

003
书名贴



WonderSkills

Reading

MASTER

3



Mc
Graw
Hill
Education



Vocabulary

A. Look at the pictures and read the words. 02



0361

bloom



0362

ripen



0363

abundance



0364

pomegranate



0365

underworld



0366

snatch



0367

wither



0368

mighty

B. Write the words next to the correct meanings.

1. *adj.* very strong and powerful _____
2. *v.* to become fully grown and ready to pick and eat _____
3. *v.* to take or pull away something quickly _____
4. *n.* a round fruit with thick skin and many large red seeds _____
5. *n.* the place where dead people go in myths or stories _____
6. *n.* a very large amount of something _____
7. *v.* to shrink, dry up, and die _____
8. *v.* to produce flowers _____

C. Read and choose the correct words.

1. As time went by / with , she started to find joy in other things and felt happy again.
2. He moved to England and lived there in / for the rest of his life.
3. According from / to the survey, most students take the bus to school.



0369



The Fight for Persephone

03



0370



Long ago, the Greek goddess Demeter and her daughter Persephone lived above the clouds on Mount Olympus. Demeter was the goddess of harvest and agriculture on the Earth.

When Demeter and Persephone visited the Earth, the weather was perfect for all living things. Flowers would **bloom**, and fruits would **ripen**. Trees stretched to the sky, and grain grew tall.

There were no seasons. People ate well because there was always an **abundance** of food. However, one day, everything changed.

One morning, Persephone was playing in a meadow. There, she found a **pomegranate**. The fruit was believed to be evil because its juice looked like blood. Without thinking, Persephone took a bite. Suddenly, a huge crack opened in the ground. Hades, the ruler of the **underworld**, appeared in a chariot. He **snatched** Persephone and pulled her down into the crack. The ground closed, and just like that, they disappeared.



Demeter searched everywhere for her daughter without success. Then a young boy who saw Hades take Persephone told her what had happened.

Demeter was sad. She missed her daughter and stopped visiting the Earth. The plants began to **wither**. As time went by, she became furious. The weather turned cold. Snow fell for the first time.

Mighty Zeus, the king of the gods, was worried. He knew the cold would make the plants die. People would have no food. He spoke with Demeter and found out about Hades. Zeus became angry and went to speak with Hades.

“Persephone ate a pomegranate,” said Hades with a sly grin. “You know that makes her part of the underworld now.”

“Persephone will spend part of each year with you,” said Zeus. “But for the rest of the year, she’ll stay with Demeter. The Earth needs them. Do we have an agreement?”

“Yes,” answered Hades. Finally, Persephone was allowed to go home.

Today, for most of the year, plants grow, and flowers bloom. But then the air turns cold, and snow falls. According to the myth, when Persephone leaves for the underworld, winter comes. When she returns to the Earth, she brings spring, summer, and fall.



Make Connections


According to the myth, how did the four seasons come about?

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

Vocabulary

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



0372  referee




0373  collide




0374  jeer



0375  absent



0376  depressed



0377  coax



0378  bouquet



0379  opponent

B. Write the words next to the correct meanings.

1. *n.* a person or a team that is competing against another in a game or contest

2. *v.* to laugh at or criticize someone in a loud and unkind way _____
3. *n.* a person who makes sure the players in a sports game are following the rules

4. *v.* to persuade someone to do something by talking to them kindly and gently

5. *n.* a bundle of flowers tied together in an attractive way _____
6. *v.* to crash into something or someone _____
7. *adj.* not present at an expected place _____
8. *adj.* feeling sad and hopeless _____

C. Read and choose the correct words.

1. Mom yelled, "Wake up! It's time to get out from / of bed!"
2. My friends and I like to hang up / out at the shopping mall.
3. He stole the papers from / to the teacher's desk to see what was in the test.



Genre Realistic Fiction



0380



Sadie's Game

05

0381

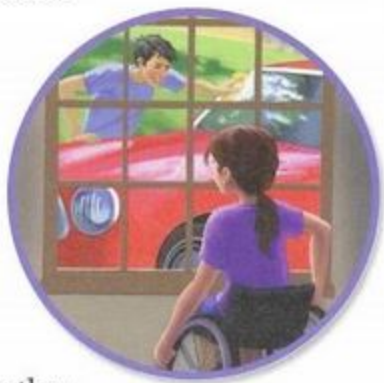


The **referee** blew his whistle, signaling Sadie's second foul of the game. The game had only just started, but Sadie had already **collided** twice with another player's wheelchair. The coach waved Sadie off the court. The disappointed crowd behind her **jeered**.

Sadie bit her lip and tried not to cry in front of all those people. She was upset that her brother, Richie, was **absent** from her important game, and it showed in her playing.

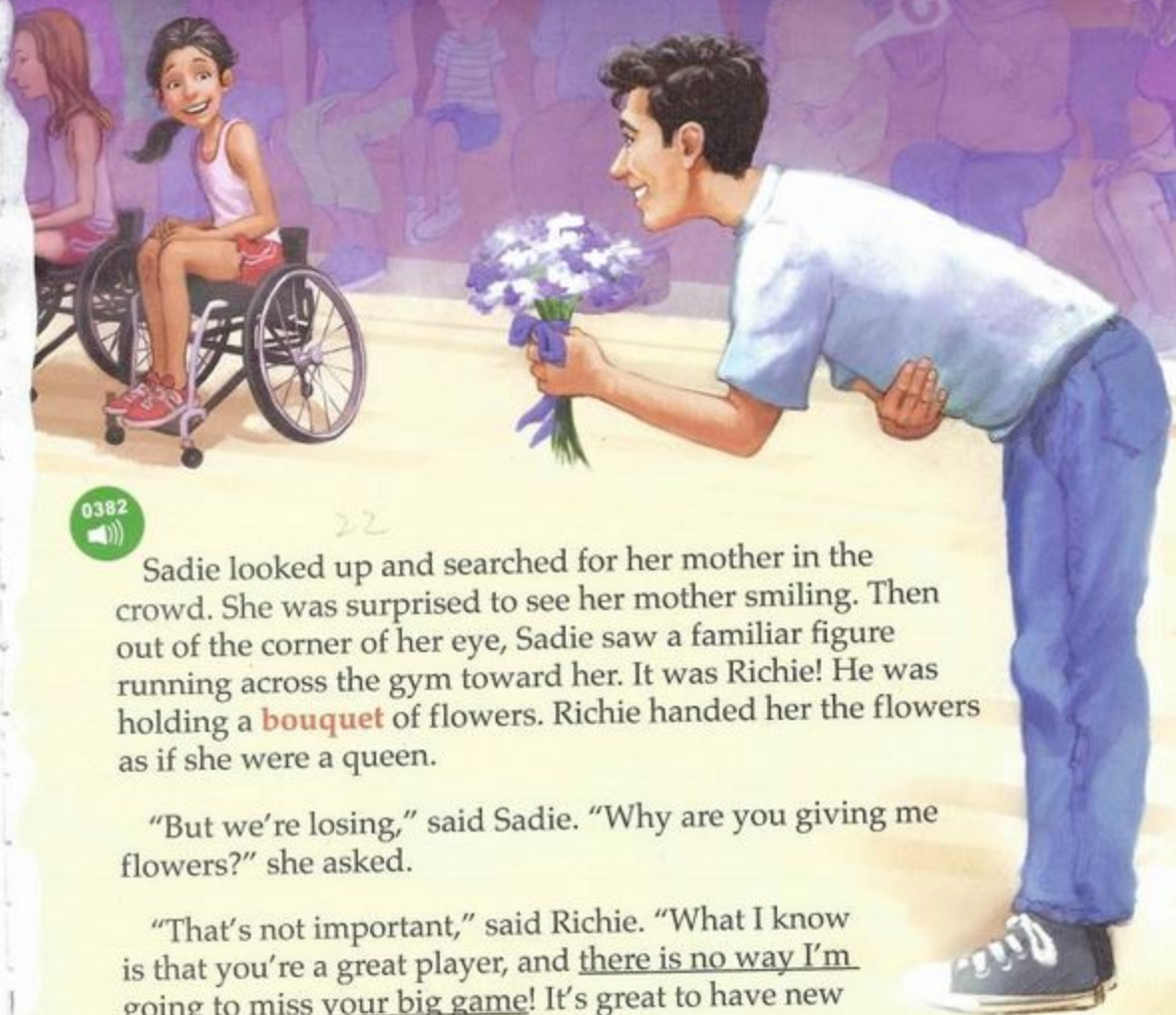
Richie was Sadie's whole world. Sadie had loved to play basketball before her accident, and it was Richie who taught her to play again afterward. At first, she was so **depressed** she did not want to get out of bed. Richie was always there to **coax** her into getting out to play. He even borrowed a wheelchair for himself to help her practice.

But lately, Richie preferred to hang out with his new high school friends. Sadie would watch from the house as he washed his new car. When he drove away, tears filled Sadie's eyes.



Sadie's mother saw that she was sad. "Your brother still loves you," she said. "He has new interests now, but he still cares about you." But Sadie felt hurt.





0382

Sadie looked up and searched for her mother in the crowd. She was surprised to see her mother smiling. Then out of the corner of her eye, Sadie saw a familiar figure running across the gym toward her. It was Richie! He was holding a **bouquet** of flowers. Richie handed her the flowers as if she were a queen.

"But we're losing," said Sadie. "Why are you giving me flowers?" she asked.

"That's not important," said Richie. "What I know is that you're a great player, and there is no way I'm going to miss your big game! It's great to have new friends, but I realized that you're my best friend."

Sadie smiled. She placed the bouquet on her lap and went back to the game. With her brother watching, Sadie stole the ball from an **opponent**. Then she made the first of many amazing shots.



Make Connections

Talk about how Richie showed that he cared about his little sister, Sadie.

ESSENTIAL QUESTION



Vocabulary

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



0383

wagon



0384

head



0385

impatiently



0386

gully



0387

haul



0388

contain



0389

gradually



0390

trail

B. Write the words next to the correct meanings.

1. *adv.* slowly over a long period of time; bit by bit _____
2. *adv.* hurriedly, not willing to wait for someone or something _____
3. *v.* to have something inside; to hold _____
4. *n.* a track that has been marked out for people to follow _____
5. *n.* a vehicle with four wheels used to carry heavy things that is usually pulled by horses _____
6. *n.* a long, narrow valley with steep sides _____
7. *v.* to move something heavy with a lot of effort _____
8. *v.* to go in a specific direction or to a place _____

C. Read and choose the correct words.

1. Jack picked up the wooden blocks and put them on / in a row.
2. All the houses on this street were swept away / out by the flood.
3. My parents can let / give you a ride to the airport tonight.





0392

I was a little girl when my family decided to leave the city. “There are places out west with wide open spaces,” said Daddy. “The Kaw family needs room to grow!”

Daddy was mainly talking about my brother. By the time he turned fifteen, Johnny was extremely tall for his age. When he stretched out, his head stuck out the back door of the house, and his legs hung out the front.

Mama loaded the **wagon**, and Daddy hooked up the horses. We **headed** west, but soon Johnny stopped us.

“These horses are too slow!” said Johnny **impatiently**. He put one horse on each shoulder and started to pull the wagon himself.

But Johnny had a terrible sense of direction. He pulled the wagon one way, then another. Soon he had dug a big **gully**, and later, rain filled it up. People now call the gully the Kaw River.

Johnny pulled us all the way to Kansas. The people there wanted to grow crops, but there was a problem. "These mountains block the sun," complained one man.

Johnny went and cut off the mountains using a big tree. Then he **hailed** them west and put them in a row. Today they are called the Rocky Mountains.

Everyone was happy with the flat land. We built a huge house and planted wheat. One summer, it was so dry that the wheat started to wither. Johnny had an idea. He poked holes in the clouds with a big stick. The rain came down in buckets, and the wheat was saved!

One morning, a man came to see Johnny. "I want to go to California to find gold," he said. "But I can't find any good roads to follow."

Johnny made giant bags that **contained** wheat and dragged them back and forth to California for a week. The bags swept away trees, bushes, and rocks. **Gradually, trails** started to form. They became the Oregon Trail, the Santa Fe Trail, and the Chisholm Trail.

People say that Kansas has lots of tornadoes. Next time we see one, Johnny plans to catch it and ride it like a wild horse. He has promised to give me a ride!



Make Connections

Talk about why the Kaw family moved to Kansas.


ESSENTIAL QUESTION




Vocabulary

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




0394  resist



0395  chemistry



0396  substance




0397  fabric



0398  shortage




0399  fiber



0400  fireproof



0401  armor

B. Write the words next to the correct meanings.

1. *n.* a situation when there is not enough of something that is needed _____
2. *n.* special clothing that people wear to protect their body from weapons _____
3. *n.* a particular kind of solid, liquid, or gas _____
4. *n.* a thin thread of a material that can be used to make cloth _____
5. *v.* to be undamaged or unharmed by something _____
6. *n.* the science that deals with the structure of different solids, liquids, or gases, and the changes they go through _____
7. *n.* material that is made by weaving or knitting wool, cotton, or silk _____
8. *adj.* not able to catch fire _____

C. Read and choose the correct words.

1. My sister reads a lot of history books because she has an interest to / in history.
2. My aunt took a job on / at an art gallery three years ago.
3. Laura wore a beautiful necklace made of / for gold to the party.





Stephanie Kwolek and
Her Super Strong Invention



0403



If you could invent a material for a superhero, what would it be like? It would have to be light, strong, and able to **resist** damage. Stephanie Kwolek invented a material just like this.

0404



Becoming a Chemist

When Stephanie Kwolek was a student, she had great interest in math and science. Her teachers saw her talent and encouraged her to study **chemistry** in college. Stephanie wanted to go to medical school after college, but she could not afford it.

Instead, Stephanie took a job at a textile lab. She planned to save money from her job to pay for medical school. At the lab, Stephanie's love of chemistry grew. She learned how to mix **substances** to create **fabrics**. She enjoyed her work so much that she chose not to go to medical school.





A Strange Liquid 45

In 1964, the United States was facing a gasoline **shortage**. Scientists thought about the problem. They believed that tires made of a lighter material could help. If cars and airplanes had lighter tires, they would use less fuel. Stephanie began to work to create this material.

One day, Stephanie made an unusual mixture. It was thin, like water. Normally, such mixtures were thick, like syrup. She showed her liquid to a member of her team. He was in charge of spinning liquids into **fibers**. The man looked at it and laughed. He did not believe that such a thin liquid could become a fiber. But Stephanie kept asking him until he agreed to try. It worked! The strange liquid turned into a very strong fiber.



Stronger than Steel 46

Stephanie tested the fiber and found that it was **fireproof**. It was stronger and lighter than steel, too! The material became known as Kevlar®.

Today, Kevlar® is used all over the world. Many people with dangerous jobs wear clothes made of Kevlar® to stay safe. Police officers wear it as body **armor**. Firefighters wear it to resist heat. Kevlar® is also used in tires, bicycles, spacecraft, and skis.

By developing Kevlar®, Stephanie found a way to make protective clothing and equipment that are both light and strong. She said that she had never expected to be an inventor, but she was delighted that her work had helped so many people.



Firefighters wear suits made from Kevlar®.



Make Connections

What problems did Stephanie's invention solve?

ESSENTIAL QUESTION



Vocabulary

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



0407  microscope



0408  magnify



0409  built-in



0410  dust mite



0411  record



0412  cure



0413  mold



0414  suppose

B. Write the words next to the correct meanings.

1. *n.* something that stops a disease and makes someone healthy again

2. *v.* to make an object appear larger than it is _____
3. *n.* a soft gray, blue, or green substance that forms on old food or damp walls and objects _____
4. *v.* to state a possible situation, then think about the results that the situation might have _____
5. *v.* to write, film, or store something so that it can be used later _____
6. *n.* an extremely tiny creature that lives in dust _____
7. *n.* a tool that enlarges very small objects so that they can be seen clearly

8. *adj.* included as a part of something and not separated _____

C. Read and choose the correct words.

1. Before we go behind / further, we need to decide on a name for the project.
2. These photographs show how the city has changed above / over time.
3. The different colors of the crystal showed up / out more clearly in a bright light.



0415

Your World Up Close



Compare these grains of sugar with the magnified sugar crystal.

0416

What does this picture show? Is it a diamond? Is it a piece of glass? Take a step back. You are too close.

This is a picture of sugar. It looks nothing like the sugar we see every day. It is an image taken with an electron **microscope**. This tool can **magnify** something up to two million times its real size and take pictures. These pictures are called photomicrographs. (The word *micro* means “small.”) The sugar photomicrograph shows a tiny piece of sugar up very close.

0417

The first electron microscope was built in 1932, but scientists had magnified and taken close-up images of things long before this. Alfred Donné first photographed images through a microscope in 1840. Around 1852, a German scientist went further and made a camera that took photomicrographs. In 1882, Wilson Bentley was the first to use a camera with a **built-in** microscope. He was able to take



photographs of snowflakes and showed that each one is unique. These events opened the way to develop the electron microscope we use today.



Bentley's photographs showed that snowflakes are shaped like hexagons.

An electron microscope lets us see things we can't see with our eyes. It can show skin cells and even **dust mites**. Look at the picture of human skin. It shows the amazing detail a powerful electron microscope can **record**. The more you magnify, the more details you see. Being able to see things up to two million times their real size helps scientists. They can see how diseases affect the body. They can then use what they learn to find **cures**.



0418



58
Scientists also use electron microscopes to study how things change over time. For example, they can look at a piece of fruit to see how it spoils. First, the fruit looks fresh. After a few days, it becomes soft. With more time, **mold** covers it. Under the microscope, these changes show up sooner and in much more detail.

Suppose you are going to the park with your friends. What do you want to see magnified? What will it look like? When you look at your world up close, you may get a big surprise!



Make Connections

How do electron microscopes help scientists?

ESSENTIAL QUESTION



Vocabulary

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



0419

uncover



0420

tomb



0421

archaeologist



0422

site



0423

empire



0424

realistic



0425

declare



0426

preserve



B. Write the words next to the correct meanings.

1. *n.* a place where a building or town was, is, or will be located _____
2. *n.* a person who studies past human life and culture by examining ancient objects _____
3. *v.* to say something in an official or public way _____
4. *v.* to remove something that is covering something _____
5. *n.* a building above or below the ground where a dead body is placed _____
6. *v.* to keep something in its original or in good condition _____
7. *n.* a group of countries or states that is controlled by one ruler _____
8. *adj.* representing something as it is in real life _____

C. Read and choose the correct words.

1. Students from all under / over the country participated in the event.
2. There were at / on least 10,000 people at the baseball game yesterday.
3. The teeth they found offer clues about / from what the animal ate.



0427

The Chinese Terra-cotta Warriors

0428

An Important Discovery

In March 1974, some farmers were drilling a well in China. As they worked, they **uncovered** an ancient **tomb**. Inside was a statue of a soldier. It was made from terra-cotta, a reddish-brown baked clay. The farmers shared what they found with the government. **Archaeologists** were sent to the **site**. They discovered thousands more clay soldiers. The farmers had found the tomb of one of China's first great rulers.

0429

The First Emperor

Ying Zheng became king of the powerful state of Qin when he was thirteen years old. By the age of twenty-one, he wanted more power. Using politics and military force, he brought the weaker states near Qin together. Years later, the states became one **empire** ruled by him. He then named himself Shi Huang Di, which means "First Emperor."

Shi Huang Di wanted the Qin Empire to be great. He built new roads and canals. He made new rules for money and a written language. This made the empire stronger. People from all over could travel, communicate, and do business there.

0430



Building the Qin Tomb

70

Shi Huang Di also wanted an army to protect him in death. So he had workers build clay soldiers to guard his tomb. These **realistic** statues faced east, the direction his enemies came from. Clay horses and chariots were also placed among the statues.



0431



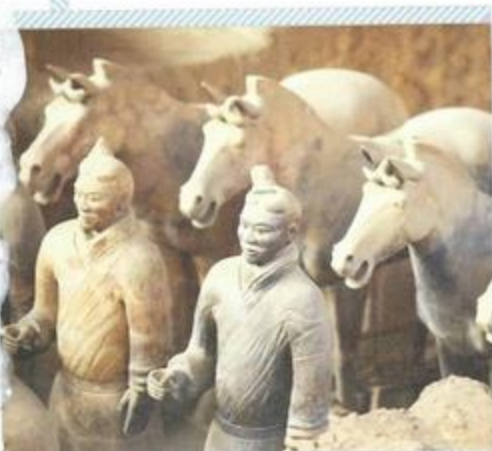
After the Emperor's Death

71

After Shi Huang Di's death in 209 B.C.E.*, people stopped building statues. But the completed statues are still there, although many are not yet uncovered. Archaeologists think there may be at least 8,000 statues in all.

The statues offer clues about the world and ideas of the ruler who had them built. Like many rulers in history, he was rich and powerful. He wanted to leave something behind after his death. The statues tell us what his soldiers looked like, and the clothing and armor they wore. They show the weapons they used, such as swords and axes. We can see how his army worked and moved around. They are a priceless record of the past.

In 1987, the United Nations **declared** the tomb a World Heritage site. This means it has historic importance and should be **preserved**.



Make Connections

What does the Qin Tomb tell us about Shi Huang Di's empire?

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

*B.C.E.: Before the Common/Christian Era



Vocabulary

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



0432 **attic**



0433 **ancestor**



0434 **numerous**



0435 **fascinated**



0436 **adventurous**



0437 **exotic**



0438 **resemble**



0439 **treasure chest**

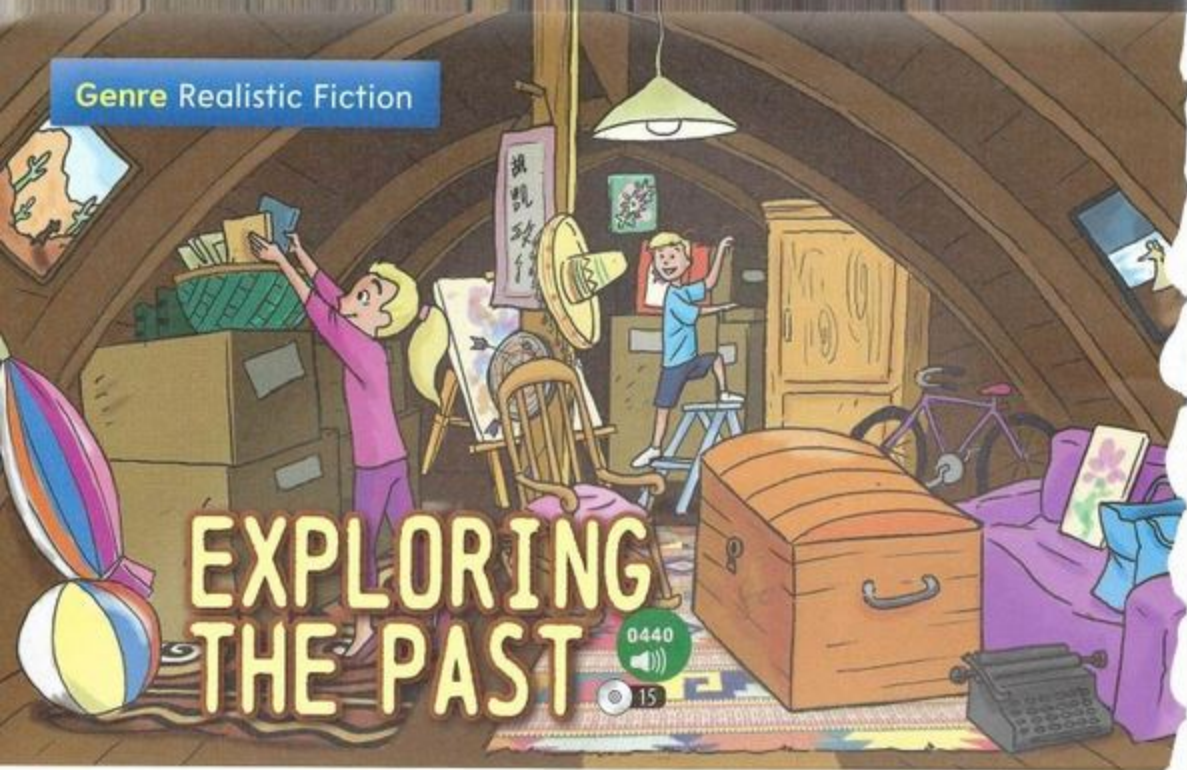
B. Write the words next to the correct meanings.

1. *v.* to look like another person or thing _____
2. *n.* a large box often made of wood to store valuable items like gold and jewels _____
3. *n.* a person in your family who lived a long time ago _____
4. *n.* a room at the top of a house that is used for storage _____
5. *adj.* very different, strange, or unusual because it is usually from another part of the world _____
6. *adj.* existing in large numbers _____
7. *adj.* willing to take risks and try new things _____
8. *adj.* extremely interested in something or someone _____

C. Read and choose the correct words.

1. Mom spent the morning going around / through our closets packing away old clothes.
2. We saw hundreds of coins in / at the bottom of the fountain.
3. Her face reminds me of / to someone I met last week.





0441

"What are you looking for, Maya?" my brother Alex asked as I opened the door to Aunt Emily's **attic**.

"Anything that's old," I answered.

"Everything here is old!" said Alex.

It was Saturday afternoon. On Monday, I had to give a class presentation about an **ancestor**. I'd spent the morning going through boxes at Aunt Emily's and hadn't found anything interesting enough. I was getting worried because I didn't have much time left.

"Maya, come over here! I found something!" shouted Alex.

Alex had opened a wooden trunk that contained **numerous** photographs and letters written to someone named Marilyn. She even had the same last name as we did: Jones.

"Who's Marilyn?" asked Alex.



"I'm not sure," I said. "But let's find out. Maybe she's a relative of ours."

At the bottom of the trunk, I found Marilyn's diary. I sat down to read and was **fascinated**. She had such an **adventurous** life! She sailed around the world for two years and was the only woman on the ship. She described the **exotic** places she visited and the things she ate, like pig's ears and fried locusts!

I looked at Marilyn's photographs. She had a big smile, and it reminded me of someone. "She looks like Aunt Emily," I said.

"I think she **resembles** Dad," said Alex.

I read on and discovered that Marilyn got married and had a son. Years later, her son got married too, and he and his wife had a baby. Marilyn had written the baby's birthdate. The date was familiar, but I couldn't remember why.

"Is Dad's birthday on June fifth?" I asked Alex.

"No," said Alex. "Dad's birthday is in March, but Aunt Emily's birthday is June fifth."

Aunt Emily is my dad's aunt, but we don't call her Great Aunt Emily. I started to get really excited. "I got it!" I said. "Marilyn is Aunt Emily's grandmother! You didn't find a trunk, Alex, you found a **treasure chest**!"

We raced downstairs to tell Aunt Emily what we had discovered. She was surprised to find out about the trunk. I was excited. My presentation was going to be great!



Make Connections

What interesting facts did Maya learn about her ancestors?

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

Vocabulary

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



0444


immigrate



0445


beforehand



0446


signify



0447


originate



0448


accept



0449


homesick



0450


foreigner



0451


identity

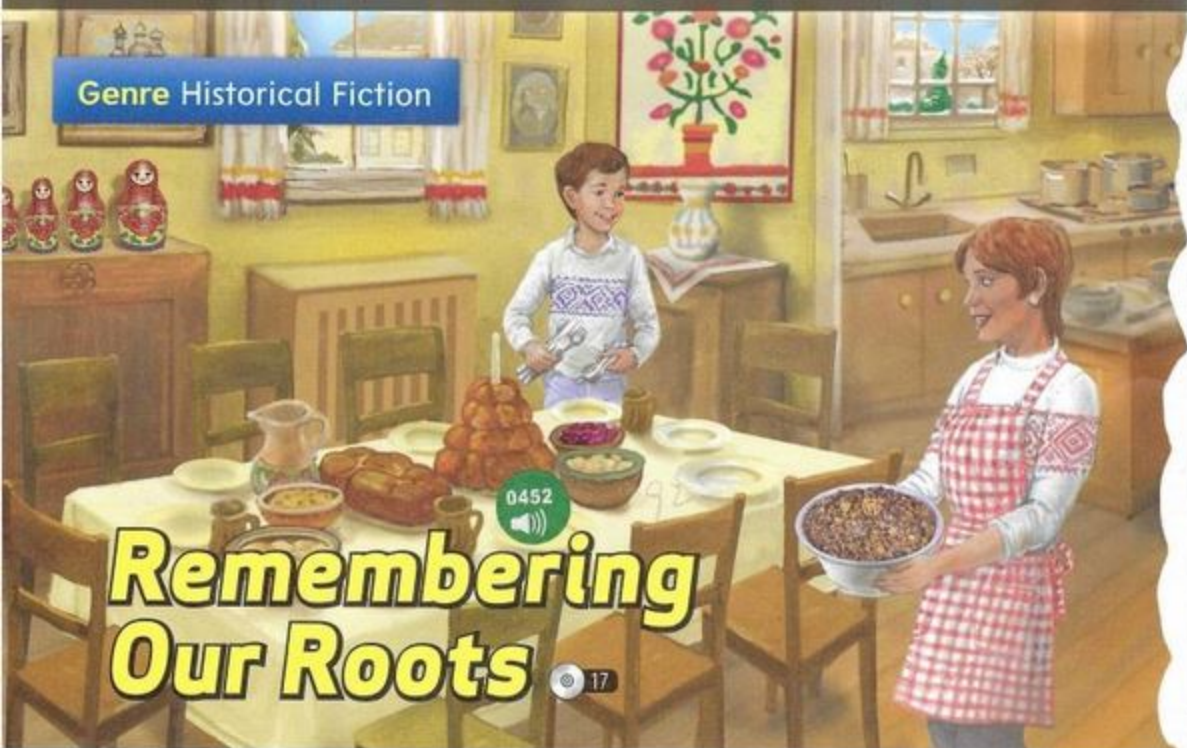
B. Write the words next to the correct meanings.

1. *adv.* at an earlier time; before something else happens _____
2. *adj.* sad because you are away from your home and family _____
3. *n.* the qualities and beliefs that make a particular person or group different from others _____
4. *n.* a person who comes from a different country _____
5. *v.* to happen or exist for the first time _____
6. *v.* to mean something; to be a sign of something _____
7. *v.* to come to a country to live there after leaving your own country _____
8. *v.* to allow someone to join an organization or attend a school _____

C. Read and choose the correct words.

1. These pancakes were made for / with flour, eggs, and milk.
2. Her aunt moved from / to the country to a small apartment in the city.
3. My older brother is mostly caring, but he is selfish at / on times.





Remembering Our Roots

0453



My mother's family **immigrated** to America from Ukraine. Although they have been here for many years, they have kept some of their old traditions. For example, Ukraine follows a different holiday calendar. In Ukraine, Christmas Eve is celebrated on January sixth. We celebrate the day with a traditional Ukrainian Christmas dinner. It has twelve courses!

Mama cooks for days **beforehand**. She uses recipes that my Baba taught her. Baba means grandmother in Ukrainian. The kitchen smells like warm milk, cooked onions, wheat, and dried fruits.

0454



"Which course is your favorite, Mama?" I ask.

"I love them all, Ivan!" laughs Mama. "But I think I like *kutia*, the first course, the best." *Kutia* is a pudding made with wheat, dried fruits, nuts, warm milk, honey, and poppy seeds. She explains what it **signifies** for the family. "It shows we'll work together to be successful in the year to come," she says. "Everyone has to try some!"





Mama tells me about another symbol, the *didukh*. It is believed to have **originated** in Ukraine and is one of the oldest Ukrainian Christmas customs. It is a symbol of a good harvest, especially for the year ahead.

"We moved from a farm in Ukraine to a big American city," says Mama. "The first year here, your Baba could not find wheat stalks for the *didukh*. So she used dried flowers instead," she says, laughing.

"Did you miss Ukraine when you first came here?" I ask.

"Yes," sighs Mama. "At first, some people did not **accept** us. However, we found friends who made us feel welcome. Still, at times, we felt very **homesick**. It was hard to be **foreigners** in a new place." Then she smiles. "But keeping our customs helped us feel at home. They connect us to our past. Ukraine will always be part of my **identity**."



The front door bursts open. I hear Baba singing. She has made a *didukh*. It is a big bundle of wheat stalks tied around the middle, with some dried flowers in the center.

"Baba!" I run to the door to greet her.



Make Connections

Talk about how Ukrainian traditions helped this family.
ESSENTIAL QUESTION



Vocabulary

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



0457 

memorial



0458 

invade



0459 

hardly



0460 

cramped



0461 

document



0462 

long for



0463 

translate



0464 

suffer

B. Write the words next to the correct meanings.

1. *adj.* not big enough to hold people or things; too small and crowded _____
2. *adv.* almost not at all; rarely _____
3. *v.* to say or write words in a different language _____
4. *v.* to have a strong wish for something _____
5. *v.* to experience pain, illness, or sadness _____
6. *v.* to make a detailed record of something, in writing or on film _____
7. *n.* a place built to honor a famous person or event _____
8. *v.* to enter a place by force to take control of it _____

C. Read and choose the correct words.

1. Moths are usually drawn in / to light because they think it is food.
2. The robber ran into the office to hide of / from the police.
3. He tried to sneak in / on his cell phone to the exam hall but was caught.



0465

The Power of Words

19



0466

Every day, visitors are drawn to 263 Prinsengracht in Amsterdam by a famous book. During World War II (1939-45), a young Jewish girl, Anne Frank, hid from the Nazis and wrote her diary here. Now the building is a museum and a **memorial** to her.

In 1939, when Anne was ten, Germans **invaded** other European countries. They began to attack the Jews. The Frank family was in danger. In 1942, non-Jewish friends and neighbors helped them and a few other families. They hid them in the building where Anne's father had worked.

0467

Visitors see the bookcase with the hidden entrance. They can **hardly** believe people lived behind it. Yet the Franks and their friends hid in this **cramped** space for almost two years.

During this time, Anne's diary was her great support. She wrote it as if she were writing letters to a friend. Then, after hearing a radio program that asked people to **document** their war experiences, Anne changed the way she wrote.



0468

Anne wanted her diary to be a book after the war. With this in mind, she described her hopes and fears, as well as life in the hiding place. She told about the risks friends took to sneak in food, and that there was never enough. They always had to be quiet in case someone heard them. Through it all, Anne **longed for** the world outside.

Life was hard, but Anne remained hopeful. "In spite of everything, I still believe that people are really good at heart," she wrote.

In 1944, someone betrayed the families. They were arrested, and the diary stopped. We know Anne was sent to a prison camp. She died just before the war ended in 1945. She was fifteen.

0469

Visitors walk into the room where Anne lived and see her diary. Her father, the family's only survivor, found it after the war. He had it **translated** into many languages. The diary helps people understand what life was like during World War II and how the war made many people like Anne **suffer**. Then they say silently: Never again.



Make Connections

Talk about what Anne's diary tells us and why it is important.

ESSENTIAL QUESTION



Vocabulary

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



0470

debate



0471

advantage



0472

consequence



0473

remains



0474

consume



0475

deplete



0476

efficient



0477

convert

B. Write the words next to the correct meanings.

1. *v.* to reduce the amount of something until very little is left _____
2. *n.* the parts of something that are left when the other parts are gone or used _____
3. *v.* to change something from one form to another _____
4. *v.* to use something _____
5. *n.* a discussion between people in which they talk about their different opinions _____
6. *n.* something that happens as a result of an action or a condition _____
7. *n.* a feature that makes something better or more useful _____
8. *adj.* doing something well without wasting time, money, or energy _____

C. Read and choose the correct words.

1. Everyone in the neighborhood will **take / catch** part in the holiday celebration.
2. Jen is a good friend and will always be **on / in** my side.
3. The group argued **to / against** testing that harms animals.





The Great ENERGY DEBATE

What Is Energy?

The sun, wind, oil, and coal are all energy sources. We burn oil and coal to make heat. Solar panels use sunlight to make solar energy. Wind turbines produce wind energy. This energy is then changed to electrical energy. We use this to warm, cool, and light our homes.

0478

21

0479

There is a class **debate** about energy next Thursday. I will take part, but first I need to plan and study. We don't know which side we will be on. Our teacher will only tell us the day before. This means we have to prepare to speak for both sides.

One group will talk about an energy source and the **advantages** of using it. This group will show how the source is good for the Earth. The other group will argue against an energy source. They need to say why it is not good. They will also need to show the **consequences** of using each source.

0480

We might have to talk about gasoline as an energy source. If so, I would say that it is made from oil, a fossil fuel. These fuels were made from the **remains** of ancient plants and animals. They formed millions

of years ago. However, there is one problem with using fossil fuels. We are **consuming** them much faster than it takes for them to form. They are being **depleted**. One day, they will **run out**. Another drawback is that they pollute the air.

Some people say we need to stop using gasoline now. However, many cars and factories use this type of fuel. It would be expensive to change everything to another energy source.



0481

Another source we might need to debate about is wind energy. I will say that it is a renewable energy source. This is because wind will never run out. One large wind turbine can make enough energy to power a city. Another benefit is that it does not harm the environment. But wind energy is not as **efficient** as other sources. Less than half of the wind collected can be **converted** into electricity. It would also be costly to put wind turbines everywhere.

We now use more energy than we did in the past. We need to think about what we use and how we use it. The debate will be hard, but I will be ready!



Make Connections

How might our dependence on fossil fuels change in the future?

ESSENTIAL QUESTION



Vocabulary

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



0482


valuable



0483


currency



0484


invest



0485


global



0486


determine



0487


state



0488


economy



0489


transaction

B. Write the words next to the correct meanings.

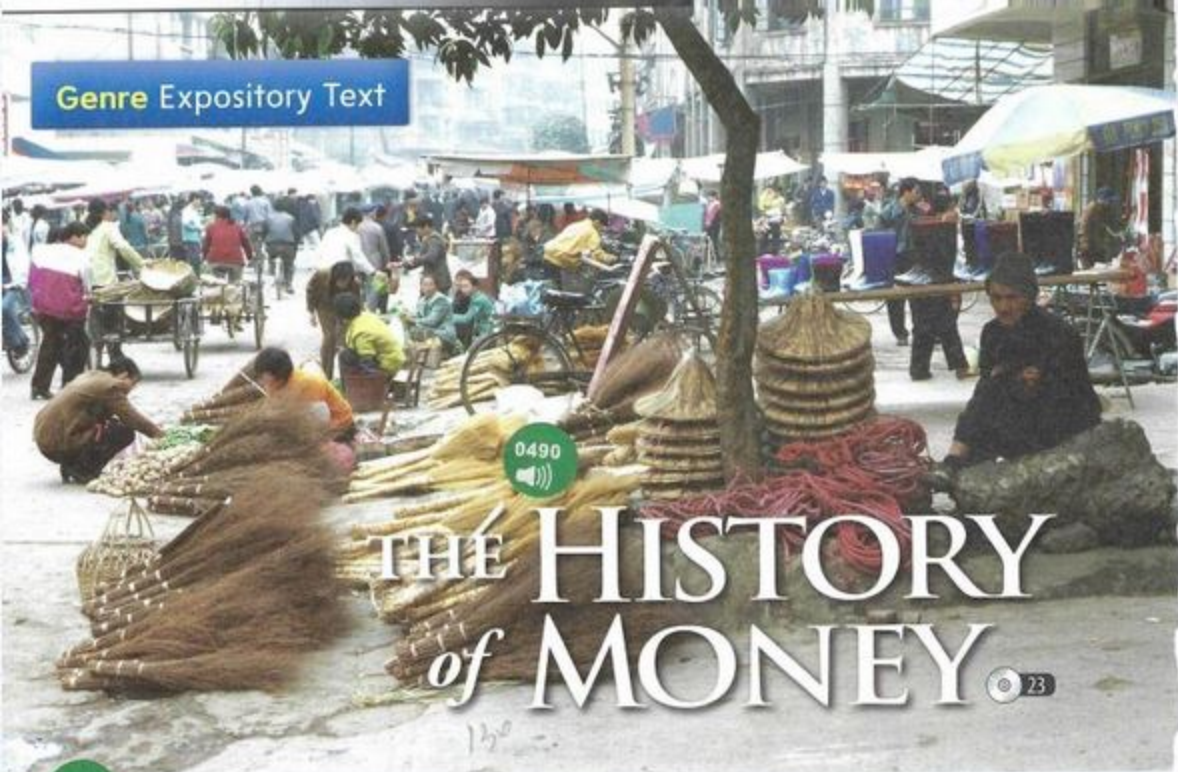
1. v. to use your money to buy something in order to make more money _____
2. v. to give the details of something in writing _____
3. n. a business deal with someone, especially the act of buying or selling

4. n. the system by which goods and services are produced, sold, and bought in a country _____
5. n. the money used in each country _____
6. v. to make a decision _____
7. adj. worth a lot of money; very useful or helpful _____
8. adj. involving the whole world _____

C. Read and choose the correct words.

1. Dan did not want to trade his bike **for** / **into** a scooter.
2. During lunch, I gave him my sandwich in exchange **to** / **for** his salad.
3. Can you believe that this movie is based **on** / **in** a true story?





THE HISTORY of MONEY

0491

What makes money **valuable**? A dollar bill is only a piece of paper. You cannot eat or wear it. So why do people want it? It is because money is hard to get.

Bartering

Imagine you are a goat herder in China in 1200 B.C.E.* You visit a market with your goat. The market sells items such as cows and tools. You need a broom, but you do not want to trade your goat for a broom. A goat is too valuable! Instead, you might trade goat milk for the broom. But what if the broom seller does not want goat milk?

0492

Early Currency 132

There is no need to worry. Earlier, you sold some milk in exchange for ten cowrie shells. You give two shells to the broom seller. Cowrie shells were the first **currency** in China. They made it easier to buy and sell things. They



*B.C.E.: Before the Common/Christian Era



were also lighter and easier to carry than a goat. You start to save these shells to **invest** in another goat. Later, you can drink or sell that goat milk, too.

0493

A New Currency 133

People started using metal coins in China around 1000 B.C.E. Soon, currency became a **global** idea. In 700 B.C.E., gold and silver coins were popular in Europe and the Middle East. These coins were usually round. After being weighed on a scale to **determine** their value, they were stamped with different designs that **stated** their value.



0494

Paper Money 134

Carrying a bag of coins was heavy. The weight of coins and a metal shortage are two reasons China began to produce paper money in the 10th century. The earliest European paper money appeared in Sweden in the 1600s. Italy followed about 90 years later. At first, the value of paper money was based on the amount of gold or silver a person had in the bank. Today, the numbers printed on paper money tell its value.



0495

Modern Money 135

In today's **economy**, many people use credit cards to purchase items electronically. Numbers on a computer screen show the value of the **transaction**. Many people prefer to use cards than paper money. We have come a long way from cowrie shells!



Make Connections

Why did using currency replace bartering?

ESSENTIAL QUESTION



Vocabulary

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



0496

transition



0497

excluded



0498

inherit



0499

personality



0500

extrovert



0501

talkative



0502

fraction



0503

perspective

B. Write the words next to the correct meanings.

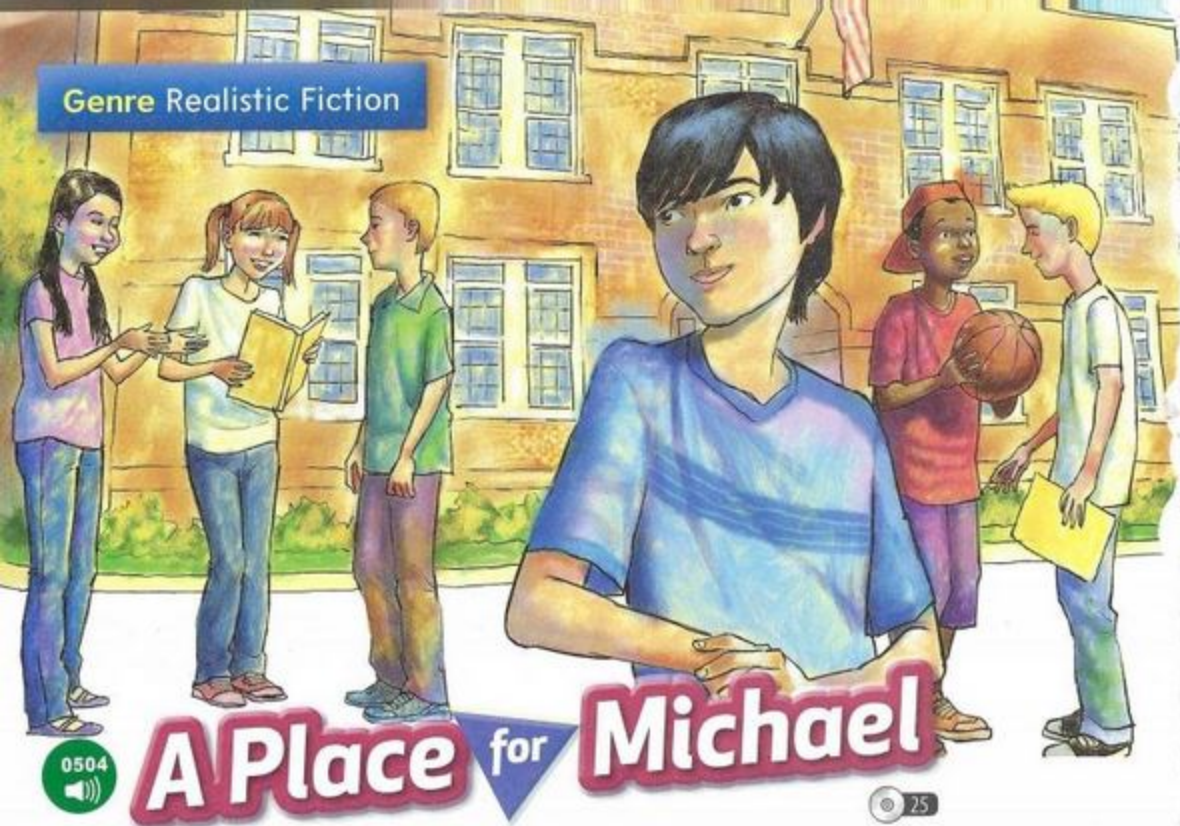
1. *adj.* feeling as if you are not part of a group _____
2. *adj.* liking to talk a lot _____
3. *n.* a number which shows a part or parts of a whole thing _____
4. *n.* a friendly person who likes being with and talking to other people _____
5. *n.* a way of thinking about and understanding something _____
6. *n.* a change from one state or condition to another _____
7. *v.* to be born with traits that are similar to those of your parents or grandparents

8. *n.* the features of a person's character that make them different from others

C. Read and choose the correct words.

1. It was hard for / to my sister to accept the changes after we moved house.
2. I was nervous, but I put up / on a brave face during my presentation.
3. My brother asked me for / as help with his science project.





A Place for Michael

0504



25

0505



145 My name is Michael Lee. I'm American, but my parents came to the U.S. from Korea. This summer, we moved from Chicago to a small city in Wisconsin. Mom and Dad are doctors, and they got new jobs at a hospital here. My parents wanted to move, but the **transition** from a big city to a small one was hard for me. Dad said life in small cities is easier, and people are friendlier. I'd just have to give it time.

0506



I was nervous about moving from elementary school to middle school in a new place. Everyone would know each other, and I'd feel **excluded**. Mom noticed that I was anxious the first day of school. "Mikey, don't worry," she said. Mom still calls me Mikey when I'm upset. "You have **inherited** your father's **personality**. You're an **extrovert** like him. You'll make friends, I'm sure."



0507

At school, I kept repeating my parents' words to myself. I needed to believe them! I put on a brave face and smiled at everyone. Jake, a boy in my math class, smiled back and said hello. From then on, we became good friends. He isn't **talkative** like me, but he's a math genius. Math is not my best subject, and I needed to work on it. I want to be a doctor like my parents and grandparents, so I need good grades. I decided to ask Jake for help.

0508

That weekend, Jake and I had a study session. Jake used slices of pizza to explain **fractions**, and he was a superb teacher. I finally understood why eight-sixteenths was the same as one half. On Monday, I answered the hardest question correctly. Our teacher was stunned. I even surprised myself!



0509

Next month is winter vacation. We're going to visit my grandparents in Korea, and I'll get to practice my Korean! But before we leave, Jake and I are going to the Math Museum downtown. It won't be just us, though. All our friends from school are coming! I have never been out with such a big group of people!

0510

Moving changed my **perspective** on life. Dad was right about people being friendlier in smaller cities, and Mom was right that my personality would help me make friends. I guess I've found my place!



Make Connections

How did Michael feel before and after going to middle school in a small city in Wisconsin?

ESSENTIAL QUESTION





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