

Bricks Intensive Reading

Best Practice for Test Preparation



E-BOOK



MP3

Level

3

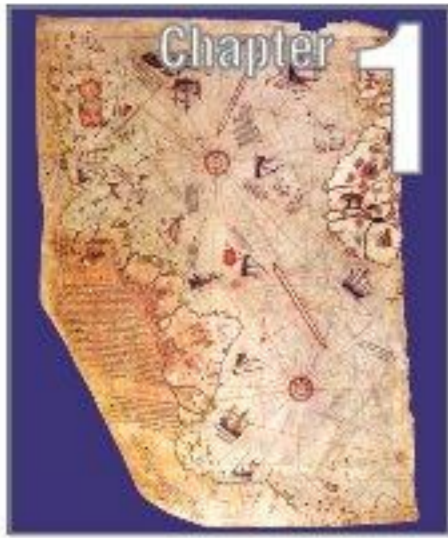
Chapter 1 > Unit 1 > Magellan's Circumnavigation Ferdinand Magellan,* an esteemed maritime explorer, was born in Portugal in 1480. Magellan is celebrated for being the first person to circumnavigate the world, a misrepresentation due to his untimely death just before the completion of his journey. Magellan was unable to convince at first Manuel I, the King of Portugal, that a western route to the Spice Islands of present-day Molucca Islands, Indonesia would provide a treasure of spices. Later on, however, he was able to persuade King Charles I of Spain to finance his ventures. With his financial backing, Magellan would take part in a number of sailing expeditions to seize and conquer the East Indies during the 1500s. **Chapter 1 > Unit 2 > The Silk Road, The Path that Leads**



Bricks Intensive Reading

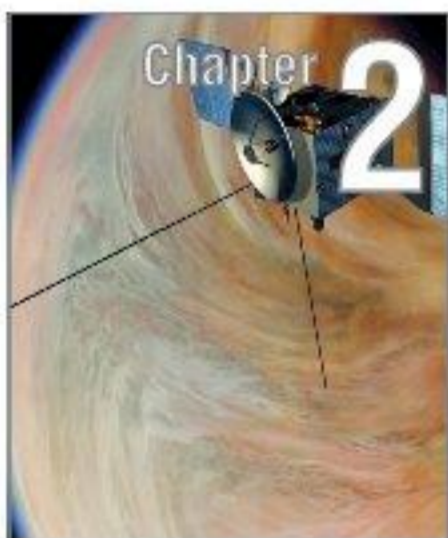
Best Practice for Test Preparation

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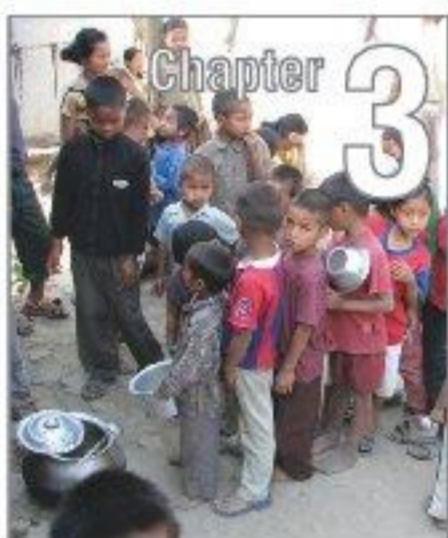
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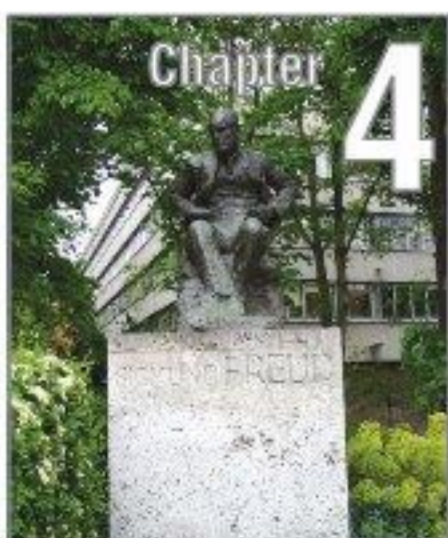
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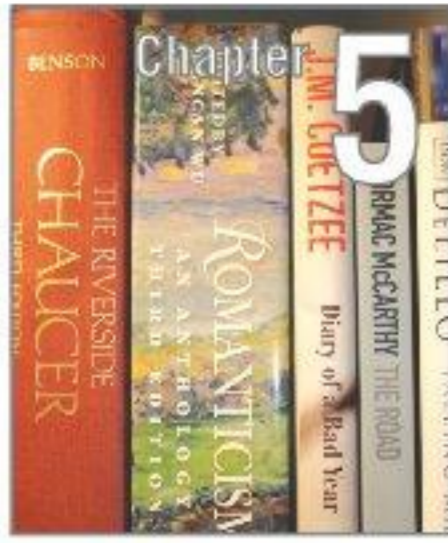
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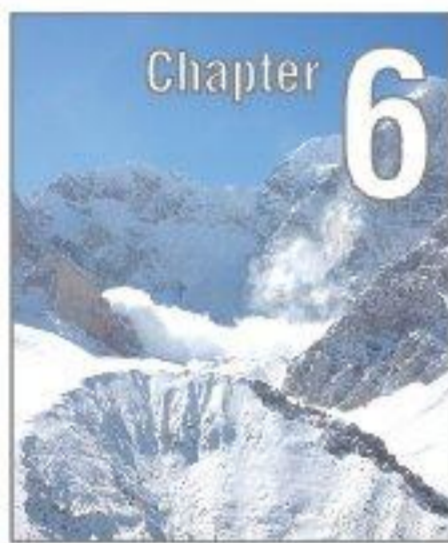
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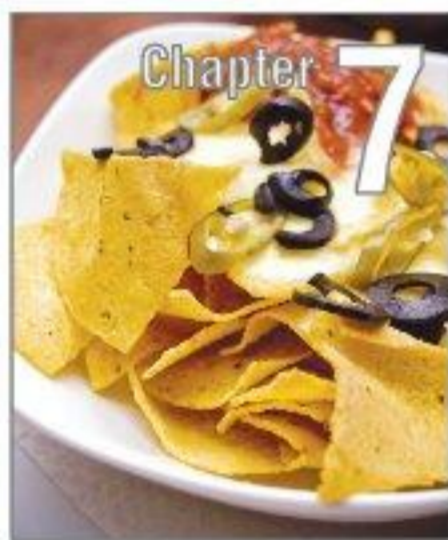
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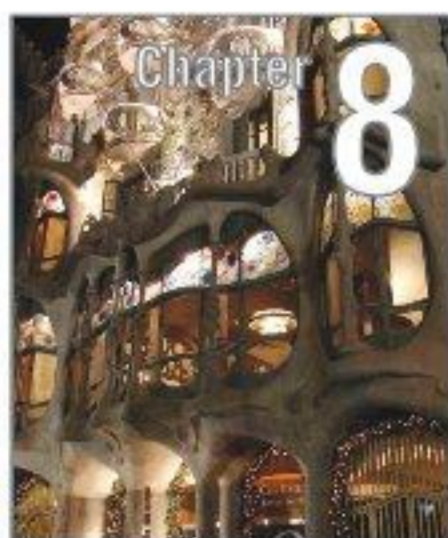
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Chapter

1

History

Unit 1

Magellan's Circumnavigation

Unit 2

The Silk Road, the Path That Leads to Many

Before You Study

Think about the questions below and share your opinions with your partners.



1

Who are some famous explorers? Why do you think these explorers venture into undiscovered areas? What difficult situations can explorers encounter during their explorations? If you were an explorer, where would you like to explore?

2

The Silk Road was developed in the desert during a period when trains and automobiles did not exist. How do you think people traveled on the Silk Road? Why do you think they used this Silk Road?

Magellan's Circumnavigation

Word Bank

- **esteemed** *adj.* having great reputation and respect **–syn.** honored, prestigious
- **maritime** *adj.* of or relating to the seas or oceans **–syn.** oceanic, marine
- **celebrate** *v.* to be well known or famous for something accomplished
- **circumnavigate** *v.* to sail, fly, or travel completely around the Earth **–syn.** go around, circle
- **untimely** *adj.* occurring at an unfortunate or wrong time
- **convince** *v.* to make someone believe that something is true **–syn.** assure, persuade
- **persuade** *v.* to make someone believe or decide to do something, especially by giving people reasons **–syn.** convince
- **finance** *v.* to provide money, usually to pay for some type of operation **–syn.** fund
- **take part in** *idiom.* to participate in, to involve oneself **–syn.** partake, indulge
- **expedition** *n.* journey taken for a specific purpose **–syn.** journey, voyage
- **commence** *v.* to begin or to start something **–syn.** embark on, start
- **chart** *v.* to record information; to draw a route on a map **–syn.** plot, map out
- **restock** *v.* to bring in more supplies to replace those that have been used
- **supply** *n.* items stored for future use
- **spot** *v.* to notice something, especially when it is difficult to see **–syn.** discover
- **strait** *n.* a narrow body of water between two areas of land **–syn.** channel
- **chieftain** *n.* the leader of a tribe of people or a clan **–syn.** leader, head
- **demonstration** *n.* the act of showing an example of something
- **bravado** *n.* behavior that is intended to make other people believe you are brave and confident **–syn.** boasting, confidence
- **outman** *v.* to exceed in manpower **–syn.** outnumber

A Complete the sentences using the words in the box with the appropriate form.

maritime	chieftain	commence	bravado	strait
expedition	chart	restock	outman	circumnavigate

1. The farmer had to _____ the grains in his silo before the coming winter.
2. Not only does the U.S. military have better technologically advanced weapons, but they also _____ the terrorist organization.
3. Thanks to the efforts of the _____ park rangers, some endangered species of fish were protected.
4. When the snow-slide hit the mountain, two climbers from the _____ group were buried in the snow for days.
5. The soldier's _____ encouraged him to volunteer for the suicide mission.
6. Using accurate scientific approaches, astronomers tried to _____ the celestial bodies so far discovered in the universe.
7. The prime minister's speech with regard to his resignation will _____ at 5 p.m. in the pressroom.
8. It was bravado of him to even think about swimming across the _____ of Dover.
9. Who was the first person to _____ the globe?
10. A _____ of indigenous Filipinos performed a tribal dance while his tribesmen were praying.

B Write the appropriate word in the blanks using the synonym clues.

1. discover: _____
2. honored, prestigious: _____
3. assure, persuade: _____

Magellan's Circumnavigation

READING STRATEGY

Finding the Purpose of Circumnavigation

Find the purpose of Magellan's exploration to the East.

Ordering the Historical Events

While reading, take notes orderly the events related to Magellan's circumnavigation.

NOTE

Ferdinand Magellan^{*}, an esteemed maritime explorer, was born in Portugal in 1480. Magellan is celebrated for being the first person to circumnavigate the world, a misrepresentation due to his untimely death just before the completion of his journey. Magellan was unable to convince at first Manuel I, the King of Portugal, that a western route to the Spice Islands of present-day Moluca Islands, Indonesia would provide a treasure of spices. Later on, however, he was able to persuade King Charles I of Spain to finance his ventures. With **his** financial backing, Magellan would take part in a number of sailing expeditions to seize and conquer the East Indies during the 1500's.

Magellan commenced his journey on the 20th of September, 1519, setting sail from Spain with a crew of 237 men and five ships.



Magellan's plan was to head westward to eventually arrive in the East.

¹ This course had also been charted by fellow explorer, Christopher Columbus^{*}, but never attempted. ² After three months, Magellan landed at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil to restock his ships with supplies. ³ In October of 1520, a **lookout** spotted a narrow course of water that led through the southern tip of South America and into the Pacific Ocean. ⁴ This body of water would later be named "the Strait of Magellan" in honor of the famous explorer.

Magellan and his crew arrived in the Philippines in March of 1521. They soon built a close relationship with the King of Cebu Island, Raju Humabon. **He** convinced Magellan to attack warriors of Lapu-Lapu, a rival chieftain on Mactan Island. Magellan and 60 armored members of his crew joined in the conflict that later became known as the Battle of Mactan. In a demonstration of bravado, Magellan



wanted to show the native warriors how Europeans fought and took his 60 men to fight more than 1,000 natives. Hopelessly outmanned, Magellan was struck down in combat and died. Tragically, for Magellan and his crew, they would never complete their global journey. 35

On September 6th, 1522, 18 crew members aboard The Victoria returned to Spain under the guidance of Spanish navigator Juan Sebastian Elcano. Although Magellan did not actually circumnavigate the **globe**, he had discovered the course he sought to the East and had crossed into the unknown waters of the Pacific Ocean, an ocean which he named. 40

**Glossary**

* **Christopher Columbus (1446~1506)** an Italian explorer who discovered the American Continent in 1492

Comprehension Check Up

A True or False

Write T if statements are true or F if statements are false according to the passage.

1. _____ Ferdinand Magellan departed for his circumnavigation during the 15th century.
2. _____ King Charles I supported Magellan in all aspects except financially.
3. _____ Magellan planned to arrive in the East by sailing westward.
4. _____ Magellan followed the journey of Christopher Columbus to circulate the world.
5. _____ Less than 10% of Magellan's crew came back to Spain after the long journey.

B Synonym & Reference

Choose the best answers.

1. The word "**his**" in the first paragraph refers to
 - a. Ferdinand Magellan
 - b. Manuel I, the King of Portugal
 - c. King Charles I of Spain
 - d. Christopher Columbus
2. The word "**lookout**" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to
 - a. prospect
 - b. forecast
 - c. concern
 - d. watchman
3. The word "**He**" in the third paragraph refers to
 - a. Warriors
 - b. His crew
 - c. The King of Cebu Island
 - d. Lapu-Lapu
4. The word "**globe**" in the fourth paragraph is closest in meaning to
 - a. ocean
 - b. the world
 - c. ball
 - d. glove

C Insight & Understanding**Choose the best answers.**

1. According to the passage, why did Magellan sail for Spain?
 - a. because he was originally from Spain
 - b. because he was enslaved by a Spanish sailor
 - c. because he was unable to get Portugal's financial support
 - d. because he did not get along with the King of Portugal

2. What was the purpose of Magellan's journey in 1519?
 - a. to attack rebellious pirates
 - b. to build a colony in the Philippines
 - c. to beat Christopher Columbus in circumnavigating the world
 - d. to discover the western route to the Spice Islands of Indonesia

3. According to the passage, why did King Charles I of Spain agree to finance Magellan's exploration? Choose two answers.
 - a. Spain would be able to conquer and colonize territories of the East Indies.
 - b. The development of a western route is essential to win the competition against Portugal.
 - c. A western route is a shortcut to find the gold of the East.
 - d. The discovery of a western route to the Spice Islands would provide a treasure of spices.

4. Where can the following sentence be inserted in the second paragraph?

This outlet provided Magellan with the passageway he had desperately sought.

 - a. ①
 - b. ②
 - c. ③
 - d. ④

5. According to the passage, what country did Magellan NOT visit?
 - a. Cebu Island, Philippines
 - b. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
 - c. the Spice Islands, Indonesia
 - d. Mactan Island, Philippines

6. What did the King of Cebu Island want Magellan to do?
 - a. He wanted Magellan to teach his people European shipbuilding.
 - b. He wanted Magellan to fight against his enemy.
 - c. He wanted Magellan to complete his journey.
 - d. He wanted Magellan to buy spices in great quantities.

7. According to the passage, why did Magellan not complete his global journey?
 - a. because he died during his journey due to a sudden storm
 - b. because he was killed in combat in the Philippines
 - c. because during his journey, he was assassinated by his crew
 - d. because he wanted to settle in the Philippines

8. Which of the following is an achievement of Magellan?
 - a. Magellan is the first person to lead an expedition across the Pacific Ocean.
 - b. Magellan found a channel from the European Continent to the American Continent.
 - c. Magellan became the first person in history to circumnavigate the world.
 - d. All of the above are his achievements.

D Writing & Paraphrasing

Answer the following questions with complete sentences.

1. Who made Magellan take part in a number of sailing expeditions?

2. What did Magellan want to show at the Battle of Mactan?

3. What was the size of Magellan's fleet in 1519?

4. What happened to Magellan and his crew in the Battle of Mactan?

5. What is the name of the course discovered by Magellan and where did it lead?

E

Summary

Summarize the passage in your own words.

Grammar Plus

although (= though, even though)

“**although**” is used to show a relationship between a statement and the unexpected result.

Combine the two sentences using “although” as shown in the example.

ex. Magellan did not actually circumnavigate the globe. But he had discovered the course he sought to the East.

→ **Although** Magellan did not actually circumnavigate the globe, he had discovered the course he sought to the East.

1. He did not get formal education. But he is known for his broad knowledge in almost every field.

→

2. I am from Finland. But I can speak Korean like a native speaker.

→

3. He was the smallest of all. But he could do dunks with a higher vertical jump.

→

The Silk Road, the Path That Leads to Many

Word Bank

- **separate** *v.* to keep apart or divide an area *–syn.* divide, disunite
- **hostile** *adj.* being not favorable to life, health, or development *–syn.* unpleasant, adverse
- **soar** *v.* to rise to a higher level *–syn.* escalate *–ant.* plunge
- **plunge** *v.* to become suddenly lower or decrease dramatically *–syn.* drop *–ant.* soar
- **trader** *n.* someone who purchases merchandise or commodities and sells for a profit *–syn.* dealer
- **barren** *adj.* being unproductive and lacking vegetation *–syn.* bleak, bare
- **perilous** *adj.* being full of danger, threat, or risk *–syn.* hazardous
- **rugged** *adj.* having a rough surface and demanding great effort, ability, or endurance *–syn.* harsh, rough
- **terrain** *n.* the surface features of an area of land *–syn.* land, landscape
- **commodity** *n.* product that is used for trade or commerce that is usually resold to retailers
- **exoticism** *n.* the condition or state of being unfamiliar or foreign
- **pave** *v.* to make or develop a pathway
- **misleading** *adj.* tending to lead or guide the wrong way *–syn.* deceptive
- **height** *n.* the highest point or most advanced degree *–syn.* zenith, pinnacle
- **dynasty** *n.* a succession or sequence of rulers who belong to the same family *–syn.* reign, era
- **stability** *n.* the state or condition of being resistant to change *–syn.* constancy
- **cosmopolitan** *adj.* having elements from all over or from many different parts of the world *–syn.* worldly
- **boast** *v.* to have or contain something *–syn.* possess
- **invade** *v.* to enter a country or territory using force *–syn.* attack
- **era** *n.* a period of time marked by distinctive events *–syn.* age
- **demise** *n.* the end of existence or activity, or the time when something ends *–syn.* downfall, end
- **indelible** *adj.* unable to be removed, changed, or forgotten *–syn.* permanent, unforgettable