Discussion point

Discuss these questions with a partner.

1. What colors do you see in the picture? Are there any colors you do not see?
   
   I can see a lot of … I don’t see any …

2. What is your favorite color? Why?
   
   My favorite color is … because …

3. What do you think these idioms mean?
   
   The idiom … means …

   “to tell a white lie”
   “to see things in black and white”
   “to see red”
   “to do something once in a blue moon”
   “to give someone the green light”
   “to be in a gray area”
Vocabulary preview

Complete these sentences. Circle the correct meanings of the words in bold.

1. The background of a picture is ___________ the main part.
   a. in front of  b. behind
2. If you draw a horizontal line, you draw it ___________ of the page.
   a. across the bottom  b. down the side
3. When you perceive something, you ___________ it.
   a. notice  b. say
4. If you restrict something, you ___________ it.
   a. limit  b. expand
5. To signal someone, you might ___________.
   a. move or make a sound  b. think about the person
6. If something symbolizes something, it ___________ it by a sign.
   a. defeats  b. represents
7. Something universal affects ___________ in the world.
   a. no one  b. everyone
8. If you draw a vertical line, you draw it ___________ of the page.
   a. across the bottom  b. down the side

READING 1 Is seeing really believing?

Before you read

Try these experiments. Which takes longer? Why? Discuss with a partner.

1. Read the color words as quickly as you can. Time yourself.
2. Say the colors as quickly as you can. Time yourself.

Global reading

1. Skim Is seeing really believing? Check (√) what it is mainly about.
   1 □ Color and personality  3 □ Number puzzles
   2 □ Optical illusions  4 □ Web design

2. Scan Is seeing really believing? Circle the color words.

Close reading

Read Is seeing really believing? Correct these false sentences.

1. Color is created by our eyes.
2. Illusion plays a role in how our brain perceives images.
3. In the first illusion, the colors are different.
4. Vision is created according to our past experiences.
5. We all see the world in the same way.
Developing critical thinking

Discuss these questions in a group.

1. Did the optical illusions work for you? Which was the most interesting?
   
   **Both / Neither of the optical illusions worked for me because ...**

2. Describe a situation where you “couldn’t believe your eyes”?
   
   **I couldn’t believe my eyes when I saw ...**

3. Do you think optical illusions are clever or silly? Why?
   
   **In my opinion, optical illusions are clever / silly because ...**
Colors and flags

Before you read

This pie chart shows the colors on all the countries’ flags in the world. What color is most used on the flags? Why do you think this color is used so much? What colors are not very popular? What colors are on your country’s flag? Discuss with a partner.

The color that is most used in the pie chart is … . I think this is because … . The colors … are not very popular.

The colors on my country’s flag are …

Global reading

Scan Colors and flags. Write the country or organization of these flags.

Close reading

1. Highlight and annotate Colors and flags, or take notes.

One way to organize the notes you take is to put certain information in charts. This can be especially useful when you are comparing or contrasting information. One of the easiest ways is to organize your notes in columns.

2. Complete the chart about colors in national flags using your annotations or notes. Some colors have two meanings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Meaning 1</th>
<th>Meaning 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red, white, and blue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green, gold, and red</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, white, green, and red</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Complete these sentences.

1. The most common use of flags is to _____________.
2. Blue was chosen for the U.N. flag because it is _____________.
3. The Olympic™ flag colors were chosen because _____________.
4. In motor racing a black and white checked flag means _____________.
5. When rules are broken in Canadian football, the ____________ flag is used.
Colors and flags

1 They decorate, communicate, and warn, but the most common use of flags is to symbolize the unity of a nation. The colors on flags are often highly symbolic as well. Black often represents strength and determination. White can represent peace and purity. Blue can mean freedom and prosperity. Red might represent blood and courage. Green can be the color of earth or agriculture. Yellow or gold often represent the sun and wealth. Of course, with so many countries in the world, individual colors may have different meanings entirely, and may depend on historical or cultural factors, or even how we perceive certain colors.

2 Groups of colors can also have meaning. The most common three colors—red, white, and blue—represent freedom and revolution. These colors are on flags from the U.S., the U.K., Chile, Australia, Cuba, and many others. France’s flag has three vertical stripes of blue, white, and red, while Russia’s has the same colors but with three horizontal stripes. Another popular grouping is green, gold, and red, representing African unity and identity. Mali’s flag has three vertical stripes of these colors. Many other African countries also use these three colors, such as Cameroon, Guinea, and Senegal.

3 There are other groupings of colors. For example, Colombia’s flag has three vertical stripes. Yellow represents the metal gold, blue represents the sea, and red represents blood. These colors can also be found on the flags of Venezuela and Ecuador, Colombia’s neighbors. And then there are the colors that represent Arab unity: black, white, green, and red. Each of these colors represents a different Arab dynasty, or era. The flag of the United Arab Emirates consists of a red vertical stripe on the left side, with three horizontal stripes of green, white, and black. These four colors can be seen on many other flags, including Syria, Kuwait, and Jordan.

4 Since 1947, the flag of the United Nations has contained a white world map on a light blue background. These are the official colors of the U.N. Blue was chosen because it is “the opposite of red,” which sometimes symbolizes blood. The Olympic™ flag was designed in 1914 and first flown in 1920. It has five rings of blue, yellow, black, green, and red on a white background. These colors were chosen because at least one of them appeared on the flag of every country of the world at that time.

5 Flags are used in many sports to signal and communicate. In Australia, yellow and red flags on the beach indicate swimming conditions. There are no universal standards, but in auto racing a green flag generally means start, yellow means caution, red means stop, and a black and white checked flag means the race is finished. American football uses a yellow flag when a rule is broken, while Canadian football uses an orange flag. Flags are not restricted to the field. Many sports teams have their own flags and fans wave them to show support for their favorite team.
2. Think about the ideas from *Is seeing really believing?* and *Colors and flags* and discuss these questions in a group.

1. What do the colors in the box on the right make you think of?
   - Black and white reminds me of...
   - Dark blue makes me think of...
2. Did you all agree? Why or why not?
   - We did / didn't agree about dark blue.
   - It makes me think of..., and it makes my partner think of...

**Vocabulary skill**

**ADDITION SUFFIXES TO CHANGE VERBS INTO NOUNS**

A suffix is a group of letters added to the end of a word to change its part of speech.

Here are some common suffixes that can change verbs into nouns:
- *-ion* create → creation
- *-ance* defy → defiance
- *-en* admit → admission
- *-ence* exist → existence
- *-ment* commit → commitment

It is best to consult a dictionary to determine the correct suffix.

1. Change these verbs into nouns by adding suffixes. You may need to make spelling changes. Then check your answers in a dictionary.
   1. arrange ________________
   2. appear ________________
   3. depend ________________
   4. inform ________________
   5. depress ________________
   6. restrict ________________

2. Change these nouns into verbs by removing the suffix. You may need to make spelling changes. Then check your answers in a dictionary.
   1. composition ________________
   2. management ________________
   3. preference ________________
   4. conclusion ________________
   5. indication ________________
   6. allowance ________________

3. Make the verbs in the box into nouns by adding the correct suffix. Then complete these sentences with the nouns.

   appoint  assist  compose  confuse  differ  enjoy  replace  suggest

   1. That woman needs help. Can someone please call for ____________?
   2. My old black ink printer broke. It is time for me to get a ____________.
   3. The old tiles have a beautiful color ____________ on them.
   4. I cannot decide what color to paint my room. Do you have a ____________?
   5. Lisa gets a lot of ____________ from helping others.
   6. What is the ____________ between an optical and visual illusion?
   7. There seems to be some ____________ over the exact name of this color.
   8. I am not well. I need to make an ____________ to see a doctor.
**WRITING** Describing colors

You are going to learn about writing complete sentences, and count and noncount nouns. You are then going to use these to write a paragraph describing what colors symbolize in your culture.

**Writing skill**

**WRITING COMPLETE SENTENCES**

A fragment is a piece of a sentence. Fragments cannot stand on their own as a complete sentence. They are common in speaking but should be avoided in writing. Fragments can lack a subject or verb, or begin with words like: before, after, because, since, unless, until, when, while, if, although.

Fragments

- Has five rings of blue, yellow, black, green, and red. (no subject)
- Certain colors of flags in sports. (no verb)
- Since they adopted the U.N flag in 1947.
- If the U.N. wants to change its flag.

Sentences

- The Olympic flag has five rings of blue, yellow, black, green, and red.
- Certain colors of flags in sports are used to communicate.
- Since they adopted the U.N flag in 1947, it has changed slightly.
- It will not be easy if the U.N. wants to change its flag.

1 Read these items. Write **F** (fragment) or **S** (sentence).

1 After we got home last night.
2 Many flags in the Middle East contain the color green.
3 Yemen's flag is three horizontal stripes of red, white, and black.
4 Because I study English.
5 I cannot tell the difference between violet and purple.
6 The colors in the sunset were beautiful.
7 The color that I like the most.
8 When I wake up every morning.

2 There are four fragments in this paragraph. Rewrite the fragments as sentences.

The background on the South Korean flag is white. Because white is a traditional color of the Korean people. The blue and red circle in the center. It represents the origins of everything in the universe. The circle represents opposites. Such as positive and negative and night and day. The black lines around the circle represent the elements of fire, water, earth, wood, and metal. After you understand the symbolism behind this or any flag. You appreciate it more.
Grammar

COUNT AND NONCOUNT NOUNS

Count nouns

Count nouns are nouns that we can count. They can be singular (e.g. flag, color, box) or plural (e.g. flags, colors, boxes).

Noncount nouns

Noncount nouns are nouns that we cannot count. They can only be singular (e.g. freedom, peace, water). Study these categories of noncount nouns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Liquids</td>
<td>coffee, milk, tea, oil,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Solids</td>
<td>bread, butter, meat, silver,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Small particles</td>
<td>flour, hair, sand, sugar,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Collective (group) nouns</td>
<td>furniture, food, luggage,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Abstract nouns</td>
<td>fun, health, honesty, peace,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Fields of study</td>
<td>chemistry, law, philosophy,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Natural phenomena</td>
<td>rain, sunshine, thunder,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Complete the grammar box above. Use the nouns in the box below. There are two nouns for each category.

   | Arabic | cheese | clothing | engineering | friendship | gasoline | gold | heat | information | money | rice | salt | water | weather |

2. Read these sentences. Write C (count) or N (noncount) for the words in bold.

   1. If you want me to make cookies (C), please buy some flour (N) and sugar (N).
   2. The weather (N) was terrible on our vacation (C). There was rain (N) every day (N).
   3. Our teacher (C) said our homework (N) is not due until Tuesday (C).
   4. At my university (C) lots of students (N) study economics (N).
   5. Can you buy some bread (N), cheese (N), fruit (N), and carrots (N).
   6. This brown furniture (N) is not wood (N). It is some kind of cheap plastic (N).

3. Circle the nouns. Then correct the sentences.

   1. It takes a lot of patiences to teach children.
   2. Iris never tells lies. She always tells the truths.
   3. I need some advice on finding a job where I can use my Englishes.
   4. The informations in these brochures is not accurate.
   5. That department store sells both food and furnitures.
   6. This meat needs salts and this sauce needs pepper.
   7. The color red can represent bloods and courage.
   8. The chemicals in the waters make it look orange.
WRITING TASK

Read this paragraph. Underline the count nouns. Circle the noncount nouns. There is one sentence fragment. Make it a sentence.

Like many colors, yellow, blue, and green can have different meanings in different cultures. In my culture, yellow often means a lack of bravery. If you are afraid of something, you might be considered “yellow.” We also have an expression “yellow journalism.” This refers to journalism that is not always 100% true. Yellow is also used to mean slow down. Since it’s the middle color on traffic lights. The color blue can represent sadness. For example, the expressions “to feel blue” and “to have the blues” mean to feel very sad. The color green can have several meanings in my culture. It can symbolize spring, growth, and nature. It can represent recycling and environmentalism. It can even represent money because our currency is green. Also, if you say someone is “green” it means that they don’t have very much experience. I’m not sure why we say that!

PLAN
Plan a paragraph describing what the three colors symbolize in your culture. Look back at your brainstorm and write a topic sentence. Choose the most interesting information to include in your paragraph.

WRITE
Write your paragraph. Pay attention to your use of count and noncount nouns. Avoid fragments.

SHARE
Exchange paragraphs with a partner. Look at the checklist on page 109 and provide feedback to your partner.

REWRITE AND EDIT
Consider your partner’s comments and rewrite your paragraph.