _____ a shell from the beach.

2. He is _____ some boxes.

Vocabulary Tip: *Carry* means "hold something as you take it somewhere."

3. They are _____.

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C. Complete the conversations with the words in the box.

carry	laughing	only	remember	without

1. A: Do you know that girl?

   B: Yes, but I can't _____ her name.

2. A: Would you like some help?

   B: Thanks! I need to _____ these boxes up to the fourth floor.

3. A: Ha ha ha ha ha!

   B: What's so funny? Why are you _____?

4. A: Is it cold today?

   B: Yes, it is. Don't go out _____ a coat and hat.

5. A: Is the game on TV now?

   B: No, the game's at 4:00. It's _____ 3:30.

D. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

care	collects	hope	pick up	together

1. The players on a team need to work _____.
2. Soccer players use their feet. They cannot _____ the ball with their hands.
3. My father _____ stamps from around the world.
4. I _____ my team will win.
5. The only thing she seems to _____ about is money.

Writing Tip: Use *about* after *care*: *I care about my family and friends.*

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DEVELOPING YOUR READING SKILLS

The Topic and the Main Idea

A. Go back to page 77 and read "Collectors" again.

B. Answer the questions about the topic and the main idea of the reading.

1. What is "Collectors" about? Check (✓) the topic.
   - ☐ a. Collecting for children
   - ☐ b. People who collect things
   - ☐ c. Making money from a collection
2. What does the reading say about the topic? Check (✓) the main idea.
   - ☐ a. Collecting is fun for many men, women, and children.
   - ☐ b. Collectors are people with a lot of money and free time.
   - ☐ c. There are a few easy rules for starting a collection.

Finding Examples

Complete the chart. Give examples from the reading, and think of more examples of your own.

		Collectors		
		Small children	Older children	Men and women
Examples of things that people collect	From the reading	little stones shells		
	Your ideas			

Giving Details

Answer these questions about the reading.

1. Why do most people collect things? _____
2. What do some people hope to get from collecting things? _____
3. Why do some people collect comic books? _____
4. How much did someone pay for a 1938 Superman comic book? _____
5. Where did the person buy the comic book? _____
6. In what year did this happen? _____

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CRITICAL THINKING

Discussion

Talk about these questions with your class.

1. Who does the writer call "natural collectors?" What does this phrase mean? Why do men and women collect things? Underline all the answers you can find in the reading. Can you think of any other reasons?
2. Read paragraph 4 again. What is the main idea of this paragraph? What details does the writer give to support the main idea? Do you agree that children usually like to enjoy their collections with their friends? Do you think this is true for men and women who collect things? Tell why or why not. Give examples.
3. What does the writer say about "many of us" in paragraph 2? Where in the reading does the writer return to this idea? Do you agree with the writer's opinion? Tell why or why not.
4. Are you a collector? What do you collect now? What do you think would be fun to collect?

Critical Thinking Tip: Giving examples is one way you can support an opinion (show why you think it's true).

WRITING

A. Use the Target Vocabulary: Complete the sentences. Copy your sentences on a piece of paper. Then find a partner, and read your partner's sentences.

1. I **carry** _____ in my (backpack / wallet / handbag).
2. I would like to **collect** _____.
3. It is sometimes hard for me to **remember** _____.
4. I **hope** to _____ tomorrow.
5. I **laugh** when _____.

B. Practice Listening and Writing: Get ready for a dictation. Practice writing these sentences. Then close your book. Take a piece of paper. Your teacher will say the sentences. Listen and write the sentences.

1. People collect all kinds of things.
2. Small children pick up little things.
3. Many men and women are collectors.
4. Some of them spend a lot of money.

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C. Writing Practice: Give one or more answers to each question. Write your sentences on a piece of paper. Then find a partner and read your partner's sentences.

1. What, or who, makes you laugh?
2. What do you and your friends like to do together?
3. What will you always remember?

Examples:

1. My little brother makes me laugh.
2. My friends and I like to go dancing. We like to study together.
3. I will always remember our family trips to the beach when I was a child.

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UNIT 3

Checkpoint

LEARNING OUTCOME

› Review and expand on the content of Unit 3

LOOK BACK

A. Think About This

Look back at your answers to the *Think About This* question on page 61:

What do you like to do for fun?

Would you like to add anything?

B. Remember the Readings

What do you want to remember from the readings in Unit 3? For each chapter, write one sentence about the reading.

Chapter 7: An Easy Game

_____

Chapter 8: A New and Different Sport

_____

Chapter 9: Collectors

_____

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REVIEWING VOCABULARY

Write the correct word to complete the sentence.

1. There are 12 students and 12 computers. That means one computer for _____ student.
   a. both b. each c. catch
2. The players on a team all have to work _____.
   a. rule b. field c. together
3. Anna _____ happy today.
   a. seems b. beats c. problems
4. You need to learn the _____ to play the game.
   a. rules b. worlds c. laughs
5. I like it when good things _____ to nice people.
   a. remember b. carry c. happen
6. I _____ that we'll have nice weather this weekend.
   a. enjoy b. hope c. collect
7. They _____ their little boy and carry him when he is tired of walking.
   a. try b. pick up c. team
8. Will you please _____ the baby for me?
   a. decide b. agree c. hold
9. Classes end in May. They don't _____ after May 15.
   a. care b. continue c. stand
10. Tina always makes me laugh. I can't listen to her _____ laughing!
   a. only b. somewhere c. without

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EXPANDING VOCABULARY

Nouns

There are many different kinds of words. A **noun** is one kind of word. Most nouns can be singular (*book*) or plural (*books*).

What Is a Noun?		Examples of Nouns
Nouns are words for	people:	*boy, police, drivers, George*
	places:	*airport, classroom, fields, Tokyo*
	things:	*bicycle, pen, bowls, Honda*
	ideas:	*time, love, feelings, size*

Each sentence has one noun. Find and circle the noun.

1. She is a good student.
2. Do you eat a big breakfast?
3. They are beginners.
4. You are a fast learner.
5. My team is winning.
6. What is in the box?
7. I think it is a good plan.
8. Why is Peter laughing?
9. Would you like a snack?
10. They are flying around the world.

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A PUZZLE

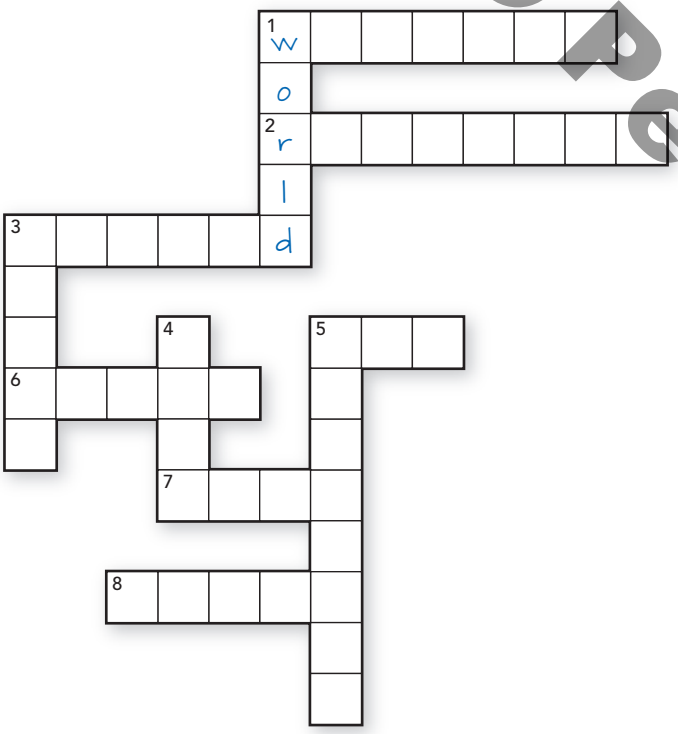
Complete these sentences with words you studied in Chapters 7–9. Look at the word lists on pages 64, 71, and 78 for help. Write the words in the puzzle.

ACROSS

1. I like my coffee black. That means w_____ milk or cream.
2. I like that actor, but I can't r_____ his name.
3. Before they practice, the players run a_____ the field.
5. I will t_____ to get there early.
6. I e_____ watching sports on TV.
7. I h_____ you have a good time at the party.
8. His stories always make me l_____.

DOWN

1. They are flying around the world.
3. She thinks they can spend the money, but her husband does not a_____.
4. Henry has two sisters, and they are b_____ in college.
5. Fatima and Carmen ride the bus t_____.



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Do You Like Puzzles?

1 Puzzles can be a lot of fun. There are many different kinds. Some use pictures. Some use words or numbers. Three popular[1] kinds are jigsaw, crossword, and Sudoku puzzles.

[1] *popular* = liked by many people

2 A jigsaw puzzle has many small pieces. A piece looks something like this:

Each piece has a part of a picture on it. Put all the pieces together and you will see the picture.

3 On page 87, there is a crossword puzzle. It's a game of words. This kind of puzzle is very popular in the United States. You can find crosswords in newspapers and on the Internet. Millions[2] of people try to do the crosswords in *The New York Times* newspaper.

[2] *a million* = 1,000,000

4 You can find Sudoku puzzles in newspapers and online, too. Sudoku puzzles use numbers. Here is an example of a Sudoku puzzle.

a column

a block

2								1
		6				9	5	3
		9					7	8
9								
8		7	6			3		
		2	5				6	
				5	7		1	
	8	5						7
		3		1				

a row

Here are the rules for Sudoku puzzles:

- Write the numbers 1 to 9 in the boxes.
- Use all 9 numbers in each row, each column, and each block.
- Use each number just one time in a row, column, or block.

5 The rules are easy, but the puzzles may not be. Try to do the one on this page.

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Comprehension Check

Read these sentences about the reading. Circle T (true) or F (false). On the line, write the number of the paragraph with the answer. Correct the false sentences.

1. There are many different kinds of puzzles. T F ____
2. There are crossword puzzles in this book. T F ____
3. You can find jigsaw puzzles in U.S. newspapers. T F ____
4. A Sudoku puzzle is a game of words. T F ____
5. You need to learn many rules to do a Sudoku puzzle. T F ____

Scanning

Find the words to complete the sentences about the reading.

1. A puzzle may use pictures, _____, or _____.
2. A jigsaw puzzle has many small _____.
3. A _____ puzzle is a game of words.
4. You can find crossword puzzles in _____ and on the _____.
5. Sudoku puzzles use _____.
6. Write the numbers from _____ to _____ in the boxes of a Sudoku puzzle.

Topics of Paragraphs

Match the paragraphs and their topics. Write each paragraph topic in the right place.

Do You Like Puzzles?	
Paragraph 1	kinds of puzzles
Paragraph 2	
Paragraph 3	
Paragraph 4	
Paragraph 5	

Topics of Paragraphs

__ a Sudoku puzzle for you
__ Sudoku puzzles
__ jigsaw puzzles
__ crossword puzzles
✓ kinds of puzzles

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The Main Idea of the Reading

What is the main idea of "Do You Like Puzzles?" Check (✓) your answer.

☐ a. You can find crosswords and Sudoku puzzles in newspapers and online.

☐ b. Three popular kinds of puzzles are jigsaw, crossword, and Sudoku puzzles.

☐ c. Puzzles are fun for people young and old.

Critical Thinking

Talk about these questions with your class.

1. The reading describes three different kinds of puzzles. Which one is a game of words? Which one is a game of numbers? Which one breaks a picture into many small pieces? Do you enjoy any of these three kinds of puzzles? Which kind do you think is the easiest, and which kind do you think is the hardest?
2. Why did the writer write "Do You Like Puzzles?" Check (✓) your answer.

   ☐ a. The writer wants to make readers laugh.

   ☐ b. The write wants readers to go buy some puzzles.

   ☐ c. The writer wants to give readers information they may not know.

   Tell which answer you checked and why.
3. Many people begin puzzles but then don't finish them. Why do you think that happens?

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