

READING WORLD



READING WORLD 2

SECOND EDITION



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Features

1. High-Interest Passages

Reading World 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, culture, and the arts.

The collage displays four sample reading passages from the Reading World series. Each passage is presented on a page that includes a title, a main text block, and several sidebars containing related images, facts, and additional text. The passages cover diverse topics: surfing, automation, place names, and historical linguistics.

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 multi-choice TOEFL-type questions.

Reading Skill Tip **C Understanding Words in Context** Circle the correct answer.

1. In line 4, what does the word *illiterate* mean?
 a. not interested in reading b. bored
 c. uneducated d. unable to read and write

2. In line 33, what does the word *evenly* mean?
 a. even though b. in a way that is smooth and equal
 c. flat and calm d. gently and beautifully

Reading Skill Tip **D Making Inferences** Circle the correct answer.

1. In line 39, "its basic design was left unchanged for the next 600 years." What can be inferred from this?
 a. People didn't know how to change the design.
 b. The machine was very strong.
 c. The design of the machine was excellent.
 d. Gutenberg didn't want to change the design.

Reading Skill Tip **E Identifying Method** Circle the correct answer.

1. How does the writer explain the importance of getting books faster and cheaper in paragraph 1?
 a. by providing examples of how to get books faster and cheaper
 b. by describing how books were produced
 c. by discussing how expensive books were in the 1400s
 d. by explaining a consequence of the lack of books

Reading Skill Tip **F Recognizing Restatement** Circle the correct answer.

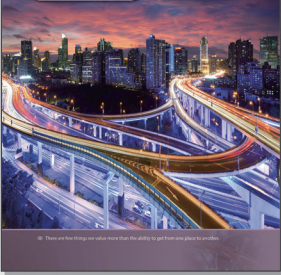
1. Which of the following sentences best restates the highlighted information in line 35?
 a. More and more people learnt to read in Europe and then in other parts of the world because there were more books available.
 b. More books were produced in Europe and they were passed on to other places in the world.
 c. People in Europe started to buy books and the people in the rest of the world followed them.
 d. Although there were many books available, Europeans didn't read much compared to other people in other parts of the world.

56 Unit 03

Unit Structure

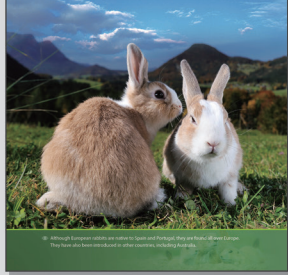
Unit 8

Smart Living:
Future
Transportation



Unit 1

Animals:
Small Grazers



Unit 7

**Environmental
Issues:**
Nuclear Energy



1. Unit Opening

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

Painting with Thread

Tapestry is the art of "painting with thread." To wonder then that these colorful and highly detailed hand-woven wall hangings often get mistaken for paintings. Highly valued during the Middle Ages, tapestries reached their peak in popularity in Paris in the 17th century, although they no longer hold the same standing in society as they once did. The history of the art form still lives on today.

Between the 14th and 18th centuries, tapestries were mainly used to decorate homes, but they had other purposes as well. For one, they were large and heavy enough to block out cold drafts from entering a room. They also entertained guests with their dramatic images of famous tales and religious stories. And if you owned a tapestry, then all your guests knew you were very rich!

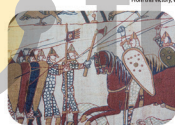


A Tapestry for the Ages

The Bayeux Tapestry is one of the most important historical artifacts from the European Middle Ages. The 70-carpet-weave and "knobby" ring-knotted wool on the Simon story of William of Normandy's conquest of England. About 300,000 decorative knots weave the entire history up to William's victory over Harold Godwinson in the Battle of Hastings.

The story begins with Harold breaking his promise to King Edward. Originally, Edward wanted his cousin, William of Normandy, to be the next king. But instead of honoring William of this, Harold made the oath for himself. William knew the crown would be his, but he had to wait for Harold to die before he could begin preparing to invade England. The tapestry illustrates how William's soldiers got ready for the invasion and their trip across the sea to the coast.

Once they reached England, William and his soldiers began writing letters. Fighting centers of people building, sailing, and weaving, we can see each village of the Norman way of life. One great feat in the tapestry shows how boats were a way for horses to be transported to the coast before going into war. After the boat, the soldiers are shown burning down a house to signal the beginning of battle.



The epic "Battle of Hastings" occupies the first scenes of the artwork. The action is dramatic, bloody, and intense. Harold's soldiers attack with axes, while William's soldiers fight with bows and arrows. One final and decisive battle is depicted by showing an arrow through Harold's eye.

It is remarkable that such a detailed history-making scene lasted for 1,000 years. The Bayeux Tapestry is a masterpiece because it has been in the hands of people for so long and remained with each other in 11th century Europe. For its importance, the Bayeux Tapestry was officially registered into the UNESCO Memory of the World in 2005. This incredible piece of artwork is available to the public at the Bayeux Tapestry Museum in France.



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 and Lesson 2

1. Summary

Reading Skill Tip Main Ideas and Supporting Details

- Choose and write the four MAIN points of each passage. There are two on a sentence.
- Tapestries take a long time to make, and therefore are usually quite expensive.
- In 17th century Paris, tapestries reached their peak in popularity.
- Scenes from the tapestry reveal much about the Norman way of life at that time in history.
- The Bayeux Tapestry is recognized as a historical treasure for a number of reasons.
- In modern times, making a tapestry is a team effort that requires various jobs.
- Tapestries were used in a variety of different ways between the 14th and 18th centuries.
- William earned the nickname "William the Conqueror" from his victory in the Battle of Hastings.
- Despite now being less popular, the art of tapestry, or "painting with thread," is still alive today.
- The Bayeux Tapestry is an important artifact from the Middle Ages that tells the famous story of William of Normandy's conquest of England.
- A notable part of the tapestry visually narrates the events that led to William's victory in the Battle of Hastings.

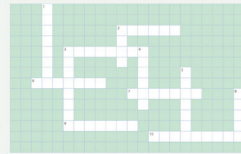
Lesson 1 Summary: Painting with Thread

Lesson 2 Summary: A Tapestry for the Ages

2. Vocabulary Review

A Crossword Puzzle Choose and complete the puzzle.

name fast glimpse consistent thread drafts
vertical chemical loyalty antique interpret dyed



Down

- Insert the exercise pencil, hold it to a _____ position, and attach it to the floor and ceiling.
- She _____ her shirt purple using the juice from beets.
- A dangerous _____ hauled from the nuclear power plant.
- Before you can start cooking, you will need some _____.
- My great grandfather passed down his _____ pocket watch to me.
- Holidays are a perfect time to _____ on lots of good food.

Across

- To block out cool _____ from coming in at night, the family always closed their windows.
- With his soldiers, the king planned the _____ of a neighboring country.
- Try to catch a _____ of the chess before it disappears into the bush.
- The meeting is documentary film. Would you be willing to _____ it for me?
- Families with less of _____ never abandon each other. They always stick together.
- A judge's decision ultimately depends on how they _____ the facts of the case.

3. Review - Connecting Lesson 1 and Lesson 2

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

1 Pre-Reading

1 Discussion

1. Look at the pictures on the opposite page, then answer and discuss these questions with a partner or as a class.

- Which tapestry do you like most?
- What do you think each tapestry signifies?
- Why do you think tapestries used to be so popular?

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

- Tapestries reached their peak in popularity in the 20th century. T F
- Tapestries often depict famous stories from history. T F
- Tapestries are quick and easy to make. T F

2 Key Vocabulary Look at the words in bold types in the passage on the next page. Write each word next to its definition using the best form of the word.

- _____ status, as it relates to reputation or popularity
- _____ a stream of cool air blowing into a room
- _____ relating to spiritual beliefs, usually about a god
- _____ a natural or artificial substance made up of certain molecules
- _____ to color something
- _____ positioned in an up and down direction
- _____ thin string typically used in sewing or weaving
- _____ to improve the design of a space or room by adding things to it
- _____ belonging to a previous time period
- _____ to understand in one's own unique way

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

Ten key words are introduced in each lesson.

2 During Reading

1 Understanding Words in Context Circle the correct answer.

1. In line 29, what does the word **dazzling** mean?

- dazzling
- simple
- spectacular
- unweirdful

2. In line 30, what does the word **countless** mean?

- very many
- measurable
- innumerable
- restricted

2 Making Inferences Circle the correct answer.

1. In line 4, "the beauty of the art form still lives on today." Why do you think tapestry is still considered a beautiful art form?

- Tapestries can only be viewed in museums.
- It costs a lot of money to buy a tapestry today.
- A lot of time, effort, and care is involved in making a single tapestry.
- Tapestries are still used to block out cold drafts from energy-efficient houses.

2. In line 24, "it can still easily take over a year to complete a single tapestry." What do you think the reason is?

- The demand for tapestries is low, so there is no rush to make them.
- There are not many tapestry makers in the world anymore.
- It takes a long time for artists to think of what they want to paint.
- Tapestry making is a complicated process that involves many different experts working by hand.

3 Identifying Purpose Circle the correct answer.

1. In line 1, "Tapestry is the art of painting with thread." Why does the writer mention this?

- to relate tapestry to something that readers are likely familiar with
- to make a clear distinction between tapestry and painting
- to tell readers that paint is not used in tapestry
- to let readers know that tapestry is also an art form

4 Recognizing Restatement Circle the correct answer.

1. Which of the following sentences best restates the highlighted information in line 7?

- Time is not as important as money.
- Money and time are two different concepts.
- Time is a resource that costs money.
- It takes a lot of time to make money.

2. During Reading

Reading Skill Activities

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.

3 After Reading

1 Vocabulary Practice Fill in the blanks.

antique	eye	thread	interpret	decorate
standing	vertical	dark	religious	cheerful

- Members of the community are very _____. They go to church every Sunday.
- I want to _____ my new room with lots of posters and pretty artwork.
- His hair is starting to become gray, so he wants to _____ it brown.
- Everyone can _____ a situation differently because we all have different perspectives.
- My great grandmother's _____ sewing machine sold for one million dollars at auction.
- Let's hold our _____ jump. Jump straight up into the air and touch the highest part of the wall that you can.
- Please close the window to stop the cold _____ from coming in.
- I need to buy some black _____ to sew a patch onto my backpack.
- The mayor lost her good _____ in the community after committing a crime.
- Cheep hair dyes often contain strong _____ that can burn your scalp.

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

1	Antonyms	1	Interpret
2	make sense of	2	this string
3	beauty	3	modern

3 Discussion Talk with your partner and then have a class discussion.

- What other art forms are there that use some type of thread?
- Among the various roles involved in tapestry making, which one would you most find want to do? Why?
- If you could make your own tapestry, what would you want to weave?

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

I like tapestry / more / less / than painting because _____

3. After Reading

Vocabulary Practice

Key words are practiced in two different activities.

Discussion

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

Writing Practice

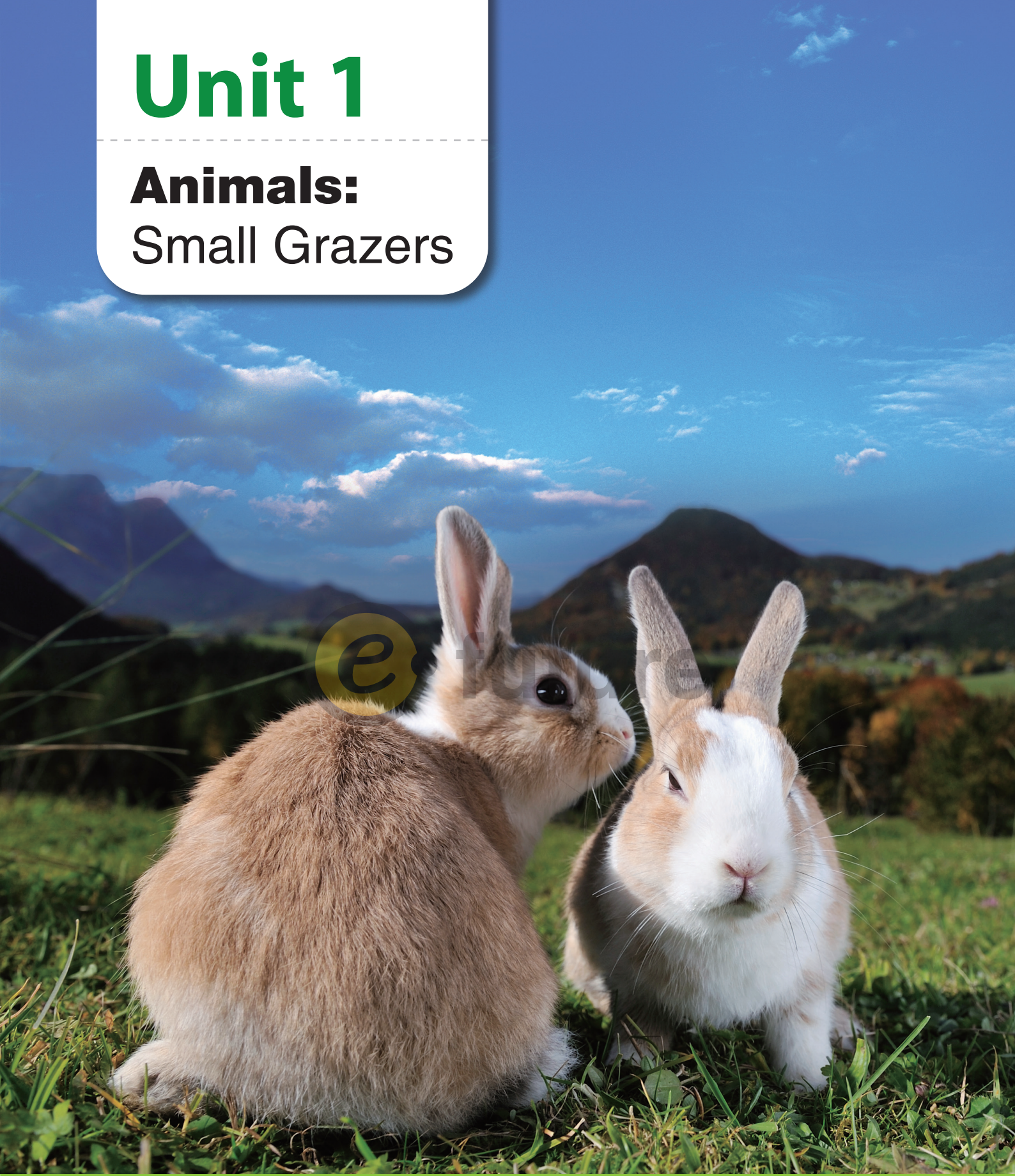
In this activity, students' opinions are expressed in writing.



READING
WORLD 2

Unit 1

Animals: Small Grazers



👁 Although European rabbits are native to Spain and Portugal, they are found all over Europe. They have also been introduced in other countries, including Australia.

Lesson 1

Rodent Town

The Golden Eagle

This huge bird has sharp claws so it can easily grab a prairie dog.



The American Badger

Prairie dogs are not always safe from this animal because it can dig deep underground to catch its prey.



The Burrowing Owl

This owl uses the prairie dog's burrows as a home too.



The Prairie Dog

These animals live in networks of tunnels and chambers called "burrows."



1 Pre-Reading

 **Animals:** Small Grazers

A Discussion

1. Look at the pictures and title on the opposite page, then answer and discuss these questions with a partner or as a class.

- A prairie dog doesn't look like a dog. How do you think it got its name?
- Why do you think this lesson is titled "Rodent Town"?
- For rodents, what would be the good points and bad points of living in a group?

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

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. Prairie dogs live in Asia and North America. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| b. A prairie dog's home can be 30 meters across. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| c. Prairie dogs kiss when they meet. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |

B Key Vocabulary

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

- _____ to protect from temperature changes
- _____ a settlement
- _____ to protect against attack
- _____ relating to others
- _____ sharing a task or working together
- _____ to settle or work something out
- _____ to be made up of
- _____ to set up or create something
- _____ a shelter that protects something from danger or trouble
- _____ a fight, disagreement, or argument

Rodent Town

Track 01

Prairie dogs are small, burrowing rodents native to the prairies* of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. They are actually a type of squirrel.

Prairie dogs are named for the place where they live and the warning call they give when they are threatened, which sounds similar to a dog's bark.

- 5 One of the amazing things about prairie dogs is the way that they live in large **colonies** or "towns." These colonies can contain many hundreds of prairie dog families.

- 10 Prairie dogs like to live with other prairie dogs, so they join together to make prairie dog towns. These are collections of prairie dog families that can span one or two square kilometers. Prairie dog towns are big because each family lives in their own tunnel system, which is usually 10 to 30 meters wide. Families usually **consist** of 1 male, 2 to 4 females, and their children. When the young prairie dogs reach three years of age, they leave home to **establish** their own families on the edges of the colony.

Fact File

The growth of urban areas and the efforts by farmers to poison, trap, or shoot prairie dogs have caused their numbers to drop significantly.

Glossary

* prairie - grassland

15 Prairie dog tunnels usually have several chambers. These chambers are like rooms in a house. Female prairie dogs use them when they give birth and when they raise their pups. The other chambers are used by the family for sleeping. To make them comfortable,

20 prairie dogs **insulate** the chambers by lining the walls with grass. The tunnels are also a **refuge** when the prairie dogs are threatened by predators. For this reason, they are designed with two or more escape holes.

Prairie dogs like living in towns and they even make

25 **social** visits to each other. When two friendly prairie dogs meet, they greet each other with a kind of kiss. However, the male prairie dogs **defend** the borders of the family's tunnel system against rival prairie dogs, and disputes are **resolved** with fighting. Prairie dog

30 towns have **conflict**, social gatherings, and **cooperation** just like a human town. That's what makes them so interesting. 326 words



Prairie dogs have light brown and gray fur.



These prairie dogs are at the entrance to their burrow. There are normally many entrances to a burrow.

Fact File

Prairie dogs are very social animals. Some scientists say that they can communicate with their bark. They say they can even warn others about dangerous predators in the area.



Prairie Dogs

The Burrow

2 During Reading

Reading Skill Tip

When you are scanning, 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 prairie dogs?**
 - a. They are big mammals.
 - b. They are wild dogs that live on grasslands.
 - c. They are a type of squirrel.
 - d. They are popular pets.

- 2. According to the passage, what is one of the amazing things about prairie dogs?**
 - a. They make warning calls when they are threatened.
 - b. They live on prairies.
 - c. They make a similar sound to a dog's bark.
 - d. They live in large colonies.

- 3. What do the young prairie dogs do when they reach three years of age?**
 - a. They make 10 to 30-meter-wide tunnels.
 - b. They leave home to establish their own families.
 - c. They move to another town.
 - d. They start to make several chambers.

- 4. Which sentence about a prairie dog's tunnel system is true?**
 - a. There is only one chamber in each tunnel.
 - b. Each family uses one chamber.
 - c. The tunnel can be a dangerous place when threatened by predators.
 - d. Each family lives in their own tunnel system.

- 5. Which sentence about prairie dogs is NOT true?**
 - a. They make social visits to each other.
 - b. They never fight with other prairie dogs.
 - c. Their families usually have 1 male, 2 to 4 females, and their children.
 - d. They greet each other with a kind of kiss.

B-1 Identifying Main Ideas

Complete the chart using the options below.
Write one sentence in each box.

Main Idea	
Paragraph 2	_____
Paragraph 3	_____
Options	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prairie dogs make social visits to each other. • Young prairie dogs leave home at the age of three. • Prairie dogs like to live with other prairie dogs in a prairie dog town, which consists of many separate tunnel systems. • Prairie dog tunnels usually have several chambers and two or more escape holes. • There are 1 male, 2 to 4 females, and their children in a prairie dog family. • Prairie dogs line the chambers with grass to make them comfortable. 	

Reading Skill Tip

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

B-2 Organizing Information: Compare and Contrast

Complete the chart.

Prairie Dog Towns	Human Towns
Differences	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prairie dogs make _____. • They can span _____ square kilometers. • They are defended by _____. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humans build _____. • They can span many square kilometers. • They are _____ by police.
Similarities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Families can live _____ each other. • Towns have _____, _____, and _____. 	

Reading Skill Tip

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

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.

C Understanding Words in Context Circle the correct answer.

1. In line 10, what does the word *span* mean?

- a. extend across b. travel in c. live in d. create around

2. In line 29, what does the word *disputes* mean?

- a. agreements b. unhappiness c. settlements d. arguments

Reading Skill Tip

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

D Making Inferences Circle the correct answer.

1. In line 23, “they are designed with two or more escape holes.” What can be inferred from this?

- a. Prairie dogs are often attacked by other prairie dogs.
b. Predators sometimes attack prairie dogs in their tunnels.
c. Prairie dogs are safe if they stay inside their tunnels.
d. Only male prairie dogs know how to design tunnels.

2. In line 27, “the male prairie dogs defend the borders of the family’s tunnel system against rival prairie dogs.” What can be inferred from this?

- a. The prairie dogs can’t visit other family’s tunnels.
b. The prairie dogs always want to expand their tunnel system.
c. The male prairie dogs have to protect their family from predators.
d. The male prairie dogs sometimes fight with each other.

Reading Skill Tip

Read carefully and find out how the writer explains or accomplishes something in the passage/paragraph. For example, does the writer provide examples, describe something in detail, or compare different ideas?

E Identifying Method Circle the correct answer.

1. How does the writer explain the function of “chambers” in paragraph 3?

- a. by describing what the chambers look like
b. by giving a definition of a chamber
c. by discussing the differences between male and female prairie dogs
d. by comparing the chambers with the rooms in a human house

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.

F Recognizing Restatement Circle the correct answer.

1. Which of the following sentences best restates the highlighted information in line 3?

- a. They are called prairie dogs because they live underground and because they get scared when a dog barks.
b. They got their name because they are native to the prairies and they are often attacked by dogs.
c. They are called prairie dogs because they live in the prairies and they make a sound which is similar to a dog’s bark.
d. They are named after the place where they live.

3 After Reading

A Vocabulary Practice Fill in the blanks.

established	resolve	social	colony	refuge
cooperation	consists	insulate	conflict	defend

- Butter _____ of cream and salt.
- One day, there may be a human _____ on the moon.
- The soldiers had to _____ their base from attack.
- Your clothes _____ you during cold weather.
- The Korean National Police Agency was _____ in 1991.
- The road was completed with the _____ of the local villagers.
- Discussion is the best way to _____ differences.
- She has many friends. She is a very _____ person.
- The tree provided a _____ from the flood.
- _____ between parents and their teenage children is common.

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

1	<i>shelter</i>	=		4	<i>set up</i>	=	
2	<i>working together</i>	=		5	<i>protect</i>	=	
3	<i>fighting</i>	=					

= synonym ↔ antonym

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

- What other animals live in large colonies?
- What other burrowing animals do you know of?
- Prairie dogs are considered pests by farmers. Why do you think this is?

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

I think prairie dogs live in towns because _____

_____.

Lesson 2

The Curious Case of the European Rabbit



The **Volcano rabbit** lives in the mountains of Mexico. It is one of the world's smallest rabbits. It has become endangered due to loss of habitat and hunting.



The **Amami rabbit** is an ancient, endangered rabbit species, sometimes called a living fossil. It once lived throughout Asia, but now is found on only two islands in southern Japan.



The **Riverine rabbit** is native to South Africa's Northern Cape Province. This rabbit is among the most endangered in the world. Some researchers believe there are only a few hundred left.



The **Sumatran Striped rabbit** is listed as "vulnerable." It can be found only in a small area of western Indonesia. It has suffered habitat loss due to deforestation.

1 Pre-Reading

 **Animals:** Small Grazers

A Discussion

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

- What do you think causes rabbits and other animals to become endangered?
- What kinds of problems do you think rabbits cause for humans?
- How do plants and animals colonize new lands?

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

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a. Farmers don't like rabbits. | <input type="checkbox"/> Agree | <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree |
| b. All rabbits are an endangered species worldwide. | <input type="checkbox"/> Agree | <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree |
| c. Rabbits can have a lot of babies. | <input type="checkbox"/> Agree | <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree |

B Key Vocabulary

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

- _____ the current state of something
- _____ perfectly suited
- _____ not present
- _____ a very rapid expansion or increase
- _____ surprising
- _____ the relationship between plants, animals, and the environment
- _____ a very bad event causing great damage, injury, or loss of life
- _____ more than enough; a lot
- _____ the environment that something exists in
- _____ harmless, not guilty, pure, or free from evil

The Curious Case of the European Rabbit

Track 02

You have probably seen a European rabbit many times. All pet rabbits are European rabbits, and all farmed rabbits are too. The European rabbit is native to Spain and Portugal, but they are now rare in those countries. In contrast, Australia has so many European rabbits that they are considered
5 to be a hugely damaging pest. Why has this **situation** occurred?

One reason for this strange contrast is that European rabbits in Spain and Portugal have a difficult life. Because the rabbit is native there, the predators and diseases of rabbits are native, too. In Spain and Portugal, rabbits must contend with hungry predators such as foxes, hawks, owls,
10 and ferrets, as well as rabbit-specific diseases like myxomatosis. What's more, Spain and Portugal are hot, dry countries, so sometimes there isn't a lot of food for rabbits to eat. It's not easy being a rabbit in Spain and Portugal.

15 In contrast, the rabbits that were introduced to Australia in the 19th century didn't face these problems. Australia



Fact File

Myxomatosis is a disease caused by Myxoma virus. It was released in 1950 and initially killed over 90 percent of rabbits that caught the disease.

didn't have foxes, hawks, owls, or ferrets. Rabbit diseases were **absent** as well. The farmlands of eastern Australia grew lots of grass, so the European rabbits always had **plenty** to eat. It all added up to an **explosion** of rabbits. Twenty-four European rabbits were introduced to Australia in 1859 for hunting, and they soon spread throughout the country. By 1950, there were over 600 million of them!

25 Another reason why European rabbits became pests in Australia is that they are very fast breeders. A female will give birth 4-7 times a year, to between 2 and 12 baby rabbits each time. That means that, under Australia's **ideal conditions**, a female European rabbit could have 30 45 babies in a year. Young rabbits start breeding at 5 or 6 months of age, so a one-year-old rabbit could have nearly 500 grandchildren!

The European rabbit is still a big problem in Australia today. Releasing the rabbit in Australia was a bad mistake 35 because it had a lot of **unexpected** consequences. It was a lesson in **ecology** for Australia's European settlers. An **innocent** desire to make Australia more like "home" turned into a major **disaster**. 358 words

Fact File

Like prairie dogs, European rabbits live in large groups underground. These homes, called "warrens," can house up to ten adult rabbits.



Owls

An owl's sharp eyes, dangerous talons, and razor-like beak make it a deadly predator.



Ferrets

Ferrets, another predator, are most active at dusk and dawn.



Hawks

This hawk is on the lookout for prey, and rabbits make a tasty meal for it.

2 During Reading

Reading Skill Tip

When you are scanning, 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. In which countries is the European rabbit a native animal?**
 - a. Australia and New Zealand
 - b. New Zealand and Indonesia
 - c. Indonesia and Australia
 - d. Spain and Portugal

- 2. According to the passage, what is NOT a problem for rabbits in Spain and Portugal?**
 - a. rabbit diseases
 - b. hunting by humans
 - c. hungry predators
 - d. not enough food

- 3. Why was the European rabbit introduced to Australia?**
 - a. to make Australia more beautiful
 - b. because Australians like rabbit meat
 - c. so Australia would be more like "home"
 - d. to eat the grass

- 4. Which sentence about the rabbits is true?**
 - a. Rabbits are now rare in Spain and Portugal.
 - b. Rabbits start breeding at 5 or 6 years of age.
 - c. The European rabbit is native to Australia.
 - d. A female rabbit gives birth to 4-7 baby rabbits.

- 5. Which sentence about the rabbits is NOT true?**
 - a. There was plenty of rabbit food in Australia.
 - b. European rabbits don't breed quickly.
 - c. Releasing the rabbit in Australia was a bad mistake.
 - d. 24 rabbits were introduced to Australia.

B-1 Organizing Information: Identifying Cause and Effect

Complete the chart.

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.

	Cause	Effect
Spain & Portugal	① _____ _____ ② _____ _____ ③ _____ _____	① The number of European rabbits is _____ (increasing / declining) ② They are now _____ (rare / common) in Spain and Portugal.
Australia	① _____ _____ ② _____ _____ ③ _____ _____	① The number of European rabbits _____ rapidly. (increased / decreased) ② They are still _____ (rare / a big problem) in Australia today.



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.

C Understanding Words in Context Circle the correct answer.

1. In line 5, what does the word *pest* mean?

- a. a cute animal
- b. a big animal
- c. a troublesome animal
- d. a common animal

2. In line 9, what does the phrasal verb *contend with* mean?

- a. satisfy with
- b. deal with
- c. get rid of
- d. run away from

Reading Skill Tip

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

D Making Inferences Circle the correct answer.

1. In line 35, "It was a lesson in ecology for Australia's European settlers." What was the lesson?

- a. Rabbits are good pets, but they cause some problems when they are in the wild.
- b. People should catch all the rabbits and send them back to Europe.
- c. The rabbit population will keep increasing in Australia.
- d. Introducing an animal to a new environment can cause serious problems.

2. In line 36, "An innocent desire to make Australia more like "home" turned into a major disaster." What can be inferred from this?

- a. The settlers wanted to make Australia more like their old home.
- b. The settlers just wanted to have rabbits living in their houses.
- c. The settlers planned to have a big rabbit farm in Australia.
- d. The settlers loved Australia.

Reading Skill Tip

Read carefully and find out how the writer explains or accomplishes something in the passage/paragraph. For example, does the writer provide examples, describe something in detail, or compare different ideas?

E Identifying Method Circle the correct answer.

1. How does the writer explain the speed of breeding in paragraph 4?

- a. by comparing it with other animals
- b. by giving a suggestion on how to slow down the breeding process
- c. by explaining the ideal conditions for breeding
- d. by estimating how many grandchildren a one-year-old rabbit would have

Reading Skill Tip

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

F Identifying Purpose Circle the correct answer.

1. Why does the writer mention *explosion* in line 21?

- a. to explain what caused the sudden drop in the rabbit population
- b. to describe what happened to the settlers in 1859
- c. to emphasize that the rabbit numbers increased rapidly
- d. to compare the rabbits with explosives

3 After Reading

A Vocabulary Practice Fill in the blanks.

ideal	plenty	innocent	condition	situation
unexpected	ecology	disasters	absent	explosion

- The _____ of this national park is very sensitive.
- An _____ of rats caused a lot of problems for the residents.
- Ricky was _____ from class for three days.
- The man the police arrested was actually _____.
- The park was in very poor _____ after the storm.
- Autumn is a great time because there are _____ of fruit and vegetables to eat.
- Tropical islands are vulnerable to natural _____.
- My cousin's arrival was quite _____. I was very surprised to see him.
- My father is very concerned about the _____ in his hometown.
- Four people is the _____ number for a game of *Scrabble*.

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

1	surprising	=		4	guilty	↔	
2	a lot	=		5	present	↔	
3	perfect	=		= synonym ↔ antonym			

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

- Why do you think rabbits were introduced to Australia?
- Do you think European rabbits will become extinct in Europe? Why or why not?
- What other animals have been introduced to foreign places? Why?

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

I think that introducing animals to a new place is _____ because

_____.

1. Summary

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.

A Main Ideas and Supporting Details

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

- ① Prairie dogs like to live with other prairie dogs in prairie dog towns.
- ② European rabbits are very fast breeders.
- ③ The rabbits introduced to Australia didn't have any problems. So their numbers grew.
- ④ The walls are lined with grass that grows near the burrow.
- ⑤ Each prairie dog tunnel is home to one family.
- ⑥ The European rabbit is still a big problem in Australia today.
- ⑦ European rabbits are native to Spain and Portugal, but their numbers are decreasing there.
- ⑧ Prairie dogs are small, burrowing rodents native to the prairies of the U.S., Canada, and Mexico.
- ⑨ Prairie dog towns have conflicts and social gatherings just like a human town.
- ⑩ Eastern Australia grows a lot of grass which is sometimes used in farming.

Collect the main ideas to complete the summary.

Lesson 1 Summary: Rodent Town

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

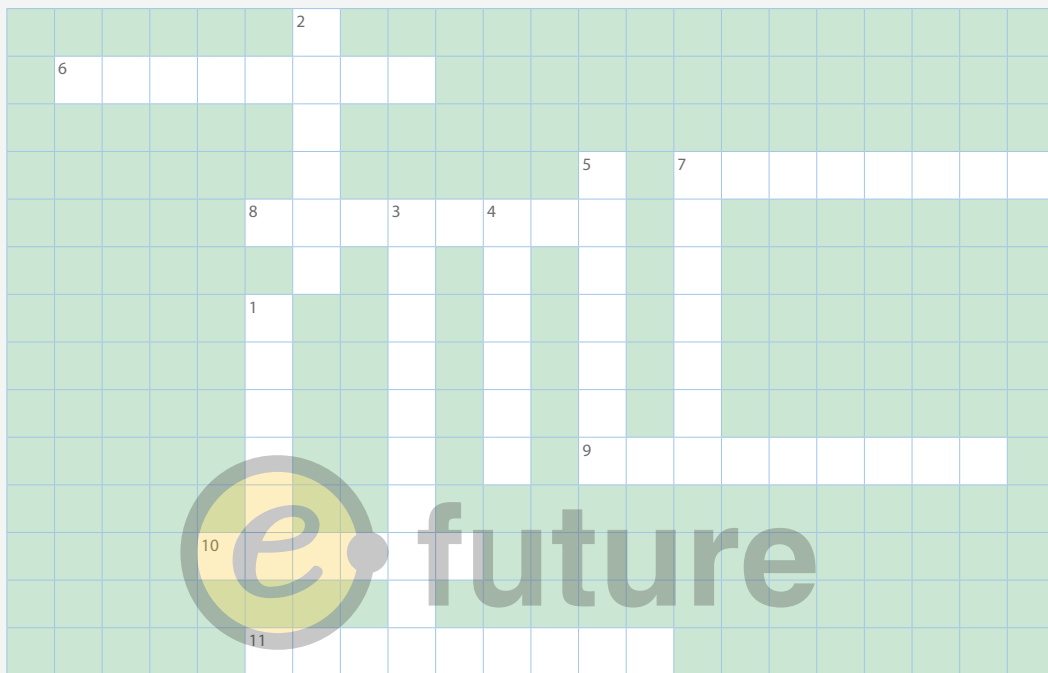
Lesson 2 Summary: The Curious Case of the European Rabbit

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

2. Vocabulary Review

A Crossword Puzzle Choose and complete the puzzle.

establish conflict condition insulate defend innocent
 unexpected resolve consist plenty social absent



Down

1. Jane is a very _____ person. She has many friends.
2. My dog tried to _____ me from the stranger.
3. The change in the weather was _____.
4. Why was Jimmy _____ from school?
5. Jack and I often fight, but we always _____ our problems in the end.
7. What does ice-cream _____ of?

Across

6. I'm not guilty. I'm _____.
7. The war in Palestine is a long-running _____.
8. It's a good idea to _____ your house.
9. I want to _____ this town's first café.
10. There will be _____ of food for everyone.
11. That car is old, but it's in really good _____.

2. Vocabulary Review

B Word Definition

Circle the best answer.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. innocent | a. guilty | b. tired | c. not guilty |
| 2. plenty | a. a few | b. a lot | c. some |
| 3. conflict | a. fight | b. offend | c. approach |
| 4. absent | a. not known | b. not present | c. not clear |
| 5. ideal | a. perfect | b. flawed | c. close |
| 6. colony | a. house | b. settlement | c. city |
| 7. establish | a. convert | b. plan | c. set up |
| 8. social | a. friendly | b. unlikely | c. close |
| 9. cooperation | a. walking together | b. working together | c. eating together |
| 10. resolve | a. fix | b. inspect | c. review |

C Words in Context

Circle the word to make a meaningful sentence.

1. One day, humans will go to the Moon to start a(n) (colony / explosion).
2. I (defended / resolved) David's decision because I agreed with him.
3. Our monthly sales are down. It's a (disaster / refuge).
4. The (cooperation / ecology) of this area is very fragile.
5. I'm sure that he is (ideal / innocent). He was not in the classroom at the time.

3. Discussion

Talk with a partner and then have a class discussion.

1. Why do some animals have a lot of babies?
2. Which animals are social? Which animals are not? Why do you think this is?
3. Are there any introduced animals in your town/city? What are they?