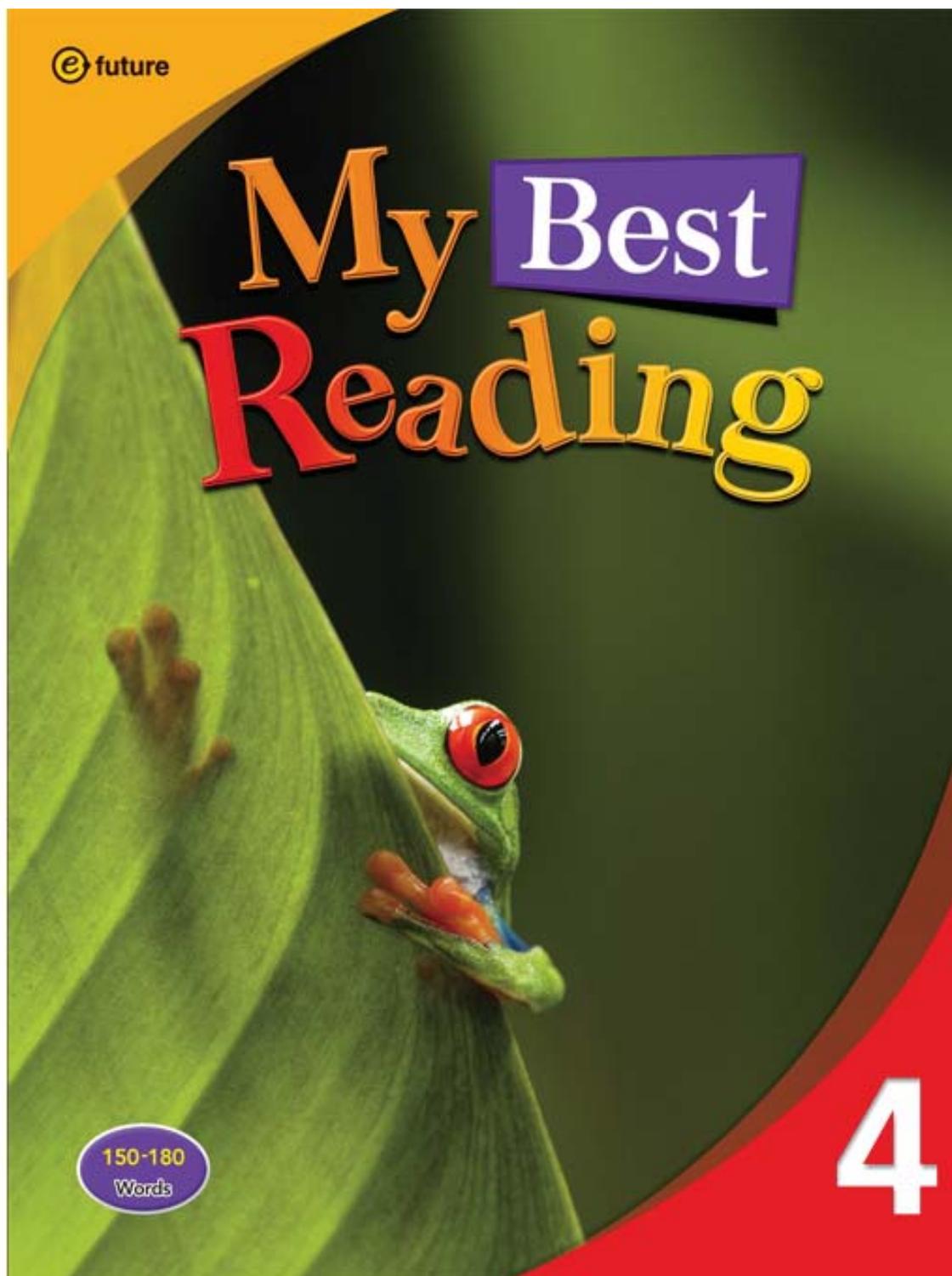


e future

My Best Reading



150-180
Words

4

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Part I

Real Life



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Part
I

Real Life

Unit
1

Non-fiction

There's a Pig in the House!

Guinea pigs are gentle and friendly. They make great pets.



Unit
2

Fiction

Can You Guess My Name?

Let's play a guessing game like a detective!



Unit
3

Non-fiction

Let's Eat Local!

Some food travels a long way to your refrigerator. Is that a good thing?



Unit
4

Fiction

How Many out of a Hundred?

Two students did a survey about school lunches.



Unit
01

There's a Pig in the House!



Do you have pet animals?
What do you need to care
for them?

Key Words

rodents cage tear up treat pet trick

A Look and listen. Then write the word(s). 



B Choose the right word(s) to complete the sentence.

- 1 What is the animal in the (pet / cage)?
- 2 Kelly (pets / tears up) her dog when it does a good thing.
- 3 My cat can do (tricks / treats), like turning her body in the air.
- 4 (Treat / Tear up) the newspaper and make strips.
- 5 Dad took me to a soccer match as a birthday (treat / rodent).
- 6 (Cages / Rodents) are small animals that have sharp front teeth, such as rats or rabbits.



There's a Pig in the House!

Guinea pigs are not actually pigs—they are **rodents**. They are gentle and friendly, so they make great pets. You have to take care of a pet guinea pig properly.

First, guinea pigs need other guinea pigs. They like to play together. They are happiest in pairs or groups. They need that to feel safe.

Next, they need the right home. They need exercise, so their **cage** should be big. And they need bedding. Get some at a pet store, or just **tear up** newspaper. And make sure they always have a full water bottle.

Finally, guinea pigs like to play with you. But you have to teach them how. The first step is to pick them up often. And give them a **treat** each time. Treats show them you like them and want to share. Sharing is important to them.

Soon you can **pet** them. Eventually, you can even teach them **tricks!** (153 words)



While you read

Why do guinea pigs need a big cage?

► A **guinea pig** is a small animal with fur, short ears, and no tail. It is often kept as a pet.



More Words & Phrases

- take care of** to take after someone or something
- properly** in the right way
- safe** not in danger
- bedding** things to make an animal's bed
- share** to have or use something with other people

Comprehension

A What is the passage mainly about?

- a) how to care for a guinea pig
- b) why pigs are not rodents
- c) how to teach your pet tricks

B Mark T(true) or F(false) according to the passage.

- 1 Guinea pigs enjoy playing with other guinea pigs. T F
- 2 Their cage should have bedding and a water bottle. T F
- 3 Guinea pigs do not like sharing with people. T F

C Choose the best answer to each question.

- 1 What kind of animal are guinea pigs?
a) pigs b) rabbits c) rodents
- 2 When do guinea pigs feel happy? (Pick two.)
a) in pairs b) in groups c) alone
- 3 What is the first step in playing with guinea pigs?
a) to pet them
b) to pick them up often
c) to teach them tricks

D Read the passage again. Then complete the chart below.

How to Care for Guinea Pigs	
Pair/Group	• Guinea pigs need other guinea pigs to feel _____.
Home	• Their cage should be _____. • They need bedding. • They always should have a(n) _____ water bottle.
Play	• You have to teach them to play with you. 1. Give them a(n) _____ each time you pick them up. 2. Soon you can _____ them. 3. Eventually, you can even teach them _____.

Link to Write

Write about your pet or a pet that you want to have.

How to Care for My Pet	
I (want to) have a(n) _____	(pet animal)
It's important to take care of it properly.	
First, it is happy when _____	
Next, it needs _____	
Finally, it likes to _____	

Can You Guess My Name?

Do you like detective stories?

What's your favorite character in the stories?

Key Words

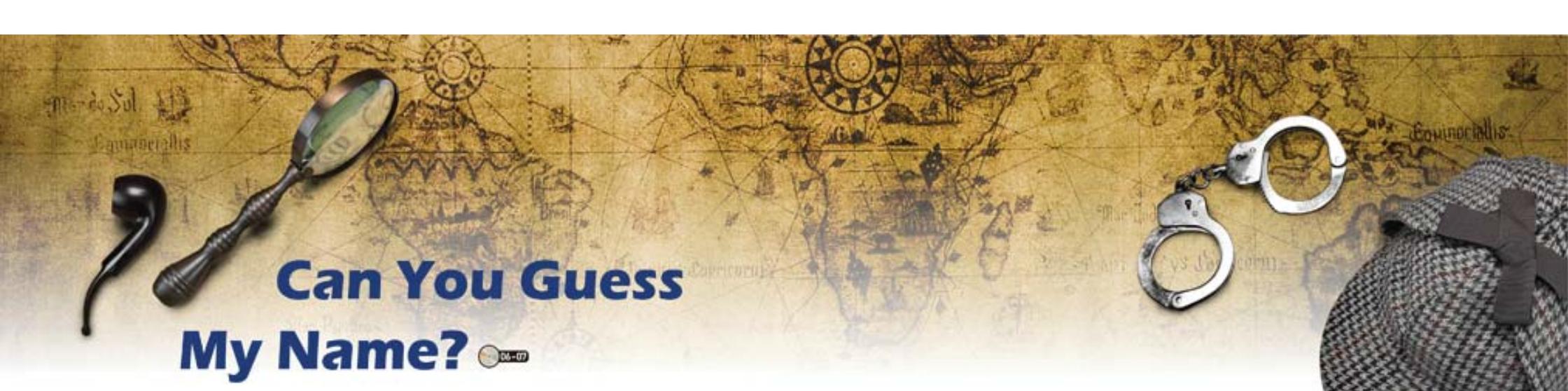
guess peek cartoon criminal pipe backwards

A Look and listen. Then write the word. 🎧

1		2		3	
4		5		6	

B Choose the right word to complete the sentence.

- 1 Read "ELPPA" (peek / backwards), and then write it down.
- 2 A (guess / pipe) is a small tube used for smoking tobacco.
- 3 My brother enjoys drawing (criminal / cartoon) strips.
- 4 A (criminal / pipe) is someone who is involved in illegal activities.
- 5 Can you (guess / cartoon) the answer to the riddle?
- 6 Don't open the box and (backwards / peek) inside.



Can You Guess My Name?

Let's play a game. I'll tell you some things about myself. You try to **guess** who I am. I'll start with big things and add details. You can guess before the end. But don't yell out the answer, and don't **peek**! Ready?

1. I'm not a real person, but you probably **k**now my name.
2. I'm an English man. **C**an you guess? **N**o?
3. I was born in a book. But I have appeared in **l**ots of movies, plays, and **c**artoons.
4. I have a very good memory.

Think about it

What kind of job does the author have?

Do you know yet? If so, write down your guess. But keep reading!

5. I notice small details most people miss.
6. I have a partner **r**, and he's a doctor.
7. I help catch **c**riminals, but I'm not a polic**e** officer.
8. I have a **h**unting hat, a raincoat, and a **p**ipe.
9. I find clues and solve mysteries.

Have you solved this one yet? If not, read the bold letters **backwards**, **s**tarting here. (162 words)

S

More Words & Phrases

- details** many small pieces of information relating to a situation
- memory** someone's ability to remember things
- miss** to fail to see, hear, or notice something
- clue** an object or piece of information that helps someone solve a mystery
- mystery** a situation that people cannot understand or explain

Comprehension

A Complete the topic sentence of this passage.

Sherlock is a character of detective stories who finds c
and solves m .

B Mark T(true) or F(false) according to the passage.

- 1 You should say the answer before the end. T F
- 2 Sherlock is a real person who writes books. T F
- 3 Sherlock solves mysteries and helps catch criminals. T F

C Choose the best answer to each question.

- 1 Where was Sherlock born?
a) in the US b) in a book c) in a movie
- 2 What does Sherlock have? (Pick two.)
a) a raincoat b) a pipe c) a computer
- 3 What is Sherlock's partner's job?
a) a criminal b) a police officer c) a doctor

D Read the passage again. Then complete the chart below.

A Guessing Game

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| Rules | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Try to _____ who I am.• Don't yell out the answer, and don't peek. |
| Main clues | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I'm not a real person, but I'm a(n) _____ man.• I was born in a book and have appeared in movies, plays, and cartoons.• I help catch _____ with my partner.• I have a hunting _____, a raincoat, and a pipe. |
| Answer | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• My name is _____. |

Link to Write

Make a guessing game using information about your favorite character.

Guess Who?

- Rules: Try to guess who this person is.
Don't _____.
- Clues: 1. He/She is not a real person.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
- Answer: _____

Unit
03

Let's Eat Local!

Do you eat local food?

What does "local" mean?

Key Words

ocean distance transport fuel atmosphere temperature

A Look and listen. Then write the word. 

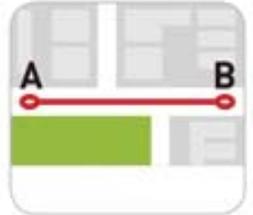
1



2



3



4



5



6



B Choose the right word to complete the sentence.

- 1 It is quite a long (transport / distance) from New York to New Delhi.
- 2 An (ocean / atmosphere) is a very large area of water on the Earth's surface.
- 3 Oil, gas, and coal are all (fuels / temperatures).
- 4 The (temperature / distance) of the Earth is rising every year.
- 5 In the Earth's (ocean / atmosphere), many kinds of gases exist.
- 6 The trucks (fuel / transport) goods to different areas.



Let's Eat Local!

Look in your refrigerator. Where did all the food come from? Of course it came from a farm or the **ocean**. You picked it up in the supermarket. But *where* was the farm? And *which* ocean? Most people don't know. But they should because their choices affect **global warming**. It's all about the **distance** your food travels.

Transporting food burns **fuel**. The longer the distance, the more fuel it takes. Of course burning fuel adds CO₂ to the **atmosphere**. The CO₂ traps heat from the sun, and

that raises the Earth's **temperatures**. Scientists agree that this will cause environmental problems.

Imported food uses the most fuel. Most of it travels by ship or airplane. Even food from your own country has to travel in trucks. The farther away it starts, the more fuel it uses. That's why many people look for locally-grown food. Buying local food saves fuel. Also, it's fresher! (151 words)

While you read

What kind of food uses the most fuel?



► **Global warming** is a general increase in world temperatures caused by increased amounts of carbon dioxide (CO₂) around the Earth.

More Words & Phrases

- affect** to cause an effect or change in something
- trap** to prevent something from getting away
- imported** brought from another country to be sold
- locally-grown** grown in the area where you live

Comprehension

A What is the passage mainly about?

- a) the importance of farms and oceans
- b) using fuels and reducing CO₂
- c) eating fresh food from your local area

B Mark T(true) or F(false) according to the passage.

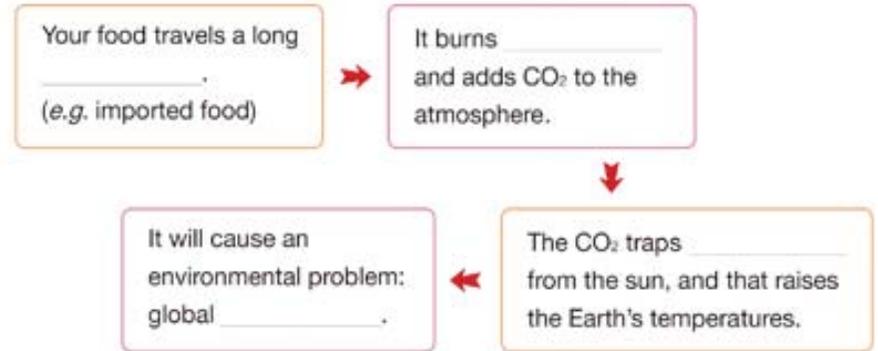
- 1 Our food choices affect global warming. T F
- 2 Transporting food does not burn much fuel. T F
- 3 Local food is fresher than imported food. T F

C Choose the best answer to each question.

- 1 What does burning fuel add to the atmosphere?
 a) a long distance b) CO₂ c) more fuel
- 2 What happens when CO₂ traps heat from the sun?
 a) You can't take airplanes.
 b) The atmosphere cools down.
 c) The temperature rises.
- 3 What is good about buying local food? (Pick two.)
 a) It saves fuel. b) It's fresher. c) It travels in trucks.

D Read the passage again. Then complete the chart below.

Food Choices Affect the Environment



Link to Write

Find out what food in your refrigerator used the most fuel.

What Food Used the Most Fuel?

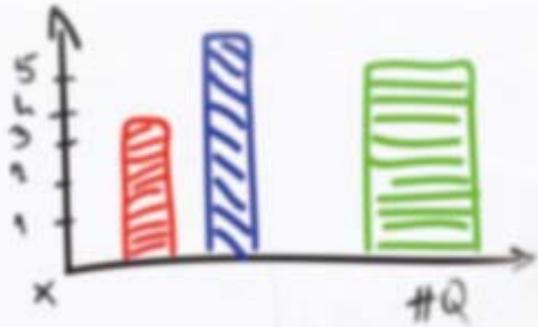
What foods do you usually eat, and where do they come from? Look in your refrigerator. Then fill in the chart below.

Local Foods	Imported Foods (Country)
milk	butter (Australia)

Among those foods, (food) used the most fuel because it travels a long distance from (country).

Unit
04

How Many out of a Hundred?



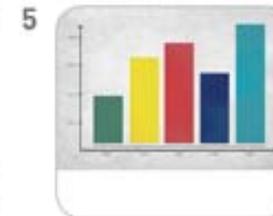
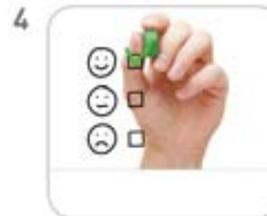
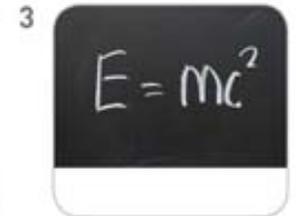
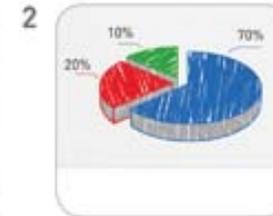
Have you ever done a survey?
What was it about?



Key Words

survey graph school lunch count pie chart formula

A Look and listen. Then write the word(s). 



B Choose the right word(s) to complete the sentence.

- 1 This (graph / school lunch) shows an increase in sales since last year.
- 2 A (survey / formula) is a set of questions to find out opinions.
- 3 I love the (graph / school lunches) here. They're always delicious.
- 4 Please (pie chart / count) the total number of these sheets.
- 5 Remember this (survey / formula), and you can solve any math problem.
- 6 A (count / pie chart) is a circle divided into parts to show how big they are.

How Many out of a Hundred?

12-13

James and Karen looked at their math assignment: *Take a survey. Then make a percentage graph with the results.*

"Let's ask students about **school lunches**," Karen said.

James laughed. "Most people don't care."

"Lots of kids like them."

"More don't care."

"How do you know? Did you **count**?"

James smiled. "No, I didn't. Let's do it!"

Think about it

Do you like your school lunches?

They passed out survey sheets in the lunch line and collected them at the door. In math class, they counted the results.

How Are the School Lunches?	
<input type="checkbox"/> I hate them.	17
<input type="checkbox"/> I don't like them.	32
<input type="checkbox"/> I don't care.	67
<input type="checkbox"/> I like them.	54
<input type="checkbox"/> I love them!	21
Total number	191

"See?" James said. "Most kids don't care."

"Not if you count *like* and *love* together and do percentages," said their math teacher.

"Try using a **pie chart** with just three categories. You can put *hate* and *don't like* together as *dislike*. And *love* can be with *like*. That leaves *don't care*. Here's a **formula**."

$$\frac{\text{Category number}}{\text{Total number}} \times 100 = \text{Percentage (\%)}$$

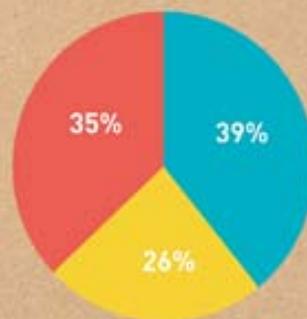
"There's your answer," said the teacher.

"By percentage, more kids like them," Karen said proudly.

"Good thing we counted," James laughed. (152 words)

School Lunches

Like Dislike Don't Care



More Words & Phrases

- assignment** a piece of work that a student is asked to do
- percentage** an amount as a part of a total which is 100
- result** the answer that is produced by a scientific study
- collect** to get things from different places and bring them together
- category** a group of people or things that are all of the same type

Comprehension

A Complete the topic sentence of this passage.

James and Karen did a survey about s _____ | _____
and found out more kids | _____ them.

B Mark T(true) or F(false) according to the passage.

- 1 James and Karen were given a math assignment. T F
- 2 James has done a survey about school lunches before. T F
- 3 At first, Karen thought that most kids liked school lunches. T F

C Choose the best answer to each question.

- 1 What did James and Karen pass out in the lunch line?
a school lunches b snacks c survey sheets
- 2 What kind of chart did they use?
a pie chart b bar chart c line chart
- 3 How many categories did they use in the chart?
a two b three c five

D Read the passage again. Then complete the chart below.

Survey, Percentages, and a Chart

1. James and Karen decided to take a(n) _____ about school lunches.
2. They passed out survey sheets in the _____ line.
3. They collected them and counted the _____.
4. They did _____ and made a pie chart.
5. By percentage, more kids like school lunches.

Link to Write

Choose a topic related to your school life. Then make your own survey sheet.

How Is _____ (topic) _____ ?

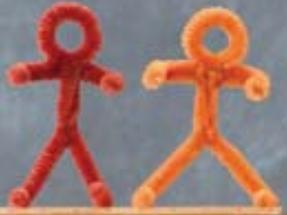
I want to know your opinion. Please check below.

1. _____ ☺/☹/☹
2. _____ ☺/☹/☹
3. _____ ☺/☹/☹

- Thanks for your participation. -

Part
II

Social Studies



Unit
5

Fiction

I'm out of Control!

A boy who can't stop playing a game sent an email.



Unit
6

Non-fiction

Round or Flat?

How can we find the shortest routes on the Earth?



Unit
7

Non-fiction

Athens: Birthplace of Democracy

Democracy was born in ancient Athens, but it was different then.



Unit
8

Fiction

The Great Train Adventure

Getting there is half the fun!



I'M OUT OF CONTROL!

Do you play games with your computer or cell phone? How often and for how long?



Key Words

stay up concentrate delete self-control reward timer

A Look and listen. Then write the word(s). 

1



2



3



4



5



6



B Choose the right word(s) to complete the sentence.

- 1 Mom uses a (timer / self-control) when she boils eggs.
- 2 Amy eats too many sweets. She has a problem with (reward / self-control).
- 3 Tara is very tired because she (deleted / stayed up) last night.
- 4 If you (delete / concentrate) a file, you can't find it anymore.
- 5 I got a trophy as a (timer / reward) for winning first place.
- 6 Be quiet and (concentrate / stay up) on studying.

I'm Out of Control!

Dear Agatha,

My problem is CraftClash. I can't stop playing it! Mom only lets me play for half an hour. But if she doesn't check, I play much longer. I sometimes **stay up** all night playing it. When I try to **concentrate** on homework, my mind wanders. And I only think about CraftClash. Then I play on my phone — mom doesn't know! Should I **delete** it from my computer and phone?

Thanks,
CraftClash Maniac

Think about it

What advice would you give to CraftClash Maniac?

Dear CraftClash Maniac,

You're having a problem with **self-control**. But don't worry — you can fix it. The secret is not to stop completely. Instead, try playing a different way. It's like cheese and crackers. It's only bad for you if you have too much. Your mom says you can play for half an hour. Break that into ten-minute blocks. Do your homework for thirty minutes. Then play for ten minutes as a **reward**. But use a **timer**. After ten minutes, start over. This helps lots of people, including me!

Good luck!

Agatha Answers (167 words)

More Words & Phrases

- wander** no longer pay attention to something
- maniac** someone who has an extreme liking for something
- fix** to find a solution to a problem or bad situation
- break into** to make something separate into two or more pieces
- block** an amount of something as a single unit

Comprehension

A Complete the topic sentence of this passage.

CraftClash Maniac can't s _____ playing a game, and Agatha gave some advice to help him f _____ it.

B Mark T(true) or F(false) according to the passage.

- 1 CraftClash Maniac plays the game for an hour a day. T F
- 2 CraftClash Maniac doesn't play the game on his phone. T F
- 3 Agatha told CraftClash Maniac not to stop playing completely. T F

C Choose the best answer to each question.

- 1 What is CraftClash Maniac's problem?
 (a) self-control (b) sleeping trouble (c) eating habits
- 2 What is Agatha's advice on the problem?
 (a) Play the game for ten minutes a day.
 (b) Share the game with people.
 (c) Play the game as a reward.
- 3 What can help CraftClash fix his problem?
 (a) a phone (b) a timer (c) cheese and crackers

D Read the passage again. Then complete the chart below.

Problem & Advice	
CraftClash Maniac's problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He can't stop playing a game. He stays up all night and cannot _____ on homework.
Agatha's advice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Don't stop playing it _____. Do your homework for 30 minutes. And then play for _____ minutes as a(n) _____. Use a timer. After ten minutes, _____ over.

Link to Write

Write an email to Agatha about your problem with self-control.

⏪ ⏩ 🔍
🔍

Dear Agatha,

I'm having a problem with self-control. I can't stop _____
 (your problem)

Should I _____?
 (your own solution)

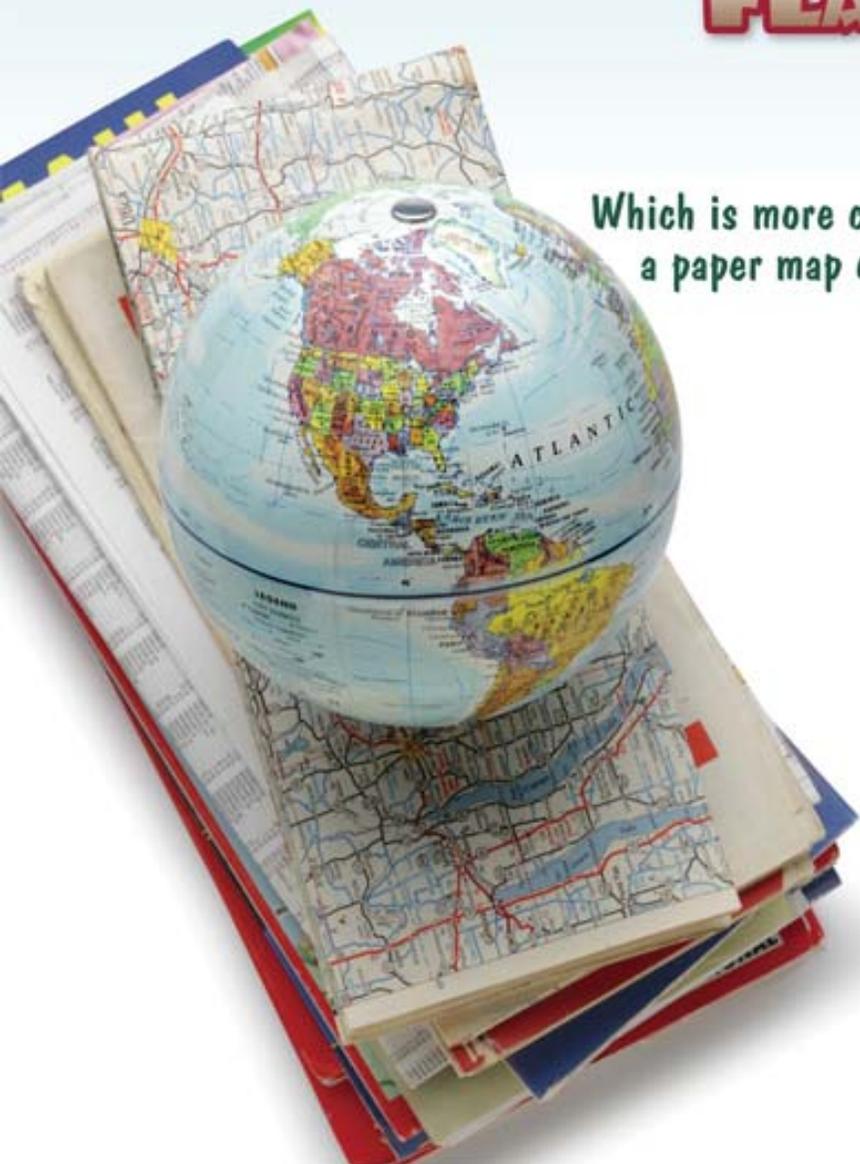
Help me,

 (your nickname)



ROUND OR FLAT?

Which is more convenient,
a paper map or a globe?



Key Words

sphere globe map half stretch shrink

A Look and listen. Then write the word. 🎧

1



2



3



4



5



6



B Choose the right word to complete the sentence.

- 1 That shirt might (shrink / stretch) after you wash it.
- 2 The object has a ball shape. It's a (sphere / map).
- 3 First, (stretch / shrink) the rubber band as far as you can.
- 4 This hamburger is too big. I'd like only a (half / sphere).
- 5 A (globe / half) is a round object with a map of the Earth on it.
- 6 I got lost in the city because I didn't carry a (map / globe) with me.



Round or Flat? 18-19

You know the Earth is a **sphere**, like a round melon. That's why we have **globes**. World **maps** also show the Earth, but they're flat. Why use both? Actually, you can find the shortest routes using both.

Imagine you cut globes into two equal **halves**, like melons. That's how we find the shortest distance between two points. It's always on the line the cut makes. Those lines are called **great circle routes**. They're important for ships and planes.

While you read

How can we find the shortest distance on globes?



Maps also show the great circle routes of a globe, but on a rectangle. It's actually easier to find the shortest routes on maps. Just draw a straight line between two points. But that only works because the maps have been changed. Unfortunately, some things **stretch**, and others **shrink**. And it's hard to see what's on opposite sides of the melon.

Globes show things with real sizes and exact locations. But the melons are not always easy to carry. (157 words)



► **Great circle routes** are the shortest courses between two points on the surface of a sphere.

More Words & Phrases

- **flat** smooth and level without raised or curving areas
- **route** a way from one place to another
- **straight** in a line or direction that is not curved or bent
- **opposite** being on the other side of the same area
- **exact** completely correct
- **location** the position of something

Comprehension

A What is the passage mainly about?

- a) traveling all over the world
- b) the exact shape of the Earth
- c) differences between maps and globes

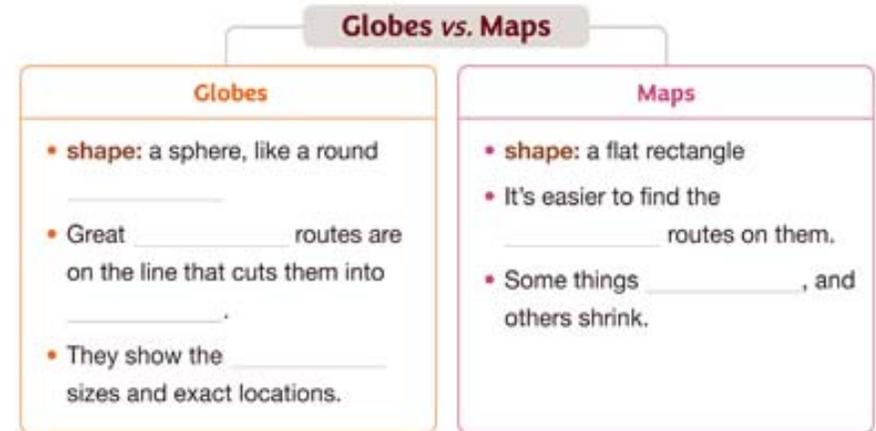
B Mark T(true) or F(false) according to the passage.

- 1 The Earth is a sphere, like a round melon. T F
- 2 Great circle routes are on the line cutting globes into halves. T F
- 3 The shortest routes on a map are straight and exact. T F

C Choose the best answer to each question.

- 1 What shape does a map have? (Pick two.)
a) sphere b) rectangle c) flat
- 2 How can we find the shortest routes on a map?
a) by stretching the map
b) by drawing a straight line
c) by finding the opposite side on a globe
- 3 Which shows the real size of things?
a) a globe b) a map c) both

D Read the passage again. Then complete the chart below.



Link to Write

Which have more advantages, globes or maps? Write your own opinion.

Globes or Maps?

In my opinion, _____ have more advantages than

_____. For example, _____ (advantage)

They also have some disadvantages like _____ (disadvantage)

However, I think they are still better than _____.

Unit
07

Athens: Birthplace
of Democracy

What is democracy, and where did it start?



Key Words

equal vote law property population dispute

A Look and listen. Then write the word.  20

1



2



3



4



5



6



B Choose the right word to complete the sentence.

- 1 (Property / Law) means the things that you own, like a building or land.
- 2 China has the biggest (vote / population) of the world. It's over one billion.
- 3 People (equal / vote) to choose a law or the president.
- 4 We should obey the (laws / disputes) of the country where we are now.
- 5 In most democracies today, all people are (equal / property).
- 6 A (population / dispute) is a serious argument or disagreement.

Athens: Birthplace of Democracy

21-22

Democracies are governments in which the citizens have **equal** votes. Ancient Athens had the first known democracy, beginning around 500 B.C.E. But their democracy was different from most examples today.

First, they had a direct democracy. That means each citizen **voted** on the **laws**. Most democracies today are republics. That means a few people vote on laws for many — usually from one area. In republics, the citizens just vote to choose those few people.

While you read

What is a direct democracy?

The Athenian idea of citizens was also different. It only included native-born men who owned land. Women, men without **property**, foreigners, and slaves were left out. The citizens only made up 10 to 20 percent of the total **population**.

And even the citizens were not exactly equal. The whole group was called the assembly. But there were two smaller groups which had more power: the council and the courts. The council decided what to vote on. And the courts settled **disputes**. Most members of these groups were from rich and powerful families. (165 words)

More Words & Phrases

- **government** the group of people who govern a country
- **citizen** someone who lives in a particular town or country
- **native-born** born in a certain place or country
- **foreigner** someone who comes from a different country
- **slave** someone who is owned by another person and works for them
- **settle** to end an argument or solve a disagreement

Comprehension

A Complete the topic sentence of this passage.

Ancient Athens had the first known **d** _____, but it was
d _____ from democracies today in many ways.

B Mark T(true) or F(false) according to the passage.

- 1 Today, citizens have equal votes in most democracies. T F
- 2 Athens' democracy was not a direct democracy. T F
- 3 In republics, the selected citizens vote for laws. T F

C Choose the best answer to each question.

- 1 Who could be citizens in ancient Athens?
- Ⓐ native men with land
Ⓑ foreign men with property
Ⓒ female slaves
- 2 What was the whole group of the citizens called in Athens' democracy?
- Ⓐ republic Ⓑ the assembly Ⓒ the council
- 3 What did the courts do in Athens' democracy?
- Ⓐ chose citizens Ⓑ settled disputes Ⓒ decided what to vote on

D Read the passage again. Then complete the chart below.

Ancient Athens' Democracy

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Direct democracy | • Each citizen voted on the _____. |
| Citizens | • They were only native-born men with _____.
• Women, men without property, _____, and slaves were left out.
• The whole group was called the assembly.
• Two smaller groups, the council and the courts, had more _____. |

Link to Write

What is the government system of your own country? Write about it.

Government System in My Country

- The government system of my country is different from ancient Athens'.
- First, we have _____ (type of government).
- Citizens are _____ (characteristics of citizens).
- _____
- They vote for _____ (what to vote on).
- _____

Unit
08

The Great Train Adventure

Have you ever traveled a long distance by train?



Key Words

railway luxurious dining view landscape backpacking

A Look and listen. Then write the word. 🎧

1		2		3	
4		5		6	

B Choose the right word to complete the sentence.

- 1 You can (view / railway) the whole city from the tower.
- 2 Trains and subways run on the (railway / landscape).
- 3 The rich family has several (dining / luxurious) villas for vacations.
- 4 In the train, there was a restaurant for fine (dining / view).
- 5 The artist painted the mountain's beautiful (landscapes / backpacking).
- 6 We will go (backpacking / luxurious) to Europe because we don't have much money for traveling.

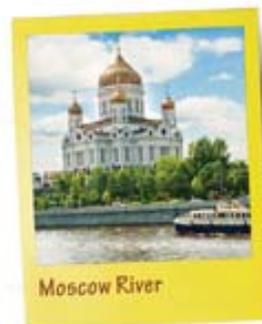
The Great Train Adventure

They say, "Getting there is half the fun." On a Trans-Siberian Railway adventure, it's all the fun!

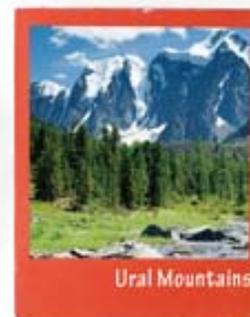
The **railway** stretches from Moscow in the west to Vladivostok in the east. That's eight days and 9,289 kilometers! It may sound long. But it's like staying in a rolling hotel. Relax in **luxurious** rooms. Enjoy world-class **dining**. And **view** beautiful **landscapes** unfolding every minute.

Think about it

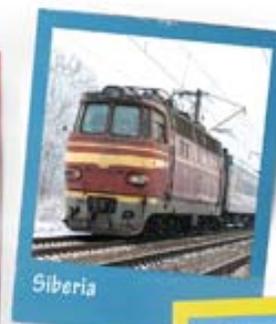
Why is it like staying in a rolling hotel?



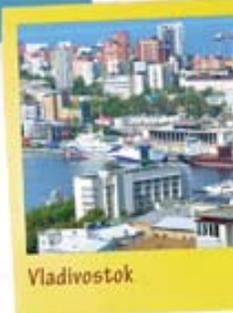
Moscow River



Ural Mountains



Siberia



Vladivostok

In Moscow, you see historic buildings along the Moscow River. Then the train climbs into the beautiful Ural Mountains.

Then you enter Siberia—like a country of its own. It takes another five days. But you'll be pleased by what unfolds outside your window. The forests, lakes, and hills are magical.

Finally, the end of the line, Vladivostok! But not necessarily the end of your adventure! There are boats to Japan and Korea and planes to Beijing.

Bringing the family? **Backpacking** with friends? We have tour options to meet your needs. Are you up for an **adventure?** (158 words)

More Words & Phrases

- adventure** an exciting experience in which unusual things happen
- relax** to rest or do something that is enjoyable
- unfold** to happen or come out
- historic** very old and important as part of history
- option** something that you can choose

Comprehension

A What is the passage mainly about?

- a) the railway system in Russia
- b) the world-class hotels in two cities
- c) a trip on the Trans-Siberian Railway

B Mark T(true) or F(false) according to the passage.

- 1 The railway starts from Moscow in the east. T F
- 2 The adventure takes more than a week to complete. T F
- 3 Vladivostok is the end of the line. T F

C Choose the best answer to each question.

- 1 How long does it take to get from Moscow to Vladivostok?
 a) 4 days b) 8 days c) 16 days
- 2 What can you enjoy in the train? (Pick two.)
 a) luxurious rooms b) beautiful landscapes c) plays and concerts
- 3 What can you NOT see on the trip?
 a) the Moscow River b) the Ural Mountains c) Beijing

D Read the passage again. Then complete the chart below.

On the Trans-Siberian Railway

Moscow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You can see _____ buildings. • The train climbs into the beautiful Ural Mountains.
Siberia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is like a(n) _____ of its own. • The forests, lakes, and hills are _____.
Vladivostok	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the _____ of the line. • But there are boats to Japan and Korea and _____ to Beijing.

Link to Write

Plan a short trip, and write about it.



My Travel Plan



- Period: _____ days _____ nights
- Transportation: _____
- Route: from _____ to _____
- Routes or attractions:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Part
III

Science



Unit
9

Non-fiction

As the World Turns

Did you know the Earth spins once a day?



Unit
10

Fiction

Keep Your Enemies Closer

Some animals help each other to live together.



Unit
11

Non-fiction

CO₂: The One-Way Gas

The rays pass through CO₂ but can't go back.



Unit
12

Fiction

Now I See the Stars!

Both tools have lenses, but they are different.



Unit
09

As the World Turns

Why do we have
day and night?

Key Words

rise set spin top flashlight space

A Look and listen. Then write the word.  20

1



2



3



4



5



6



B Choose the right word to complete the sentence.

- 1 The sun (rises / spins) in the east.
- 2 The (top / space) spins very quickly for a long time.
- 3 You can see in the dark if you have a (top / flashlight).
- 4 In the evening, we watched the sun (set / rise) at the beach.
- 5 I want to be an astronaut and explore (space / flashlight).
- 6 As the Earth (spins / sets) around the sun, the seasons change.



As the World Turns

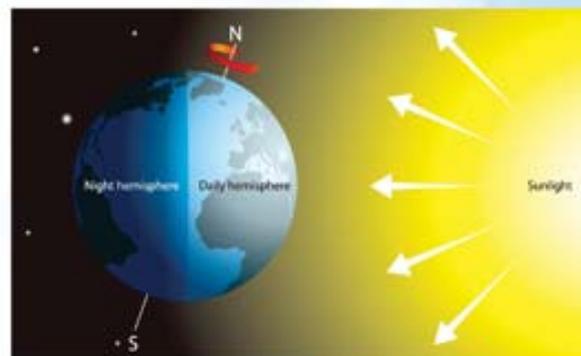
27-28

The sun **rises** in the east. It travels across the sky and **sets** in the west. Tomorrow it starts all over again. That's why we have day and night. But how?

You may know the Earth **spins** like a **top**. It just spins very slowly — 24 hours to spin once. That's why days are 24 hours long. The spinning makes it dark in some places and light in others. So day and night happen at different times in different places.

While you read

How long does it take for the Earth to spin once?



Imagine the sun as a **flashlight** shining on a globe. The globe has places on its surface. As it turns, some places go into the light. There, it's daytime. At the same time, others go into the shadow. It's night there.

Take Korea and Brazil, for instance. They are on opposite sides of the Earth. Imagine viewing them from **space**. When it is 12 pm in Korea, it is 12 am in Brazil. Exactly the opposite! (153 words)

More Words & Phrases

- **surface** the top layer of an area
- **shadow** darkness caused by something preventing light from reaching a place
- **instance** an example of a particular kind of situation

Comprehension

A Complete the topic sentence of this passage.

We have day and n _____ because the Earth s _____
once every 24 hours.

B Mark T(true) or F(false) according to the passage.

- 1 The sun rises in the west and sets in the east. T F
- 2 Brazil and Korea are on opposite sides of the Earth. T F
- 3 The times in Korea and Brazil are exactly the same. T F

C Choose the best answer to each question.

- 1 What does the Earth's spinning cause on its surface? (Pick two.)
a light b dark c time
- 2 What does the author compare the sun to?
a a top b a flashlight c space
- 3 What happens in Brazil when it is daytime in Korea?
a It is also daytime.
b It is 12 pm.
c It is night.

D Read the passage again. Then complete the chart below.

As the Earth Spins

- The sun shines on the Earth. And the Earth spins very slowly.
- It takes _____ hours for the Earth to spin once.

• Some places go into the _____.
→ It's daytime.

• At the same time, others go into the _____.
→ It's _____ there.

Link to Write

Write about day and night based on your daily routine.

Day and Night

Date: _____ / _____ / _____

The sun rises at _____ (time) today.

It becomes bright, and I get up at _____ (time).

Daytime starts. It will last 12 hours.

At night, the sun _____.

It becomes dark, and I _____.

Night starts. It will last another 12 hours.

Keep Your Enemies Closer

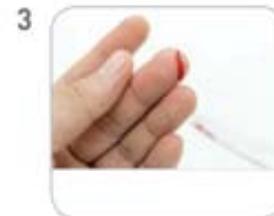


Do you know two different animals or plants that help each other?

Key Words

peck skin worm itch cut swallow

A Look and listen. Then write the word. 🎧 29



B Choose the right word to complete the sentence.

- 1 Birds (peck / swallow) at the food with their beaks.
- 2 (Worms / Cuts) are long, thin creatures with no bones and legs.
- 3 Babies have very weak and soft (skin / worms).
- 4 If your back (pecks / itches), you want to scratch it with your fingers.
- 5 It tastes bitter, but you have to (itch / swallow) the medicine.
- 6 I have a (cut / skin) on my finger from the knife.

Keep Your Enemies Closer

22-31

Hippo and Crocodile were relaxing near the water. Oxpeckers were **pecking** into the **skin** on Hippo's back.

"Doesn't that hurt?" Crocodile asks.

"No, it feels good, actually," Hippo says. "I hate the **worms** inside my skin. They **itch**. But the oxpeckers are pecking them."

"So you help them, and they help you. It's called **symbiosis**."

"Actually, it's **parasitism**. The oxpeckers are mild parasites. They peck the worms but leave **cuts** on me. So I benefit from the birds, but they benefit more than me."



Then a plover flew into Crocodile's mouth. It was pecking at food between his teeth.

"You and the plover seem to benefit from each other equally." Hippo says.

"That's not always true," Crocodile stammers. He can't close his mouth with the bird inside. "There are not many photos of a plover cleaning a crocodile's teeth."

"But that one's doing it right now!"

"Well, I do benefit from it. See?" Crocodile shut his mouth and **swallowed** the bird whole.

"Aha!" (163 words)



Think about it

Who benefits more between Crocodile and the plover?

- ▶ **Symbiosis** means a relationship between different living things that depend on each other.
- ▶ **Parasitism** is a kind of relationship in which one animal is usually harmed and the other benefits.

More Words & Phrases

- **mild** not very strong or serious
- **parasite** a plant or animal that lives on another plant or animal and gets food from it
- **benefit** to take an advantage
- **stammer** to speak with a lot of pauses
- **shut** to close something

Comprehension

A What is the passage mainly about?

- a) the truth about a crocodile's teeth
- b) animals that help each other
- c) why Hippo and Crocodile are so close

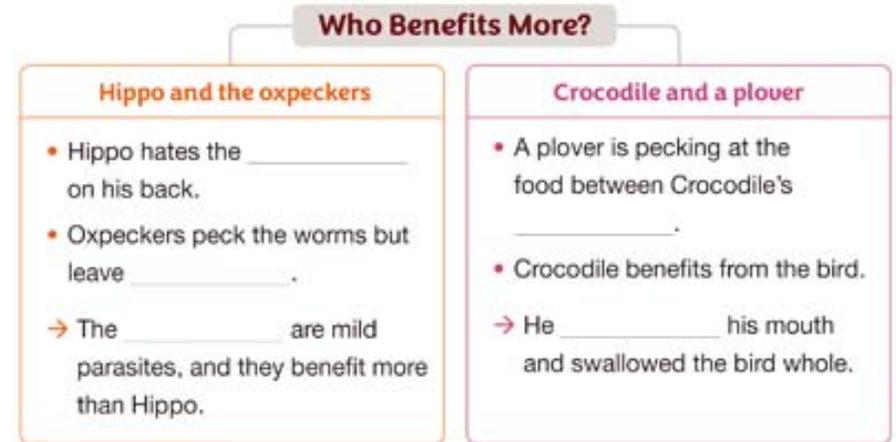
B Mark T(true) or F(false) according to the passage.

- 1 Oxpeckers were relaxing on Hippo's back. T F
- 2 In symbiosis, both animals benefit from each other. T F
- 3 Hippo and the oxpeckers are in the relationship of parasitism. T F

C Choose the best answer to each question.

- 1 What did Hippo call the oxpeckers on his back?
 - a) friends
 - b) enemies
 - c) mild parasites
- 2 Who benefits the most from their relationship?
 - a) Hippo
 - b) the oxpeckers
 - c) the worms
- 3 How did Crocodile benefit from the plover?
 - a) He swallowed it.
 - b) He cleaned it.
 - c) He fed it.

D Read the passage again. Then complete the chart below.



Link to Write

Write about other animals which help each other.

They Help Each Other

Some animals help each other to live together. They benefit equally. It is called "symbiosis."

(photo)

(animals 1) and

(animals 2) are a good example.

In their relationship, (how they help each other)

The One-Way Gas

What is the greenhouse effect?
What causes it?



Key Words

gas greenhouse ultraviolet light molecule atom stick

A Look and listen. Then write the word(s). 

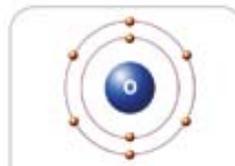
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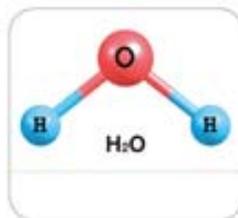
2



3



4



5

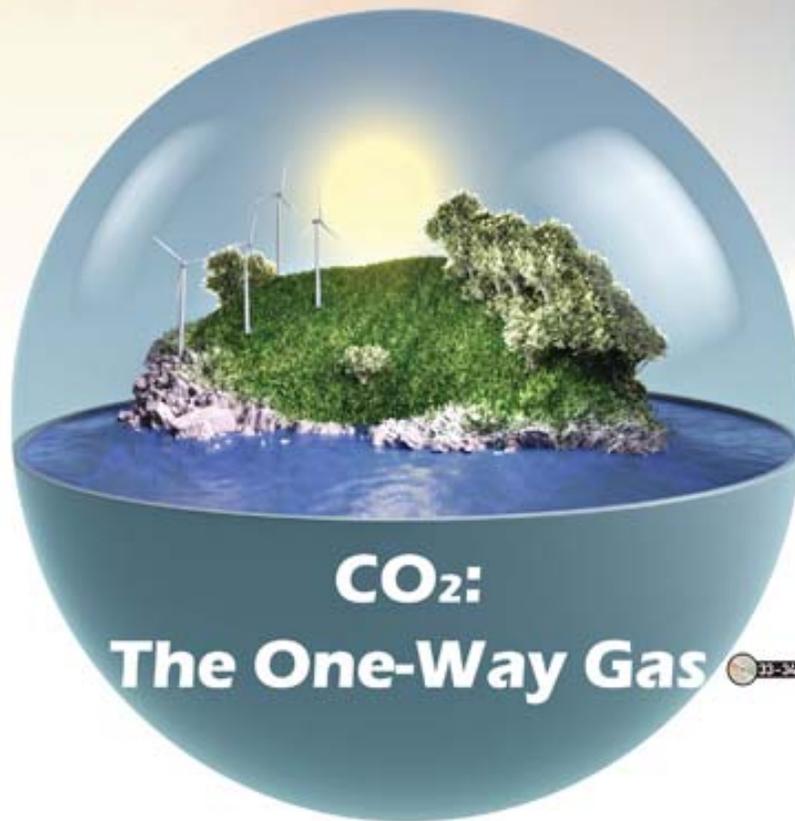


6



B Choose the right word(s) to complete the sentence.

- Liquid becomes (atom / gas) when it is heated.
- A (greenhouse / molecule) is built with glass and is used for growing plants.
- To (gas / stick) the two sheets together, we need glue.
- Mom always wears a hat and sunglasses to avoid (stick / ultraviolet light).
- A CO₂ (molecule / ultraviolet light) consists of three atoms: one C and two Os.
- A(n) (atom / greenhouse) is the smallest element that forms a molecule.



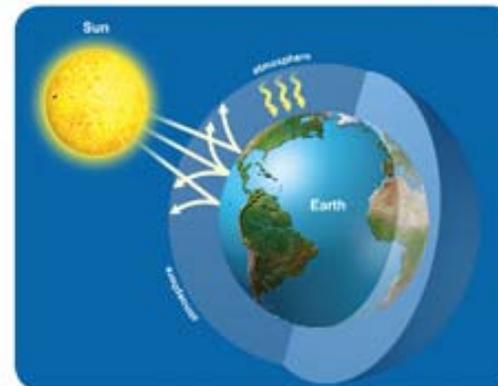
The Earth's air is made of many **gases**. CO₂ is called a **greenhouse** gas. It causes the greenhouse effect. What is the effect? And how does CO₂ cause it?

The sun sends light to the Earth. Light comes in waves. Some light waves are shorter than others. **Ultraviolet light**, or UV rays, has the shortest waves. And **infrared rays** have the longest.

While you read

Which kind of light has longer waves?

CO₂ **molecules** exist in the atmosphere like the glass of a greenhouse. Molecules are **atoms** that are **stuck** together. But they still have space between them. Short UV rays pass through CO₂ molecules. So the Earth's surface absorbs the UV rays. Then it heats up. That heat itself gives off infrared rays. They go back out towards space. But the infrared rays have long waves. Long infrared rays bump into many atoms in the atmosphere. So most can't pass back through CO₂ molecules. Instead, the heat stays inside. And that's how the greenhouse effect works. (157 words)



► **Infrared rays** are a type of light that can be felt as heat but cannot be seen.

More Words & Phrases

- **wave** the form of energy in which light or sound travels
- **absorb** to take in light, heat, energy, or noise
- **give off** to produce a smell, light, heat, sound, etc.
- **bump into** to hit against something
- **work** to be effective or successful

Comprehension

A What is the passage mainly about?

- a) two different gases
- b) types of light from the sun
- c) how the greenhouse effect works

B Mark T(true) or F(false) according to the passage.

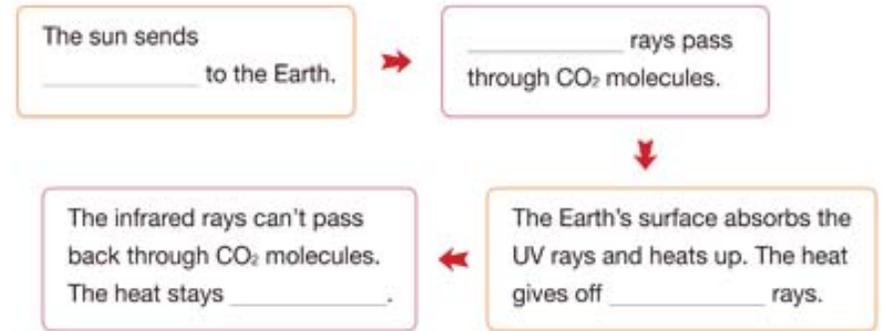
- 1 The Earth's atmosphere is made of two gases. T F
- 2 The greenhouse effect causes CO₂. T F
- 3 Light from the sun comes in waves. T F

C Choose the best answer to each question.

- 1 Which rays reach the Earth's surface?
a) UV rays b) infrared rays c) both
- 2 Which is the smallest unit?
a) compound b) molecule c) atom
- 3 What makes infrared rays stay inside the atmosphere?
a) heat b) CO₂ molecules c) UV rays

D Read the passage again. Then complete the chart below.

How the Greenhouse Effect Works



Link to Write

What can we do to reduce CO₂ gas in the atmosphere? Write about it.

How to Reduce CO₂

The greenhouse effect causes many problems in our environment. So we have to reduce CO₂. To do so, ...

- 1. We can .
- 2.
- 3.

Now I See the Stars!

Do you know how
a telescope works?
How is it different
from a microscope?



Key Words

telescope lens scattered microscope doorknob germs

A Look and listen. Then write the word. 



B Choose the right word to complete the sentence.

- 1 To open the door, you have to turn the (germs / doorknob).
- 2 With the (telescope / microscope), I looked at the stars.
- 3 A (doorknob / microscope) makes extremely small things look larger.
- 4 When I fell down, the (lens / telescope) of my glasses broke.
- 5 (Scattered / Germs) are very small living things that can make you ill.
- 6 Jessie spilt the jar, and the beans were (lenses / scattered) on the table.

Now I See the Stars!

36-37

Matthew opened his present.

"Why a **telescope**?" he asked.

Dad took him outside and pointed the telescope at the night sky.

"Look."

Matthew looked through the eyepiece.

"Wow! The moon's huge! I can see everything! How does it work?"

"It has two kinds of **lenses**," Dad explained. "The big

lens gathers **scattered** light and focuses it to make an image.

The small lens makes the image bigger."



"Like a **microscope**?"

"It's similar but not the same. Telescopes help us see big things that are far away. But microscopes help us see tiny things that are close. So the lenses are different, and ... wait, what are you doing?"

Matthew was looking through the telescope backwards, at a **doorknob**.

"Looking for **germs**."

Dad laughed.

"It's not that simple. You'll need a microscope for that."

"Great! When do I get that?"

"One step at a time," Dad said, pointing to the stars. "There's plenty to explore out there." (159 words)

Think about it

What would you like to see with a telescope?

More Words & Phrases

- **eyepiece** the glass piece that you look through in a microscope or telescope
- **focus** to aim beams of light onto a particular place
- **image** a picture of an object
- **explore** to look around a place to learn about it

Comprehension

A Complete the topic sentence of this passage.

Matthew got a t _____ from Dad and learned how its
l _____ work.

B Mark T(true) or F(false) according to the passage.

- 1 Dad gave Matthew a telescope as a present. T F
- 2 A telescope has many lenses of the same size. T F
- 3 Matthew will get a microscope right away. T F

C Choose the best answer to each question.

- 1 What does the big lens of a telescope do? (Pick two.)
 - a) gathers scattered light
 - b) focuses light to make an image
 - c) makes the image bigger
- 2 Which should you use to see tiny things that are close?
 - a) a telescope
 - b) a microscope
 - c) both
- 3 Why did Matthew look at a doorknob?
 - a) to explore stars
 - b) to make Dad angry
 - c) to look for germs

D Read the passage again. Then complete the chart below.

Telescopes vs. Microscopes	
Telescopes	Microscopes
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• have two kinds of lenses to make an image and to make it _____• help us see big things that are _____• You can see the _____ in the night sky.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• similar to telescopes but not the same• help us see _____ things that are close• You can see the _____ on the doorknob.

Link to Write

Write about other tools that have lenses.

Lenses Are around Us!

- There are many tools that have lenses. We use them for different purposes.
- Magnifying glass: We use it to see small things.
- Camera: We use it to _____
- _____ : _____
- _____ : _____



Part
IV

Art & PE



Unit
13

Non-fiction

Uncovering and Saving the Past

Old paintings start to look bad over time. Who can repair them?



Unit
14

Fiction

The Painted Village

The climate and earthquakes make the village beautiful.



Unit
15

Non-fiction

William Tell, the Opera

You may know the story, but do you know the music?



Unit
16

Fiction

Coastal Safety

What should we do when there is a natural disaster?



Unit
13

Uncovering and Saving the Past

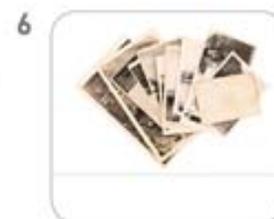


Do you know about any interesting jobs related to art?

Key Words

art restorer repair artworks varnish fade remove

A Look and listen. Then write the word(s).  30



B Choose the right word(s) to complete the sentence.

- 1 In the sunlight, the color of the photos (faded / varnished).
- 2 When I break things, Dad always (fades / repairs) them perfectly.
- 3 (Varnish / Artwork) is a clear coating on a surface.
- 4 To (repair / remove) the stain on the carpet, use this soap.
- 5 In the gallery, you can see many (artworks / art restorers), such as paintings or sculptures.
- 6 A(n) (remover / art restorer) brings old paintings back to a good condition.



Uncovering and Saving the Past 39-40

There are many jobs related to art and painting. But you don't think much about **art restorers**. You see their work all the time. They clean, **repair**, and protect old **artworks**.

Painting restorers often have to undo something. In classical painting, **varnish** is the last step. Varnish is a clear coating. It makes paintings look shiny. It also keeps the colors from **fading**.

While you read

What do art restorers do?

But old types of varnish change with time. They get darker and browner. After a few centuries, the look of a painting can change badly. That has happened with some Leonardo da Vinci paintings in the Louvre.

To fix that, restorers carefully **remove** old layers of varnish. They work slowly so that they do not damage the paint underneath.

Once the old varnish is gone, they add a new coat. The new varnish does not change. So future generations can also enjoy the painting. Da Vinci's **St. John the Baptist (1513)** is the latest painting to get restored this way. (163 words)



► **St. John the Baptist (1513-1516)**

More Words & Phrases

- **protect** to keep something safe from harm or damage
- **undo** to remove the bad effects of something you have done
- **damage** to have a bad effect on something
- **coat** a thin layer of a paint that you spread thinly over something
- **generation** all people of the same age

Comprehension

A What is the passage mainly about?

- a what art restorers do
- b secrets of Leonardo da Vinci paintings
- c how future generations will enjoy artworks

B Mark T(true) or F(false) according to the passage.

- 1 The main job of art restorers is repairing old artworks. T F
- 2 Varnish is the first step in painting. T F
- 3 The new varnish is not as good as the old one. T F

C Choose the best answer to each question.

- 1 Why is varnish important?
- a Leonardo da Vinci used it first.
 - b It keeps the colors from fading.
 - c It damages the painting slowly.
- 2 How do old types of varnish change with time?
- a They look shiny.
 - b They never change.
 - c They get darker.
- 3 What do painting restorers do? (Pick two.)
- a remove the old varnish
 - b change the paint underneath
 - c add a new coat

D Read the passage again. Then complete the chart below.

Before & After Restoring a Painting	
Before	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Old types of varnish change with _____.• They get darker and browner. → The look of a painting changes _____.
Restoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Painting restorers carefully remove _____ layers of varnish.• They work slowly in order not to _____ the paint underneath.• They add a new coat.
After	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The new varnish does not _____.→ Future _____ can also enjoy the painting.

Link to Write

Introduce another job related to art.

Art Jobs

There are many different jobs related to art. Among them, I'd like to introduce you to the _____ (name of the job) .

This person's main jobs are _____

_____ . These jobs are important because _____ .

Unit
14

The Painted Village

Do you know any beautiful buildings around the world?

Key Words

village cliff dome shine reflect earthquake

A Look and listen. Then write the word. 🎧

1		2		3	
4		5		6	

B Choose the right word to complete the sentence.

- 1 The star (shines / reflects) lonely in the dark.
- 2 These sunglasses (shine / reflect) sunlight and protect your eyes.
- 3 When a(n) (village / earthquake) occurs, the Earth's surface shakes.
- 4 People gathered in the area and made a small (village / dome).
- 5 From the (cliff / earthquake), many boys enjoy diving into the water.
- 6 The round roof on a building is called a (dome / cliff).

The Painted Village

42-43

On the Greek island of Santorini, two brothers were walking to school. The older brother, Nick loved his **village**, which was called Oia. Nick looked down the **cliffs** toward the water. The white buildings with blue **domes** **shone** in the sun. “Isn’t it beautiful?” Nick asked his little brother, Thanos.

“Yep,” Thanos said. Then he frowned.

‘Uh-oh,’ thought Nick. ‘He’s going to start asking questions.’ Thanos was curious about everything.

“Why are the buildings painted white?” the boy asked.

“White **reflects** light,” Nick explained. “Our island is hot and sunny, and white stone walls keep us cool.”

“Why are they all made of stone?” Thanos asked again.

Nick sighed. “Same reason — the climate. Stone is thick and keeps out heat. Also, it’s windy here, and stone is strong.”

“Why aren’t any of them tall?”

“Because we sometimes have **earthquakes**,” Nick said.

“Short buildings are more stable.”

“I see,” said Thanos.

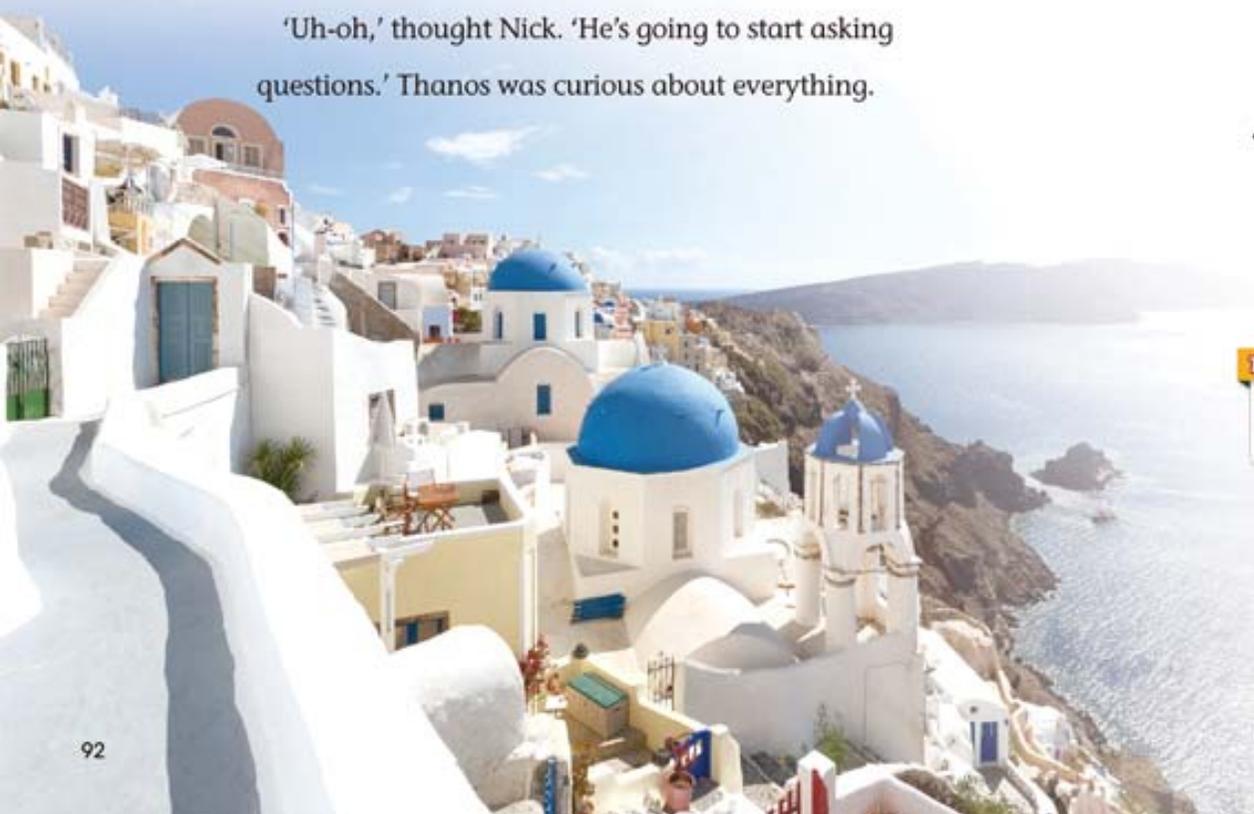
“Now just enjoy the view!” said Nick. (157 words)

Think about it

What else makes the village beautiful?

More Words & Phrases

- **curious** wanting to know about something
- **reason** the cause for something that happens
- **climate** the typical weather conditions in a particular area
- **stable** steady and not likely to move or change



Comprehension

A Complete the topic sentence of this passage.

The beautiful w stone buildings in Oia are matched to the environment of the i.

B Mark T(true) or F(false) according to the passage.

- 1 Nick and Thanos lived in Oia, Santorini. T F
- 2 Nick loved his village but knew little about it. T F
- 3 Thanos kept asking about earthquakes. T F

C Choose the best answer to each question.

- 1 What colors do the buildings in Oia have? (Pick two.)
a white b blue c gray
- 2 What are all the walls in Oia made of?
a soil b wood c stone
- 3 Why are the buildings in Oia NOT tall?
a Short buildings are more stable in earthquakes.
b The people in Oia do not like tall buildings.
c Short buildings look more beautiful with its scenery.

D Read the passage again. Then complete the chart below.

The Environment and the Buildings

Sunny and hot	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The buildings are painted white. → White reflects _____ and keeps people cool.
Windy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All the _____ are made of stone. → Stone is thick and strong. → Stone keeps out _____.
Earthquakes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____ buildings are more stable.

Link to Write

Write about the most beautiful building you know.

The Most Beautiful Building

The most beautiful building I know is the

It is located in

It is beautiful because

(picture)

Unit
15

William Tell, the Opera

Do you know the story of *William Tell*?

Key Words

hero dawn thunder storm orchestra march

A Look and listen. Then write the word. 🗣️



B Choose the right word to complete the sentence.

- 1 (March / Thunder) is the loud noise after lightning.
- 2 (Dawns / Storms) often come with lots of rain and strong winds.
- 3 Many (heroes / storms) appear in the movie, such as *Batman*.
- 4 (Dawn / Thunder) is when light first appears at the beginning of the day.
- 5 The (hero / orchestra) is made up of various musical instruments.
- 6 During a(n) (march / orchestra), soldiers move their arms and legs like machines.

William Tell, the Opera

45-48

Gioacchino Rossini wrote the opera *William Tell*. This tells the story of a Swiss **hero** who fought for his country. The overture, or musical introduction, is very famous. It has a clear structure. Its four parts set the scene for the opera.

The first part, “**Dawn**,” is slow, peaceful cello music. It sounds like morning in the Swiss mountains. Then you hear the low sound of drums. Is that **thunder**?

While you read

What is an overture in an opera?



Sure enough, the second part is “**Storm**.” The full **orchestra** plays this part. As the storm rages, the music becomes fast and loud. Then it slowly becomes softer. The storm is over.

The third part is titled “Call to the Cows.” Here, the mood changes again. The flute and horns sing cheerfully. Swiss villagers enjoy the calm after the storm.

Finally comes the thrilling part: “**March** of the Swiss Soldiers.” It starts with joyful trumpets. Then the whole orchestra joins in. You can easily picture heroic soldiers winning a great battle. (161 words)



► **Gioacchino Rossini** (1792-1868) was an Italian composer who wrote 39 operas, as well as various music and songs. He has the nickname *the Italian Mozart*.

More Words & Phrases

- **introduction** a short part at the beginning of a song or piece of music
- **structure** the way in which the parts of something are organized
- **rage** to continue with great violence
- **calm** a time that is quiet and peaceful
- **battle** a fight between opposing armies

Comprehension

A What is the passage mainly about?

- a a hero who fought for Switzerland
- b the writer of the story *William Tell*
- c the musical introduction of an opera

B Mark T(true) or F(false) according to the passage.

- 1 The overture has a clear structure with four parts. T F
- 2 The first part is titled "Thunder" and is played with drums. T F
- 3 In the third part, you can imagine soldiers winning the battle. T F

C Choose the best answer to each question.

- 1 What plays the second section, "Storm"?
a a flute b the full orchestra c the trumpets
- 2 Which word describes the mood of the third part?
a calm b heroic c loud
- 3 Which is the thrilling part?
a "Dawn"
b "Call to the Cows"
c "March of the Swiss Soldiers"

D Read the passage again. Then complete the chart below.

The Overture of <i>William Tell</i>	
I. Dawn	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is slow, peaceful _____ music.• It sounds like morning in the Swiss mountains.
II. Storm	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• As the storm _____, the music becomes fast and loud with the full orchestra.• It slowly becomes softer. The storm is _____.
III. Call to the Cows	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The _____ and horns sing cheerfully.• Swiss villagers enjoy the _____ after the storm.
IV. March of the Swiss Soldiers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It starts with joyful _____, and then whole orchestra joins in.• The heroic soldiers _____ a great battle.

Link to Write

Write about the classical music you like the most.

Title: _____

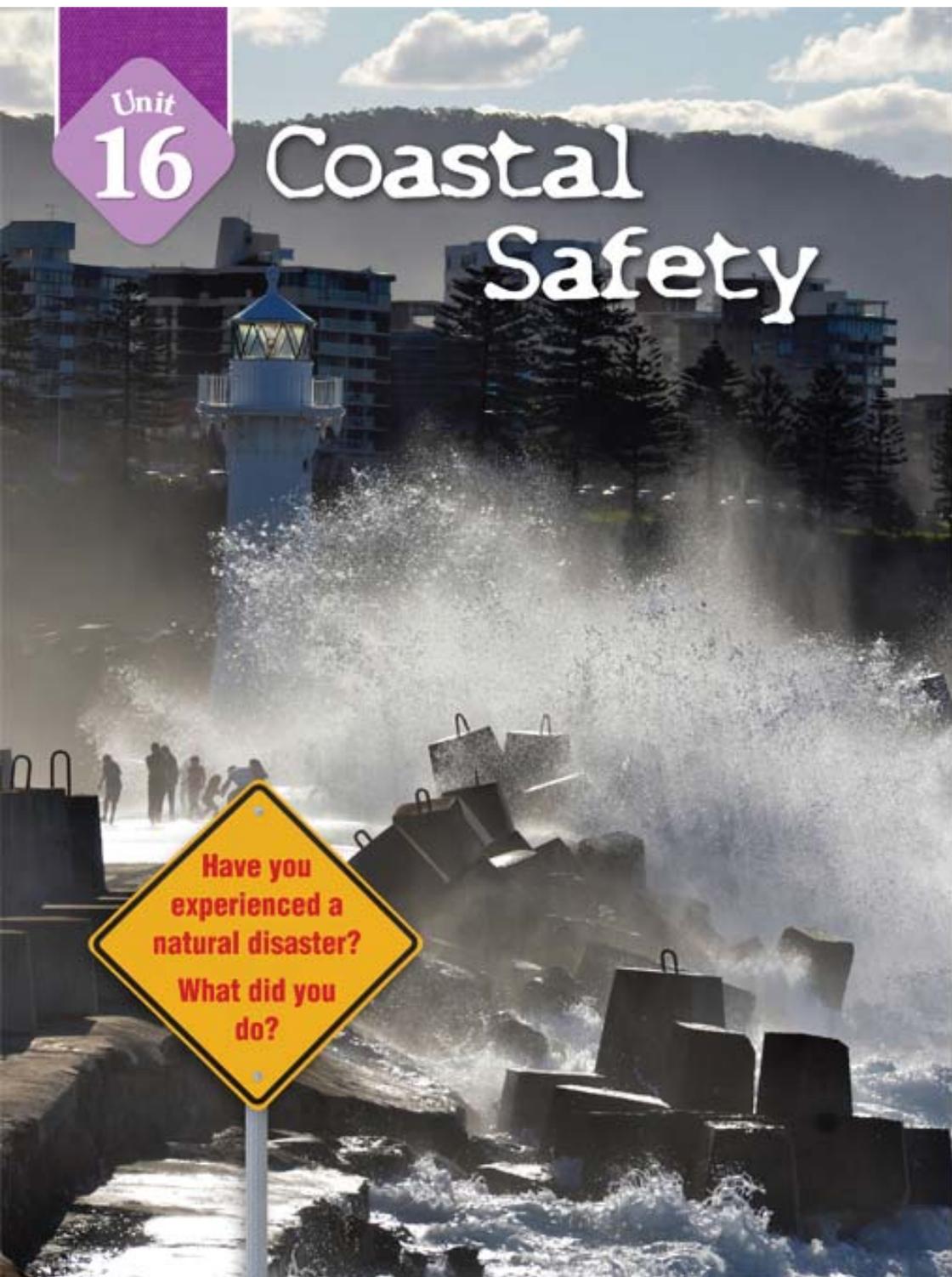
I like to listen to _____ (title)

It was written by _____ (writer) . It is played by _____ (musical instruments)

I like this music because _____

Unit
16

Coastal Safety



Key Words

firefighter beams hurricane flooding generator pantry

A Look and listen. Then write the word. 

1



2



3



4



5



6



B Choose the right word to complete the sentence.

- 1 The bridge was built with metal (pantries / beams).
- 2 The heavy rain caused (flooding / hurricane) in the coastal areas.
- 3 (Firefighters / Generators) stop fires and rescue people.
- 4 A (beam / generator) is a machine that produces electricity.
- 5 The (hurricane / firefighter) was so strong that it destroyed everything in its path.
- 6 In the kitchen, there is a (pantry / flooding) where some food is kept.



Coastal Safety

A **firefighter** in full gear came into the classroom. He flipped up his mask. It was Mr. Morales.

"Who wants to go on a field trip?" he asked.

Soon the kids were at the Morales house. The house was raised high on **beams**.

"**Hurricanes** sometimes cause **flooding**," Ms. Morales explained. "This house lets the water pass by underneath."

There were also heavy metal window shutters.

"Windows are dangerous," Mr. Morales explained. "In high winds, the glass breaks and hurts you."

Then strong winds whipped across the yard.

"Everybody! Inside!" Mr. and Ms. Morales shouted.

It was dark inside. Ms. Morales turned on the **generator**, and the lights came on.

"This makes electricity when the power goes out," she said. "You might have to stay inside for several days. So you need emergency food." She opened a **pantry**. It was full of canned and dry food.

"Wait," one girl said. "How do you save those ice cream bars?"

"I don't," said Ms. Morales. "Those are for you!" (167 words)

Think about it

What else do you need to prepare for a hurricane?



More Words & Phrases

- gear** a set of equipment or tools you need for a particular activity
- flip** to turn over or move something very quickly using your fingers
- whip** to move quickly and violently
- emergency** a dangerous situation that must be dealt with immediately
- canned** kept in a can

Comprehension

A What is the passage mainly about?

- a a field trip to a beach
- b how to prepare for a disaster
- c what firefighters do for us

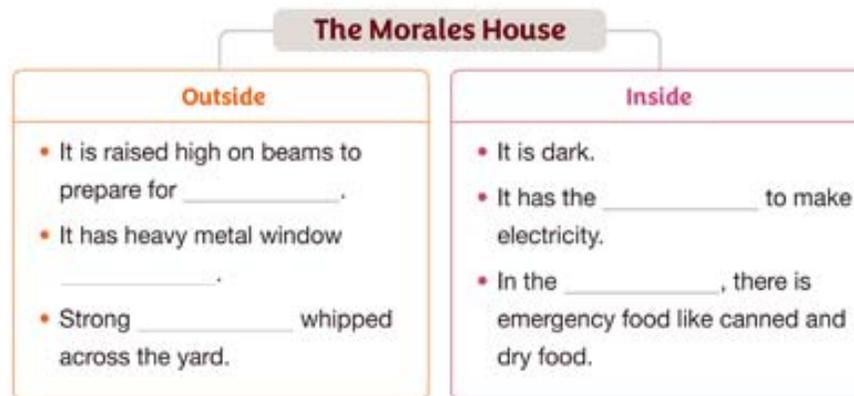
B Mark T(true) or F(false) according to the passage.

- 1 Flooding sometimes causes a hurricane. T F
- 2 You should close window shutters because of high winds. T F
- 3 Ice cream bars will be useful in emergencies. T F

C Choose the best answer to each question.

- 1 What is special about the Morales house?
 - a It is raised.
 - b It is heavy.
 - c It has many windows.
- 2 What makes electricity when the power goes out?
 - a window glass
 - b a generator
 - c a pantry
- 3 What food can be kept as emergency food? (Pick two.)
 - a frozen food
 - b canned food
 - c dry food

D Read the passage again. Then complete the chart below.



Link to Write

Do you know how to prepare for a disaster? Write about it.

How to Prepare for a(n) _____ (disaster)

A(n) _____ (disaster) occurs every year in this area. I have some tips to prepare for it.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

If you're prepared, you can reduce the damage.