

001
书名贴

WonderSkills

Reading

MASTER

1



Mc
Graw
Hill
Education



Vocabulary

A. Look at the pictures and read the words.



1 meadow



2 pitcher



3 thirst



4 ignore

5



5 reflection



6 pebble



7 poke



8 deserve



B. Write the words next to the correct meanings.

1. *n.* a small, smooth, round stone _____
2. *v.* to give no attention to someone or something _____
3. *n.* a field covered with tall grass _____
4. *v.* to push someone or something quickly with a finger or a sharp object

5. *n.* an image that can be seen in a mirror, glass, or water _____
6. *v.* to have or receive something in return for someone's qualities or actions

7. *n.* the state of not having enough water to drink _____
8. *n.* a container with a handle used to hold liquid _____

C. Read and choose the correct words.

1. The rainwater dripped **over** / **through** holes in the ceiling.
2. He forgot all about his fear **for** / **of** high places when he saw the view.
3. I dropped the stone **into** / **onto** the well and waited to hear the splash.





0009

Little by Little

Does the Trick 03

from the fable *The Crow and the Pitcher*

0010

The day was hot, and the sun was high in the sky. It hadn't rained for weeks, and a young black crow was very thirsty. She looked at a farmer's house across the **meadow** and saw a water **pitcher** on his porch. The farmer had put the pitcher out to collect any drops of rain that might drip through the roof.

0011

The crow was afraid of people, and she knew farmers did not like crows. But she also knew that she would die of **thirst** if she didn't drink water soon. She decided to **ignore** her fear and flew over the meadow.

0012



The crow landed on the pitcher's handle. She looked down at the water and saw her **reflection**. She immediately realized there was a problem. The water level was too low for her beak to reach. She looked around and saw a **pebble** in the grass near the farmer's house. This small rock gave her an idea.

0013

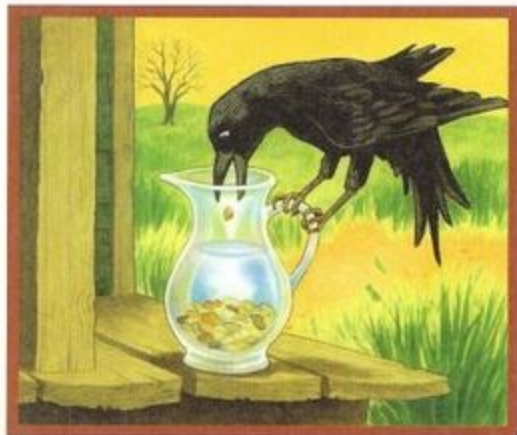


The crow jumped down and used her beak to pick up the pebble. She flew back to the pitcher and dropped the pebble into the water. The pebble fell into the pitcher, hitting the water with a plop. Then she saw another pebble nearby. She picked up this pebble and dropped it into the pitcher, too. She did this over and over again. Slowly, the water level began to rise.

0014



The crow worked all day, and she forgot about her fear of the farmer. Pebble after pebble dropped from her beak and into the water. Finally, she was able to **poke** her beak into the cool water and drink.



0015



When the crow finished drinking, she looked up and saw the farmer smiling.

"Don't be afraid," he said.
"You're a very smart crow. You **deserve** that water for all your hard work."




Make Connections

What did the crow do to overcome her thirst?

ESSENTIAL QUESTION



Vocabulary

A. Look at the pictures and read the words.  04



0016 carve



0017 swoop



0018 choke



0019 mutter



brainstorm



frantically



glare



victory

0020



0021



0022



0023



B. Write the words next to the correct meanings.

1. *n.* success in a game or war _____
2. *v.* to think about different ways to solve a problem _____
3. *v.* to make something by cutting off and shaping pieces of wood or stone

4. *v.* to fly down from the air suddenly _____
5. *v.* to complain to yourself in a quiet voice _____
6. *v.* to look at somebody or something directly in an angry way _____
7. *v.* to be unable to breathe, usually because something is stuck in your throat

8. *adv.* quickly and in an energetic but disorganized way _____

C. Read and choose the correct words.

1. She told the story of how Grandma fell **in / out** love with Grandpa.
2. We got rid **at / of** all our old furniture when we moved here last year.
3. The big dog barked and scared **on / away** the birds.



The Dragon Problem



Once upon a time, there lived a young man named Liang. He **carved** toy dragons that had sharp claws and red eyes. Children loved them.

Liang knew a lot about dragons because one lived nearby in a mountain cave. Sometimes the dragon **swooped** down on the village and ate everything he saw. Nobody was strong enough to stop him.



One day, the Emperor and his family were on their way to their summer palace. As they passed through the village, Princess Peng, the Emperor's daughter, smiled at Liang. As soon as Liang saw her, he fell in love with her.



That night, Liang told his father that he wanted to marry Princess Peng.

"You must be joking!" said his father. He laughed so hard that he almost **choked**.

Liang was angry that his father didn't believe him. "I'll show him," he **muttered** under his breath.



The next morning, the Emperor announced that the person who got rid of the dragon would marry Princess Peng.





0029



Liang started to **brainstorm** ideas. Nearby, children were playing with the toy dragons he had made.

29 "Why not carve a giant dragon to scare away the real dragon?" asked one child.

0030



30 "That's a great idea!" shouted Liang. He rushed home and worked **frantically** for days. He made a huge dragon's head.

31 Liang loaded the dragon's head onto a cart and went up the mountain. When he was near the dragon's cave, he put the head on a rock. Then he hid and gave a loud roar.

0031



32 The dragon came out and saw the massive head **glaring** at him. "Go away, or I'll eat you!" he yelled.

33 The head didn't move and continued to glare at the dragon. The dragon started to feel afraid. "He must be very powerful!" he said. "I must leave now!"

0032



34 The villagers saw the dragon fly away and celebrated Liang's **victory**.

35 Soon after, the Emperor announced Liang's marriage to Princess Peng. They lived happily ever after.



Make Connections

Talk about where Liang's idea for scaring the dragon came from.

ESSENTIAL QUESTION



17



Vocabulary

A. Look at the pictures and read the words.  06



0033 act



0034 juggle



0035 interrupt



0036 resentful



hesitate

0037



responsible

0038



advise

0039



solo

0040



B. Write the words next to the correct meanings.

1. v. to throw and catch objects such as balls in the air repeatedly _____
2. v. to make someone stop what he or she was doing _____
3. n. a short performance that a person or a group does _____
4. v. to stop briefly before you do something because you are nervous or not sure _____
5. v. to tell someone what you think he or she should do _____
6. *adj.* done alone without another person _____
7. *adj.* having the job of taking care of something or someone _____
8. *adj.* feeling angry about what someone did or something unfair _____

C. Read and choose the correct words.

1. Our tour guide picked us in / up from the train station.
2. It's rude to hang up / on the phone without saying good-bye.
3. You need to stand up to / for yourself and say what you want.





THE Talent Show

0041

0042

"Tina, there's a talent show in three weeks!" I shouted to my best friend.

"That's great!" said Tina. "We should do an **act** together, Maura."

0043

I tried to tell Tina that I wanted to perform my **juggling** act by myself, but she **interrupted** me. She said that she had a great idea and we should discuss it later.

0044

I really wanted to win the talent show, but with my own act. We always did what Tina wanted. I felt **resentful** that she decided everything. In math class, I thought of how to talk to Tina.

0045

At lunch, Tina started talking the moment we sat down. "I got the idea from a TV show," she said. "We can sing and dance, and my mom can make the costumes."

0046

"That's a good idea," I said. "But I have an idea, too." I **hesitated** for a second, but then I told her about my juggling act.

0047

"I don't think I can learn to juggle in three weeks," said Tina. "I might drop the balls. It would be so embarrassing for us."

0048



Grandma picked me up after school. She asked why I was so quiet, and I told her about the talent show.

0049



"Maura, you can't always do what your friends want," said Grandma. "Tina is your best friend, but you are **responsible** for your own actions. I **advise** you to tell Tina the truth."



0050



When I got home, I called Tina and told her that I wanted to do my juggling act. She didn't say much before we said good-bye and hung up. I spent all night worrying that she was mad at me.



0051



The next day, I was amazed as Tina happily told me about a **solo** act she had come up with. But the biggest surprise came later when we played the game I chose!

Tina and I are still best friends. I'm glad I listened to Grandma and stood up for myself.



Make Connections

Talk about how Tina's actions affected Maura.

ESSENTIAL QUESTION



Vocabulary

A. Look at the pictures and read the words.  08



0052 unnoticed 



0053 weathering 




0054 deposition 



0055 prevent 




0056 unexpected 




0057 eruption 



0058 landslide 



0059 emergency 

B. Write the words next to the correct meanings.

1. *v.* to stop something from happening _____
2. *n.* the action of the sun, rain, or wind on rocks that makes them change color or shape _____
3. *n.* a process in nature in which soil and rocks from a layer of land are carried to a different place _____
4. *n.* rocks and soil that suddenly fall down the side of a mountain _____
5. *n.* an event during which a volcano throws out burning rocks and smoke _____
6. *n.* a sudden serious and dangerous event that needs immediate action _____
7. *adj.* not seen or noticed _____
8. *adj.* describing something that is surprising _____

C. Read and choose the correct words.

1. Tony is a good writer, but he is better known **about** / **as** a singer.
2. The flooded river spilled over its banks and carried the dirt **up** / **away**.
3. The store is less likely **from** / **to** be busy if we go shopping early.



A World of CHANGE

0060



09

0061



The Earth's surface is always changing. Some changes happen over many years, but others happen in the blink of an eye.

0062



Slow and Steady

Some changes to the Earth's surface are so slow that they are almost **unnoticed**. Examples of such changes are **weathering**, **deposition**, and erosion.

0063



Weathering happens when rain, snow, sun, and wind break down rocks. The rocks break into smaller pieces and become soil.

0064



Wind or water carries dirt or rocks from one place to another. This is known as deposition. Over time, this process can change the landscape, such as by forming a giant hill of sand or even building up a beach.

0065



Erosion happens when strong natural forces, such as large rivers, carry dirt and rocks away. This forms canyons in the land. It also makes the land area smaller. This reduces the amount of food people can produce.



0066



One way to **prevent** erosion is to plant bushes and trees. The roots grow into the ground and hold dirt in place. The soil is less likely to erode.

0067



Fast and Powerful

Fast natural changes are more powerful than slow ones. They are often **unexpected**. There is not much time to prepare for them.

0068



An example of a fast natural change is a volcanic **eruption**. It happens when pressure builds under the Earth's surface. This causes the volcano to throw out hot melted rock called magma. An eruption can be dangerous for people living near the volcano.

0069



Another example of a fast natural change is a **landslide**. This happens when heavy rains wash away dirt on a mountain. Rocks and dirt slide down with no warning. Landslides can destroy roads and buildings.

0070

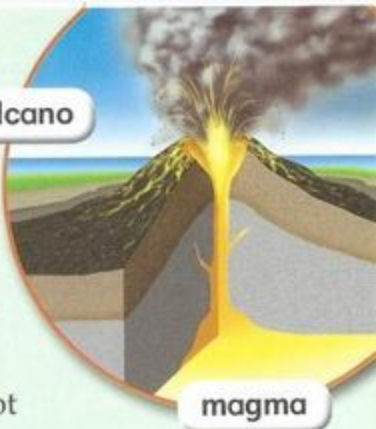


Be Prepared

The effects of slow natural changes can be prevented. It is difficult to stop the effects of the fast ones. Scientists try to predict when these changes might happen. This way, people can prepare an **emergency** plan. This can help save lives.

The surface of the Earth is always changing. Both the fast and slow processes make the Earth an amazing place!

volcano



magma



Make Connections

Talk about the different ways people prepare for natural disasters.

ESSENTIAL QUESTION



Vocabulary

A. Look at the pictures and read the words.  10



0071

compete



0072

force



0073

friction



0074

zip



0075

distance



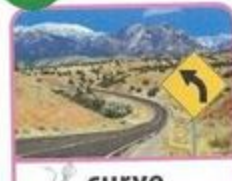
0076

apply



0077

accelerate



0078

curve

B. Write the words next to the correct meanings.

1. *n.* strength or power from pushing or pulling _____
2. *n.* the amount of space between two places or things _____
3. *n.* a smooth, rounded line _____
4. *v.* to take part in a contest and try to be better than someone else in it

5. *v.* to do something very quickly _____
6. *v.* to put pressure on something in order to have an effect _____
7. *v.* to move faster than before _____
8. *n.* the action of moving one object against another _____

C. Read and choose the correct words.

1. It is easier to get **around / over** town when there is no traffic.
2. We just moved here, so we are not familiar **in / with** this area.
3. The road is wet, so we should slow **under / down** on the hill.

The race is this weekend!

Yes! I can't wait!

THE BIG Race

0079



11

0080



The school car race was happening on the weekend! Liam and Alex were planning to build a car to **compete** in the race. They wanted to learn what makes objects move fast. They went to the science museum to get help.

0081



Liam and Alex told the front desk what they needed. Soon, a woman in a lab coat and skates approached them.

0082



"Welcome to the science museum," said the woman. "My name is Clara. Are you the boys who want to learn how to make things go fast?"

"Yes," said Alex. "But, Clara, why are you wearing skates?"

0083



"I'm a scientist here, and the museum is a big place," she answered. "Skates make it easier to get around! I can actually use skating to teach you how to make things go fast. You need to be familiar with scientific ideas like speed, **force**, and **friction**."



0084



Liam and Alex stared as Clara **zipped** past them. "Speed is the **distance**, or how far, an object moves in a certain amount of time," said Clara. She pushed off from a wall. "A force is a push or a pull. When I **apply** a big enough force on an object, it moves. The harder the push, the bigger the force and the faster I go. For example, when I push against the wall, I **accelerate**, or increase my speed."



0085



"That information helps," said Liam. "Giving our car a big push will make it go faster."

0086



"That's right!" said Clara. "Now, tell me about the racing track."

"There are several **curves**, so we need to know how to turn quickly," said Alex.

0087



"You should slow down before you turn," said Clara. "Otherwise, you could lose control. Friction is a force between two surfaces that slows things down." Clara bent her knee so that the skate's stopper rubbed against the ground. She rolled toward the boys and stopped. "Friction between the stopper and the floor makes me stop."

0088



"This has been very helpful, Clara," said Alex. "Thank you! With science on our side, we'll be sure to win!"

You need friction.



Make Connections

Talk about what Liam and Alex learned from science to build a fast car.

ESSENTIAL QUESTION



Vocabulary

A. Look at the pictures and read the words.  12



0089 **poverty**



0090 **handicrafts**



0091 **participate**



0092 **beneficial**



0093 **purchase**



0094 **run (a business)**



0095 **fund**



0096 **charity**

B. Write the words next to the correct meanings.

- v. to buy _____
- v. to take part in an activity _____
- n. the state of being poor _____
- v. to take charge of a business or activity _____
- n. an amount of money that is used for a particular purpose _____
- n. things made by hand and by people with artistic ability _____
- n. the act of giving money, food, or other things to help people in need

- adj. having good or helpful effects _____

C. Read and choose the correct words.

- The winner decided to give the prize money to people **at / in** need.
- We agreed **that / to** meet on Tuesday to work on the project together.
- I gave **away / together** my old toys when we moved to our new house.



0097

The Business of Helping Others

13

0098

People set up a business to make money. However, some businesses have other goals. They want to help people in need. There are several ways they do this.

0099

Making Things Fair

Farmers and workers in some countries often live in **poverty**. The idea of fair trade was born to help them. Businesses that join this movement treat farmers and workers in a fair way. For example, a fair trade coffee business agrees to buy its beans from a farmer at a fair price. A fair trade business that sells **handicrafts** agrees to pay all workers equally.

0100

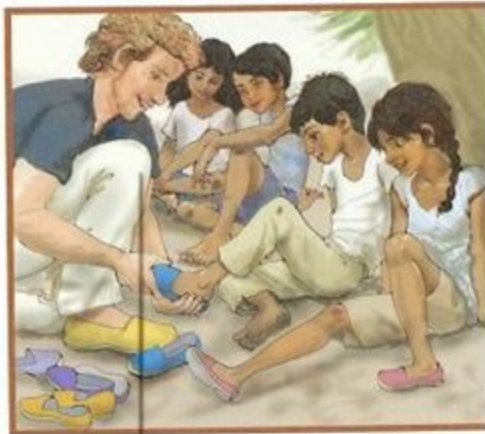
Businesses that **participate** in fair trade think that this is **beneficial** in many ways. When a poor community sells its goods at a fair price, it will have money for its basic needs. It will have extra money to spend on schools and health, too. Farmers who get a fair price for their crop can also take good care of their land.

0101



One for One 101

TOMS is a business that makes shoes. It wants to help people who have very little. In 2006, TOMS made a promise. For each pair of shoes it sold, it would give a pair to children in need. People liked the message and felt good when they **purchased** the shoes. TOMS continues to do what it promised. So far, TOMS has given away millions of pairs of shoes! It now wants to improve eye health and is doing the same with glasses.



Blake Mycoskie, the founder of TOMS, visits children in villages to give them shoes.

0102



The Sound of Giving 102

Hard Rock Cafe is a business that **runs** restaurants around the world. The Hard Rock Heals Foundation raises **funds** by selling songs, concert tickets, and T-shirts. Famous musicians donate art to print on the T-shirts. These sales make millions of dollars for **charity**. Hard Rock Cafe believes that music has the power to help people.



The rock band Imagine Dragons partners with Hard Rock Heals Foundation to support the families of children with cancer.

0103



Businesses that are looking at ways to do good things are growing in number. They want to make life better for their community. A good business is about a lot more than just making money!



Make Connections

Talk about how businesses today help people.

ESSENTIAL QUESTION



Vocabulary

A. Look at the pictures and read the words.  14



0104

exist



0105

entertain



0106

spread



0107

wisdom



0108

moral



0109

appreciate



0110

encourage



0111

honest



B. Write the words next to the correct meanings.

1. v. to reach more and more people or places little by little _____
2. v. to give someone support or hope _____
3. v. to be grateful for something _____
4. v. to be present in a place or time _____
5. n. a lesson that someone learns from a story or an experience

6. v. to interest people in order to please them _____
7. n. the knowledge someone gains from having many experiences in life


8. adj. always telling the truth; not lying _____


C. Read and choose the correct words.


1. He was late for school because of / with the heavy rain.
2. You cannot take the cookies up / from the store without paying for them.
3. This butterfly species is only found on / in Australia.




0112 **AESOP:**
A STORYTELLER
FOR ALL TIME 15

0113  Long ago in ancient Greece, written stories did not **exist**. Instead, people **entertained** themselves by telling stories. These stories could have been about their lives, nature, and animals. Other friends would retell these stories. Some stories became so popular that they **spread** far and wide.

0114  Aesop was a famous storyteller in ancient Greece. We know his stories have survived for almost three thousand years. However, we don't know much about Aesop himself. Some believe he was a slave. However, because of his talent for storytelling, his master freed him. Others think the rulers of the time admired Aesop's **wisdom** and made him an adviser.

0115  Whoever Aesop was, he is known because of his stories called "fables." Fables are short stories that end with a **moral**. The characters are often animals that speak and solve problems like humans.

0116  You may know some of Aesop's fables, such as *The Tortoise and the Hare*. This story is about a hare that was too confident. In the end, he lost a race to a slow tortoise. The moral of the story is, "Slow and steady wins the race."

0117



Another fable, *The Dog and His Reflection*, is about a dog with a bone. The dog sees his reflection in the water. He thinks it is another dog with a bigger bone. He wants this bone, too, and he barks. But as he barks, the bone falls from his mouth. He ends up with nothing. The moral of this story is to **appreciate** what you have and not be too greedy.

0118



Experts have studied Aesop's stories. Some think that he might not have created all of them. He may have taken some stories from others and improved them. This could be why they became known as "Aesop's Fables."

0119



Aesop's fables are found in almost all languages in the world. We still learn lessons from them. They **encourage** us to be kind and **honest**, even when life is hard.



Aesop's *The Tortoise and the Hare*



Aesop's *The Dog and His Reflection*



Make Connections

What morals do the two fables teach us?

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

Vocabulary

A. Look at the pictures and read the words.  16



0120

appear



0121

reliable



0122

reward



0123

betray



0124

servant



0125

prepare



0126

touched



0127

startled



B. Write the words next to the correct meanings.

1. *n.* a person hired by someone to work for them, usually in their house

2. *v.* to show up so that people can see you _____
3. *v.* to make something ready _____
4. *n.* money or a thing that is given to you because you did something good or worked hard _____
5. *n.* to give information about someone to an enemy _____
6. *adj.* suddenly surprised or frightened by someone or something _____
7. *adj.* able to be trusted _____
8. *adj.* having a warm feeling and being grateful for what someone has done

C. Read and choose the correct words.

1. When I walked into the room, my friends jumped **on** / **out** of their hiding place.
2. My little brother grabbed **into** / **onto** Mom's leg and wouldn't let go.
3. The dress that you are looking for is hanging **on** / **in** the closet.



The Fisherman and the Kaha Bird

0128



17



0129



Long ago, there lived an old fisherman. He worked very hard but only caught a few fish a day.

0130



One morning, the fisherman was fishing in the river. Suddenly, a great bird with silver feathers **appeared**. This was the Kaha, a magical bird that helped poor or sick people.

0131



"You work hard and receive little in return," said the Kaha. "I'll help you. I'll bring you fish every day." The fisherman couldn't believe his luck.

0132



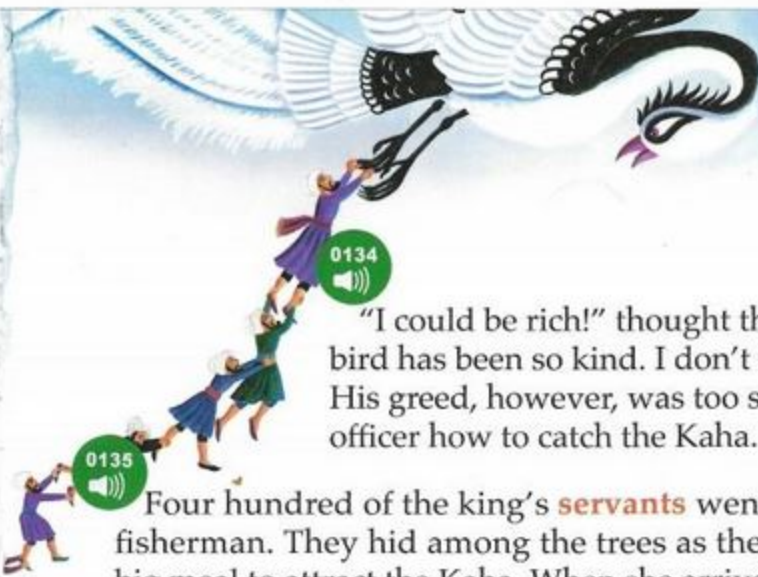
The Kaha was **reliable** and came every day. The fisherman now had more than enough fish to eat and sell.

0133



One day, the fisherman heard the king's officer speak at the market. "Find the Kaha for our great king!" he shouted. "You will receive a **reward** of fifty bags of gold."





0134 "I could be rich!" thought the fisherman. "But the bird has been so kind. I don't want to **betray** her." His greed, however, was too strong. He told the officer how to catch the Kaha.

0135 Four hundred of the king's **servants** went home with the fisherman. They hid among the trees as the fisherman **prepared** a big meal to attract the Kaha. When she arrived, the fisherman said, "I made this feast to thank you."

0136 The Kaha was **touched** and flew down. Suddenly, the fisherman grabbed her. She was **startled** and began to fly away with the fisherman still holding on. A servant jumped out and held the fisherman's feet, but the bird rose higher. A second and third servant grabbed onto the first. Soon all four hundred servants were hanging in the air!

0137 The fisherman looked down and realized he should not have betrayed the Kaha. He let go of the Kaha's feet, and he and the servants fell into the river.

0138 It was weeks before the fisherman went to fish again. Every day, he looked up at the sky, hoping to see the bird. But the Kaha never appeared again.

Make Connections

Why did the Kaha trust the fisherman? How did he lose her trust in the end?

ESSENTIAL QUESTION



Vocabulary

A. Look at the pictures and read the words. 18



0139 **detective**

TIME	DESTINATION	FLIGHT	STATUS
22:29	LONDON	BA-303	CANCELLED
22:55	TOKYO	QF-521	CANCELLED
23:08	SINGAPORE	AI-304	CANCELLED
23:22	THAI	3L-458	DELAY
23:37	HONG KONG	CA-872	CANCELLED
23:48	MADRID	3J-081	DELAY
24:22	PARIS	AF-021	CANCELLED
24:35	NEW YORK	AA-057	CANCELLED

0140 **cancel**



0141 **miserable**



0142 **mumble**



0143 **steal**



0144 **offer**



0145 **conclusion**



0146 **evidence**

B. Write the words next to the correct meanings.

1. v. to speak or say something in a quiet and unclear way _____
2. n. a person, often a police officer, whose job is to gather information to catch criminals _____
3. v. to take something that belongs to another person _____
4. n. a final decision _____
5. v. to say that you are willing to do something _____
6. v. to stop something, such as a performance or a flight, from happening _____
7. n. facts or objects that make you believe that something else exists or is true _____
8. adj. very unhappy _____

C. Read and choose the correct words.

1. She is looking forward to / at making new friends at school.
2. They all started for / to dance when they heard the music.
3. Aunt Susie will come over / off to our house for Thanksgiving.

The Moonlight Concert Mystery

© 19

0147



0148



Tosh the Turtle, a famous **detective**, sat behind his desk after a long day.

0149



"I'm so glad this workday is over," said Tosh to himself. "Now I can enjoy my birthday. It's almost time for the Moonlight Concert!"

0150



Just then, Charlie the Crab and Angela the Angelfish rushed into Tosh's office.

0151



"Tosh, can you believe that the Moonlight Concert was **canceled**?" asked Charlie.

0152



"Slow down," said Tosh. "What do you mean the concert was canceled? Everyone has been looking forward to it all week!" He grabbed his notebook and rushed to the concert stage.

0153

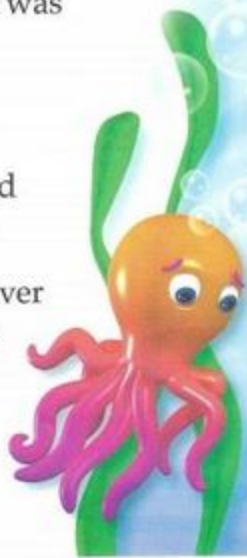


Near the stage, Tosh, Charlie, and Angela found Oliver the Octopus looking **miserable**. "I wanted to perform my solo tonight," he **mumbled** as he saw them.

0154



"Why was the concert canceled?" asked Tosh.



154
"It is because our instruments were **stolen!**" said Oliver. He started to cry. "I have to leave." He swam off toward Mermaid Cave.

0155 As Tosh took notes, Serena the Starfish came over.

"Do you know who took the instruments, Serena?" asked Tosh.

0156 "No, but Oliver said that they were gone when he got here," said Serena.

0157 "Why was Oliver here before you?" asked Tosh, writing in his notebook.

0158 "A guest was invited to play at our show, so Oliver could not play his solo," said Serena. "Oliver wasn't happy at first, but he **offered** to set up the stage."

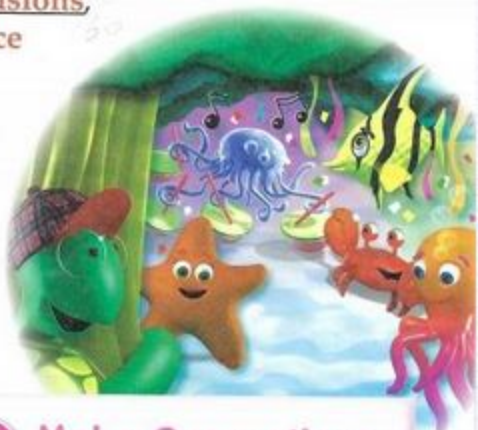
0159 "It sounds like Oliver stole the instruments!" said Charlie.

0160 "A good detective never jumps to **conclusions**," said Tosh. "He must look at all the **evidence** before deciding."

0161 Tosh decided to go straight to Mermaid Cave. All his friends liked to go there. He was going to question them all. As Tosh pulled back the seaweed curtain to the cave, he heard a drum beat. "The instruments!" thought Tosh.

0162 Suddenly, the lights came up. Everyone shouted, "Surprise! Happy birthday, Tosh!"

0163 Tosh couldn't help but smile. "My friends, thank you for creating this mystery for me to solve!" he said. "What a wonderful surprise!"



Make Connections

In what ways is Tosh a good detective?

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

Vocabulary

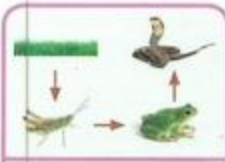
A. Look at the pictures and read the words.  20



0164 **billions**



0165 **photosynthesis**



0166 **food chain**



0167 **producer**



0168 **consumer**



0169 **bleach**



0170 **pollution**



0171 **extinct**

B. Write the words next to the correct meanings.

1. *n.* the process by which green plants turn water and carbon dioxide into food using light from the sun _____
2. *n.* the process of making air, water, and soil dirty _____
3. *n.* someone who buys or uses something _____
4. *n.* a very large amount or number of something _____
5. *n.* someone who makes or grows something _____
6. *n.* a series of living things in which each one uses the lower one as a source of food _____
7. *v.* to remove color from something and make it white _____
8. *adj.* no longer existing _____

C. Read and choose the correct words.

1. Look how that bird dives **into** / **onto** the water to catch fish.
2. **Without** / **Instead of** your help, I couldn't have finished my homework.
3. I can't wait **for** / **to** go hiking with my friends this weekend!

Genre Narrative Nonfiction

A diver in a blue wetsuit and mask is underwater, holding a camera. In the background, there are coral reefs and a yellow barrel. The title 'Rescuing Our Reefs' is written in large, pink, bubbly letters.

Rescuing Our Reefs

0172

21

0173

Sue, an underwater photographer, is sitting on the side of a boat. She takes her camera and dives into the water. Smiling, she swims down to the coral reef. This is her favorite place in the world.

0174

Coral Reef Connections

Billions of tiny animals, called coral polyps, live in the reef. Small plants, called algae, live inside the coral. Algae make food for the coral by using a process called **photosynthesis**. In return, the coral gives the algae a home. They need each other to survive.

0175

Sue watches as a parrotfish chews at the coral until it breaks. This helps fish eat the algae inside. She takes a picture. Algae and parrotfish are part of a **food chain**. Algae make their own food. They are **producers**. Parrotfish, on the other hand, are **consumers**. They cannot produce their own food.



A food chain shows how energy is passed from one species to another.



Energy Source



Algae in the Coral
(Producer)



Parrotfish
(Consumer)



Shark
(Consumer)

0176



Coral Bleaching

Sue keeps moving until she sees some white coral in the reef. She snaps a photo. The coral was once very colorful. Now it is **bleached** white. The coral is sick! Corals are only healthy when the ocean is healthy. Climate change and **pollution** break the connection between the coral and the algae. The algae stop making food, which causes the coral to get rid of them. Without algae, the coral starves and loses its color.

0177



Many plants and animals depend on the reef for food and shelter. When coral reefs die, these plants and animals could become **extinct**.

0178



Rescuing Reefs

Sue swims back to the boat. "I have some good photos!" she says. "Some show a healthy reef and some show a sick reef." She can't wait to send the photos to the Nature Conservancy, an organization that rescues our reefs. Scientists there grow coral on concrete blocks. Then they plant the blocks in reefs to rebuild them.

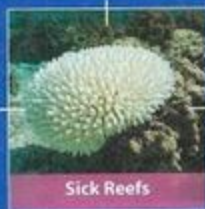
0179



Sue hopes her photos will show the connection between sick white reefs, climate change, and pollution. She wants them to help coral reefs all around the world.



Healthy Reefs



Sick Reefs



Make Connections

Talk about how the plants and animals that live in a coral reef are connected.


ESSENTIAL QUESTION




Vocabulary

A. Look at the pictures and read the words.  22



0180 predator 




0181 horrible 



0182 appetite 



0183 camouflage 



0184 nocturnal 



0185 avoid 



0186 snout 



0187 prey 

B. Write the words next to the correct meanings.

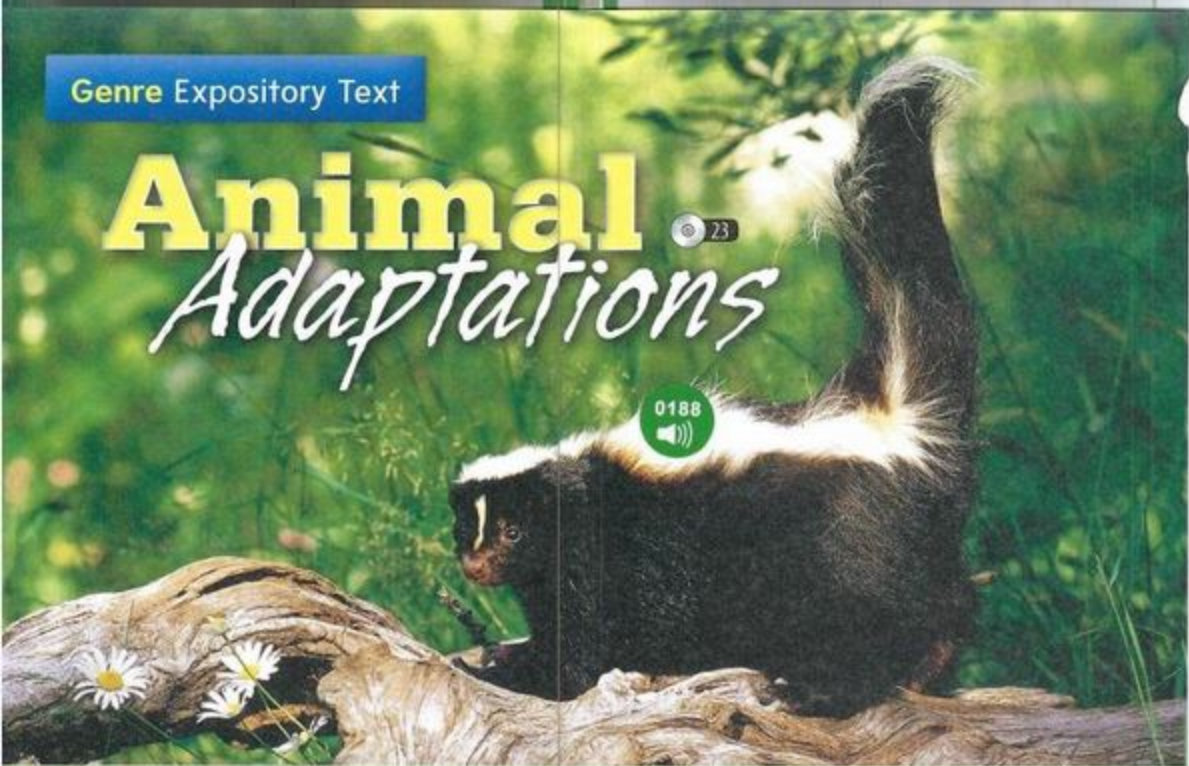
1. *n.* a strong desire for food _____
2. *n.* the way an animal's color or shape matches the area around it, making it difficult to see _____
3. *n.* an animal that kills and eats other animals _____
4. *n.* the long nose of some animals _____
5. *n.* an animal that is hunted, killed, and eaten by another animal _____
6. *v.* to stay away from something or someone _____
7. *adj.* active during the night _____
8. *adj.* very bad and unpleasant _____

C. Read and choose the correct words.

1. We need to recycle more in order to / for protect the environment.
2. James is very good of / at playing chess.
3. You need to blend up / in with your surroundings when you play hide-and-seek.



Animal Adaptations



0189



What would you do if you saw a skunk lift its tail? You should run away fast! Skunks can get rid of a **predator** with a **horrible**-smelling spray from under their tails. This protects them as the predator loses its **appetite** and runs away!

0190



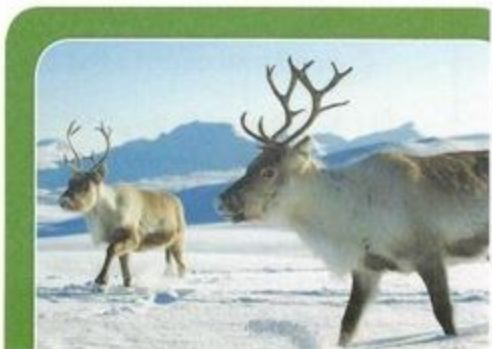
The special features that animals have in order to survive are known as adaptations. Some animals have bright colors to warn predators that they are poisonous. Others can hear sounds that are very far away or can feel tiny movements in the ground.

0191



Staying Warm

The cold Arctic is the home of the caribou. To stay warm, caribou have two layers of fur and a thick layer of fat. They can weigh over 227 kilograms. The noses and mouths of caribou are





covered with short hair. This hair warms the air before it enters their lungs. It also keeps them warm as they push aside snow to find food.

0192



Hide-and-Seek

192

Look closely at the picture. Can you spot the insect? Does it look like a twig? It is actually a phasmid. Phasmids are good at **camouflage**. They can change their colors to blend in with their surroundings. This way, predators cannot see them. Phasmids are also **nocturnal**, which means that they move around at night. This makes them hard to spot, and they can **avoid** predators.

0193



Water, Please!

193

In a wetland like the Florida Everglades, the dry season can be hard on animals. Animals like alligators have adapted to survive. They use their feet and **snouts** to clear dirt from the holes in rocks. This makes a place to hold water for them to drink.

0194



Other animals come and drink from these holes, too. This makes them easy **prey**. Alligators can catch them without warning. However, these animals also need water, so they must take their chances. In the end, it's all about survival!



Make Connections

How do adaptations help animals survive?


ESSENTIAL QUESTION



Vocabulary

A. Look at the pictures and read the words.  24



0195  emerge



0196  ripple



0197  elastic



0198  wound



0199  remove




0200  sensitive



0201  scale



0202  overlap

B. Write the words next to the correct meanings.

1. *n.* damage, often caused by something harmful, that leaves a cut or a hole in the skin _____
2. *n.* a little wave on the surface of water caused by a movement _____
3. *v.* to come out of a place _____
4. *v.* to have parts that take up some of the same space as something else _____
5. *v.* to take something off or away _____
6. *n.* one of the small, thin pieces of skin covering the bodies of some animals _____
7. *adj.* able to be stretched _____
8. *adj.* easily affected or harmed by something _____

C. Read and choose the correct words.

1. The goalkeeper dived **for** / **to** the ball, but he couldn't reach it.
2. She attached her photo **to** / **for** the form and emailed it to the school.
3. I opened the window to let some air **onto** / **into** the room.



Animals Show the Way

0203



0204



For thousands of years, animals and humans have shared the Earth. Our four-legged, winged, and furry friends have taught us a lot. We learned to hunt better by watching lions. We watched as beavers built dams to control water flow. To make his airplane, Wilbur Wright observed how birds moved their wings. Today, the animal kingdom is still a source of great ideas for us.

0205



Take the bullet train, for example. It had a weakness. When it **emerged** from tunnels, it made a very loud “boom” sound. One of the train engineers wanted to fix this. This man was also a birdwatcher. As he watched a kingfisher dive for fish, he noticed that its beak hardly made a **ripple** in the water.



He realized that the beak was the perfect shape for the train’s nose. He designed a new 17-meter steel beak for the train. This solved the noise problem!





0206



Spider silk is one of nature's great materials. It is light and **elastic**, but very strong. The ancient Greeks and Romans used it to stop bleeding and to cover soldiers' **wounds**. Now scientists have taken this idea and adapted it. They have made a new type of medical tape to

cover wounds. It is also used to attach tubes to newborn babies. The tape can be **removed** gently, so it does not hurt soft and **sensitive** skin.



0207



A Chinese team was looking at how butterflies stay warm on cool days. They found that their wings have **scales** that fit together and **overlap**. Small holes between the scales let light into the lower layer. This helps butterflies stay warm. Scientists now think this design could work for solar panels. Instead of the flat panels used now, we may see 3D panels in the future. They might be more complex to make, but they would be much more powerful.

0208



From trains to bandages to solar panels, fantastic ideas from the animal kingdom are endless!



Make Connections

What animals inspired people to create better designs?

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

