

READING TOWN



3

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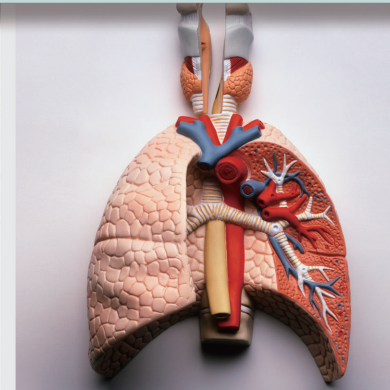
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1 High-Interest Passages

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.

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 _____.

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.

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 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 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

A 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.
 - b. Horses were very important in the middle ages.
 - c. Today, shire horses are still used for farming.

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.

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	c. weak
2. broad	a. narrow	b. long	c. wide
3. spot	a. end	b. see	c. dot
4. fraction	a. whole	b. most	c. part
5. aid	a. support	b. stick	c. part
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	predator	potential	transporting	muscular	scars	stripes
---------	-----------	----------	-----------	--------------	----------	-------	---------

Down

1. This week's temperature will _____ 20°C.
2. I have two _____ from my accident.
3. The inspector will look for _____ problems.
4. _____ meat is obtained and used in ancient China.

Across

1. Some fish have _____ on their scales.
2. A tiger is a _____ it hunts for other animals.
3. The player's _____ machinery to Europe.
4. That baseball 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

Vocabulary

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

3. 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 Mongol warrior, Genghis Khan, used rockets as he battled his 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 _____.

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

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

B 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

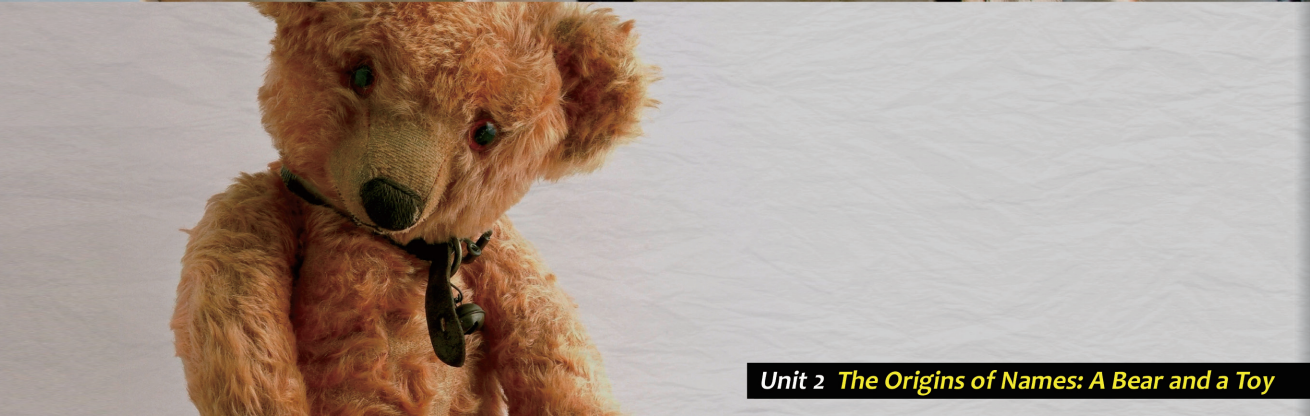
This activity provides students with a chance to express their personal opinions.

Writing Practice

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



Unit 1 *Animals: Grazing Cousins*



Unit 2 *The Origins of Names: A Bear and a Toy*



Unit 3 *Technology: Rockets*



Unit 4 *Sports: Tennis*



Unit 5 *Arts: Digital Media*

READING TOWN

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Part 1

Unit 1 *Animals: Grazing Cousins*

Lesson 1 Zebra Stripes

Lesson 2 The Biggest Horse

Review Connecting Lesson 1 & Lesson 2

Unit 2 *The Origins of Names: A Bear and a Toy*

Lesson 1 Teddy's Bear

Lesson 2 A Puzzling Cube

Review Connecting Lesson 1 & Lesson 2

Unit 3 *Technology: Rockets*

Lesson 1 Blasting-off with Rockets

Lesson 2 Rocketing into Space

Review Connecting Lesson 1 & Lesson 2

Unit 4 *Sports: Tennis*

Lesson 1 From Hand to Racket

Lesson 2 Roger the GOAT!

Review Connecting Lesson 1 & Lesson 2

Unit 5 *Arts: Digital Media*

Lesson 1 Animated Age

Lesson 2 No Final in Final Fantasy

Review Connecting Lesson 1 & Lesson 2

Unit 1

Animals: Grazing Cousins



Cows are raised mainly for meat, milk, and other dairy products. Some cows are used for pulling carts.



Alpaca fiber is used to make items like blankets, sweaters, gloves, and hats. It is similar to sheep's wool but it's warmer. It's very soft and luxurious.



Sheep appear in many stories and nursery rhymes like "The Wolf in Sheep's Clothing", "Baa Baa Black Sheep," and "Mary Had a Little Lamb."



Riding horses usually range in height from 142 cm to 173 cm, weighing from 380 kg to 600 kg. Draft horses are at least 163 cm to 183 cm tall and can weigh from 700 kg to 1,000 kg.



The zebra's stripes are unique to each individual. It has been suggested that zebras can recognize one another by their stripes.

Fact File

Grazers are animals that eat grass. The word "graze" comes from the Old English word for "grass". The zebra, horse, cow, sheep, and kangaroo are all grazers.



Kangaroos hop from one place to another. The regular hopping speed for a kangaroo is about 20-25 km/h, but speeds of up to 70 km/h can be achieved over short distances.

Warm Up

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

1. Do you have many grazing animals in your country? Do you often see them?
2. What other grazers can you think of?
3. Do you think grazers are interesting animals? Why or why not?

Zebra Stripes



1. Pre-Reading

A Discussion

1. Look at the picture above and discuss.

- Why do you think zebras have stripes?
- What would zebras look like if they don't have any stripes?

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

- It is easy for lions to see zebras. T F
- Zebras' stripes have many purposes. T F
- The stripes on a zebra change over time. 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.

- _____ successful in getting the result you want
- _____ possible in the future
- _____ a long, narrow line of color
- _____ something that helps
- _____ to make something look different so you can't recognize it
- _____ an animal that hunts other animals
- _____ to notice or see something that is hard to see
- _____ a mark left on skin from an old cut, burn, or wound

Zebra Stripes

The zebra's **stripes** make it a very handsome animal, but what are the stripes really for? Zoologists have long been interested in the same question, and they have come up with several possibilities.

5 Firstly, they think stripes act as "camouflage*," which means they help the zebra to hide. On the African plains, lions are the zebra's main **predator**, so hiding from them is very important. The shape of the stripes helps the zebra to hide in the long grass that is common on these plains. Black and white zebras are able
10 to hide in brown and green grass because lions are color-blind! **This** means that lions see everything as black, white, or gray. Even though the Zebra's stripes are black and white they are good camouflage.

More recently, it has been proven that stripes are an **effective**
15 means of confusing the blood-sucking tsetse fly as well. The tsetse fly is another resident of the African plains. They fly around and use their big eyes to find a tasty meal. Because horses, cows, and other animals with warm blood have a shape that is easy to see, the tsetse fly has no problem **spotting** them. However, in
20 the case of the zebra the stripes **disguise** the zebra's shape. This means that **they** are much less likely to be seen by the tsetse fly.

Finally, stripes are also believed to play a role in attracting female zebras. Wounds caused by fighting change the pattern of the stripes, so **potential** partners can see which male zebras are
25 the best fighters. Apparently, female zebras are attracted to male zebras with lots of **scars**!

Useful for both camouflage and finding a mate, a zebra's stripes are more than just a handsome accessory. They are an important **aid** to life on the African plains. 298 words



A zebra grazing on the African plains



A zebra hides in some long grass.



A tsetse fly

Fact File 1 Did you know?

* to "camouflage" means to change the color and shape of something so that it cannot easily be seen in its natural surroundings.

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. Who is the zebra's main predator?
 - a. the tsetse fly
 - b. the lion
 - c. other grazers like horses and cows

2. Why are the zebra's stripes an important aid to life on the African plains?
 - a. because they look nice
 - b. because they are useful when zebras fight each other
 - c. because they are good camouflage

3. Lions are color-blind. What does that mean?
 - a. Lions are short-sighted.
 - b. Lions see everything as black, white or gray.
 - c. Lions can see all colors except black and white.

4. Which sentence about the zebra's stripes is true?
 - a. The most important role of the stripes is to make the zebra look handsome.
 - b. The pattern of the stripes can cause a fight between zebras.
 - c. The tsetse fly can't recognize the zebra's shape easily because of the stripes.

5. Which sentence about the zebra's stripes is NOT true?
 - a. They help the zebra to hide in the long grass.
 - b. Lions cannot see the zebra's stripes because they are color-blind.
 - c. Zoologists have been studying zebra stripes for a long time.

Fact File 2



Did you know?

Walter Rothschild was a famous banker and zoologist from England. He was fascinated by animals and loved to collect them. He opened a museum in 1892. He could often be seen driving through London in a carriage pulled by a team of zebras.

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. Zebra stripes act as camouflage.
- b. Zebras hide in long grass on the plains.
- c. Lions are color-blind.
- d. Lions are the Zebra's main predator.

2. Which is the main idea of paragraph 3?

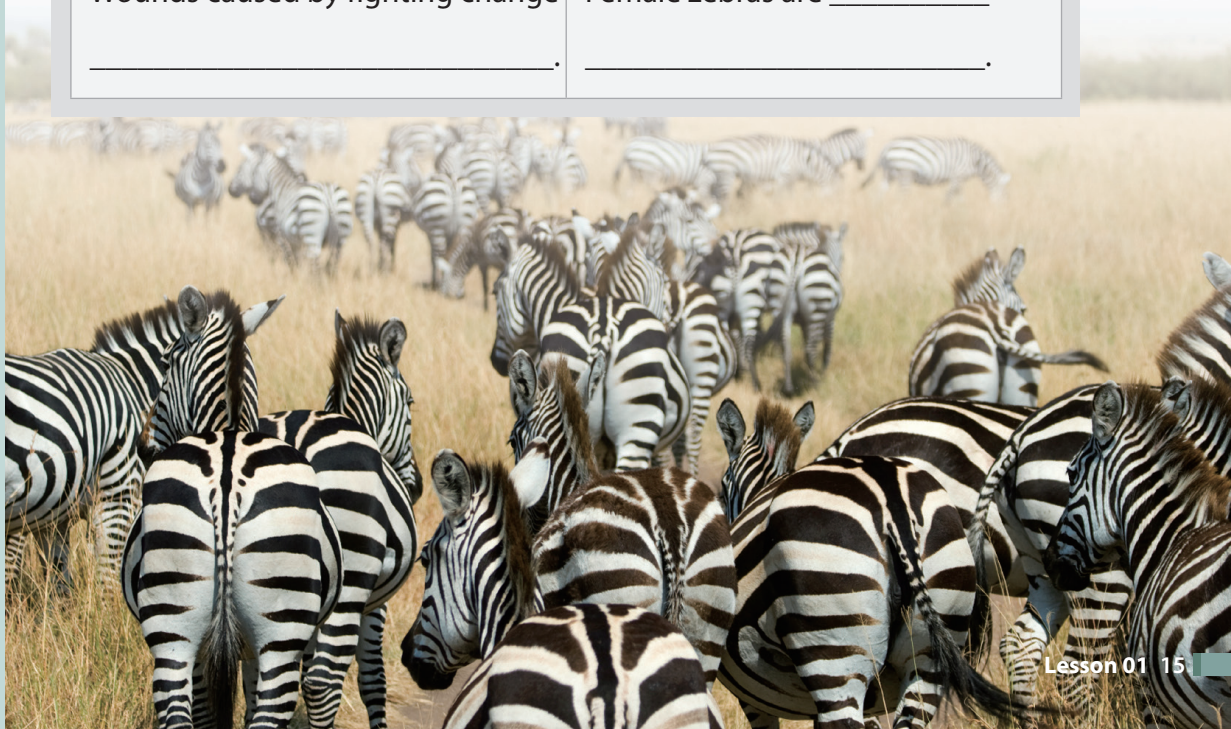
- a. The tsetse fly is another resident of the African plains.
- b. A zebra's stripes also confuse the tsetse fly.
- c. Tsetse flies use their big eyes to find a meal.
- d. Horses, cows, and other animals have a shape that is easy to see.

Reading Skill Tip

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

B-2 Organizing Information Skills: Identifying Cause and Effect Complete the chart.

Cause	Effect
Lions are _____ so the Zebra's stripes are good _____.	Zebras hide _____ and survive.
The stripes disguise _____.	The zebras are much less _____ by the tsetse fly.
Wounds caused by fighting change _____.	Female zebras are _____.



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

Find out why the writer includes a certain piece of information in the passage.

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 2, what does the word 'zoologists' mean?

- a. people who work in the zoo
- b. people who study animals
- c. people who love animals

2. In line 23, what does the word 'wounds' mean?

- a. colors
- b. shapes
- c. damage

D Identifying Referents

 Circle the correct answer.

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

- a. Zebras are black and white.
- b. Lions are color-blind.
- c. Grass is brown and green.

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

- a. tsetse flies
- b. zebra's stripes
- c. zebras

E Making Inferences

 Circle the correct answer.

1. What can be inferred about female zebras?

- a. Female zebras are not attracted to male zebras that have lots of changes in the pattern of the stripes.
- b. Female zebras don't like male zebras with lots of scars because their stripes don't look nice.
- c. Female zebras like male zebras with lots of scars because they are the best fighters.

F Identifying Purpose

 Circle the correct answer.

1. Why does the writer ask a question in line 1, "what are the stripes really for?"

- a. to test whether the readers know the answer or not
- b. to introduce the topic of the passage
- c. to emphasize that the writer really wants to know the answer

G Recognizing Restatement

 Circle the correct answer.

1. Which of the following sentences best restates the highlighted information in line 14?

- a. The tsetse fly keeps away from the stripes because it gets scared.
- b. The tsetse fly can't see zebras easily or clearly because of the stripes.
- c. The tsetse fly is confused whether to suck blood or not when it sees the stripes.

3. After Reading

A-1 Vocabulary Practice

 Fill in the blanks.

potential	aid	stripes	spot
effective	predator	disguise	scars

1. Brushing your teeth is an _____ way to prevent cavities.
2. It's hard to _____ the difference between real and fake money.
3. My shirt has blue and green _____.
4. I cut my hand on a glass, and now I have three small _____.
5. Our country provides poor countries with food _____.
6. A tiger is a _____.
7. We don't have any problems so far, but we need to think about _____ problems.
8. Many children wear a costume on Halloween to _____ themselves.

A-2 Synonyms and Antonyms

 Fill in the blanks using the words in the box above.

1	possible	=		4	help	=	
2	notice	=		5	cover up	=	
3	lines	=		6	ineffective	↔	

= synonym ↔ antonym

B Discussion

 Talk with a partner and then have a class discussion.

1. What other animals have stripes? How do they help these animals?
2. Which animals are hard to spot in the wild? What makes these animals hard to spot?
3. What other animals live on the African plains?

C Writing Practice

 Write your opinion and share it with your class.

I would (like / not like) to visit the African plains because _____

_____.

The Biggest Horse



1. Pre-Reading

A Discussion

1. Look at the picture above and discuss.

- What kind of horse is this?
- What do humans use these horses for?

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

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a. Shire horses weigh 900 kg. | <input type="checkbox"/> Agree | <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree |
| b. Horses were very important in the middle ages. | <input type="checkbox"/> Agree | <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree |
| c. Today, Shire horses are still used for farming. | <input type="checkbox"/> Agree | <input type="checkbox"/> 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.

- _____ having well developed muscles
- _____ to move goods from one place to another
- _____ wide; having lots of space from one side to the other
- _____ an activity in which you compete; a contest
- _____ to result in a standard amount
- _____ thick and heavy relative to its size
- _____ a black powder that explodes and is found in bombs
- _____ a small part of a larger whole; a percentage of something

The Biggest Horse

One of the largest horses in the world is the Shire horse from England. These horses **average** 178 centimeters tall at the shoulder and weigh about 900 kilograms! They have a powerful and **muscular** shape, a **dense** rounded body, a **broad** back, and strong powerful legs. This is because Shires are draft horses. They are bred to pull heavy loads on wagons, carts, and carriages.

The Shire horse is descended from the European Great Horse. William the Conqueror brought Great Horses from Europe to England when he invaded England in 1066. The Great Horses were used to carry armored knights into battle. When ready for battle, these knights weighed about 200 kilograms, so they needed large, strong horses. The "English Great Horse" continued to be used by knights for hundreds of years, but the arrival of **gunpowder** in the late 16th century brought an end to their usefulness. Soldiers now needed lighter, faster horses, and the Great Horses began to be used for draft work instead. Their great strength made them useful for farming and for **transporting** heavy loads.

Along with their new job, the Great Horses got a new name. They became known as "Old English Black Horses" in the 17th century. In 1878, their name was changed to "English Cart Horse" because the horses weren't always black, and they often pulled carts. Six years later, their name was changed again to "Shire horse."

With the increased use of tractors and trucks in the 20th century, the numbers of Shire horses began to decline. By 1950, their numbers had been reduced to a small **fraction** of what they had been in the past. However, today, the Shire horse population is growing again. They are widely used for breeding heavy hunting horses, and are also seen in draft horse **competitions** worldwide. 302 words



A Shire horse



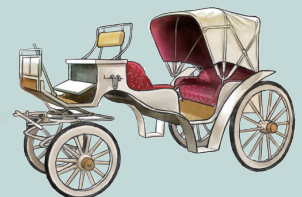
Shire horses pulling a cart



Covered wagon



Cart



Carriage

Fact File 1

The largest horse ever recorded was a Shire horse called Mammoth. It was 220 centimeters high and its peak weight was estimated at 1,500 kilograms.

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 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?

Reading Skill Tip

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

B-1 Organizing Information: Sequencing

Complete the timeline.

1066 William the Conqueror _____
_____.

16th century After the arrival of _____,
soldiers needed lighter, faster horses.

17th century From the English Great Horse came the ____
_____.

1878 The name was changed to _____
_____.

1884 The name was changed again to _____
_____.

20th century The number of Shires _____.

Today The number of Shire horses is _____.

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

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

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

Reading Skill Tip

Find out why the writer includes a certain piece of information in the passage.

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 7, what does the word 'descended' mean?**
 - a. came from
 - b. different from
 - c. went away
- 2. In line 26, what does the word 'decline' mean?**
 - a. rise
 - b. increase
 - c. decrease

D Making Inferences

Circle the correct answer.

- 1. Why do you think the horses were called the Great Horse at first?**
 - a. because they were great for draft work
 - b. because they were from Great Britain
 - c. because they were very large and strong
- 2. Why do you think the arrival of gunpowder brought an end to knights in armor?**
 - a. The knights in armor were too heavy.
 - b. Firearms using gunpowder were more powerful than armor.
 - c. The knights in armor didn't need gunpowder.

E Identifying Purpose

Circle the correct answer.

- 1. Why does the writer mention William the Conqueror in line 8?**
 - a. to explain how and when the Great Horse came to England
 - b. to describe how much he and his knights liked the Great Horse
 - c. to show how successful he was in the battles

F Recognizing Restatement

Circle the correct answer.

- 1. Which of the following sentences best restates the highlighted information in line 26?**
 - a. The number of Shires increased little by little until 1950.
 - b. The number of Shires was very small in 1950, compared to the past.
 - c. The difference between the number of Shires in the past and in 1950 is very small.

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	=				= synonym ↔ antonym

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 _____

_____.

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 The zebra's stripes seem to be an effective means of confusing the tsetse fly.
- ② Lions see everything as black, white, or gray because they are color-blind.
- ③ The number of Shire horses declined in the 20th century but it's on the rise again.
- ④ The zebra's stripes are also believed to play a role in attracting female zebras.
- ⑤ The Shire horse is descended from the Great Horse.
- ⑥ Zoologists think that the zebra's stripes act as camouflage.
- ⑦ English Cart Horses were not always black.
- ⑧ Shire horses are draft horses so they are heavy, strong, and powerful.

Lesson 1 Summary: Zebra Stripes

- _____
- _____
- _____

Lesson 2 Summary: The Biggest Horse

- _____
- _____
- _____

B Discussion

Talk with a partner and then have a class discussion.

- 1. Which animals use camouflage? How does it work?
- 2. Which animals are predators of grazers?
- 3. Which animals do people use for doing heavy work?

2. Vocabulary Review

A Word Definition

Circle the best answer.

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

B Crossword Puzzle

Complete the puzzle.

average predator transporting scars
gunpowder potential muscular stripes

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Down

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

Across

5. Some fish have _____ on their scales.
6. A tiger is a _____. It hunts for other animals.
7. The plane is _____ machinery to Europe.
8. That baseball player looks _____.