Reading is a thinking process!

Reading Rocket 2

Cumulative
Reading Skill Practice

Student Book

future

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READING Rocket

Student Book 2

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READING Rocket 2

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Reading Rocket Series Features

1. Easy-to-Follow Lesson Process: Three Stages of Reading

Pre-Reading → During Reading → After Reading

2. Cumulative Reading Skill Practice

The following reading skills are practiced and consolidated throughout the series so students can become better readers.

Cumulative Reading Skills Chart

	Reading Skills
Skill 1	Identifying main ideas
Skill 2	Identifying feelings and attitudes
Skill 3	Identifying details
Skill 4	Identifying cohesion: pronouns
Skill 5	Making inferences
Skill 6	Identifying cause and effect
Skill 7	Understanding the order of events (sequencing)
Skill 8	Identifying facts
Skill 9	Compare and contrast
Skill10	Problem and solution

3. Cumulative Vocabulary Practice

Target words are practiced 6 times in the student book and the workbook. This cumulative practice will help students to memorize the new vocabulary.

4. Engaging Stories with Colorful Illustrations & Animated Audio Recording

Surfing

Surfing is the sport of riding ocean waves. Today it is popular all around the world, but it began in Hawaii. Many years later, a Hawaiian man called Duke Kahahamoku made surfing popular in California, U.S.A. Soon after, it became popular in Australia, and today it has **spread** to beaches around the world.

Modern surfers use boards made from plastic and fiberglass, but in the **past** they were made of wood. Surfboards have gotten a lot smaller too; shrinking from 4 meters down to 2 meters since the 1960s. This change has allowed surfers to **perform** amazing **tricks**, such as jumps and 360 degree turns.

Most surfers ride waves for enjoyment and fitness, but some surfers have become professionals. They **compete** in competitions for prize money. Other surfers love danger and they have surfed huge 10-20 meter waves with the help of jet skis.

Many beaches now have a surf school where you can learn to surf. Look for it next time you are at the beach!

147 words

Fun Quiz!
Q: How do you know the ocean is friendly?
A: Because it waves!

- Engaging stories motivate students to read.
- Colorful illustrations help students to understand.
- Students can listen to the audio recording of the reading passage.
- Cute characters appeal to students.
- Carefully graded non-fiction passages help students to build academic reading skills.

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Unit Contents

UNIT 10 Surfing

1. Pre-Reading

A Warm Up Look at the picture and talk about surfing.

1 Can you surf? If not, do you want to learn to surf?
2 Why do you think people like surfing?
3 Is surfing popular in your country?

B New Words Write the word next to its definition. Use the words in bold from the story on the next page.

1 _____ to try to win a race or competition
2 _____ go to many places
3 _____ something clever that you have learned to do
4 _____ to do something
5 _____ of the present time
6 _____ the time before now

2. During Reading

A Main Idea Circle the main idea of the story.

a. There are many surfing competitions. b. It's fun to ride waves.
c. How surfing started and developed. d. It's easy to make surfboards.

B Graphic Summary Complete the diagram.

Paragraph	Topic	Summary
1	Surfing	It is the sport of _____ ocean waves. It started in _____. It is now _____ all around the world.
2	Surfboards	Past: made of _____ / ____ meters long Now: made from _____ and fiberglass / ____ meters long
3	Surfers	Most surfers do it for _____ and _____. Professionals compete for _____.
4	Surf school	Many beaches now have a surf school. You can _____ to surf there.

C Details 1 Check (✓).

	True	False
1 Surfing became popular in Australia first.	☐	☐
2 In the past, surfboards were made of wood.	☐	☐
3 Modern surfers use longer surfboards.	☐	☐
4 Some surfers compete for prize money.	☐	☐
5 Most surfers love danger and surf 10-20 meter waves.	☐	☐

D Details 2 Circle the correct answer.

1 How are the modern surfboards different from the old surfboards?
a. They are shorter. b. They are made of wood.
2 Today surfing is popular all around the world. How has it spread?
a. Australia California Hawaii b. Hawaii California Australia
3 In line 11, who does They refer to?
a. most surfers b. professional surfers

3. After Reading

A Word Practice Choose and complete the sentence.

spread modern past tricks performed compete

1 We learned about the _____ in history class.
2 They _____ the rumor around the school.
3 The magician showed us some card _____.
4 Soccer teams from many countries _____ to win in the World Cup.
5 The dancers _____ beautifully.
6 The new library building is very _____.

B Discussion Write the answers and talk about them with your friends.

1 What skills do people need when they surf? _____
2 Do you think surfing is safe or dangerous? _____
3 Is surfing popular in your country? _____

A. Pre-Reading

Part A. Warm up

The warm-up section helps students prepare for reading and understanding the passage.

Part B. New Words

The new target words are introduced in this activity.

B. During Reading

Part A. Main Idea

This question asks the student to identify the main idea of the passage.

Part B ~ Part D. Reading Skill Practice

- Identifying feelings and attitudes
- Identifying details
- Identifying cohesion: pronouns
- Making inferences
- Identifying cause and effect
- Understanding the order of events (sequencing)
- Identifying facts
- Compare and contrast
- Problem and solution

C. After Reading

Part A. Word Practice

Here the student has their first opportunity to review the target words.

Part B. Discussion

This section asks students to contribute personal opinions to an in-class discussion.

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Meet the Characters

Brian's Family

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Reading Rocket 2

Part 1

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Have fun and study hard!

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UNIT 01 Study, Study, Study

1. Pre-Reading

A Warm Up Talk about the subjects you study at school.

1 What's your favorite subject?

2 What is your classmates' favorite subject?

3 Look at the subjects below. Which subject is the most popular? Why?

B New Words Write the word next to its definition. Use the words in bold from the story on the next page.

1 _____ a measure of time, 60 minutes

2 _____ something you study at school

3 _____ to win a point in a game or test

4 _____ in a way that is easy to see, hear or understand

5 _____ 75%; mainly

6 _____ 10 ÷ 2 = 5

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Track 01

Study, Study, Study

"Oh no," said Lucy. "I have a test tomorrow."

"No problem," said Dad. "I will help you."

"OK," said Lucy. "It's a math test."

"A math test?" said Dad. "Hmmmm, I don't think I can help you with that. How about talking to your Mom?"

"Yes, I can help you, Lucy," Mom said, after Lucy asked her.

"Math was my favorite **subject** when I was at school."

"Really?" asked Lucy.

"Yes, I used to love finding the answers to the problems. What is your test on?"

"Well, it's **mostly** on **division**," said Lucy.

Lucy and Mom studied together for an **hour** after dinner. Lucy could understand division much more **clearly** after **that**.

"Cool! Thanks, Mom. I'm sure I will do well on the test tomorrow."

The next day, Lucy **score**d 89% and she gave her mom a big hug.

"Awww, ask me to help when you have a science test," said Dad. "I want to be popular too!"

158 words

Fun Quiz!

Q: What did one math book say to the other?

A: I have a lot of problems!

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2. During Reading

A Main Idea Circle the main idea of the story.

a. Lucy's mom is popular.

b. Dad helped Lucy with science.

c. Math was mom's favorite subject.

d. Mom helped Lucy with math.

B Problem and Solution Complete the diagram.

Problem

- Lucy had a _____ test.
- It was mostly on _____.

Solution

- Mom helped Lucy.
- They _____ together.

Result

- Lucy _____ 89%.
- She gave her mom a big _____.

C Identifying Feelings Circle the correct answer.

1 Before studying, Lucy found division easy / difficult .

2 Lucy was worried / happy .

3 After studying with Mom, Lucy was ready / worried .

4 Lucy scored 89%. She was happy / sad .

5 Lucy was sorry / thankful .

6 Dad is proud / jealous . He wants to be popular too.

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D Details Circle the correct answer.

1 What do you think Dad's favorite subject was?

a. It was science. b. It was math.

2 How did Lucy feel when she said, "Oh no, I have a test tomorrow."?

a. She was excited. b. She was worried.

3 In line 12, what does **that** refer to?

a. math test b. studying together with mom

3. After Reading

A Word Practice Choose and complete the sentence.

subjects mostly division hour clearly scored

1 I waited for my friend for an _____, from 2 o'clock to 3 o'clock.

2 The students in my class are _____ girls.

3 Please speak louder. I can't hear you very _____.

4 I'm studying three _____: English, math and science.

5 A: Can you do _____? B: Yes, I learned it in my math class.

6 Brazil _____ two goals against France in the soccer match.

B Discussion Write the answers and talk about them with your friends.

1 Who helps you with your homework? _____

2 How often do you have a test at school? _____

3 How do you feel when you have a test? _____

_____

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UNIT 02 Thanks, Mom and Dad!

1. Pre-Reading

A Warm Up Talk about the family photos.

1 Who are the people in the photos?

2 Do the children in the photos look like their parents?

3 Do you look more like your mother or father?

B New Words Write the word next to its definition or below the picture. Use the words in bold from the story on the next page.

1 _____ to stop something from happening

2 _____ to make something different

3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____

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Track 02

Thanks, Mom and Dad!

We all like to change the way we look. Many people like to change their hair style, paint their **fingernail**s or wear **makeup** to make themselves look different. It is easy to change these things, but there are some things you can't **change**. For example, have you ever tried to change your **height**?

Your height is an example of something that is genetic. Genetic means that it was given to you by your parents. Skin color, eye color and hair loss are also examples of genetic differences. Hair loss? Yes, some men and women go bald because of genetics!

Do you want to go **bald**? Probably not. Maybe in the future it will be possible to change the genes that you were born with. **This** could **prevent** conditions such as baldness. My father is bald with hairy ears. I hope they can prevent that!

155 words

Read this!

Can you roll your tongue? Not everyone can. When you go home, check if your parents can roll their tongues.

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2. During Reading

A Main Idea Circle the main idea of the story.

a. Changing your height

b. Going bald

c. Genetic differences

d. Changing the way you look

B Graphic Summary Complete the diagram.

Things that are genetic

1 height

2 _____ color

3 _____ color

4 hair loss (= going _____)

C Details 1 Check (✓).

	It can happen now.	It might happen in the future.
1 You can change your hair color.		
2 You can change the genes that you are born with.		
3 Some men and women go bald because of genetics.		
4 You can prevent conditions such as baldness.		

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D Details 2 Circle the correct answer.

1 What's an example of a genetic difference?

a. wearing makeup b. hair loss

2 What does genetic mean?

a. It was given to you by your parents. b. It can be changed easily.

3 In line 10, what does **this** refer to?

a. the genes that you were born with b. changing your genes

3. After Reading

A Word Practice Choose and complete the sentence.

fingernails makeup changed height bald prevent

1 My mom puts on _____ before she goes out.

2 My dad is going _____. He doesn't have much hair.

3 Cut your _____. They are too long and sharp.

4 She's not tall. She is of medium _____.

5 I wanted to go to Japan, but I _____ my plan. I went to China instead.

6 They are developing a medicine that could _____ the disease.

B Discussion Write the answers and talk about them with your friends.

1 How tall are your parents? How tall are you?

Mom: _____ Dad: _____ Me: _____

2 Do you want to go bald? Why or why not? _____

_____

3 Do you want to change your hair color? What color do you like? _____

_____

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UNIT 03 The Seagull Who Didn't Like Fish

1. Pre-Reading

A Warm Up **Look at the picture and talk about seagulls.**

1 Where do seagulls live?

2 What do seagulls eat?

3 Do you know any other facts about seagulls?

B New Words **Write the word next to its definition or picture. Use the words in bold from the story on the next page.**

1 _____

2 _____ to ask someone to come to a party or a meeting

3 _____ attempt

4 _____ not living

5 _____ good to eat; delicious

6 _____ clever

Grammar Tip

study - studied
cry - cried

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Track 03

The Seagull Who Didn't Like Fish

Sharon Seagull is a very strange seagull because she doesn't like fish. On Thursday, her friends tried to **invite** her out to lunch.

"There's a yummy **dead** shark at the beach," John said at 11o'clock.

"Would you like to go and eat some?"

"No, thank you, John," said Sharon. "I don't like fish."

At 12 o'clock, Ronald **tried**.

"There're some tasty fish heads at the beach," he said.

"Would you like to go and eat some?"

"No, thank you, Ronald," said Sharon. "I don't like fish."

John and Ronald just shook their heads.

Suddenly, John had an idea. (John was a **smart** seagull.)

"I heard that the **worm**s under the big pine tree are very **tasty**," he said. "Would you like to go and eat worms, Sharon?"

"Sounds great," said Sharon. "I didn't know you boys liked worms."

"Awww, we're hungry seagulls," squawked Ronald and John. "We'll eat anything!"

148 words

Read this!

The Little Gull is the smallest kind of seagull. It is 29 cm from bill to tail. The Great Black-backed Gull is the biggest. It is 76 cm from bill to tail.

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2. During Reading

A Main Idea Circle the main idea of the story.

a. John Seagull is a smart seagull.

b. The three seagulls eat lunch together.

c. The seagulls eat a dead fish.

d. Sharon Seagull likes worms.

B Cause and Effect Complete the diagram.

Cause

Sharon Seagull doesn't _____ _____.

1 She didn't want to eat a _____ _____ _____.

2 She didn't want to eat some _____ _____ _____.

Effect

Sharon, Ronald and John ate _____ for _____.

C Details 1 Who said what? Check (✓).

	Sharon	John	Ronald
1 There's a yummy dead shark at the beach.			
2 There're some tasty fish heads at the beach.			
3 No, thank you. I don't like fish.			
4 Would you like to go and eat worms?			
5 I didn't know you boys liked worms.			
6 We're hungry seagulls. We'll eat anything!			

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D Details 2 Circle the correct answer.

1 Why is Sharon Seagull a very strange seagull?

a. because she doesn't like fish *b.* because she doesn't eat with her friends

2 How did John and Ronald feel when they shook their heads?

a. They didn't want to eat squid. *b.* They couldn't understand Sharon.

3 In line 12, who does **he** refer to?

a. John *b.* Ronald

3. After Reading

A Word Practice Choose and complete the sentence.

invited dead try smart worms tasty

1 He is a _____ student and a fast learner.

2 My houseplant is _____. How about yours?

3 The food at the party was very _____.

4 I'm not sure if I can help you, but I'll _____.

5 My friend _____ me to her birthday party.

6 _____ live in the ground.

B Discussion Write the answers and talk about them with your friends.

1 Do your friends like the same food as you? _____

_____

2 How often do you eat fish? _____

3 What did you eat for lunch today? _____

_____

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UNIT 04 Wow, That's Loud!

1. Pre-Reading

A Warm Up Look at the picture and talk about it.

1 Which sounds do you hear every day?

2 Which sounds do you like? Which sounds don't you like?

3 What is the loudest sound you have heard?

B New Words Write the word next to its definition. Use the words in bold from the story on the next page.

1 _____ to make or think of something for the first time

2 _____ not quiet, making a lot of noise

3 _____ something that really matters

4 _____ to find the size, weight or amount of something

5 _____ a mountain that sometimes shoots fire

6 _____ to see how things are different or similar

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Track 04

Wow, That's Loud!

The world we live in is often very loud. We hear loud sounds every day. What is the loudest sound you have heard? We **measure** the loudness of a sound with a unit called the decibel. The decibel was named after Alexander Graham Bell, the same man who **invent**ed the telephone. By using decibels we can **compare** the power of different sounds. Some loud things that we might hear every day are trucks, airplanes, trains, and rock music. Here are some loud sounds measured in decibels:

It is **important** to be careful around **loud** sounds. If a sound hurts you, you should put your fingers in your ears. For really noisy places, you should wear ear protection, such as ear plugs or ear muffs. DID **YOU** HEAR THAT?

Read this!
Protect your ears! Be careful of power tools, planes, loud music, and busy roads.

147 words

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2. During Reading

A Main Idea Circle the main idea of the story.

a. Alexander Graham Bell's invention
b. How to measure loud sounds
c. Our noisy world
d. How to protect your ears

B Graphic Summary Complete the bar graph.

C Compare and Contrast Circle the loudest sound in each pair.

1 a. Rock concert b. Train horn
2 a. Rocket engine b. Aircraft engine
3 a. Blue whale humming b. Volcano erupting
4 a. Train horn b. Aircraft engine
5 a. Blue whale humming b. Rock concert

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D Details Circle the correct answer.

1 Which is a loud sound that we might hear everyday?

a. an airplane engine b. a volcano erupting

2 What should you do to protect your ears?

a. wear ear plugs b. wear earrings

3 In line 10, who does **YOU** refer to?

a. the writer b. the reader

3. After Reading

A Word Practice Choose and complete the sentence.

loud	measured	invented	important	volcanoes	compare

1 I _____ the table with a ruler.

2 _____ your answers with your classmates' answers.

3 A: Who _____ the telephone? B: Alexander Graham Bell.

4 Some _____ shoot rocks and fire.

5 I think happiness is more _____ than money.

6 I can't hear you. The music is too _____.

B Discussion Write the answers and talk about them with your friends.

1 What noises can you hear right now? _____

_____

2 Do you listen to loud rock music? _____

3 What is the most beautiful sound that you have ever heard? _____

_____

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UNIT 05 Wave Riding

1. Pre-Reading

A Warm Up Talk about beach activities.

1 What are the people doing in the picture?

2 Do you often go to the beach?

3 What's your favorite beach activity?

B New Words Write the word next to its definition. Use the words in bold from the story on the next page.

1 _____ at all times, every time

2 _____ a piece of cloth that you use for drying yourself

3 _____ good - better - ( )

4 _____ a little < ( ) < very

5 _____ not interesting

6 _____ happening fast

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Track 05

Wave Riding

"Hurry up, Dad!" said Brian.

"I'm coming," Dad replied.

"Have you kids got your **towel**s?" asked Mom.

"Yes, Mom!" Brian and Lucy said together.

"OK then, I think we're ready," Mom said happily, as everybody got into the car.

As **always**, the drive was long and **boring**, but when they got to the beach it looked really beautiful.

"Wow, can you see the waves?" asked Mom. "They are **quite** big today."

"Yeah!" said the kids. "We can ride our body boards!"

Everyone jumped out of the car. Brian and Lucy raced each other to the water. The waves ran over their toes and they called out to Mom and Dad.

"Hey, it's really warm!"

Brian and Lucy waited for the **best** wave to ride. When the wave was just behind them they jumped onto their body boards. "Swish," went the wave as **it** carried them **quickly** to the beach.

"Wow, that was cool!" said Lucy.

Brian laughed. "Yeah, let's ride another one!" he said.

Read this!
Ocean waves are made by the wind. Sometimes they travel for thousands of kilometers and get very large.

164 words

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2. During Reading

A Main Idea Circle the main idea of the story.

a. Brian and Lucy's family went to the beach.

b. The beach was beautiful.

c. Brian and Lucy's family was getting ready.

d. The waves were quite big.

B Graphic Summary Complete the chart.

In the car

- The drive was _____ and _____.

At the beach

- The beach looked _____ _____.
- The waves were _____ _____.
- The water was really _____.
- Wave riding was _____.

C Details 1 Match and write the letters.

1 The waves ( ) ( )

2 Mom ( ) ( )

3 Brian and Lucy ( ) ( )

a said, "I think we are ready."

b raced each other to the water.

c said, "The waves are quite big today."

d carried Brian and Lucy to the beach.

e ran over Brian and Lucy's toes.

f waited for the best wave to ride.

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D Details 2 Circle the correct answer.

1 What did Brian and Lucy do when they got out of the car?

a. They ran to the sea. *b.* They jumped onto their body boards.

2 How did Lucy feel when she said, "Wow, that was cool!"?

a. She was cold. *b.* She was excited.

3 In line 15, what does **it** refer to?

a. the wave *b.* body board

3. After Reading

A Word Practice Choose and complete the sentence.

towel always boring quite best quickly

1 It's _____ warm today, but it's not hot.

2 He's a good student. He _____ does his homework.

3 This is the _____ movie I have ever seen!

4 I washed my hands and dried them on a _____.

5 Come on! Run as _____ as you can!

6 The lesson was so _____. I almost fell asleep.

B Discussion Write the answers and talk about them with your friends.

1 Do you like going to the beach? _____

Why or why not? _____

2 Have you ever ridden a body board? _____

3 Which water sports do you want to try? _____

_____

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UNIT 06 The Statue of Liberty

1. Pre-Reading

A Warm Up Look at the picture and talk about the statues.

1 Match each statue with its name.

2 Do you know where these statues are standing?

3 Do you know any other famous statues?

Statue of Liberty | Venus de Milo | Christ the Redeemer | The Thinker

B New Words Write the word next to its definition. Use the words in bold from the story on the next page.

1 _____ a present

2 _____ the price of something

3 _____ an area of land with its own people

4 _____ an object, sign or picture that has meaning

5 _____ a building for learning about history

6 _____ a copy of a person or an animal that is made of stone or metal

Grammar Tip

one baby - two babies
one lady - two ladies

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Track 06

The Statue of Liberty

The Statue of Liberty is a famous **statue** in the United States. France gave the statue to the United States as a **gift** in October, 1886. It is a **symbol** of friendship between these two **countries**.

The statue is a 46 meter tall woman made of copper and steel, and she stands on an island in New York Harbor. She is holding a torch and a book, and wearing a crown. If you buy a ticket, you can walk or take an elevator to the top of the statue. From the top, you can see all of New York.

When France first gave the Statue of Liberty to the United States, there was no place to put it. Today, the statue stands on a pedestal. This pedestal **cost** a lot of money, and it took a long time to build. The Statue of Liberty had to wait eleven months before it could be put together. There is now a **museum** in the pedestal. You can visit **it** to learn all about the Statue of Liberty.

175 words

Did you know?

The Statue of Liberty is very big.
It's height from base to torch is 46 m.
The length of each hand is 5 m.
The length of the index finger is 2.44 m.
The length of the nose is 1.48 m.
The length of the right arm is 12.8 m.

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2. During Reading

A Main Idea Circle the main idea of the story.

a. How to visit to the Statue of Liberty

b. The history of the Statue of Liberty

c. Things to see in New York

d. Friendship between the U.S.A. and France

B Graphic Summary Label the picture.

Word Bank
crown
torch
book
pedestal
46

C Details 1 Check (✓).

	True	False
1 The Statue of Liberty is a famous statue in France.	☐	☐
2 The pedestal is 46 meter high.	☐	☐
3 The statue is made of copper and stone.	☐	☐
4 There is a museum on the top of the statue.	☐	☐
5 People can go to the top of the statue.	☐	☐
6 The statue is a symbol of friendship between France and the U.S.A.	☐	☐

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D Details 2 Circle the correct answer.

1 What is the statue holding in her hand?

a. a crown and an elevator
b. a torch and a book

2 Where does the statue stand?

a. It stands on a pedestal.
b. It stands in a museum.

3 In line 12, what does **it** refer to?

a. the Statue of Liberty
b. the museum in the pedestal

3. After Reading

A Word Practice Choose and complete the sentence.

statues gift symbols country costs museum

1 It's my friend's birthday tomorrow. I want to buy a _____.

2 Australia is a very large _____.

3 This cell phone _____ $100.

4 + and - are _____ for plus and minus in math.

5 We saw some famous paintings at the art _____.

6 In the park, you can see some _____ of famous people.

B Discussion Write the answers and talk about them with your friends.

1 Do you want to visit the Statue of Liberty? _____

2 What's the most famous statue in your country? _____

_____

3 Why is it famous? _____

_____

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UNIT 07 Lucy the Gymnast

1. Pre-Reading

A Warm Up Look at the picture and talk about gymnastics.

1 Have you tried gymnastics before?

2 Can you do any of these gymnastic tricks?

3 Do you want to learn these tricks? Why or why not?

B New Words Write the word next to its definition. Use the words in bold from the story on the next page.

1 _____ hard, not a liquid or a gas

2 _____ to send air out of your throat with a loud noise

3 _____ bending easily without breaking

4 _____ the air you take in through your nose or mouth

5 _____ from one side to the other side of something

6 _____ this is a word that you use to make another word stronger, or to say that something is surprising

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Track 07

Lucy the Gymnast

Lucy loved doing gymnastics. She could do a forward roll. She could do a cartwheel. She could **even** walk on her hands. But there was one move Lucy couldn't do. It was the back handspring.

Lucy was **flexible** and strong. She worked very hard, and was a good student in gymnastics class. She had many skills, but she still couldn't do a back handspring. She was scared of getting hurt. She thought she would fall.

When the rest of the class was practicing back handsprings, Lucy pretended to be sick. She pretended to **cough** and she sat in the back of the classroom. Her teacher saw her and went to talk to her. He knew that she was scared.

"I'll help **you**," he said and put his arm **across** her back.

His arm felt like a **solid** bar behind her. She didn't think she would fall. Even if she did, her teacher would be there to catch her. She took a deep **breath** and sprang. She didn't fall! Lucy did a back handspring!

173 words

Fun Quiz!

A: Why are gymnasts so cool?

B: Because they have many fans.

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2. During Reading

A Main Idea Circle the main idea of the story.

a. The teacher helped Lucy with a back handspring.

b. Lucy was strong.

c. Lucy was scared of getting hurt.

d. Lucy could do a cartwheel.

B Problem and Solution Complete the diagram.

Problem

Lucy couldn't do a _____ _____.

She was scared of getting _____.

She thought she would _____.

back handspring (X2)
helped fall (X2)
arm hurt back

Solution

The teacher _____ Lucy.

He put his _____ across her _____.

Result

She did a _____ _____.

She didn't _____.

C Details 1 Check (✓).

	True	False
1 Lucy could walk on her hands.	☐	☐
2 Lucy didn't work very hard in gymnastics class.	☐	☐
3 Lucy really was sick.	☐	☐
4 The teacher knew that Lucy was scared.	☐	☐
5 Lucy didn't fall! She did a back handspring!	☐	☐
6 The teacher put a solid bar behind her.	☐	☐

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D Details 2 Circle the correct answer.

1 Why couldn't Lucy do a back handspring?

a. She didn't have the skills. *b.* She was scared of getting hurt.

2 How did she feel when the teacher put his arm across her back?

a. She was worried. *b.* She felt safe.

3 In line 10, who does **you** refer to?

a. Lucy *b.* Lucy's teacher

3. After Reading

A Word Practice Choose and complete the sentence.

even	flexible	coughed	across	solid	breath

1 The river is 200 meters _____.

2 I _____ a lot when I had a cold.

3 He didn't laugh. He didn't _____ smile.

4 Take a deep _____ and relax.

5 Dancers need to be strong and _____

6 Water becomes _____ when it freezes.

B Discussion Write the answers and talk about them with your friends.

1 Have you ever pretended to be sick? If yes, when and why? _____

_____

2 Are you flexible and strong? _____

3 If you want to be a good gymnast, what do you have to do? _____

_____

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UNIT 08 Tugboats

1. Pre-Reading

A Warm Up **Look at the picture and talk about it.**

1 What's happening in the picture?

2 Can you guess what the small boat's job is?

3 Do you know what the small boat is called?

B New Words **Write the word next to its definition. Use the words in bold from the story on the next page.**

1 _____ very strong, with a lot of power

2 _____ ability

3 _____ the person who is in charge of a ship or an aircraft

4 _____ good and helpful for doing something

5 _____ to get more of something

6 _____ knowing about something because you have seen it or done it

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Track 08

Tugboats

Tugboats are special boats. They are small and **powerful**, and they have a special job to do. When a big ship comes into the harbor, the tugboats push it and pull it into the dock. Tugboats can also tow ships that have broken down, and they can fight fires with their powerful water cannons. Tugboats are very **useful**!

The **captain** of a tugboat has to be skilful to move the big ships safely. For the biggest ships, two, or even three, tugboats will work together. It is dangerous work because the big ship is much heavier than the tugboats, and **it** could pull them under the water. The captain also has to know every danger in the harbor, such as rocks, shallow areas and waves.

Would you like to be a tugboat captain? First, you need to **gain** some **experience** on a tugboat as a captain's assistant. After learning all the **skill**s of the job, you might have a chance to become a captain too!

166 words

Fun Quiz!
A: What kind of ship can never sink?
B: Friend-ship.

Did you know?
'Tug' means 'pull something hard and quickly.'

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2. During Reading

A Main Idea Circle the main idea of the story.

a. What tugboats do

b. How to become a tugboat captain

c. Special boats in the harbor

d. Danger in the harbor

B Graphic Summary Match and write the letters.

Tugboats

(b)
( )
( )
( )

Tugboat captains

( )
( )
( )

a have to be skillful to move the big ships safely

b push and pull the big ship into the dock

c fight fires

d tow ships that have broken down

e need to be a captain's assistant first

f have to know every danger in the harbor

g are small and powerful

C Details 1 Complete the diagram.

Fact	Reason
1 You need to work as a captain's assistant before you become a captain.	You need to gain _____ _____.
2 The big ship could pull the tugboats under the water.	The big ship is much _____ _____ the tugboats.
3 The tugboat captains have to be skillful.	They need to move _____ _____.

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D Details 2 Circle the correct answer.

1 What do tugboats do?

a. They push and pull big ships. b. They find danger in the harbor.

2 What do you need to do if you want to become a tugboat captain?

a. work together with other tugboats b. gain some experience

3 In line 8, what does **it** refer to?

a. the tugboat b. the big ship

3. After Reading

A Word Practice Choose and complete the sentence.

powerful useful captain gained experience skills

1 If you want to do this job, you have to learn some _____.

2 This car has a very _____ engine.

3 I have _____ a lot of knowledge at school.

4 My teacher has ten years of teaching _____.

5 My uncle is a _____. He's in charge of a ship.

6 A dictionary is _____ for language learners.

B Discussion Write the answers and talk about them with your friends.

1 Do you want to travel on a ship? Why or why not? _____

_____

2 Have you ever seen a tugboat? _____

3 What are the dangers for ships at sea? _____

_____

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UNIT 09 My New Neighbor

1. Pre-Reading

A Warm Up Talk about your best friends.

1 Who are your best friends?

2 What do you do together with your best friends?

3 Do you write to your friends?

Draw a picture or paste a photograph of your best friend here.

My best friend

Write about one of your best friends.

- Name:
- Age:
- Likes:
- Dislikes:

B New Words Write the word next to its definition or below the picture. Use the words in bold from the story on the next page.

1 _____ unhappy because you are not with other people

2 _____ a person who lives near you

3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____

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Track 09

My New Neighbor

Last weekend, a new girl moved in next door. She had long hair and glasses. It looked like she was the same age as me.

I saw her throwing a tennis ball in the air and catching it. Then I saw her reading on her front porch. After that, I saw her listening to music with her head cupped in her hands. She looked **lonely**.

I had a great idea. First I **fold**ed a piece of paper into the shape of a **basket**. Next, I picked some grass and put **it** inside. Then I **fill**ed the rest of the basket with candy and flowers. Finally, I **attach**ed a card that said;

Read this!
Koreans sometimes use the word "neighbor-cousin" because neighbours often become friends, and sometimes they become as close as cousins!

I left the basket on her doorstep, rang her doorbell, ran away and hid behind a tree. She opened the door, picked up the basket and smiled.

We became good friends after that.

164 words

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2. During Reading

A Main Idea Circle the main idea of the story.

a. Lucy made a flower basket.
b. Lucy was a lonely girl.
c. Lucy wrote a card to her friend.
d. Lucy made a new friend.

B Sequencing Number the sentences in the correct order.

- [ ] Lucy left the basket on her doorstep.
- [ ] Lucy filled the basket with candy and flowers.
- [ ] The girl opened the door and picked up the basket.
- [ ] The girl looked lonely.
- [ ] The girl moved in next door.
- [ ] Lucy folded a piece of paper into the shape of a basket.
- [ ] Lucy and the girl became good friends.

C Making Inferences Circle the correct answer.

>> What kind of person is Lucy?

a. friendly
b. kind
c. thoughtful
d. all of these

D Details 1 Write the past tense of these verbs.

1	have	had	2	see	
3	put		4	leave	
5	ring		6	run	
7	hide		8	become	

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E Details 2 Circle the correct answer.

1 What was the great idea?

a. playing together with the girl
b. making a basket and giving it to the girl

2 How did Lucy feel when she left the basket and hid behind a tree?

a. She was bored.
b. She was excited.

3 In line 7, what does **it** refer to?

a. the basket
b. grass

3. After Reading

A Word Practice Choose and complete the sentence.

lonely folded basket fill attached neighbor

1 I was very _____ when I first moved to this town.

2 I _____ the card to the present.

3 Please _____ this glass with water.

4 He _____ the letter and put it in the envelope.

5 She is my _____. She lives in the house next to mine.

6 The _____ was full of fresh fruit.

B Discussion Write the answers and talk about them with your friends.

1 What is a good way to make friends? _____

_____

2 What do you do when you feel lonely? _____

3 Do you have many friends in your neighborhood? _____

_____

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UNIT 10 Surfing

1. Pre-Reading

A Warm Up **Look at the picture and talk about surfing.**

1 Can you surf? If not, do you want to learn to surf?

2 Why do you think people like surfing?

3 Is surfing popular in your country?

B New Words **Write the word next to its definition. Use the words in bold from the story on the next page.**

1 _____ to try to win a race or competition

2 _____ go to many places

3 _____ something clever that you have learned to do

4 _____ to do something

5 _____ of the present time

6 _____ the time before now

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Track 10

Surfing

An old-style surfboard

Surfing is the sport of riding ocean waves. Today it is popular all around the world, but it began in Hawaii. Many years later, a Hawaiian man called Duke Kahahamoku made surfing popular in California, U.S.A. Soon after, it became popular in Australia, and today it has **spread** to beaches around the world.

Modern surfers use boards made from plastic and fiberglass, but in the **past** they were made of wood. Surfboards have gotten a lot smaller too; shrinking from 4 meters down to 2 meters since the 1960s. This change has allowed surfers to **perform** amazing **trick**s, such as jumps and 360 degree turns.

Most surfers ride waves for enjoyment and fitness, but some surfers have become professionals. **They** **compete** in competitions for prize money. Other surfers love danger and they have surfed huge 10-20 meter waves with the help of jet skis.

Many beaches now have a surf school where you can learn to surf. Look for it next time you are at the beach!

167 words

Fun Quiz!
Q: How do you know the ocean is friendly?
A: Because it waves!

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2. During Reading

A Main Idea Circle the main idea of the story.

a. There are many surfing competitions.

b. It's fun to ride waves.

c. How surfing started and developed.

d. It's easy to make surfboards.

B Graphic Summary Complete the diagram.

Paragraph	Topic	Summary
1	Surfing	It is the sport of _____ ocean waves. It started in _____. It is now _____ all around the world.
2	Surfboards	Past: made of _____ / ____ meters long Now: made from _____ and fiberglass / ___ meters long
3	Surfers	Most surfers do it for _____ and _____. Professionals compete for _____ _____.
4	Surf school	Many beaches now have a surf school. You can _____ to surf there.

C Details 1 Check (✓).

	True	False
1 Surfing became popular in Australia first.	☐	☐
2 In the past, surfboards were made of wood.	☐	☐
3 Modern surfers use longer surfboards.	☐	☐
4 Some surfers compete for prize money.	☐	☐
5 Most surfers love danger and surf 10-20 meter waves.	☐	☐

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D Details 2 Circle the correct answer.

1 How are the modern surfboards different from the old surfboards?

a. They are shorter. *b.* They are made of wood.

2 Today surfing is popular all around the world. How has it spread?

a. Australia→California→Hawaii *b.* Hawaii→California→Australia

3 In line 11, who does **They** refer to?

a. most surfers *b.* professional surfers

3. After Reading

A Word Practice Choose and complete the sentence.

spread modern past tricks performed compete

1 We learned about the _____ in history class.

2 They _____ the rumor around the school.

3 The magician showed us some card _____.

4 Soccer teams from many countries _____ to win in the World Cup.

5 The dancers _____ beautifully.

6 The new library building is very _____.

B Discussion Write the answers and talk about them with your friends.

1 What skills do people need when they surf? _____

_____

2 Do you think surfing is safe or dangerous? _____

3 Is surfing popular in your country? _____

_____

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Reading Rocket 2

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Reading Rocket 2

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UNIT 11 Drumsticks

1. Pre-Reading

A Warm Up **Talk about the musical instruments in an orchestra.**

1 How many instruments can you name?

2 Do you know the sound of each instrument?

3 Which instrument do you want to play? Why?

B New Words **Write the word next to its definition. Use the words in bold from the story on the next page.**

1 _____ something you say to make people laugh

2 _____ deciding which one to have

3 _____ to say the true message of something

4 _____ a person who makes music

5 _____ one more

6 _____ _____ to spend time with

Grammar Tip

burn - burnt

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Track 11

Drumsticks

Brian played the drums in the school orchestra, and he was usually very happy with his **choice**. There were many good things about playing the drums. Brian thought that drums made a very cool noise, and he loved having lots of different drums to play. Brian loved the "boom" of the bass drum the most, and it sounded great when he played all the drums in the drum kit.

Another reason Brain loved the drums was that drumsticks were very light. He felt sorry for the trombone and saxophone players. **Their** instruments were heavy. Brian only had to carry his drumsticks, and he was very happy about it.

However, being a drummer also **meant** listening to a lot of bad **joke**s. Other **musician**s loved to make fun of drummers. For example, just last Tuesday, Brian saw his friend Theo in the hallway at school.

"Hey Brian," said Theo. "What do you call someone that **hang**s **around** with musicians?"

"I don't know," said Brian.

"A drummer," Theo replied.

"Whatever, Theo!" said Brian. "That's not even funny."

Brian thought about his drumsticks in his bag and he smiled. Theo played a cello!

Fun Quiz!

Q: Why did the chicken play the drums?

A: Because it had drumsticks.

192 words

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2. During Reading

A Main Idea Circle the main idea of the story.

a. Brian can't read music.

b. Theo made fun of Brian.

c. Theo plays the cello.

d. Brian plays the drums.

B Compare and Contrast Look at the pictures and discuss the questions.

1 What sounds do these instruments make?

2 Which instruments are easy to carry? Why?

3 Which instruments are hard to carry? Why?

C Details 1 Write the answer.

1 Who makes fun of drummers?

_____

2 What was Theo's joke?

_____

3 What instrument does Theo play?

_____

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D Details 2 Circle the correct answer.

1 What was the third reason that Brian chose to play the drums?

a. The drums made a very cool noise. b. Drumsticks are very light.

2 How did Brian feel when Theo told him a joke about drummers?

a. He was angry. b. He was not angry.

3 In line 7, what does **Their** refer to?

a. the trombone and saxophone players' b. the drummers'

3. After Reading

A Word Practice Choose and complete the sentence.

mean another musician joke hang around choice

1 Can I please have _____ cookie?

2 She told us a _____ and we all laughed.

3 I _____ with my friends after school.

4 "I don't understand, what do you _____?" he asked.

5 My uncle writes music. He is a great _____.

6 We have no _____. We just have to do it.

B Discussion Write the answers and talk about them with your friends.

1 When Theo made a joke, Brian thought about his drumsticks in his bag and smiled.

Why? _____

2 Do you think a musical instrument shows the player's personality? _____

_____

3 Which instrument is most like you? Why? _____

_____

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UNIT 12 New Zealand

1. Pre-Reading

A Warm Up **Look at the pictures below and talk about them.**

1 Which country are the pictures from?

2 Where is this country?

3 Have you been there? What do you know about this place?

B New Words **Write the word next to its definition. Use the words in bold from the story.**

1 _____ to make someone remember something

2 _____ why you do something or why something happens

3 _____ to put things into a bag before you go somewhere

4 _____ to make someone or something ready

5 _____ to go to live in a new place and stay there

6 _____ sunshine, wind, rain, cloud, hot day, cold day

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Track 12

New Zealand

New Zealand is far away from everywhere. It is 18,000 kilometers from London, 14,000 kilometers from New York and more than 9,000 kilometers from Seoul. It is even 2,000 km from Australia. Because it is so far away, New Zealand was one of the last countries on earth to be inhabited*. The Māori people arrived in New Zealand about 800 years ago, and European people **settle**d in New Zealand in the late 18th century.

"Zealand" is a Dutch word meaning "sea land." When the Dutch explorer Abel Tasman arrived in 1642, the new land **remind**ed him of a place called "Zealand" in the Netherlands, so he named **it** *New* Zealand.

Because New Zealand is alone in the ocean, the **weather** changes very fast. It can be cloudy in the morning, raining at lunchtime, sunny in the afternoon, and raining again in the evening. For this **reason**, if you visit New Zealand you need to be **prepare**d. Make sure that you **pack** an umbrella, a jacket and a T-shirt because you will need all three!

174 words

*** inhabited:** to be lived in

Did you know?
The Māori named New Zealand "Aotearoa" which means "The Land of the Long White Cloud."

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2. During Reading

A Main Idea Circle the main idea of the story.

a. New Zealand weather
b. All about New Zealand
c. The Māori in New Zealand
d. How to visit New Zealand

B Graphic Summary Complete the diagram.

C Details 1 Check the correct tense (✓).

	Past	Present	Future
1 New Zealand is far away from everywhere.			
2 You will need an umbrella, a jacket and a T-shirt.			
3 European people settled in New Zealand.			
4 The weather changes very fast.			
5 Abel Tasman named the new country.			

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D Details 2 Circle the correct answer.

1 Why is New Zealand one of the last countries on earth to be inhabited?

a. because it's far away from everywhere b. because it's a new country

2 Why do you need to be prepared when you visit New Zealand?

a. because it rains a lot b. because the weather changes very fast

3 In line 9, what does **it** refer to?

a. New Zealand b. the Netherlands

3. After Reading

A Word Practice Choose and complete the sentence.

settle	reminds	weather	reason	preparing	packed

1 What was the _____ like in France?

2 He left England and went to _____ in Australia.

3 Have you _____ your suitcase?

4 Is there any _____ why you were late?

5 Mom is _____ dinner in the kitchen.

6 He _____ me of my cousin. They look alike.

B Discussion Write the answers and talk about them with your friends.

1 Do you know where New Zealand is? _____

2 Have you ever visited another country? If yes, where? _____

_____

3 What are the things you need when you travel to another country? _____

_____

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UNIT 13 Walking the Dogs

1. Pre-Reading

A Warm Up **Look at the pictures and talk about them.**

1 Do you have a dog? If not, do you want to have a dog?

2 What do dog owners have to do?

3 Have you ever walked a dog?

B New Words **Write the word next to its definition or below the picture. Use the words in bold from the story on the next page.**

1 _____ how you feel

2 _____ nearly but not quite

3 _____ feeling angry because you cannot do what you want to do

Grammar Tip

tie - tying die - dying

4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____

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Did you know?
The SPCA is a group that helps animals in danger. You can find a lot of information about taking care of pets on their website. Is there an SPCA in your country?

Track 13

Walking the Dogs

I didn't want to take the dogs for a walk today. I was in a bad **mood**.

My mom likes to help homeless dogs. She has found many since I was a little boy. One was found in a trashcan. One was in a basket outside our back door. Rufus, my favorite dog, was **lying** hurt by the side of the road.

We now have six dogs. The biggest one is **almost** the size of a pony, and the smallest one can sit in the palm of my hand. Walking them is very difficult, but it's my job. I have to do **it**.

I put a leash on each of the six dogs and led them down the block. They ran around me in a pack. They **lick**ed me and **bark**ed. I was feeling **frustrated**.

Then, Rufus looked at me from the sidewalk. He held his paw up to me. He wanted to shake hands with me. I think he knew I was in a bad mood. I shook his paw and smiled.

Walking the dogs isn't so bad!

179 words

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2. During Reading

A Main Idea Circle the main idea of the story.

a. Brian doesn't like dogs.

b. Brian's mom helps dogs.

c. Brian had to walk six dogs.

d. Rufus is Brian's favorite dog.

B Problem and Solution Complete the diagram.

Problem

Brian didn't want to take the dogs _____ _____ _____.

He was in _____ _____ _____.

Problem gets worse

The dogs ran _____ him.

They _____ him and _____.

He was feeling _____.

Problem solved

Rufus wanted to _____ _____ with Brian.

Brian _____ Rufus's paw and _____.

Brian thought walking the dogs _____ _____ _____.

C Details 1 Who does/did what? Match and write the letters.

1 Brian ( ) ( )

2 Brian's Mom ( ) ( )

3 Rufus ( ) ( )

a likes to help homeless dogs.

b wanted to shake hands with Brian.

c has to walk the dogs.

d was lying hurt by the side of the road.

e has found many dogs.

f put a leash on each of the six dogs

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D Details 2 Circle the correct answer.

1 Where did Brian's mom find Rufus?

a. by the side of the road b. outside their back door

2 How did Brian feel when he shook Rufus's paw and smiled?

a. He was still frustrated. b. He felt good.

3 In line 7, what does **it** refer to?

a. helping the dogs b. walking the dogs

3. After Reading

A Word Practice Choose and complete the sentence.

mood lying almost licking barks frustrated

1 It's _____ six o'clock. I have to go home now.

2 She is _____ on her bed and trying to get some sleep.

3 I couldn't understand French so I was _____ in France.

4 The dog always _____ at people it doesn't know.

5 The child is _____ the ice cream.

6 A: What's wrong with Tim? B: I don't know. He's in a bad _____.

B Discussion Write the answers and talk about them with your friends.

1 What do people in your country usually do with homeless dogs? _____

_____

2 Are you in a good mood today? _____

3 Why do you think people have pets? _____

_____

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UNIT 14 The Spiny Anteater

1. Pre-Reading

A Warm Up **Look at the picture and talk about the animals.**

1 Have you seen these animals?

2 What do they have in common?

3 Talk about the special features of each animal.

B New Words **Write the word next to its definition or below the picture. Use the words in bold from the story on the next page.**

1 _____ to go away from someone or something

2 _____ covered with a kind of glue that can stick to things

3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____

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Track 14

The Spiny Anteater

A lot of very strange animals live in Australia. The spiny anteater, or echidna, is one of the strangest.

The echidna is short, small and covered in spines. It has a long **thin** nose. It uses its nose to sniff* for ants and worms. It uses a long, **sticky tongue** to lick **them** up. Echidnas are very slow animals, but their **sharp** spines protect them from animals that want to eat them.

Unlike most mammals, spiny anteaters do not give birth to live babies. Instead, they **lay** eggs! The echidna only lays one egg at a time. When the egg hatches, the baby is called a puggle.

While the puggle is very little, the mother carries it in a special pouch on her belly. After the baby grows bigger, the mother digs a special home for **it**. Then she **leave**s to hunt for food. She only comes back every five days! You probably think she is not a good mother, but it works just fine for the echidna!

168 words

Did you know?
The echidna and the platypus are the only living mammals that lay eggs instead of giving birth to babies.

* **sniff:** to smell

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2. During Reading

A Main Idea Circle the main idea of the story.

a. The echidna looks strange.

b. The echidna is a strange animal.

c. Echidnas are mammals.

d. Echidnas are not good mothers.

B Graphic Summary Complete the diagram.

C Details 1 Write the answer.

1 Echidnas don't give birth to live babies. What do they do instead?

_____

2 Why does the mother echidna leave her home?

_____

3 How often does the mother come back home?

_____

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D Details 2 Circle the correct answer.

1 What is a puggle?

a. a special pouch *b.* a baby echidna

2 In line 5, what does **them** refer to?

a. echidnas *b.* ants and worms

3 In line 11, what does **it** refer to?

a. the baby *b.* the mother

3. After Reading

A Word Practice Choose and complete the sentence.

thin sticky tongue sharp lay leave

1 A _____ is used for tasting and licking.

2 My hands are very _____ because of the glue.

3 Hens _____ eggs.

4 This book is very _____. It only has 10 pages.

5 That knife is very _____. Be careful!

6 She's going to _____ at 10 o'clock tomorrow.

B Discussion Write the answers and talk about them with your friends.

1 Do you know any other strange animals? _____

If yes, what are they? Why are they weird? _____

_____

2 Name three animals you can only see in Australia.

_____

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UNIT 15 Singing in the Elevator

1. Pre-Reading

A Warm Up **Look at the pictures and talk about the things people are afraid of.**

1 Are you afraid of any of these things?

2 What else are you afraid of?

3 Do you try to overcome your fear? If yes, how?

B New Words **Write the word next to its definition or the picture. Use the words in bold from the story on the next page.**

1 _____ _____ can't move, trapped

2 _____ really, in fact

3 _____ all people

4 _____ a piece of work that you do at school

Grammar Tip

make - making take - taking

5 _____

6 _____

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Track 15

Singing in the Elevator

Brian didn't like elevators. When he was inside an elevator, he always felt sick. Then he would imagine the elevator **get**ting **stuck** or falling down, and feel even worse.

One day, Brian had to take the elevator to the seventh floor of the **public** library. He was looking for a book for his science **project**. He didn't want to take the elevator, but he had to. Walking up the **step**s to the seventh floor would be too slow. He decided to try the trick his friend had told **him**—singing in the elevator.

The door opened and he walked into the elevator. He started to sing his favorite song in his head. The elevator went up to the third floor. People got in and out of the elevator. On the fifth floor, everyone got out. He was alone in the elevator, so he sang loudly!

Read this!
Archimedes (287 BC - 212 BC) was a Greek mathematician, engineer and inventor. He was very good at designing new machines. It was reported that he built the first elevator in 236 BC.

Singing in the elevator was **actually** fun! He forgot about the elevator getting stuck or falling down.

He got the science book from the seventh floor. Then, he got into the elevator again while **whistling** his favorite song.

183 words

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2. During Reading

A Main Idea Circle the main idea of the story.

a. Brian borrowed a science book.

b. Brian sang in the elevator.

c. Brian likes singing.

d. Brian likes walking up steps.

B Problem and Solution Complete the diagram.

Problem

Brian didn't like elevators. He felt _____ inside the elevator. He would _____ the bad things that could happen.

Solution

First, he _____ his _____ _____ in his _____ in the elevator. Then he sang _____ when he was alone.

Result

He forgot about the elevator getting _____ or _____ down.

C Identifying Facts Check (✓).

	Fact	Imagination
1 Brian took the elevator to the seventh floor.		
2 The elevator cable was breaking.		
3 Brian walked up the steps and it was very slow.		
4 Brian was alone in the elevator on the fifth floor.		
5 Brian was stuck in the elevator.		
6 Brian got into the elevator while whistling.		

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D Details Circle the correct answer.

1 Why did Brian have to take the elevator?

a. Walking up the steps would be too slow. b. He didn't like the steps.

2 How did Brian feel when he got into the elevator again?

a. He felt sick. b. He felt good.

3 In line 6, what does **him** refer to?

a. Brian b. Brian's friend

3. After Reading

A Word Practice Choose and complete the sentence.

get stuck | public | project | steps | actually | whistle

1 I thought it was going to rain, but _____ it was sunny.

2 Smoking is not allowed in _____ places.

3 My friend can _____ my favorite song.

4 Don't crawl under the car. You might _____.

5 Don't run down the _____. It's dangerous.

6 I have to do a _____ on a famous person, so I need some information.

B Discussion Write the answers and talk about them with your friends.

1 How do you feel in the elevator? _____

2 Do you imagine bad things like the cable breaking or getting stuck? _____

_____

3 What would you do if you got stuck in the elevator? _____

_____

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UNIT 16 Making a Movie

1. Pre-Reading

A Warm Up **Look at the picture and talk about it.**

1 What are the people doing in the picture?

2 Can you guess each person's job?

3 Which is the most important job? Why?

B New Words **Write the word next to its definition. Use the words in bold from the story on the next page.**

1 _____ to pretend to be someone else in a play or film

2 _____ hard working and careful

3 _____ another word for film

4 _____ a person who controls a film or play

5 _____ the written words that actors speak in a play or film

6 _____ to prepare a book or film by making corrections and changes

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Track 16

Making a Movie

Making a **movie** is hard work. The first thing you need is a good story. Then you have to write a **script**. After you have a script, you will need some **responsible** friends to help you out.

If you are the **director**, you need to find people to **act** in your movie. You also need a person to help with sound, and another person to work the camera. Other people can help to hold lights, do makeup, and build sets.

When you have all the people and things you need, you can start to shoot your movie. It will take time, but it will be fun. Everybody works together to make it great.

When the shooting is over, you need a computer to **edit** your movie. Some people think editing is the best part of making a movie. This is when your story starts to come together. When you finish editing, you can show your movie to your friends and family.

All you have to do now is watch the movie and relax!

173 words

Did you know?
Movie, **film**, **cinema** and **motion picture** all mean the same thing. "Movie" is used more commonly in the US. "Film" is used in the UK.

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2. During Reading

A Main Idea Circle the main idea of the story.

a. How to make a movie

b. The director's job

c. The best part of making a movie

d. Working together with your friends

B Graphic Summary Complete the diagram. Use the words below.

camera edit shoot lights script makeup show actors

C Details 1 Circle Before or After.

1 Before / After editing, you can show your movie to your friends.

2 Before / After shooting, you need to edit your movie.

3 Before / After you shoot the movie, you need to find actors.

4 Before / After you write a script, you need a good story.

5 Before / After you have all the things you need, you can start to shoot your movie.

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D Details 2 Circle the correct answer.

1 What's the first thing you need when you make a movie?

a. good actors b. a good story

2 What do you need to do when you finish shooting the movie?

a. show the movie b. edit the movie

3 What do you need when you edit your movie?

a. a computer b. a camera

3. After Reading

A Word Practice Choose and complete the sentence.

movie	script	responsible	director	acted	edit

1 The _____ tells the actors what to do.

2 He's a famous actor. He has _____ in many movies.

3 They need a _____ person to look after their baby.

4 We read the _____ for the school play.

5 Do you want to see a _____ this weekend?

6 You should _____ your writing before you give it to the teacher.

B Discussion Write the answers and talk about them with your friends.

1 How often do you watch movies? _____

2 What kind of movies do you like? Why? _____

_____

3 Do you want to try making your own movie? _____

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UNIT 17 Noodle Time!

1. Pre-Reading

A Warm Up **Look at the pictures and talk about hiking.**

1 How often do you go hiking?

2 What do you take when you go hiking?

3 How do you feel after hiking?

B New Words **Write the word next to its definition. Use the words in bold from the story on the next page.**

1 _____ to say that you are unhappy about something

2 _____ not happy or healthy

3 _____ to move your head down and up again quickly

4 _____ the part of the year between summer and winter

5 _____ to make liquid flow out of or into something

6 _____ something special that makes you happy

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*a thermos

Track 17

Noodle Time!

Last Saturday, Mom, Dad, Brian and Lucy went hiking up a mountain near their house.

"We will see the beautiful **autumn** leaves," said Mom while they were driving.

"Yes, that's right," said Dad.

Brian and Lucy just **nod**ded.

"Can we eat noodles, and drink some cocoa?" Lucy asked.

"Yes," Mom sighed. "You can do **that** too."

"Yay!" said Brian and Lucy.

When they got there, they hiked all the way up the mountain and Brian and Lucy didn't **complain** at all.

"Well done, kids!" said Dad, "You are very good hikers."

Brian and Lucy smiled.

"Can we have some noodles now?" they asked.

Mom reached into her backpack and pulled out two cup-noodles and a thermos* of hot water. She **pour**ed the hot water into each noodle cup and handed them to Brian and Lucy.

"Remember to wait for 2 minutes," she reminded them.

Two minutes later, Brian and Lucy started eating. Mmmmmm! What a **treat**! Brian and Lucy didn't talk. They just munched their noodles.

"You **poor** kids," said Dad, "didn't you have breakfast?"

"We did, Dad," said Brian, "But hiking makes us hungry!"

Read this!

Australians call hiking, "bushwalking." New Zealanders call it "tramping." In India and Nepal, it is called "trekking." In the UK, it is "walking" or "rambling."

185 words

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2. During Reading

A Main Idea Circle the main idea of the story.

a. Brian and Lucy were strong.

b. Brian and Lucy like noodles.

c. The family saw some autumn leaves.

d. The family went hiking.

B Graphic Summary Complete the diagram.

C Details 1 Match the beginning and the ending of the sentence.

1 The family hiked all the way...	...into her backpack.
2 Mom reached...	...from her backpack.
3 She pulled out two cup-noodles...	...up the mountain.
4 She poured the hot water...	...for 2 minutes.
5 She reminded Brian and Lucy to wait...	...into each noodle cup.
6 Brian started eating his noodles...	...two minutes later.

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D Details 2 Circle the correct answer.

1 Why were Brian and Lucy hungry?

a. because they didn't eat breakfast

b. because they had hiked up the mountain

2 How did Dad feel when he said, "Well done, kids! You are very good hikers."?

a. He was shocked.

b. He was surprised and proud.

3 In line 6, what does **that** refer to?

a. seeing the beautiful autumn leaves

b. eating noodles and drinking cocoa

3. After Reading

A Word Practice Choose and complete the sentence.

autumn	nodded	complained	treat	poured	poor

1 We had pizza for dinner. It was a _____.

2 She _____ about the weather because it was raining.

3 "Do you understand?" asked the teacher. The students _____.

4 _____ Sandy! She's very sick.

5 In _____, the leaves begin to fall from the trees.

6 She _____ orange juice into my glass.

B Discussion Write the answers and talk about them with your friends.

1 Why is hiking popular? _____

2 Do you like cup noodles? Why or why not? _____

_____

3 What is the highest mountain you have climbed? _____

_____

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UNIT 18 Cakes for Breakfast?

1. Pre-Reading

A Warm Up **Look at the pancake recipe and talk about pancakes.**

1 Do you like pancakes?

2 Have you tried pancakes with jam, butter, ice cream or fresh fruit?

3 Try making pancakes at home. Don't forget to ask an adult first!

B New Words **Write the word next to its definition. Use the words in bold from the story on the next page.**

1 _____ more than what is usual

2 _____ to give food or drink to someone

3 _____ to put one thing together with other things

4 _____ a piece of writing that tells you how to cook

5 _____ one of the things you put in when you cook

6 _____ smooth, with no bumps

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Track 18

Cakes for Breakfast?

They're delicious! They're sweet! They're round and **flat**! They're pancakes!

Pancakes are seen all over the world, but every country has a slightly different kind. Many people eat pancakes for breakfast, but **they** may also be eaten as a dessert. Some countries even cook their pancakes with **extra ingredient**s to make them good for dinner.

5 North American pancakes are made from a sweet batter and are usually cooked in a frying pan. They are usually **serve**d with butter and syrup, but sometimes they are topped with fruit. North Americans usually eat their pancakes for breakfast.

In Europe, pancakes are often very thin. The pancakes can be served with honey or syrup, or they can be filled with fruit or ice cream. There are many different kinds of pancake 10 **recipe**s. These pancakes are usually served for dessert.

In Asia, people often eat the sweet pancakes seen in North America and Europe, but they also make special pancakes for dinner. These pancakes sometimes **include** meat, seafood, and vegetables. 15 They're not sweet, but they're very tasty.

Any time of the day, pancakes can be a delicious meal.

184 words

Did you know?
A pancake race is a popular event in England. In a pancake race, each runner carries a pancake in a frying pan. All runners must toss their pancakes as they run and catch them in the pan.

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2. During Reading

A Main Idea Circle the main idea of the story.

a. How to make pancakes

b. The best pancakes in the world

c. Different kinds of pancakes

d. Different pancake recipes

B Graphic Summary Complete the diagram.

Pancakes in North America	• made from a sweet _____ • served with _____ and syrup / topped with fruit • served for breakfast
Pancakes in _____	• often very _____ • served with _____ or syrup / filled with fruit or _____ • served for _____
Pancakes in _____	• special pancakes with meat, _____, and _____ • not sweet, but very _____. • served for _____

C Details 1 Check (✓).

	True	False
1 Pancakes are only seen in a few countries.	☐	☐
2 In Asia, People make sweet pancakes for dinner.	☐	☐
3 Pancakes are usually round and flat.	☐	☐
4 In Asia, people don't eat the sweet pancakes.	☐	☐
5 Every country has a slightly different kind of pancake.	☐	☐
6 In Europe, pancakes are often very thick.	☐	☐

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D Details 2 Circle the correct answer.

1 Some pancakes are cooked with extra ingredients for dinner. What are they?

a. honey, fruit, ice cream
b. meat, seafood, and vegetables

2 Who usually eat pancakes for breakfast?

a. North Americans
b. Asians

3 In line 3, what does **they** refer to?

a. many people
b. pancakes

3. After Reading

A Word Practice Choose and complete the sentence.

flat extra ingredients served recipe includes

1 Can I have the _____ for this soup? It's delicious!

2 A table has a _____ top.

3 Breakfast is _____ from 7:30 to 9:30.

4 Bring some _____ clothes. It will be cold tonight.

5 This book _____ some grammar exercises.

6 The _____ for this cake are flour, butter, sugar and eggs.

B Discussion Write the answers and talk about them with your friends.

1 Which style of pancakes do you like: North American, European or Asian? _____

_____

2 Do you often eat pancakes? _____

3 Which special ingredients would you use to create your own pancake? _____

_____

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UNIT 19 Ski Patrol

1. Pre-Reading

A Warm Up **Look at the picture and talk about it.**

1 Can you ski? Have you been to a ski resort?

2 What are the dangers at a ski resort?

3 Have you ever seen ski patrollers?

B New Words **Write the word next to its definition. Use the words in bold from the story on the next page.**

1 _____ knowing about something

2 _____ to rest and be calm

3 _____ a small place where people live

4 _____ in fact; truly; very

5 _____ to have fun; to like something

6 _____ a day or days when you do not go to work or school

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Track 19

Ski Patrol

My Aunt Kerry and Uncle John are ski patrollers. They live near the top of a mountain. Their job is to help skiers who are hurt. Aunt Kerry and Uncle John love their job, but sometimes it is dangerous. They have to help people when the weather is bad, and they must also be **aware** of avalanches*.

A good thing about their job is the place where they live. It is beautiful, and the air is very fresh. When summer comes, Aunt Kerry and Uncle John **enjoy** hiking and mountain biking close to their home. But, after a long winter they **really** want to enjoy some warm weather. So, the first thing they do is to take a **holiday** at the beach!

After a hard day of ski patrolling, Aunt Kerry and Uncle John are cold and tired. They **relax** in the sauna at the ski resort. They are hungry too, but food is expensive at the resort. They usually do their shopping in the **village** near the mountain, and cook dinner at home.

* **avalanche:**
the fast movement of snow down a mountain slope

Would you like to be a ski patroller? Keep practicing skiing, and you could get a job like my aunt and uncle's!

196 words

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2. During Reading

A Main Idea Circle the main idea of the story.

a. Aunt Kerry and Uncle John's holiday

b. Aunt Kerry and UncleJohn's life as ski patrollers

c. How to become a ski patroller

d. Why ski patroller is a dangerous job

B Compare and Contrast Complete the diagram.

Aunt Kerry and Uncle John's job: _____ _____

The job is good.	The job is dangerous.
• The place where they _____ is beautiful. • The air is very _____. • They enjoy _____ and _____ _____ in summer.	• Sometimes they have to help people in bad _____. • They must be aware of _____.

They love their job.

C Sequencing Number the sentences in the correct order.

- [ ] They relax in the sauna at the ski resort.
- [ ] They go home.
- [ ] They do their shopping in the village.
- [ ] Aunt Kerry and Uncle John finish ski patrolling.
- [ ] They cook dinner.

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D Details Circle the correct answer.

1 Where do Aunt Kerry and Uncle John live?

a. in the village near the mountain b. near the top of a mountain

2 How do Aunt Kerry and Uncle John feel after a hard day of ski patrolling?

a. They are relaxed but hungry. b. They are cold and tired.

3 What's the first thing they do when spring comes?

a. take a holiday at the beach b. enjoy hiking and mountain biking

3. After Reading

A Word Practice Choose and complete the sentence.

aware enjoy really holidays relax village

1 I live in a small _____ in the mountains.

2 I _____ playing the piano.

3 We usually go to the beach during our summer _____.

4 I'm _____ hungry! I have to eat something now!

5 At night, I _____ by listening to music.

6 I was _____ of the problem, but I couldn't do anything about it.

B Discussion Write the answers and talk about them with your friends.

1 Do you think ski patroller is a good job? _____

Why or why not? _____

2 What do you want to be when you grow up? Why? _____

_____

3 Do you want to live near the top of a mountain? _____

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UNIT 20 Love of the Old

1. Pre-Reading

A Warm Up **Talk about the antique items in the picture.**

1 Would you like to buy these things?

2 Which do you think is the most expensive item?

3 Do you like old things or new things?

B New Words **Write the word next to its definition. Use the words in bold from the story on the next page.**

1 _____ to think that something is true or right

2 _____ beautiful; very nice

3 _____ table, chairs, beds

4 _____ the time that will come

5 _____ having a good life

6 _____ with a value of; good or useful enough

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Track 20

Love of the Old

When most people decorate their houses, they think about all the new **furniture** they want to get. A soft couch, a wide table, or a matching set of chairs are **lovely** things to have. Many people feel that buying new items means that they are **successful**.

However, there are some people who don't want new furniture. **They** like old furniture. In fact, the older their furniture is, the better it is. This furniture isn't called, "old furniture." It's called, "antique furniture." Antique furniture is usually one hundred years old or older.

People who collect antique furniture are willing to pay a lot of money for it. **Believe** it or not, some people will pay millions of dollars for a piece of furniture. An auction at the famous Christie's auction house sold an antique secretary (a writing desk) made in 1760 for over twelve million dollars!

The next time your mother tells you to take your feet off the table, you should do as she says. Maybe she is protecting your investment for the **future**. Who knows, someday the furniture in your house may be **worth** millions of dollars too.

188 words

Did you know?
Furniture is an uncountable noun. So, you can't say "two furnitures," you have to say "two pieces of furniture."

Fun Quiz!
Q: What is the most valuable type of ant?
A: An ant-ique.

Photo by Byunghwan Lim, Ph.D

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2. During Reading

A Main Idea Circle the main idea of the story.

a. Some people collect antique furniture.

b. Old furniture is better.

c. Your furniture may become valuable.

d. Most people like new furniture.

B Graphic Summary Complete the diagram.

100 pay new someday decorate worth collectors

Paragraph 1	Most people _____ their houses with _____ furniture.
Paragraph 2	There are some people who like antique furniture. Antique furniture is usually _____ years old or older!
Paragraph 3	Antique furniture _____ are willing to _____ a lot of money for it.
Paragraph 4	_____ the furniture in your house may be _____ millions of dollars too.

C Compare and Contrast Complete the diagram.

Many people	Antique collectors
1 They like _____ furniture.	1 They like _____ furniture.
2 They feel that buying _____ items means that they are _____.	2 They think the _____ the furniture is, the _____ it is.
	3 They are willing to _____ a lot of _____ for antique furniture.

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D Details Circle the correct answer.

1 What do many people want to do when they decorate their house?

a. They want to buy new furniture. b. They want to buy antique furniture.

2 The older the furniture is, the better it is. Why?

a. Older furniture is cheaper. b. Older furniture is worth more.

3 In line 6, who does **They** refer to?

a. people who are successful b. people who don't want new furniture

3. After Reading

A Word Practice Choose and complete the sentence.

furniture	lovely	successful	believe	future	worth

1 He worked very hard and became a _____ businessman.

2 Nobody knows what will happen in the _____.

3 They bought some _____ for the new house.

4 That's a _____ dress. You look so beautiful in that dress.

5 This house is _____ one million dollars.

6 A: I didn't take the money. B: I don't _____ you.

B Discussion Write the answers and talk about them with your friends.

1 Are you interested in antiques? _____

2 Do you know anyone who collects antiques? _____

If yes, what do they collect? _____

3 Which furniture do you prefer for your room, new furniture or antique furniture? Why?

_____

_____

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Reading Rocket 2

Part 3

Word List 92

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Word List

Words from Book 2 are in blue. Write the translation in the blank.

A

B1 unit 02	ability	.....
B1 unit 01	about	.....
B1 unit 05	acorn	.....
B2 unit 07	across	.....
B2 unit 16	act	.....
B2 unit 15	actually	.....
B1 unit 17	admire	.....
B1 unit 11	air-conditioning	.....
B2 unit 13	almost	.....
B1 unit 17	along	.....
B1 unit 04	already	.....
B2 unit 05	always	.....
B1 unit 20	amazed	.....
B2 unit 11	another	.....
B1 unit 10	artist	.....
B2 unit 09	attach	.....
B1 unit 08	attack	.....
B2 unit 17	autumn	.....
B2 unit 19	aware	.....

B

B1 unit 05	background	.....
B1 unit 02	balance	.....
B2 unit 02	bald	.....
B2 unit 13	bark (v)	.....
B2 unit 09	basket	.....
B1 unit 14	become (became)	.....
B1 unit 08	beetle	.....
B1 unit 07	begin	.....
B2 unit 20	believe	.....
B2 unit 05	best	.....
B1 unit 01	blind	.....
B1 unit 12	bold	.....
B2 unit 05	boring	.....
B1 unit 09	brain	.....
B1 unit 02	break	.....
B2 unit 07	breath	.....

C

B1 unit 19	call	.....
B2 unit 08	captain	.....
B1 unit 18	carry	.....
B2 unit 02	change	.....
B1 unit 08	chemical	.....
B2 unit 11	choice	.....
B1 unit 13	choose	.....

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B2 unit 01	clearly	
B1 unit 17	clothes	
B1 unit 05	collect	
B2 unit 04	compare	
B2 unit 10	compete	
B2 unit 17	complain	
B1 unit 01	continue	
B2 unit 06	cost	
B2 unit 07	cough	
B2 unit 06	country (countries)	
B1 unit 02	create	
B1 unit 15	crowd	
B1 unit 06	culture	
B1 unit 05	curious	

D

B2 unit 03	dead	
B1 unit 15	decide	
B1 unit 08	defense	
B1 unit 06	desert	
B1 unit 04	different	
B1 unit 10	direction	
B2 unit 16	director	
B2 unit 01	division	
B1 unit 17	dress (v)	
B1 unit 07	during	

E

B2 unit 16	edit	
B1 unit 19	embarrassed	
B2 unit 19	enjoy	
B2 unit 07	even	
B1 unit 03	exchange	
B1 unit 11	expensive	
B2 unit 08	experience	
B2 unit 18	extra	

F

B1 unit 14	fairy tale	
B1 unit 14	famous	
B1 unit 14	favorite	
B1 unit 01	feather	
B1 unit 02	female	
B1 unit 07	fight	
B2 unit 09	fill	
B1 unit 03	finally	
B2 unit 02	fingernail	

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B1 unit 11	**fix**	.....
B2 unit 18	**flat**	.....
B2 unit 07	**flexible**	.....
B2 unit 09	**fold**	.....
B1 unit 05	**forget**	.....
B2 unit 13	**frustrated**	.....
B1 unit 04	**fur**	.....
B2 unit 20	**furniture**	.....
B2 unit 20	**future**	.....

G

B2 unit 08	**gain**	.....
B1 unit 03	**geography**	.....
B2 unit 15	**get stuck**	.....
B2 unit 06	**gift**	.....

H

B2 unit 11	**hang around**	.....
B1 unit 09	**headache**	.....
B1 unit 01	**heavy**	.....
B2 unit 02	**height**	.....
B1 unit 16	**history**	.....
B2 unit 19	**holiday**	.....
B2 unit 01	**hour**	.....

I

B2 unit 04	**important**	.....
B2 unit 18	**include**	.....
B2 unit 18	**ingredient**	.....
B1 unit 13	**instead**	.....
B2 unit 04	**invent**	.....
B2 unit 03	**invite**	.....
B1 unit 18	**iron**	.....

J

B1 unit 18	**job**	.....
B1 unit 15	**join**	.....
B2 unit 11	**joke**	.....

K

B1 unit 12	**kind**	.....

L

B2 unit 14	**lay**	.....
B2 unit 14	**leave**	.....
B2 unit 13	**lick**	.....
B2 unit 13	**lie (lying)**	.....
B1 unit 03	**life**	.....
B2 unit 09	**lonely**	.....
B2 unit 04	**loud**	.....
B2 unit 20	**lovely**	.....

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M

B1 unit 06	major (adj)	
B2 unit 02	makeup	
B1 unit 09	massage	
B2 unit 11	mean (meant)	
B2 unit 04	measure	
B1 unit 16	meat	
B1 unit 11	medium	
B1 unit 06	million	
B2 unit 10	modern	
B2 unit 13	mood	
B1 unit 05	more	
B2 unit 01	mostly	
B2 unit 16	movie	
B2 unit 06	museum	
B1 unit 15	musical instrument	
B2 unit 11	musician	

N

B1 unit 17	need	
B2 unit 09	neighbor	
B2 unit 17	nod	
B1 unit 13	nurse	

O

B1 unit 10	object	
B1 unit 20	ocean	
B1 unit 19	only	
B1 unit 03	overseas	

P

B2 unit 12	pack	
B1 unit 10	pain	
B1 unit 10	painting	
B2 unit 10	past	
B1 unit 16	pay	
B1 unit 02	perfect	
B2 unit 10	perform	
B1 unit 09	pinch	
B1 unit 07	pleased	
B1 unit 07	poem	
B2 unit 17	poor	
B2 unit 17	pour	
B2 unit 08	powerful	
B1 unit 15	practice	
B1 unit 20	pray	
B2 unit 12	prepare	
B1 unit 09	press	

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B2 unit 02	prevent	.....
B2 unit 15	project	.....
B2 unit 15	public	.....

Q

B2 unit 05	quickly	.....
B2 unit 05	quite	.....

R

B1 unit 17	real	.....
B2 unit 19	really	.....
B2 unit 12	reason	.....
B2 unit 18	recipe	.....
B2 unit 19	relax	.....
B2 unit 12	remind	.....
B1 unit 03	reply (replied)	.....
B1 unit 20	rescue	.....
B2 unit 16	responsible	.....
B1 unit 14	return	.....

S

B2 unit 01	score	.....
B2 unit 16	script	.....
B1 unit 04	seem	.....
B2 unit 18	serve	.....
B2 unit 12	settle	.....
B1 unit 12	shape	.....
B2 unit 14	sharp	.....
B1 unit 13	shut	.....
B1 unit 10	simple	.....
B1 unit 12	size	.....
B1 unit 19	skate-park	.....
B2 unit 08	skill	.....
B2 unit 03	smart	.....
B2 unit 07	solid	.....
B1 unit 04	spend	.....
B2 unit 10	spread	.....
B1 unit 18	square	.....
B2 unit 06	statue	.....
B2 unit 15	step (n)	.....
B2 unit 14	sticky	.....
B1 unit 11	still	.....
B1 unit 01	story	.....
B1 unit 11	stylish	.....
B2 unit 01	subject	.....
B2 unit 20	successful	.....
B1 unit 15	suddenly	.....

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B1 unit 20	**survival**	.....
B1 unit 13	**swell**	.....
B2 unit 06	**symbol**	.....

T

B1 unit 04	**take care of**	.....
B2 unit 03	**tasty**	.....
B1 unit 09	**terrible**	.....
B2 unit 14	**thin**	.....
B1 unit 20	**thirsty**	.....
B1 unit 14	**thousand**	.....
B1 unit 19	**through**	.....
B2 unit 14	**tongue**	.....
B1 unit 16	**tools**	.....
B1 unit 19	**toward**	.....
B2 unit 05	**towel**	.....
B1 unit 16	**trade**	.....
B1 unit 06	**tradition**	.....
B2 unit 17	**treat**	.....
B2 unit 10	**trick**	.....
B2 unit 03	**try (tried)**	.....
B1 unit 08	**twice**	.....

U

B1 unit 06	**unusual**	.....
B1 unit 16	**use**	.....
B2 unit 08	**useful**	.....
B1 unit 12	**usually**	.....

V

B2 unit 19	**village**	.....
B2 unit 04	**volcano**	.....

W

B1 unit 07	**wall**	.....
B1 unit 18	**washing machine**	.....
B1 unit 13	**wear**	.....
B2 unit 12	**weather**	.....
B1 unit 08	**weird**	.....
B2 unit 15	**whistle (whistling)**	.....
B1 unit 06	**wildlife**	.....
B1 unit 18	**wipe**	.....
B1 unit 12	**wonderful**	.....
B2 unit 03	**worm**	.....
B2 unit 20	**worth**	.....

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Reading Rocket 2

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Reading Rocket is a three-level reading series for young learners of English. In each book, carefully graded reading passages are supported by a variety of exercises. By completing these exercises, students build vocabulary, extend grammatical knowledge, and progressively consolidate their reading skills.

In order to make the passages and exercises more appealing, the authors have created fun, same-aged characters for the fictional passages. These fictional passages are alternated with non-fiction passages to reflect the varied interests of elementary school students and to scaffold them towards academic reading.

Reading Rocket also provides an easy-to-follow lesson format that enables students to actively take part in the reading and thinking process.

Features

- A memorable and interesting family of characters
- Exciting fiction passages with warm feelings and humor
- Exciting non-fiction passages that prepare students for academic reading
- Cumulative vocabulary and reading skill practice
- A systematic lesson process
- A cumulative word list that summarizes the key vocabulary
- An innovative warm-up section to motivate students
- Accompanying audio recordings

Components

- **Student Book 1 2 3**
- **Workbook 1 2 3**
- **Teacher's Manual**
- **Audio CD (Included in Student Book)**

Reading Skills and Vocabulary Development Series for Elementary Students

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- Series 3 **Reading Rocket 1 2 3** (for Grades 5 & 6)

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