

Illustrated

Everyday Expressions

with stories

Casey Malarcher

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36.00

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Expressions**
with Stories

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SBS
PUBLISHING

C o n t e n t s

LESSON 1 The Sun, the Moon, and the Bat

7

a couple of	a long time ago	a lot of	a pair of
above all (else)	according to	after all	again and again
agree with	all of a sudden	all over the world	all the time
all the way	and so on	arrive at/in	as a result
as well as	ask for	at a time	at any time

LESSON 2 The Man Who Learned from His Cow

15

at first	at last	at least	at once
at the top of	be about to	be absent from	be afraid of
be angry with	be anxious about	be anxious to	be covered with
be crowded with	be different from	be disappointed with	be divided into
be dressed in	be excited about	be familiar with	be famous for

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23

be filled with	be fond of	be full of	be good at
be impressed by	be in trouble	be interested in	be known for
be late for	be made of	be over	be pleased with
be proud of	be ready to	be responsible for	be satisfied with
be similar to	be supposed to	be sure of	be surprised by/at

LESSON 4 The Jindo Dog

31

be thankful for	be used to	be willing to	be worried about
be worth	because of	before long	belong to
between you and me	blow out	break away from	break out
bring about	bring in	bring out	by oneself
by the way	by way of	call off	call on

LESSON 5 The Wait-and-See Man

39

call up	calm down	can't afford	can't help -ing
can't stand	care for	catch up with	check in
cheer up	come by	come out of	come over
come true	come up to	congratulations on	consist of
cooperate with	cope with	count on	cry out for

LESSON 6 Three Rabbits

47

cut off
differ from
do one's best
drop by
far from

dash off
dispose of
do well in
drop off
feel like ~ing

depend on
do badly in
don't mention it
enjoy oneself
figure out

die out
do one's homework
dream of
fall in love with
fill (up) ~ with

LESSON 7 The Girl Who Dressed Like a Boy

55

find out
for some time
from now on
get in touch with
get on

for a long time
for sure
from time to time
get involved in
get out

for a while
for the first time
generally speaking
get married to
get rid of

for example
for the time being
get back
get off
get tired of

LESSON 8 The Foolish Brahman

63

get to
give a hand
give up
go on a picnic
hang up

get together
give away
go away
grow up
have a good time

get up
give back
go off
had better
have no idea

get well
give it a try
go on
hand in
have to do with

LESSON 9 The Seal's Skin

71

have trouble with
here you are
in a hurry
in front of
in just a minute

hear from
hold on
in a moment
in general
in search of

hear of
hold up
in case of
in harmony with
in silence

help oneself to
hurry up
in fact
in honor of
in the meantime

LESSON 10 Ivanko the Bear's Son

79

in the middle of
keep away
keep an eye on
leave out
long for

in vain
keep in mind
keep out
listen to
look after

instead of
keep/stay in touch with
laugh at
little by little
look around

just in time
keep on
lead to
live on
look at

LESSON 11 Strong Wind

87

look down on
look out
make fun of
make up
make use of

look for
look through
make oneself at home
make up for
no problem

look forward to
look up to
make sense
make up one's mind
nothing but

look like
make friends with
make the most of
make up with
now and then

LESSON 12 Brer Fox's Shoes

95

of course
on schedule
on time
pass by
pick out

on and on
on the contrary
once in a while
pass out
pick up

on foot
on the way
out of breath
pay a visit to
piece by piece

on purpose
on the weekend
out of date
pay attention to
play tricks on

LESSON 13 The Kalligooroo

103

protect from
put on
remind of
run across
see off

prove to be
put together
remove from
run after
set up

put down
put up with
result from
run away
shake hands with

put off
quite a few
right away
run out of
show off

LESSON 14 The Wild Pigeon

111

show up
sooner or later
stand for
take advantage of
take off

side by side
speak ill of
stay up
take after
take part in

slow down
speak well of
stick to
take care of
take place

so far
spend on
such as
take lessons
take pride in

LESSON 15 Pedro Tricks His Boss

119

talk over
think of
turn off
watch out
would like to

take turns
throw away
turn on
wear out
would rather

thanks for
to tell the truth
wait for
what's the matter
write back

think about
try on
wake up
worthwhile to
write down

P r e f a c e

The purpose of the *Illustrated Everyday Expressions with Stories* series is to introduce English language learners to common idioms through humorous examples and illustrations. The lessons in this book will both entertain and enlighten students while providing exposure to how each idiom can be used in a variety of contexts.

Each lesson of this book begins with a list of twenty target idioms. The idioms are arranged alphabetically throughout the book to help students reference the idioms for later use. After completing all the units in the book, students may continue to use *Illustrated Everyday Expressions with Stories* series as a humorous illustrated dictionary of common idioms.

Within each lessons, target idioms are first defined for students. The definitions may explain the idiom in simple terms or use synonyms or other idioms to build a student's understanding of the meaning underlying each idiom. Each definition is then followed by sample sentences and short dialogs using the idiom in context. Finally, idioms are illustrated with humorous illustrations which can help build a memorable picture of each idiom's usage in the reader's mind.

Following the definitions and

examples of the target idioms is an exercise page for students to practice their understanding of idioms from the lesson. These pages include matching exercises and a multiple-choice exercise to practice both idioms learned in each lesson along with recycled idioms from previous lessons. For this reason, students are encouraged to progress through the book in the order the lessons are presented to be sure they have covered all of the idioms used for the exercise pages.

The final page of each lesson presents an international folktale incorporating the idioms presented in the lesson. These folktales give students additional exposure to idiom usage in context, as well as providing extended reading practice along with an entertaining presentation of the target idioms. Teachers using *Illustrated Everyday Expressions with Stories 1* in the classroom can use the folktales as a springboard for discussion of similar stories within the cultures represented in the classroom.

The *Illustrated Everyday Expressions with Stories* series provides students a with a useful approach to learning common English idioms. Students will also have fun in the learning process. We hope that you enjoy using *Illustrated Everyday Expressions with Stories*.

L e s s o n

1

Target Idioms

a couple of
a long time ago
a lot of
a pair of
above all (else)
according to
after all
again and again
agree with
all of a sudden
all over the world
all the time
all the way
and so on
arrive at/in
as a result
as well as
ask for
at a time
at any time

❑ **a couple of** = two persons and things joined or related in some way

He arrived a couple of days ago.
Bobby has a couple of pens in his pocket.

A: Have you been to Europe?

B: Yes, a couple of times.

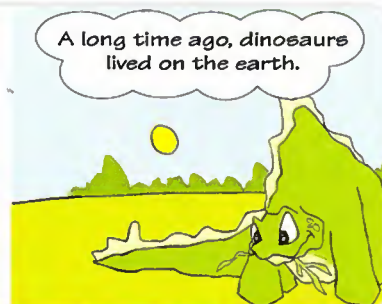


❑ **a long time ago** = once upon a time; many years ago; ages ago; long ago

A long time ago, there were no airplanes.
My grandfather was a pilot a long time ago.

A: When did you go to Germany?

B: I went to Germany a long time ago, in 1963.



❑ **a lot of** = a large amount or number of something; lots of; plenty of

The millionaire has a lot of money.
A lot of students were absent because of the flu.

A: Why aren't you feeling well?

B: I think it's because I ate a lot of chocolate today.



❑ **a pair of** = two things of the same kind used together

She wants to buy a pair of beautiful gloves.
I need a pair of socks.

A: What are you going to buy when you go shopping?

B: I'm going to buy a pair of earrings.



❑ **above all (else)** = most importantly; most of all

"Above all, you should obey your parents," said my grandfather.

Above all, a soldier must be brave.

A: What did you like about this book?

B: It was interesting and exciting, but above all, it was funny.

You must not smoke or drink.
Above all, you must exercise.



❑ **according to** = as shown or said by

According to this book, elephants are endangered.

According to my mother, television is bad for you.

A: Where are we?

B: According to this map we're somewhere between Johnson Street and Second Avenue.



According to scientists, the earth is becoming warmer.

❑ **after all** = in spite of what was expected; nevertheless; in the end

He went with them after all.

The small country won the battle after all.

A: Who were you just talking to?

B: I thought it was someone I know from college but it wasn't her after all.

The tortoise won the race after all.



❑ **again and again** = often; repeatedly; over and over again

While babies learn to walk, they fall again and again.

The child wanted to hear the same story again and again.

A: This computer game is really fun!

B: I think so, too. I want to play it again and again.

I told you again and again not to touch the electric fence!



❑ **agree with** = have the same opinion as; share one's view

The teacher agreed with the students.
Sharon agreed with her friend.

A: Some people didn't like the movie, but I thought it was interesting.
B: I agree with you. It was very interesting.



❑ **all of a sudden** = all at once; suddenly; unexpectedly; without warning

All of a sudden, the dog began to bark loudly.
All of a sudden, the earth began to shake.

A: How did you break your leg?
B: I was riding my bicycle, when all of a sudden I hit a bump and fell off.



❑ **all over the world** = throughout the world; worldwide; everywhere

English is spoken all over the world.
Mozart is famous all over the world.

A: I wish I could travel all over the world.
B: That would be a lot of fun!



❑ **all the time** = constantly; always

Midori practices the violin all the time.
Mark chews gum all the time.

A: He looks very happy today.
B: He looks happy all the time.



❑ **all the way** = the whole distance; the whole way

The car broke down and we had to walk all the way home.
Sue was late. She ran all the way to school.

A: Can you run all the way around the soccer field?

B: No I can't. I can only run halfway around it, then I'm too tired to keep running.

The road goes all the way across the field.



❑ **and so on** = and so forth; and the like

Potatoes, onions, carrots and so on are vegetables.
There are many countries in Africa: Zambia, Kenya, Togo, and so on.

A: What do you feed your pet snake?

B: Small animals like mice, frogs, lizards, and so on.

They were always arguing.
"I'm the fastest." "No, I'm the fastest!" "No way!" and so on.



❑ **arrive at/in** = get to; come to; reach

They arrived at the restaurant.
The train arrived at the station.

A: When will we get to the airport?

B: We should arrive at the airport in five minutes.

Make sure you arrive at the house before 6:00.



❑ **as a result** = so; consequently

She studied hard. As a result, she got an A on the test.
Many roads were flooded, and, as a result, there were some delays.

A: Did you study for the test?

B: No, and, as a result, I got a bad grade.



He ate too much. As a result, he got fat.

❑ **as well as** = in addition to

I play tennis on weekdays as well as on Saturdays.
There were adults as well as children in the park.

A: Would you like a hamburger or some chicken?

B: I'm really hungry. I'd like both as well as some cola.



❑ **ask for** = request; wish for; demand

For his birthday, Don asked for a new toy truck.
The chef asked for a spoon.

A: I asked for some money but my father said no.

B: That's too bad. Now we can't go to see the movie tonight.



❑ **at a time** = at one time; at once; at the same time

The children went down the slide two at a time.
The elevator holds five people at a time.

A: Can you help me move these boxes?

B: Yes, but they're heavy, so let's move them one at a time.



❑ **at any time** = at any moment; any time

The library is open 24 hours a day. I can study there at any time.
People can call the police at any time.

A: Can I visit you at three o'clock on Saturday?

B: I'll be home all day. You can visit at any time.



Practice

A. Match each word with its meaning.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. ____ a couple of | a. and so |
| 2. ____ above all | b. including |
| 3. ____ as a result | c. the entire distance |
| 4. ____ all the way | d. two of something |
| 5. ____ as well as | e. most importantly |

B. Choose the best answer.

- The people got on the elevator seven **per time**.
a. at any time b. at a time
c. and so on d. all the time
- My sister likes to eat green vegetables like peas, beans, broccoli, **and other similar things**.
a. a lot of b. ask for
c. and so on d. all the time
- As shown by** this letter, the package will arrive next week.
a. Agree with b. As a result
c. According to d. After all
- Without warning**, the lights went out.
a. At any time b. All over the world
c. Again and again d. All of a sudden
- I tried to fix the TV myself, but took it to a repair shop **in the end**.
a. after all b. again and again
c. and so on d. a long time ago

The Sun, the Moon, and the Bat

Read the following story.

¹ **A**ccording to a story from Africa, *a long time ago* the sun and the bat were good friends. They were seen together *all the time*. They shared their dreams *as well as* their problems.

² One day, the moon and the sun began talking about who was stronger. The moon said she was stronger. The sun did not *agree with* her. They argued, "I am stronger," "No, I am stronger," "No, I am," *and so on*. Finally, they decided to have a contest.

³ After *a couple of* days, they planned to meet at the lake to see who could throw a rock the farthest across the lake. *A lot of* animals came from *all over the world* to the lake to watch the contest. They came early because they knew that the contest could start *at any time*.

⁴ The moon *arrived at* the lake first. She wanted to win, so she practiced before the sun arrived. She picked up rocks one *at a time* and threw them. Each time, the rocks went farther and farther. By the time the sun finally arrived at the lake, the moon was sure she could win.

⁵ The moon chose a rock and threw it. It landed near the other side of the lake. The sun chose a bigger rock and threw it. Near the middle of the lake, the sun's rock began to fall toward the water, but *all of a sudden* it began to go up again! The sun's rock went *all the way* to the other side of the lake. It seemed that the sun had won the contest *after all*. However, nobody knew that the bat was carrying the rock!

⁶ When the bat was sure that no one could see him, he stopped to rest between

a pair of banana trees. His wings were tired. It was difficult carrying the heavy rock, but he was happy to help the sun. "That's what friends are for," thought the bat.

⁷ Many years later, the bat's mother died. *Above all*, the bat wanted his mother to have a nice grave. The bat worked all day, but he was not finished by the time the sun began to go down. The bat *asked for* a favor from the sun. "Can you stay up until I finish my mother's grave?" The sun refused. *Again and again*, the bat begged, but the sun said it was time for him to go down. The bat was very angry. The sun did not help him even though he had helped the sun.

⁸ When the moon came up, she saw the bat still working hard on his mother's grave. The moon gave the bat enough light to finish his work. *As a result*, the bat and the moon became good friends. That's why today you will never see the bat near the sun. He is always with his friend, the moon.



L e s s o n

2

Target Idioms

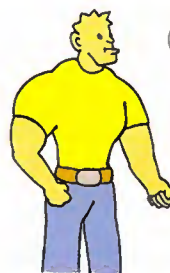
at first
at last
at least
at once
at the top of
be about to
be absent from
be afraid of
be angry with
be anxious about
be anxious to
be covered with
be crowded with
be different from
be disappointed with
be divided into
be dressed in
be excited about
be familiar with
be famous for

❑ **at first** = initially; in the beginning

She was afraid of dogs at first. Now she loves them.
They didn't like cheese at first.

A: Do you like studying English?

B: At first I thought it was boring, but now I like it.



At first, I thought all Americans would be big and strong.

❑ **at last** = finally, in the end

After many years of war, there was peace at last.
Robinson Crusoe was home at last.

A: Did you finish cleaning your room?

B: Yes! After two hours of cleaning I finished at last.



At last the sun came up over the horizon.

❑ **at least** = not less than

You need to stay in bed for at least three days.
Most people have been in love at least once.

A: How many times have you been to the ocean?

B: I've been there at least six times, maybe more.



Some people recommend eating an apple at least once a day.

❑ **at once** = immediately; right away

When we heard the fire alarm, we left at once.
She went to her sick mother at once.

A: Can I give you the money next week?

B: No! I need it at once! Please come to my house now and pay me.



Son! Come back here at once!

❑ **at the top of** = at the highest part of

I saw a flag at the top of the building.
He was standing at the top of the stairs.

A: What's at the top of the mountain?

B: There's a place to sit down and have some water.

He graduated at the top of the class.



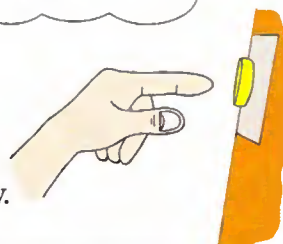
❑ **be about to** = be almost doing; be just going to

He was about to fall asleep when the telephone rang.
Look at the dark clouds; it is about to rain.

A: Why didn't you go in the water?

B: I was about to go in, but then I saw a jellyfish and ran away.

He was about to push the button.



❑ **be absent from** = is missing from; be away from

Mr. Jones was absent from the meeting.
Our teacher is absent from school today because she is getting married.

A: Why were you absent from school yesterday?

B: I was sick, so I had to stay home.

He was absent from class because he was sick.



❑ **be afraid of** = have fear of; be fearful of

Children are afraid of the dark.
The bird was afraid of flying at first.

A: Why don't you like fishing?

B: I'm afraid of the water.

Many people are afraid of snakes.



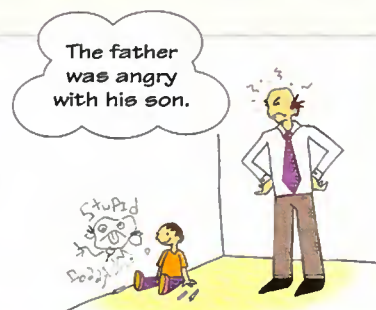
❑ **be angry with** = be upset with; be mad at

Cain was very angry with his brother, Abel.

The police officer was angry with the drunk driver.

A: Why was the teacher angry with the class?

B: None of the students read the book.



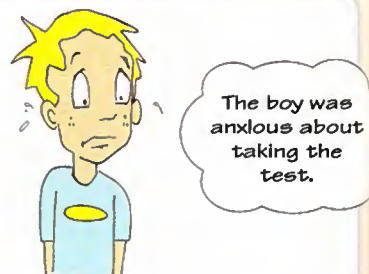
❑ **be anxious about** = be nervous about; be worried about

The president was anxious about meeting the reporters.

Mr. Gates was anxious about the job interview.

A: Are you anxious about going to the dentist?

B: Yes! I don't like going to the dentist. It makes me nervous.



❑ **be anxious to** = want strongly; be eager to; be keen to; would love to

The students are anxious to know the answer.

When we saw the dark clouds, we were anxious to get home.

A: I'm anxious to go to the amusement park this weekend.

B: Me too. It's going to be fun!



❑ **be covered with** = have a lot on the surface

My desk is covered with papers.

The ground was covered with snow.

A: Do you like cake?

B: Yes, especially if it's covered with frosting!



❑ **be crowded with** = have many things in one place; be full of; be packed with

The subway was crowded with people.

The shelf was crowded with books.

A: Why is this store so crowded with people?

B: It's crowded because there's a big sale today.



The room was crowded with aliens.

❑ **be different from** = be not the same as; differ from

My dog is different from yours.

Canadians are different from Americans in many ways.

A: Is Korean food different from Chinese food?

B: Yes. Korean food is much spicier.



❑ **be disappointed with** = be unhappy with

The teacher was disappointed with my low grade.

When we lost the game, the coach was disappointed with my team.

A: I'm disappointed with my test score.

B: Me too. I only got a 64.



❑ **be divided into** = be separated into; be split into

The essay was divided into three parts.

The money was divided into three bags.

A: The pizza is divided into eight pieces.

B: Great! There are eight people, so everybody can have one piece.



❑ **be dressed in** = have clothes on; be clothed in; wear

The prince was dressed in fine clothes.
The bride was dressed in a white gown.

A: Why are you dressed in your winter coat?

B: I'm going to buy some ice cream.



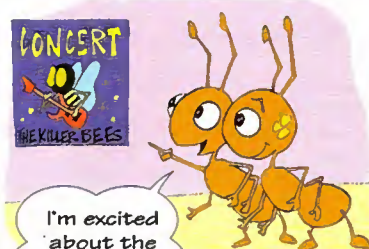
He is dressed in a shirt and tie.

❑ **be excited about** = be happy about; be enthusiastic about; look forward to; be thrilled about

The fans were excited about the game.
The children were excited about going to the zoo.

A: I'm excited about the party on Friday.

B: Me too. I love birthday parties.



I'm excited about the concert!

❑ **be familiar with** = know well; be used to; be comfortable with

She is familiar with Russian culture.
I am not familiar with this brand of computer.

A: Do you know where the post office is?

B: No, I don't. Let's ask someone who's familiar with this part of town.



The pigs are familiar with each other.

❑ **be famous for** = be well known for; be noted for

Thomas Edison is famous for his inventions.
Shakespeare is famous for his plays.

A: What shall we order to eat?

B: I'd like to order pizza. This restaurant is famous for it.

He is famous for having the world's longest fingernails.



Practice

A. Match each word with its meaning.

1. ____ be about to
2. ____ be covered with
3. ____ be divided into
4. ____ be familiar with
5. ____ be famous for
- a. to know something or someone well
b. to be ready to do something
c. to be well-known because of
d. to be separated into equal parts
e. to have a lot of something on top of

B. Choose the best answer.

1. We need a **minimum of** seven people to start the club.
 - a. a lot of
 - b. at once
 - c. at least
 - d. at any time
2. When she heard her friend was in the hospital, she left **without delay**.
 - a. at first
 - b. a long time ago
 - c. at a time
 - d. at once
3. The students were **feeling worried about** the big test.
 - a. covered with
 - b. anxious about
 - c. afraid of
 - d. excited about
4. The white spot around his eye made the puppy **distinguished from** the others.
 - a. familiar with
 - b. absent from
 - c. different from
 - d. crowded with
5. She was happy because the bus had arrived **after much time had passed**.
 - a. at least
 - b. all the way
 - c. at last
 - d. after all

The Man Who Learned from His Cow

Read the following story.

¹ There is a story in Mexico about a man who learned a good lesson from his cow. This man *was always anxious about* his wife talking to other men. Even on his wedding day, the man *was angry with* his wife for dancing with another man.

² *At first*, the wife thought her husband might change after they got married. But whenever her husband saw her talking with another man, even in a room *crowded with* people, he would shout at her. The wife *was afraid of* making her husband angry, so she tried to stay at home and not see anyone. *At least* then she would not cause any problems.

³ The man and his wife moved to another town. This town *was different from* the town where they got married. The man bought a house *at the top of* a hill where there were not many people. The town *was famous for* its strong buildings, and the man got a job making bricks. He saved up his money and bought a cow. The man *was very excited about* having his own cow.

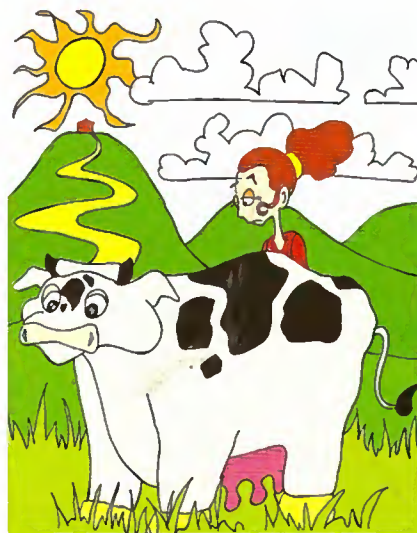
⁴ When her husband *was absent from* home, the woman watched the cow. She took it to a field near the house to eat. The field *was covered with* thick green grass. No one owned the field. It *was not divided into* small sections by fences. The animals could go wherever they wanted. One day the cow met a bull, and they fell in love. The cow and the bull promised to see each other every day.

⁵ The woman was lonely when she watched the cow. Sometimes she saw a man walking on the road. The woman *was anxious to* talk to the man. She saw him walking past the field almost every

day, so she *was very familiar with* him. *At last*, one day she stopped him to say hello. The husband came home and saw her talking to the man. He was very angry with his wife and said, "I can't trust you even for a minute! We're going to leave this town *at once!*"

⁶ The next day they packed their things to move. When the cow saw the woman *was dressed in* her moving clothes, she became very sad. The cow mooed loudly. The man told the woman to make the cow be quiet. The cow started to moo even louder. Finally the man said, "That cow is giving me a headache. I *am about to* shoot it! Can't you make it be quiet?"

⁷ The woman *was disappointed with* the cow, "Can't you be quiet, you stupid cow? There will be other bulls in the next place." The man heard his wife, and he thought about her words, "There will be other bulls." He knew she was right. Wherever they went, there would be other men. The man turned around and took his wife and the cow home.



L e s s o n

3

Target Idioms

be filled with
be fond of
be full of
be good at
be impressed by
be in trouble
be interested in
be known for
be late for
be made of
be over
be pleased with
be proud of
be ready to
be responsible for
be satisfied with
be similar to
be supposed to
be sure of
be surprised by (at)

❑ **be filled with** = have a lot of the same thing inside; be full of

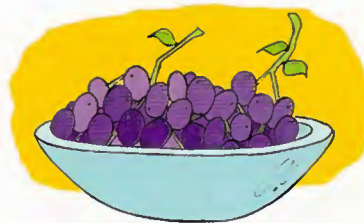
This donut is filled with cream.

The book was filled with pictures.

A: Wow! This garden is filled with flowers.

B: It's beautiful.

The bowl is filled with grapes.



❑ **be fond of** = get a lot of pleasure from; like; enjoy; love

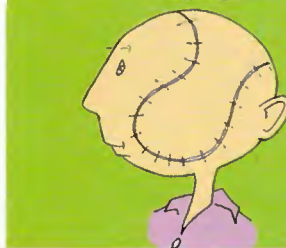
Romeo and Juliet were very fond of each other.

My grandmother and grandfather are fond of me.

A: Have you heard of Picasso?

B: Yes, I am fond of his paintings.

He's really fond of baseball.



❑ **be full of** = have many things inside; be filled with; be packed with

Her basket was full of apples.

The vase is full of beautiful flowers.

A: Why is your bag so heavy?

B: It is full of books.



The box is full of toys.

❑ **be good at** = be skilled or talented at

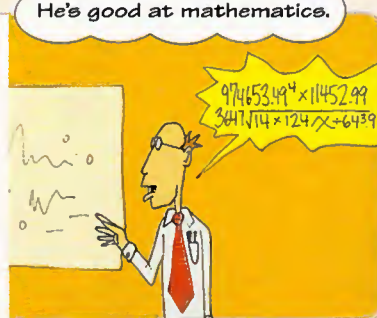
Mike is good at languages.

Jane is good at sports.

A: You are very good at basketball.

B: Not really, but I have fun playing it.

He's good at mathematics.



❑ **be impressed by** = feel admiration for; be moved by; be touched by

She was impressed by his strength.

I was impressed by the size of the house.

A: Did you enjoy the art gallery?

B: Yes, I did. I was impressed by all the beautiful paintings.



We were impressed by his singing.

❑ **be in trouble** = get into trouble; be in a difficult situation

If you don't clean your room, you'll be in trouble

The student was in trouble for cheating on the test.

A: Why are you in the teacher's office? Are you in trouble?

B: Yes I am. I did not do my homework last night.



She is always in trouble.

❑ **be interested in** = be eager to; be attracted by; like

I'm very interested in astronomy.

When she was young, Josephine Baker was interested in dance.

A: I am interested in learning how to play tennis.

B: I can help you. I have been playing for a few years.



That's 'Weird Eddie.' He's only interested in insects.

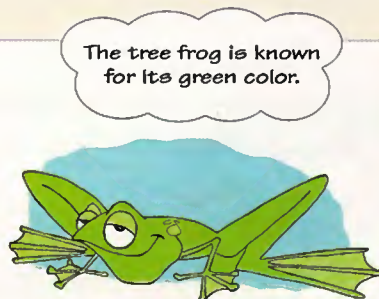
❑ **be known for** = be recognized by

The tree is known for its delicious fruit.

The girl was known for having long hair.

A: Where is Joe? We've been waiting for 25 minutes.

B: Well, he is known for being late.



The tree frog is known for its green color.

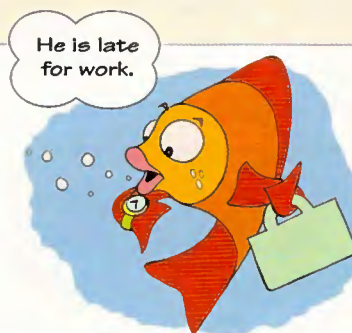
❑ **be late for** = arrive after the expected time

The groom was late for the wedding.

The boss was late for the meeting.

A: Why are you driving so fast?

B: I am going to be late for the concert.



❑ **be made of** = consist of; be made up of; be composed of

My pants are made of cotton.

Jam is made of sugar and fruit.

A: Is this bottle made of glass?

B: No, I think it is made of plastic.



❑ **be over** = come to the end; be finished; be done

The meeting was over at 11 o'clock.

When is the movie going to be over?

A: What time will this class be over?

B: It will finish at three o'clock.



❑ **be pleased with** = be satisfied with; be happy with; be delighted with

I was pleased with the quick service.

She was pleased with the new wallpaper.

A: Wow! That is a nice picture you are painting!

B: Thanks. I hope my art teacher will be pleased.



❑ **be proud of** = feel pleased about; take pride in

They were very proud of their son.
I am proud of my country.

A: I got an A on the test.
B: I'm very proud of you!



❑ **be ready to** = be prepared to

She isn't ready to go yet.
They were ready to go camping.

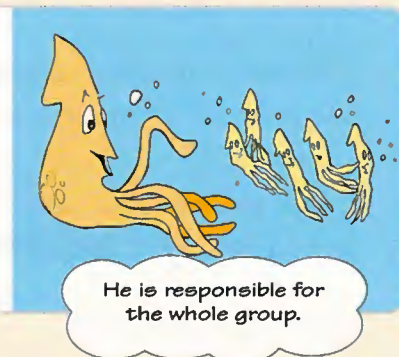
A: Are you ready to go to school?
B: No, I have to eat breakfast first.



❑ **be responsible for** = have to take care of; be in charge of; have responsibility for

A shepherd is responsible for his sheep.
The doctor is responsible for his patient.

A: Are you responsible for your little sister today?
B: Yes I am. If she does anything bad, my parents will be angry at me!



❑ **be satisfied with** = be happy with; be content with

My father is satisfied with his new car.
Miss Johnson is not satisfied with her job.

A: Are you satisfied with your meal?
B: Yes, it tastes very good.



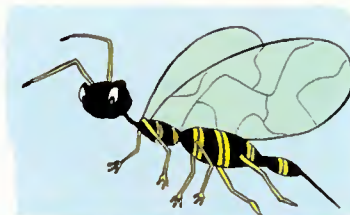
❑ **be similar to** = have many things in common with; be like; resemble

A turtle is similar to a tortoise.

A leopard is similar to a tiger.

A: Look! Is that your mom's car?

B: No, it's not. But it is similar to her car. It is the same size and color.



Wasps are similar to bees.

❑ **be supposed to** = be expected to; be scheduled to

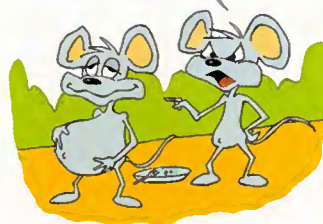
The meeting is supposed to begin at 2 p.m.

What time is the show supposed to start?

A: Do you want to play soccer this afternoon?

B: I do, but I can't, because I am supposed to meet my uncle at two o'clock.

You were supposed to save half the cake for me!



❑ **be sure of** = have no doubt about

Willy was sure of his answer.

She isn't sure of the time of the party.

A: Are you sure Rita wants the green shirt?

B: I am sure of it. Yesterday she told me she wanted it.

The girl was sure of which puppy she wanted



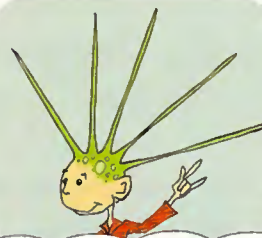
❑ **be surprised by (at)** = be taken aback by; express surprise at; be astonished at

Mr. Scrooge was surprised by the ghost.

Nancy Drew was surprised at the noise.

A: I am surprised by Nick's kindness these days.

B: Me too. Last year he was a very mean boy.



She was surprised by her son's new hairstyle.

Practice

A. Match each word with its meaning.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. ____ be full of | a. to protect and care for |
| 2. ____ be known for | b. expected to happen |
| 3. ____ be good at | c. containing a lot of something |
| 4. ____ be responsible for | d. recognized because of |
| 5. ____ be supposed to | e. successful at something |

B. Choose the best answer.

1. She **really loves** her grandmother.
a. is satisfied with
b. is surprised by
c. is fond of
d. is impressed by
2. If the boy hits his sister, he will **be punished**.
a. be over
b. be disappointed with
c. be sure of
d. be in trouble
3. We saw a house **constructed using** tires and tin cans.
a. at the top of
b. made of
c. similar to
d. filled with
4. The snowstorm **stopped** before the Christmas party started.
a. was about to
b. was ready to
c. arrived at
d. was over
5. The father **admired and was happy about** his son's gold medal in swimming.
a. was interested in
b. was proud of
c. was dressed in
d. was late for

The Man Who Tried to Change Fate

Read the following story.

¹ A long time ago in England, there lived a very rich man who **was known for** his great skill at telling the future. He would have a lot of parties in his big house. At the parties, he would tell the future of his guests. The man **was very proud of** his skill because he **was very good at** it.

² The rich man had a baby boy. He **was interested in** knowing his son's fate. The father **was not pleased with** what he saw. His son **was supposed to** marry a very poor girl who lived in a village near their home. The rich man was not **satisfied with** his son's future.

³ The man went to the village. The girl who his son was supposed to marry had been born only one month before. The family was worried about feeding the new baby. They already had many children. The rich man told the family, "I know a couple who can't have children. Give me your daughter. I will **be responsible for** her until the couple comes to get her."

⁴ Of course, the poor family **was surprised by** the rich man's offer, but they agreed. As he was going home, the rich man stopped by the river. He wanted to be sure that the girl would never marry his son. He put the baby girl in a bag that **was made of** leather and threw her in the river.

⁵ However, the bag **was full of** air, so it floated. A fisherman found the bag and took the baby home. His wife **was fond of** children, so they raised the girl as if she were their own daughter.

⁶ Many years later, the girl happened to meet the rich man's son. They fell in love and **were ready to** get married. The rich man noticed that she **was similar to**

the girl he had thrown in the river. He went to visit the fisherman and heard the story. It was the same girl! However, he knew that he would **be in trouble** if he tried to kill the girl now.

⁷ He took the girl to the river. Then the man threw his ring into the river and said, "Bring that ring to my next party and then you can marry my son." The girl went away. Her eyes **were filled with** tears.

⁸ The girl wanted to cook some delicious food for the party. She hoped that the man would **be impressed by** her skill and change his mind. She bought the biggest fish in the market and took it home. When she cut the fish open, she found a ring inside. "It's the rich man's ring!" She shouted, "I'm **sure of** it!" She didn't want to **be late for** the party, so she dressed quickly and ran to the rich man's house.

⁹ Before the party **was over**, the girl went up to the rich man and gave him his ring back. Now she could marry his son. He finally realized that he could not change fate.



L e s s o n

4

Target Idioms

be thankful for

be used to

be willing to

be worried about

be worth (-ing)

because of

before long

belong to

between you and me

blow out

break away from

break out

bring about

bring in

bring out

by oneself

by the way

by way of

call off

call on

❑ **be thankful for** = appreciate; be grateful for

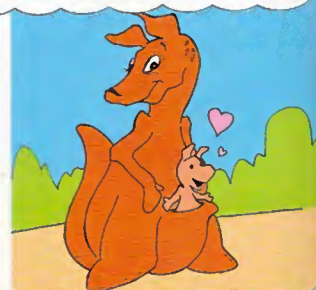
The beggar was thankful for the coin.

The criminal was thankful for the judge's mercy.

A: Some people sleep in the subway station because they don't have a house or a bed.

B: That would be terrible. I am very thankful for my home.

The baby kangaroo is thankful for his mother's love and care.



❑ **be used to** = be familiar with; be accustomed to

She is used to getting up early in the morning.

Tarzan was used to living in the jungle.

A: You've lived in Mexico for six months. How do you like it?

B: I like it, but my stomach isn't used to Mexican food yet!

It doesn't hurt anymore.
I guess I'm used to it.



❑ **be willing to** = be happy to; be inclined to; be prepared to

Sam was willing to lend money to his friend.

Miss Eyre was willing to teach in the small school.

A: Are you willing to help me with my chemistry homework?

B: Yes I am, but I am busy right now. I will help you tonight.

The soldier was willing to defend his country.



❑ **be worried about** = be anxious about; be concerned about

The farmer was worried about the weather.

He is worried about his health.

A: I am worried about our dog.

B: Me too. He hasn't eaten for three days.

I am worried about the baby!

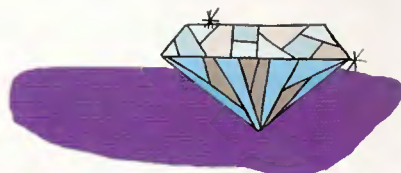


❑ **be worth (~ing)** = be useful enough to; equal in value to

The hotel is great! It's worth staying an extra night.
Our car is old, but it's worth keeping.

A: Is this movie worth watching?

B: No it's not! I saw it last night, and it was terrible.



Diamonds are expensive, but some people think they are worth buying.

❑ **because of** = due to; as a result of; owing to; on account of

He can't ride the bicycle because it has a flat tire.
We couldn't go because of the weather.

A: Did you play baseball yesterday?

B: No I didn't. We couldn't play because of the rain.



She is happy because of her new sweater.

❑ **before long** = in a short time; pretty soon

Dinner will be ready before long.
Before long, Sandy will graduate from high school.

A: The weather is getting colder.

B: Yes it is, and before long I think it will start to snow.



Before long, you'll be a big rabbit like me!

❑ **belong to** = be owned by; be the property of

The yacht belonged to Mrs. Vanderbilt.
This business belongs to me.

A: Does this bag belong to Max?

B: No it doesn't. It is Kathy's bag.



The teddy bear belongs to my little brother.

❑ **between you and me** = just between us; confidentially; off the record

Between you and me, I think Greg is handsome.

Between you and me, I think the food here is terrible!

A: Please don't tell anybody the story I just told you.

B: I won't tell anybody else. I'll keep it between you and me.

Between you and me,
I think there's something
wrong with that guy.



❑ **blow out** = put out a fire; extinguish

The wind blew out the fire.

He blew out the candle before going to bed.

A: Oh no! Why is it so dark in here?

B: The wind blew out our candles.

Make a wish when you blow
out the candle.



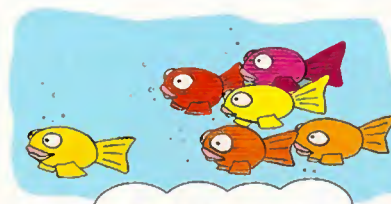
❑ **break away from** = escape from; get away from; break free from

He broke away from the crowd.

The dog broke away from its owner.

A: How did Sylvia win the race?

B: She was with the other runners, then she broke away from them and crossed the finish line first!



He wanted to break
away from the group.

❑ **break out** = occur with suddenness or force; happen

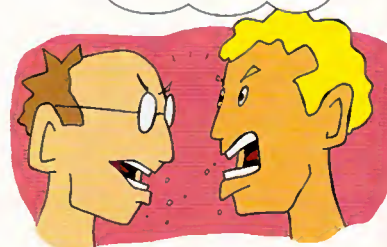
He was just a child when war broke out in his country.

A fight broke out at the baseball game

A: Why were you late for work today?

B: A fire broke out in my apartment this morning.

Suddenly, an argument
broke out.



❑ **bring about** = cause to happen; lead to; result in

Years of stress brought about his illness.
Hard work brought about his success.

A: The weather is warmer this summer than it has been in the past. Why is that?

B: I don't know. Some people think the warmer weather was brought about by air pollution.

Rain in July will bring about floods.



❑ **bring in** = get in; call in

Make sure that you don't bring in dirt.
"Bring in the next patient," said the doctor.

A: Oh no! It's starting to rain on our picnic!

B: No problem! I will carry the hamburgers to the house, and you can bring in the cake.

My dog brings in the newspaper every morning.



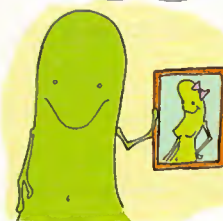
❑ **bring out** = reveal something to someone

The old woman brought out a gold ring.
Bring out the two men.

A: I'm going to get an orange from the refrigerator. Do you want anything?

B: Yes. Could you bring out some watermelon, please?

He brought out a picture of his girlfriend.



❑ **by oneself** = alone; on one's own

The girl went to the movie by herself.
After a few days of practice, the children could swim by themselves.

A: I want to go to the library by myself.

B: Why?

A: I have a lot of studying to do and don't want to be disturbed.

He likes to play by himself.



❑ **by the way** = incidentally; in addition

By the way, may I borrow some money?
By the way, when are you going to America?

A: I heard that you're moving to a new house.

B: Yes. By the way, do you need a sofa and some chairs?

By the way, her father is a doctor.



❑ **by way of** = by going through; via

We sailed to Europe by way of the Mediterranean Sea.
They came to North America by way of a land bridge.

A: Did the teacher say that I have to read that book?

B: No. She said by way of suggestion that you should read it.

You can get to Dundas by way of Lion Street.



❑ **call off** = stop a planned event; cancel

The boss called off the meeting.
It rained so they called off the baseball game.

A: They had to call off the soccer game yesterday.

B: How come?

A: One of the teams didn't have enough players.

He had to call off the birthday party because he felt sick.



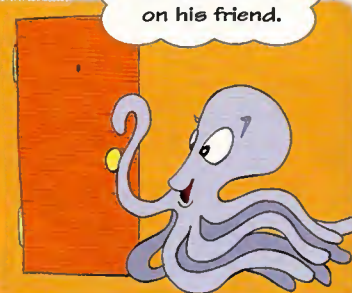
❑ **call on** = visit; come to see

She called on me but I wasn't home.
Do you have time to call on your grandmother?

A: Where is Donald? I thought he was going to play soccer with us tonight.

B: He was going to, but some relatives called on him unexpectedly.

He went to call on his friend.



Practice

A. Match each word with its meaning.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. ____ be used to | a. to start suddenly |
| 2. ____ be worth (-ing) | b. to stop |
| 3. ____ belong to | c. familiar and comfortable with |
| 4. ____ break out | d. owned by someone |
| 5. ____ call off | e. good even though it is difficult or expensive |

B. Choose the best answer.

- The neighbor said that he **is going to** cut my grass.
a. is anxious to b. is known to
c. is willing to d. is famous for
- I am late **and the reason is** the bad traffic on the highway.
a. by way of b. as well as
c. before long d. because of
- The forest fire was **started** by careless campers.
a. brought out b. brought about
c. blown out d. was responsible for
- Yes, fruit is very healthy. **Since we are talking about it**, where can I buy green apples?
a. Between you and me b. Above all
c. By ourselves d. By the way
- The woman **went to see** her aunt in the next town.
a. was pleased with b. broke away from
c. called on d. was worried about

The Jindo Dog

Read the following story.

¹ Dogs *are worth* keeping as pets because they *are willing to* do anything for the family they *belong to*. They guard the house, *bring in* the paper, and play well with children. In Korea, Jindo dogs are known to be the smartest and most loyal dogs *because of* a famous story. According to this story, a Jindo dog saved a man's life even though it *brought about* its own death.

² A long time ago, a man went to *call on* his friend in another town. The man had to walk to the other town *by way of* a path through the woods. He didn't like walking *by himself*, so the man took his dog with him.

³ When the man arrived at his friend's house, he saw that there was a large drinking party going on. His friend welcomed him in and *brought out* some wine. It was very good, so he drank a lot. He *was used to* drinking wine, so he *was not worried about* having too much. *Before long*, however, the man got very drunk. (*Between you and me*, I think the man had a drinking problem.) At last, the man decided it was time to *call off* the drinking and go home. He *broke away from* the party and went home with his dog.

⁴ On the way, the man began to feel tired. He sat down to rest but quickly fell asleep because of all the wine he drank. The dog lay down by the man and waited for him to wake up. Then, all of a sudden, the dog smelled smoke. A fire *broke out* in the woods! A small wind was blowing, but it did not *blow out* the fire. The wind made the fire bigger!

⁵ The dog tried to wake up the man by barking, but the man was too drunk. He would not wake up. The dog heard the sound of a small river near the path. It tried to pull the man to the river, but the man was too big. It ran to the river and jumped in. Then the dog ran back to the man and shook itself. The man and the grass around him got a little wet. The dog ran back and forth many times. Finally, the man and the ground were all wet. The fire burned all around him, but it did not harm the man. Sadly, the dog was so tired from running that it fell down and died.

⁶ When the man woke up and found his dog had died, he cried. He knew that his dog had saved his life by giving up its own life. He *was very thankful for* his dog. The man told all of his friends how great Jindo dogs are. *By the way*, the man also gave up drinking after that.



L e s s o n

5

Target Idioms

call up
calm down
can't afford
can't help -ing
can't stand
care for
catch up with
check in
cheer up
come by
come out of
come over
come true
come up to
congratulations on
consist of
cooperate with
cope with
count on
cry out for

❑ **call up** = telephone; contact by telephone

He called me up at 2:30 in the morning.
I always call up my grandmother on her birthday.

A: I am hungry, but I don't want to cook.

B: I am hungry too. Let's call up the pizza place and order a cheese pizza.



❑ **calm down** = become quiet; cool down

After the storm, the sea calmed down.
The child calmed down when we gave him his teddy bear.

A: Help! There's a spider on the desk!

B: Calm down. It is not going to hurt you.



❑ **can't afford** = be unable to pay for; don't have enough money

I can't afford to buy a Mercedes Benz.
He can't afford a new suit.

A: Mom, can you buy me that computer?

B: I'd like to, but I can't afford it. It's too expensive.



❑ **can't help ~ing** = can't avoid; be unable to stop; have no choice but to; can only

Susan couldn't help eating all the cookies.
I can't help falling in love with her.

A: Please don't laugh at me when I sing!

B: I can't help it. You sound really funny!



❑ **can't stand** = dislike intensely; can't tolerate; can't bear; hate

She can't stand traffic jams.

They like pickles, but they can't stand mustard.

A: Let's go see the new James Bond film.

B: No, thanks. I can't stand action movies!

I can't stand opera music.



❑ **care for** = look after; take care of

Most people don't care for their house plants properly.

Janet appreciated the way Rick cared for her when she was sick.

A: How should I care for this plant?

B: You have to give it water every day.

The mother cares for her child.



❑ **catch up with** = come up with; overtake

I missed a week of school, so I had to catch up with my class.

We ran to catch up with Larry.

A: Your team is really far behind.

B: Yes. I don't think we can catch up with yours.

He just couldn't catch up with her.



❑ **check in** = register at a hotel, or an airport, etc.; sign in

You must check in at the front desk.

Please check in with me when you get here.

A: What time does your plane for Paris leave?

B: It leaves at ten o'clock, but I have to check in by eight o'clock.

When you arrive, check in by signing your name on the list.

CHECK-IN LIST	
NAME:	Time:
Mr. Jones	08:00
Mr. Smith	08:15
Mr. White	08:30
Mr. Green	08:45
Mr. Brown	09:00
Mr. Wilson	09:15



❑ **cheer up** = get in a better mood; help someone feel happier; lighten up

He cheered up when he got a card and flowers.

Cheer up! Tomorrow, things will be better.

A: Where are you going?

B: I am going to Ann's house. She is sad because her dog died, so I am going to try to cheer her up.



❑ **come by** = pay a visit to; drop by; stop by

The mailman usually comes by at ten o'clock.

Ellen will come by this afternoon.

A: Do you want to come by my house and see my new CD player?

B: Sure, but I can only stay for a few minutes.



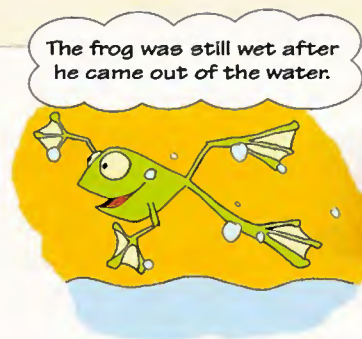
❑ **come out of** = leave a place

The bear came out of the cave.

She finally came out of the room.

A: Come out of the sun before you get a sunburn.

B: That's a good idea. I'll sit in the shade with you.



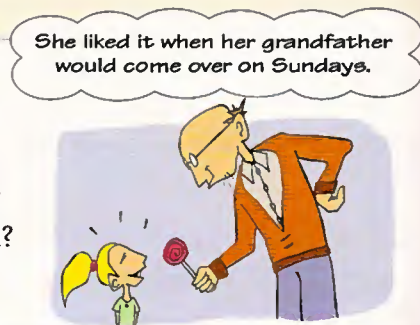
❑ **come over** = pay a short visit

Danny comes over to play after school.

Jack, why don't you come over for dinner?

A: Do you want to come over to my house this weekend?

B: That sounds fun! Thank you for inviting me.



❑ **come true** = happen as wished

Joe's dream at last came true.
I hope all your dreams will come true.

A: I can't believe I won a trip to Europe! It is like a dream come true.

B: Wow! You are really lucky.



Some people think that a four-leaf clover will make your dreams come true.

❑ **come up to** = reach; approach

I got more and more nervous as I came up to the door.
The man came up to me and asked me for money.

A: How deep is the water in the swimming pool?

B: Not very deep. It only comes up to my waist.



❑ **congratulations on** = praise

Congratulations on your new baby!
Congratulations on graduating from high school!

A: Congratulations on winning the speech contest!

B: Thank you. It was a great contest and I'm surprised I won.



❑ **consist of** = be made (up) of; be composed from; comprise

The package consisted of three books, some photos, and a candy bar.

The United Kingdom consists of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

A: What did your English test consist of?

B: It consisted of 30% speaking, 30% listening, and 40% writing.



A common fast-food meal consists of a hamburger, fries, and a drink.

❑ **cooperate with** = work together; act together

Our team lost because we didn't cooperate with each other.
Sally cooperated with Paul on the science project.

A: Why don't you want to be Bill's partner any longer?

B: We can't cooperate with each other.

They always cooperate with each other.



❑ **cope with** = deal successfully with; manage successfully

I think I can cope with my new schedule.
She has to cope with traffic every day.

A: You look really sick. Do you want to go to see a doctor?

B: I can cope with the pain until tomorrow. It's eleven o'clock and too late to go now.

The mother is finding it hard to cope with her troubled son.



❑ **count on** = depend on; rely on; trust

You can count on him to do good job.
I can count on my parents for support.

A: I'd be happy to help you study.

B: Thanks. I can always count on you.

The politician said, "You can count on me!"



❑ **cry out for** = ask for; call for

They are all crying out for change.
Children often cry out for a candy.

A: What did you do when the man stole your purse?

B: I cried out for help and a security guard caught the thief.

When the baby was hungry, she cried out for food.



Practice

A. Match each word with its meaning.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. ____ can't stand | a. to trust in |
| 2. ____ cheer up | b. to hate |
| 3. ____ come true | c. to be successful in a challenging situation |
| 4. ____ cope with | d. to become happy |
| 5. ____ count on | e. to become reality |

B. Choose the best answer.

- Please **stop being upset**!
a. care for
b. come over
c. cry out
d. calm down
- I won't buy that car because I **don't have the money to buy it**.
a. can't stand
b. can't afford
c. belong to
d. am thankful for
- I **am unable to stop my self from** looking at that Italian painting.
a. am good at
b. am divided into
c. can't help
d. come by
- The police car tried to **reach** the speeding motorcyclist.
a. break out
b. catch up with
c. be angry with
d. come out of
- The tour group will **include** three men, five women, and two children.
a. come up to
b. check in
c. call up
d. consist of

The Wait-and-See Man

Read the following story.

¹ Long ago in China, a young farmer bought a female horse. Many of the farmer's neighbors would **come by** to see the horse. He spent many hours **caring for** her. The young farmer was **counting on** having many young horses to sell. One day, however, the horse ran away. The young farmer's friends tried to **cheer him up**, but he was too sad. He knew that his family **couldn't afford** to buy a new horse. However, the farmer's father continued to smile. Finally, the young farmer **couldn't stand** his father's smile any longer. He asked, "What are you so happy about?"

² His father told him calmly, "It is sad to lose a horse, but you never know what good things might happen because of this. We should wait and see."

³ A few months later, the horse returned and it brought a beautiful, strong male horse with it. The farmer **called up** all of his friends. They **came over** to the young farmer's house to offer him **congratulations on** his good fortune. The young farmer told his friends, "Now my dream of having many young horses to sell will **come true!**" But when the father **came up to** them, he looked worried.

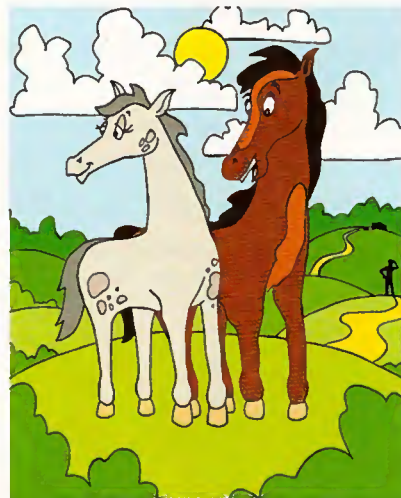
⁴ The farmer's father told everyone, "Having two horses does seem lucky. But I **can't help** worrying that something bad will happen. We must wait and see."

⁵ Then one day the farmer fell off the horse. His leg hurt and he **cried out** for help. His family heard his cries and **came out of** the house to help him. They took him to the hospital and **checked in**. The doctor came to examine the young

farmer. He told him that his leg was broken and that he would not be able to work for many weeks. The farmer's wife and child would have to **cope with** all of the farm work alone.

⁶ All of the farmer's friends and family were upset, except the farmer's father. He told everyone, "Yes, it does look bad, doesn't it? But **calm down**. We should wait and see what good things may happen as a result of this."

⁷ Only a few days later, the towns near the farm were attacked by armies from the north. All of the towns asked the people to **cooperate with** each other and make an army to defend their land. This army **consisted of** farmers rather than soldiers, and many young men died in the fighting. However, because the young farmer had broken his leg, he could not fight. The young farmer lived to become a very old man. The young farmer learned a good lesson from his wait-and-see father. He learned that both good and bad luck will **catch up with** you.



L e s s o n

6

Target Idioms

cut off

dash off

depend on

die out

differ from

dispose of

do badly in

do one's best

do one's homework

do well in

don't mention it

dream of

drop by

drop off

enjoy oneself

fall in love with

far from

feel like

figure out

fill (up) ~ with

❑ **cut off** = remove; cut away

She cut off all her hair.

First, the cook cut off the fish's head.

A: I want to eat this apple, but it looks rotten.

B: Just cut off the rotten part and eat the rest.

The boy cut off his sister's hair.



❑ **dash off** = leave very quickly; run off; hurry

He dashed off to deliver the message.

She dashed off because she was late.

A: Will May be gone for a long time?

B: No, she just dashed off to the store to buy some milk.

The rabbit dashed off into the forest.



❑ **depend on** = trust; rely on; count on; be dependent on

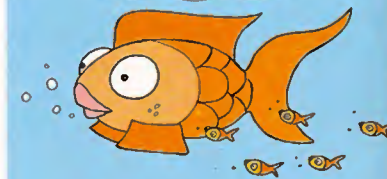
The blind man depended on his dog.

The old woman depended on her son.

A: I'll drive you to the airport.

B: Please don't forget! I'm depending on you.

When they are young, the fish depend on their mother.



❑ **die out** = stop existing; disappear completely; become extinct

Mammoths died out a long time ago.

I wish all the mosquitoes would die out.

A: Why did the dinosaurs die out?

B: Because the weather got very cold.



We must protect whales if we don't want them to die out.

❑ **differ from** = be not the same as; be different from

My opinion differs from hers.

The new house differs from the old one in many ways.

A: How does this bicycle differ from the other one?

B: This one has a more comfortable seat.

Red and green apples differ from each other in taste.



❑ **dispose of** = get rid of; throw out

Bill disposed of the old bottles.

The murderer tried to dispose of his knife.

A: This fruit is almost rotten.

B: Let's dispose of it before it starts to smell bad.

It is dangerous to dispose of a lit cigarette in a garbage can.



❑ **do badly in** = not be successful in; do poorly in

She did not study, so she did badly on her test.

The basketball player did badly in the game because of his injury.

A: Do you get good grades in school?

B: My grades are good except for history. I usually do badly in that class.

I always do badly in mathematics.

$$2 + 2 = 5.$$

❑ **do one's best** = try hard; give one's best

He did his best to stop the water.

Although I didn't win, I was happy because I did my best.

A: I am not very good at math.

B: Don't worry. Just study hard and do your best and you will do alright.

The teacher told him, "Just do your best!"



❑ **do one's homework** = do schoolwork outside of class (at home)

I usually do my homework at the library.
He always does his homework before watching TV.

A: What are you going to do after school?

B: I am going to do my homework.

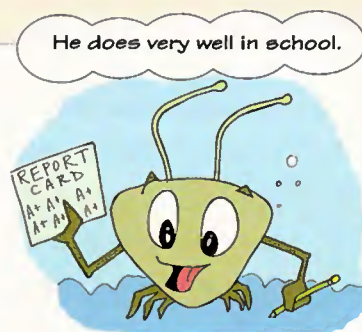


❑ **do well in** = be successful in; do a good job

My sister always does well in math.
Bonnie did well in the race.

A: How can I do well in science class?

B: You should review your notes every day and
make sure you do all your homework.



❑ **don't mention it** = There's no need for thanks

A: I appreciated the card you sent me.

B: Don't mention it.

A: Thanks a lot.

B: Don't mention it. I was glad to help.

A: Thanks for giving me a ride home.

B: Don't mention it. I'm happy I could give you a ride.



❑ **dream of** = wish or hope for; dream about

The Wright brothers dreamed of making a flying machine.
Pinocchio dreamed of becoming a real boy.

A: In winter I like to dream of hot, sunny places.

B: Me too. I like hot weather more than cold weather.



❑ **drop by** = go to see; pay a short visit; stop by

My neighbor dropped by with an apple pie.
Eddie dropped by yesterday to say goodbye.

A: Can we go to the department store now?

B: Okay, but I have to drop by the bank first to get some money.

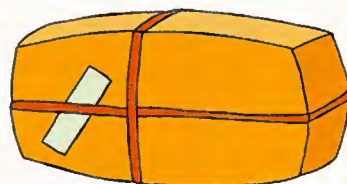


❑ **drop off** = deliver something or leave someone somewhere

My mother dropped me off at school on her way to work.
Laura dropped off the books at the library.

A: Where are you going?

B: I'm going to drop off my rollerblades at Sue's house.
She is going to use them tomorrow.



I have to drop off the package today.

❑ **enjoy oneself** = have a happy experience; have a good time; have fun

We enjoyed ourselves at Disney World.
He enjoyed himself at the picnic.

A: Enjoy yourself on your vacation!

B: Thank you. I think it will be great!



❑ **fall in love with** = develop strong romantic feelings (for)

The young girls fell in love with the rock star.
Anthony fell in love with Cleopatra.

A: Does Wally like Sue?

B: Yes, he really likes her. He has fallen in love with her, and he wants to marry her.



❑ **far from** = be a long way from a place

He lives in a town, not far from his father.
The forest was not far from Athens.

A: Is your house far from the supermarket?

B: No it isn't. It takes five minutes to walk there.



❑ **feel like** = be inclined to; desire; want

She feels like crying because she lost her job.
After the long walk, he felt like taking a shower.

A: Do you feel like watching a video tonight?

B: No, I feel like going bowling.

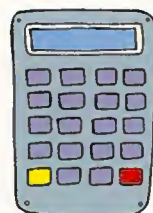


❑ **figure out** = understand; solve; make out

I figured out how to save money on my electric bill.
Oedipus figured out the answer to the riddle.

A: I can't figure out where I put my glasses.

B: Look on your head!



You can use a calculator to figure out math problems.

❑ **fill (up) ~ with** = make full; fill

I filled up the tank with gas.
We filled up the box with old pictures.

A: How much juice do you want?

B: I'm very thirsty. Please fill up my cup.



Practice

A. Match each word with its meaning.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. ____ died out | a. a great distance |
| 2. ____ don't mention it | b. to become strongly attracted to |
| 3. ____ fall in love with | c. to disappear completely |
| 4. ____ far from | d. to discover the answer to something |
| 5. ____ figure out | e. it was no trouble |

B. Choose the best answer.

1. He **used a saw to remove** a tree branch that was dead.
a. called off
b. coped with
c. cut off
d. depended on
2. The cook **discards** the extra fat from the steak.
a. brings in
b. dies out
c. dreams of
d. disposes of
3. Santa Claus **delivers** presents at my house every Christmas.
a. dashes off
b. differs from
c. drops off
d. does well in
4. She **had a wonderful vacation** in Australia.
a. did her best
b. enjoyed herself
c. cheered up
d. fell in love with
5. I **want to eat** some peanut butter.
a. am supposed to eat
b. fill up eating
c. figure out eating
d. feel like eating

Three Rabbits

Read the following story.

¹ Long ago in Turkey, three rabbit brothers lived with their father and mother in a hole. The two older brothers did not always behave well and **did badly in** school. However, the youngest brother always listened to his parents and **did his homework**.

² One day, their father said, "My sons, listen to me. You are all now old enough to care for yourselves. You must go out and dig your own holes. A rabbit's hole is very important! Without the protection of our holes, we would probably **die out**. **Do your best** to make the hole long and narrow. I hope that you will each **do well in** life and **fall in love with** nice girl rabbits. But don't move too **far from** us. We want you to **drop by** often."

³ The brothers tried to **figure out** where they should go. The first young rabbit said "I hate living in a hole! I **feel like** living in a little house near the field. I'll go there and eat and **enjoy myself**." He found a box that someone **disposed of**. He made a door and two windows. It was a lovely little house.

⁴ Suddenly, the rabbit saw a fox and went into his house. When the fox saw the little house, he laughed. In a few seconds, the fox destroyed the house, caught the young rabbit, and ate him. His little house could not keep out a fox.

⁵ The second young rabbit also **dreamed of** living in a house. He told his brother, "I am going to build a house next to a large tree. I can **depend on** the tree's roots to protect me." Then the young rab-

bit **dashed off** to build his house. He **cut off** a few branches from the tree to make the roof. He **filled up** the roots of the tree with leaves and grass. Soon he felt hungry, so he went to look for some food.

⁶ The same fox that ate his brother saw the young rabbit. The rabbit dashed off to his house. When he saw the house, the fox laughed. It was easy for him to catch the rabbit. The roots could not protect the rabbit.

⁷ The third young rabbit **differed from** his brothers. He listened to his father's words and dug a long, narrow hole. The rabbit was safe. Later, his mother and father came to **drop off** some carrots. The little rabbit thanked his parents. His father said, "**Don't mention it**."



L e s s o n

7

Target Idioms

find out
for a long time
for a while
for example
for some time
for sure
for the first time
for the time being
from now on
from time to time
generally speaking
get back
get in touch with
get involved in
get married to
get off
get on
get out (of)
get rid of
get tired of

❑ **find out** = learn; get information

She wanted to find out the name of the book.

Diane found out where the money was.

A: What time does the store close?

B: I'll call and find out.

I want to find out if she has a boyfriend.



❑ **for a long time** = for many minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, or years, etc.

He has been waiting for a long time.

Miss O'Hara has owned this land for a long time.

A: Have you been playing the piano for a long time?

B: No, I've only been playing for three months.



❑ **for a while** = for a time; a while

We have been sitting here for a while.

I worked in that company for a while.

A: I'm going to the store. Do you want to join me?

B: No, I think I'll stay here and read for a while.

He has been underwater for a while.



❑ **for example** = for instance; as an example; say

I like sweet food. For example, I eat ice cream every day.

We are different. I am older, for example.

A: You said that Fred insults you. How does he insult you?

B: Well, for example, yesterday he said that I was stupid.

All of us are familiar with mammals. A cow, for example, is a mammal.



❑ **for some time** = for a period of time

We have been waiting for some time.
This song has been popular for some time.

A: Have you seen Philip recently?

B: No, I haven't seen him for some time.

The fish hasn't moved
for some time.



❑ **for sure** = certainly; surely; for certain

That girl will win the math contest for sure.
You will get the job for sure.

A: Is your sister going to help you clean the house?

B: Yes. She said she would help me for sure.

The girl will beat
the boy for sure.



❑ **for the first time** = first; the initial time

The boy from Brazil saw snow for the first time.
She flew in an airplane for the first time.

A: Have you been to that restaurant before?

B: No. I'm going for the first time.

He is getting kissed
for the first time.

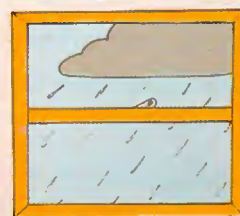


❑ **for the time being** = for the moment; for now; for the present

She is sick, so she must stay in bed for the time being.
His car is in the shop, so he's using mine for the time being.

A: Where do you live?

B: I'm living at my uncle's house for the time being, but
I'm going to move into my own place next month.



It's raining. Let's stay inside
for the time being.

❑ **from now on** = from now onwards; starting now and continuing

From now on, I'm free!

I promise to be good from now on.

A: From now on I'm going to exercise every day.

B: That's a good idea! You're going to be very healthy



❑ **from time to time** = sometimes; at times; once in a while; every now and then; occasionally

From time to time, I enjoy going to the opera.

The department store has a sale from time to time.

A: Do you see your grandmother often?

B: No I don't. She lives in another city, so I only see her from time to time.



❑ **generally speaking** = in general; by and large; as a rule; on the whole

Generally speaking, Mexican food is very spicy.

Generally speaking, people hate going to the dentist.

A: Do you like sweet food?

B: Generally speaking no, but I do like a few sweet things like ice cream and juice.



❑ **get back** = return; come or go back

Dorothy wanted to get back to Kansas.

I don't know how to get back to the hotel.

A: When will you get back from your trip?

B: I'll return in two weeks.



❑ **get in touch with** = communicate with; connect; contact

They can get in touch with me at this address.
I've been trying to get in touch with him for weeks.

A: We haven't talked to Julie recently. We should get in touch with her.

B: Good idea. Let's call her tonight.

He gave me his business card, so I can get in touch with him.



❑ **get involved in** = be a part of; take part in; participate in

She wanted to get involved in her school dance team.
I don't usually get involved in politics.

A: Roman and Carla are broke. Should we try to help them?

B: No. It's not our problem, so let's not get involved in it.

He didn't want to get involved in their argument.



❑ **get married to** = marry

Prince Charles got married to Lady Diana Spencer.
Sally will get married to Tom in March.

A: Who is your brother going to marry?

B: He's getting married to a girl he's been dating for a few years.

Her parents didn't want her to get married to a mosquito.



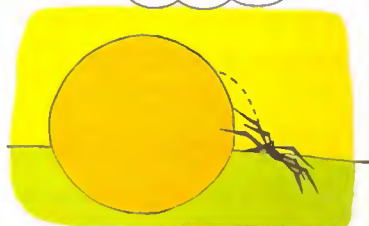
❑ **get off** = leave a vehicle

The old lady is getting off the bus.
He got off the subway at the wrong stop.

A: How can I get to your house from here?

B: Take bus number seven and get off at the third stop.

The spider got off the ball.



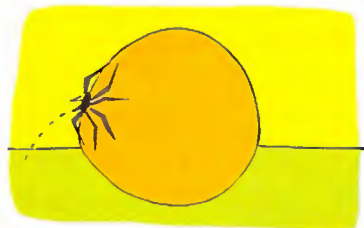
❑ **get on** = board; enter a vehicle

He got on his horse and rode away.
We got on the bus in front of City Hall.

A: Can you wait while I go to the bathroom?

B: No, the train is about to leave, so we have to get on now. You'll have to use the bathroom on the train.

The spider got on the ball.



❑ **get out (of)** = exit; leave; go out (of)

My father said to the dog, "Get out."
Get out of my room right now!

A: Thanks for giving me a ride to the library.

B: No problem! I'll stop the car in front of the library and you can get out quickly.

Get out of here!



❑ **get rid of** = remove; dispose of; throw away

I want to get rid of the ants in my room.
My mothers got rid of her old dresses.

A: Can we get rid of these old books?

B: Yes. I don't want them anymore.

He must get rid of his cold.



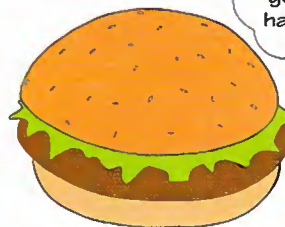
❑ **get tired of** = become bored with; get sick of

She got tired of hearing the song over and over.
He got tired of waiting, so he went home.

A: I am getting tired of studying.

B: Why don't you take a break?

I will never get tired of hamburgers.



Practice

A. Match each word with its meaning.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. ____ for some time | a. to leave |
| 2. ____ for sure | b. to join |
| 3. ____ get back | c. for a certain period of time |
| 4. ____ get involved in | d. definitely |
| 5. ____ get out | e. to go back to the place you started from |

B. Choose the best answer.

- I am satisfied with my old car **at the present time**.
 - for a long time
 - for the first time
 - for the time being
 - from time to time
- He says that he won't smoke **starting now**.
 - for a while
 - from now on
 - generally speaking
 - for example
- She **called** her old boyfriend after many years.
 - got rid of
 - was full of
 - got married to
 - got in touch with
- I wanted to **remove** all the weeds in the garden.
 - get off
 - get out
 - get rid of
 - get back
- He **didn't want to continue** taking the bus to work, so he walked.
 - was supposed to
 - did badly in
 - got tired of
 - was used to

The Girl Who Dressed Like a Boy

Read the following story.

¹ **T**his story comes from the Middle East. *Generally speaking*, women in the Middle East are not seen as equal to men. *For example*, women cannot get the same jobs as men. Once, there was an ugly girl that no man wanted to marry. Also, she could not get a job. She decided to cut her hair short and put on boy's clothes. She got a job caring for some sheep.

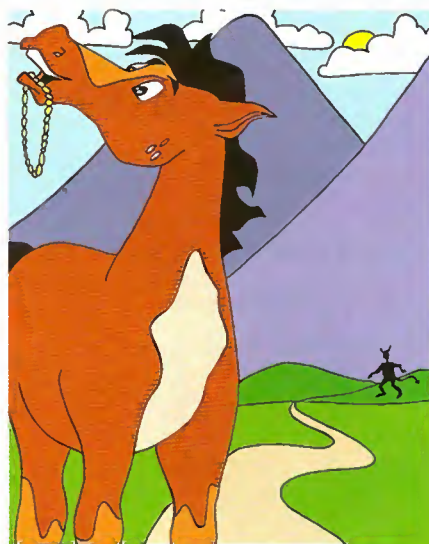
² *For a long time*, no one knew that she was a girl. Then one day, while she was out in the field, she saw a young man lying on the ground. He was badly hurt. She took him to her house and cared for him. *For a while*, she didn't know who he was. Then she heard that the king's son had been attacked by robbers and was missing. She knew *for sure* that the young man must be the prince. *She got in touch with* one of the king's soldiers. The soldier came to take the prince back home. The girl went with them. The king was very glad to meet the "boy" who saved his son. As a reward, the king gave her a horse named Lulizar. It was fast and strong and could also talk!

³ *From time to time*, she would go to visit the prince. *For the time being*, the prince did not know that she was a girl. However, *for the first time* in her life, the girl fell in love. She *got tired of acting* like a boy. One day, she told the king that she wanted to *get married to* his son. When the king found out she was an ugly girl, he wanted to *get rid of* her! However, he did not want the prince to *get involved in* his plan. He decided to send the girl on a dangerous journey. He told her, "If you want to marry my son, you must bring

back the necklace of the Devil Mother." The king knew that the girl would fail and never come back.

⁴ She *got on* her horse, Lulizar, and rode to the place where the Devil Mother lived. When she *got off*, Lulizar said, "As soon as you find the necklace, *get out!* Jump out the window and I will catch you." The girl went quietly inside. She looked around *for some time*. She found the necklace and jumped out the window onto Lulizar. The Devil Mother saw a boy riding away with her necklace. She pointed her magic finger, and said, "I curse you, boy! *From now on*, you will be a woman!"

⁵ When the girl *got back* to the king's palace, she had changed into a beautiful woman! When the prince saw her, he immediately fell in love and asked her to marry him. The king had to keep his promise to the girl for getting the necklace. The prince and the woman got married and lived happily ever after.



L e s s o n

8

Target Idioms

get to
get together
get up
get well
give a hand
give away
give back
give it a try
give up
go away
go off
go on
go on a picnic
grow up
had better
hand in
hang up
have a good time
have no idea
have to do with

□ **get to** = arrive at; reach

Just ring the bell when you get to the door.
I got to the store before it closed.

A: How do you get to school everyday?
B: I take the bus.



□ **get together** = gather; meet

We often got together at the cafe.
Let's get together on Friday night.

A: Let's get together on Saturday.
B: Okay! Maybe we can go to a movie together.



□ **get up** = get out of bed; leave bed after sleeping

I have to get up early to catch the train.
Time to get up!

A: What time do you get up?
B: Usually at 7:30, but on weekends I get up later.



□ **get well** = become healthy; get over an illness

I hope you get well!
She got well faster than anticipated.

A: My sister is sick, so I'm going to bring her some medicine.
B: Tell her I hope she gets well soon.



❑ **give a hand** = help; assist; lend a hand

He gave her a hand with the yard work.
They gave the boy a hand with the big box.

A: This table is really heavy. Can you give me a hand moving it?

B: Sure, I can help you.



❑ **give away** = donate; hand out

I wanted to sell my old radio, but I think I will just give it away.

The company gave away free samples.

A: Wow! You have a lot of books!

B: I have too many. I think I should give away a lot of them.



❑ **give back** = return; hand back

When are you going to give back my CD?
She borrowed my car, but she hasn't given it back.

A: Can I borrow your bicycle?

B: Yes, as long as you give it back by five o'clock.



❑ **give it a try** = try it; give it a go; give it a shot

She decided to give it a try.
I haven't played golf, but I'll give it a try.

A: Have you had Mexican food?

B: No, but I'd like to give it a try sometime.



❑ **give up** = stop; abandon

She did not give up hope of finding her dog.
Don't give up! Keep trying!

A: Learning to play the guitar is really hard.
B: Don't give up! You will learn if you keep practicing.

He should give up smoking.



❑ **go away** = leave a place; get away

Please don't go away.
I hope your stomachache will go away soon.

A: What a gloomy day!
B: Yeah. I wish those clouds would go away.

Go away!



❑ **go off** = leave; go somewhere with a purpose

Dorothy went off to have her car washed.
She went off without even saying goodbye.

A: Why is Mrs. Jones crying?
B: Her son went off to fight in the war.

The camel went off
across the desert to
find water.



❑ **go on** = continue; not stop; last

This cold weather has gone on for too long!
The argument went on for a few minutes.

A: This movie was really boring.
B: Yes, it just seemed to go on for hours.

The road goes on for
many miles.



❑ **go on a picnic** = bring some food and eat it outside

Let's go on a picnic.

I haven't gone on a picnic for years.

A: What do you want to do this weekend?

B: It's going to be sunny on Saturday, so I'd like to go on a picnic.

He is going on a picnic.



❑ **grow up** = become an adult; mature

I grew up in a China and then moved to America.

My son has grown up so fast.

A: What kind of job do you want to have when you grow up?

B: Actually, I would like to become a dentist.

When he grows up, he will be a strong lion.



❑ **had better** = should; ought to

You'd better not work too late.

She had better study if she wants to pass the test.

A: Do you want to play computer games with me?

B: I'd like to, but I'd better finish my homework.

If you want to work here, you had better get a haircut!



❑ **hand in** = give in; submit

Please hand in the report by Friday.

Even though she wasn't finished, she had to hand in the project.

A: What are you writing?

B: I'm writing an essay that I have to hand in to my teacher tomorrow.

After 60 minutes, the students had to hand in their tests.



❑ **hang up** = put away something, especially clothes, on a hook or hanger

Please hang up your wet towels!
Jerry hung up his Elvis costume after the show.

A: Where should I put my jacket?
B: You can hang it up in the closet.



Hang up
your coat on
the wall.

❑ **have a good time** = enjoy oneself; have fun

The tourists had a good time in Paris.
I had a good time at the party.

A: Have a good time at the birthday party!
B: Thanks, I think it will be fun.



The aliens like to have
a good time.

❑ **have no idea** = don't know; not have a clue

She has no idea when the meeting is.
They had no idea that the earth was round.

A: I have no idea how to use this digital camera.
B: Read the instruction booklet. That'll help you.

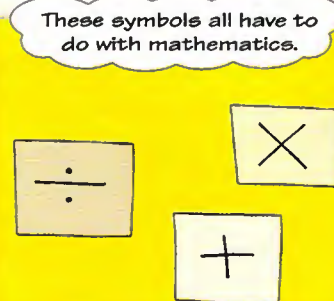


I have no idea
why he is
wearing this.

❑ **have to do with** = be closely connected with; be related to

The newspaper article has to do with the Queen's visit to Africa.
The mother hoped that her son had nothing to do with the broken window.

A: What does math have to do with real life?
B: Well, studying math helps us to add and subtract money, and many other things.



These symbols all have to
do with mathematics.

Practice

A. Match each word with its meaning.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. ____ get to | a. to assist |
| 2. ____ get up | b. to rise |
| 3. ____ give a hand | c. to quit |
| 4. ____ give up | d. to continue |
| 5. ____ go on | e. to reach a destination |

B. Choose the best answer.

1. She **drove away** without telling us where she was going.
a. found out b. dropped by
c. hung up d. went away
2. You **really must** study hard if you want to pass the test.
a. do homework b. get involved with
c. had better d. give it a try
3. He has to **give** the report to his boss by Friday afternoon.
a. get together b. hand in
c. grow up d. give away
4. I **have no information about** where the car keys are.
a. have a good time b. am familiar with
c. have no idea d. am anxious about
5. He wondered if his wife's sad mood **was related to** the rainy weather.
a. was responsible for b. because of
c. had to do with d. was made of

The Foolish Brahman

Read the following story.

¹ In India, there are different levels in society. Children are born into the level of their parents, and as they **grow up**, they cannot change their level. The people at the top level are called Brahmans. This story **has to do with** a foolish Brahman who wasted his good luck.

² One day, an old man wanted to **give away** a pot of rice. He decided to bring it to the Brahman. The Brahman was very pleased. He knew that he could either eat the rice or sell it.

³ He **went off** to the hills with the pot to find a quiet place to think. Then, it began to rain. The Brahman thought he **had better** find shelter.

⁴ The Brahman saw a small house. When he **got to** the door, he **gave it a try** and it opened. Inside the little house were many clay pots. The Brahman thought that this must be a potter's house, but he **had no idea** where the potter was. He sat down and thought about his pot of rice.

⁵ The Brahman thought that he could sell the rice. With that money, he could then buy some of the pots in the house. The Brahman then **went on** to imagine selling those pots for more money. With the money from the pots, he imagined buying nuts and silk and then selling these also.

⁶ Next, the Brahman imagined getting married. He would have at least four wives. They could **give him a hand** in raising all of his children. If he got sick, each of his wives would care for him until he **got well** again.

⁷ The Brahman was very excited! He could not **give up** the idea of how rich the

little pot of rice would make him. He could not sleep, so he **got up** and began to walk around the room. There was a walking stick **hanging up** next to the door. He took it down and walked with it. The Brahman was **having a good time** thinking about his fortune.

⁸ The Brahman would **get together** with all of his wives and children and **go on a picnic**. He would sit with his most beautiful wife. Then the other wives might start to argue because they were jealous. The Brahman would not allow this! He would punish his wives if they argued in front of him!

⁹ With that thought, the Brahman swung the walking stick he was holding. The stick hit several of the pots and broke them. Just then the potter returned. It was the old man who had given him the rice! The old man demanded that the Brahman pay for the pots. If not, he would **hand him in** to the police. The Brahman had no money, so he was forced to **give back** the rice as payment and he **went away** with nothing.



L e s s o n

9

Target Idioms

have trouble (with)

hear from

hear of

help oneself (to)

here you are

hold on

hold up

hurry up

in a hurry

in a moment

in case of

in fact

in front of

in general

in harmony (with)

in honor of

in just a minute

in search of

in silence

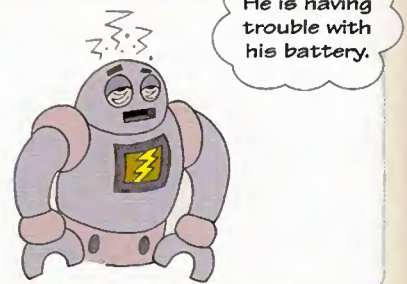
in the meantime

❑ **have trouble (with)** = have a problem; have difficulty

I am having trouble with this math homework.
The soccer player had trouble with his knee.

A: How are your tennis lessons?

B: Good, but I'm having trouble with my serve.



❑ **hear from** = receive news from

I haven't heard from Dave recently.
It's nice to hear from you.

A: Has Mary called you since she went to China?

B: Not yet. If I don't hear from her soon I'm going to start worrying.

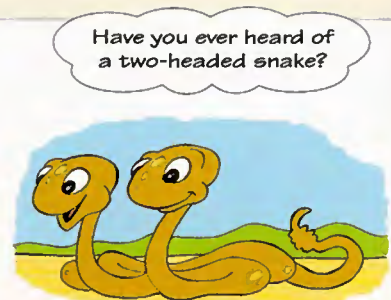


❑ **hear of** = know about; hear about

I have never heard of an earthquake in this city.
Yes, I've heard of that restaurant. I think it's in the north end of town.

A: Let's go see a movie sometime.

B: Okay. If I hear of a good one I'll tell you.

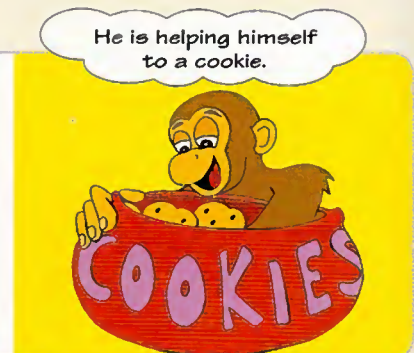


❑ **help oneself (to)** = take what one wants

Help yourself to the cake.
At the buffet, everyone helps themselves.

A: Please help yourself to some pie.

B: Thank you. It looks delicious.



❑ **here you are** = here you go; here it is

A: Could I use your pen?

B: Sure, here you are.

A: I would like a chocolate ice cream cone, please.

B: Here you are.

A: Can I have a sip of your water please?

B: Sure. Here you are.



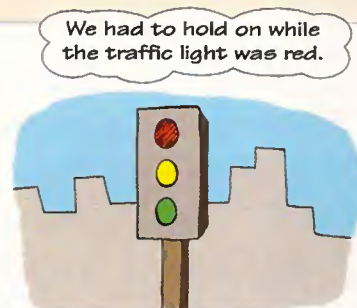
❑ **hold on** = wait; hold the line

Hold on, I'm coming!

Please hold on while I find your file.

A: Here is the pizza you ordered.

B: Hold on. I'll go get my wallet.



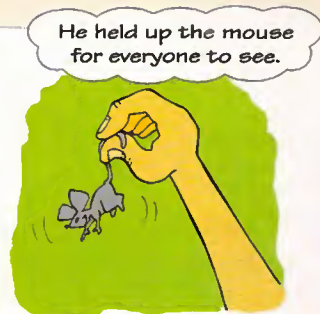
❑ **hold up** = lift; raise; put up

The soldier was holding up the flag.

The class became silent when the teacher held up his hand.

A: What do you do at your new job?

B: I stand on the sidewalk and hold up a sign advertising the restaurant.



❑ **hurry up** = do something quickly

Hurry up, or we will be late!

You will miss the bus if you don't hurry up.

A: Let's hurry up and finish before dinner.

B: Good idea. I'm hungry!



□ **in a hurry** = in haste; in a rush

Why are you in such a hurry?

Don't be in such a hurry.

A: Why are you in a hurry?

B: My piano lesson starts in five minutes, so I have to run if I don't want to be late.

He is in a hurry.



□ **in a moment** = in a short time; in a second/minute; soon

I'll be with you in a moment.

She'll be back in a moment.

A: Can I have a large cola please?

B: Yes. I'll bring it to you in a moment.



□ **in case of** = in the event something happens; if

In case of an emergency, press the red button.

In case of fire, do not use the elevator.

A: Please call 911 in case of a robbery.

B: Okay. I'll remember that.

Take an umbrella in case of rain.



□ **in fact** = as a matter of fact; actually; in reality

I really like you. In fact, I love you!

It rained a lot yesterday. In fact, it was the wettest day of the year so far.

A: This is a great birthday party. Is Heinrich going to come too?

B: Yes, he is. In fact, here he comes now!

In fact, there is no 'dark side' of the moon.



❑ **in front of** = before; ahead of

The conductor stood in front of the orchestra.
She stood in front of the mirror.

A: I'll meet you in front of the school at three o'clock.
B: Okay. I'll see you then.

There is a dinosaur in front of the house.

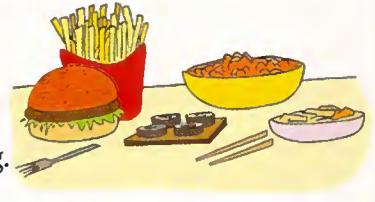


❑ **in general** = as a whole; overall; for the most part

In general, I like cats.
The movie was, in general, not very interesting.

A: Do you like France?
B: I like Europe in general, because each country is interesting.

In general, Asian food is less fattening than western food.



❑ **in harmony (with)** = in a friendly relationship with; in accord with

Dogs live in harmony with humans.
The two countries worked in harmony.

A: I'm glad that Jack and Jill got married.
B: Yes. I hope that they can live in harmony.



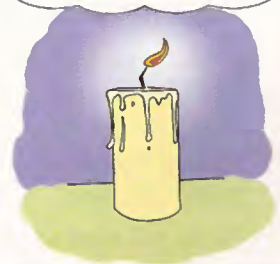
It is important that we live in harmony with nature.

❑ **in honor of** = giving respect to; remembering

They had a party in honor of the man's retirement.
The president gave a speech in honor of the soldiers.

A: My parents have been married for twenty five years.
B: You should have a party in honor of their anniversary.

We lit the candle in honor of our grandmother.



❑ **in just a minute** = in a short time; shortly

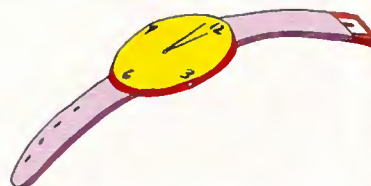
We will be leaving in just a minute.

The movie will be starting in just a minute.

A: Can you help me with this program?

B: I'll be there in just a minute.

In just a minute,
it will be
midnight.



❑ **in search of** = trying to find; looking for

We went in search of a good Italian restaurant.

They went to Africa in search of the white elephant.

A: It's late. Why are you here at the store?

B: We were watching a video and we got hungry, so we're here in search of snacks.

The helicopter went in search of the
people missing in the mountains.



❑ **in silence** = silently; not speaking; without a sound

They walked down the road in silence.

The family ate in silence.

A: Do you mind if I turn on the radio?

B: Actually, I prefer to study in silence.

The boy behaved badly, so his
mother made him sit in silence.



❑ **in the meantime** = meanwhile; while

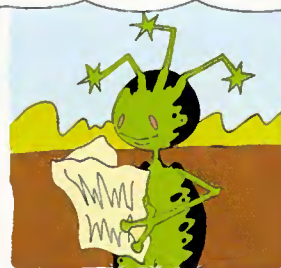
My car is in the shop. I am using my sister's in the meantime.

I will be late for the meeting. In the meantime, discuss next month's agenda.

A: I know we should go to the store, but first I have to wash these clothes.

B: Okay, I'll read my book in the meantime.

He had to wait for the bus. In the
meantime, he read the paper.



Practice

A. Match each word with its meaning.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. ____ hear of | a. to try to find something |
| 2. ____ help yourself to | b. while waiting for something to occur |
| 3. ____ hold on | c. to be familiar with |
| 4. ____ in search of | d. to get something without assistance |
| 5. ____ in the meantime | e. to be patient for something to happen |

B. Choose the best answer.

- The man is **experiencing difficulty with** his car engine.
a. in a hurry
b. in harmony with
c. having trouble with
d. holding up
- The girl was surprised to **get a letter from** her old boyfriend.
a. be absent from
b. hang up
c. give back
d. hear from
- My mother gave us hamburgers and said, "**Here is your lunch.**"
a. Hurry up
b. Here you are
c. Don't mention it
d. Congratulations on
- If there is** rainy weather, the game will be cancelled.
a. In a moment
b. For the time being
c. In case of
d. For sure
- The presentation was not boring. **In reality**, I learned a lot.
a. In fact
b. In general
c. In silence
d. In honor of

The Seal's Skin

Read the following story.

¹ Have you *heard of* the story about the man who got married to a seal? He lived alone in his house by the sea, fishing and dreaming of the day he would get married. However, he *had trouble with* women. *In general*, he was very shy *in front of* women. *In fact*, if any woman talked to him, he would sweat and he could not speak.

² One day, the man was walking on the beach *in search of* a good place to fish. Then he saw a cave. In front of the cave there was a pile of seal skins. The man heard the sound of laughing and singing inside the cave. He had an idea. A seal's skin would be good to wear *in case of* snow. He *helped himself to* one of the skins, ran home, and put it in a large box. Then he locked the box with a key.

³ *In the meantime*, a naked woman stood outside the cave crying. She could not find her seal skin, and all of her friends and family had left her there.

⁴ The man returned to the cave and found the woman crying. He asked her, "Why are you crying?" but she did not say anything. She was very cold.

⁵ The man said, "*Hold on*. I have a blanket. You can wear it to keep yourself warm. *Here you are*." He gave the woman the blanket. Then the man told the woman that she could stay at his house. They walked back along the beach to his house *in silence*.

⁶ Because the woman did not talk much, the man was very comfortable around her. Soon they fell in love. They got married and lived *in harmony with*

each other for many years.

⁷ One day the man was getting ready to go to church in *honor of* a special holiday. "*Hurry up!*" he called to his wife.

⁸ However, his wife did not feel well. She said, "I want to lie down. You go now. I will catch up with you *in just a minute*."

⁹ The man left. The wife's headache became worse, so she began looking for some medicine. While she was looking, she found the key to the box. Because the man was *in a hurry* to leave for church, he forgot the key at home. The wife opened the large box. There was her lost seal skin! She *held up* the skin and cried with happiness.

¹⁰ She ran to the beach, put on her skin, and jumped into the sea. *In a moment* she was with her seal family again. The man never *heard from* her again. However, every time the man would go out fishing, a seal would always swim around the boat watching him.



L e s s o n

10

Target Idioms

in the middle of
in vain
instead of
just in time
keep away (from)
keep in mind
keep in touch
keep on
keep an eye on
keep out (of)
laugh at
lead to
leave out
listen to
little by little
live on
long for
look after
look around
look at

❑ **in the middle of** = at the center of; in the midst of

He was standing in the middle of the street.
She turned off the TV in the middle of the show.

A: What were you doing when I called you?
B: I was in the middle of studying for tomorrow's big test.



❑ **in vain** = for nothing; fruitless; vainly

The trip was cancelled. He had packed in vain.
She washed her car in vain. It rained that afternoon.

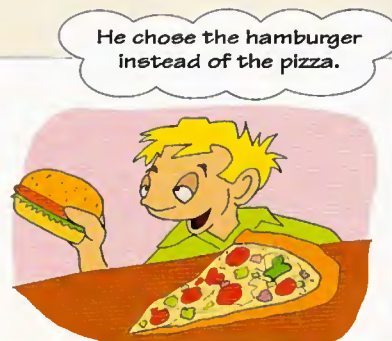
A: This is an important game. We have to win it.
B: I know. If we don't win, our three months of practicing will have been in vain.



❑ **instead of** = in place of; rather than; in preference to

She went to New York instead of Paris.
They met on Sunday instead of Saturday.

A: Let's go on a picnic instead of watching a movie.
B: Okay. It's a nice day to be outdoors.



❑ **just in time** = almost not in time; at the last minute

You are just in time for dinner.
She got to the airport just in time to catch her plane.

A: Wow! It's raining hard. We came in the house just in time.
B: I know! If we would have stayed outside one more minute, we would be very wet right now.



❑ **keep away (from)** = avoid; stay away

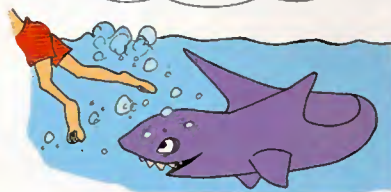
Keep away from that old house!

The shy boy kept away from the other children.

A: Why did mom tell us to keep away from that dog?

B: Because that dog is dangerous! It bit three kids last summer.

There are some areas that swimmers should keep away from.



❑ **keep in mind** = don't forget; remember; bear in mind

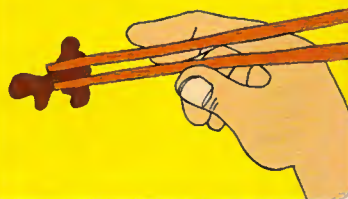
I'll keep that in mind.

Keep in mind that you've got a meeting at 3:00.

A: I'm going to play soccer with my friends this afternoon!

B: Okay, but keep in mind that dinner is at 6:00.

Keep in mind that he usually eats with chopsticks.



❑ **keep in touch** = continue to communicate; stay in contact (with)

They kept in touch for twenty years.

Please keep in touch while you are traveling.

A: I'm going to live in America next year.

B: After you go, please keep in touch with me.



He gave me his phone number so we could keep in touch.

❑ **keep on** = do not stop; continue

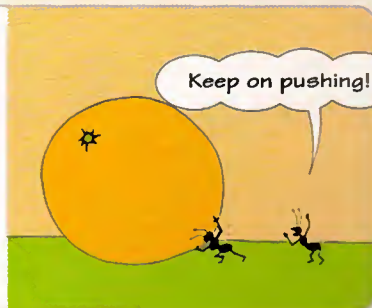
His alarm went off, but he kept on sleeping.

It's late, but I have to keep on working.

A: Why did you sell your parrot?

B: He kept on singing Elvis songs.

Keep on pushing!



❑ **keep an eye on** = watch; monitor

I'm going to the bathroom. Please keep an eye on my bag.
My parents are gone, so I have to keep an eye on my little brother.

A: Keep an eye on the time. I have to leave at midnight.

B: OK. It's only 11:15 now.

They wanted to keep an eye on the strange newcomer.



❑ **keep out (of)** = stay out (of)

The children were kept out of the graveyard.
The high fence kept wolves out of the farm.

A: Why did you keep out of the game?

B: I don't know how to play very well.

Keep your hands out of my honey!



❑ **laugh at** = ridicule; sneer

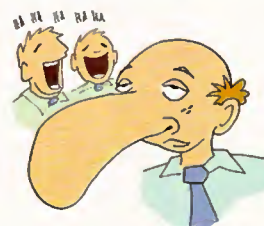
The thoughtless teacher laughed at the student when he made a mistake.

They laughed at him when he tripped.

A: Why is Jimmy crying?

B: The other children laughed at his haircut.

People always laugh at his nose.



❑ **lead to** = go to a particular place

The guide will lead us to the village.
The dog led the police officer to the robber's house.

A: Where does this stairway go?

B: It leads to the parking garage.

The road leads to the castle.



❑ **leave out** = exclude; miss out; omit

He packed his suitcase, but he left out one pair of socks.
This argument is between you and me. Leave my brother out of it.

A: Do you want a hamburger?

B: Yes I do, but please leave out the pickles.

The message was nice, but they left out the A's!

Happy Birthday

❑ **listen to** = give attention in order to hear; hear

She listens to the radio on her way to work.
We sat outside and listened to the birds singing.

A: Why is Rita doing so badly in school?

B: She never listens to her teacher.



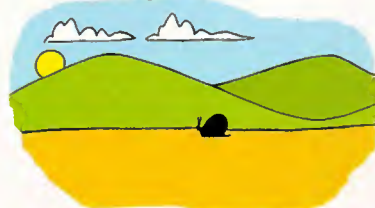
❑ **little by little** = slowly; bit by bit; gradually

Peter learned Spanish little by little.
Little by little, they built their house.

A: Your computer is expensive. How did you buy it?

B: I worked for three years and saved my money little by little.

Little by little, the snail moved along the road.



❑ **live on** = keep oneself alive with food or money; survive (on)

The poor man lived on bread and water.
In college, I lived on only \$50 a week.

A: Let's go out for a nice dinner.

B: Good idea! I am tired of living on spaghetti and water!



❑ **long for** = want very much

The orphan longed for a home.
He longed for a motorcycle of his own.

A: I'm longing for the ocean.
B: Okay. Let's go to the beach.

She longs
for
romance.



❑ **look after** = care for; take care of

I had to look after my little sister.
Please look after my plants while I am gone.

A: I'll be gone for one week. Will you look after my dog?
B: Yes. I'll give him food and walk him every day.

She must look
after her puppy.



❑ **look around** = look in all directions

We looked around the room for the remote.
The new student looked around the class.

A: I still haven't found my bag!
B: Look around at school tomorrow. Maybe it's there.

He is looking around
for bananas.

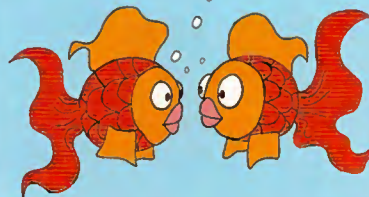


❑ **look at** = have a look at; take a look at; stare at

The doctor looked at the X-ray.
Dawn looked at the painting.

A: Look at those beautiful flowers!
B: Wow! I don't think I've seen any like those before.

They looked at each
other for a long time.



Practice

A. Match each word with its meaning.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. ____ in vain | a. to desire |
| 2. ____ keep on | b. to guard and care for |
| 3. ____ little by little | c. without success |
| 4. ____ long for | d. without quitting |
| 5. ____ look after | e. gradually |

B. Choose the best answer.

- The teacher chose Jill **not** James to erase the board.
a. in the middle of b. in vain
c. in front of d. instead of
- The lamp started to fall but I caught it **before it hit the floor**.
a. in search of b. in just a minute
c. just in time d. in the meantime
- The soup did not taste very good because I **forgot to put in** the salt.
a. kept out b. left out
c. kept in mind d. gave up
- Monkeys **mainly eat** fruits and vegetables.
a. help themselves to b. live on
c. laugh at d. keep their eyes on
- There was a wasps' nest in the tree so our mother told us to **avoid it**.
a. keep away b. go on a picnic
c. hold on d. look around

Ivanko the Bear's Son

Read the following story.

¹ A long time ago in Russia, a farmer's wife got lost one day in the woods. A bear found her and married her. The bear would not let her **keep in touch with** her husband. The woman and the bear had a son, Ivanko. He was half bear and half boy! Ivanko grew up **little by little** and soon the woman **longed for** the farm again. One day, the boy and his mother ran away.

² The farmer was happy to see his wife but he **laughed at** Ivanko. (**Keep in mind** that the boy was half boy, half bear.) **Instead of** sending Ivanko away, the farmer told him to kill a sheep so that they could have a big dinner.

Ivanko asked, "Which sheep should I kill?"

The farmer said, "Kill the first one that looks at you."

³ Ivanko went into the yard. All of the sheep **looked at** him at the same time. Ivanko began to kill all the sheep. The farmer stopped him just in time. He cried out, "Why?"

Ivanko said, "They all looked at me at the same time."

⁴ The farmer knew that it would be **in vain** to scold the boy, so he said, "Put all of this meat into the barn. **Keep your eye on the** barn door. There are wolves around here!"

⁵ Ivanko watched the door very carefully, but **in the middle** of the night, it began to rain. Ivanko took the door off and **looked around** for a dry place. He took the door to his room and **kept on** watching it.

⁶ The next day, all of the meat was gone. The farmer yelled at Ivanko, "I told you to **look after** the meat! You didn't **keep out** the wolves."

Ivanko said, "No, sir. You told me to keep an eye on the barn door."

⁷ The farmer knew that Ivanko would **lead to** the ruin of his farm! Soon they would have nothing left to **live on**. The farmer thought of a way to **keep Ivanko away** from the farm.

⁸ The farmer said, "**Listen to** me, Ivanko. I need some rope. Can you go to the lake and make some rope out of the sand there?"

⁹ Ivanko went to the lake, sat down, and began to try to make rope out of sand. While he was working, a goblin came up out of the lake. The goblin said, "I will help you if you can carry my horse around the lake more times than I can." The goblin pulled his horse out of the lake, picked it up, and carried it around the lake 3 times. Then Ivanko jumped on the horse and rode it around the lake 20 times.

¹⁰ The goblin said, "You are a clever boy. You carried the horse between your legs!" He used his magic to help Ivanko. Let's not **leave out** the best part of the story, though: The Goblin's magic turned the rope into gold! Ivanko's family became rich.



L e s s o n

11

Target Idioms

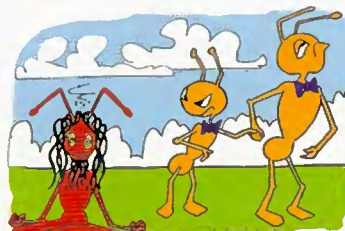
look down on
look for
look forward to
look like
look out
look through
look up to
make friends with
make fun of
make oneself at home
make sense
make the most of
make up
make up for
make up one's mind
make up with
make use of
no problem
nothing but
at any time

❑ **look down on** = despise; think you're better than someone else

The scholar looked down on the farmer.
The rich man looked down on the beggar.

A: Why do those rich kids look down on Sarah?

B: Because Sarah's family is poor and she wears old clothes.



He was often looked down on for being different.

❑ **look for** = try to find; search for; seek

What are you looking for?
Can you help me look for my glasses?

A: Can I help you?

B: Yes. I'm looking for the restroom.



He's looking for grass to eat.

❑ **look forward to** = anticipate; wait happily for

I am looking forward to my new job.
We are looking forward to leaving this town.

A: I'm looking forward to our vacation next month.

B: Me too. It's going to be fun!



He is looking forward to the game.

❑ **look like** = resemble; have the appearance of; take after

A tiger looks like a big cat.
That guy looks like my brother.

A: Can you see that cloud?!

B: Wow! It looks like an elephant!



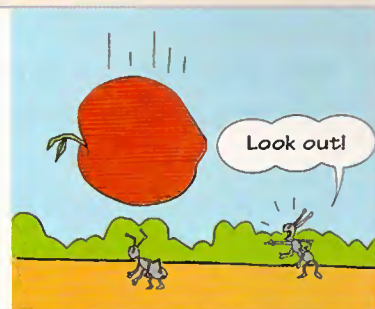
Sometimes, people look like their pets.

❑ **look out** = be careful; take care; watch out

You must look out for cars when you cross the street.
Look out! That rock is about to fall!

A: Look out! You almost stepped on my mouse.

B: Sorry. I didn't see it.



❑ **look through** = search many things to find something

I looked through the drawer for an eraser.
The woman looked through her purse for her car keys.

A: Did you find any mistakes when you looked through my essay?

B: Yes, I found a couple.



❑ **look up to** = admire; respect

Jim looked up to his brave friend.
We all look up to our grandfather.

A: Why do you look up to Tim so much?

B: Because he is a brave, honest and humble person.



❑ **make friends with** = form a relationship with

I made friends with the new boy in school.
It can be hard to make new friends.

A: I'm going to go to a new school next year and I'll miss my friends.

B: Don't worry. You'll make friends with people at your new school too!



❑ **make fun of** = make unkind jokes about; tease; pull one's leg; make a fool of

She made fun of my ugly shoes.

The other reindeer made fun of Rudolph's red nose.

A: Ha-ha-ha! You can't ski!

B: Don't make fun of me! This is my first time skiing.



❑ **make oneself at home** = make oneself comfortable; relax

Come in! Make yourself at home.

I made myself at home in my friend's apartment.

A: Can I use one of your towels?

B: Sure! You can use anything you need. Make yourself at home.



❑ **make sense** = have a clear meaning; be understandable

It makes sense to stop smoking.

The sentence makes no sense.

A: Does that make sense?

B: No, it doesn't. Maybe if you explain it again I'll understand.



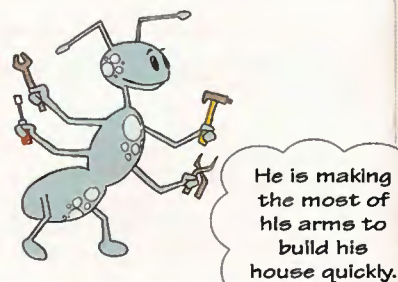
❑ **make the most of** = use to the greatest advantage

She is making the most of a bad situation.

I only have ten dollars. I'll have to make the most of it.

A: It's too bad that you have to leave soon.

B: I know. Let's just try to make the most of our time together.



□ **make up** = invent; fabricate

My grandfather makes up funny songs.

I didn't want to tell the man my real name, so I made up a name.

A: You'll be late for school. What will you tell the teacher?

A: I'll make up an excuse.

He often made up stories



□ **make up for** = compensate for

She had to work overtime to make up the days of work she missed.

He missed his daughter's birthday, so he tried to make up for it with a big gift.

A: Why did you buy my lunch today?

B: I wanted to make up for being late last week.

She started slowly, so she is trying to make up for lost time.



□ **make up one's mind** = decide; make a decision; resolve

You have to make up your mind!

I can't make up my mind!

A: Is Jill going to study in America or Canada?

B: She made up her mind to study in Canada.

He is trying to make up his mind.



□ **make up (with)** = become friends again with; reconcile

I don't think I can ever make up with him.

Newlyweds fight and make up often.

A: Why are you going to go to a movie with Tom? I thought you were angry at him.

B: I was angry at him, but we made up with each other. Now we're good friends again!

After a big argument, they wanted to make up with each other.



❑ **make use of** = utilize; take advantage of

He made use of the wood and built a house.
Can you make use of some old chairs?

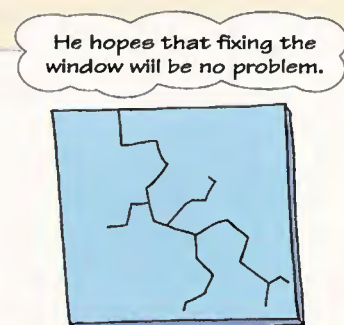
A: Is Ben making use of his math skills?
B: Yes he is. He works at a bank.



❑ **no problem** = easy; no trouble; it doesn't matter;

It should be no problem to find tickets for the game.
She said it was no problem to pick me up.

A: Thanks for the cookie!
B: No problem. I have a whole bag of them.



❑ **nothing but** = only; no more than; merely; just

That boy is nothing but trouble.
There was nothing but old cheese in the refrigerator.

A: Your car looks nice. Is it a good car?
B: No. I bought it two years ago and it has given me nothing but problems.



❑ **now and then** = sometimes; occasionally; once in a while; at times; from time to time

He likes to watch a movie now and then.
Now and then there are concerts in the park.

A: Do you come to this restaurant often?
B: No. I only come here now and then.



Practice

A. Match each word with its meaning.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. ____ look for | a. to respect someone greatly |
| 2. ____ look forward to | b. to make a decision |
| 3. ____ look up to | c. to attempt to locate |
| 4. ____ make up one's mind | d. to return to normal, peaceful relations |
| 5. ____ make up with | e. to anticipate with happiness |

B. Choose the best answer.

- The queen **did not respect** her servants.
a. looked through
b. made friends with
c. looked down on
d. made use of
- That suitcase **appears similar to** the one I own.
a. looks at
b. looks like
c. looks after
d. looks out
- The boys **said cruel things about** the fat girl.
a. kept in touch with
b. listened to
c. longed for
d. made fun of
- The lawyer's argument **was very logical**.
a. made sense
b. made up
c. kept on
d. lead to
- He tried to **show he was sorry for** breaking his promise by giving her flowers.
a. look for
b. make himself at home
c. make up for
d. make the most of

Strong Wind

Read the following story.

¹ This is a story that comes from an Indian tribe that lived on the East Coast of Canada. Once, there was a man called Strong Wind who had a great power. He could make himself invisible and move silently. Everyone **looked up** to Strong Wind. When he went into an enemy's camp, they would hear **nothing but** the wind. It was **no problem** for him to **look through** their camp and learn all their plans.

² One day, Strong Wind **made up his mind** to choose a wife. Of course, it **made sense** that many women would want to marry a powerful man. He had to **look out for** women who only wanted power. Strong Wind decided to **make use of** his power to find the right woman. Only a woman with a pure heart would be able to see him.

³ Strong Wind lived with his sister near the sea. He told his sister, "Bring any woman who wants to be my wife to the beach in the evening. You can always see me when I am coming home. Ask the woman if she can see me. I will marry the first woman who sees me."

⁴ Many women **looked for** Strong Wind, but they could never see him. **Now and then** some women would say, "Yes, I can see him!" Then the sister would ask, "What does he pull his sled with?" The women would try to **make up** an answer but they were never right.

⁵ The chief of the tribe had three daughters. They all **looked forward to** their chance to see Strong Wind. The youngest daughter was very kind and pretty. She **made friends with** many people. The two older daughters were jealous of their little sister and **looked down on** her. They made her wear rags. Then they **made fun of** her because she looked like a beggar. However, the youngest

daughter tried to **make the most of** her situation. She never complained or hated her sisters even though they never tried to **make up with** her.

⁶ The older daughters went to try and become Strong Wind's wife. They both failed. Then the youngest daughter tried. When the sister saw Strong Wind coming, she asked, "Can you see him?"

The young woman said, "Yes."

"What does he pull his sled with?"

"He pulls his sled with a rainbow."

⁷ This was the right answer! Strong Wind's sister took the young woman home and gave her a beautiful new dress. Strong Wind's sister told her to **make herself at home** in the tent. Strong Wind knew that she was the right woman. They were married the next day.

⁸ Later, Strong Wind wanted to **make up for** the bad things that the woman's sisters had done. Strong Wind used his power to turn the two bad sisters into aspen trees. That is why today the leaves of aspen trees shake even in a little wind. They remember Strong Wind's power and are afraid.



L e s s o n

12

Target Idioms

of course
on and on
on foot
on purpose
on schedule
on the contrary
on the/one's way
on the weekend
on time
once in a while
out of breath
out of date
pass by
pass out
pay a visit
pay attention to
pick out
pick up
piece by piece
play a trick on

❑ **of course** = yes; certainly; sure; no problem

If you are busy, you don't have to come, of course.
"Can we go to the concert?" "Of course we can."

A: Do you like soccer?

B: Of course I like soccer! That's why I play it every day!



❑ **on and on** = without stopping; continuously

They worked on and on through the night.
It rained on and on for days.

A: Did your aunt call last night?

B: Yes! She talked on and on for three hours!



❑ **on foot** = by walking

You can go everywhere on foot in my town.
They had to go on foot after their car broke down.

A: Do you go to school by bus?

B: No, I don't. I go on foot.



❑ **on purpose** = deliberately; intentionally

He missed the school bus on purpose because he didn't like school.
She broke the cup on purpose.

A: Hey! Did you hit me on purpose?

B: No I didn't. It was an accident.



❑ **on schedule** = without delay; on time

The meeting did not start on schedule.
I hope that my plane is on schedule.

A: Will the train be late today?

B: No, it will arrive on schedule.

The bus usually arrives on schedule.



❑ **on the contrary** = no; not at all

"Are you cold?" "On the contrary! I'm quite warm!"
You don't look exhausted. On the contrary, you seem very healthy!

A: Was that movie bad?

B: On the contrary, it was the best movie I've ever seen!



He's not lazy. On the contrary, he's very active.

❑ **on the/one's way** = going or coming; during the journey

On the way to work this morning she saw a deer.
I will stop by the post office on my way home.

A: We don't have any milk. Can you buy some today?

B: Okay. I'll buy some on the way home from school today.

There is a gas station on the way to the next city.



❑ **on the weekend** = on Saturdays and Sundays

We used to go hiking on weekends.
I take my son to the park on the weekend.

A: What are you going to do on the weekend?

B: I'm going to play soccer on Saturday and go to church on Sunday.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20

They are going fishing on the weekend.

❑ **on time** = on schedule; punctually

Most of the people came on time.
This train is always on time.

A: Let's go to school now. I don't want to be late for class.

B: Don't worry. We'll be on time.



❑ **once in a while** = sometimes; occasionally; now and then; at times

My old friend calls me once in a while.
Once in a while, he goes to rock concerts.

A: Do you like to go to movies?

B: No, but I rent a video once in a while.

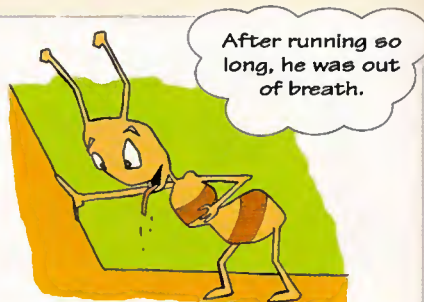


❑ **out of breath** = breathless; hard to breathe

She was out of breath after running up the stairs.
By the time we reached the top, we were out of breath.

A: Why are you out of breath?

B: Because I ran here from my house.



❑ **out of date** = outdated; old-fashioned

My computer is already out of date.
Don't take medicine that is out of date.

A: I can't find the new road on this map.

B: It's probably out of date.

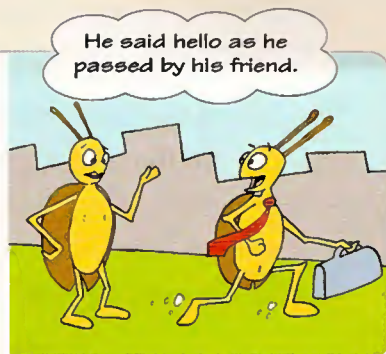


❑ **pass by** = go past

I saw a big dog passing by my house around two o'clock.
People along the street waved as the parade passed by.

A: Do you know where Ann's house is?

B: Yes, I do. I pass by it every day when I walk home from school.



❑ **pass out** = faint; become unconscious

She hit her head on the tree and passed out.
You will pass out if you hold your breath for too long.

A: Is he sleeping?

B: No, he saw some blood and passed out!



❑ **pay a visit** = visit; call on; pay a call; go to see

We paid a visit to our relatives.
Let's pay a visit to them sometime.

A: Let's pay a visit to Kevin.

B: Good idea! I haven't seen him for a long time.



❑ **pay attention to** = focus on; concentrate on

He was not paying attention in class.
Pay attention to me!

A: Does he pay attention to the teacher in class?

B: No, he doesn't. He only talks to his friends and draws pictures on his desk.



❑ **pick out** = choose; single out

She picked out a nice dress for the party.
I picked out the best apple in the basket.

A: I want to buy a shirt, but I don't know which color to get.
B: I'll help you pick out a color!



❑ **pick up** = lift

He picked up the pen and wrote a letter.
She picked up her hat and put it on.

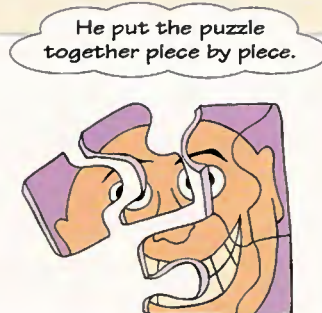
A: This room is a mess! Pick up your toys.
B: OK, Mom. I will.



❑ **piece by piece** = bit by bit; one by one; piecemeal

She ate the whole cake piece by piece.
He picked up the broken dish piece by piece.

A: How did they move that big sculpture?
B: They took it apart and moved it piece by piece.



❑ **play a trick on** = play a joke on; play tricks on

He got in trouble for playing a trick on his sister.
Don't ever play a trick on me again!

A: I like to untie my brother's shoes, hide his pencils,
and put frogs in his bed.
B: That's not nice! Do you always play tricks on him?



Practice

A. Match each word with its meaning.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. ____ on foot | a. not modern |
| 2. ____ once in a while | b. by walking |
| 3. ____ out of breath | c. to concentrate |
| 4. ____ out of date | d. sometimes |
| 5. ____ pay attention to | e. breathing very hard |

B. Choose the best answer.

1. **There is no doubt**, you must clean your room!
a. From time to time b. Once in a while
c. Of course d. Now and then
2. The little boy broke his sister's toy **deliberately**.
a. piece by piece b. on purpose
c. on time d. on his way
3. She thinks that I don't like her. **That's not true!** I like her very much!
a. No problem! b. Far from!
c. Nothing but! d. On the contrary!
4. We always stop to buy ice cream **as we go** home from school.
a. on the way b. on the weekend
c. on and on d. on schedule
5. The girl went to the toy box and **took** her favorite toy.
a. paid a visit to b. passed out
c. looked forward to d. picked out

Brer Fox's Shoes

Read the following story.

¹ If you ever *pay a visit to* the south part of the United States, you might hear the stories of Brer Rabbit, Brer Fox, and Brer Bear. In these stories, Brer Rabbit always *plays tricks on* Brer Fox and Brer Bear. If you *pay attention to* the story, you might be able to *pick out* the lesson. These stories are old, but the lessons never go *out of date*.

² *Once in a while*, Brer Rabbit went shopping. One day, he was *on the way* to town when Brer Fox chased him. Brer Rabbit hid in an old log. You might think Brer Rabbit would be scared in the log. *On the contrary*, Brer Rabbit was singing to himself. The singing went *on and on*. Finally, Brer Fox said, "Come out of that log or I'll tear it apart *piece by piece* to get you!"

³ Brer Rabbit told Brer Fox, "*On the weekend*, Brer Bear goes to the river to catch fish. Then he goes home *on foot* with his bag full of fish. If you let me go, I'll show you how to get it."

⁴ Brer Fox agreed and they went to the road. Right *on time*, Brer Bear came walking from the river. Brer Rabbit took off one shoe and put it in the road. Then he hid behind a tree. When Brer Bear saw the shoe he said to himself, "I should *pick it up*. But, *of course*, I don't have the other shoe." So he kept walking.

⁵ Brer Rabbit put on his shoe again and ran ahead to another part of the road. He was *out of breath* from running. He put the other shoe in the road. When Brer Bear saw the shoe in the road he put down his bag of fish to walk back and get the other shoe. Brer Rabbit picked up his shoe and the bag of fish and ran to meet

Brer Fox.

⁶ The next weekend, Brer Fox waited by the road *on purpose* to trick Brer Bear again. Brer Fox put his shoe in the road and hid behind a tree. A few hours later, right *on schedule*, Brer Bear came walking from the river. As he was *passing by* the tree, he saw the shoe in the road. Brer Bear picked it up, put it in his bag, and kept walking.

⁷ Brer Fox was surprised. He ran after Brer Bear and said, "Brer Bear! I lost my shoe. Have you seen it?"

Brer Bear took the shoe out of his bag and asked, "Is this your shoe?"

Brer Fox said, "Yes!"

⁸ Then Brer Bear knew that it was Brer Fox who tricked him the weekend before. Brer Bear grabbed Brer Fox by the neck and beat him until Brer Fox *passed out*.



L e s s o n

13

Target Idioms

protect A from B
prove to be
put down
put off
put on
put together
put up with
quite a few
remind A of B
remove A from B
result from
right away
run across
run after
run away
run out of
see off
set up
shake hands with
show off

❑ **protect A from B** = shield A from B

The helmet protected his head from injury in the crash.
Our dog protects our home from robbers.

A: Why do you put a fence around your flowers?

B: It protects them from hungry rabbits.



A good coat can protect you from the cold.

❑ **prove to be** = turn out to be

The man proved to be criminal.
She proved to be an unfaithful friend.

A: Why was the man let out of jail?

B: The fingerprints on the gun proved to be someone else's.



He proved to be the strongest.

❑ **put down** = set something on a surface

When he finished the letter, he put down his pencil.
The bag was too heavy, so I put it down.

A: Where do you want this box?

B: Just put it down by the door, thanks.



Put down the wire!

❑ **put off** = delay; postpone; defer

Don't put off doing your homework.
You should not put it off until tomorrow.

A: Do you like cleaning your room?

B: No. I put it off as long as possible.



He put off washing his shirt for too long!

❑ **put on** = get dressed in; wear; have on

The girl put on her glasses to read.
She put on her swimming suit.

A: Let's go for a walk.

B: OK. Let me put on my shoes.



He put on his helmet before the game started.

❑ **put together** = join parts together; assemble

The boy put together a model airplane.
Let's put together that puzzle.

A: I think we should put together a ski club.

B: Good idea. I'll ask my friends at work.



He put together a house of cards.

❑ **put up with** = suffer without complaining; stand; tolerate

She likes cats, but can't put up with their hair.
He refuses to put up with people who smoke in the bathroom.

A: Ha-Ha! You're stupid. You can't do math!

B: Stop it! I can't put up with your teasing me anymore.



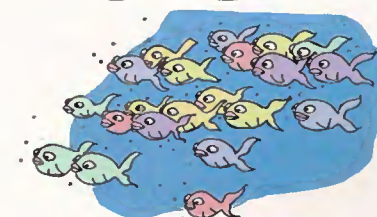
I can't put up with cockroaches.

❑ **quite a few** = many; not a few; a number of; a lot of

There were quite a few people at the park.
There are quite a few good movies at the cinema.

A: About fifty people went to Kim's birthday party.

B: Wow! That's quite a few people!



There are quite a few fish in the group.

❑ **remind A of B** = make A think of B; be reminiscent of; evoke

The picture reminds him of home.
She reminds me of a movie star.

A: Why does this song remind you of your grandfather?

B: Because it was his favorite song.

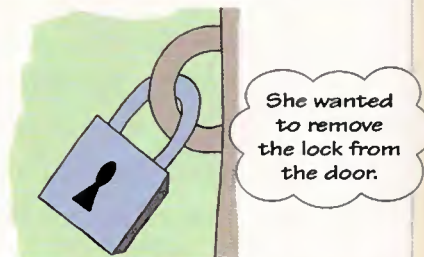


❑ **remove A from B** = get rid of; take away from

I removed his name from the list.
He removed the ring from his finger.

A: Whose shoes are those?

B: They're mine. I'll remove them from the room.



❑ **result from** = be caused by; arise from

The flood resulted from too much rain.
The fire resulted from a cigarette in the garbage can.

A: Why did you do poorly on the test?

B: It resulted from my not studying last night.



❑ **right away** = immediately; without delay; at once; right now

She has to go to hospital right away!
Stay there! I am coming right away!

A: Can you stay for a few more minutes?

B: Sorry. I have to leave right away.



❑ **run across** = find or meet by chance; come across; encounter; discover

She ran across her old boyfriend at the store.
If you run across that file, please let me know.

A: When did you find this great article?

B: I ran across it in yesterday's newspaper.



❑ **run after** = chase; follow

The kids ran after the ice cream truck.
The cat ran after the dog!

A: Why is the police officer running after that man?

B: Because he stole that woman's purse.



❑ **run away** = leave a place quickly; escape

He ran away from the bear.
The boy ran away from home.

A: Do you have any pets?

B: I had a puppy, but it ran away two weeks ago.

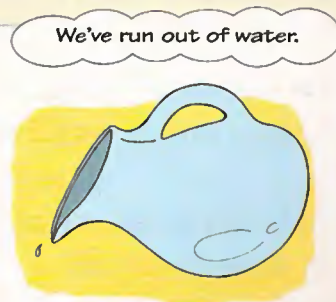


❑ **run out of** = use up; finish; exhaust

Oh no! The store ran out of bread!
I ran out of money at the casino.

A: Why did the car stop?!

B: Because we just ran out of gas!



□ **see off** = say goodbye to

We went to see my sister off at the airport.
Can I come and see you off?

A: I'm leaving for China tomorrow morning.
B: Okay. I'll be there at the airport to see you off.



□ **set up** = build; put up

He set up a hot dog stand at the fair.
The campers set up their tent.

A: Have you used the new computer that you got last week?
B: No, I haven't. It's still in the box because I don't know how to set it up!



□ **shake hands with** = hold someone's hand and move it up and down as a greeting

The president shook hands with the prime minister.
I had the chance to shake hands with the movie star!

A: Do American people bow when they meet each other for the first time?
B: No they don't. They shake hands with each other



□ **show off** = show proudly; display proudly

He showed off his new shoes at school.
The girl showed off her report card to her brother.

A: Look! I got an A on my test!
B: Stop showing off!



Practice

A. Match each word with its meaning.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. ____ put off | a. to display proudly |
| 2. ____ run across | b. to follow quickly |
| 3. ____ run after | c. to have no more of something |
| 4. ____ run out of | d. to see by chance |
| 5. ____ show off | e. to delay |

B. Choose the best answer.

- The test **was actually** much easier than I had expected.
a. put on
b. put together
c. picked up
d. proved to be
- I cannot **be patient with** all these screaming children!
a. pay attention to
b. protect from
c. put up with
d. shake hands with
- This song **makes me think about** the first date I had with my wife.
a. results from
b. reminds me of
c. plays tricks on me
d. looks up to
- She needs to go to the doctor **as soon as possible**.
a. on foot
b. quite a few
c. right away
d. on the way
- The boy wants to **build** a lemonade stand in front of his house.
a. see off
b. set up
c. count on
d. put down

The Kalligooroo

Read the following story.

¹ This is an Australian Aboriginal story that tells how death came into the world. Long ago, there was a time called Dreamtime. There was a long piece of painted wood, called a kalligooroo, **set up** as a bridge between the earth and the sky. In Dreamtime, people never died. They could go across this bridge whenever they wanted. In both places there was plenty to eat, so no one ever **ran out of** food.

² Every day, **quite a few** people crossed the kalligooroo. It was common to **run across** an old friend. These friends might **shake hands with** each other and talk for a few minutes before going on their way. If someone wanted to go across, it was not necessary to say good-bye and **see him or her off**. Because no one ever died, they knew that they would meet again across the kalligooroo.

³ One day, a woman found gold by the river. She wanted to **show off** her gold to her friends in the sky. It was getting dark, but she wanted to leave **right away**. She was so excited, she could not **put off** the trip. She **put on** her traveling skirt and then **put together** a bag of things she would need. She took a little food, some water, and a few sticks that she could use to make a fire for cooking.

⁴ As the woman walked across the kalligooroo, night came. The woman was afraid that people would **run after** her and try to take the gold. She could not **put up with** the idea of someone else having her gold. Then the woman remembered the sticks. A fire would **protect her from** thieves! The woman **removed the sticks from** her bag. She **put them down** in the middle of the kalli-

gooroo and started a small fire. This **proved to be** a big mistake. The fire burned a large part of the kalligooroo! Now it was impossible for anyone to go across.

⁵ The woman **ran away**. However, someone saw her. Soon everyone knew that the woman had burned the kalligooroo, and no one could ever go to live in the sky again. Those people who were already in the sky could never come back to live on the earth again.

⁶ When the woman looked up at the part of the kalligooroo still in the sky at night, those people stuck in the sky were very angry. They were **reminded of** the woman and what **resulted from** her foolish behavior. They sent death to kill the woman. So all women were told never to look up at the sky at night or they might see the kalligooroo and die.



L e s s o n

14

Target Idioms

show up
side by side
slow down
so far
sooner or later
speak ill of
speak well of
spend on
stand for
stay up
stick to
such as
take advantage of
take after
take care of
take lessons
take off
take part in
take place
take pride in

❑ **show up** = arrive at a place; turn up

She showed up three hours late.
The man didn't show up for work.

A: Is Nate coming to the party tonight?

B: Yes. He said he would show up around 7:00.



The owl
showed up
late at
night.

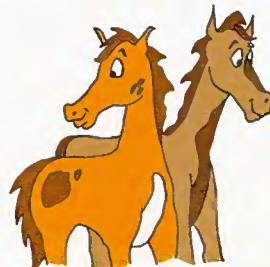
❑ **side by side** = next to each other

The trees grew side by side along the river.
They sat side by side on the bench.

A: Do you sit next to Amy at school?

B: Yes I do. We sit side by side at the same desk.

They walked side by side.



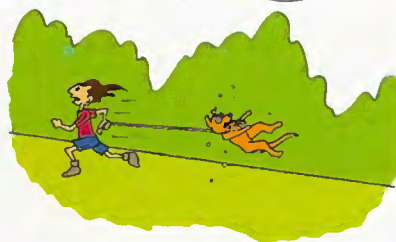
❑ **slow down** = become slower; reduce speed

The train slowed down as it reached the station.
She slowed down when she drove by the children.

A: Please slow down! You're walking too fast.

B: Sorry. I'll walk more slowly.

He should slow down.



❑ **so far** = thus far; up to now

The weather has been dry so far this year.
I have met three new people so far.

A: Are you almost finished with that book?

B: No. I've only read two chapters so far.

He's eaten seven hot
dogs so far.



❑ **sooner or later** = in the end; eventually; in time

The police will catch the thief sooner or later.
Don't worry. She'll be here sooner or later.

A: I love getting into movies for half-price.

B: Be careful. Sooner or later they are going to find out that you're not a college student!

Sooner or later, he's going to hurt himself.



❑ **speak ill of** = say bad things about; speak badly of; condemn

The workers spoke ill of the factory owner.
She spoke ill of the man who had married her friend.

A: Why does everybody speak ill of Katie?

B: Because she is greedy and unkind.

He began to speak ill of his ex-girlfriend.

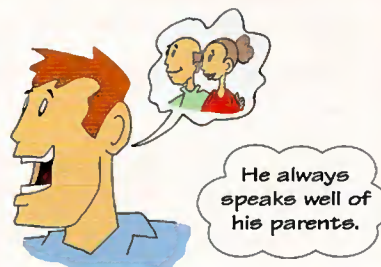


❑ **speak well of** = say good things about; speak highly of; praise

The boss spoke well of the new worker.
The teacher speaks well of your son.

A: Do people speak well of her?

B: Yes they do. They say she's very patient and kind.



❑ **spend on** = use money to pay for something

He spends all his money on gambling.
I spent too much money on that trip to Hawaii.

A: How much do you spend on food each week?

B: About \$50, I guess. How about you?

How much did you spend on your pants?



□ **stand for** = represent; mean; be a sign of

The heart stands for love.

In China the color red stands for good luck.

A: What does your middle initial stand for?

B: The S is for Simon. It was my grandfather's name



The dove
stands for
peace.

□ **stay up** = not go to bed; remain awake

The children were not allowed to stay up after 9:00.

He had to stay up late to study last night.

A: I went to sleep at 3:00 am last night.

B: Wow! You stayed up late!

The boy stayed up late
playing video games



□ **stick to** = follow; adhere to

I tried playing the guitar, but I think I will just stick to piano.

Her doctor said that she should stick to her current diet plan.

A: I promised my parents I would study tonight, but I want
to play computer games!

B: Don't play computer games. Stick to your promise!

The fish should
stick to water.



□ **such as** = for example; like; say

The store sells electronic goods such as radios,
computers, and cameras.

We visited many cities in Italy such as Rome,
Venice, and Milan.

A: What does your dad sell in his store?

B: He sells sporting goods, such as basketballs,
bicycles, and shoes.

Animals such as monkeys
and gorillas are primates.



❑ **take advantage of** = make use of; profit from

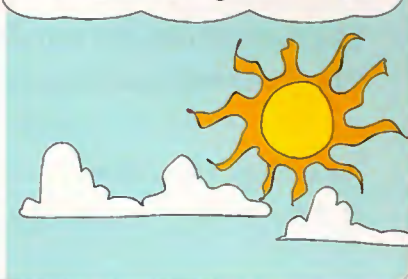
He took advantage of the low prices and bought a dozen pens.

The kids took advantage of the holiday and went to the zoo.

A: Bob works at a CD store. He can give us a discount!

B: We shouldn't take advantage of him.

We should take advantage of the nice weather and go to the beach.



❑ **take after** = look like; resemble

She really takes after her mother.

You really take after your grandfather.

A: Joe is an excellent soccer player.

B: He takes after his father. He is very good at sports.

The boy takes after his father.



❑ **take care of** = look after; keep an eye on; protect

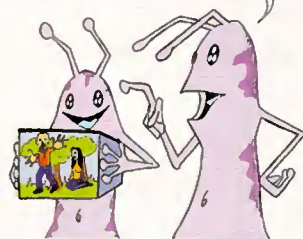
The nurse took care of the sick patient.

My mother takes good care of me.

A: I'll be gone for one week. Can you take care of my cat?

B: Yes. I'll give her food and water, and play with her every day.

You must promise to take care of them.



❑ **take lessons** = learn

The children take piano lessons.

I took lessons in dancing.

A: How did she learn to play the guitar so well?

B: She took lessons for six years.

He is taking singing lessons.



❑ **take off** = rise in flight; leave

She took off before I could say goodbye.
The plane will be taking off on time.

A: Let's go for a drive in the country.
B: Okay! After I finish eating we'll take off!



❑ **take part in** = be involved in; join in; participate in

It is an honor to take part in the Olympics.
She wanted to take part in the meeting.

A: Are you going to take part in the science fair on Saturday?
B: I want to, but I can't. I'm going to my grandmother's house on Saturday.



❑ **take place** = occur; happen; come about

The 2000 Olympics took place in Sydney, Australia.
The conference will take place at the Hyatt Hotel.

A: Where will the school picnic be tomorrow?
B: It'll take place at Simon's Park.



❑ **take pride in** = be proud of; pride oneself on

I take pride in my painting.
She took pride in her son's good grades.

A: Your mom always makes delicious food!
B: Yes, she takes pride in her cooking.



Practice

A. Match each word with its meaning.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. ____ side by side | a. to remain awake |
| 2. ____ so far | b. to supervise |
| 3. ____ sooner or later | c. beside each other |
| 4. ____ stay up | d. sometime in the future |
| 5. ____ take care of | e. from a certain time until the present |

B. Choose the best answer.

- He was about to close the store when some more customers **arrived**.
a. slowed down b. ran away
c. showed off d. showed up
- The new cars are nice, but I think I will **keep driving** my old one.
a. speak well of b. spend on
c. stick to d. take after
- She loves Italian food **like** lasagna, spaghetti, and ravioli.
a. stand for b. so far
c. such as d. take off
- They wanted to **join in** our tennis game.
a. put off b. take lessons
c. take advantage of d. take part in
- The marathon will **be held at** the City Park on Sunday.
a. take pride in b. take place in
c. run across d. run out of

The Wild Pigeon

Read the following story.

¹ In Japan, there are many stories *such as* this one that tell children how they should respect their parents.

² A long time ago, there was a little boy who didn't *take after* his brothers and sisters. He never listened to his mother. If the mother told the boy to do one thing, he would do just the opposite. If the mother told him to *speak well of* a guest in their house, the boy would only *speak ill of* the guest. If she asked him to *take part in* cleaning the house, he would make his room a mess. If the mother asked the boy to *slow down* so that they could walk *side by side*, the boy would *take off* running wildly. If she told him to go to bed, he would *stay up* all night. The mother loved him very much, but he was a difficult child to raise.

³ Then, one day the mother had an idea. She decided to *take advantage of* the fact that her son always did the opposite of what she asked. She wanted her son to *take piano lessons*, so she told him, "Son, please never learn to play the piano."

⁴ Of course, the boy wanted to do it. He studied very hard and his mother *took pride in* his wonderful playing.

⁵ *Sooner or later* we all get old. As she neared the end of her life, the mother worried about where her son would bury her. "*So far*," she thought, "my son has always done the opposite of what I wanted. I should *stick to* this same trick. I want to be buried on the hill. I will tell my son to bury me by the ocean. Then he will bury me on the hill."

⁶ When the mother's death finally *took place*, the son felt terribly sad. He said, "All of my life I always did the opposite of what my mother wanted. Now that she is dead, I will do exactly what she wanted."

⁷ So the son buried his mother by the ocean. He *spent a lot of money on* a nice grave. However, when he *showed up* to *take care of* her grave later, it was high tide and the ocean's water covered it. When he stopped by the grave in summer, he saw that the sun had burned the ground and many cracks were growing in the grave. The son felt so terrible about his poor mother's grave that he fell down dead. At the moment he died, he turned into a wild pigeon and made his home by the ocean.

⁸ Now, if you go to the ocean, you may hear the sad cries of a wild pigeon. These cries *stand for* the sadness that the son still feels for his mother.



L e s s o n

15

Target Idioms

talk over
take turns
thanks for
think about
think of
throw away
to tell the truth
try on
turn off
turn on
wait for
wake up
watch out
wear out
what's the matter (with)
worthwhile to/~ing
would like to
would rather
write back
write down

❑ **talk over** = talk about; speak about; discuss

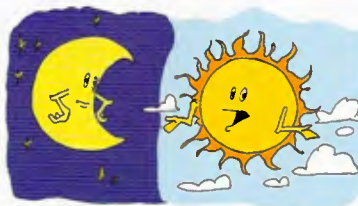
They talked over the plan.

We talked over an idea for the next party.

A: Can you go to the concert with us on Saturday night?

B: I'm going to talk it over with my dad tonight.

They decided to talk over their problem.



❑ **take turns** = do one after another; do by turns; alternate

We take turns watching the baby.

She took turns with her brother on the sled.

A: It's going to be a long trip.

B: Let's take turns driving.

They took turns skipping.



❑ **thanks for** = said to show gratitude for something

Thanks for all your help.

Be sure to say thanks for the wonderful dinner.

A: Thanks for helping me clean my room!

B: No problem. Now let's go outside and play.

He says thanks for repairing his spaceship.



❑ **think about** = recall or imagine fondly; dream of

During the storm, I thought about sunshine.

She thinks about her trip to Paris often.

A: Do you miss your grandmother?

B: Yes, I do. I think about her every day.



He can't stop thinking about the girl.

❑ **think of** = create a picture or idea in your imagination

He couldn't think of the answer.
Can you think of a better way?

A: Can you think of a nice place for a vacation?
B: How about Hawaii?



❑ **throw away** = get rid of something; throw out

I don't want to throw away this old chair.
He was angry because she threw away his favorite old hat.

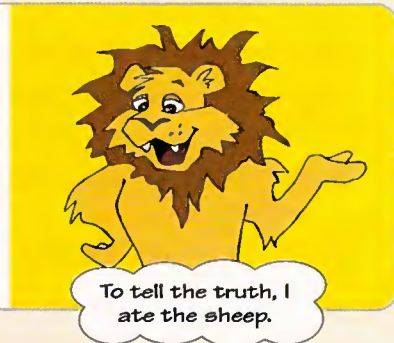
A: Can I throw away these boxes.
B: Yes you can. I don't need them.



❑ **to tell the truth** = to be honest; to be frank; in all honesty; honestly; frankly

To tell the truth, I don't like her at all.
To tell the truth, I got up late this morning.

A: How about pizza for dinner?
B: To tell the truth, I don't like pizza. Can we eat something else?



❑ **try on** = put on clothes to check the style or fit

Can I try these shoes on?
He tried on the shorts, but they were too big.

A: I like these pants, but I think they're too small.
B: Try them on. Maybe they'll fit.

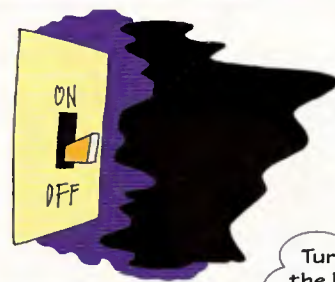


❑ **turn off** = switch off; shut off; disconnect; unplug

Please turn off the TV.
I forgot to turn the stove off!

A: Are you using the computer?

B: No, you can turn it off.



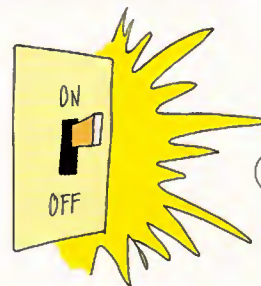
Turn off the lights.

❑ **turn on** = start the flow of power

I want to turn on the air conditioner!
Could you turn the fan on, please?

A: Let's listen to some music!

B: Okay! I'll turn on the radio.



Turn on the lights.

❑ **wait for** = hold on; hang on; await

What are you waiting for?
I have to wait for my clothes to dry.

A: He said he'd be here at 8:00, but it's 8:30. Should we wait for him?

B: Yes. Maybe he got lost.



❑ **wake up** = arise from sleep; become awake

Wake up! You're late for work!
She woke up in the middle of the night.

A: Be quiet! You'll wake up the baby!

B: Sorry. I'll practice my trumpet outside.



❑ **watch out** = look out; be careful; beware

Watch out! There is a bee on your arm!
The old monkey is very mean, so watch out!

A: I'm going for a bike ride.

B: Watch out for cars!

Watch out for that hole!



❑ **wear out** = make useless; damage

He wore out two pairs of socks last year.
She wears her pants out very quickly.

A: Wow! Your shoes have a lot of holes!

B: I know. They wore out because I walked five miles in them everyday.

The girl wore out the doll.



❑ **what's the matter (with)** = what's the problem; what's wrong; what's the trouble

Please tell me what's the matter with my dog.
She's crying. What's the matter with her?

A: You don't look good. What's the matter?

B: I have a bad headache and I'm very tired.



Mommy says, "What's the matter?"

❑ **worthwhile to/~ing** = worth the time and effort spent

It is worthwhile to study a foreign language.
She thinks it is worthwhile saving money.

A: I haven't been to the new aquarium. Would it be worthwhile to go?

B: Yes! They have many beautiful fish and other interesting animals there.

It would be worthwhile to stop smoking.



❑ **would like to** = have a desire to do; want to; wish

She would like to become a doctor.

They would like to go to the beach.

A: I would like to see that new movie. Do you want to go?

B: Yes. Let's go this weekend.



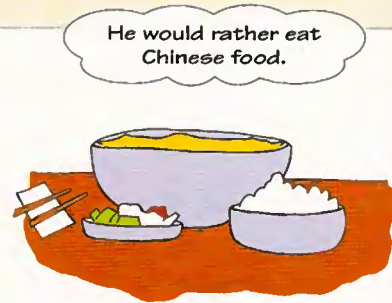
❑ **would rather** = would prefer to; would sooner; prefer

I would rather live in a house than in an apartment.

She would rather be fishing.

A: Would you rather go swimming or play computer games today?

B: I would rather go swimming.



❑ **write back** = reply by letter; answer; acknowledge

Have you written back to your grandmother?

Please write back to me!

A: Have you heard from Ted yet?

B: Yes. He sent me a letter last week, and I'm going to write back to him tonight.



❑ **write down** = make a note of; put down; take down

Please write down this number.

Her mother told him about his family history and he wrote it down.

A: May I have your telephone number?

B: Yes, I'll write it down for you.



Practice

A. Match each word with its meaning.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. ____ talk over | a. to discard |
| 2. ____ throw away | b. what is the problem |
| 3. ____ watch out | c. beneficial |
| 4. ____ worthwhile to | d. to speak with someone about a subject |
| 5. ____ what's the matter | e. to be cautious |

B. Choose the best answer.

- The children **played one at a time on** the swing.
a. woke up
b. stayed up
c. took turns
d. took lessons
- She told me to **consider** getting married.
a. tell the truth
b. think about
c. thanks for
d. speak ill of
- He tried to **produce ideas about** ways to stop the leaking pipes.
a. turn off
b. wait for
c. think of
d. turn on
- The boy **tested** his new baseball hat.
a. wore out
b. tried on
c. wrote down
d. took care of
- Green is nice, but I **would find it more favorable to** have a red car.
a. would like to
b. sooner or later
c. would rather
d. write back

Pedro Tricks His Boss

Read the following story.

¹ In Chile, South America there are many stories about Pedro. Pedro never thought it was *worthwhile* to work hard. He *would rather* trick people to get money without working. Maybe these stories were told for fun, but also they teach people to *watch out* for men like Pedro.

² One day, Pedro got a job working for a farmer. This farmer had a very pretty wife and three pretty daughters. "*To tell the truth*," Pedro thought, "I *would like* to just sit all day talking to them."

³ Pedro was working with another man washing the barn. However, they *turned off* the hose and *took turns* sleeping. If one man saw their boss coming, he would *wake up* the other, *turn on* the hose, and start washing.

⁴ The farmer *thought about* firing Pedro because he had been very slow in washing the barn. Pedro wanted to work for the farmer very much. (Actually, he was just *waiting for* the chance to kiss one of the farmer's daughters!) Pedro and the farmer *talked over* all of the jobs that Pedro could do. The farmer finally decided to send Pedro to town to sell his pigs. He gave Pedro a piece of paper with the price that he wanted for the pigs.

⁵ Pedro *thought of* a way to trick his boss. He threw away the paper and took the pigs into a swamp near the farm. Pedro cut off all of the tails of the pigs and stuck the tails in the mud. Then he led the pigs to town and sold them. Because Pedro had *worn out* his shoes, he went to a shop and tried on some new ones. He *wrote down* the address of the shop and told the owner that he would *write back* soon to order the shoes. Then

he went back to the swamp.

⁶ As night came, the farmer got worried. He took a lamp and went down the road to look for Pedro. When he saw Pedro standing in the swamp, he yelled, "*What's the matter* with you? I told you to go to town!"

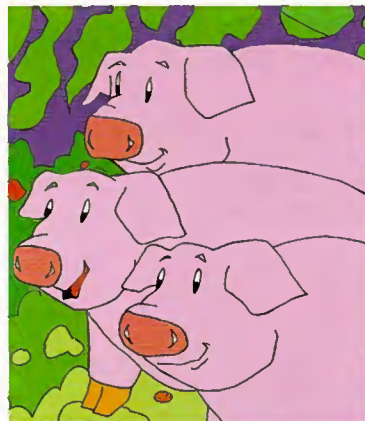
⁷ Pedro said, "I tried to take a short cut through the swamp. But all of the pigs went into the mud. Look." Pedro pointed to pigtails.

⁸ The farmer shouted, "Quick, go tell all three of my daughters to come help us dig these pigs out!"

⁹ When Pedro ran back to the farm, he found the daughters waiting there. The daughters asked Pedro if anything was wrong. He knew this was his chance!

¹⁰ Pedro said, "No. Your father told me to come here and give each of you a kiss." The three daughters laughed and said that they did not believe him. Pedro yelled back to the farmer still standing in the swamp, "Did you say all three?"

¹¹ The farmer yelled back, "Yes, all three!" So Pedro kissed all three daughters, said, "*Thanks for* letting me work here!" and ran away.



Practice Answer Key

LESSON 1 - p. 13

- A. 1. d 2. e 3. a 4. c 5. b
B. 1. b 2. c 3. c 4. d 5. a

LESSON 2 - p. 21

- A. 1. b 2. e 3. d 4. a 5. c
B. 1. c 2. d 3. b 4. c 5. c

LESSON 3 - p. 29

- A. 1. c 2. d 3. e 4. a 5. b
B. 1. c 2. d 3. b 4. d 5. b

LESSON 4 - p. 37

- A. 1. c 2. e 3. d 4. a 5. b
B. 1. c 2. d 3. b 4. d 5. c

LESSON 5 - p. 45

- A. 1. b 2. d 3. e 4. c 5. a
B. 1. d 2. b 3. c 4. b 5. d

LESSON 6 - p. 53

- A. 1. c 2. e 3. b 4. a 5. d
B. 1. c 2. d 3. c 4. b 5. d

LESSON 7 - p. 61

- A. 1. c 2. d 3. e 4. b 5. a
B. 1. c 2. b 3. d 4. c 5. c

LESSON 8 - p. 69

- A. 1. e 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. d
B. 1. d 2. c 3. b 4. c 5. c

LESSON 9 - p. 77

- A. 1. c 2. d 3. e 4. a 5. b
B. 1. c 2. d 3. b 4. c 5. a

LESSON 10 - p. 85

- A. 1. c 2. d 3. e 4. a 5. b
B. 1. d 2. c 3. b 4. b 5. a

LESSON 11 - p. 93

- A. 1. c 2. e 3. a 4. b 5. d
B. 1. c 2. b 3. d 4. a 5. c

LESSON 12 - p. 101

- A. 1. b 2. d 3. e 4. a 5. c
B. 1. c 2. b 3. d 4. a 5. d

LESSON 13 - p. 109

- A. 1. e 2. d 3. b 4. c 5. a
B. 1. d 2. c 3. b 4. c 5. b

LESSON 14 - p. 117

- A. 1. c 2. e 3. d 4. a 5. b
B. 1. d 2. c 3. c 4. d 5. b

LESSON 15 - p. 125

- A. 1. d 2. a 3. e 4. c 5. b
B. 1. c 2. b 3. c 4. b 5. c

The *Illustrated Everyday Expressions with stories* series makes learning common English idioms fun. Together, the two books in the series provide easy-to-read examples of 600 common idioms in English.

Lessons in *Illustrated Everyday Expressions with stories* include:

- quick reference list of target idioms
- short definitions for each idiom
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