

# Unit 01

## A Nation on Wheels

### (Determiners) many / much

- We use 'many' with countable nouns.
- We use 'much' with uncountable nouns.

#### Example

There aren't **many** patients in the emergency room today.

I must tighten my belt because I spent too **much** money last month.

**Many** retailers decided to discontinue business due to economic deterioration.

There isn't **much** light in the countryside at night, except starlight.

The farmer couldn't grow **much** produce because of the drought.

**⊕ Choose the grammatically correct one.**

1. Sophia has searched (many / much) data preparing for the research paper.
2. Are there (many / much) things to see and experience in Seattle?
3. There aren't (many / much) equipment in the warehouse.
4. Roads were blocked for (many / much) days on account of the flood.
5. The scientist experienced (many / much) failures, but he didn't give up.
6. There isn't (many / much) furniture in my home because I'm a minimalist.
7. There are (many / much) ways to leave profit in the marketplace.
8. (Much / Many) consideration is needed to plan a wedding ceremony.

**⊕ Make a sentence with these words.**

1. if / road / traffic / there / is / much / would / you / check / on / the / let / and / know / me  
→ .....
2. (many / spa / and / such as / massage / provides / personal shopping / our hotel / services)  
→ .....
3. (we / should / as / food / we / cannot / cook / many / kinds / of / call / a catering service)  
→ .....
4. (that / there / is she / complained / to her mom / homework / much / from / school)  
→ .....
5. (did / enjoyment / via / the / orchestra / much / get / performance / you)  
→ .....
6. (there / much / isn't / in / transportation / my hometown / that / has / stops)  
→ .....
7. (books / you / lies / in / how / many / understood / have / true / reading / completely)  
→ .....

**Exercise**

Choose three sentences from the answer and say them in 3 seconds to your teacher without your book.

# Unit 01 A Nation on Wheels

## UNIT 01

**Many cars and trucks** can be seen in almost every location. Most of these vehicles are automobiles. People always have had to journey. At first, people walked everywhere, even remote distances. Then they tamed **many animals** such as horses, camel, elephants, dogs, reindeer, and ostriches to ride. People taught these animals except for ostriches how to pull the wagons or sleighs. Horses, camels, and elephants helped people to travel and carry things. Using animals was better than walking or moving things in person but it was still slow.

Scientists struggled with creating a wheeled machine that could carry people faster and go further. They thought of as building an engine to work the machine. In the beginning, they tried running engines with steam or electricity but neither steam nor electric engines worked well. Scientists concentrated **much time and endeavor** on making a machine with wheels. By the end of the 1880s, people eventually made engines that could run on gasoline or gas. These engines were small but powerful. They could travel faster and go farther. Currently, **many automobiles** are run by gasoline engines.

The first cars didn't look like the ones you see today. ★They looked more like carriages, but without horses. People even called them horseless carriages! In the beginning, cars could be only made one at a time by hand and required **much effort and time**. Not only that, but people also had to pay so **much money** to purchase a car. As not everyone could afford a handmade car, people tried ways to manufacture cars faster and at a lower cost. By 1899, a company could make over 2,000 in the end! The name of the company is the very Ford Motors.

In 1903, Henry Ford established the Ford Motor Company and began to produce automobiles in earnest in Detroit, Michigan. Detroit would soon become the most powerful hub in car manufacturing. Ford's company sold a car called the Model T. Ford wanted more people to buy cars which would **cost much less**. This meant he had to manufacture more cars and do it faster. Ford thought about the **many possible ways**. He created the assembly line in 1913. It was a faster and cheaper way to produce cars. Sooner or later, other companies made their own assembly line, as well. Now almost everyone was able to possess a car without **much cost**. By 1929, over 3.5 million cars were on the road. There were so many cars that people had to build more roads!

Three monumental companies, including Chrysler, Ford, and General Motors, have been making cars in the U.S for a long time. Ever since cars first hit the streets, American companies have led the world in car production. Between the 1960s and 1970s, a Japanese company, Toyota began to provide cars manufactured in Japan that lasted longer and **broke down** less often than most American-made cars and could accumulate **much wealth**. But the American car manufacturers still sold the most cars. Then in 2007, the pattern changed. Toyota, the first foreign auto company, sold more cars and trucks than any other company all over the world though **many German automobiles** like Volkswagen, Mercedes-Benz, and BMW had been exported to the United States. Besides, South Korea has also brought the greatest number of autos into the U.S.

## Vocabulary

▪ <b>vehicle[n]</b>	a machine, usually with wheels and an engine, used for transporting people or goods, especially on land Road <b>vehicles</b> include cars, buses, and trucks etc.
▪ <b>tame[v]</b>	to control something dangerous or powerful He needed to <b>tame</b> his temper.
▪ <b>effort[n]</b>	physical or mental activity needed to achieve something We should make an <b>effort</b> to reduce crime.
▪ <b>endeavor[n]</b>	a strenuous effort; attempt The whole American <b>endeavor</b> is life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.
▪ <b>afford[v]</b>	to be able to buy or do something because you have enough money or time She can <b>afford</b> a new car on her salary.
▪ <b>manufacture[v]</b>	to produce goods in large numbers, usually in a factory using machines She works for a company that <b>manufactures</b> car parts.
▪ <b>assembly line[n]</b>	A line of machines and workers in a factory that a product moves along while it is being built or produced The <b>assembly line</b> produces a car faster.
▪ <b>monumental[adj]</b>	very big or great Rebuilding the bridge proved to be a <b>monumental</b> job.
▪ <b>farther[adj]</b>	to a greater distance, extent, or degree Abruptly, someone ran <b>farther</b> down the main street.
▪ <b>carriage[n]</b>	a wheeled vehicle for transporting people, as drawn by one more horses, or running on a railroad. The children had the experience of riding a horse-drawn <b>carriage</b> in the afternoon.

## Reading Comprehension

[1~3] Choose the correct word for the blank below.

At first, people walked everywhere. Then, people tamed animals to ride and taught them how to pull wagons. Using animals was better than walking but it was still slow. 1. \_\_\_\_\_, people made engines that could run on gasoline, or gas, which were small but 2. \_\_\_\_\_. Henry Ford started the Ford Motor Company in Michigan and invented the 3. \_\_\_\_\_. Other companies also began to make it. Many American, Japanese and South Korean company also have been making cars now.

1. a. However  
b. So  
c. Then  
d. But
2. a. weak  
b. tiny  
c. short  
d. powerful
3. a. assembly line  
b. planes  
c. vessels  
d. bicycles
4. What is the passage mainly about?  
a. How people traveled in ancient times  
b. The most popular places to travel  
c. How automobiles developed  
d. The reason why Henry Ford invented engines

[5~7] Write T if statements are true or F if statements are false according to the passage.

5. Right after the car was invented, most people could use it. ....

6. The first cars look like the ones we see these days. ....

7. Henry Ford started the company in Michigan in 1903. ....

8. The phrase **cost much less** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- a. expansive
- b. priceless
- c. cheap
- d. costly

9. The phrase **break down** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- a. succeed
- b. go well
- c. was out of service
- d. agree

10. Which of the statements is NOT true?

- a. In the past, people tamed many animals to ride.
- b. For Motor Company was the first company that invented the car.
- c. Thanks to the engine, people could travel faster and go farther than before.
- d. In the 1960s, a Japanese company made cars which lasted longer and broke down less often than most American-made cars.

11. Which of the statements is true?
- a. Detroit became the most powerful car company because of Ford.
  - b. At first, people walked everywhere except for remote distances.
  - c. By 1929, over 3.5 million cars were on the road.
  - d. In the 1900s, there were enough roads, so people did not need to build them more.
12. What does ★they in paragraph 3 refer to?
- a. Engines
  - b. Streets
  - c. The first cars
  - d. Carriages
13. What can be inferred from the passage?
- a. Other car companies could also make cars faster and cheaper after they made their own assembly lines.
  - b. Henry Ford invented the assembly line by mistake.
  - c. General Motors wanted to build more roads.
  - d. Japanese companies owned the most factories in the world.

14. According to the passage, how did the first cars look like?

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.....

.....

15. According to the passage, when did the world car sales patterns change?

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.....

.....



# CHECK LIST ✓

Date: . .



## Video Lecture

- Have you watched the video lecture at least 2 times before the class?
- Have you watched the video lecture after the class?



## Vocabulary

- Did you study the vocabulary listed next to the reading passage?
- Did you review what you got wrong on this unit's test?



## Grammar

- Have you understood the points of this unit's Grammar Exercise?
- Have you answered the questions on the Grammar Exercise?
- Please review what you got wrong. Did you understand why you got wrong?



## Reading Comprehension

- Have you read the stories carefully?
- Have you answered all the questions on this unit's reading comprehension?
- Did you figure out all of the exact reasons (or supporting details) for each question's answers?
- Please review what you got wrong. Did you understand why you got wrong?

Teacher Signature

Parent Signature