

e-future

DISCOVERY

5.3



Contents

Technology

Discover in Reading

Unit 1	Roman Baths	6
Unit 2	Fighting Fire	12
Unit 3	Tennis for Two	18
Unit 4	Seeing the Universe	24
	Review 1	30

- **How** did Roman baths stay warm?
- **How** can we put out fires?
- **What** was the first video game?
- **What** can we see with telescopes?

Plants & Animals

Discover in Reading

Unit 5	Photosynthesis	34
Unit 6	Pallas's Cats	40
Unit 7	What an Awful Stink!	46
Unit 8	Telling Trees Apart	52
	Review 2	58

- **How** do plants make food?
- **What** is a Pallas's cat?
- **What** are some of the stinkiest animals?
- **How** do scientists categorize trees?

Student Life

Unit 9	A Guide for Good Grades	62
Unit 10	School Lunches	68
Unit 11	A School Night's Sleep	74
Unit 12	The Finnish Way	80
	Review 3	86

Discover in Reading

- **How** can students prepare for exams?
- **What** is school lunch like around the world?
- **Why** do students need enough sleep each day?
- **What** is school like in Finland?

History

Unit 13	The Kings of Ancient Egypt	90
Unit 14	Masters of Stone	96
Unit 15	Creating a Masterpiece	102
Unit 16	The Truth about Pocahontas	108
	Review 4	114

Discover in Reading

- **Who** were the pharaohs?
- **Who** built Machu Picchu?
- **Who** painted the *Sistine Chapel Ceiling*?
- **Who** was the real Pocahontas?



Technology

Discover

How

Unit 1 Roman Baths

Discover

How

Unit 2 Fighting Fire

Discover


What

Unit 3 Tennis for Two

Discover

What

Unit 4 Seeing the Universe

A hand holding a glowing lightbulb with gears inside, symbolizing technology and innovation. The background is a blurred blue and green bokeh.

Technology is a driving force in our lives. It is continually evolving to shape the way we live and connect with each other. From ancient innovations to modern-day inventions, technology has changed the way we interact with the world. Thanks to technology, our lives are easier, safer, and far more interesting than ever before.

Unit

1

Roman Baths



Discuss & Discover

1. Where are the people in the photo?
2. What are they doing?
3. How often do you take a bath or shower?

Key Words

A Listen and repeat the words. 01

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|----------|-----------|
| 1 bathe | 2 brick | 3 flow | 4 furnace |
| 5 light | 6 pipe | 7 system | 8 tunnel |

B Choose and write the correct words from A.

- 1 _____ : to make something burn
- 2 _____ : a long underground passage
- 3 _____ : a hard, rectangular block used to build walls
- 4 _____ : a long, hollow tube
- 5 _____ : a container used to make heat
- 6 _____ : to sit in a tub and wash your body
- 7 _____ : a group of connected parts that work together
- 8 _____ : to move smoothly in one direction without stopping

C Choose and complete the sentences.

bathe

bricks

flows

light

- 1 Mr. Johnson used red _____ to build his house.
- 2 A river gently _____ in the middle of a green field.
- 3 It is relaxing to _____ in warm water before going to bed.
- 4 _____ the candles on the cake before singing *Happy Birthday*.

Roman Baths

▶ 02

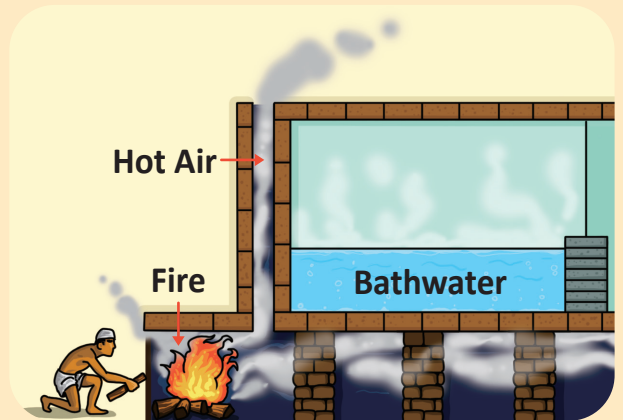


Discover in Reading

How did Roman baths stay warm?

In ancient Rome, public baths were very popular. A public bath was like a community center where Romans relaxed and met with other people. It was a place for both **bathing** and socializing. The baths were special places, but the most amazing part about them was the bathwater. Romans knew how to keep it warm that long ago.

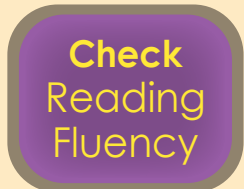
Roman baths had a clever underfloor heating **system** called “hypocaust.” In this system, fires were **lit** in a **furnace** outside the bath. The fires made the air inside the furnace very hot. The hot air from the furnace then traveled throughout the bath. But how was that possible?



Roman baths had special **tunnels** under the floor. These tunnels were typically made using **brick** and clay. The hot air from the furnace circulated through the tunnels under the entire bath, keeping the floor warm. The heated floor then kept the bathwater nice and warm.

In addition to underfloor heating, the baths also had heated walls. Romans used clay **pipes** to let the hot air from the furnace **flow** through the bath’s walls. The warm walls also helped keep the bathwater warm.

So, when ancient Romans wanted a relaxing bath, they did not have to worry about cold water. How nice!



Reading Comprehension

● Choose the correct answers.

1 What is the passage mainly about?

- a the people who went to Roman baths
- b the system used to heat Roman baths
- c the materials used to build Roman baths

2 What kind of place was a public bath for ancient Romans?

- a It was a place to play ball games.
- b It was a place to shop for food.
- c It was a place to relax and socialize.

3 What is true about the Roman “hypocaust” system?

- a The furnace was inside the bath.
- b Hot air circulated through tunnels under the floor.
- c The bathwater was heated by natural sunlight.

4 What is NOT true about ancient Roman baths?

- a They had a special way to keep bathwater warm.
- b Warm water traveled through pipes inside the walls.
- c People came to relax and meet with other people.

Think & Write

1 Why did Romans enjoy public baths?

Because _____.

2 What was special about Roman baths?

They _____.

Graphic Organizer & Summary

A Complete the chart.

How Did Roman Baths Stay Warm?

They stayed warm using the _____ system.

1

Heated Floors

- Fires were lit in a _____ outside the bath.
- Hot air circulated through _____ under the floor.

Heated Walls

- Clay pipes let hot air _____ through the bath's walls.
- The warm walls helped keep the _____ warm.

bathwater

flow

furnace

hypocaust

tunnels

B Complete the summary.

Public baths in ancient Rome served as _____ centers where people bathed and socialized. The Romans' clever "hypocaust" system used underfloor _____ and heated walls to keep the bathwater _____. Hot air from a furnace traveled through tunnels under the floor and clay _____ in the walls. This heating _____ allowed Romans to enjoy warm baths without worrying about cold water.

community

heating

pipes

system

warm