

READING TOWN

 e future



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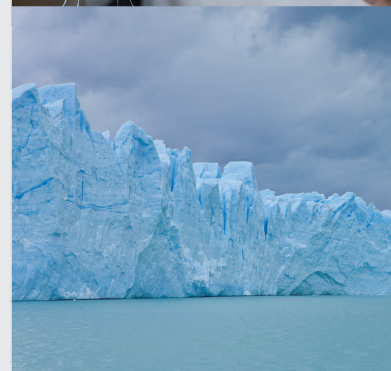
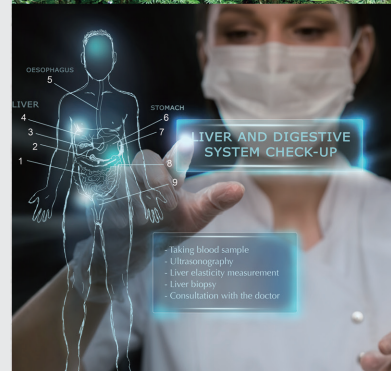
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1 High-Interest Passages

The Reading Town 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, sports, the environment, and the arts.



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

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



Reading Skill Tip
Organizing the main events of the passage in time order can help you to understand them better.

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

B-1 Organizing Information: Sequencing
Complete the timeline.

1066	William the Conqueror _____
16 th century	After the arrival of _____ soldiers needed lighter, faster horses.
17 th century	From the English Great Horse came the _____
1878	The name was changed to _____
1884	The name was changed again to _____
20 th century	The number of Shires _____
Today	The number of Shire horses is _____

B-2 Organizing Information: Compare and Contrast
Complete the chart.

The English Great Horse	The Shire Horse
① Used to carry _____	① Often pulled _____
② Used for _____ and _____ heavy loads	② Used for breeding _____
	③ Seen in _____

Reading Skills

- Scanning for Information
- Identifying Main Ideas
- Understanding Words in Context
- Identifying Referents
- Making Inferences
- Identifying Purpose
- Recognizing Restatement

Some reading skills are practiced using multi-choice TOEFL-type questions.

2. During Reading

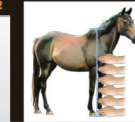
Reading Skill 7D

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 are draft horses bred to do?
 - a. run fast
 - b. pull heavy loads
 - c. look beautiful
2. Why did the number of Shire horses begin to fall?
 - a. because people used tractors and trucks instead of Shire horses
 - b. because their names were changed many times
 - c. because people liked lighter and faster horses
3. When did the Great Horses come to England?
 - a. in 1066
 - b. in 1878
 - c. between the 16th and the 20th century
4. Which sentence about Shire horses is true?
 - a. The number of Shires is decreasing now.
 - b. They weigh about 200 kg.
 - c. The Shire horse was called the "Old English Black Horse" before.
5. Which sentence about Shire horses is NOT true?
 - a. The Great Horse is descended from the Shire horse.
 - b. We can see Shire horses in draft horse competitions worldwide.
 - c. They have a dense rounded body and strong powerful legs.

Fact File 2



Did you know?

In the English speaking world, the height of a horse is measured in "hands". This tradition dates back hundreds of years. A hand is the distance from the left side of your hand to the right, about 10 cm. How many hands tall are you?

3 Cumulative Vocabulary Practice

Each target word is practiced 5 times throughout the Student Book. This cumulative practice will help students to acquire the new vocabulary easily.

Lesson 2
The Biggest Horse

1. Pre-Reading

1. Discussion

1. Look at the picture above and discuss.
 - a. What kind of horse is this?
 - b. What do humans use these horses for?
2. Do you agree or disagree? Compare and discuss your answers.
 - a. Shire horses weigh 900 kg. Agree Disagree
 - b. Horses were very important in the middle ages. Agree Disagree
 - c. Today, shire horses are still used for farming. Agree Disagree

2. Key Vocabulary Look for the words in bold type in the passage on the opposite page. Write each word next to its definition using the base form of the word.

1. _____ having well developed muscles
2. _____ to move goods from one place to another
3. _____ wide having lots of space from one side to the other
4. _____ an activity in which you compete; a contest
5. _____ normal
6. _____ thick and heavy relative to its size
7. _____ a black powder that explodes and is found in bombs
8. _____ a small part of a larger whole; a percentage of something

3. After Reading

A.1 Vocabulary Practice Fill in the blanks.

dense	broad	transporting	muscular
fraction	average	competition	gunpowder

1. You can see a lot of _____ people in the body building contest.
2. The factory will be _____ its goods by rail.
3. To get a certificate, you have to _____ 90% on all tests.
4. Only a small _____ of lottery tickets are winners.
5. Fireworks are filled with _____ which explodes in the air.
6. I didn't like that cake. It wasn't light at all. It was too _____.
7. There is a speech _____ each year at my school.
8. That man is huge! He has very _____ shoulders.

A.2 Synonyms and Antonyms Fill in the blanks using the words in the box above.

1	narrow	==	4	contest	=
2	heavy	=	5	carrying	=
3	part	=			=

B. Discussion Talk with a partner and then have a class discussion.

1. Have you ever been on a horse? If you have, what was it like?
2. What do you think will happen to the number of Shire horses in the future?
3. What animals can do the same work as horses?

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

I (think / don't think) horses were the most important animal to humans _____

2. Vocabulary Review

A. Word Definition Circle the best answer.

1. effective
 - a. useful
 - b. unhelpful
2. broad
 - a. narrow
 - b. long
 - c. weak
3. spot
 - a. end
 - b. see
 - c. inside
4. fraction
 - a. whole
 - b. most
 - c. part
5. aid
 - a. support
 - b. stick
 - c. dirt
6. competition
 - a. opposition
 - b. contest
 - c. treatment
7. dense
 - a. light
 - b. heavy
 - c. feeling
8. disguise
 - a. hide
 - b. show
 - c. display

B. Crossword Puzzle Complete the puzzle.

average	gunpowder	similar	potential	transporting	muscular	scars	stripes
---------	-----------	---------	-----------	--------------	----------	-------	---------

Down

1. The week's temperature will _____ 20°C.
2. I have been _____ from my accident.
3. The inspector will look for _____ problems.
4. _____ was invented and used to explode China.

Across

1. Some fish have _____ on their scales.
2. A rope is a _____ machine for other animals.
3. The player's _____ machinery is Europe.
4. The football player looks _____.

4 Systematic Four-Skills Practice

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



1 Unit Opening

Colorful pictures and illustrations not only grab students' attention but also get them interested in reading. Warm Up questions guide students into exploring the topic.

Lesson 1
Animated Age

1. Pre-Reading

1. Discussion

- Look at the picture above and discuss.
 - The sculpture is of which famous person?
 - Why do you think Mickey Mouse has been such a popular character?
- Which do you think is true? Compare and discuss your answers.
 - Disney created the first animated movie.
 - In the 1990s, animation with computers became increasingly common.
 - Today, no animated movies are made using handmade drawings.

2. Key Vocabulary Look for the words in bold type in the passage on the opposite page. Write each word next to its definition using the base form of the word.

- _____ to include as an important aspect
- _____ to entertain; make happy
- _____ being liked or admired by many people
- _____ to change from one position or stage to another
- _____ to change or refine a piece of work
- _____ to make right
- _____ according to a particular order
- _____ long-established; conventional

Usable 99
Animated Age

In 1928, Walt Disney introduced the world to **Steamboat Willie**, one of the first cartoons **featuring** sound, which also featured the now famous Mickey Mouse. Since then, cartoons have exploded in **popularity** for both kids and adults. Cartoons are created through the process of animation, when drawn pictures appear to be moving. There are two types of animation, traditional animation and computer animation.

Throughout most of the 20th century, animation had been done the **traditional** way. The traditional way includes artists hand-drawing or hand-painting images on special paper. These images are then placed in front of a hand-painted background and photographed scene by scene. When you look at the photos quickly, in **sequence**, it looks like the images are moving.

As computers became faster and better, animation began to **shift** from traditional to computer animation. Computer animation can be done in a variety of ways, but it all consists of animation being created digitally on a computer. This is called computer-generated imagery, or CGI. The most common form of computer animation is 3D animation. This allows for greater detail in the characters, objects, and background. Toy Story, made in 1995, was the first animated movie done entirely with computer animation.

One of the big differences between the two styles comes during the **editing** process. With computer animation, artists can quickly change, **fix**, or touch up an illustration. However, with traditional animation, editing takes a lot more time and a lot more people. This can make the editing process with traditional animation very time-consuming. For example, a 20-minute cartoon can take up to 10 months the traditional way and 5-6 months with computers.

Whether you like traditional or computer animation better, we can all agree that cartoons are a great form of entertainment that will continue to **amuse** and comfort fans of all ages.

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.

Review Connecting Lesson 1 & Lesson 2

1. Summary and Discussion

1. Main Ideas and Supporting Details Choose and write the three main ideas of each passage. There are two supporting details.

- Our lungs are controlled automatically by our brain.
- People start smoking for various reasons but continue because they are addicted.
- Some people smoke when they socialize.
- Lungs bring oxygen into our body and take carbon dioxide out.
- Cigarette smoke is filled with dust that damages our lungs.
- The diaphragm is a muscle in our body.
- Cigarettes are made from tobacco, which is an addictive drug.
- Lungs contain millions of alveoli and thousands of kilometers of blood vessels.

Lesson 1 Summary: Like Two Big Balloons

Lesson 2 Summary: A Dangerous Choice

2. Discussion Talk with a partner and then have a class discussion.

- How do our lungs work?
- Do you think lungs are our most important organ? Why or why not?
- Why do you think some teens are curious about smoking?
- Do you think smoking is cool? Why or why not?

2. Vocabulary Review

1. Word Definition Circle the best answer.

- unwind** a. unpack b. unwrap c. uncap
- various** a. similar b. exactly the same c. many different
- remove** a. take out b. take over c. take on
- socialize** a. mix with people b. be alone c. help other people
- underneath** a. above b. on c. below
- dust** a. grease b. dirt c. garbage
- approximately** a. about b. exactly c. just
- unpleasant** a. nice b. not nice c. enjoyable

2. Crossword Puzzle Complete the puzzle.

cigarettes	ribs	linked	resemble
addicted	tubes	extends	recreational

Down

- Humans have 24 _____.
- People start smoking _____ for many reasons.
- The knee _____ for 100 meters.
- _____ smokers cannot help for their problem.


Across

- It's fun to do a _____ activity.
- The human body contains many _____.
- They move blood and other fluids.
- Obesity can be _____ to eating and exercising habits.
- You _____ your father. You are both tall.

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.

Lesson 1
Teddy's Bear



1. Pre-Reading

A Discussion

- Look at the picture above and discuss.
 - Do you have a teddy bear? What does it look like?
 - Why do you think teddy bears are popular?
- Which do you think is true? Compare and discuss your answers.
 - The first teddy bear was made in the early 1900s. T F
 - The teddy bear is named after a famous American president. T F
 - Teddy bears are still popular. T F

B Key Vocabulary Look for the words in bold type in the passage on the opposite page. Write each word next to its definition using the base form of the word.

- _____ a funny drawing that tells a story
- _____ cute and soft looking; huggable
- _____ another thing of the same type or category
- _____ to organize something
- _____ happening immediately without delay
- _____ round and fat in a cute or pleasant way
- _____ to move quickly and widely across an area
- _____ an event in which people vote for others to represent them in government

28 Unit 02

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

Eight 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 also make the lesson more interesting.

2. During Reading

A Scanning for Information Circle the correct answer.

- What happens when gunpowder is touched by fire?
 - It makes fireworks.
 - It destroys the fire.
 - It explodes.
- Scientists discovered many uses for rockets. What was one of them?
 - gunpowder
 - fireworks
 - fire arrows
- How did people feel about the fireworks makers?
 - People thought they were destructive.
 - People respected them.
 - People thought they were diligent.
- Which sentence about gunpowder is true?
 - Chinese kept gunpowder secret until the 1700s.
 - For fireworks, rockets are shot into the sky without any gunpowder.
 - Bombs, cannons, fire arrows, and rockets all use gunpowder.
- Which sentence about rockets is NOT true?
 - Rockets can fly through the air easily.
 - Rocket scientists didn't make many advances in rocket science.
 - Rockets can go into space.

Fact File 1



Read this!
The great Minghai scientist, Genji, kept the secret to be better by way across Asia. He finally made it all the way to Europe in the early 1200s, thanks in part to stolen Chinese rocket technology. By the 1500s, rockets were increasingly used by the major powers in Europe.

46 Unit 03

3. After Reading

A Vocabulary Practice Fill in the blanks.

reaction elements	community determined	diligent compound	military explode
-------------------	----------------------	-------------------	------------------

- H₂O, or water, is a chemical _____ of oxygen and hydrogen.
- I am _____ to finish this project, even if I have to stay up late.
- In my _____, there are four schools and a library.
- If you mix baking soda and vinegar, you'll get a surprising _____.
- She is a _____ student. She always works hard.
- The bomb didn't _____ because of quick work by the police.
- My brother has to spend one year in the _____ after high school.
- Science students separated a chemical mixture into its _____.

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

1 lazy	==	3 combination	==
2 armed forces	==	4 blow up	==

C Discussion Talk with a partner and then have a class discussion.

- What would the world be like without gunpowder?
- Have you ever seen a fireworks show? What was it like?
- Have you seen a space-rocket launch on TV? What happened?

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

If I discovered the secret to making rockets, I would _____

Lesson 01 49

3 After Reading

Vocabulary Practice

Here, the key words are reviewed in two 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.



Unit 1 *Animals: Ocean Giants*



Unit 2 *The Origins of Names: A Sandwich and a Pizza*



Unit 3 *Technology: Energy*



Unit 4 *Sports: Soccer*



Unit 5 *Arts: Literature*

READING TOWN

2

Part 1

Unit 1 *Animals: Ocean Giants*

Lesson 1 Killer Sharks?

Lesson 2 Whales like Us

Review Connecting Lesson 1 & Lesson 2

Unit 2 *The Origins of Names: A Sandwich and a Pizza*

Lesson 1 The Earl's Lunch

Lesson 2 A Pizza Fit for a Queen

Review Connecting Lesson 1 & Lesson 2

Unit 3 *Technology: Energy*

Lesson 1 Revolutionary Steam

Lesson 2 Power from the Breeze

Review Connecting Lesson 1 & Lesson 2

Unit 4 *Sports: Soccer*

Lesson 1 Soccer or Football?

Lesson 2 A Soccer Success

Review Connecting Lesson 1 & Lesson 2

Unit 5 *Arts: Literature*

Lesson 1 Literature and Social Networks

Lesson 2 Publishing in the Digital Age

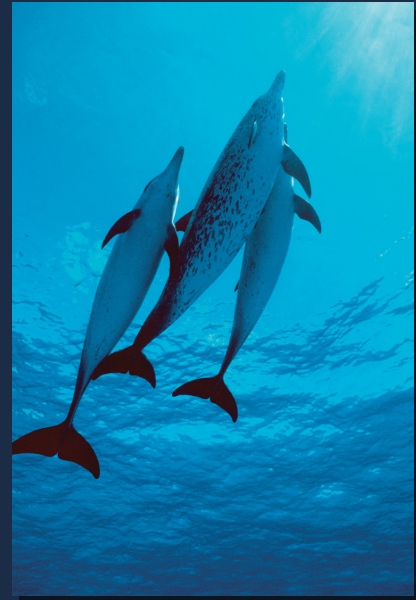
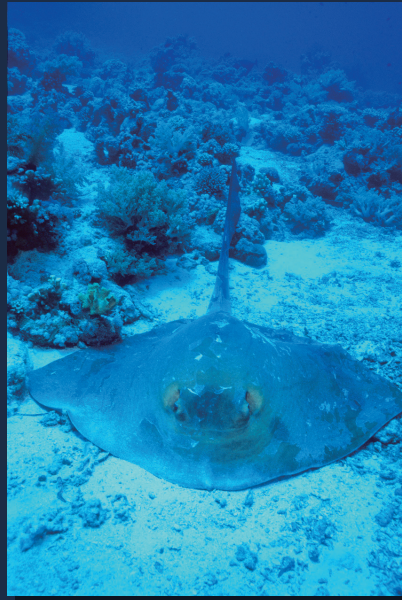
Review Connecting Lesson 1 & Lesson 2

Unit 1

Animals: Ocean Giants

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Fact File

The ocean covers 75% of the Earth's surface and is home to thousands of species, many still undiscovered. Scientists estimate that only 10% of all sea life has been catalogued. And that's good news for marine biology students! There is still so much we need to learn about one of the most important and least explored parts of our world - the ocean.



Warm Up

Talk about these questions and share your opinions with your classmates.

1. Do you think ocean animals are in danger? Why or why not?
2. What do you think can be done to protect the ocean and the animals that live in it?

Killer Sharks?



1. Pre-Reading

A Discussion

1. Look at the picture above and discuss.

- What do you know about sharks?
- Are you afraid of sharks? Why or why not?

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

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. Sharks like the taste of humans. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| b. Sharks are afraid of some animals. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| c. Sharks like eating seals. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |

B Key Vocabulary

Look for the words in bold type in the passage on the opposite page. Write each word next to its definition using the *base form* of the word.

- _____ to find; to meet
- _____ a type of plant or animal
- _____ a detailed study of something in order to find out new information
- _____ a covering that has a consistent thickness
- _____ something that has been attacked by something else
- _____ really; certainly; without a doubt
- _____ to find out about or learn more about something
- _____ in a normal way

Killer Sharks?

Should we be afraid of sharks? Maybe not. New **research** into the causes of shark attacks suggests that sharks don't like the way humans taste! In fact, most shark attack **victims** survive after receiving only one bite. Why is this?

5 There are many theories to explain why sharks sometimes attack people. One theory is that sharks are just curious. We know that sharks are the strongest animals in their environment, so they are not scared of anything. **Naturally**, that means they are curious when they **encounter** something unusual. Because
 10 they don't have hands or feet, the only way they can **explore** an object is to bite **it!** It is thought that sharks sometimes bite humans for this reason, and then swim away.

Scientists also say that sharks would not waste energy trying to eat a human, as we have a lot of bones. It is hard for a shark
 15 to eat us because sharks don't have hands, and they can't pull the meat off our bones. Maybe that's why they only bite us once. Unfortunately, one bite from a large shark is enough to cause a lot of damage!

Another theory is that sharks attack humans by mistake. Some
 20 **species**, such as the great white sharks, may sometimes mistake humans for a seal. An example of **this** is when a shark attacks a surfer. A surfer lying on a surfboard looks like a seal when seen from below. Sharks like seals because they have a thick **layer** of tasty fat.

25 Whatever the reason for shark attacks on humans, sharks should **definitely** be afraid of us. Sadly, we kill almost 40 million of them each year. 275 words



A great white shark



A surfer lying on a surfboard



A tiger shark



Fact File 1

Did you know?

Sharks never need to see a dentist! When a tooth is damaged, it simply falls out. Then another tooth comes up to fill its place.

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 happens to shark attack victims?

- a. Only a few survive.
- b. Most of them die.
- c. Most of them live.

2. What do sharks like to eat?

- a. They like to eat seals because of their thick layer of fat.
- b. They like to eat humans because they have lots of meat.
- c. They like to eat fish because they have lots of fat.

3. According to one theory, how do sharks explore an unusual object?

- a. by smelling
- b. by touching
- c. by biting

4. Which sentence about sharks is true?

- a. Sharks pull meat off bones when they eat.
- b. Sharks might mistake humans for seals.
- c. Sharks only attack surfers.

5. Which sentence about sharks is NOT true?

- a. One bite from a shark can cause a lot of damage.
- b. Sharks like the taste of humans.
- c. Sharks don't have hands to help them eat.

Fact File 2



Read this!

The great white shark lives in coastal waters all around the world. They can grow up to 6 meters long and weigh up to 2000 kg. They like to eat fish, seals, and sea lions.

Reading Skill Tip

Every paragraph has a main idea. Often, but not always, the main idea is contained in a topic sentence.

B-1 Identifying Main Ideas Circle the correct answer.

1. Which is the main idea of paragraph 2?

- a. The only way that sharks can explore an object is to bite it.
- b. Sharks are the strongest animals in their environment.
- c. Sharks sometimes attack people because they are curious about anything that is unusual.
- d. Sharks swim away after biting humans.

2. Which is the main idea of paragraph 3?

- a. Sharks can't pull the meat off our bones.
- b. Sharks don't have hands.
- c. Sharks don't like humans because we have a lot of bones.
- d. One bite from a large shark is enough to cause a lot of damage.

Reading Skill Tip

Identify the various actions that occur in the passage. Then consider the consequences of each of those actions. Use this method to summarize what happened in the passage.

B-2 Organizing Information: Identifying Cause and Effect

Complete the chart.

Cause	Effect
Sharks are _____ _____.	Sharks bite people.
Humans have _____ _____.	It is difficult for sharks to eat humans.
A human lying _____ _____ looks like _____.	Sharks mistake people for seals.
Humans _____ _____.	Sharks should be afraid of people.



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

A referent refers to something that has been mentioned before. Substitute the possible answer for the referent and see if the sentence makes sense.

Reading Skill Tip

While making inferences, you combine the information in the passage with your general knowledge.

Reading Skill Tip

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

C Understanding Words in Context Circle the correct answer.

1. In line 5, what does the word 'theories' mean?

- a. reasons b. ideas c. facts

2. In line 7, what does the word 'environment' mean?

- a. surroundings b. mind c. species

D Identifying Referents Circle the correct answer.

1. In line 11, what does **it** refer to?

- a. an object b. a human c. a shark

2. In line 21, what does **this** refer to?

- a. the great white shark
b. attacking a surfer
c. mistaking a human for a seal

E Making Inferences Circle the correct answer.

1. Why do you think sharks don't like to eat humans?

- a. Humans are harder to eat than fish and seals.
b. There isn't any meat on a human.
c. Humans are too hard to find.

2. Why do you think sharks are curious about humans?

- a. because humans look like seals
b. because sharks don't see humans often
c. because sharks want to be friends with humans

F Recognizing Restatement Circle the correct answer.

1. Which of the following sentences best restates the highlighted information in line 11?

- a. This is the reason why sharks bite us.
b. This is the only reason why sharks always bite us.
c. Some people think this is why sharks sometimes bite us.



3. After Reading

A-1 Vocabulary Practice Fill in the blanks.

encounter	victim	species	definitely
research	layers	naturally	explored

1. The _____ is in hospital with serious injuries.
2. The new students _____ their classroom excitedly.
3. Tourists who are prepared rarely _____ problems when travelling.
4. In the winter, it is important to wear two or three _____ of clothing.
5. There are many different _____ of shark.
6. Scientists do a lot of _____ to find out about something new.
7. It is _____ a good idea to wear a sun hat in summer.
8. Wild mushrooms grow _____ in our area. They are not planted.

A-2 Synonyms and Antonyms Fill in the blanks using the words in the box above.

1	<i>absolutely</i>	=		4	<i>meet</i>	=	
2	<i>kinds/types</i>	=		5	<i>a study</i>	=	
3	<i>normally</i>	=		6	<i>attacker</i>	↔	

= synonym ↔ antonym

B Discussion Talk with a partner and then have a class discussion.

1. Have you ever seen a shark? Where and when?
2. What should swimmers do if they see a shark?
3. What interesting facts do you know about sharks?

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

I think people (should / shouldn't) be afraid of sharks because _____

_____.

Whales like Us



1. Pre-Reading

A Discussion

1. Look at the picture above and discuss.

- What can you see in the picture?
- What do you know about whales? Do you think they are interesting animals?

2. Do you agree or disagree? Compare and discuss your answers.

- Whales and humans are a lot alike. Agree Disagree
- Whales don't sleep. Agree Disagree
- Whales generally live longer than humans. Agree Disagree

B Key Vocabulary

Look for the words in bold type in the passage on the opposite page. Write each word next to its definition using the *base form* of the word.

- _____ the organ that mammals breathe with
- _____ a way that people or things are the same
- _____ a time when things happen
- _____ the length of time something is expected to live
- _____ to be controlled or determined by something else
- _____ to help show that something is true; to help
- _____ suited well for a particular situation or purpose
- _____ to exchange information by speaking, writing, or gestures

Whales like Us

Whales are mammals just like humans, and there are many **similarities** between **us**. We both breathe air, have warm blood, and feed our babies milk. Whales even have a small amount of hair! There are many other interesting similarities as well.

- 5 One similarity is that humans and whales both need sleep. Sleeping is easy for humans because we live on land. It is more difficult for whales because they need to breathe and swim at the same time. To overcome this problem, scientists think that one half of the whale's brain sleeps while the other half is awake.
- 10 This idea is **supported** by sightings of whales swimming with one eye closed.

- Lifespan** is another similarity between humans and whales. Whales generally live for 40-90 years, **depending on** their species. On rare **occasions**, they can live for over a century. This
- 15 is very similar to human's lifespan.

- Whales also **communicate** with **each other** using sounds, just like humans do. Some whales sing, while other whales use loud clicks. Because they are so large and powerful, the sounds whales make can be extremely loud. Sometimes whales shout messages
- 20 to each other!

- However, whales and humans are not exactly the same. There is one important difference: our **lungs**. Whales have a special breathing system that lets them stay underwater for long periods of time. Some whales, such as the sperm whale, can stay
- 25 underwater for up to two hours while holding a single breath. Humans aren't as well **adapted**. Our record for holding our breath is only 10 minutes and 12 seconds. 258 words



A sperm whale



A beluga whale



A humpback whale

Fact File 1 Did you know?

Blue whales are the loudest animals on the planet. Their songs, which measure up to 188 decibels, are louder than a jet taking off!

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. How long do whales generally live?
 - a. up to 40 years
 - b. about the same as humans
 - c. over a century

2. Why do whales make such loud sounds?
 - a. Sound doesn't travel through water very well.
 - b. Whales can't hear very well.
 - c. Whales are very big and strong.

3. According to scientists, how do whales overcome the difficulty of sleeping?
 - a. They breathe and swim at the same time.
 - b. One half of the whale's brain sleeps while the other half is awake.
 - c. They swim with their eyes closed.

4. Which sentence about whales is true?
 - a. They don't need to sleep.
 - b. They can breathe underwater.
 - c. They can hold their breath for a long time.

5. Which sentence about whales is NOT true?
 - a. They are covered with a lot of hair.
 - b. They feed their babies milk.
 - c. They breathe air.

Fact File 2



Did you know?

Humpback whales feed only in the summertime. They need to eat huge amounts of fish like salmon and mackerel to fatten up for the long winters. Sometimes they hit the water with their large tails to stun schools of fish. This makes the fish easy to catch.

Reading Skill Tip

Every paragraph has a main idea. Often, but not always, the main idea is contained in a topic sentence.

B-1 Identifying Main Ideas Circle the correct answer.

1. Which is the main idea of paragraph 2?

- a. Both humans and whales need sleep.
- b. One half of the whale's brain sleeps while the other half is awake.
- c. People have sighted whales swimming with one eye closed.
- d. Sleeping is difficult for whales because they need to breathe and swim at the same time.

2. Which is the main idea of paragraph 3?

- a. Some species of whale live for longer than others.
- b. Sometimes whales can live for over a century.
- c. Whales generally live for 40-90 years.
- d. Whales and humans have about the same lifespan.

Reading Skill Tip

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

B-2 Organizing Information: Compare and Contrast

Complete the chart.

<i>Similarities between whales and humans</i>	<i>Differences between whales and humans</i>
① Both breathe _____.	① Whales live in _____.
② Both have warm _____.	② Only one half of the whale's brain _____.
③ Both feed their babies _____.	_____.
④ Both have some _____.	③ Whales have different _____.
⑤ Both need _____.	
⑥ _____.	
_____.	
⑦ _____.	
_____.	

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

A referent refers to something that has been mentioned before. Substitute the possible answer for the referent and see if the sentence makes sense.

Reading Skill Tip

While making inferences, you combine the information in the passage with your general knowledge.

Reading Skill Tip

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

C Understanding Words in Context Circle the correct answer.

- 1. In line 13, what does the word 'generally' mean?**
a. never *b.* typically *c.* interestingly
- 2. In line 19, what does the word 'extremely' mean?**
a. always *b.* strangely *c.* especially

D Identifying Referents Circle the correct answer.

- 1. In line 2, what does **us** refer to?**
a. humans *b.* whales *c.* humans and whales
- 2. In line 16, what does **each other** refer to?**
a. whales and humans
b. other whales
c. other humans

E Making Inferences Circle the correct answer.

- 1. Why do people think that only half of the whale's brain sleeps at a time?**
a. because whale brains are different from human brains
b. because humans have communicated with whales
c. because people saw whales swimming with one eye closed

F Recognizing Restatement Circle the correct answer.

- 1. Which of the following sentences best restates the highlighted information in line 14?**
a. Over a century ago, whales lived longer than humans.
b. It's unusual, but some whales can live for 100 years or longer.
c. Humans can live for 100 years or longer these days.
- 2. Which of the following sentences best restates the highlighted information in line 26?**
a. Humans can stay underwater for a long time just like whales.
b. Humans and whales can't live underwater.
c. Humans can't hold their breath for a long time.

3. After Reading

A-1 Vocabulary Practice Fill in the blanks.

supported occasions adapted lifespan
depending on lungs similarities communicate

1. On a few _____, I have seen squirrels in this park.
2. Flies have a very short _____ of only a few weeks.
3. Fish do not have _____. They have gills.
4. The neck of a giraffe is _____ for eating leaves from high branches.
5. There are a lot of _____ between the two countries.
6. My parents _____ my decision to get a job.
7. Bees _____ by doing a special dance.
8. _____ the weather, we will either go to the museum or the amusement park.

A-2 Synonyms and Antonyms Fill in the blanks using the words in the box above.

1	<i>differences</i>	↔		4	<i>backed up</i>	=	
2	<i>times</i>	=		5	<i>talk</i>	=	
3	<i>adjusted</i>	=					= synonym ↔ antonym

B Discussion Talk with a partner and then have a class discussion.

1. What other similarities or differences between humans and whales can you think of?
2. What messages do you think whales send to each other?
3. Are you good at holding your breath?

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

I (think / don't think) whales are interesting animals because _____

_____.

1. Summary and Discussion

Reading Skill Tip

A passage has one or more main ideas which give us the most important information in that passage. Supporting details explain, give examples or give more information about the main ideas.

Collect the main ideas to complete the summary.

A Main Ideas and Supporting Details

Choose and write the three main ideas of each passage. There are two supporting details.

- ① A surfer looks like a seal.
- ② Whales are different from humans because they have special lungs.
- ③ Sometimes sharks bite humans because they are curious about us.
- ④ Other times sharks mistake humans for tasty seals.
- ⑤ One half of the whale's brain sleeps while the other half is awake.
- ⑥ Whales and humans have similar lifespans, and an ability to communicate.
- ⑦ Sharks probably only bite humans once because humans have a lot of bones.
- ⑧ Whales and humans both need sleep.

Lesson 1 Summary: Killer Sharks?

• _____

• _____

• _____

Lesson 2 Summary: Whales like Us

• _____

• _____

• _____

B Discussion

Talk with a partner and then have a class discussion.

- 1. What was the most interesting fact you learned?
- 2. How can we better protect sharks and whales?
- 3. Have you ever read any other stories about sharks or whales?
- 4. Why are sharks and whales hunted by humans?

2. Vocabulary Review

A Word Definition

Circle the best answer.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. adapted | a. grown | b. shrunk | c. adjusted |
| 2. explore | a. investigate | b. exercise | c. endanger |
| 3. species | a. pieces | b. type | c. difference |
| 4. similarity | a. being similar | b. being different | c. being unique |
| 5. naturally | a. truly | b. normally | c. really |
| 6. encounter | a. meet | b. hit | c. charge |
| 7. support | a. help | b. stop | c. clear |
| 8. occasion | a. purpose | b. time | c. place |

B Crossword Puzzle

Complete the puzzle.

definitely research victim depends on
lungs lifespan layer communicate

Down

1. A ____ is a person who is hurt.
2. Police ____ using radios.
3. There is a thick ____ of cheese on a pizza.
4. Smoking hurts your ____.

Across

5. A: Can we go on a picnic tomorrow?
B: It ____ the weather.
6. Flies and mosquitoes have a short ____.
7. I will ____ go to the game. I wouldn't miss it.
8. Scientists do ____ to find cures for disease.