

Around the World (in 15 chapters)

Book One

**Solutions for Unit 1 Africa
Kenya, Egypt, and South Africa**

Content-based English: Around the World (book 1) Teacher's Guide

Teacher's Guide

John Spiri, globalstoriespress@gmail.com

Listening Transcripts

The 8 sentences (see following pages) for the 8 pictures in each chapter are an integral aspect of the textbook. Learners listen to them (available on CD and online) while they look at the corresponding pictures, and write each sentence. This teacher's guide provides information about this dictation activity along with several variations on the standard approach.

See the website for audio downloads and more information:

<http://www.globalstoriespress.com/>

In the next section of this guide you will find these same transcript sentences along with additional information written in red. While the red sentences are not part of the dictation activity, you the teacher may want to inform students of these interesting facts, or ask students about them.

Below is a quick synopsis of a typical class:

1. Review 8 dictation sentences from previous week by
 - a) shadow talking (I say and students repeat or partners read/repeat)
 - b) find the mistakes (I say some fun, silly mistakes, students catch mistakes)
 - c) students recite 2-8 sentences with partner (listening partner gives hints)
 - d) if time will allow, individuals recite sentence(s) to the entire class
2. Do vocabulary for new dictation (top of vocab page, first page of chapters)
3. Brainstorm vocabulary for the 8 culture pictures (2nd page of every chapter)
4. Partners make sentences about the pictures, what they see, what's happening, what they imagine the sentence might be about, etc.
5. Dictation
 - a) I read each sentence once; they listen and mark how well they understood.
 - b) I read each sentence 3 times, students do dictation.
 - c) partners help each other, checking and finishing sentences as best they can
 - d) a student reads her sentence, I write on board and we correct it together
6. Do vocabulary for reading (bottom of vocabulary page)
7. Read the famous person article, either together or individually.
8. They answer questions, we check, then they do the short discussion question.
9. Do the geography activity (under the reading, with the map)
 - a) go over the surrounding countries (write on board or students check maps)
 - b) read the sentence and find the location on the country map
 - c) find that country on a world map (back of text)
 - d) do gap activity about population density, life expectancy (back of book)
10. If time allows, students write most impressive facts about famous people and places for that country (back of text)

Overview of text

Dictation and its derivations such as dictogloss (grammar dictation) is an important listening activity in the text. There are explanations and ideas for various kinds of dictation in this section.

The first page of every chapter contains vocabulary activities (solutions provided in the teachers manual).

The second page of every chapter provides 8 culture pictures with spaces for brainstorming vocabulary.

Students brainstorm more vocabulary about the pictures. Here are a few ways to do the brainstorming:

Option 1: Students write vocabulary directly onto the blanks. In this case, each student's vocabulary will be somewhat different. Teacher can walk around room checking and giving suggestions.

Option 2: Students write vocabulary on scrap paper. After sufficient time is given, draw four large boxes on the board representing each of the four illustrations. Ask students to say a vocabulary word that corresponds to a picture; write the vocab in the appropriate box. When writing the vocab on the board, you may want to reject overly simple words. This short warm-up introduces vocabulary, gets students thinking about the pictures in English, and can review the parts of speech.

Option 3: Teacher writes some relevant, useful and appropriate vocabulary on the board; have students stand up and raise their hands to match the vocab on the board (as well as the vocab written in the text between the picture) with one of the pictures. After each student gives an answer, that student sits down (this is to encourage participation). Depending on the class, having students think of vocab can be a rather weak activity (when they use overly simple words) and time-consuming.

Option 4: Looking at the picture story with students, ask who has taken the Eiken test. Usually a few have. For the speaking part of the Eiken, students are provided a picture and are given one minute to think about the picture. After that minute, they talk about the picture. I explain that I'd like to have partners do a similar activity. That is, take one minute to think about the pictures, then discuss the pictures with a partner. For lower level students in particular, I model forms, and even write some starters on the board such as, "I see a XXX" and "There is a YYY." I also speak other sentence examples with simple vocabulary: 'There are some women. They are carrying something. They look worried...'

Talk about the pictures. Looking at the pictures with students, ask who has taken the Eiken test. Usually a few have. For the speaking part of the Eiken, students are provided a picture and are given one minute to think about the picture. After that minute, they talk about the picture. I explain that I'd like to have partners do a similar activity. That is, take about one minute to think about the pictures, then choose one picture and talk about it to a partner. Their talk can start with a **description**. For lower level English speakers in particular, I model forms, and even write some starters on the board such as, "I see a XXX" and "There is a YYY." I also speak other sentence examples with simple vocabulary: 'There are some women. They are carrying something. They look worried...'

After describing the picture, learners should use their imagination to predict what will happen

next and guess what happened before. Again, you can provide starters such as “Just before this scene... (something happened)” and “Right after this (something happened)”.

They should also use the picture as a springboard to talk about their own ideas and experiences whenever possible. Encourage them to talk as much as possible, providing suggestions and examples. If practiced every chapter, this can become an effective activity.

The third page of every chapter: Students listen to the narrative one time while looking at the pictures. After that, they do the main activity, the dictation listening, explained on the next pages.

Dictation

For the main listening activity, students do dictation. I like to apply elements of dictogloss/ grammar dictation. For a thorough explanation of the dictogloss method, see “Grammar Dictation” by Ruth Wajnryb (Oxford Resource Books for Teachers series). Dictogloss is a kind of cooperative learning where students go through a series of steps to write down and understand what they have heard. Specific instructions follow.

Ask students to listen to the sentences (either play the audio or teacher read the sentences) the first time without writing anything. Students then reflect and do the “First Listening” activity by checking how well they think they understood the sentences. Play the audio or read the narrative a second, third, and perhaps fourth time (the first time, as explained above, they just listen), instructing students to write the narrative (take dictation). The object is not necessarily for students to write the narratives word for word, but rather be challenged, and perhaps only write half or three-quarters of the sentences. Make it clear to students that they won’t be able to write everything. Of course the amount each student writes will vary, but if most students can write the entire narrative, it is being spoken too slowly, and/or it is too easy. If reading (instead of playing the CD), adjust your speed to match the proficiency of students. On the other hand, students should be able to at least write a few key words from each sentence. If not, you may want to play or read the narrative more than once, but it’s recommended to only say the sentences three or four times total. Avoid replaying or restating the sentences until students write them entirely.

Next, students meet with a partner and compare what they have written. This important step in the process should be made clear to students. Instruct pairs of students to finish incomplete sentences checking cooperatively and, if there is a discrepancy between a word or word form between two students, instruct students to discuss why and figure out the correct word or form. At this point, students should be encouraged, first and foremost, to write good sentences that approximate the meaning of the dictation sentences.

When students are ready, choose students to write sentences on the board (or ask students to read sentences while you write them as spoken on board). Make sure students don’t resort to checking the correct answer if you have provided them the transcripts for every chapter--it’s more instructive to have sentences written on the board with some errors. Write the student sentences even if they are incorrect or vary from the original narrative sentences. Tell the class it’s fine if a sentence is correct and/or understandable even though it might vary from the original.

In the end, the sentences that were narrated should be provided to the students. This can be done while correcting sentences on the board. Students should eventually make sure that their narrative sentences are written correctly. It’s important that students have the sentences written correctly, as dictated, because they will practice the narrative later.

Below are some variations on the standard dictogloss method that the teacher can use at her or his discretion.

1. **Dictation Negotiation** (variation on the standard dictation method)

1) Students may sit with a partner with desks face to face rather than side by side. This encourages discussion. Read or play a single sentence from the narrative at natural, or close to natural, speed. Give students one to three minutes to discuss what they think they heard. Allow no writing for

this discussion period.

Teacher may want to take time to coach students on collaborative learning skills. Encouraging students to speak in the target language, and providing them with useful request words is helpful (“Once more please,” “It’s your turn,” etc.). In this way the process of arriving at a written sentence is more important than the actual sentence. Student’s memories are challenged as well as their analytical skills for deciding on a grammatically correct sentence.

Have one partner of each pair write the sentence. Students can decide who writes, but taking turns is best. Encourage good sentences even if what they write is somewhat different from the dictated sentence. Continue this process for each sentence of the narrative. Have sentences written on the board.

2. Student-Controlled Dictation (2nd variation on standard method)

This variation encourages student autonomy; the student negotiation and text re-creation aspects of dictogloss, however, are lost.

Explain that you the teacher will read a narrative as a tape recorder would, complete with stop, rewind and fast-forward buttons. Emphasize that each student is responsible for controlling the teacher by telling her/him to “STOP, go back to...”. Proceed to read the sentences at natural speed (in this case, not slowing your normal speaking speed); if no student says “stop” do not stop even if it’s clear that students are unable to write it all. Students are responsible to say, “STOP,” when they can’t keep up, and “Go back to (the last word or phrase they have written).” Encourage students to be persistent; they can “rewind” the teacher as many times as necessary.

This works best with the rule that a student can only say “stop, go back to...” one time. Without this rule, the same few students--invariably the highest level students--will completely control the pace. The lower level students might be lost, but will be too shy to speak. After each member of the class has controlled the teacher once, then anyone can again control one time, until all have taken a turn. Once the class comprehends that everyone can and should control the teacher, and you get nearly full participation, this rule need not be followed absolutely.

By the end each student should have written exactly or close to exactly the original sentence. There is, however, a saturation point where lower level students are embarrassed and perhaps simply unable to comprehend and write what’s being spoken. For that reason partner conferencing (step three above under standard dictation) can be done for this variation as well. This dictation variation is fun for students to control the teacher; it encourages autonomy and careful attending to every word.

3. Sentence Ordering (3rd Variation on Standard dictation method)

An option is to, while using the standard method, scramble the order of the sentences (in which case teacher must read the sentences). At the end, students can then decide the correct order of the narrative.

4. Student Dictators (4th variation)

Put students in groups of four. Each of the four students needs to be assigned one sentence (students may be provided a small paper with a sentence).

Thus, student one studies and then reads sentence 1 aloud for partners to write; student two studies and reads sentence 2; and then student three reads sentences 3, etc. The non-readers listen

and write the sentences.

5. **Relay Dictation** (5th variation)

Overview: Print the sentences and tape to the walls of the classroom. Students go to a sentence, memorize as much as they can, then return to teach their partner the sentence. They can take as many trips as necessary to remember the sentence.

Detailed instructions:

1. Partner B waits in his/her seat while Partner A goes to a sentence that is taped to a wall or blackboard.
2. Partner A reads the sentence and memorizes as much as possible.
3. Partner A returns to seat and says whatever s/he can remember to his/her partner (who listens and takes dictation).
4. Partner A goes back to the sentence as many times as necessary and eventually does this for half of the sentences.
5. When dictation for half of the sentences is completed, Partner B goes to a sentence, reads it, memorizes it, then returns to his/her seat to teach partner.
6. Thus, each student will teach half of the sentences and take dictation for the other half of the sentences.
7. Individual students are called to write sentences on the board.

Review Activities

I always begin a subsequent class by reviewing and practicing the sentences that students wrote in the previous class. Below are a series of activities that will help students practice.

Shadowing

One option is to simply read the sentences and have students shadow talk (repeat). Conversely, students can be coached on how to properly read the narrative and read to a partner who shadow talks. The reading partner should slow the pace down and/or speak in smaller chunks if their partner is having trouble repeating or understanding; likewise, if the shadowing partner is repeating and understanding with great ease, the reading partner should increase the speed and/or speak in larger chunks.

Find the Differences (see last transcripts (with mistakes) starting on p. 3 of this guide)

This is a listening activity for which students listen to the narrative sentences which they wrote and checked with partners. One way to do this activity is to read the sentences to the whole class. I like to have everyone stand; when someone catches a mistake, or then says the original (correct) word, they can sit down. Another way to do it is to copy and hand out the transcripts of the sentences with mistakes and have one partner read the mistake sentence, and the other partner try to catch the mistakes and say the correct word. Students should be coached on how to read the mistake sentences; the reader should not identify the error by slowing down or signaling, but read each sentence naturally. Whenever the listener hears something strange, she says "STOP" and each partner circles the discrepancy. It's the listener's responsibility to find the errors, not the reader's.

Questioning

With partner, students take turns making questions for each dictation sentence while their partner answers (without reading). For example, questions for the first four Kenya sentences could be:

1. What flower is grown in Kenya? How is the weather in Kenya?
2. Which large animals are found in Kenya?
3. What might a man's family pay his wife's family? Why? (While the sentence doesn't state why, I will have informed them that the payment is made when couples get married.)
4. What is an ingredient of ugali?

Practice using Pictures

One partner tells the narrative looking at the pictures only (no reading). The listening partner can be reading the full narrative and providing assistance as needed by giving hints, asking questions and telling missing information that the speaker forgets. Depending on the level of students, certain skills can be isolated and practiced: Pronunciation and intonation; speaking volume; eye contact; affectation, etc. Use the good speaker/good listener checklist (photocopiable handout), or supplement with your own exercises (pronunciation, etc.).

Storytelling

Without intentionally try to memorize, students have probably learned one or more of the sentences. You can ask for a volunteer to say a sentence, one picture at a time. Conversely, you can ask a student to say it, or ask two or three partners to recite it together or help each other as they stand and say it for the class to hear. The idea is to have students say the main idea of the sentence without reading. If they know students will be expected to do this they tend to practice the sentences a little more seriously. Having students stand and say sentences is like having them give mini-presentations.

Solutions

African Continent

continent: Africa

population: 1,111,000,000

population density: 87/km²

number of countries: 54 or 55/km² (depends on whether Western Sahara is considered a country. Morocco claims it's part of their territory)

life expectancy: 51 (males), 54 (females)

1. Kenya

- | | | |
|----|---------------------|--|
| 1. | climate - d | a) a person who lives in a city or country |
| 2. | flour- e | b) dirt and water mixed together |
| 3. | citizen - a | c) a measure of how far away something is |
| 4. | distance - c | d) the weather for a region |
| 5. | equator - f | e) a powder made from food like wheat |
| 6. | mud - b | f) the hottest region on earth near the middle |
-
- | | | |
|----|--------------------|--|
| 1. | village - b | a) to demonstrate against something |
| 2. | rural - e | b) a small town |
| 3. | rights - c | c) things all people should have like food, shelter and safety |
| 4. | protest - a | d) a dangerous disease |
| 5. | justice - e | e) the idea of what's right for society |
| 6. | cancer - d | f) low population areas; countryside |
-
- » A crowd gathered to protest the new law.
 - » He grew up in a mountain village in Nepal.
 - » Night and day are always equal for people who live on the equator.
 - » The climate is getting warmer every year.
 - » The distance is too great so we'll have to take a bus.

Kenya dictation transcripts

1. The sunny **climate** is great for growing roses and other flowers.
2. The largest animals on Earth include elephants, hippos and lions.
3. A man's family must pay his wife's family at least ten cows.
4. Ugali is like bread but made from corn **flour**.
5. Many **citizens** are strong long **distance** runners.
6. Although Mount Kenya is on the **equator** it gets lots of snow.
7. Rural homes are made with dried **mud** and no toilet.
8. Turkana Boy is the nickname of a boy who lived 1.5 million years ago.

People in Kenya

1. What was surprising about her childhood? She attended school.
2. What inspired her as a university student? Vietnam War protests
3. What was her great achievement as an African woman? earned a Ph.D.
4. In addition to the environment, who or what did her NGO support? women
5. How did she suffer due to her protests? She was beaten and put in prison.

Places in Kenya

Countries around Kenya:

1. Uganda
2. South Sudan
3. Ethiopia
4. Somalia
5. Indian Ocean
6. Tanzania
7. Masai Mara National Park, near Lake Victoria and Tanzania, has millions of African animals like zebras.
8. Nairobi National Park is ten minutes outside the capital.
9. Malindi has beautiful sea life and beaches.
10. People on Lamu Island travel by boat or on foot because there are no cars on the island.
11. Over a million flamingo gather on Lake Nakuru.

2. Egypt

1. **block - e** a) very old
2. **transport - b** b) move people or goods
3. **ancient - a** c) an underground train
4. **produce - d** d) make
5. **subway - c** e) a square shaped building material
6. **continent - f** f) a large region of land on earth

1. **argue - a** a) to disagree with
2. **army - b** b) soldiers together in a group
3. **tragic - c** c) a terrible event
4. **heartbroken - d** d) to feel sad, usually for lost love
5. **bite - e** e) to cut or tear with teeth

- » Let's take the subway. It's cheaper and more convenient.
- » He was heartbroken after his girlfriend moved far away.
- » In ancient times, humans lived in caves.
- » That husband and wife argue a lot.
- » They will send in the army to fight the war.

Egypt dictation transcripts

1. 2.3 million heavy **blocks** were cut, **transported** and put together to build Khufu's Great Pyramid.
2. Common **ancient** foods were bread, beer, onions and dried fish.
3. Egypt is the largest rice producer in the Middle East.
4. The only **subway** on the African **continent** is in Cairo.
5. Rich and powerful Egyptians were wrapped as mummies to enjoy the afterlife.
6. Citizens believed Ra ruled the sky, earth, and underworld.
7. The huge Nile River crocodile can live in both salt and fresh water.
8. Egyptians were one of the first cultures to count time and use sundials.

Grammar and Usage Check

1. Write the three main verbs in sentence 1 below. What are their present and past forms? What's another verb that means the same as the third verb?
cut (cut), transport (transported), put together (put together) (assembled)
2. Write the adjective in sentence 7 below. What are some words that mean the same or almost the same thing? huge (big, large, gigantic, enormous)

People of Egypt

1. About how many years ago was Cleopatra born? 2,086
2. Why did she leave Egypt? She argued (with her brother).
3. What did she do abroad? She put together an army.
4. Who were her two husbands? Caesar and Marc Antony
5. Why did Antony kill himself? He thought Cleopatra was dead.
6. Why did Cleopatra kill herself? Marc Antony was dead.

Places in Egypt

- 5 Lake Nasser is one of the largest man-made lakes in the world.
- 2 95% of the population lives along the Nile.
- 1 Ships pass through the Suez Canal.
- 3 In the ancient world, Alexandria had a library with a half million books.
- 4 Near the desert, Siwa Oasis has hot springs and cold springs for relaxing.

3. South Africa

1. **get rid of - d** a) a place safe from rain, wind, etc.
 2. **species - b** b) kind (of animal)
 3. **cape - e** c) a place where resources are taken from underground
 4. **mine - c** d) throw away; reject
 5. **shelter - a** e) the area where the land ends before the sea
 6. **provide - f** f) give; offer
-
1. **software - c** a) you do this to your cell phone to give it up to 100% energy
 2. **quit - f** b) going somewhere by plane, boat, car, etc.
 3. **success - e** c) a computer program
 4. **charge - a** d) power using electricity, oil, the sun, etc.
 5. **transportation - b** e) getting a positive result; opposite of failure
 6. **energy - d** f) to stop; the opposite of join

- » It takes a long time to fully charge my cell phone.
- » We need to find new forms of energy to replace oil.
- » That environmental group is trying to save endangered species.
- » After working there for 25 years he got tired of his job and quit.
- » My new software is difficult to use.

South Africa dictation transcripts

1. To stay dry, African penguins have feathers that keep cold water out.
2. The Cullinan Diamond weighed 621 grams uncut and now belongs to the British queen.
3. South Africa is the only country to **get rid of** its nuclear weapons.
4. Blyde River is the third largest canyon in the world.
5. Of the 9600 **species** of plants found around the **Cape**, 70% are unique.
6. Tugela Falls is the second highest waterfall in the world.
7. TauTona is a deep gold**mine** with 800 km of tunnels and 5,600 miners.
8. The baobab is called the tree of life because it **provides shelter**, clothing, food, and water.

Grammar and Usage Check

1. What is the verb in sentence 2? (weigh) What is the noun for that verb? (Cullinan Diamond)
2. Ordinal numbers: first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth

People of South Africa

1. What was the first thing Musk created and sold? Software (of a game called Blastar).
2. What did his second business do? It sent a rocket to the International Space Station.
3. What award did his third business get? Car of the Year
4. What is the "Hyperloop?" A new form of transportation.
5. What are his companies' goals? Discover clean and renewable energy.

1. The most popular drink in Kenya is
c) black tea.

2. Kenyan men can have
c) more than one wife.

3. Kenyan women traditionally wear
d) brightly colored clothes and lots of jewelry.

4. The seasons in Kenya are
c) hot season and rainy season.

5. Ships can easily pass through Egypt from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean Sea because of the
a) Suez Canal.

6. A main export of Egypt is
c) oil.

7. The average yearly rainfall in Egypt is about
a) 2-3 cm.

Countries of Asia

East Asia	Central Asia	South Asia	Southeast Asia
China	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	Cambodia
North Korea	Kazakhstan	India	Laos
South Korea	Kyrgyzstan	Pakistan	Malaysia
Japan	Tajikistan	Sri Lanka	Thailand
Taiwan	Turkmenistan	Nepal	Vietnam
Mongolia	Uzbekistan	Bhutan	Indonesia
			Singapore
			Myanmar
			the Philippines

continent: Asia

population: 4,164,252,000

population density: 246/km²

number of countries: 48 (Russia and Turkey are part-Asia, part-Europe)

life expectancy: 76

highest mountain: Mt. Everest (Chomolungma)



Chapter 4 India Solutions

1. **pray - f** a) to make or create something new
2. **emperor - e** b) a 100 year period
3. **memory - d** c) the sun, stars, planets, etc.
4. **universe - c** d) kept in mind; not forgetting
5. **invent - a** e) like a king
6. **century - b** f) to talk to God

1. **medicine - b** a) the person who sees a doctor
2. **weakness - e** b) things we take to treat disease
3. **patient - a** c) wanting
4. **treat - d** d) to give medical care
5. **desire - c** e) the noun for the opposite of strong

- » Edison invented many useful things.
- » She has a strong desire to travel around the world.
- » Last century had more wars than this one.
- » There are several different ways to treat cancer.
- » The woman went to church every week to pray for good health.

4. India Dictation Transcripts

1. A billion Hindus **pray** and wash in the Ganges River despite the fact it's extremely polluted by industry and human waste.
2. After Mumtaz Mahal died **giving birth to** her 14th child, her husband built the Taj Mahal.
3. Yoga started 10,000 years ago to improve physical and mental health.
4. Gandhi taught citizens to make clothes by hand to non-violently protest British control.
5. After eating the banyan's fruit, birds drop seeds on other tree branches or buildings.
6. A science text entitled *The Opening of the Universe* explained the movement of planets in 640.
7. A king paid a mathematician to **invent** chess around the year 500.
8. One Bollywood movie is about a 16th **century** prince who falls in love with a dancer while fighting his father.

People of India

1. Where (in which city) was Chopra's first job? Boston
2. Why did he quit? He felt Western medicine had weaknesses.
3. After he quit the hospital job, what did he do? He started a herbal tea company.
4. Who did Chopra treat? Famous people like Michael Jackson.
5. What do his books explain? our desire for money and things is making us unhappy and sick.

Places of India

- 4 Delhi has the third most trees in India.
- 2 Many citizens wash and pray in the Ganges River which starts in Bangladesh.
- 5 India's film industry, Bollywood, is based in Mumbai.
- 3 Many elderly Indians go to Varanasi to die.
- 1 The "Toy Train" goes up to the tea fields of Darjeeling.

Chapter 5 China

1. **ingredient - e** a) a dead relative
2. **attack - f** b) an event that decides a winner and loser
3. **competition - b** c) respect
4. **material - d** d) things used to make something
5. **honor - c** e) the materials used to cook or make something
6. **ancestor - a** f) to move towards to do or say something violent

1. **martial art - a** a) karate, taekwondo, etc.
2. **strict - d** b) give money or time to help people or animals
3. **stunt - c** c) a dangerous trick
4. **stuntman - e** d) severe
5. **respect - f** e) a person who does a dangerous trick
6. **donate - b** f) look up to a person because he or she is excellent

- » That teacher is very strict.
- » We can't build a house if we don't have the materials.
- » Japanese pray to their ancestors during Obon.
- » Many teams arrived at the competition.
- » In Thai society, young people respect their elders.

5. China dictation transcripts

1. According to legend, the first fireworks exploded after a cook mixed the wrong **ingredients**.
2. The Great Wall stretched 21,000 km across deserts, mountains and grasslands to defend against foreign **attacks**.
3. In stories, the dragon was a kind creature with the power to bring rain.
4. Chinese ping-pong players practice hard and win most international **competitions**.
5. Using **materials** such as old fishing net, tree skin and cloth, Cai Lun invented paper.
6. Northerners enjoy **wheat** noodles and dumplings, central citizens eat spicy dishes while rice is most common in the south.
7. The Yangtze is the third longest river flowing 6,418 km from melting ice in Tibet.
8. Lunar New Year celebrations have traditionally **honored** gods and **ancestors**.

Grammar and Usage Check

sentence no.	verb	past tense	noun form?	adjective form?
1	explode	exploded	explosion	explosive
2	stretch	stretched		stretchable
	defend	defended	defense	defensible
3	to be	was		
4	practice	practiced	practice	
	win	won	winner (person)	winnable
5	invent	invented	invention	inventive
6	enjoy	enjoyed	enjoyment	enjoyable
7	flow	flowed	flow	
8	honor	honored	honor	honorable

People of China

1. At what age was Chan separated from his parents? 7
2. What did he study in school? martial arts, drama and singing
3. When did his acting career begin? When he was 8.
4. What record did Chan set early in his movie career? The highest fall in Chinese movie history.
5. What are two kinds of movie Chan acted in? Kung fu and comedy

Places of China

- 3 The air in Beijing is dangerously polluted.
- 2 The Dalai Lama lived in Lhasa, Tibet.
- 5 The most popular place in Shanghai is the Bund Riverfront along Huangpu River.
- 1 The Yangtze River flows 6,418 km from Tibetan mountain ice. It ends in Shanghai.
- 4 In 2008, a huge earthquake in Sichuan Province killed 87,000 people.

Chapter 6 Japan

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. picnic - d | a) an ability or skill |
| 2. observation - c | b) to make someone feel fear; to frighten |
| 3. scare - b | c) watching |
| 4. technique - a | d) eating or drinking outside |
| 5. powder - f | e) uncooked |
| 6. raw - e | f) something like dust or flour |
-
- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. influence - b | a) the person in charge |
| 2. literature - c | b) move a person to do or feel something |
| 3. publish - e | c) about books, poems, etc. |
| 4. director - a | d) to give a prize |
| 5. award - d | e) to print, often in a book, newspaper or magazine |

- » Americans like to eat raw vegetables.
- » Let's have a picnic under the cherry tree.
- » Her book will be published next month.
- » You'll scare her if you hide in the dark and call her name.
- » That job will become easier once you learn the special technique.

6. Japan dictation transcripts

1. Citizens enjoy **picnics** under **blossoming** cherry trees from late March until the petals fall a week later.
2. Tokyo **Skytree**, an **observation** tower, has been Japan's tallest building since 2012.
3. During a festival on Oga Peninsula, monsters with red faces and long black hair **scare** children.
4. While **karate** might have originated in India, these self-defense **techniques** were developed further in Okinawa.
5. **Karaoke**, which means "empty orchestra, was invented in Kobe in 1971 for amateurs to enjoy singing with friends.
6. The **tea ceremony** master prepares and serves **powdered** green tea.
7. The largest fish market in the world, Tsukiji, auctions fresh, raw fish and is a huge tourist attraction.
8. A quarter of a million workers in companies such as Panasonic are employed building **robots** such as ASIMO.

Citizens enjoy picnics under blossoming cherry trees in late March. Tokyo Skytree, an observation tower, has been Japan's tallest building since 2012. During a festival on Oga Peninsula, monsters scare children. Karate's self-defense techniques were developed in Okinawa. Karaoke, which means "empty orchestra, was invented in Kobe in 1971. The tea ceremony master prepares and serves powdered green tea. The largest fish market in the world, Tsukiji, auctions fresh, raw fish. A quarter of a million workers in electronics companies are employed building robots such as ASIMO.

6. Japan dictation transcripts

1. Citizens enjoy **picnics** under **blossoming** cherry trees from late March.
2. Tokyo Skytree, an **observation** tower, has been Japan's tallest building since 2012.
3. During a festival on Oga Peninsula, monsters with red faces and long black hair **scare** children.
4. The self-defense **techniques** of karate originated in Okinawa.
5. Karaoke, which means "empty orchestra, was invented in Kobe in 1971.
6. The tea ceremony master prepares and serves **powdered** green tea.
7. The largest fish market in the world, Tsukiji, auctions fresh, raw fish.
8. A quarter of a million workers in companies such as Panasonic build robots such as ASIMO.

Grammar and Usage Check

Write all the adjectives below. Also write different forms for each. Then choose two from other sentences and other chapters.

sentence no.	adjective	comparative form	superlative form
example	high	higher	highest
7.	large	larger	largest
7.	fresh	fresher	freshest
7.	raw	rawer	rawest
(words will vary)			
(words will vary)			

People of Japan

1. How old was Oe when his father died? 9
2. What was an early influence? Books such as *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*
3. What was his major at university? French Literature
4. When did he publish his first story? When he was a university student
5. Who did Oe meet during his life? Yukari Itami, Mao Zedong and the French writer Jean Paul Sartre
6. What are his most famous books? *Hiroshima Notes* and *Teach Us to Outgrow Our Madness*

Places of Japan

- 2 Toyama is famous for delicious sushi.
- 5 Maple leaves turn bright red and yellow in autumn in Kyoto.
- 6 The Shinano River flows from Nagano to Niigata.
- 1 Mt. Fuji is an active volcano.
- 4 The most expensive bluefin tuna was sold in Oma.
- 3 Mount Koya in Wakayama is the starting and ending temple of Shikoku's 88 Temple Pilgrimage.

Unit 3 Europe

population: 10,180,000
population density: 188/km²
number of countries: 50
life expectancy: 78
smallest country: Vatican City



Chapter 7 the U.K.

1. **tournament - b** a) the person who supports a team or something
2. **a fan - a** b) an event where...
3. **greet - c** c) say "hello," for example
4. **bell -d** d) a big metal thing that rings
5. **mystery - f** e) NGO; organizations to which people give money
6. **charities - e** f) something unknown; something difficult to understand

1. **performer - f** a) popular
2. **hit (song) - a** b) special clothes
3. **costume - b** c) like a coach to help musicians
4. **makeup - d** d) beauty products put on a person's face
5. **character - e** e) a fictional person
6. **producer - c** f) a singer, dancer, etc. who entertains

- » People in that country greet by shaking hands.
- » She puts on makeup while riding the train.
- » I've been a Giants fan for many years.
- » The tennis tournament lasted the entire weekend.
- » The kids will wear a scary costume on Halloween.

7. the U.K. dictation transcripts

1. The oldest and most important tennis **tournament** is played on grass.
2. Loch Ness holds more water than all the lakes in England, Scotland and Wales put together.
3. Beatlemania went global after thousands of excited **fans greeted** the Beatles in New York.
4. Big Ben is the nickname of the **bell** over the big clock in London.
5. The reason why huge stones were arranged at Stonehenge is a **mystery**.
6. Princess Diana was involved with many **charities** when she died in a car crash.
7. The full breakfast includes bacon, sausages, eggs and beans.
8. There are 150 nature reserves where three million people enjoy birdwatching.

People of the UK

1. What was the title of Bowie's first song? "Space Oddity"
2. Who was "Ziggy Stardust?" an imaginary character
3. Besides recording his own music, what has Bowie done? acting
4. Which movie did Bowie star in? Which play? *The Man Who Fell to Earth* and *The Elephant Man*.
5. What was the cause of Bowie's death? Cancer.

Places of the U.K.

2 Pembroke Castle was originally built with earth and wood but later rebuilt with stone.

1 Glasgow has trees twice as old as dinosaurs (over 330 million years old).

4 Stratford-upon-Avon is the birthplace of William Shakespeare.

5 London's Kew Gardens has the world's largest collection of plants.

3 There's a Titanic museum in Belfast, Northern Ireland.

Chapter 8 Finland

1. **effect - c** a) a traveler
2. **sweat - b** b) water coming out of a person's skin when hot
3. **relief - d** c) result
4. **disease - e** d) a relaxed feeling that a difficult situation is finished
5. **tourist - a** e) sickness
6. **download - f** f) get something like software from the internet

1. **fiction - d** a) manga; an illustration with writing of characters talking
2. **comic - a** b) opposite of guilty
3. **series - f** c) a sad feeling that lasts for days or weeks
4. **depressed - c** d) a story that the writer has imagined...
5. **innocent - b** e) outside the country
6. **abroad - e** f) one after another

- » I have to drink water because I'm sweating a lot in this heat.
- » I'm sure he didn't do anything wrong. He looks so innocent.
- » Many people were hospitalized for that disease.
- » Many tourists have been visiting Kyoto from abroad.
- » Her English is excellent even though she has never been abroad.

8. Finland dictation transcripts

1. The positive health **effects** of a sauna include **sweating** and stress **relief**.
2. 65 percent of Finland's land has forests with pine trees.
3. Rabbits are pests that eat garden vegetables and spread **disease**.
4. Helsinki's sandy beaches are popular with locals and European **tourists**.
5. In midsummer, Finns stay in lake cottages and make big campfires.
6. Even though there's little homework, the education system is one of the best.
7. The Angry Birds games have been **downloaded** over three billion times.
8. In the far north, the sun does not set at all for 60 days during summer.

Grammar and Usage Check

1. Even though I hardly slept e) I'm not tired.
2. Even though it's raining b) we're going to play the game.
3. Even though we ordered our food an hour ago d) we're still waiting.
4. Even though my grandfather is 90 a) he still gets lots of exercise.
5. Even though the sun is so far away c) it keeps us warm.

People of Finland

1. What foreign language did Jansson hear at home? Swedish.
2. Where did she get the idea for the Moomin books? Scary stories she heard as a child.
3. How many books were in the Moomin series? Nine.
4. What affect did the War have on her? She became depressed.
5. Where did she travel abroad? Paris, Japan, and other places.

Chapter 9 France

1. **ingredient - d** a) a period of time away from work
2. **vacation - a** b) opposite of private; outside the home
3. **cheek - f** c) to not allow
4. **public - b** d) a food used to make a dish
5. **ban - c** e) a person who rides a train, plane, boat, etc.
6. **passenger - e** f) a face part between the mouth and ears

1. **magic - b** a) a thick string tied tightly on both ends
2. **juggle - d** b) tricks that look impossible...
3. **tightrope - a** c) the place where criminals are forced to stay
4. **arrest - e** d) throwing and catching 3 or more balls...
5. **prison - c** e) the police take a person because...

- » Her cheeks turned very red because of the cold.
- » They are going on vacation in Paris for two weeks.
- » Cigarette smoking should be banned in all restaurants and trains.
- » He just got out of prison after 20 years.
- » All the passengers looked out the window at the beautiful view.

9. France dictation transcripts

1. Croissant ingredients include flour, water, salt, eggs, sugar, milk and yeast.
 2. All workers have a right to at least five weeks of **vacation**.
 3. Throughout the three week race, bikers use over 790 tires.
 4. Women kiss friends and family on the **cheek** but men only kiss the opposite sex.
 5. In 2010, wearing a head scarf, mask or helmet in **public** was **banned**.
 6. It takes 35 minutes for Chunnel **passengers** to reach England.
 7. The Eiffel Tower was built in Paris as the entrance to the 1889 World's Fair.
- With great weather for growing grapes, France produces the most wine.

Grammar and Usage Check - Choose *through* or *throughout* for the sentences below.

Through means "go in one side and out the other side." *Throughout* means from the start to the end.

1. The fans were screaming (~~through~~/throughout) the game.
2. We went (through/~~throughout~~) the museum in 15 minutes.
3. The plane went (through/~~throughout~~) the clouds.
4. The store will stay open 24 hours (~~through~~/throughout) the holiday season.
5. (~~Through~~/Throughout) my life, I tried to help people who needed help.

People of France

1. What did Petit enjoy doing as a kid? Magic and juggling.
2. How long did it take him to become a highly skilled tightrope walker? One year.
3. What event made Petit well-known? Walking across the Twin Towers
4. How high up was the tightrope between the Twin Towers? 400 meters
5. How long did he perform? 45 minutes
6. What was Petit's punishment for breaking the law? He had to do a performance in Central Park.

Places in France

- 2 Moulin Rouge in Paris has exciting dance shows.
- 6 Napoleon Bonaparte was born on Corsica.
- 4 Near the west coast, Bordeaux has tours for wine tasting.
- 5 Loire Valley has castles and beautiful scenery.
- 3 Nice is a city on the Riviera Beach about 50 kilometers from the Italian border.
- 1 Many immigrants have arrived in Marseille.

Unit 4, North America

population: 528,700,000

population density: 57/km²

number of countries: 3

main languages: English, Spanish

life expectancy: 79

largest city: Mexico City

The countries are Canada, the U.S.A., and Mexico

Chapter 10 Canada

- contact - b** a) something like ice becoming water
 - record - c** b) touch; hit
 - medal - d** c) the most, longest, etc. of some event
 - separate - e** d) a round award, usually worn around the neck
 - melt- a** e) apart from the whole; away from the main group
 - collect - f** f) gather
-
- effort- e** a) a person who supports a team
 - championship - c** b) the opposite of proud
 - coin - d** c) the final match or game to decide the best player or team
 - a fan - a** d) a type of money made out of a heavy material like metal
 - humble - b** e) the noun for “try”

- » She won a silver medal at the Olympics.
- » He has the record for holding his breath underwater longest.
- » My friend has thousands of playing cards. He collects them.
- » Thousands of fans gathered at the airport to meet the group.
- » He made great effort to improve his English.

Dictation transcripts

- Ice hockey is a **contact** sport invented in Montreal in 1875.
- Canada holds the **record** for the most Winter Olympics gold **medals**, 14 in 2010.
- Geese flying in a “V-formation” can cover 2,400 kilometers in just 24 hours.
- Winnie the Pooh was named after a female bear cub named Winnipeg.
- Many French-speaking citizens would like to make Quebec a **separate** country.
- Every summer the Hotel de Glace **melts**, and every winter it is rebuilt.
- Churchill is one of the few towns where you can see a polar bear.
- Syrup is **collected** in cold climates by drilling holes in maple trees.

reading

- How did Gretzky improve his hockey skill? Playing with older boys.
 - For the five seasons between 1984 and 1988, how many times did his team win the championship? Four times.
 - What was one of his records? He scored over 200 points.
 - What was Gretzky’s nickname? The Great One.
 - How was his personality? Quiet and humble.
-
- 2 There are many churches with bell towers in Montreal.
 - 4 Vikings arrived around Newfoundland on the east coast in 1000.
 - 1 North America’s most popular ski resort, Whistler, is in British Columbia (BC).
 - 5 The first language of most Quebec citizens is French.
 - 3 Many travel to Churchill, Manitoba to see polar bears.

Chapter 11 USA

1. **immigrant - e** a) hourly pay
2. **step - f** b) support (by clapping); encourage
3. **possession - c** c) things you own; things that are yours
4. **cheer for - b** d) production of goods and services
5. **industry - d** e) a person who moves to another country
6. **wage - a** f) the movement of one foot in front of another

1. **factory - e** a) make better
2. **improve - a** b) special; different from most
3. **relations - d** c) have an affect on
4. **unique - b** d) the way two people or groups get along
5. **influence - c** e) the place where goods are made

- » He lost all his possessions in the fire.
- » Step up here onto the stage.
- » His English improved after going abroad.
- » Japan should raise the minimum wage to 900 yen an hour.
- » Factory workers work ten hours a day earning \$6 an hour.

1. Millions of **immigrants** arriving on Ellis Island have been welcomed by the Statue of Liberty.
2. Fast food started in 1921 when White Castle started serving hamburgers.
3. While the world watched on TV, Neil Armstrong **stepped** onto the moon on July 20, 1969.
4. Native children were taught to give away their favorite **possessions**.
5. More than 20% of the world's prisoners crowd into over 4,500 prisons.
6. Americans celebrate Super Bowl Sunday with parties while **cheering** for their favorite team.
7. Tipping is common in **industries** where workers earn very low **wages**.
8. Elvis Presley's first single, Heartbreak Hotel, became a number-one hit in 1956.

Grammar and Usage Check -

1. *Prepositions: Prepositions are words like with, at, into, during, until, of, to, in, on, by, etc. In sentence 3, what's the preposition before the date? If you remove the number of the day, and just use the month and year, which preposition would you use?*

Preposition with full date: on Preposition with just month and year: in

2. Collocations

1. agree (with), 2. borrow (from), 3. depend (on), 4. pay (for), 5. smile (at)

Reading

1. What are three jobs Jackson's father did? Factory worker, boxer, guitarist
2. How many of Jackson's family members were musicians? 6 (his four brothers, his sister, and his father)
3. In what decade did Jackson become a superstar? 1980s
4. How did Jackson's music videos help society? They improved relations between blacks and whites.
5. What were two dances that Jackson became famous for? Robot and moonwalk

4 Much maple syrup is made in Vermont.

3 Redwood trees, the world's tallest and oldest trees, are in northern California.

5 Niagra Falls is in western New York State near the Canadian border.

1 Gambling is very popular in Las Vegas.

2 Most of world's tornados are around the Great Lakes.

6 There is a statue of the boxer Rocky Balboa in Philadelphia.

Chapter 12 Brazil

1. **neighborhood - e** a) nowadays; the opposite of ancient
2. **tribe - d** b) informal
3. **modern - a** c) opposite of deep
4. **statue - f** d) a small group of native people
5. **casual - b** e) an area in a town or city
6. **shallow - c** f) a large image of someone, usually in stone

1. **poor - f** a) material used to make clothes
2. **stuffed - e** b) stop working, usually at 65 years old
3. **cloth - a** c) like a point a sports team or player gets
4. **goal - c** d) a 100 year period
5. **retire - b** e) filled
6. **century - d** f) opposite of rich

- » They were too poor to ever buy new clothes.
- » After he retired he traveled around the world.
- » People talking on cell phones while driving is a modern problem.
- » When I lived in Tokyo, I didn't know anyone in my neighborhood.
- » I ate too much. I'm stuffed.

Dictation transcripts

1. Carnival is a colorful festival and parade where people wear costumes and dance.
2. The world's best beach has 21 islands where divers see turtles, whales, and sharks.
3. "Favela" are **neighborhoods** where poor people live in crowded conditions.
4. There are still rainforest tribes with no knowledge of the **modern** world.
5. Coffee beans were brought to Brazil by French immigrants in the 18th century.
6. The arms of the Christ the Redeemer statue stretch 28 meters wide.
7. When preparing for an event, it is better to dress up than appear too **casual**.
8. Anacondas living in **shallow** Amazon water kill goats.

Grammar and Usage Check

4. There are still rainforest tribes where native people have no knowledge of the modern world.
1. What did Pelé use to practice soccer? A stuffed sock.
2. At what age did Pelé score his first goal? 15 (or younger)
3. After what event did Pelé become famous? The 1958 World Cup
4. Why didn't Pelé play abroad? The Brazilian president didn't let him.
5. What awards did Pelé win? The International Peace Award (for his NGO work) and FIFA's "Co-Player of the Century".

7 Brasilia, the capital...

8 The Amazon Rainforest...

9 The Amazon River...

11 Rio...

10 South of Rio...

12 Many capybara...

Chapter 13 Bolivia

1. **mineral - c** a) for example, a bicycle, car, bus, train, etc.
2. **capital - e** b) humans living together in towns or cities
3. **volcano - f** c) natural things made of chemicals like salt
4. **wild - d** d) not under control
5. **civilization - b** e) the city with a country's government
6. **vehicle - a** f) a mountain that might erupt and spill lava

1. **native - f** a) a brother or sister
2. **sibling - a** b) a strong animal like a horse (see picture)
3. **llama - b** c) choose in an election
4. **exchange - d** d) trade
5. **elect - c** e) about things bought, sold, and money saved
6. **economic - e** f) original

- » He lives without any vehicles; he walks everywhere.
- » She comes from a big family with eight siblings.
- » U.S. citizens elected Barack Obama twice.
- » Small Asian countries like Taiwan used to be poor but now are called economic miracles.
- » The company is taking many minerals from that mine.

Dictation transcripts

1. The largest salt flat is thousands of meters above sea level and contains **minerals**.
2. La Paz is the highest **capital** city in the world at 3650 meters.
3. Lake Titicaca is shared with Peru and keeps the air warm in the capital.
4. Irazu is an active **volcano** right in the middle of the country.
5. Unlike other **wild** cats, Jaguars are good swimmers that eat fish and turtles.
6. The Incas were the last ancient Andean **civilization** before Europeans arrived.
7. Eastern Bolivia has over 3,000 species of butterfly.
8. About 250 travelers die every year when their **vehicles** fall off the mountain road outside the capital.

1. How is Morales different from other Bolivian presidents? He is a native Bolivian.
2. How did Morales get to markets with his dad? They walked (on foot).
3. What did they bring to the market? What did they bring back home? They brought salt and potatoes for corn and other foods.
4. How many times was Morales elected president? Three times.
5. Which economic group has he tried to help? Poor people.

3 Santa Cruz, just southeast of the middle, became independent from Spain in 1811.

1 Lake Titicaca keeps the air warm in La Paz.

4 La Paz, the capital, is southeast of Lake Titicaca.

5 Madidi National Park, north of La Paz, is a paradise for nature lovers.

2 99% of the tropical glaciers (ice) are on the Andes Mountains in southwest Bolivia.

Chapter 14 New Zealand

1. **promote** - f a) to make something okay by law
2. **legalize** - a b) place
3. **reptile** - c c) a kind of animal with a body temperature that changes with the weather
4. **location** - b d) the air, water, etc. becoming dirty
5. **match** - e e) a contest; a game
6. **pollution** - d f) to tell others about something; to advertise

1. **comedian** - c a) finish school
2. **pair** - b b) two
3. **raise** - d c) a person whose job is to make people laugh
4. **graduation** - a d) bring up
5. **capital** - e e) the city with a country's government

- » We shouldn't go outside because the air pollution is so bad.
- » I was raised by my grandparents.
- » The Komodo Dragon in Indonesia is the world's largest reptile.
- » Some countries are trying to legalize marijuana.
- » Many people attended her graduation party.

Dictation transcripts

1. To **promote** bungee-jumping in Queenstown, A.J. Hackett jumped off the Eiffel Tower in 1988.
2. The Maori name for the country is Aotearoa, "the land of the long white cloud."
3. In 2013, New Zealand became the 13th country to **legalize** gay marriage.
4. The tuatara is an ancient **reptile** with three eyes.
5. More than 150 **locations** throughout the country were used to film The Lord of the Rings movies.
6. Stewart Island penguins have yellow hair above their eyes.
7. The All-Blacks perform a "war dance" before international rugby **matches**.
8. Because the "Dark Sky Reserve" has very little light **pollution**, it is great for viewing aurora.

Grammar and Usage Check

memory - memorize	hospital - hospitalize
modern - modernize	visual - visualize
minimum - minimize	drama - dramatize
maximum - maximize	apology - apologize

1. Who is older, Bret or Jemaine? By how many years? Jemaine, by two years.
2. When and where did they first get on television? New Zealand in 2000.
3. What was their radio show about? It was about two musicians in a foreign country trying to get rich.
4. What acting role did McKenzie get? He played Lindir in "The Lord of the Rings"

5. In which city did Clement attend university? Wellington.

6 The capital city Wellington offers *The Lord of the Rings* tours.

5 Milford Sound has beautiful coastal scenery.

1 Farmland outside of Auckland was one setting for *The Lord of the Rings* movies.

3 There are hot springs and hot mud in Rotorua.

4 Lake Taupo, in the center of the North Island, had the largest volcanic eruption in the past 70,000 years.

2 There are many nature walks on Stewart Island.

Chapter 15 Australia

1. **transparent** - f a) can be seen
 2. **visible** - a b) a tool to see far in the distance
 3. **telescope** - b c) for example a piano, guitar, violin, etc.
 4. **overweight** - e d) to make the same sound or appearance of something else
 5. **instrument** - c e) fat
 6. **imitate** - d f) see-through
-
1. **honeymoon** - a a) a trip taken by newly married couples
 2. **entertain** - e b) a newborn baby
 3. **educate** - c c) teach
 4. **infant** - b d) a sea creature in the shark family (see picture)
 5. **stingray** - d e) a kind of performance for the enjoyment of audience members

- » She educated herself by reading many books.
- » I will go on a diet because I'm overweight.
- » He carefully picked up the infant and hugged her.
- » My wife and I went to Hawaii on our honeymoon.
- » The comedian did a good job entertaining everyone at the festival.

Dictation transcripts

1. Bicyclists, walkers, trains and cars all can all cross the widest and longest steel bridge.
2. It takes three and a half hours to walk ten kilometers around this ancient rock.
3. Over 80 percent of Aussie adults gamble and play slot machines.
4. **Transparent** box jellyfish can kill an adult in minutes.
5. In the outback, thousands of stars are **visible** without a **telescope**.
6. Low-fat kangaroo meat that is healthier than beef or pork can be bought in supermarkets.
7. Many Australians have become quite **overweight** due to a poor diet and lack of exercise.
8. The didgeridoo is an aborigine wind **instrument** that **imitates** the sounds of nature.

Grammar Check

1. Write two adjectives. (widest, longest)
2. Write the main verb. (walk) What's the noun form? (walk is also the noun)
3. What's the adjective? (Aussie) What's another way to say it? (Australian)
4. What's the conjunction (the connecting word)? (there is no conjunction)
5. What are the three words that would still be a sentence with none of the other words? (stars are visible)
6. What's the comparison phrase? (is healthier than)
7. What's the verb? (have become)
8. Which noun is uncountable? (nature)

Reading

1. What was the title Irwin's TV program? The Crocodile Hunter
2. What did his father teach him? How to catch crocodiles.

3. What did his father give him? A python.
4. Where did he meet his wife? At a wildlife park in Australia.
5. Why did people get angry at Irwin? He fed a crocodile while holding his infant son.
6. How was Irwin killed? A stingray stung him.

Solutions to Places in Australia

3 Perth is hot but not humid. It gets cool sea wind from the Indian Ocean.

2 Hundreds of traders and thousands of shoppers go to Queen Victoria Market in Melbourne.

5 Great architecture like the Opera House and the Harbour Bridge are in Sydney.

1 The Great Barrier Reef can be seen from outer space.

4 Tasmanian devils, found only on the island Tasmania, are scary and tough.

Africa Fact File (2nd try)

For each question below, write K for Kenya, E for Egypt and SA for South Africa in the blank.

1. The capital city.

- Cape Town, Pretoria & Bloemfontein ____
- Cairo ____
- Nairobi ____

2. Natural disasters.

- droughts, floods ____
- droughts, floods, earthquakes, landslides, windstorms, sandstorms ____
- droughts, one volcano on an island ____

3. Ethnic groups

- Kikuyu 17.2%, Luhya 13.8%, Kalejin 12.9%, Luo 10.5%, Kamba 10.1% ____
- Black African 80.9%, colored 8.8%, white 7.8%, Indian/ Asian 2.5% ____
- native 99.7%, other 0.3% ____

5. The minority languages

- Arabic (official), Arabic, English, and French widely understood by educated classes ____
- English (official), Kiswahili (official), numerous indigenous languages ____
- isiZulu 24.7%, isiXhosa 15.6%, Afrikaans 12.1%, Sepedi 9.8%, Setswana 8.9% ____

6. An international dispute.

- control smuggling, poaching, and illegal migration on borders ____
- mediated Sudan's north-south separation in 2005 ____
- Sudan claims the Halaib region ____

4. The country's language

Write the correct answers to fill in the chart.

country	1. Kenya	2. Egypt	3. South Africa
1. capital	Nairobi		
2. natural disasters/ dangers	drought, flooding	droughts; earthquakes; floods; landslides; windstorms; dust storms; sandstorms	droughts; one volcano on an island
3. some common ethnic groups	Kenya mediated Sudan's north-south separation in 2005	Sudan claims but Egypt administers the security of the Halaib region	control smuggling, poaching, and illegal migration on borders
4. that country's language			
5. some minority languages	English (official), Kiswahili (official), numerous indigenous languages	Arabic (official), Arabic, English, and French widely understood by educated classes	isiZulu 24.7%, isiXhosa 15.6%, Afrikaans 12.1%, Sepedi 9.8%, Setswana 8.9%
6. an international dispute	Kenya mediated Sudan's north-south separation in 2005	Sudan claims but Egypt administers the security of the Halaib region	control smuggling, poaching, and illegal migration on borders

Africa Number Crunching (3rd try)

For each question below, write K for Kenya, E for Egypt and SA for South Africa in the blank.

1. Area.

- total: 580,367 sq km ____
- land: 569,140 sq km
- water: 11,227 sq km
- total: 1,001,450 sq km ____
- land: 995,450 sq km
- water: 6,000 sq km
- total: 1,219,090 sq km ____
- land: 1,214,470 sq km
- water: 4,620 sq km

2. The highest point.

- Mt. Catherine 2,629 m ____
- Njesuthi 3,408 m ____
- Mount Kenya 5,199 m ____

- 266/km² ____

- 3.1 ____

- 4.3 ____

- 5.8 ____

3. Population.

- 47,251,449 ____
- 55,380,210 ____
- 99,413,317 ____

5. Longest life.

- 61.0 ____
- 64.1 ____
- 73.2 ____

Fattest people.

- 7.1% ____
- 28.3% ____
- 32.0% ____

4. Population density.

- 49/km² ____
- 83/km² ____

6. The most babies.

- 2.3 ____
- 2.8 ____
- 3.4 ____

7. The most elderly.

Write the correct answers to fill in the chart.

country	Africa	1. Kenya	2. Egypt	3. South Africa
area	30.37 million sq km	total: 580,367 sq km land: 569,140 sq km water: 11,227 sq km	total: 1,001,450 sq km land: 995,450 sq km water: 6,000 sq km	total: 1,219,090 sq km land: 1,214,470 sq km water: 4,620 sq km
highest point	Mt. Kilimanjaro 5,895 m	Mount Kenya 5,199 m	Mt. Catherine 2,629 m	Njesuthi 3,408 m
population guess / actual	(no guess) 1.216 million	(no guess) 47,251,449	99,413,317	55,380,210
population density guess / actual	117/km ² "117 people per square kilometer"	(no guess) 83/km ²	49	266
life expectancy guess / actual	(no guess) 63.9 (overall)	(no guess) 61 (overall) ♀63, ♂60	73.2	64.1
fertility rate guess / actual	2.5	Over or under the "replacement rate" of 2? guess: actual: 2.81	Over or under the "replacement rate" of 2? guess: actual: 3.41	Over or under the "replacement rate" of 2? guess: actual: 2.26
65 and over	-----	3.08%	4.28%	5.8%
adult obesity	-----	7.1%	32%	28.3%

Asia Fact File (solutions)

For each question below, write I for India, C for China and J for Japan in the blank.

- The capital city.
 - Beijing ___
 - New Delhi ___
 - Tokyo ___
- Natural disasters.
 - droughts; floods; frequent typhoons; tsunamis; earthquakes; soil erosion ___
 - droughts; floods; monsoon rains; thunderstorms; earthquakes ___
 - earthquakes; tsunamis; typhoons; volcanos ___
- Ethnic groups
 - Aryan 72%, Dravidian 25%, Mongoloid and other 3% ___
 - Chinese 0.5%, Korean 0.4%, other 1% ___
 - Han 91.6%, Zhuang 1.3%, Hui, Manchu, Uighur, etc. ___
- The minority languages
 - English (foreign language) ___
 - Bengali 8%, Marathi 6.9%, Telugu 6.7%, Tamil 5.7% ___
 - Mandarin, Cantonese, Shanghainese, Fuzhou, Hokkien-Taiwanese ___
- An international dispute.
 - island disputes with Philippines, Japan, Vietnam, Taiwan ___
 - island disputes with Russia, Korea, and China ___
 - large territorial dispute over Kashmir ___

Write the correct answers to fill in the chart.

country	4. India	5. China	6. Japan
1. capital	(no guess) New Delhi	guess:	guess:
2. natural disasters / dangers	droughts; floods; monsoon rains; thunderstorms; earthquakes	droughts; floods; frequent typhoons; tsunamis; earthquakes; soil erosion	earthquakes; tsunamis; typhoons; volcanos, especially Unzen and Sakura-jima
3. some common ethnic groups	Indo-Aryan 72%, Dravidian 25%, Mongoloid and other 3%	Han Chinese 91.6%, Zhuang 1.3%, Hui, Manchu, Uighur, etc.	Japanese 98.1%, Chinese 0.5%, Korean 0.4%, other 1%
4. that country's language			
5. some minority languages	Hindi 43.6%, Bengali 8%, Marathi 6.9%, Telugu 6.7%, Tamil 5.7%	Standard Chinese or Mandarin, Cantonese, Shanghainese, Fuzhou, Hokkien-Taiwanese	Japanese
6. an international dispute	Kashmir is a large territorial dispute with China	border with India, islands with Philippines, Japan, Vietnam, Taiwan	Islands with Russia, Korea, and China

Asia - Number Crunching (solutions)

For each question below, write I for India, C for China and J for Japan in the blank.

1. Area.

- total: 377,915 sq km ____
- land: 364,485 sq km
- water: 13,430 sq km
- total: 3,287,263 sq km ____
- land: 2,973,193 sq km
- water: 314,070 sq km
- total: 9,596,960 sq km ____
- land: 9,326,410 sq km
- water: 270,550 sq km

2. The highest point.

- Mount Fuji 3,776 m ____
- Kanchenjunga 8,586 m ____
- Chomolungma (Everest) 8,848 m ____

- 348/km² ____
- 446/km² ____

7. Elderly percentage.

- 6.4 ____
- 11.3 ____
- 28.4 ____

3. Population.

- 1,384,688,986 ____
- 1,326,801,576 ____
- 258,705,000 ____

5. Longest life.

- 69.1 ____
- 75.8 ____
- 85.5 ____

8. Obesity percentage.

- 3.9% ____
- 4.3% ____
- 6.2% ____

4. Population density.

- 153/km² ____

6. The most babies.

- 1.4 ____
- 1.6 ____
- 2.4 ____

Write the correct answers to fill in the chart.

country	Asia	4. India	5. China	6. Japan
1. total area	44.58 million km ²	total: 3,287,263 sq km land: 2,973,193 sq km water: 314,070 sq km	total: 9,596,960 sq km land: 9,326,410 sq km water: 270,550 sq km	total: 377,915 sq km land: 364,485 sq km water: 13,430 sq km
2. highest point	Chomolungma (Mt Everest) 8,848 m	Kanchenjunga 8,586 m	Mount Everest 8,848 m	Mount Fuji 3,776 m
3. population (written in words, and with a num-	4.463 billion 4,463,000,000	1,326,801,576	1,384,688,986	126,168,156
4. population density (written in words, and with a num-	387/km ² 387 people per square kilometer	446/km ²	153	348
5. life expectancy (from birth) (total, female/male)	69.9 (overall)	(no guess) 69.1 (overall) ♀68, ♂65	75.8	85.5
6. fertility rate - a country's "replace- ment rate" is 2	-----	Over or under the "re- placement rate" of 2? guess: actual: 2.4	Over or under the "re- placement rate" of 2? guess: actual: 1.6	Over or under the "re- placement rate" of 2? guess: actual: 1.4
7. 65 and over	-----	6.4%	11.3%	28.4%
8. adult obesity	-----	3.9%	6.2%	4.3%

Europe Country Chart (solutions)

For each question below, write U for the U.K., Fi for Finland and Fr for France in the blank.

1. The capital city.

- Helsinki ____
- London ____
- Paris ____

2. Natural disasters.

- drought; floods; avalanches; midwinter windstorms; forest fires ____
- severe winters in the north ____
- winter windstorms; floods ____

3. Ethnic groups

- black 3%, Indian 2.3%, Pakistani 1.9%, mixed 2%, other 3.7% ____
- Celtic, Slavic, North African, Indochinese, Basque minorities ____
- Finn, Swede, Russian, Estonian, Romani ____

5. The minority languages

- English ____
- Breton, Alsatian, Corsican, Catalan, Basque ____
- Swedish (official) 5.2%, Russian 1.4%, other 5.8% ____

6. An international dispute.

- dispute over Gibraltar with Spain ____
- Madagascar, Comoros, Mauritius and Suriname all claim some French territory ____
- some groups think the Soviet Union took land, but the gov. makes no claims ____

4. The country's language.

Write the correct answers to fill in the chart.

country	7. the U.K.	8. Finland	9. France
1. capital	London	Helsinki	Paris
2. natural disasters/ dangers	winter windstorms; floods	severe winters in the north	flooding; avalanches; midwinter windstorms; drought; forest fires
3. some common ethnic groups	white 87.2%, black 3%, Indian 2.3%, Pakistani 1.9%, mixed 2%, other 3.7%	Finn, Swede, Russian, Estonian, Romani, Sami	Celtic, Slavic, North African, Indochinese, Basque minorities
4. that country's language			
5. some minority languages	English	Swedish (official) 5.2%, Russian 1.4%, other 5.8% (2018 est.)	dialects and languages: Breton, Alsatian, Corsican, Catalan, Basque
6. an international dispute	dispute over Gibraltar with Spain	some groups think the Soviet Union took Finnish land, but the gov. makes no claims	Madagascar, Comoros, Mauritius and Suriname all claim some French territory

Europe - Number Crunching (solutions)

For each question below, write U for the U.K., Fi for Finland and Fr for France in the blank.

1. Area.

- total: 243,610 sq km ____
- land: 241,930 sq km
- water: 1,680 sq km
- total: 338,145 sq km ____
- land: 303,815 sq km
- water: 34,330 sq km
- total: 643,801 sq km ____
- land: 640,427 sq km
- water: 3,374 sq km

2. The highest point.

- Halti 1,328 m ____
- Ben Nevis 1,345 m ____
- Mont Blanc 4,810 ____

• 269/km² ____

5. Longest life.

- 81.0 ____
- 81.1 ____
- 82.0 ____

• 18.19% ____

• 19.82% ____

• 21.51% ____

3. Population.

- 5,537,364 ____
- 65,111,143 ____
- 67,364,357 ____

8. Fattest people.

- 21.6% ____
- 22.2% ____
- 27.8% ____

4. Population density.

- 18/km² ____

6. The most babies.

- 1.75 ____
- 1.88 ____
- 2.1 ____

Write the correct answers to fill in the chart. 7. The most elderly.

country	Europe	7. the U.K.	8. Finland	9. France
1. total area	10.18 million km ²	total: 243,610 sq km land: 241,930 sq km water: 1,680 sq km	total: 338,145 sq km land: 303,815 sq km water: 34,330 sq km	total: 643,801 sq km land: 640,427 sq km water: 3,374 sq km
2. highest point	Mount Elbrus, 5,642 m	Ben Nevis 1,345 m	Halti 1,328 m	Mont Blanc 4,810
3. population (written in words, and with a num-	741.4 million 741,400,000	65,111,143	5,537,364	67,364,357
4. population density (written in words, and with a num-	34/km ² 34 people per square kilometer	269/km ²	18	119
5. life expectancy (from birth) (total, female/male)	80.9, ♀ 84, ♂ 79	81 (83, 78)	81.1	82
6. fertility rate - a country's "replace- ment rate" is 2	1.55	Over or under the "replacement rate" of 2? actual: 1.88	Over or under the "replacement rate" of 2? actual: 1.75	Over or under the "replacement rate" of 2? actual: 2.1
7. 65 and over	19.2	18.19%	21.51%	19.82%
8. adult obesity	10-30%	27.8%	22.2%	21.6%

North America Country Chart (solutions)

For each question below, write C for Canada and U for the U.S. in the blank.

1. The capital city
 - Ottawa ___
 - Washington D.C. ___
2. Natural disasters
 - floods; tsunamis; volcanoes; earthquakes; hurricanes; tornadoes; forest fires; permafrost ___
 - permafrost in north blocks development; cyclones ___
3. Ethnic groups
 - black 12.6%, Asian 4.8%, Amerindian and Alaska native 0.9%, native Hawaiian and other Pacific islander 0.2%, other 6.2% ___
 - Scottish 13.9%, French 13.6%, Irish 13.4%, German 9.6%, Chinese 5.1%, Italian 4.6%, North American Indian 4.4% ___
4. The country's language.
5. The minority languages
 - French (official) 22%, Punjabi 1.4%, Italian 1.3%, Spanish 1.3%, German 1.3%, Cantonese 1.2%, Tagalog 1.2%, Arabic 1.1% ___
 - Spanish 13.4%, Chinese 1.1% ___
6. International disputes
 - Sea dispute around islands in the Gulf of Maine ___
 - Territory disputes with Cuba, Haiti, Mexico, etc. ___

Write the correct answers to fill in the chart.

country	10. Canada	11. the U.S.
1. capital	guess:	guess:
2. natural disasters/ dangers	permafrost in north blocks development; cyclones	floods; tsunamis; volcanoes; earthquakes; hurricanes; tornadoes; forest fires; permafrost
3. some common ethnic groups	English 18.3%, Scottish 13.9%, French 13.6%, Irish 13.4%, German 9.6%, Chinese 5.1%, Italian 4.6%, North American Indian 4.4%	white 72.4%, black 12.6%, Asian 4.8%, Amerindian and Alaska native 0.9%, native Hawaiian and other Pacific islander 0.2%, other 6.2%
4. that country's language		
5. some minority languages	English (official) 58.7%, French (official) 22%, Punjabi 1.4%, Italian 1.3%, Spanish 1.3%, German 1.3%, Cantonese 1.2%, Tagalog 1.2%, Arabic 1.1%...	English only 78.2%, Spanish 13.4%, Chinese 1.1%, other 7.3%
6. an international dispute	some sea border disputes with the U.S.	territory disputes: Canada, Cuba, Haiti and Mexico

North America Crunching Numbers (solutions)

For each question below, write C for Canada and U for the U.S. in the blank.

1. area

- total: 9,833,517 sq km
- land: 9,147,593 sq km
- water: 685,924 sq km

- total: 9,984,670 sq km
- land: 9,093,507 sq km
- water: 891,163 sq km

2. The highest point.

- Mount Logan 5,959 m ___
- Denali 6,190 m ___

5. Longest life.

- 80.1 ___
- 82.0 ___
- 79.6 ___

- 16.03% ___

- 19.82% ___

3. Population.

- 35,881,659 ___
- 329,256,465 ___

6. Birth rate

- 1.6 ___
- 1.9 ___

8. Obesity rate

- 29.4% ___
- 36.2% ___

4. Population density.

- 4/km² ___
- 92.9/km² ___

7. Elderly percentage

Write the correct answers to fill in the chart.

country	North America	10. Canada	11. the U.S.
1. total area		total: 9,984,670 sq km land: 9,093,507 sq km water: 891,163 sq km	total: 9,833,517 sq km land: 9,147,593 sq km water: 685,924 sq km
2. highest point		Mount Logan 5,959 m	Denali 6,190 m
3. population (written in words, and with a number)	579,000,000	35,881,659	329,256,465
4. population density (written in words, and with a number)	18.26/km ²	guess: actual:	guess: actual:
5. life expectancy (from birth) (total, female/male)	78.5, ♀ 81, ♂ 76	82	80.1
6. fertility rate - a country's "replace- ment rate" is 2		Over or under the "re- placement rate" of 2? guess: actual: 1.6	Over or under the "re- placement rate" of 2? guess: actual: 1.9
7. 65 and over		19.82%	16.03%
8. adult obesity		29.4%	36.2%

South America Fact File (solutions)

For each question below, write Br for Brazil and Bo for Bolivia in the blank.

1. The capital city.

- Brasilia ____
- La Paz ____

2. Natural disasters.

- droughts; floods ____
- floods: volcanos in Andes Mountains ____

3. Ethnic groups

- mestizo (mixed white and Amerindian ancestry) 68%, indigenous 20%, white 5%, cholo/ chola 2%, black 1%, other 1% ____
- mulatto (mixed white and black) 43.1%, black 7.6%, Asian 1.1%, indigenous 0.4%

4. The country's language.

5. Minority languages

- Spanish, German, Italian, Japanese, English, and Amerindian languages ____
- Quechua (official) 21.2%, Aymara (official) 14.6%, Guarani (official) 0.6%, native languages 0.4% ____

6. An international dispute.

- Disputes the Atacama corridor, controlled by Chile ____
- Dispute border with Uruguay ____

Write the correct answers to fill in the chart.

country	12. Brazil	13. Bolivia
1. capital	guess:	guess:
2. natural disasters/ dangers	droughts; floods	floods: volcanos in Andes Mountains
3. some common ethnic groups	white 47.7%, mulatto (mixed white and black) 43.1%, black 7.6%, Asian 1.1%, indigenous 0.4%	mestizo (mixed white and Amerindian ancestry) 68%, indigenous 20%, white 5%, cholo/ chola 2%, black 1%, other 1%
4. that country's language		
5. some minority languages	Portuguese (official widely spoken); Spanish, German, Italian, Japanese, English, and a large number of minor Amerindian languages	Spanish (official) 60.7%, Quechua (official) 21.2%, Aymara (official) 14.6%, Guarani (official) 0.6%, native languages 0.4%
6. an international dispute	border dispute with Uruguay	Bolivia claims the Atacama corridor, controlled by Chile

South America Crunching Numbers (solutions)

For each question below, write Br for Brazil and Bo for Bolivia in the blank.

1. area

- total: 1,098,581 sq km ____
- land: 1,083,301 sq km
- water: 15,280 sq km

- total: 8,515,770 sq km ____
- land: 8,358,140 sq km
- water: 157,630 sq km

2. The highest point.

- Pico da Neblina 2,994 m ____
- Nevado Sajama 6,542 m ____

6. The most babies.

- 1.8 ____
- 2.6 ____

3. Population.

- 11,306,341 ____
- 208,846,892 ____

7. The most elderly.

- 5.4% ____
- 8.6% ____

4. Population density.

- 11.0/km² ____
- 25.1/km² ____

8. Obesity rate

- 20.2% ____
- 22.1% ____

5. Longest life.

- 69.8 ____
- 74.3 ____

Write the correct answers to fill in the chart.

country	South America	12. Brazil	13. Bolivia
1. total area	17.84 million km ²	total: 8,515,770 sq km land: 8,358,140 sq km water: 157,630 sq km	total: 1,098,581 sq km land: 1,083,301 sq km water: 15,280 sq km
2. highest point	Aconcagua 6,962 m	Pico da Neblina 2,994	Nevado Sajama 6,542 m
3. population (written in words, and with a number)	422,500,000	11,306,341	208,846,892
4. population density (written in words, and with a number)	25/km ²	25.1	11
5. life expectancy (from birth) (total, female/male)	(no guess) 75.5, ♀ 79, 72	69.8	74.3
6. fertility rate - a country's "replace- ment rate" is 2	-----	Over or under the "re- placement rate" of 2? guess: actual: 1.8	Over or under the "re- placement rate" of 2? guess: actual: 2.6
7. 65 and over	-----	8.61%	5.43%
8. adult obesity	-----	22.1%	20.2%

Oceania Fact File (1st try)

For each question below, write NZ for New Zealand and A for Australia in the blank.

- The capital city.
 - Canberra ____
 - Wellington ____
- Natural disasters.
 - cyclones along the coast; droughts; forest fires ____
 - earthquakes; volcanoes on North Island ____
- Ethnic groups
 - English 25.9%, Irish 7.5%, Scottish 6.4%, Italian 3.3% ____
 - Maori 16.5%, Chinese 4.9%, Indian 4.7%, Samoan 3.9% ____
- The country's language (no choices!).
- The minority languages
 - Mandarin 2.5%, Arabic 1.4%, Cantonese 1.2%, Vietnamese 1.2% ____
 - Maori 4%, Samoan 2.2%, Northern Chinese 2%, Hindi 1.5% ____
- An international dispute.
 - has Antarctica claims ____
 - dispute over fishing rights with Indonesia ____

Write the correct answers to fill in the chart.

country	14. New Zealand	15. Australia
1. capital	guess:	guess:
2. natural disasters/ dangers	earthquakes; volcanoes on North Island	cyclones along the coast; droughts; forest fires
3. some common ethnic groups	European 64.1%, Maori 16.5%, Chinese 4.9%, Indian 4.7%, Samoan 3.9%	English 25.9%, Australian 25.4%, Irish 7.5%, Scottish 6.4%, Italian 3.3%
4. that country's language		
5. some minority languages	English 95.4%, Maori 4%, Samoan 2.2%, Northern Chinese 2%, Hindi 1.5%	English 72.7%, Mandarin 2.5%, Arabic 1.4%, Cantonese 1.2%, Vietnamese 1.2%
6. an international dispute	has Antarctica claims	dispute over fishing rights with Indonesia

Oceania Crunching Numbers (1st try)

For each question below, write NZ for New Zealand and A for Australia in the blank.

1. area

- total: 268,838 sq km ____
- land: 264,537 sq km
- water: 4,301 sq km

- total: 7,741,220 sq km ____
- land: 7,682,300 sq km
- water: 58,920 sq km

2. The highest point.

- Mount Kosciuszko at 2,228 m ____
- Aoraki/Mount Cook at 3,724 m ____

6. The most babies.

- 1.8 ____
- 2.0 ____

3. Population.

- 4,545,627 ____
- 23,470,145 ____

7. The most elderly.

- 15.6% ____
- 16.4% ____

4. Population density.

- 3.1/km² ____
- 18/km² ____

8. Obesity rate.

- 29% ____
- 30.8% ____

5. Longest life.

- 82.4 ____
- 81.4 ____

Write the correct answers to fill in the chart.

country	Oceania	14. New Zealand	15. Australia
1. total area	8.526 million km ²	268,838 sq km	7,741,220 sq km
2. highest point	Puncak Jaya, 4,884 m	Aoraki/Mount Cook at 3,724 m	Mount Kosciuszko at 2,228 m
3. population (written in words, and with a number)	42,717,665	4,545,627	23,470,145
4. population density (written in words, and with a number)	5/km ²	18	3.1
5. life expectancy (from birth) (total, female/male)	78, ♀80, ♂76	82.4	81.4
6. fertility rate - a country's "replace- ment rate" is 2	-----	Over or under the "re- placement rate" of 2? guess: actual: 1.8	Over or under the "re- placement rate" of 2? guess: actual: 2
7. 65 and over	-----	15.6%	16.4%
8. adult obesity	-----	30.8%	29%

Country Chart Solutions

Listen and fill out the chart for each country you read about in "Country Watch."

country	1. Kenya	2. Egypt	3. South Africa	4. India	5. China	6. Japan	7. the U.K.	8. Finland	9. France	10. Canada	11. the U.S.A.	12. Brazil	13. Bolivia	14. New Zealand	15. Australia
capital	Nairobi	Cairo	Cape Town	New Delhi	Beijing	Tokyo	London	Helsinki	Paris	Ottawa	Washington DC	Brasilia	La Paz	Wellington	Canberra
population	47,251,449	93,383,574	54,978,907	1,326,801,576	1,382,323,332	126,323,715	65,111,143	5,523,904	64,668,129	36,286,378	324,118,787	209,567,920	10,888,402	4,565,185	24,309,330
population density	83/km ²	94/km ²	45/km ²	446/km ²	147/km ²	347/km ²	269/km ²	18/km ²	118/km ²	4/km ²	35/km ²	25/km ²	10/km ²	17/km ²	3/km ²
main exports	tea, oil, flowers	oil, cotton, chemicals	gold, diamonds, metals	precious stones, clothing, leather	electronics, equipment, toys	cars, electronics, machinery	chemicals, foods, tobacco	metals, wood, paper	aircrafts, plastics, medicine	car parts, equipment, wood	cars, supplies, foods	soybeans, shoes, coffee	soybeans, natural gas, gold	dairy, fish, chemicals	coal, meat, wool
life expectancy	61 (63, 60) #164	71 (74, 69) #111	60 (64, 57) #167	66 (68, 65) #141	75 (77, 74) #68 (tie)	84 (87, 80) #1	81 (83, 78) #20 (tie)	81 (84, 78) #20 (tie)	82 (85, 79) #9 (tie)	82 (84, 80) #9 (tie)	79 (81, 76) #34	75 (79, 72) #68 (tie)	68 (70, 65) #131	82 (84, 80) #9 (tie)	83 (85, 80) #2
religion	Christian (85%)	Muslim (95%)	Christian (81%)	Hindu (80%)	none (52%) Buddhist (18%)	none (57%) Buddhist (36%)	Christian (71%) none (21%)	Christian (82%)	Christian (63%) Muslim (8%)	Christian (69%) none (24%)	Christian (78%) none (16%)	Christian (89%)	Christian (94%)	Christian (57%) none (36%)	Christian (67%) none (24%)
languages	English (official), Swahili (national)	Arabic (official), English and French	IsiZulu 24%, English 8%	Hindi 30%, English, Bengali	Chinese (Mandarin), (Cantonese)	Japanese, English	English, Welsh, Gaelic	Finnish 92%, Swedish 6%	French, English	English 59.3%, French 23.2% (both official)	English 82%, Spanish 11%	Portuguese (official), Spanish, English, French	Spanish, local languages	English, Maori (both official)	English, aboriginal languages