

Unit 1 The Story of Gladiators

Warm-up

(Sample Responses)

1. Yes, I do. I think it is fun and exciting to watch boxing matches on TV.
2. I know that gladiators used to fight each other in the days of ancient Rome.

Vocabulary Preview

1. audience
2. accompany
3. debt
4. training
5. arena
6. sacrifice

Comprehension Check

1. b
2. b
3. c
4. d
5. Most gladiators were convicted criminals, slaves, or prisoners of war. Some gladiators were free men that needed to pay off a debt.
6. They believed that gods liked gladiator fights.
7. Fights took place in amphitheaters.

Think & Write

Step 1

1. d
2. e
3. a

4. c

5. b

Step 2

1. Marcus and Decimus Brutus organized three gladiator fights in 264 BCE.
2. These fights were in honor of their father who had died.
3. They wanted a strong gladiator to accompany him to the “next world.”
4. This is because a gladiator was a sacrifice to the gods.
5. After 264 BCE, gladiator fights became much more common.

Think & Speak

(Sample Responses)

1. I think they were cool. They were very strong and brave.
2. I would not like to see a gladiator fight. I hate blood!
3. No. Animals are stronger and will kill people.

Vocabulary Practice

Across:

2. debt
5. accompany

Down:

1. ceremony
3. training
4. sacrifice
6. arena

Unit 2 3D Movies

Warm-up

(Sample Responses)

1. Film studios probably wanted to make films seem more real and exciting.
2. They can show a story in three dimensions, like in the real world.

Vocabulary Preview

1. overlap
2. technical
3. phenomenon
4. attack
5. blurry
6. project

Comprehension Check

1. d
2. a
3. c
4. b
5. The film industry was losing audiences to TV and needed something new and exciting to bring them into theaters.
6. 3D movies were filmed with two cameras, spaced apart like two eyes are spaced apart.
7. The first 3D movie was *Bwana Devil*.

Think & Write

When Most Popular

- 3D Movies: 1950s
- Regular Movies: before and after the '50s

Equipment Needed to View Movie

- 3D Movies: special glasses
- Regular Movies: nothing

Special Effects

- 3D Movies: 3D appearance
- Regular Movies: none

Filming Process

- 3D Movies: two cameras
- Regular Movies: one camera

Possible Problems

- 3D Movies: may seem blurry
- Regular Movies: none

Think & Speak

(Sample Responses)

1. I think they are popular again because now the 3D effect is better.
2. I have seen a 3D movie. I have seen *Toy Story 3* and *Alice in Wonderland*.
3. I don't really like watching 3D movies. I think the glasses are uncomfortable.

Vocabulary Practice

In the 1950s, producers were scared about the rise of television and developed three-dimensional movies. They created advertisements like “Movies are Better than Ever” to bring people into the theaters. *The House of Wax* was an early 3D movie. 3D movies are filmed with two cameras and the rolls of film are overlapped. When projected, they create a double image. If not done right, the image will be blurry. Projecting these movies requires a lot of technical skill. Still, 3D movies are a phenomenon again and very popular. Most people expect many more 3D movies in the near future.

Unit 3 Surrealism: The Painting of Dreams

Warm-up

(Sample Responses)

1. No, a picture could be unrealistic but still very beautiful or interesting.
2. Imagination is important because it helps you be more creative.

Vocabulary Preview

1. canvas
2. alternative
3. represent
4. seek
5. established
6. reject

Comprehension Check

1. a
2. a
3. b
4. d
5. It is unusual, dream-like, and unrealistic.
6. They wanted people to stop and think about things differently.
7. He was from Spain.

Think & Write

Cause

- frustrated / change

Effect 1

- express
- rejected

Effect 2

- think

Cause

- school

Effect 1

- learn

Effect 2

- artists

Think & Speak

(Sample Responses)

1. I think they are strange but interesting.
2. I prefer realistic paintings. I like to look at things that are true, not impossible.
3. Yes, Dali became a great artist this way, and so could many other people.

Vocabulary Practice

Surrealism was an artistic movement begun after World War I. While painters in the past tried to create realistic pictures, these new artists aimed to represent unusual, dream-like experiences on their canvases. Dali was a famous surrealist painter whose works are famous for using everyday objects in bizarre and unusual ways. Although he had very little formal artistic education, Dali learned from other Surrealist artists who rejected the realism and logic of real life and instead looked for alternative ways of creating art.

Unit 4 The Architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright

Warm-up

(Sample Responses)

1. I love the little river that runs near my backyard.
2. I would give myself a larger bedroom.

Vocabulary Preview

1. famous
2. decoration
3. memorable
4. dull
5. innovative
6. architect

Comprehension Check

1. c
2. d
3. b
4. a
5. It can be boring if it looks too similar to other houses.
6. They think about the shape of a building, the color, and the kind of decorations.
7. Frank Lloyd Wright called the house “Fallingwater” because he built it overlooking a waterfall.

Think & Write

Problem

- build
- look / same
- guesthouse

Solution

- cliff / waterfall
- stairway / stream
- walkway

Think & Speak

(Sample Responses)

1. I like the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem because it is so blue.
2. I would build a house out of stone so it would be strong and last a long time.
3. I think every apartment should have a moving sidewalk inside. That way, we could get to the kitchen faster for meals.

Vocabulary Practice

1. b 2. c 3. a 4. c 5. d 6. a 7. b

Unit 5 What Is a Stroke?

Warm-up

(Sample Responses)

1. The brain helps us think, speak, see, move, and smell.
2. Blood carries oxygen and nutrients to other parts of the body.

Vocabulary Preview

1. blockage
2. vessel
3. pressure
4. artery
5. contribute
6. injury

Comprehension Check

1. a
2. b
3. a
4. d
5. Blood supplies oxygen to the brain.
6. It plugs small arteries in the brain, preventing oxygen from getting to the brain.
7. This causes brain cells to die.

Think & Write

Cause

- stroke / blockage

Effect 1

- vessel

Effect 2

- brain

Cause

- prevent

Effect 1

- die

Effect 2

- paralysis

Think & Speak

(Sample Responses)

1. I think the worst thing about strokes is they happen so quickly. There isn't enough time to treat people.
2. My grandmother had a stroke. She recovered but had some memory loss.
3. I can watch my weight and exercise more.

Vocabulary Practice

Across:

1. stroke
4. oxygen
5. injury
6. blockage

Down:

2. rupture
3. vessel
7. arteries

Unit 6 What Are the Known Causes of Cancer?

Warm-up

(Sample Responses)

1. I know that cancer is a disease that we can't cure in all cases.
2. Things like smoking or eating unhealthy foods might lead to cancer.

Vocabulary Preview

1. x-ray
2. unfortunately
3. cancer
4. gene
5. tobacco
6. tumor

Comprehension Check

1. b
2. a
3. c
4. d
5. Cancer is a disease caused when cells begin to invade the organs of the body.
6. Cancers that are genetic run in families. The gene for the cancer is passed from one generation to the next.
7. No, not all causes of cancer are known – some are simply mysteries.

Think & Write

Problem

- cancer / choices
- radiation
- genes

Solution

- smoke / tobacco
- sunlight
- history

Think & Speak

(Sample Responses)

1. I would tell them to stop doing that.
2. There are many different kinds of cancer and many different things cause cancer.
3. You can know your family history. You can choose not to smoke or drink much alcohol.

Vocabulary Practice

Cancer is a disease where cells invade other parts of the body. Unfortunately, the disease is sometimes deadly. Smoking tobacco is known to cause cancer in many parts of the body, including lungs, throat, mouth, and kidneys. Cancer can also be caused by radiation from exposure to the sun or x-rays. Sometimes, a person's genes make them more likely to get a cancer. Other times, researchers are puzzled by what causes cancer.

Unit 7 Incredible Sharks!

Warm-up

(Sample Responses)

1. Being strong, fast, smart, and alert would help a shark to be successful.
2. A strong sense of smell could help an animal find its prey even when it can't be seen.

Vocabulary Preview

1. abundant
2. detect
3. slit
4. precise
5. prey
6. snout

Comprehension Check

1. c
2. d
3. a
4. a
5. 2/3 of a shark's brain is responsible for processing smell.
6. The slits on either side of a shark's snout are called nasal snares.
7. It follows the direction of the scent to track down the prey.

Think & Write

Step 1

1. c
2. e
3. b
4. d

5. a

Step 2

1. As a shark swims, it sucks water through two slits called “nasal snares” on either side of its snout.
2. Once the nasal snares detect even a faint odor, they send a message to the shark’s brain.
3. The shark’s brain recognizes the smell and its source.
4. The shark keeps moving its snout back and forth.
5. Pretty soon, it can figure out the precise location of the smell.

Think & Speak

(Sample Responses)

1. They might be fast and strong.
2. Yes, because they are such good hunters and have strong teeth!
3. I would scream!

Vocabulary Practice

Across:

1. prey
2. faint
5. source
6. detect
7. smell

Down:

1. plankton
3. meat
4. precise

Unit 8 Earth’s Equator: Permanent Summer

Warm-up

(Sample Responses)

1. My favorite season is summer. It is warm and I have vacation from school.
2. When there is more sun, it is warmer and more like summer.

Vocabulary Preview

1. climate
2. arctic
3. boundary
4. sufficient
5. bulge
6. region

Comprehension Check

1. d
2. b
3. a
4. a
5. The Northern and Southern Hemispheres (the top and bottom halves of the earth) are divided by the equator.
6. Sunlight hits the equator at a direct angle.
7. Indirect sunlight causes winter.

Think & Write

Location

- Equator: line at center of Earth
- Most Other Regions on Earth: Northern or Southern Hemispheres

Climate Range

- Equator: limited
- Most Other Regions on Earth: changes

Angle of Sunlight

- Equator: direct
- Most Other Regions on Earth: indirect

Sunrise and Sunset

- Equator: same time every day
- Most Other Regions on Earth: varies

Number of Seasons

- Equator: one
- Most Other Regions on Earth: four

Think & Speak

(Sample Responses)

1. Yes, because I enjoy warm weather, and it is warm all year round.
2. It gives us heat and helps plants to grow.
3. It probably rises and sets at the same time because the sun is always the same distance from the equator.

Vocabulary Practice

1. a 2. c 3. d 4. a 5. b 6. a 7. b

Unit 9 What Makes Swiss Watches Special?

Warm-up

(Sample Responses)

1. I think it works with gears that move together to make the hands work.
2. I think it's a watch made in Switzerland.

Vocabulary Preview

1. motor
2. Switzerland
3. crystal
4. circuit
5. consider
6. integrated

Comprehension Check

1. c
2. a
3. c
4. b
5. A small battery powers most watches today.
6. A crystal called quartz that vibrates keeps the time inside a watch.
7. The Swiss government works with watchmakers to make sure the watches they make are good and that the parts are mostly made in Switzerland.

Think & Write

Step 1

1. c
2. b
3. e

4. a

5. d

Step 2

1. The watch battery connects to an integrated circuit.
2. The quartz vibrates at a certain speed.
3. The trimmer controls the vibrations.
4. The gears are moved by a stepping motor.
5. The hands in a watch are moved by the gear train.

Think & Speak

(Sample Responses)

1. I think watches are so popular because they are so convenient and easy to wear.
2. I think Swiss watches cost so much because rich people want to buy them.
3. I think quartz watches work better because they use electronics.

Vocabulary Practice

Across:

3. stepping
4. circuit
5. quartz
6. battery

Down:

1. trimmer
2. gear
3. Switzerland

Unit 10 What Are Cells?

Warm-up

(Sample Responses)

1. Cells are so small because they have to be all over our bodies to do many jobs.
2. I think there are trillions of cells in the human body.

Vocabulary Preview

1. flagellum
2. organelle
3. cytoplasm
4. bacterium
5. protein
6. ribosome

Comprehension Check

1. a
2. b
3. d
4. a
5. There are more than 75 trillion cells in the human body.
6. Eukaryotic cells have a nucleus and prokaryotic cells do not have a nucleus.
7. Ribosomes manufacture proteins in cells.

Think & Write

Cause

- proteins / grow

Effect 1

- organelle

Effect 2

- ribosomes

Cause

- prokaryotic

Effect 1

- simple / flagella

Effect 2

- move

Think & Speak

(Sample Responses)

1. It surprised me that there are so many cells in our bodies.
2. We can see them under a microscope.
3. If my cells did not work properly, I would probably get sick.

Vocabulary Practice

The cell is the basic unit of all life. The center of the cell is the nucleus. Prokaryotic cells are simple cells with no nucleus. Eukaryotic cells are more complex and have a nucleus. Bacteria are life forms made of only one cell. They use flagella to move around. Organelles are the small parts inside cells with specific jobs floating around in the jelly-like cytoplasm. Ribosomes are like little factories, making protein, which are the building blocks to help life grow.

Unit 11 The Spirit of the Pioneers

Warm-up

(Sample Responses)

1. Pioneers are people who do something before anyone else.
2. Hanno the Navigator was born in Tunisia, where I was born.

Vocabulary Preview

1. canoe
2. implementation
3. territory
4. voyage
5. pioneer
6. administration

Comprehension Check

1. b
2. c
3. a
4. d
5. They started from Missouri.
6. Gold was first discovered in California in 1849.
7. Many pioneers travelled by covered wagon.

Think & Write

Step 1

Were there maps?

- Before Lewis & Clark: no
- After Lewis & Clark: yes

Where did they go?

- Before Lewis & Clark: Ohio, Tennessee, and Kentucky
- After Lewis & Clark: Oregon, Washington, and California

How long did it take to get to the west?

- Before Lewis & Clark: two years
- After Lewis & Clark: six months

How many people traveled?

- Before Lewis & Clark: just a few
- After Lewis & Clark: many

Think & Speak

(Sample Responses)

1. Yes, I am curious about things.
2. Yes, I do. I love to travel to new places because I like adventure.
3. I would go to Africa to see the wild animals.

Vocabulary Practice

Across:

3. wagon
5. pioneer
6. Clark
7. horse

Down:

1. beaver pelt
2. gold
4. astronauts

Unit 12 The Story of the Neanderthals

Warm-up

(Sample Responses)

1. I think that people lived in villages and caves.
2. I think they were very primitive. I don't think they could even speak.

Vocabulary Preview

1. extinct
2. primitive
3. exotic
4. fierce
5. majestic
6. fascinating

Comprehension Check

1. b
2. a
3. d
4. c
5. The Neanderthals became extinct about 30,000 years ago.
6. The Neanderthals lived throughout Europe, as well as in Asia and North Africa.
7. About four percent of modern humans still carry the Neanderthal gene.

Think & Write

Step 1

1. d
2. e
3. c
4. b

5. a

Step 2

1. The Neanderthals were a kind of exotic cousin to modern humans.
2. The Neanderthals lived between 200,000 and 30,000 years ago.
3. Physically, the Neanderthals were short and thick.
4. Neanderthals had the gene for red hair.
5. The Neanderthals possessed strong limbs.

Think & Speak

(Sample Responses)

1. Maybe because they weren't as adaptable as modern humans, Neanderthals died out in the end.
2. No, I do not believe they were just as intelligent as we are.
3. I think they would be treated just like another race of people.

Vocabulary Practice

1. a 2. c 3. c 4. a 5. c 6. a 7. b

Unit 13 George Washington: A Great President of the People

Warm-up

(Sample Responses)

1. A king or queen inherits the throne through their family.
2. A very long time ago, kings called emperors ruled my country.

Vocabulary Preview

1. reluctant
2. anecdote
3. Congress
4. consult
5. resign
6. appoint

Comprehension Check

1. d
2. d
3. a
4. b
5. He was appointed as commander in chief of the military.
6. The date set for the first presidential election was February 4, 1789.
7. He wanted to resign.

Think & Write

Step 1

1. e
2. d
3. b
4. c

5. a

Step 2

1. George Washington was elected to two Continental Congresses.
2. Washington resigned as commander in chief in 1783.
3. The first Congress in the United States met in New York.
4. Washington began his first term as president in 1789.
5. Thomas Jefferson made a visit to George Washington's home at Mount Vernon.

Think & Speak

(Sample Responses)

1. Yes, George Washington sounds like he was a great president who helped America become strong. He listened to others.
2. He probably didn't want to seem like a king.
3. A great leader in Canada was Pierre Trudeau.

Vocabulary Practice

Across:

3. Washington
6. appointed
7. congress

Down:

1. Jefferson
2. political
4. election
5. resign

Unit 14 Albert Einstein: The Early Years

Warm-up

(Sample Responses)

1. I know that Albert Einstein was a world famous genius.
2. I think Einstein was probably a genius when he was a child.

Vocabulary Preview

1. compass
2. perform
3. entitle
4. figure
5. reunite
6. electrician

Comprehension Check

1. a
2. c
3. d
4. a
5. Einstein first spoke at age two.
6. Einstein's mother influenced him by sharing her love of music.
7. Max Talmud was a family friend who gave Einstein many books.

Think & Write

1st Paragraph

- normal

2nd Paragraph

- develop
- piano / compass

3rd Paragraph

- important
- Catholic / Munich / withdrawn

4th Paragraph

- read
- studied

Think & Speak

(Sample Responses)

1. His parents taught him to love learning. If he didn't love learning, he'd never have been a great scientist.
2. Of course I would be friends with the young Einstein. I try to be kind to everyone.
3. I know of James Watson and Frances Crick. They discovered DNA.

Vocabulary Practice

Some people believe Einstein may have had a mental problem known as autism. He was very withdrawn as a child and did not speak until age two. His mother was a talented musician. His father worked as a(n) electrician and inspired Einstein's curious nature. Einstein's father gave him a compass, which fascinated him. His father's business failed and Einstein had to reunite with his family in Italy.

Unit 15 All Tied Up

Warm-up

(Sample Responses)

1. Men wear ties because ties are a popular fashion.
2. People see a style they like and begin wearing that style themselves.

Vocabulary Preview

1. impressive
2. accent
3. fashionable
4. influential
5. narrow
6. embroidery

Comprehension Check

1. b
2. d
3. b
4. c
5. The first neckties appeared about 400 years ago.
6. *Cravat* came from mispronouncing "Croat."
7. Cravats were wider than modern neckties, and made of embroidered linen.

Think & Write

Cause

- Croatian / impressive

Effect 1

- copied

Effect 2

- cravat / fashionable

Cause

- elegant

Effect 1

- difficult

Effect 2

- eventually

Think & Speak

(Sample Responses)

1. People wanted to copy their style.
2. I like ties. I think they look professional.
3. I like skinny jeans and long sweaters.

Vocabulary Practice

Across:

2. eventually
7. fashionable

Down:

1. obvious
3. elegant
4. accent
5. cravat
6. wider

Unit 16 The Real History of Pizza and Its Invention in America

Warm-up

(Sample Responses)

1. I think the poor ate pizza because it doesn't cost a lot to make.
2. A lot of pizza places deliver, and pizza is so delicious! It's fun to make and fun to eat!

Vocabulary Preview

1. addict
2. delicious
3. digest
4. pepperoni
5. dough
6. cardboard

Comprehension Check

1. c
2. b
3. d
4. a
5. Pizza was used to determine the heat of the ovens.
6. The first pizzeria was located in Manhattan.
7. Many soldiers returning home from Italy enjoyed pizza and wanted to eat it at home.

Think & Write

Step 1

1. c
2. e
3. a

4. b

5. d

Step 2

1. The first pizzas were covered in a white sauce.
2. These early pizzas were sold by street vendors in Italy.
3. Mozzarella cheese topped the “Pizza Margherita.”
4. Pizza came to America in the 19th century.
5. Manhattan was the site of the first pizzeria.

Think & Speak

(Sample Responses)

1. I really like pepperoni and pineapple pizza.
2. I know about Vietnamese noodle soup and Thai sweet and sour soup.
3. Yes, I have had hot dogs and hot pretzels from a street vendor.

Vocabulary Practice

1. a 2. b 3. d 4. a 5. b 6. b 7. d

Unit 17 Poisonous Frogs

Warm-up

(Sample Responses)

1. Frogs can be pets. Also, frogs are good for gardens because they eat insects
2. Snakes can be poisonous. Some insects are poisonous, too.

Vocabulary Preview

1. aboriginal
2. toxic
3. assassinate
4. bare
5. morphine
6. diverse

Comprehension Check

1. c
2. b
3. a
4. a
5. Frogs become poisonous by eating poisonous ants and insects.
6. The poison develops in their skin.
7. Poisonous frogs are most active during the day.

Think & Write

Step 1

1. e
2. c
3. a
4. b

5. d

Step 2

1. Poisonous frogs are found in rainforests.
2. Frogs become poisonous from eating insects and ants that eat toxic plants.
3. Frogs develop the poison in their skin.
4. Tribesmen heat the frogs over a fire.
5. Warriors rub their arrows and darts with the frog poison.

Think & Speak

(Sample Responses)

1. Non-poisonous frogs are green and they hop. They also eat insects.
2. No, I wouldn't touch it. It might be poisonous!
3. Some spiders, like the black widow spider, are poisonous.

Vocabulary Practice

Across:

2. rainforest
5. diurnal
6. Chocó
7. skin

Down:

1. morphine
3. South
4. insects

Unit 18 The Secret Value of Forest Fires

Warm-up

(Sample Responses)

1. A forest fire is a fire that burns many trees in a forest.
2. Forest fires can be started by lightning or by people.

Vocabulary Preview

1. deliberately
2. balance
3. habitat
4. careless
5. rot
6. firefighter

Comprehension Check

1. b
2. a
3. d
4. a
5. They clean out the dead wood, making space for new plants to grow.
6. A prescribed burn is the safest type of forest fire.
7. It is a large fire that causes significant destruction.

Think & Write

Problem

- forests / die
- trees / help
- animals

Solution

- dead / plants
- purpose / room
- prescribed

Think & Speak

(Sample Responses)

1. Dead wood burns in forest fires, making it a cleaner place.
2. The western part has a lot of forest fires.
3. Yes, I would like to be a forest manager because I like hiking and working outdoors.

Vocabulary Practice

Fires are nature’s way of clearing away old growth. Sometimes fires are caused by careless people. Other times, lightning from storms can strike the ground and cause a fire. Firefighters work to try to control wild fires. Prescribed burns are deliberate fires started by forest managers in order to clean out a forest and improve the habitat for wildlife. With old growth gone, sunlight can reach the new vegetation. This makes plants grow faster.

Unit 19 King Louis XVI of France

Warm-up

(Sample Responses)

1. A good leader can listen to others. Also, to be a good leader, you must be smart.
2. Korea had a king in the past.

Vocabulary Preview

1. decapitate
2. execute
3. heir
4. prison
5. revolution
6. treason

Comprehension Check

1. b
2. c
3. a
4. d
5. His grandfather was the king of France before Louis became king.
6. They were named Marie Thérèse, Louis-Joseph, Louis-Charles, and Sophie- Hélène.
7. The French citizens thought he was a bad king and that he was going to hurt France.

Think & Write

Name

- Louis's Early Life (Before 1774): Louis-Auguste de France
- Louis's Later Life (After 1792): King Louis XVI

Family

- Louis's Early Life (Before 1774): grandfather and wife

- Louis's Later Life (After 1792): wife and children

Hobbies

- Louis's Early Life (Before 1774): Locksmithing
- Louis's Later Life (After 1792): Locksmithing and hunting

Home

- Louis's Early Life (Before 1774): Versailles
- Louis's Later Life (After 1792): Prison

The French Government

- Louis's Early Life (Before 1774): Monarchy
- Louis's Later Life (After 1792): Republic

Think & Speak

(Sample Responses)

1. I think a king should be older.
2. I know that France has the Eiffel Tower and is famous for wine.
3. I think Ireland, Spain, and Germany all used to have kings and queens.

Vocabulary Practice

Across

3. grandfather
6. poor

Down:

1. locksmithing
2. guilty
3. guillotine
4. republic
5. France

Unit 20 The Story of Gunpowder

Warm-up

(Sample Responses)

1. I think gunpowder was discovered by Chinese scientists.
2. Gunpowder made it easier to fight other countries in a war.

Vocabulary Preview

1. probably
2. cannon
3. significant
4. defeat
5. medicine
6. construction

Comprehension Check

1. c
2. b
3. c
4. a
5. Gunpowder was discovered by Chinese philosophers trying to make new sorts of medicines.
6. The three ingredients that must be mixed together to make gunpowder are potassium nitrate, sulfur, and charcoal.
7. Before gunpowder was introduced in Europe, wars were fought with arrows or swords.

Think & Write

Step 1

1. d
2. c
3. a

4. e

5. b

Step 2

1. Gunpowder was discovered in China in the 9th century.
2. Mixing gunpowder ingredients caused many deaths in China.
3. Gunpowder was brought to the West along the Silk Road.
4. Cannons did a lot of damage to castles in Europe.
5. The development of guns led to new types of armies.

Think & Speak

(Sample Responses)

1. I last saw fireworks in the summer. It was at a festival.
2. I do not think people should be able to have their own guns. It would be too dangerous.
3. My friends and I played paintball once. That game uses toy guns. They shoot paint.

Vocabulary Practice

1. b 2. a 3. c 4. c 5. a 6. a 7. c