

>> Introduction

Success With Reading 1 is the first volume of a four-volume series of exercise books designed to develop reading competence and improve reading skills. The book contains 100 articles on various topics and multiple comprehension questions to test readers' ability to recall and understand what they read in the articles.

The book is divided into four units according to different subjects. Each unit concentrates on one reading strategy. By reading these articles, readers will equip themselves with not only reading capability but also knowledge about a wide variety of subjects including arts & literature, animals, history, science, and sports.

Key Features

• A Wide Variety of Reading Topics

The reading material in this book incorporates different themes and various topics in order to provide readers with life knowledge, including:

Social Studies	Arts & Literature	Science	Animals / Plants	Other Content Areas	Sports
	History		Health & Body		
	Geography & Places		Internet or Technology		Mystery
	Culture		Science		
	Politics / Economics				
	Language & Communication				
	Environment & Conservation				
	People				
	Food				

• A Wide Range of Reading Strategies

This book presents a wide range of effective reading strategies that can help readers become more strategic and effective in understanding any text in any subject. These reading strategies include:

1 Reading Skills help you practice some skills for understanding a text as a whole. The **Reading Skills** unit covers:

1 Subject Matter

Subject matter is the most general concept of a text. Knowing the overall concept of an article helps you understand the details in context.

2 Main Idea

The main idea of a text is the key message it tries to convey. This might be an opinion or a fact. The main idea is often expressed in a thesis statement.

3 Supporting Details

Think of supporting details as the material that a writer uses to build up the main idea of an article. Supporting details can be facts, similes, explanations, descriptions, comparisons, examples, or anything else that supports the message of the main idea.

4 Sequencing

Understanding the order of events in what you read can develop your inquiry skills. When trying to understand the order of information, look for words like *before*, *after*, *next*, *then*, *later*, *previously*, or other time markers.

5 Cause and Effect

In order to comprehend an event fully, it is key to know why it happened and what else happened as a result. Why something happened is called the **cause**; what happened as a result is called the **effect**. Phrases like *because of* and *as a result of* show **causes**. Phrases like *as a result* (without *of*), *resulting in*, and *so* show **effects**.

6 Clarifying Devices

Clarifying devices are the **words**, **phrases**, and **techniques** that a writer uses to make the main idea and supporting details of an article clearer and more interesting for the readers. Sometimes, the most important clarifying device technique is simply being able to identify the article type and what the author is trying to achieve.

7 Making Inferences

Inference is using something you know to guess at something you don't know. Authors may provide information so that their readers can infer their own meaning.

8 Critical Thinking

Critical thinking means **asking questions**. When you read, ask yourself *why*, *where*, *when*, and *how*. Ask questions about the information you are reading and also about why the author chose to include that information. Doing this will help you form your own opinions about what you read and help you understand the writing process.

9 Fact or Opinion

Facts are something that can be verified by other sources. With facts, there's a right and a wrong answer. **Opinions** are how someone feels about something. Thus, you can disagree with opinions but not with facts.

2 Word Study helps you practice some skills for building your vocabulary and understanding new vocabulary in a text. The **Word Study** unit covers:

1 Synonyms (Words With the Same Meaning)

The English language has plenty of words. In fact, there are so many of them that sometimes different words can mean the same thing. If you wanted to say that the ice cream you're eating is good, you could just as easily say it's *acceptable*, *excellent*, *nice*, *pleasing*, *super*, or *amazing*.

2 Antonyms (Words With Opposite Meanings)

The English language has a rich vocabulary and includes many words with opposite meanings to each other. Some opposites, such as *dead* versus *alive*, express one of only two possibilities. Others have variations: *Huge*, *giant*, and *big* are all opposites of *small*. Learning more words with opposite meanings will improve your vocabulary and make your writing more interesting.

3 Words in Context

You can stare at a word for days and not figure out what it means. However, if you look at the words around it, you'll have the answer in no time. The context of a word can teach you its meaning. Try it out yourself: read this again, and try to guess what **context** means.

3 Study Strategies help you understand and use different parts of a text to gather information, developing your basic information-seeking skills. Information elements such as visual material and reference sources don't present ideas in long pieces of text. Instead, they use pictures, numbered lists, alphabetical lists,

and other methods to show information. The **Study Strategies** unit covers:

1 Visual Material

Tables, graphs, charts, and maps show complex information, like relationships and patterns, more easily than words can. To understand these materials, first read the titles carefully and check for legends. Then, read the headings of table columns and rows and read the axes on graphs. Once you understand the layout, you can read and understand the information itself.

2 Reference Sources

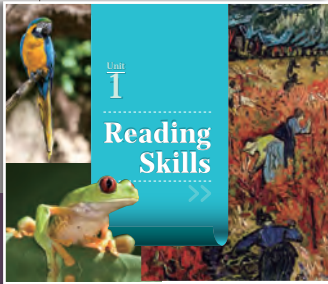
Reference sources like dictionaries, indexes, and atlases can help you find your way through books. Charts, tables, and graphs will assist you in understanding complicated information more quickly than reading. Learning to use all these different parts of a text can improve your overall comprehension of what you are reading.

4 Final Reviews help you review your study effectively by providing bountiful reading material and probing questions. These units aim to examine how well you absorb the ideas and information in the book. To test your understanding of the text, make sure you complete the final reviews after studying the preceding units.

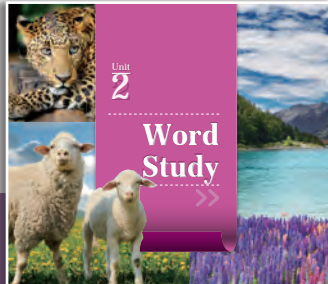
• The Best Test Preparation Book

This book is suitable for beginners and is the best preparation material for the General Scholastic Ability Test, the Department Required Test, the TOEIC, the TOEFL, and the IELTS.

How Do I Use This Book?



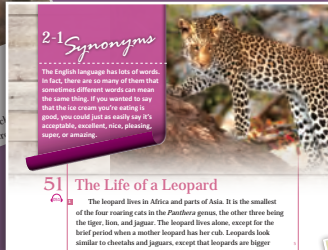
- 1-1 Subject Matter
- 1-2 Main Idea
- 1-3 Supporting Details
- 1-4 Sequencing
- 1-5 Cause and Effect
- 1-6 Clarifying Devices
- 1-7 Making Inferences
- 1-8 Comparing and Contrasting



- 2-1 Synonyms: Words With the Same Meaning
- 2-2 Antonyms: Words With Opposite Meanings
- 2-3 Words in Context
- 2-4 Review Test

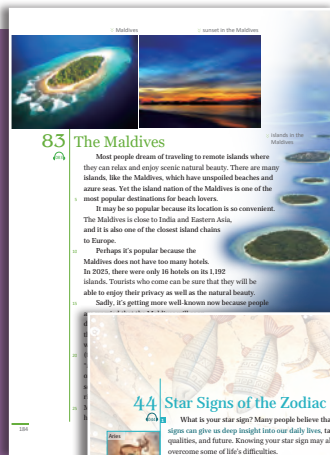
A Wide Range of Reading Strategies

Each unit concentrates on one effective reading strategy that can help readers become more strategic and effective in understanding any text in any subject.



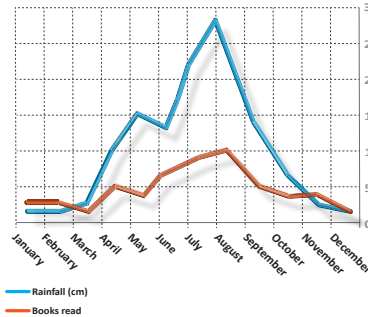
A Wide Variety of Reading Topics

The reading material incorporates different themes and various topics—including topics from arts & literature, history, culture, and science—to enrich readers' knowledge while strengthening their reading skills.



Various Forms of Colorful Graphics

Various forms of colorful graphics help enhance readers' learning experience.



08 TEMPERATURE

The global temperature record is an important indicator of global climate change, and as a result is a major focus of attention for climate skeptics.

12 DROUGHT

Already one of the most widespread and damaging natural disasters, drought is likely to affect more people more severely as temperatures increase.

16 FLOODING

Climate change is likely to increase flooding, and given physical limits to flood adaptation, emissions reductions are needed to prevent unmanageable flooding in the future.

20 SNOW & COLD

Cold and snowy weather attracts media attention and can have an impact on public opinion and concern about a warming world, but it does not disprove climate change.

24 THE SEASONS

A warming world shifts the seasonal activities of plants and animals, with uncertain consequences.

10 ARCTIC SEA ICE

The Arctic contains a thin, vulnerable layer of sea ice which reaches a minimum every September, providing a regular opportunity to highlight the impacts of climate change.

14 El Niño

The El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO) involves abnormal warming (and cooling) of the central and eastern Pacific Ocean. It has impact around the globe.

18 HEATWAVES

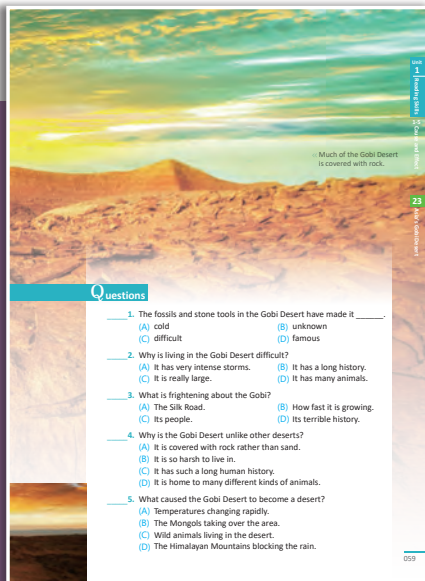
As average global temperatures increase, we are likely to see more record highs, and fewer record lows. This would make heatwaves longer, more frequent and more intense.

22 SPECIES EXTINCTION

Climate change will likely make a bad situation worse for many species, and could become the main cause of species extinction in the future.

26 WILDFIRES

Wildfires are important to most ecosystems, but higher temperatures can alter natural fire regimes, permanently releasing greenhouse gases and amplifying climate change.



Focused, Meaningful Practice Tests

Each article is followed by five multiple-choice comprehension questions that reinforce word recognition and reading comprehension. Readers can evaluate themselves effectively by using these tests.



Unit 1

Reading Skills



1-1 Subject Matter

1-2 Main Idea

1-3 Supporting Details

1-4 Sequencing

1-5 Cause and Effect

1-6 Clarifying Devices

1-7 Making Inferences

1-8 Critical Thinking

1-9 Fact or Opinion

1-10 Review Test



This unit will help you practice some skills for understanding a text as a whole. The unit covers subject matter, main ideas, supporting details, ordering, cause and effect, clarifying devices, making inferences, critical thinking, and fact or opinion.

The skills covered in these sections will help you understand the message of a text, when events in it occurred, and why things happened. You will also learn how to make educated assumptions about information that isn't included in a text, about how an author feels about a text, about how facts can be used to support opinions, and how details can be used to support main ideas.

1-1 Subject Matter

Subject matter is the most general concept of a text. When you read, you start from a large topic and move on to “smaller,” specific details. Subject matter is the large topic that contains the details. Knowing the overall concept of an article helps you understand the details in context.



1 A Trip to Yellowstone National Park



1 Taking a trip to Yellowstone National Park is like going back in time. Yellowstone is the world’s oldest national park. It was created in 1872, but aboriginal Americans have lived in the Yellowstone region for at least 11,000 years. The park is located mainly in the American state of Wyoming. Yellowstone is huge, covering an area of almost 9,000 square kilometers, with vast forests, sparkling lakes, canyons, rivers, and high mountains. It is called “Yellowstone” because the Yellowstone River flows through it.

grizzly bear in
Yellowstone
National Park

2 A trip through Yellowstone can show you what America looked like before we human beings arrived. You can see large herds of bison and elk in the park. Not all of Yellowstone’s wildlife is harmless. You need to be very careful in Yellowstone: the park is home to wild grizzly bears and wolves. A bear is capable of quickly killing a human and should be avoided. There are also stories of wolves attacking individuals. You should not feed bears or wolves. If you feed a wild animal, then it will be less afraid of humans and more likely to attack you and other people.

3 When you visit Yellowstone National Park, make sure to stop and see Old Faithful, one of the park’s most amazing sights. Old Faithful is a cone geyser. Although it is not the tallest or the largest, it is the most famous of the over 10,000 natural springs and geysers in the national park. The spectacular geyser shoots boiling hot



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<< a herd of bison in
Yellowstone National Park



>> natural springs and geysers in
Yellowstone National Park

water 44 meters on average into the air about every one and a half hours. Imagine seeing that!

4 This famous geyser was named “Old Faithful” because of its consistent performance for members of the Washburn Expedition in 1870. Though its average interval of eruptions has lengthened over the years, Old Faithful is still as fantastic and predictable as it was a century ago.

25

Questions

1. What is this article about?
(A) A river. (B) A group of people.
(C) A natural area (D) A state.
2. The second paragraph is mostly about _____.
(A) animals in Yellowstone (B) Old Faithful
(C) the age of Yellowstone (D) directions to Yellowstone
3. The third paragraph is mostly about _____.
(A) cone geysers (B) the Washburn Expedition
(C) aboriginal Americans (D) Old Faithful
4. **Yellowstone** is the name of what two things?
(A) An aboriginal American and a park.
(B) A river and a park.
(C) A park and a geyser.
(D) A geyser and a river.
5. What would be another good title for this article?
(A) Seeing Old Faithful for the First Time.
(B) Going Back in Time at Yellowstone.
(C) Yellowstone’s Most Dangerous Animals.
(D) My First Trip to Yellowstone.



2 The Amazing Butterfly



monarch butterfly

1 My Uncle Matt used to collect butterflies. He would catch them and display them in glass cases in his study. I was often amazed when looking at those beautiful winged insects. One of my hobbies today is watching butterflies flying free in the wild and enjoying the many patterns formed by their colorful wings and graceful flight.

2 Uncle Matt told me lots of interesting facts about butterflies. For example, he told me that butterflies have four wings, not just two. They flap their wings more slowly than many other insects. However, this means that they can fly farther.

During the summer, butterflies flying through the Arctic, where the sun never sets, will fly 24 hours a day. Many butterflies migrate very long distances. Monarch butterflies, for example, can travel 4,000 to 4,800 kilometers from Mexico to the northern part of the United States in a single year.

3 Adult butterflies do not grow. They also don't chew. They can't because they do not have a mouth. They use a long proboscis that is like a thin drinking straw. They use this long "straw" to sip water from damp patches, and they feed primarily on nectar from flowers. Some butterflies also derive nourishment from pollen, tree sap, rotting fruit, dung, and dissolved minerals in wet sand or dirt. Butterflies are also delicate. During storms, they must hide from the rain in trees and shrubs, or they may get killed.

4 There are over 15,000 species of butterflies in the world today. Unfortunately, that number is decreasing. Their declining population is due to pollution and loss of habitat.





⚡ Butterflies have two compound eyes and a proboscis.

Questions

1. What is this article mainly about?
 (A) A family relationship. (B) A personal opinion.
 (C) A type of insect. (D) A past experience.
2. The second paragraph is mostly about _____.
 (A) Uncle Matt (B) butterflies' flight
 (C) butterflies' homes (D) how to catch butterflies
3. The first paragraph contains _____.
 (A) some personal history (B) scientific facts
 (C) questions (D) a thesis statement
4. The third paragraph is about _____.
 (A) displaying butterflies (B) where butterflies live
 (C) how butterflies fly (D) how butterflies live
5. Another good title for this article would be _____.
 (A) Butterflies and Other Travelers
 (B) My Hobby: Butterflies
 (C) How to Protect Butterflies
 (D) Butterflies in Danger



3 The Battle of Midway

1 The surprise bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, forced the United States into World War II. At that time, Emperor Hirohito's Japan seemed invincible. It already controlled a large part of China and could attack almost anywhere in the western Pacific Ocean.

5

2 In early May 1942, the United States fought back desperately at the Battle of the Coral Sea. Japan lost two aircraft carriers, two destroyers, about 100 planes, and approximately 3,500 men. The United States lost an aircraft carrier, a destroyer, a tanker, 65 planes, and 540 men.

10

3 Still, the Japanese controlled most of the Pacific Ocean. Admiral Yamamoto was in charge of the Japanese Navy, and he believed America's navy had been largely destroyed. He planned to lure America's few remaining aircraft carriers into a trap, sink them, and occupy the Midway Islands.

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4 On June 4, 1942, the Battle of Midway began. The grimly determined American pilots sank four Japanese aircraft carriers, two cruisers, and three destroyers, and also shot down 200 experienced naval aviators. The United States lost one aircraft carrier and one destroyer.

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5 This was the turning point in the war against Japan. After the Battle of Midway, the balance of power in the Pacific Ocean shifted



Admiral Yamamoto (1884–1943)

burning oil tanks on Midway Island after being hit by Japanese bombs



« atomic bomb mushroom cloud over Hiroshima



⤴ atomic bomb mushroom cloud over Nagasaki



⤴ Midway Island
(photo by Shealan Craighead)
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in favor of the United States. Soon after that, the huge scientific, technological, and economic strength of the United States was better organized for war. Japan wasn't able to compete with the United States in building aircraft carriers, battleships, cruisers, destroyers, submarines, supply ships, airplanes, torpedoes, and bombs.

6 In August of 1945, an atomic bomb destroyed Hiroshima. Another destroyed Nagasaki, but Japan still wouldn't surrender. They finally surrendered only after America's President Truman allowed Japan's Emperor Hirohito to remain in place.

7 You may argue about President Truman's decisions to drop the atomic bombs and to protect Emperor Hirohito from the legal charge of war crimes. But whatever the merits of those later decisions, the Battle of Midway in June 1942 ended Japan's plan to control the Pacific Ocean.

Questions

1. This article mostly discusses _____.
 (A) a place (B) a period of history
 (C) a person (D) a piece of technology
2. The third paragraph discusses _____.
 (A) a plan (B) an island
 (C) a result (D) a date
3. Another good title for this article would be _____.
 (A) Pros and Cons of the Atomic Bomb
 (B) Japan's Victory in the Pacific
 (C) A Turning Point in the Pacific War
 (D) My Experiences at the Battle of Midway
4. The fifth paragraph describes _____.
 (A) an agreement (B) a person
 (C) a battle (D) a change
5. The final paragraph mentions _____.
 (A) the start of a war (B) a treaty
 (C) a controversy (D) a city