

WHAT A WORLD 2

READING

SECOND EDITION

Amazing Stories
from Around the Globe

ANSWER KEY

Milada Broukal



**What a World Reading 2: Amazing Stories from Around the Globe Answer Key
Second Edition**

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Pearson Education, 10 Bank Street, White Plains, NY 10606

Staff credits: The people who made up the *What a World Reading 2 Answer Key, Second Edition* team, representing editorial, production, design, and manufacturing are: Pietro Alongi, Rhea Banker, Mindy DePalma, Gina DiLillo, Nancy Flaggman, Françoise Leffler, Chris Leonowicz, Jaime Lieber, Emily Lippincott, Amy McCormick, Linda Moser, Nicole Santos, Jennifer Stem, Katherine Sullivan, Paula Van Ells, and Pat Wosczyk.

ISBN: 0-13-268110-2 / 978-0-13-268110-0

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ANSWER KEY

Answers not given will vary.

UNIT 1

WHO IS THE MOST IMPORTANT PERSON FROM HISTORY?

Vocabulary (page 3)

Meaning

1. borrowed
2. rare
3. arrange
4. effect
5. backward
6. partners
7. pressed
8. broke
9. statue

Words That Go Together

1. had no idea
2. over and over
3. by hand
4. took . . . to court

Comprehension (page 4)

Understanding the Reading

1. a
2. a
3. b

Remembering Details

1. He was born in Mainz, Germany.
2. He was good at working with metal.
3. He borrowed money from Johann Fust.
4. He printed his first book around 1455.
5. Gutenberg's printing press is in a museum in Mainz, Germany.
6. Part of a Gutenberg Bible sold for \$5.3 million.

Making Inferences

1. I
2. S
3. I
4. I
5. S

Spelling and Punctuation (page 6)

A.

1. wrist
2. knee
3. knock
4. knit
5. wrinkle
6. rob

B.

1. wrote
2. knowledge
3. knew, new
4. needed, read
5. rich, read, write
6. Writers, reach
7. know, now / now, know

UNIT 2

WHAT ARE FATTENING ROOMS?

Vocabulary (page 10)

Meaning

1. slim
2. limit
3. mat
4. future
5. admire
6. responsible
7. afford
8. contest
9. enormous

Words That Go Together

1. doesn't mind
2. kinds of
3. In the old days
4. doing their duty

Comprehension (page 11)

Understanding the Reading

1. c
2. b
3. a

Remembering Details

1. sick / a worker / poor / hungry
2. floor
3. cleaning, sewing, cooking
4. responsible
5. cities
6. winner

Making Inferences

1. S
2. I
3. S
4. S
5. I

Spelling and Punctuation (page 13)

A.

1. biggest
2. sunny
3. planning, fattening
4. getting
5. sitting, fattening
6. Eating, winner
7. slimming
8. eating, dinner
9. stopped, running
10. hoping

UNIT 3

WHERE CAN YOU FIND A LIVING GODDESS?

Vocabulary (page 17)

Meaning

1. selection
2. complicated
3. horoscope
4. blemishes
5. serene
6. previous
7. puberty
8. pension

Words That Go Together

1. personal belongings
2. no doubt
3. government officials
4. minimum wage

Comprehension (page 18)

Understanding the Reading

1. d
2. a
3. d

Remembering Details

1. Both Hindus and Buddhists worship the goddesses in Nepal.
2. A goddess must have very black hair and eyes, and her hands and feet must be delicate.
3. For her final test before becoming a Kumari, a girl must pick out the personal belongings of the previous Kumari from other belongings that are put in front of her.
4. The goddess is allowed to leave the palace only on ceremonial occasions.
5. The “fire eye” is painted on the Kumari’s forehead as a symbol of her special powers of perception.
6. People try to see the Kumari because they believe that if they see her for even a second, it will bring good luck.

Making Inferences

1. S
2. I
3. I
4. I
5. S

Spelling and Punctuation (page 20)

A.

1. ancient
2. weird
3. pieces
4. reign
5. being
6. friends
7. neither
8. believe
9. their
10. sufficient

UNIT 4

WHAT IS A KNIGHT?

Vocabulary (page 24)

Meaning

1. inherit
2. title
3. opportunity
4. weapons
5. responsibilities
6. kneeled
7. rank
8. tapped

Words That Go Together

1. in return
2. had the right
3. fall in love with
4. contributed to

Comprehension (page 25)

Understanding the Reading

1. a
2. c
3. b

Remembering Details

1. In return for fighting for the king, the knight received land, a position in the king's court, and he could take anything of value from battles.
2. From his master, the page learned to hunt, use a bow and arrow, and take care of his master's weapons and armor.
3. To become a knight, a young man had to pass tests of strength and skill with weapons.
4. If a squire didn't have money, he would be a squire to other knights for the rest of his life.
5. The knight promised to protect the poor and weak, especially women.
6. Knights with armor were no longer necessary after gunpowder and firearms were invented.

Making Inferences

1. S
2. S
3. I
4. I
5. I

Spelling and Punctuation (page 27)

1. hours
2. for
3. role
4. right
5. weigh
6. to
7. horse
8. weak
9. It's
10. Their

UNIT 5

WHO REACHED THE SOUTH POLE FIRST?

Vocabulary (page 31)

Meaning

1. voyage
2. already
3. race
4. whether
5. extreme
6. fuel
7. goal
8. survived
9. instead

Words That Go Together

1. no sign of
2. used to
3. worked his way up
4. on its way

Comprehension (page 32)

Understanding the Reading

1. b
2. c
3. b

Remembering Details

1. In 1903, his ship went to the Arctic.
2. Robert Peary came from America.
3. Amundsen reached the South Pole on December 14, 1911.
4. Scott reached the South Pole thirty-three days after Amundsen.
5. They found the bodies of Scott and his men in their tent.
6. Amundsen and Nobile flew in an airship over the North Pole.

Making Inferences

1. I
2. S
3. S
4. I
5. S

Spelling and Punctuation (page 35)

1. Amundsen read about explorers going to the polar regions, and he wanted to go there, too.
2. C
3. C
4. C
5. There was snow and ice everywhere, but the men weren't worried.
6. C
7. Amundsen had dogs to pull the sleds, but Scott had horses.
8. C

UNIT 6

WHAT IS THE ROYAL FLYING DOCTOR SERVICE?

Vocabulary (page 38)

Meaning

1. service
2. minister
3. truck
4. hospitals
5. satisfied
6. injured
7. receive
8. pill

Words That Go Together

1. had an accident
2. get in touch with him
3. came up with
4. first-aid kit

Comprehension (page 39)

Understanding the Reading

1. a
2. c
3. d

Remembering Details

1. F
2. T
3. F
4. T
5. F
6. T

Making Inferences

1. I
2. S
3. I
4. S
5. I

Spelling and Punctuation (page 41)

1. Flynn said, "The doctors can travel by airplane!"
2. His friend asked, "How can they do that?"
3. Flynn answered, "We will build a place for a plane to land near every Outback home."
4. C
5. His friend asked, "How can people so far away ask for a doctor?"
6. Flynn said, "We will use a radio to send and receive messages."
7. C
8. The doctor said, "Take one pill from number 7 every three hours."
9. "Put number 16 on your arm," the doctor said, "and take one pill from number 8."
10. The doctor said, "Call me tomorrow at the same time and tell me how you feel."

UNIT 7

WHAT DID THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS GIVE US?

Vocabulary (page 45)

Meaning

1. communication
2. civilization
3. raise
4. tools
5. cheeks
6. glittered
7. seeds
8. canals

Words That Go Together

1. from place to place
2. building sites
3. related to

Comprehension (page 46)

Understanding the Reading

1. b
2. b
3. c

Remembering Details

1. The Egyptian calendar organized the year into 365 days and the days into 24 hours.
2. Papyrus grew around the Nile River.
3. Hieroglyphics was a writing system that used pictures to represent words.
4. The Egyptians put makeup around their eyes to protect themselves against the “Evil Eye.”
5. The Egyptians shaved their heads because they thought that hair was dirty.
6. The Egyptians brought materials to the building sites on canals that they made.

Making Inferences

1. I
2. S
3. S
4. S
5. I

Spelling and Punctuation (page 48)

1. Four thousand eight hundred years ago the Egyptians had books.
2. C
3. C
4. Ten days ago, there was an article in the newspaper about a new discovery in ancient Egypt.
5. C
6. C
7. They worked three months a year for twenty years.
8. The lecture on ancient Egypt starts at ten o'clock.
9. C
10. C

UNIT 8

WHY IS LOUIS PASTEUR IMPORTANT?

Vocabulary (page 52)

Meaning

1. sciences
2. sour
3. solution
4. trouble
5. harmful
6. noticed
7. weak
8. worried

Words That Go Together

1. was interested in
2. made a name for himself
3. got well

Comprehension (page 53)

Understanding the Reading

1. b
2. a
3. c

Remembering Details

1. University of Strasbourg
2. five
3. to heat
4. thousands of sheep and cows
5. on humans
6. diseases and how to fight them

Making Inferences

1. S
2. I
3. S
4. I
5. S

Spelling and Punctuation (page 56)

A.

1. Have you seen a rabid dog?
2. Did you know that the word *pasteurization* comes from Pasteur's name?
3. C
4. C

B.

1. Why was the wine going bad?
2. Do you think the medicine would work on humans?
3. Could you explain how wine is pasteurized?
4. Is it true that Pasteur found the cure for anthrax?
5. When people are vaccinated against a disease, they don't catch it.
6. Rabies can kill you, can't it?
7. They didn't know why the wine was getting sour.
8. The Pasteur Institute is in Paris.

UNIT 9

WHO IS SHERLOCK HOLMES?

Vocabulary (page 59)

Meaning

1. inspiration
2. series
3. solve
4. arrogant
5. authentic
6. clues
7. evidence
8. stocky

Words That Go Together

1. spare time
2. fictional character
3. crime scene
4. had no choice

Comprehension (page 60)

Understanding the Reading

1. a
2. b
3. d

Remembering Details

1. The Sherlock Holmes stories were published between 1887 and 1927.
2. Dr. Joseph Bell was like the character of Sherlock Holmes in the way he was able to find out a lot about his patients by looking closely at the smallest clues.
3. Conan Doyle wanted to write more "important" books, such as historical novels.
4. Sherlock Holmes is tall, dark, and thin.
5. Unlike Sherlock Holmes, Dr. Watson is short and stocky, he is practical, and he is not as clever as Holmes.
6. Today, 221 Baker Street has become the Sherlock Holmes Museum.

Making Inferences

1. I
2. I
3. S
4. I
5. S

Spelling and Punctuation (page 62)

A.

1. comfortably
2. comically
3. annually
4. sincerely

B.

1. gradually
2. busily
3. authentically
4. usually
5. tragically
6. sensibly
7. easily
8. typically
9. commonly
10. annually

SELF-TEST 1, UNITS 1–9

A. Comprehension (page 64)

1. b
2. a
3. d
4. a
5. a
6. c
7. d
8. b
9. d

B. Vocabulary (page 65)

1. b
2. c
3. a
4. b
5. a
6. c
7. d
8. b
9. b

C. Spelling and Punctuation (page 66)

1. b
2. d
3. a
4. d
5. d
6. c
7. c
8. c
9. b

UNIT 10

WHAT IS HAPPENING TO THE WORLD'S CLIMATE?

Vocabulary (page 70)

Meaning

1. drought
2. thaw
3. constantly
4. concerned

5. floods
6. trap
7. reflects
8. release

Words That Go Together

1. record heat
2. run machines
3. global warming

Comprehension (page 71)

Understanding the Reading

1. b
2. a
3. b

Remembering Details

1. Ice helps keep Earth cool by reflecting the sun's rays.
2. Huge ice sheets covered North America about 30,000 years ago.
3. During the "Little Ice Age," many people died, and others moved to warmer places.
4. Coral reefs around Australia are dying because ocean waters are getting warmer.
5. We call the period when people began to use machines the Industrial Revolution.
6. Most of our energy to drive our cars and heat our homes comes from coal and oil.

Making Inferences

1. S
2. I
3. I
4. I
5. S

Spelling and Punctuation (page 73)

A.

1. We are seeing glaciers melt in the Arctic for the first time.
2. This is the tenth time I've read about global warming.
3. The Industrial Revolution started in the eighteenth century.
4. Russia is only the fourth coldest place in the world.
5. Antarctica is the fifth largest continent.
6. He went to Antarctica for the second time.

UNIT 11

HOW DO KOREANS CELEBRATE A WEDDING?

Vocabulary (page 77)

Meaning

1. hired
2. match
3. ceremony
4. exchange
5. document
6. deliver
7. shout
8. banquet

Words That Go Together

1. in-law
2. set a date
3. get engaged
4. take a sip

Comprehension (page 78)

Understanding the Reading

1. a
2. d
3. c

Remembering Details

1. The four pillars are the year, month, day, and hour of a person's birth.
2. A fortune-teller predicts the young couple's destiny.
3. The young woman keeps the document with her husband's four pillars written on it all her life.
4. The friends of the groom deliver the box at night.
5. The goose is a symbol of love because it only takes one partner in its life.
6. Noodles represent a long and happy life.

Making Inferences

1. S
2. S
3. I
4. S
5. I

Spelling and Punctuation (page 80)

1. C
2. The sweet rice ball has the following: raisins, chestnuts, pine nuts, and jujubes.
3. In Korea, there are three kinds of wedding ceremonies: Eastern, Western, and a mix of the two.
4. Korea has two parts: North Korea and South Korea.
5. An engagement ceremony can take place in any of these places: the young woman's house, a hotel, or a restaurant.
6. C
7. The second way is an arranged marriage: a third person chooses two people to marry each other, and if the two families agree, the next step is to visit the fortune-teller.
8. They hire a matchmaker: a woman whom they pay to find a good husband or wife for their daughter or son.
9. The groom's family sends a *hahm*: a box of gifts for the bride.
10. The groom gives his mother-in-law a gift of a goose: a symbol of love because the goose only takes one partner in its life.

UNIT 12

WHAT IS A MARATHON?

Vocabulary (page 84)

Meaning

1. plumber
2. whistle
3. compass
4. endurance
5. appeal
6. kit
7. event
8. charity

Words That Go Together

1. take part in
2. raise money
3. in common
4. finish line

Comprehension (page 85)

Understanding the Reading

1. c
2. b
3. c

Remembering Details

1. Pheidippides ran to Athens from Marathon to carry a message of the Greek victory.
2. In the first international Olympic Games, a Greek runner won the race.
3. The five largest marathons held today are in Boston, New York, Chicago, London, and Berlin.
4. In 1908, the marathon distance was changed from 24.85 miles to 26.2 miles long for the Olympic Games in London so the race could end in front of the king's viewing box.
5. The highest marathon takes place at Base Camp on Mount Everest.
6. The supplies the runners carry in the Marathon des Sables are clothes, food, a compass, a whistle, a knife, and a snake venom kit.

Making Inferences

1. I
2. S
3. S
4. I
5. I

Spelling and Punctuation (page 88)

A.

1. A sixteen-year-old boy ran.
2. He ran a 26-mile race.
3. She bought a four-door car.
4. My ten-year-old brother came with me.
5. We had a ten-day training session.
6. There was a one thousand-dollar prize.
7. She can do a five-hour run.
8. It is a seven-day race.
9. You run in 100-degree temperatures.
10. It is a twenty-four-hour race.

UNIT 13

WHO IS STEPHEN KING?

Vocabulary (page 92)

Meaning

1. scary
2. abandoned
3. encouraged
4. trash

5. persuaded
6. earn
7. fancy
8. recovered

Words That Go Together

1. line up
2. from place to place
3. went straight
4. as usual
5. threw away

Comprehension (page 93)

Understanding the Reading

1. b
2. a
3. c

Remembering Details

1. gas station, laundry service
2. writer
3. a million
4. hair dryer
5. Christmas, the Fourth of July, his birthday.
6. three operations

Making Inferences

1. I
2. S
3. I
4. I
5. I

Spelling and Punctuation (page 96)

1. Have you seen the movie The Silence of the Lambs?
2. King wrote about movies in the book The Horror Writer and the Ten Bears.
3. King's first story was published in Comics Review.
4. King's The Talisman has a story similar to The Lord of the Rings.
5. Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley's Frankenstein is a popular horror story.
6. King has had five of his books on The New York Times Best Seller list at the same time.
7. I saw the movie Carrie with Sissy Spacek.
8. King wrote a TV series called The Golden Years.

UNIT 14

WHAT IS THE STORY BEHIND THE BED?

Vocabulary (page 99)

Meaning

1. choices
2. necessary
3. fold
4. wealth
5. possession
6. especially
7. adjustable
8. privacy

Words That Go Together

1. keep warm
2. It was only after
3. in case

Comprehension (page 100)

Understanding the Reading

1. c
2. b
3. a

Remembering Details

1. The Egyptians had headrests made of wood.
2. Shakespeare left his second-best bed to his wife.
3. People hung curtains around their beds.
4. They did this to keep warm and also for privacy.
5. Queen Victoria had seven mattresses on her bed.
6. Metal beds were better for your health because they had fewer insects in them.
7. People in some Asian cultures sleep on the floor on a mattress called a *futon*.

Making Inferences

1. S
2. I
3. S
4. I
5. S

Spelling and Punctuation (page 103)

1. After 1750, beds became beautiful.
2. In England, people started to put curtains around the bed.
3. In fact, the kind of curtain you had around the bed showed your wealth.

4. In the winter, people warmed their beds.
5. On hot nights, there were many insects in the bedroom.
6. By 1900, men started to wear pajamas to bed.
7. At this time, the brass bed became popular.
8. With brass beds, bedrooms had fewer insects.
9. In Japan, people sleep on a futon that they roll up during the day.
10. At this time, there are beds of every size and shape.

UNIT 15

WHAT WERE EARLY PASSENGER FLIGHTS LIKE?

Vocabulary (page 107)

Meaning

1. bumpy
2. airsick
3. circulate
4. disinfectant
5. turbulence
6. helmets
7. teens
8. loaded

Words That Go Together

1. registered nurse
2. air-conditioning
3. crew members

Comprehension (page 108)

Understanding the Reading

1. d
2. c
3. a

Remembering Details

1. The first passengers had leather seats that were attached to the floor.
2. Early flights were very bumpy because early planes could not reach high altitudes.
3. The first male crew members were usually in their teens and were small and thin.
4. A registered nurse named Ellen Church persuaded an airline company to hire women as flight attendants.
5. In the 1930s, a stewardess had to be a registered nurse, be no taller than 5 feet 4 inches, and weigh no more than 118 pounds. In addition, she could only be between 20 and 26 years old, and had to be single.
6. In the future, jets will travel at twice the speed of sound.

Making Inferences

1. I
2. S
3. S
4. I
5. I

Spelling and Punctuation (page 110)

1. pounds
2. tons
3. 5'
4. 6 feet 2 inches
5. 3 kilograms
6. 55 secs.
7. 16 hours and 10 minutes
8. 150,000 l.
9. 5 gallons
10. 435 km an hr.

UNIT 16

WHO WERE THE AZTECS?

Vocabulary (page 114)

Meaning

1. tribe
2. swampy
3. drained
4. square
5. zones
6. bridges
7. symmetrical
8. bangs

Words That Go Together

1. trim their hair
2. shoulder length
3. in charge of
4. approval of

Comprehension (page 115)

Understanding the Reading

1. d
2. c
3. d

Remembering Details

1. The sign the Aztecs were looking for was an eagle eating a snake and sitting on a cactus.
2. In the center of Tenochtitlán, there was a square with huge temples, palaces, and schools.

What a World Reading 2 Answer Key

3. The people paid their taxes with valuables, such as precious stones or gold.
4. Aztec society was divided into four groups: nobles, commoners, serfs, and slaves.
5. Married Aztec women twisted their hair on either side to look like horns.
6. Americans still use Aztec words such as *Mexico*, *avocado*, *tomato*, *chocolate*, and *tamale*.

Making Inferences

1. I
2. S
3. I
4. S
5. S

Spelling and Punctuation (page 117)

1. The Aztecs grew the following foods: corn, tomatoes, and peppers.
2. C
3. Hairstyles showed a person's status as follows: unmarried women and boys wore long hair, married women wore their hair up and twisted in horns, brave boys wore shoulder-length hair.
4. C
5. C
6. An Aztec farmer could not do the following: go wherever he wanted to, not pay taxes, go out at night.

UNIT 17

WHERE IS TIMBUKTU?

Vocabulary (page 121)

Meaning

1. mystery
2. legends
3. edge
4. nomads
5. trade
6. destroyed
7. region
8. thirst
9. common

Words That Go Together

1. bring back
2. far and wide
3. not just . . . but also
4. in danger

Comprehension (*page 122*)

Understanding the Reading

1. d
2. a
3. a

Remembering Details

1. the Sahara Desert
2. the “City of Gold”
3. Islam
4. an Arab
5. 1960
6. old documents

Making Inferences

1. S
2. I
3. S
4. S
5. I

Spelling and Punctuation (*page 124*)

1. Ave.
2. Mr.
3. WWII
4. Blvd.
5. St.
6. mph.
7. MD
8. Co.
9. Dr.
10. F
11. cm.
12. ATM

UNIT 18

WHERE DO THE MOST VEGETARIANS LIVE?

Vocabulary (*page 128*)

Meaning

1. sacred
2. suffer
3. products
4. rinse
5. classes

6. strict
7. mild
8. masculine
9. violence

Words That Go Together

1. comes from
2. one day
3. In fact
4. except for

Comprehension (*page 129*)

Understanding the Reading

1. b
2. a
3. a

Remembering Details

1. T
2. T
3. F
4. F
5. T
6. F

Making Inferences

1. I
2. S
3. I
4. I
5. S

Spelling and Punctuation (*page 131*)

A.

1. inventor
2. singer
3. painter
4. musician
5. composer
6. actor
7. writer
8. scientist
9. mathematician
10. violinist

SELF-TEST 2, UNITS 10–18

A. Comprehension (*page 133*)

1. c
2. a
3. d
4. a
5. b
6. d
7. c
8. c
9. b

B. Vocabulary (*page 134*)

1. b
2. c
3. b

4. c
5. d
6. b
7. a
8. b
9. c

C. Spelling and Punctuation (*page 135*)

1. d
2. a
3. a
4. b
5. c
6. c
7. d
8. c
9. d