

Unit 10

I. Vocab List

Images	Vocabulary
	animate ['ænə, meɪt] <i>adj.</i> When something is animate, it has life. <i>Rocks and machines are not animate things.</i>
	classify ['klæsə, faɪ] <i>v.</i> To classify things is to put them into groups based on their type. <i>The biologist classified the plant as a completely new species.</i>
	concede [kən'si:d] <i>v.</i> To concede is to admit against your wish that something is true. <i>The student conceded that he had cheated on the test.</i>
	concept ['kənsəpt] <i>n.</i> A concept is an idea about something. <i>I learned some concepts about molecules before working in the science lab.</i>
	construct [kən'strʌkt] <i>v.</i> To construct something means to make or build it. <i>The men used wood and metal to construct a house.</i>
	decade ['dekeɪd] <i>n.</i> A decade is a period of ten years. <i>She celebrated her three decades of work with the company.</i>
	diagram ['daɪə, græm] <i>n.</i> A diagram is a simple drawing that explains what something is or how it works. <i>By following the diagram, I was able to put the desk together.</i>
	ferry ['feri] <i>n.</i> A ferry is a boat that carries passengers over short distances. <i>The ferry took the people across the lake.</i>

	handy ['hændi] <i>adj.</i> If something is handy, it is useful. <i>An eraser is handy if you make a lot of mistakes.</i>
	isolate ['aɪsə, leɪt] <i>v.</i> To isolate is to separate one person or thing from a group. <i>The teacher isolated the bad child from the class before talking with her.</i>
	longing ['lɒŋɪŋ] <i>n.</i> A longing is a strong feeling of wanting. <i>Since he skipped breakfast, he had a longing for food all morning.</i>
	numerous ['nu:mərəs] <i>adj.</i> If something is numerous, there are many of those things. <i>It was hard to drive fast since there were numerous holes in the road.</i>
	particle ['pɑ:rtɪkl] <i>n.</i> A particle is a very small piece of something. <i>The bottles of wine were covered in a layer of dust particles.</i>
	plea [pli:] <i>n.</i> A plea is a request that is urgent or emotional. <i>The poor, hungry man made a plea for food.</i>
	refrain [rɪ'freɪn] <i>v.</i> To refrain from something is to avoid doing it. <i>The doctor asked Mary to refrain from eating fast food as part of her diet.</i>
	review [rɪ'vju:] <i>n.</i> A review of something is a formal inspection of it by people in authority. <i>The government ordered a careful review of the economic situation.</i>
	sophisticated [sə'fɪstɪ, keɪtɪd] <i>adj.</i> If someone is sophisticated, they know many things about the world. <i>Jake is one of the most sophisticated people I've ever met.</i>

	surrender [sə'rendə] v. To surrender something is to give it up. <i>The thief surrendered the money to the police when he was caught.</i>
	upright ['ʌp,raɪt] adj. If something is upright, it is standing up straight. <i>Meerkats can't walk like humans, but they can stand upright.</i>
	worthwhile ['wɜ:θ,wai] adj. If something is worthwhile, it is important or useful. <i>On his visit to Canada, he realized studying English was worthwhile.</i>

II. Exercises

A. Circle the word that fits the definition.

1. a formal inspection

- a. review b. diagram c. plea d. longing

2. to accept the truth

- a. isolate b. classify c. construct d. concede

3. an idea about how something is

- a. decade b. ferry c. concept d. particle

4. knowing a lot about the world

- a. upright b. sophisticated c. handy d. surrender

5. important

- a. refrain b. numerous c. worthwhile d. animate

B. Circle the right definition for the given word.1. particle

- a. a small piece of something
- b. a drawing
- c. a formal inspection
- d. a strong feeling of want

2. decade

- a. an idea about something
- b. a period of ten years
- c. a type of boat
- d. a thing that has life

3. upright

- a. important
- b. to not do something
- c. standing straight
- d. a request

4. isolate

- a. to separate
- b. to group together by type
- c. to give up
- d. to accept the truth

5. handy

- a. to make something
- b. common
- c. plentiful
- d. useful

C. Write the word that best fits each blank.1. animate / particle

Scientists thought that the tiny _____ was not a living thing, so they were very surprised to find that it was indeed _____.

2. handy / numerous

The carpenter keeps _____ tools in his truck. However, he keeps the most _____ ones on his tool belt at all times.

3. classify / upright

One way that scientists _____ the different species of early humans is by how they walked. Homo erectus, for example, walked _____.

4. longing / plea

After sitting in the cell for just one hour, the prisoner felt a _____ to be free. He made a _____ to the officers to release him immediately.

5. sophisticated / worthwhile

Learning how to speak another language is a _____ skill to have in the world of international business. It also can make one into a more _____ person.

6. review / concept

Jack has a great _____ for a new system, but his boss needs to conduct a thorough _____ to see if it will work.

7. diagram / isolate

William used string to _____ the different plants in the garden?
That made it easier for him to draw a(n) _____ of the leaves of each type of plant.

8. constructed / decades

The great pyramids of Egypt were not _____ overnight. In fact, it took many _____ to complete them.

9. concede / ferry

As he drove his car onto the _____, John felt sad. He wanted to travel by airplane, but after looking at the ticket prices, he had to _____ that air travel was just too expensive.

10. refrain / surrender

To ensure good health, it is important to _____ from eating unhealthy foods.
But that doesn't mean you must _____ all of the foods that you enjoy.

III. Reading comprehension

Anton's Great Discovery

Anton Van Leeuwenhoek was a Dutch cloth merchant. His life began to change after he got his first microscope in 1653. It was a very simple microscope. It had a lens in an **upright** stand. It could make small things look large. It was **handy** for looking closely at cloth.

Soon, Anton felt a **longing** to build a more powerful microscope. He dreamed of using it to make an important scientific discovery. He wanted to become famous. Three **decades** later, he did.

For many years, Anton experimented with microscopes and lenses. Eventually, he **constructed** a very powerful microscope. If he had sold the **concept** to others, it would have made him very rich. However, Anton **refrained** from **surrendering** his secret to anyone. Instead, he wanted to use it to become famous. So he used his secret microscope to study the natural world.

One day, he was looking at saliva from his mouth with the microscope. In the saliva, he saw **numerous** tiny **particles**. Some of them were moving! He thought that the particles were tiny organisms. So he **isolated** them from each other and studied each one carefully. Then he **classified** them into different categories. Some were round. Others were long and had tails. All were alive.

Anton was so excited. He knew he could become famous now. He was the first person to see these tiny organisms. So he drew **diagrams** of the organisms and sent them to a group of scientists in London. The scientists were **sophisticated** men who did not believe tiny, **animate** organisms could live in our mouths. Anton arranged for them to come to Holland to see the organisms with their own eyes. The men took a **ferry** to Holland and met Anton. They performed a careful **review** of his work, and they **conceded** that he had made a **worthwhile** discovery. Anton Van Leeuwenhoek had discovered bacteria. After decades of hard work, he had become famous.

Part. A. Mark each statement T for true or F for false.

1. ____ Anton's first microscope had an upright stand.
2. ____ Anton had a longing to become rich.
3. ____ The tiny particles Anton saw were bacteria.
4. ____ Anton classified the particles into different categories.
5. ____ The sophisticated scientists drew diagrams of the bacteria.
6. ____ Anton took a ferry to Holland.

Part B. Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?
 - a. Selling cloth
 - b. Finding the first organism
 - c. Becoming a scientist
 - d. Traveling to London
2. Why was Anton's first microscope handy?
 - a. It was powerful enough to discover bacteria.
 - b. It was made of expensive materials.
 - c. It was easy to use for looking closely at cloth.
 - d. It could be used to study the natural world.
3. Why didn't Anton sell his concept of a powerful microscope?
 - a. He didn't want to surrender his secret.
 - b. He thought the microscope was not good enough.
 - c. He was afraid that it would break.
 - d. He wanted to make more money before selling it.