Building Vocabulary. Read the sentences below. Look at the words around the **bold** words and phrases to guess their meanings. Then circle the best definition.

1. Kimani Maruge spoke to the United Nations because he wanted **aid**, for example, more money and training, to help educate children in Africa.

   a. help b. problems

2. Free primary education is now **available** to all children in Kenya. Before 2003, families paid for primary education.

   a. something you cannot have b. something you can get

3. People in Korea gave books to schools in Indonesia, and Indonesians taught Koreans a traditional dance. This **exchange** helped them learn about each other's culture.

   a. giving and receiving things at the same time

   b. trying many different things at the same time

4. **Mobile** libraries bring books to children in many small communities. These libraries travel from town to town in cars, vans, or trucks.

   a. staying in one place b. moving from place to place

5. A **program** in Los Angeles helps children learn about the environment by taking them to nearby mountains and beaches.

   a. set of books b. set of activities

6. If you **record** people speaking a disappearing language, you can keep important information about both the language and its speakers.

   a. save for the future b. talk to

7. Japanese grammar **is similar to** Korean grammar. For example, in both languages, verbs come at the ends of sentences.

   a. has features that are the same b. has features that are different

8. One **skill** that teens can get from outdoor education is how to survive in difficult situations.

   a. an ability b. a job

9. Parents can help to **solve** their children's learning problems by volunteering in the classroom.

   a. find an answer to a problem b. make a problem worse

10. Taking a **trip** to a foreign country is a good way to practice a second language, but it is too expensive for many people.

    a. a book about a particular place b. a visit to a particular place

LIVEWORKSHEETS