

# READING PLANET

STUDENT BOOK

2

 future

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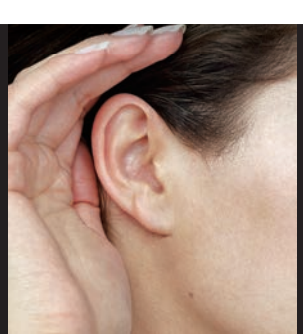
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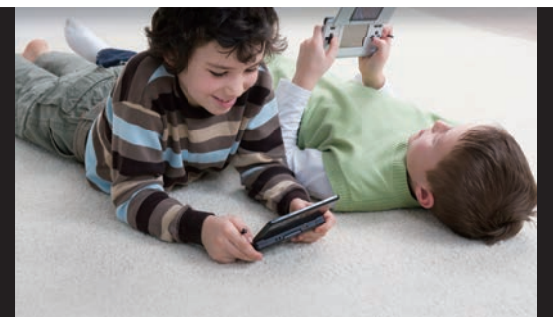
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Word List

210



## 1. High-Interest Passages

The Reading Planet series features an exciting array of non-fiction content. Each reading passage provides students with a balanced and informative look at a range of subjects, such as animals, technology, arts, business, and history.

### The Year Without a Summer

**Pass 11**

Even though most people can't find it on a map, the small Indonesian island of Sumbawa has played an important role in history. Sumbawa is situated in the east of the people's most island of Bali and is currently home to around 1.5 million people. For their people, the island is home, but Sumbawa is important for another reason as well. Mount Tambora—a volcano whose 1815 volcanic eruption was the deadliest and most powerful in history—is located on its northern half.

In early April of 1815, Mount Tambora changed the world. It caused a blast that registered a whopping 9 on the volcanic explosivity index. That is the highest in human history. Its eruption was so loud that it was heard by people who live on Sumbawa—an island located more than 3,000 kilometers away.

When Tambora erupted, it also caused 100 volcanoes to erupt and set off the ash. The ash covered complete Indonesian islands and its neighboring islands for several days. It disrupted all agriculture and took an estimated 71,000 people to the grave.

But the damage Tambora caused did not stop there. Over the next few months, volcanic ash and volcanic ash clouds spread across the globe. The volcanic ash clouds caused a volcanic winter that led to a global famine. The volcanic ash clouds also caused a volcanic winter that led to a global famine. The volcanic ash clouds also caused a volcanic winter that led to a global famine.

### Your Cousin, the Chimpanzee

Have you ever gone to the zoo and looked at a chimpanzee? It can be a fascinating and an eye-opening experience. When you look at a chimpanzee, it looks like a little black monkey (Hominidae). Like us, chimpanzees live in groups, play together, and take care of each other. Sometimes they disagree with each other and fight like humans as well. Actually, it is not surprising that chimpanzees and humans behave similarly. Chimpanzees are our closest living relatives.

Chimpanzees and humans have a common ancestor that lived six million years ago. Because of this, we share lots of our DNA with chimpanzees and we both belong to the same scientific family, the Hominidae family. Further evidence is that our skeletons are very similar to each other.

Like humans, chimpanzees group themselves into different relationships of going on at the same time. Some chimpanzees are leaders in the group, while others follow directions. Some chimpanzees are family with each other while others are not. Friends often spend time together and do family members. Chimpanzees (and other Hominidae) and other Hominidae are both Hominidae and other Hominidae are both Hominidae and other Hominidae are both Hominidae.

### The Burj Khalifa

A new wonder has recently appeared in the desert city of Dubai. It is the world's tallest man-made structure, and it's only eleven days old. It's called the Burj Khalifa. It stands 828 meters tall. It is the tallest building in the world. It is the tallest building in the world. It is the tallest building in the world.

The construction of the Burj Khalifa began in 2004. Because of the building's great height, the architect and engineers faced many challenges. Early on, it was decided that the base of the Burj Khalifa would be "Y" shaped. The three arms of the Y would then support a hexagonal-shaped tube in the center and give the building the strength it needed. Demonstrating the strength of the design, the Y's only 150-meter arms, which is just over 17% of the Burj Khalifa's total height.

The tallest of the construction workers was also faced by the Burj Khalifa's amazing height. In a other structure was built at 226 meters tall. It is also the tallest building in the world. It is the tallest building in the world. It is the tallest building in the world.

## 2. Effective Reading Skill Practice

Various reading skills are practiced repeatedly throughout the series so students can consolidate their reading skills step by step.

Reading Skills
Scanning for Information
Understanding Words in Context
Making Inferences
Identifying Method
Identifying Purpose
Recognizing Restatement

Some reading skills are practiced using multiple choice TOEFL type questions.

### During Reading

#### A. Scanning for Information

1. Where did the circus originate?

- America
- England
- Australia
- Italy

2. Who was Joshua Purdy Brown?

- a man who made the circus very popular
- a man who bought the first circus in Australia
- a man who built a theater especially for circuses
- a man who was the first to use a lion

3. Circuses have changed a lot since give as a reason for what?

- The circus arenas have changed.
- The people's tastes have changed.
- The performers have changed.
- Circuses have become less popular.

4. Which sentence about the circus is true?

- Australian Circus OZ and Queen's Circus are still changing.
- Circuses are still changing.
- Chariot racing, dramatics, and acrobatics were popular in Roman times.
- The Coliseum in Rome was used for circuses.

#### B. Understanding Words in Context

1. In line 13, what does the word *dazzling* mean?

- satisfying
- training
- impressing
- providing

2. In line 47, what does the word *predecessors* mean?

- people who were successful
- people who did the same job before
- people who failed at something
- people who started something

#### C. Making Inferences

1. Line 47 states, "When the circus comes to town, it's no surprise that everyone's a fan." What can be inferred from this?

- The circus is still very popular.
- The circus doesn't come to town very often.
- It's surprising that the circus still exists.

#### D. Identifying Purpose

1. Why does the writer mention "Freak show" in paragraph 5?

- to explain how popular it was in the circus
- to show how circuses have changed over time
- to discuss the problems it caused
- to describe how people with abnormalities were treated in the 19<sup>th</sup> century

2. Why does the writer mention "Australia's Circus OZ" in paragraph 6?

- to show that some circuses don't use animals
- to discuss different circuses around the world
- to emphasize the importance of animal acts
- to talk about how to entertain people

#### E. Recognizing Restatement

1. Which of the following sentences best restates the highlighted information in line 12?

- the circus was moved to other places by entertainers
- entertainers continued to learn, teach, and display circus skills
- the circus was changed by entertainers
- entertainers survived in the circus

Reading Skills
Identifying Main Ideas
Sequencing
Compare and Contrast
Classification
Identifying Cause and Effect
Identifying Fact and Opinion
Identifying Fact
Identifying Ideas For and Against

Some reading skills are practiced using graphic organizers so they can be understood easily.

**B-1. Organizing Information: Compare and Contrast**  
Complete the chart:

	In Roman Times	After the Fall of the Roman Empire
Main acts	Main acts included chariot racing, _____ and _____.	Main acts included _____ and _____.
Venue	The venues were open-air.	The venues are now public spaces and _____.

**Reading Skill Tip:** When you compare and contrast, you explain the similarities and differences between two or more things.

**B-2. Organizing Information: Sequencing**  
Complete the chart:

Ancient Roman Times	The art form of the circus _____.
After Roman Times	The circus was kept alive by who traveled around Europe.
1400s	Circuses performed in _____.
1823	Joshua Purdy Brown used a _____ as a _____.
19 <sup>th</sup> Century	A new type of circus was _____ in America. They were called _____.
Modern Times	Circus companies were criticized for _____.

**Reading Skill Tip:** Organizing the main events of the passage in chronological order can help you to understand the timeline.

Lesson 1.35

### 3. Cumulative Vocabulary Practice

Each target word is practiced five times throughout the student book and the supplementary vocabulary worksheet. This cumulative practice will help students to acquire the new vocabulary easily.

The image shows three overlapping pages from a student book titled 'Arts: The Circus'. The pages contain various vocabulary practice activities:

- Page 1 (Left):** 'Pre-Reading' section with a 'Discussion' box containing questions about circuses. Below it is a 'Key Vocabulary' section with 12 numbered blanks for students to write words and their definitions.
- Page 2 (Middle):** 'After Reading' section with 'Vocabulary Practice' (fill-in-the-blanks), 'Synonyms and Antonyms' (fill-in-the-blanks), and 'Writing Practice' (a short paragraph to write).
- Page 3 (Right):** 'Vocabulary Review' section featuring a 'Crossword Puzzle' with a grid and a list of words to be placed in the grid.

### 4. Systematic Four-skills Practice

All four language skills (reading, writing, listening, speaking) are practiced in every unit so students can improve their English as a whole.



# Unit Structure

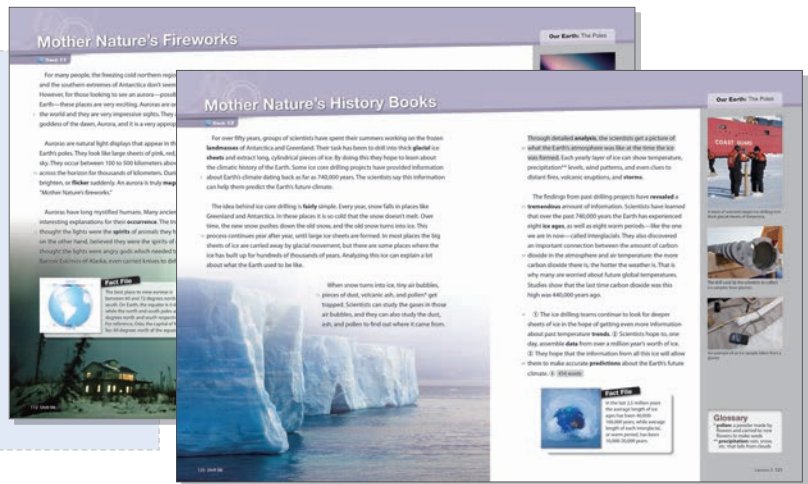
## 1. Unit Opening

Colorful pictures and illustrations not only grab students' attention but also get them interested in reading.



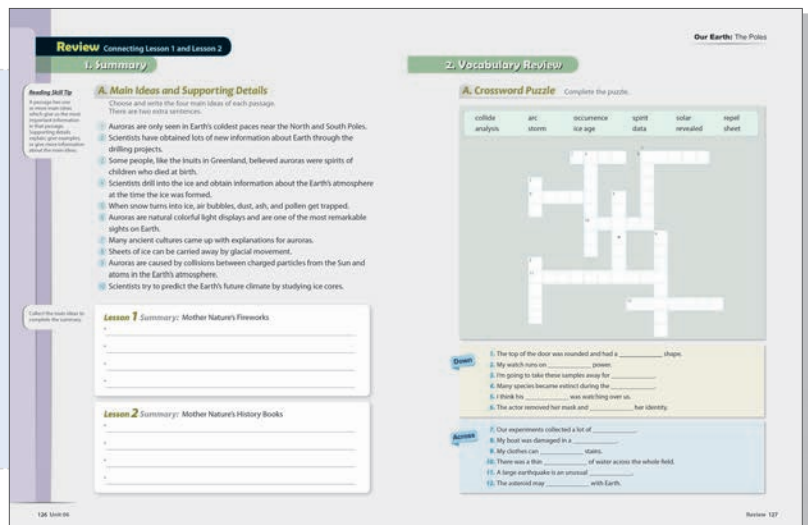
## 2. Two Consecutive Lessons

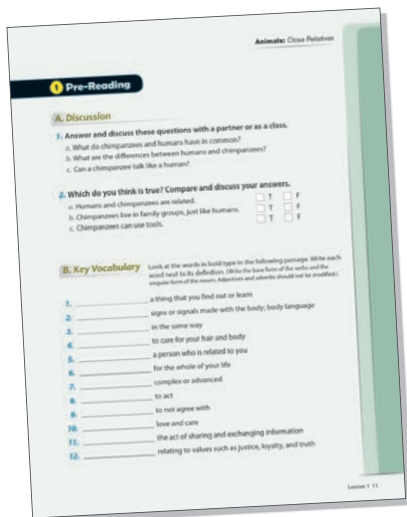
In each unit, students read two related passages from the same subject area. They provide students with content-based vocabulary and, at the same time, help students develop greater understanding of the topic.



## 3. Review - Connecting Lesson 1 and Lesson 2

The unit review section provides students an opportunity to review and reinforce what they have read and learned.





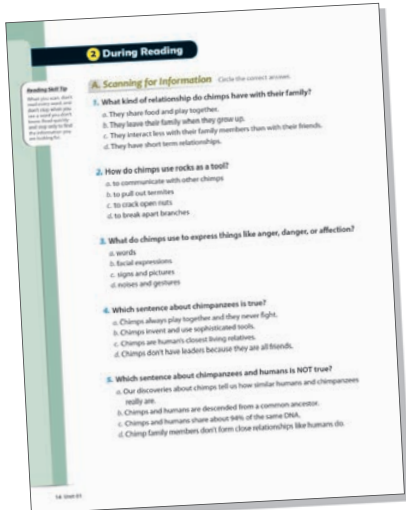
## 1. Pre-Reading

### Warm up Discussion

Discussion questions provide students with some background knowledge as well as an opportunity to predict what they are going to read.

### Key Vocabulary

Twelve key words are introduced in each lesson.



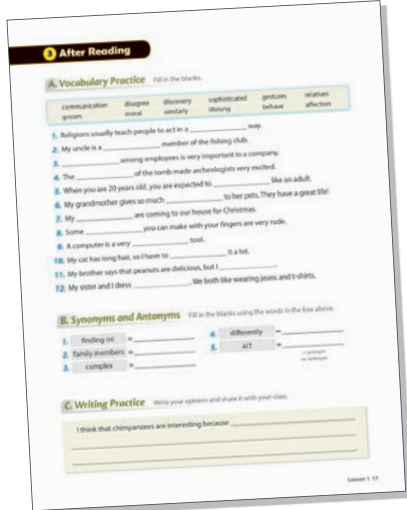
## 2. During Reading

### Various activities to practice reading skills

Reading skills are recycled throughout the series, so students can practice repeatedly and consolidate their learning.

### Fact Files

Fact files not only provide additional information, but they also make the lesson more interesting.



## 3. After Reading

### Vocabulary Practice

Key words are practiced in different activities.

### Discussion

This activity provides students with a chance to express their personal opinions.

### Writing Practice

In this activity, students' opinions are expressed in writing.

**READING**  
**PLANET**





## Unit 1

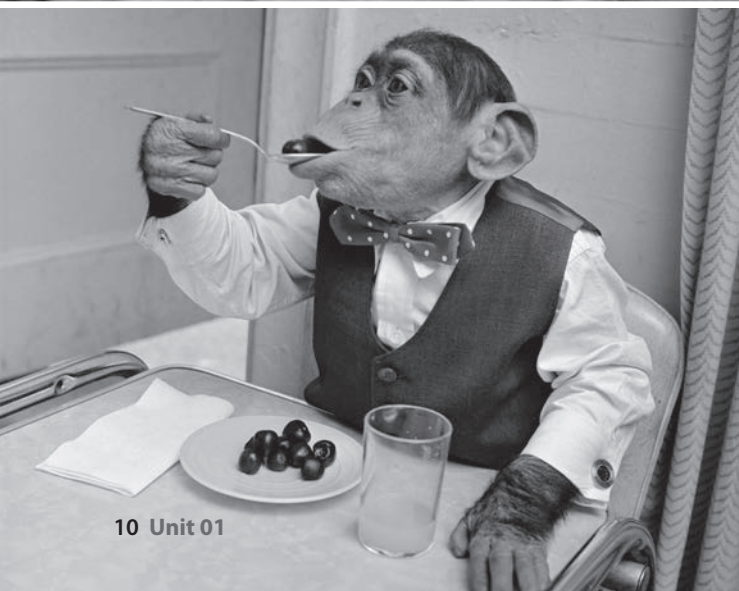
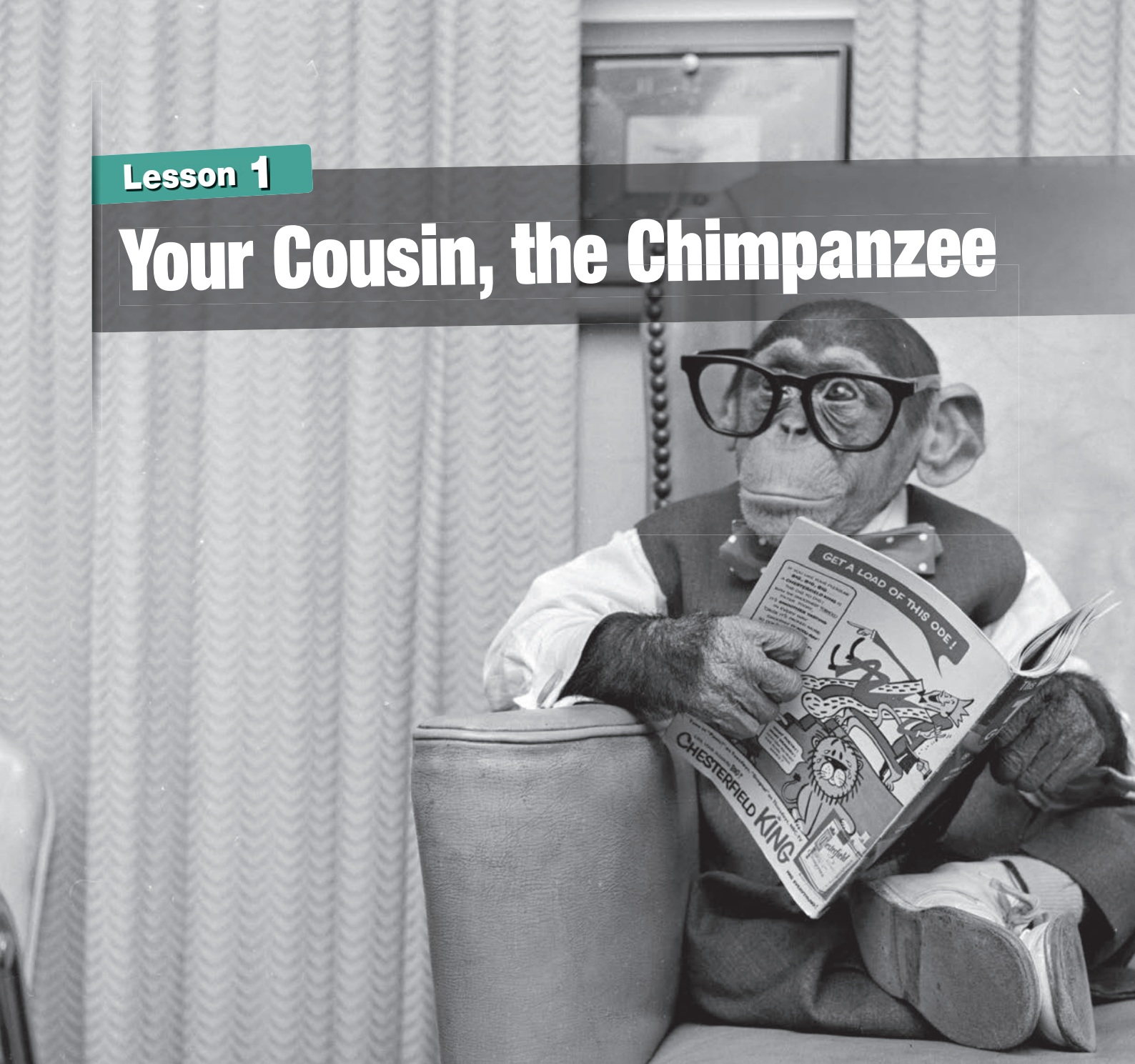
# Animals: Close Relatives

A chimpanzee listening to his favorite song. Chimpanzees are very similar to humans. We share 94% of our DNA with them.



Lesson 1

# Your Cousin, the Chimpanzee



# 1 Pre-Reading

## A. Discussion

### 1. Answer and discuss these questions with a partner or as a class.

- What do chimpanzees and humans have in common?
- What are the differences between humans and chimpanzees?
- Can a chimpanzee talk like a human?

### 2. Which do you think is true? Compare and discuss your answers.

- Humans and chimpanzees are related.  T  F
- Chimpanzees live in family groups, just like humans.  T  F
- Chimpanzees can use tools.  T  F

## B. Key Vocabulary

Look at the words in bold type in the following passage. Write each word next to its definition. (Write the base form of the verbs and the singular form of the nouns. Adjectives and adverbs should not be modified.)

- \_\_\_\_\_ a thing that you find out or learn
- \_\_\_\_\_ signs or signals made with the body; body language
- \_\_\_\_\_ in the same way
- \_\_\_\_\_ to care for your hair and body
- \_\_\_\_\_ a person who is related to you
- \_\_\_\_\_ for the whole of your life
- \_\_\_\_\_ complex or advanced
- \_\_\_\_\_ to act
- \_\_\_\_\_ to not agree with
- \_\_\_\_\_ love and care
- \_\_\_\_\_ the act of sharing and exchanging information
- \_\_\_\_\_ relating to values such as justice, loyalty, and truth



# Your Cousin, the Chimpanzee

## Track 01

Have you ever gone to the zoo and looked at the chimpanzees? It can be a fascinating and strange experience. When you look at a chimpanzee, it is easy to see how similar they are to humans. Like us, chimps live in groups, play in groups, and solve problems together. Sometimes they **disagree** with each other and fight like humans as well. Actually, it is not surprising that chimps and humans **behave similarly**. Chimpanzees are our closest living relatives.

Chimpanzees and humans have a common ancestor that lived six million years ago. Because of this, we share 94% of our DNA with chimps and we both belong to the same scientific family, the Hominidae family. Further evidence

of our similarities can be seen in chimpanzee behavior.

Like humans, chimp groups have lots of different relationships all going on at the same time. Some

chimps are leaders in the group, while others follow directions. Some chimps are friends

with each other, while others are not. Friends often spend time together and so do family members. Chimp mothers and children, brothers and sisters form close and **lifelong** relationships, just like humans do. Both

friends and family members care for each other by sharing food, playing together, and **grooming** one another's hair.



### Fact File

Chimpanzees may look hairy, but they actually have about the same number of body hairs as humans. The difference is that chimps' hair is thicker, darker, and longer than human hair.

① People used to think that humans were different from chimps because humans used tools to help them solve  
 25 problems, while chimps did not. ② However, this changed after researchers discovered that chimps use twigs to pull termites out of termite mounds and use rocks to crack nuts. ③ Chimps have also been observed using rocks and sticks as weapons for hunting. Although the tools humans invent  
 30 are more **sophisticated** than chimp tools, both chimps and humans use objects to help them in the world. ④

One of the ways in which chimps seem very different from humans is their method of **communication**. Humans use words to communicate. Chimps do not speak in words,  
 35 but use noises and **gestures** to express things like anger, danger, or **affection**. Chimps can, however, be taught to communicate with humans using signs and pictures. If they are in contact with humans that know sign language, they can learn to *talk* a lot like us.

40 It seems that the more we study chimpanzees, the more we discover how similar humans and chimpanzees really are. This raises an interesting question—should we be allowed to keep chimps in zoos? Our **discoveries** about chimps have created many of these **moral** issues. 409 words



### Fact File

Perhaps unfortunately, many chimpanzees have been used by humans in medical experiments. Before they give new drugs to humans, scientists sometimes give them to chimps to test their safety. It is estimated that there are currently about 1,300 chimps working in medical laboratories in the United States, and more in other countries.



Chimpanzees were one of the first animals to be observed using tools.



Chimpanzee mothers have been observed displaying the same care and passion as human mothers.



Through careful observation, scientists have learned that chimpanzees are able to play and solve games and puzzles.

## 2 During Reading

### **Reading Skill Tip**

When you scan, don't read every word, and don't stop when you see a word you don't know. Read quickly and stop only to find the information you are looking for.

### **A. Scanning for Information** Circle the correct answer.

- 1. What kind of relationship do chimps have with their family?**
  - a. They share food and play together.
  - b. They leave their family when they grow up.
  - c. They interact less with their family members than with their friends.
  - d. They have short term relationships.
  
- 2. How do chimps use rocks as a tool?**
  - a. to communicate with other chimps
  - b. to pull out termites
  - c. to crack open nuts
  - d. to break apart branches
  
- 3. What do chimps use to express things like anger, danger, or affection?**
  - a. words
  - b. facial expressions
  - c. signs and pictures
  - d. noises and gestures
  
- 4. Which sentence about chimpanzees is true?**
  - a. Chimps always play together and they never fight.
  - b. Chimps invent and use sophisticated tools.
  - c. Chimps are human's closest living relatives.
  - d. Chimps don't have leaders because they are all friends.
  
- 5. Which sentence about chimpanzees and humans is NOT true?**
  - a. Our discoveries about chimps tell us how similar humans and chimpanzees really are.
  - b. Chimps and humans are descended from a common ancestor.
  - c. Chimps and humans share about 94% of the same DNA.
  - d. Chimp family members don't form close relationships like humans do.



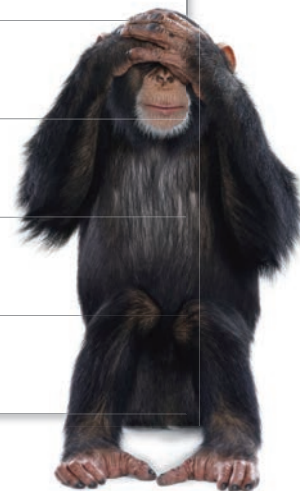
## B. Organizing Information: Compare and Contrast

Complete the chart with (✓).

### **Reading Skill Tip**

When you compare and contrast, you explore the similarities and differences between two or more things.

<i>Chimps</i>	<i>Humans</i>	
✓	✓	live in groups
		play together
		solve problems together
		sometimes disagree with each other and fight
		have lots of different relationships all going on at the same time
		have leaders in their groups
		spend time with friends
		form close and lifelong relationships with their family members
		use objects to help them in the world
		invent sophisticated tools
		communicate with each other
		use words
		use noises and gestures



**Reading Skill Tip**

Think about how the target word is related to the topic of the passage. Then look at the words around the target word to guess its meaning.

**Reading Skill Tip**

Read carefully and find out how the writer explains or accomplishes something in the paragraph.

**Reading Skill Tip**

Read carefully and choose the restatement that best simplifies the highlighted passage. Your goal should be to leave the meaning unchanged and to include all important information.

**Reading Skill Tip**

Think about how the new sentence fits with the other sentences in the passage. Then insert the sentence in the passage to make a logical sequence of ideas.

**C. Understanding the Words** Circle the correct answer.

1. In line 26, what does *twigs* mean?

- a. fresh leaves
- b. small branches
- c. bark from trees
- d. large rocks

**D. Identifying Method** Circle the correct answer.

1. How does the writer introduce the moral issues related to chimps in paragraph 5?

- a. by comparing differences between chimps and humans
- b. by raising a question about keeping chimps in zoos
- c. by discussing how chimps communicate with each other
- d. by explaining that chimps and humans are descended from a common ancestor

**E. Recognizing Restatement** Circle the correct answer.

1. Which of the following sentences best restates the highlighted information in line 2?

- a. It's hard to find similarities between chimps and humans.
- b. It's not possible to compare chimps and humans.
- c. You won't notice how similar chimps are to humans.
- d. You will easily see how similar chimps are to humans.

2. Which of the following sentences best restates the highlighted information in line 17?

- a. Chimp families like to spend time together and to help each other.
- b. Chimp families have many brothers and sisters.
- c. Chimp families live for a long time.
- d. Chimp families play together with other chimp families.

**F. Identifying Coherence** Circle the correct answer.

1. Find the numbers ① to ④ in the passage. Choose the best location for the following sentence: "Twigs and rocks become tools when used in this way."

- a. ①
- b. ②
- c. ③
- d. ④

### 3 After Reading

#### A. Vocabulary Practice Fill in the blanks.

communication   disagree   discovery   sophisticated   gestures   relatives  
groom   moral   similarly   lifelong   behave   affection

1. Religions usually teach people to act in a \_\_\_\_\_ way.
2. My uncle is a \_\_\_\_\_ member of the fishing club.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ among employees is very important in a company.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the tomb made archeologists very excited.
5. When you are 20 years old, you are expected to \_\_\_\_\_ like an adult.
6. My grandmother gives so much \_\_\_\_\_ to her pets. They have a great life!
7. My \_\_\_\_\_ are coming to our house for Christmas.
8. Some \_\_\_\_\_ you can make with your fingers are very rude.
9. A computer is a very \_\_\_\_\_ tool.
10. My cat has long hair, so I have to \_\_\_\_\_ it a lot.
11. My brother says that peanuts are delicious, but I \_\_\_\_\_.
12. My sister and I dress \_\_\_\_\_. We both like wearing jeans and t-shirts.

#### B. Synonyms and Antonyms Fill in the blanks using the words in the box above.

1. **finding (n)** = \_\_\_\_\_
  2. **family members** = \_\_\_\_\_
  3. **complex** = \_\_\_\_\_
  4. **differently** ↔ \_\_\_\_\_
  5. **act** = \_\_\_\_\_
- = synonym  
↔ antonym

#### C. Writing Practice Write your opinion and share it with your class.

I think that chimpanzees are interesting because \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.