

Ace

STEP

Reading **3**

240~270
Words



Exiled to Australia

Ace **STEP**

Reading **3**



After Reading

Check it!

Learners check their comprehension through questions that target finding the main idea, identifying details, making inferences, and reviewing vocabulary words.

Map it!

Each lesson targets a specific organization skill: Main Idea & Details, Compare & Contrast, Cause & Effect, and many more. These visual organizers help learners organize large amounts of information effectively and efficiently.

Find it!

In this section, learners find and correct information in a short summary about the passage. This summary activity provides learners with the opportunity to review, recall, and reinforce what was learned.

Test it!

8 unit vocabulary quizzes provide the opportunity for learners to check their understanding of newly learned vocabulary, as well as for teachers to assess students' progress in vocabulary acquisition.

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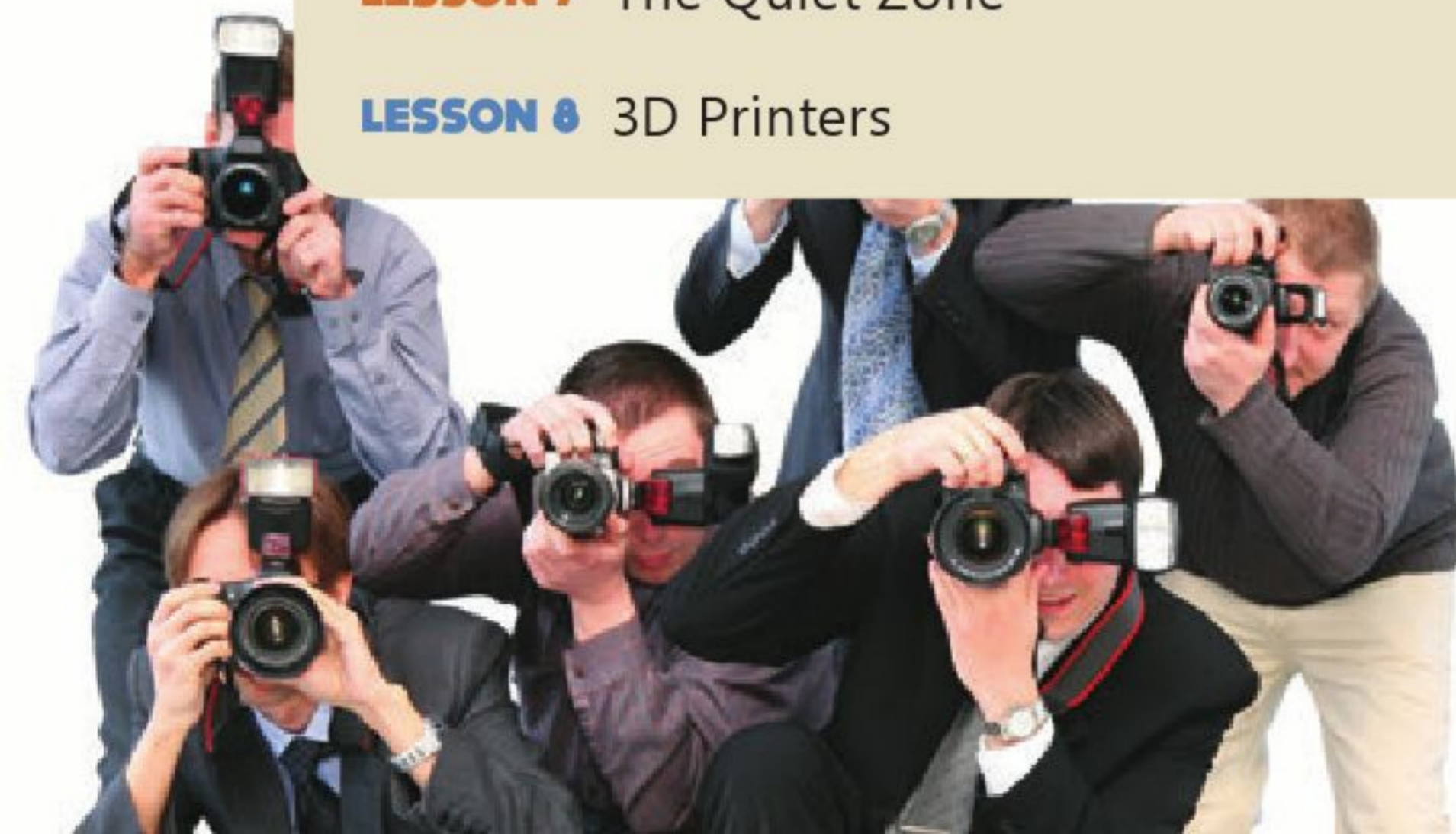
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What Do You Mean?

- What are the people trying to say? Match each expression with its meaning.



"I'm eating for two."



"It's a piece of cake!"

• "Good luck!"

• "I'm pregnant."

• "I have to study."

• "This is so easy!"



"Break a leg!"



"I have to hit the books."

Think it!

- These expressions are called "idioms." Do you know any other idioms?
- What are some idioms you use in your language?

Words to Know T02

Learn the new words. Write the meanings in your own language.



suspect *n.*

someone who is thought to be guilty of a crime



hang around *phr.*

to spend time somewhere while doing little



idiomatic *adj.*

having expressions that are natural to a native speaker



confusing *adj.*

unclear and difficult to understand



logical *adj.*

seeming reasonable and sensible



have to do with *phr.*

to be about or connected with someone or something



guilty *adj.*

having done something illegal



distract *v.*

to make someone stop giving their attention to something

WHAT DO YOU MEAN?

T03



A **D**etective Riley was investigating a jewelry store robbery. One of the **suspects** looked like he was hiding something. His name was Lefty. Detective Riley decided to question him first. “You’re barking up the wrong tree,” said Lefty. “Why don’t you talk to Rocky? I saw him **hanging around** the jewelry store the day before!” But Detective Riley did not question Rocky. “That’s a red herring,” thought the detective.

B Barking up the wrong tree? A red herring? What are Detective Riley and Lefty the suspect talking about? They’re using a part of speech known as “**idiomatic** expressions.” They’re interesting, though sometimes **confusing**, sayings. Though they may seem strange, these kinds of sayings usually do

True or False

have **logical** explanations behind them. Both of these **have to do with** hunting dogs.

C “Barking up the wrong tree” means that your thought is going in the wrong direction. Sometimes hunting dogs will lose the animal they



are chasing and start barking up the wrong tree. Lefty the suspect was telling Detective Riley that he was not **guilty**, and he should question someone else.

D “A red herring” refers to something that can **distract**. A smoked herring is red and has a very strong smell. A red herring would be used to provide a distraction to hunting dogs. The dogs were taught to ignore the



distraction and stay on the trail. In the example, Detective Riley thought Lefty the suspect was trying to distract him by telling him to question Rocky.

A Detective Riley was investigating a murder.

T F

B The two expressions are related to hunting dogs.

T F

C Lefty admitted his guilt in the crime.

T F

D A red herring can distract a dog.

T F

Memo