











Reading Plus



ReadingPlus 3

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The Stranger in Town

Pre-Reading

Answer the question in a full sentence.

Q1 How many banks did Terry the Terrible rob?

Q2 What was Alistor's job?

Q3 Where did Terry get shot?

Vocabulary Preview

Read each sentence and write the correct word in each blank.

- 1 The police *arrested* the burglar.
- 2 The cowboy's went to the *saloon*.
- 3 *Thugs* came to the room and destroyed everything in sight.
- 4 *Gang* of thieves robbed the bank.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A To capture someone; to take them into custody | () |
| B Place where alcoholic drinks are sold; bar | () |
| C Tough and violent man | () |
| D A group of people that act together | () |



In the high noon, a stranger came into town. He walked into a saloon and asked for a drink. Everyone recognized him as Terry the Terrible from the wanted posters. He had robbed at least seven banks. The sheriff was too afraid to arrest him because Terry had a gang of thugs that followed him around. Finally, as Terry was about to leave, one man stood up. It was Alistor, the gold miner. Alistor challenged Terry to a show down outside.

Terry accepted the challenge. The two men stood, facing each other down. Their hands hovered over their guns. The quickest draw would win. Bang! Terry fell to the ground, his shoulder had been shot. Alistor had been quicker than Terry and had won.

Vocabularies

arrest	To capture someone; to take into custody
thug	Tough and violent man
saloon	Place where alcoholic drinks are sold; bar
gang	A group of people that act together

Understanding Roundup

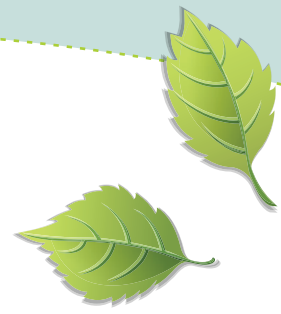
- 1 When did Terry come into town?
 - a. He came during the morning.
 - b. He came during the high noon.
 - c. He came during the evening.
- 2 How many banks did Terry rob?
 - a. He robbed two banks.
 - b. He robbed ten banks.
 - c. He robbed seven banks.
- 3 Why was the sheriff too afraid to arrest Terry?
 - a. Because of Terry's gang
 - b. He saw a ghost.
 - c. The sheriff was lazy.
- 4 What did Terry do when he entered the saloon?
 - a. He played the piano.
 - b. He asked for the time.
 - c. He asked for a drink.

Do you Know This?

Match the words with the meaning.

- | | | |
|---------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1 Sheriff | · | · Teaches children |
| 2 Firefighter | · | · Flies airplanes |
| 3 Teacher | · | · Puts out fire |
| 4 Pilot | · | · Arrests bad people |
| 5 Scientist | · | · Studies and does experiments |





Finding Keywords

Find keywords in the story and write them in the blanks.

Example

[noon]	[saloon]	[show down]	[terry]
[quick]	[afraid]	[alistor]	[bank]

* This is an example for this activity. You will do this from the next unit.

Grouping

Group and write the keywords on the 5W1H principle. Some blanks may be empty.

Example

Who	Terry / Alistor	What	show down
When	noon	Where	saloon / bank
Why	afraid	How	quick

* This is an example for this activity. You will do this from the next unit.

Writing Challenge

Create your own sentences using the keywords. You don't need to use all the keywords.



Making Eggs

Pre-Reading

Answer the question in a full sentence.

Q1 What color were the baby chicks?

Q2 Why did the chicks follow Jake around?

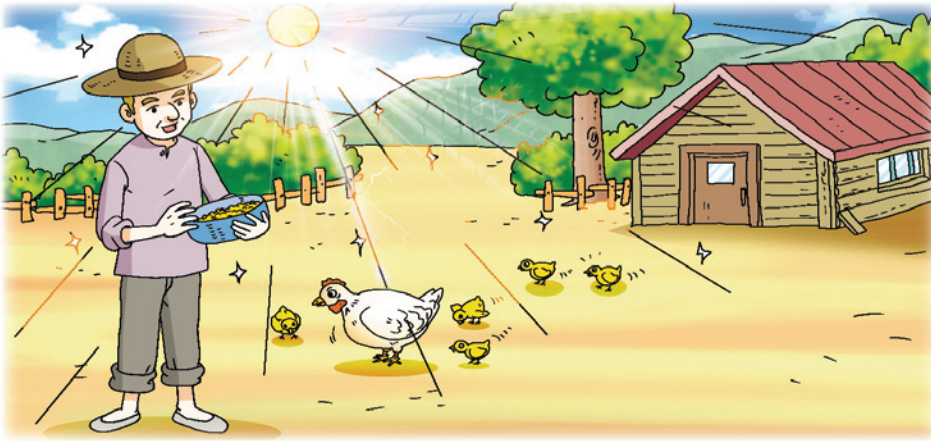
Q3 What did Jake sell to his neighbors?

Vocabulary Preview

Read each sentence and write the correct word in each blank.

- 1 The jacket was very *fluffy*.
- 2 The baby chicks *hatched* in the nest.
- 3 The *downy* chickens laid an egg.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A Soft and light | () |
| B To break out of an egg | () |
| C To be covered with soft hair or feathers | () |



Jake had a farmer friend who gave him some eggs. The farmer told Jake that if he kept the eggs warm, then they would hatch. Jake did as the farmer told him and soon there were baby chicks. Jake took good care of the new chicks. They were fluffy and yellow. The chicks like to follow Jake around because they thought he was their mother.

Every day, Jake would give the chicks small seeds and bugs that they would eat. He kept their living space clean and fresh. The water the chicks drank had to be changed often to keep it from getting too dirty.

The chicks lost their downy feathers and began to grow their adult feathers. The chicks grew and grew until they were chickens. Then Jake's chickens began to lay eggs themselves. What Jake did not use, he sold to his neighbors. They enjoyed eating the fresh eggs.

Vocabularies

hatch	To break out of an egg
downy	To be covered with soft hair or feathers
fluffy	Soft and light

Understanding Roundup

- 1 Who gave Jake the eggs?
 - a. A stranger gave Jake the eggs.
 - b. His mother gave Jake the eggs.
 - c. Jake's farmer friend gave him the eggs.
- 2 What did Jake have to do every day?
 - a. He has to clean the baby chicks.
 - b. He has to change the water.
 - c. He has to collect the eggs.
- 3 What happened as the chicks became adults?
 - a. They started laying eggs.
 - b. They became fluffier.
 - c. They learned to fly.
- 4 What did Jake do with the eggs?
 - a. He hatched more chicks.
 - b. He sold them to his neighbors.
 - c. He gave them to the farmer.

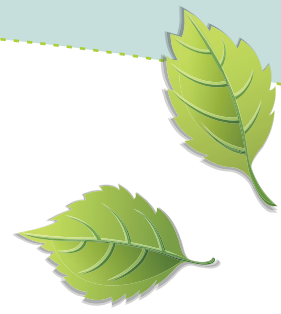
Do you Know This?

Choose the correct answer.

Which animals would you find on a farm?

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| 1 chickens | () | 5 blue whales | () |
| 2 cows | () | 6 goats | () |
| 3 giraffes | () | 7 sheep | () |
| 4 elephants | () | 8 bees | () |





Finding Keywords

Find keywords in the story and write them in the blanks.

[_____] [_____] [_____] [_____]

[_____] [_____] [_____] [_____]

Grouping

Group and write the keywords on the 5W1H principle. Some blanks may be empty.

Who _____

What _____

When _____

Where _____

Why _____

How _____

Writing Challenge

Create your own sentences using the keywords. You don't need to use all the keywords.



Making a Garden

Pre-Reading

Answer the question in a full sentence.

Q1 What happens if you bury the seeds too deeply?

Q2 Why do you need to cut the dead flowers?

Q3 What do plants need to grow?

Vocabulary Preview

Read each sentence and write the correct word in each blank.

1 The flowers I planted began to **germinate** yesterday.

2 **Buds** come into bloom in summer.

3 I **fertilized** my garden.

4 **Nutrition** is important for your body to be healthy.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A | The process where seeds sprout and begin to grow | () |
| B | A small lump that develops into a leaf or flower | () |
| C | Add nutrition to | () |
| D | Things to nourish the body | () |



You can make a garden anywhere. First, find a piece of land. It doesn't have to be big, even a small window box will do. Fill the pot with soil if you need to and then you are ready to plant. Make sure you don't bury your seeds too deeply or they will not be able to come out.

Water your seeds until they germinate. Germination is when the plant puts out its first leaves and leaves its seedpod.

If you water your plants carefully, you should have a beautiful flower or delicious vegetables.

With flowers, you can leave them where they are, or you can cut them and put them in a vase. You should make sure to cut the dead flower away so that the plant will send up new buds. It is also important to fertilize your plants every once in a while so that they get nutrition to grow.

Vocabularies

germinate	The process where seeds sprout and begin to grow
fertilize	Add nutrition to
nutrition	Things to nourish the body
bud	A small lump that develops into a leaf or flower

Understanding Roundup

- 1 What happens if you bury the seed too deeply?
 - a. The seeds will grow flowers.
 - b. The flower will not be able to come out.
 - c. The seed will grow fruit.
- 2 What is germination?
 - a. process where the seed is planted
 - b. process where the seed first sprouts
 - c. process where the plant flowers
- 3 What can you do with flowers?
 - a. You can put them in a vase.
 - b. You can plant other flowers.
 - c. You can feed them to your pet.
- 4 Why do plants need fertilizer?
 - a. Plants need it for nutrition.
 - b. The light turns into fertilizer.
 - c. Plants don't need fertilizer.

Do you Know This?

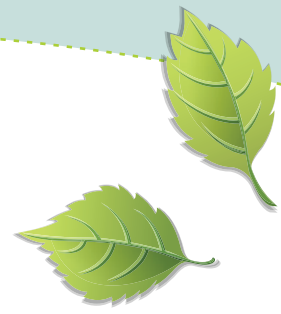
Write these words into groups.

carrot apple banana potato lettuce watermelon orange cherry

Fruits : _____

Vegetables : _____





Finding Keywords

Find keywords in the story and write them in the blanks.

[_____] [_____] [_____] [_____]

[_____] [_____] [_____] [_____]

Grouping

Group and write the keywords on the 5W1H principle. Some blanks may be empty.

Who _____

What _____

When _____

Where _____

Why _____

How _____

Writing Challenge

Create your own sentences using the keywords. You don't need to use all the keywords.



Photosynthesis

Pre-Reading

Answer the question in a full sentence.

Q1 When we eat food, what is it being broken down by?

Q2 Where do cacti live?

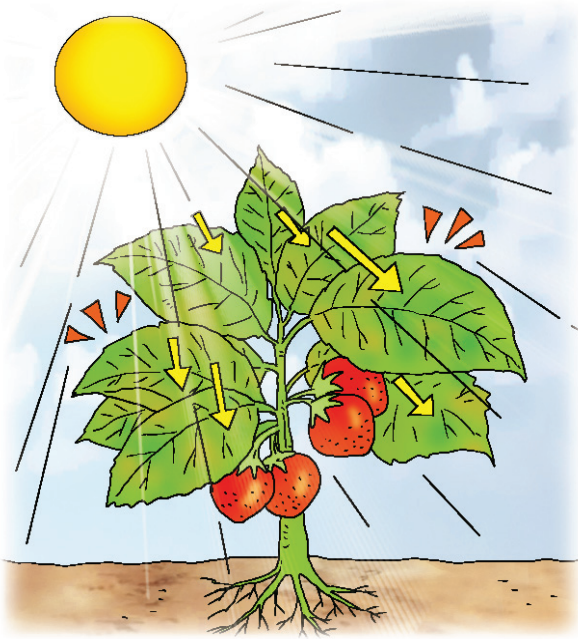
Q3 Why do cacti have thorns?

Vocabulary Preview

Read each sentence and write the correct word in each blank.

- 1 The *thorn* on the rose gave me a cut.
- 2 The sponge *absorbed* the water.
- 3 You can find *cacti* in deserts.
- 4 Wait an hour to *digest* before you go swimming.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A Sharp point on a stem or leaf | () |
| B To soak or suck up | () |
| C Plural form of cactus; a typical plant living in a desert | () |
| D To break down food in the stomach | () |



How does a plant turn sunlight into food? When you eat food, it is broken down by your stomach and then digested. Your body absorbs the food and then turns it into energy. Your cells use this energy to keep you alive.

Plants have special cells that turn sunlight into energy. This is called photosynthesis. Plants also get nutrition through their roots. Their roots absorb water which helps keep the plant healthy. When it is ready,

a plant will grow more leaves so that it can absorb even more sunlight.

Certain types of plants called cacti live in hot, dry deserts. They have thick skin to hold in all of their water. These plants survive because they can stand the heat until it rains again. They have thorns to stop other animals from eating them for their water.

Vocabularies

absorb	To soak or suck up
thorn	Sharp point on a stem or leaf
cacti	Plural form of cactus; a typical plant living in a desert
digest	To break down food in the stomach

Understanding Roundup

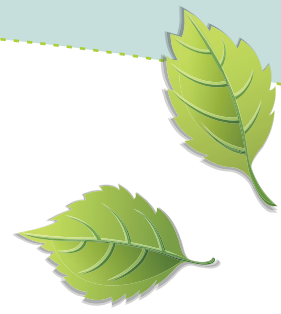
- 1 What is photosynthesis?
 - a. when a plant turns sunlight into energy
 - b. when a plant stores water
 - c. when a plant absorbs sunlight through its roots
- 2 Plants also get food from _____.
 - a. their roots
 - b. their flowers
 - c. other animals
- 3 Why would a plant grow more leaves?
 - a. so that it can absorb more sunlight
 - b. so that it can shade itself
 - c. so that it can stop other animals from eating it
- 4 Why do cacti have thick skin?
 - a. They have it to absorb sunlight.
 - b. They have it to protect their water.
 - c. They have it to stop other animals from eating it.

Do you Know This?

Choose the best title for the story.

- 1 How Plants Get Nutrition
- 2 How Plants Live in the Cold
- 3 Animals That Live in the Wild
- 4 What Kind of Food People Eat
- 5 The Town That Lives in the Desert





Finding Keywords

Find keywords in the story and write them in the blanks.

[_____] [_____] [_____] [_____]

[_____] [_____] [_____] [_____]

Grouping

Group and write the keywords on the 5W1H principle. Some blanks may be empty.

Who _____

What _____

When _____

Where _____

Why _____

How _____

Writing Challenge

Create your own sentences using the keywords. You don't need to use all the keywords.



Ugly Baby Swans

Pre-Reading

Answer the question in a full sentence.

Q1 What did Mrs. Swan tell her children to find?

Q2 Who was also taking their babies out for a swim?

Q3 Who came by and made fun of the baby swans?

Vocabulary Preview

Read each sentence and write the correct word in each blank.

- 1 The teacher *commented* on how I could improve my writing.
- 2 A *duckling* has just hatched out of a shell.
- 3 The pond was *shallow* enough for the kids to play.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A To express an opinion or reaction | () |
| B A young duck | () |
| C Not deep | () |



The swan eggs hatched and the baby swans were born. Mr. and Mrs. Swan were very happy. When they were ready, the new parents took their babies out to swim in the water. The baby swans could already swim!

The babies followed their parents in a line. Mrs. Swan taught her children to find worms hiding at the bottom of the pond. They stayed in the shallow waters so that the small babies could reach the bottom.

Across the pond, the swans' neighbors, the ducks, were also taking their babies out for a swim. The ducklings were much smaller than the baby swans. Mr. Duck commented on how ugly the baby swans were compared to their parents. A frog came by and made fun of the baby swans. The baby swans cried. Mrs. Swan said, "Now children, when you grow up, you will be beautiful." And just like she said, the baby swans grew into beautiful adults. Everyone who lived in the pond was very surprised.

Vocabularies

duckling	A young duck
shallow	Not deep
comment	To express an opinion or reaction

Understanding Roundup

- 1 Why did everyone make fun of the baby swans?
 - a. They did not look like their parents.
 - b. They were scared of the baby swans.
 - c. There was someone watching the baby swans.
- 2 When did Mrs. Swan take her babies out for a swim?
 - a. while they were eggs
 - b. while the foxes were watching
 - c. after they were born
- 3 Why did the baby swans cry?
 - a. Everyone made fun of them.
 - b. The baby swans got hurt.
 - c. The baby swans were lost.
- 4 Why wasn't Mrs. Swan worried?
 - a. Mrs. Swan was tired.
 - b. She knew her babies would look like her.
 - c. Mrs. Swan was big.

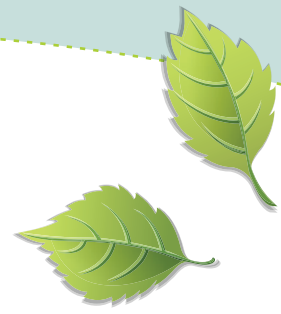
Do you Know This?

Use the word from the box to fill in the blanks.

feet reeds wings swim pond

- 1 The swans had webbed to help them move through the water.
- 2 Swans have very large .
- 3 Ducks and swans can both .
- 4 The swans build their nests in the .
- 5 The ducks and the swans were swimming in the .





Finding Keywords

Find keywords in the story and write them in the blanks.

[_____] [_____] [_____] [_____]

[_____] [_____] [_____] [_____]

Grouping

Group and write the keywords on the 5W1H principle. Some blanks may be empty.

Who _____

What _____

When _____

Where _____

Why _____

How _____

Writing Challenge

Create your own sentences using the keywords. You don't need to use all the keywords.



Proper Names for Foods

Pre-Reading

Answer the question in a full sentence.

Q1 What are nuts from a pine tree called?

Q2 What are grape-nuts made from?

Q3 Who is the Roman goddess of the harvest?

Vocabulary Preview

Read each sentence and write the correct word in each blank.

1 I had chocolate flavored *cereal* this morning.

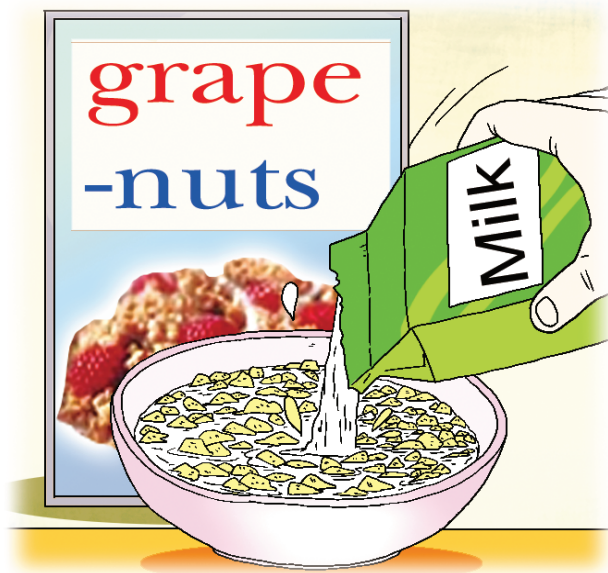
2 We *harvested* rice yesterday.

3 The answer to the question seemed *logical*.

A Food made from wheat, oats or corn; usually eaten with milk ()

B To gather ()

C Reasonable; necessary ()



A lot of foods have names that make sense. For example, the nuts that come from pine trees are called pine nuts. It is logical to call that food by that name.

But there are some foods like grape-nuts, which are not grapes or nuts. They are made from wheat and barley. Grape-nuts are small and round, but you cannot plant them into the ground and they do not grow on a vine.

The grape-nut is a breakfast cereal, not a type of seed. The name grape-nut does not really make sense. What would be a better name for grape-nuts?

For breakfast you might have cereal with milk. Did you know that grains like wheat and barley are also called cereals? However, you cannot eat them without cooking them or turning them into flour. Cereals are actually a type of grass. The word is from the name Ceres who was the Roman goddess of the harvest.

Vocabularies

logical	Reasonable; necessary
cereal	Food made from wheat, oats, or corn; usually eaten with milk
harvest	To gather

Understanding Roundup

- 1 A grape-nut is a kind of _____.
a. cereal b. nut c. candy
- 2 A grape-nut is made from _____.
a. grapes b. nuts c. wheat and barley
- 3 Wheat and barley are made edible by _____.
a. turning them into flour
b. throwing them on the ground
c. washing them
- 4 The name “cereal” comes from _____.
a. the Roman goddess, Ceres
b. the Greek goddess, Ceres
c. a very serious person

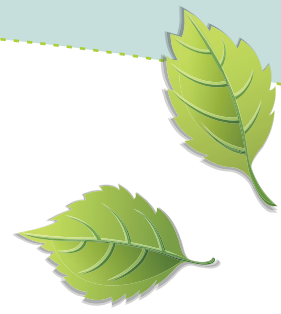
Do you Know This?

Put the words in the correct sentence.

milk cereal spoon breakfast

- 1 I like to eat cereal for _____.
- 2 I like to eat chocolate flavored _____ with milk.
- 3 You cannot eat cereal with a fork. You have to eat it with a _____.
- 4 _____ comes from a cow. You pour it in cereal.





Finding Keywords

Find keywords in the story and write them in the blanks.

[_____] [_____] [_____] [_____]

[_____] [_____] [_____] [_____]

Grouping

Group and write the keywords on the 5W1H principle. Some blanks may be empty.

Who _____

What _____

When _____

Where _____

Why _____

How _____

Writing Challenge

Create your own sentences using the keywords. You don't need to use all the keywords.



Unusual Sharks I

Pre-Reading

Answer the question in a full sentence.

- 1 Where do the goblin sharks live?

- 2 Can the goblin shark live outside of water?

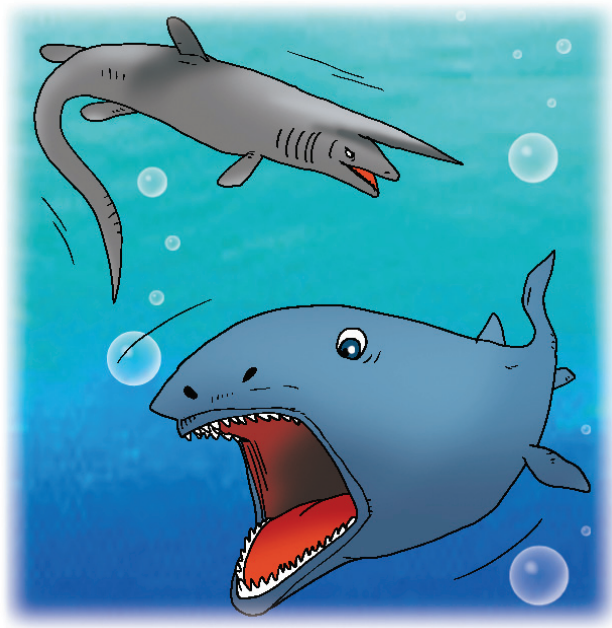
- 3 How long was the megamouth that was found?

Vocabulary Preview

Read each sentence and write the correct word in each blank.

- 1 The cat *appeared* from the behind the tree.
- 2 The children went to *explore* for bugs.
- 3 The *goblin* mask scared the children.

- | | |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A To come into sight or view | () |
| B To search | () |
| C Ugly, evil creature in fantasy stories | () |



When people think of sharks, they think mostly of the sharks that they have seen in the movies. Usually, great white sharks are the “stars” that appear in movies. The great white shark is just one of the over 250 kinds of sharks in the world. Some sharks out there have never been seen alive. Those sharks live deep in the ocean where we have not yet explored. They look like the sharks that lived over 300 million years ago.

For example, the goblin shark is a type of shark that lives hundreds of feet below in the water. Scientists believe that the goblin shark could only live in deep water and it would not survive if it came to the surface. In Japan, scientists built a submarine to study the goblin sharks.

Another type of shark that people don’t know much about is the megamouth shark. The word mega means big and strong. Scientists have found one megamouth that was 15 feet long. The mouth of this shark was 4 feet long.

Vocabularies

goblin	Ugly, evil creatures in fantasy stories
explore	To search
appear	To come into sight or view

Understanding Roundup

- 1 Usually when sharks are shown in movies they are _____.
 a. goblin sharks b. megamouth sharks c. great white sharks
- 2 Japanese scientists will study the goblin shark with _____.
 a. a boat b. a submarine c. an airplane
- 3 The word mega means _____.
 a. small b. medium c. big
- 4 How long was the mouth of a megamouth that was found?
 a. 4 feet long b. 10 feet long c. 2 feet long

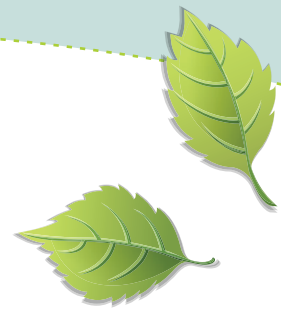
Do you Know This?

Choose the correct answer.

	boat	airplane	bicycle	submarine	car
--	------	----------	---------	-----------	-----

- | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| 1 | Need a passport, flies through the air | (| |) |
| 2 | Goes underwater | (| |) |
| 3 | Drives on roads | (| |) |
| 4 | Moves on 2 wheels; move with your legs | (| |) |
| 5 | Move above water | (| |) |





Finding Keywords

Find keywords in the story and write them in the blanks.

[_____] [_____] [_____] [_____]

[_____] [_____] [_____] [_____]

Grouping

Group and write the keywords on the 5W1H principle. Some blanks may be empty.

Who _____

What _____

When _____

Where _____

Why _____

How _____

Writing Challenge

Create your own sentences using the keywords. You don't need to use all the keywords.



Unusual Sharks II

Pre-Reading

Answer the question in a full sentence.

- 1 What does the body of a frilled shark look like?

- 2 How long is the cookie-cutter shark?

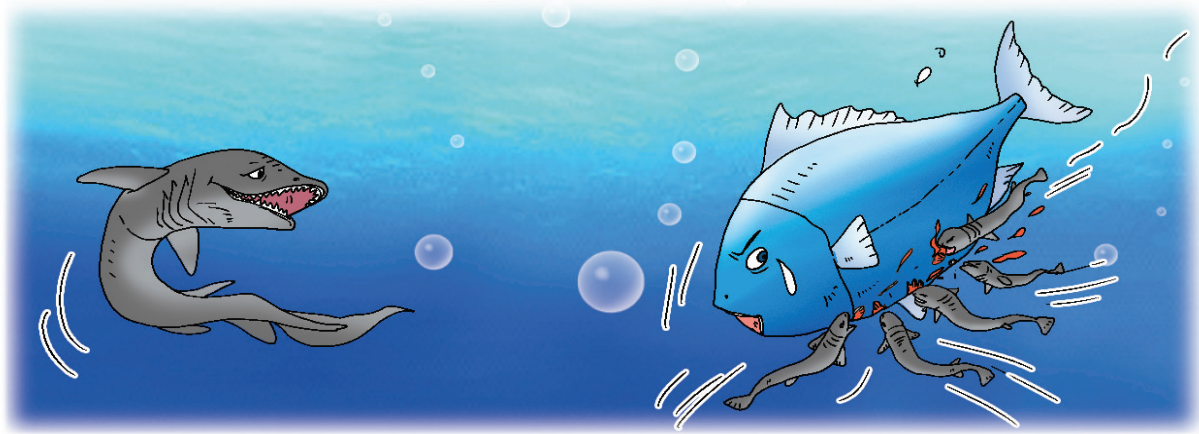
- 3 What do cigar sharks look like?

Vocabulary Preview

Read each sentence and write the correct word in each blank.

- 1 There were *various* types of candy in the bowl.
- 2 I *suggest* you put the flowers over there.
- 3 The *frills* on that dress look horrible.

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A | Of different kinds; several; more than one | () |
| B | To offer an idea or plan | () |
| C | Ruffles, bunched up cloth; anything that looks like ruffles | () |



Scientists want to study more about other unusual sharks. One shark they want to know more about is the frilled shark. The frilled shark has a body that looks like an eel. There are frills on its neck, which is how it got its name.

Sharks are not always big. There are various small sharks too. Although it is only 16 inches long, the cookie-cutter shark has very large teeth. It uses its strong lips to take huge bites out of larger fish.

Smaller sharks can hunt together to kill fish that are too big for them to take down alone. The cigar shark does this because, as its name suggests, they are very small and can even fit inside your hand. They are even shaped like a cigar.

Vocabularies

various	Of different kinds; several; more than one
suggest	To offer an idea or plan
frill	Ruffles, bunched up cloth; anything that looks like ruffles

Understanding Roundup

- 1 The shark that looks like an eel is called the _____.
a. frilled shark b. cigar shark c. goblin shark
- 2 Cookie-cutter sharks are _____.
a. large b. small c. orange
- 3 The mouth of a cookie-cutter shark is _____.
a. small b. weak c. strong
- 4 A kind of shark that hunts in groups are them _____.
a. great white shark b. cigar shark c. frilled shark

Do you Know This?

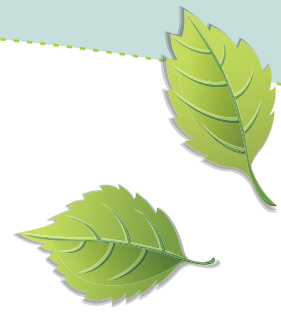
Put the animals from smallest to largest.

cookie-cutter shark	eel	blue whale	giant sea turtle	squid
---------------------	-----	------------	------------------	-------

(_____) → (_____) → (_____) →

(_____) → (_____)





Finding Keywords

Find keywords in the story and write them in the blanks.

[_____] [_____] [_____] [_____]

[_____] [_____] [_____] [_____]

Grouping

Group and write the keywords on the 5W1H principle. Some blanks may be empty.

Who _____

What _____

When _____

Where _____

Why _____

How _____

Writing Challenge

Create your own sentences using the keywords. You don't need to use all the keywords.



Sled-dog Race

Pre-Reading

Answer the question in a full sentence.

- 1 Where does the Iditarod take place?

- 2 How many dogs pull the sled?

- 3 How many weeks does it take to reach the finish line?

Vocabulary Preview

Read each sentence and write the correct word in each blank.

- 1 The *journey* to Alaska took 10 hours.
- 2 The *landscape* of the mountain was beautiful.
- 3 Do you have your Christmas *outfit* yet?

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A | Traveling; a trip | () |
| B | A large area of land that can be seen | () |
| C | A set of clothes, usually for a certain occasion | () |



The Iditarod is a sled-dog race that goes across Alaska. Each team consists of one person who drives the sled and directs 12 dogs who pull the sled along. The person in the sled is called the musher. The sled is packed with food and supplies because they must cross more than 1,000 miles of snowy landscape to reach the finish line. This journey takes up to two weeks.

The dogs are outfitted with special socks on their paws to protect them. The musher cares and feeds the dogs along the way. The dogs must be quick and strong to pull the musher to the end.

Vocabularies

outfit	A set of clothes, usually for a certain occasion
landscape	A large are of land that can be seen
journey	Traveling; a trip

Understanding Roundup

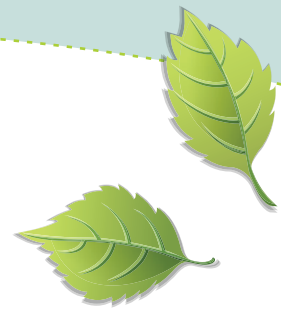
- 1 The Iditarod takes place in _____.
a. Texas b. California c. Alaska
- 2 The animal that pulls the sled are _____.
a. dogs b. lions c. elephants
- 3 The weather during the race is _____.
a. rainy b. sunny c. snowy
- 4 The time it takes to finish the race is _____.
a. 10 minutes b. 40 days c. 2 weeks

Do you Know This?

Answer the questions with 'yes' or 'no'.

- 1 Is there snow in Alaska? (Y / N)
- 2 Can camels live in Alaska? (Y / N)
- 3 Does the Iditarod take place in California? (Y / N)
- 4 Does the Iditarod take place in Alaska? (Y / N)
- 5 Do cats pull the sled? (Y / N)
- 6 Do dogs pull the sled? (Y / N)
- 7 Is there sand everywhere in Alaska? (Y / N)
- 8 Do 4 people drive the sled? (Y / N)
- 9 Does 1 person drive the sled? (Y / N)
- 10 Does it take them a year to sled across? (Y / N)





Finding Keywords

Find keywords in the story and write them in the blanks.

[_____] [_____] [_____] [_____]

[_____] [_____] [_____] [_____]

Grouping

Group and write the keywords on the 5W1H principle. Some blanks may be empty.

Who _____

What _____

When _____

Where _____

Why _____

How _____

Writing Challenge

Create your own sentences using the keywords. You don't need to use all the keywords.



Oz

Pre-Reading

Answer the question in a full sentence.

Q1 What is the name of the girl in the story?

Q2 What swept up Dorothy's home?

Q3 Where did Baum find the name of the land?

Vocabulary Preview

Read each sentence and write the correct word in each blank.

- 1 During Halloween people like to dress up as a *witch*.
- 2 The *tornado* destroyed our new house.
- 3 I finally *grasped* how to make a paper airplane.

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A | A woman who has magical powers | () |
| B | Funnel shaped cloud that destroys everything | () |
| C | To grab something firmly with the hand; to understand | () |



name the land after the last cabinet. Later, Baum published a book called The Wonderful Wizard of Oz.

Frank Baum was telling a story about a girl named Dorothy to some children. Her home was swept up in a tornado and into a strange and magical place. There were witches, talking animals, and tin men in this place. The children asked what the name of this land was. Baum looked around the room, grasping for something that would be a good name. His eyes landed on a filing cabinet. The labels were from A–G, H–N, and finally O–Z. He decided to

Vocabularies

grasp	To grab something firmly with the hand; to understand
witch	A woman who has magical powers
tornado	Funnel shaped cloud that destroys everything

Understanding Roundup

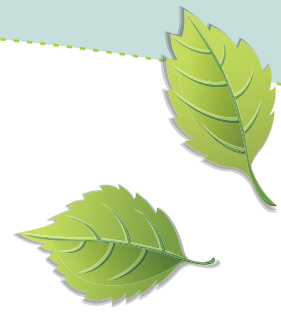
- 1 The character's name in Baum's story is _____.
a. Amy b. Cindy c. Dorothy
- 2 The author who wrote the book "*The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*" is _____.
a. Frank Sinatra b. Frank Baum c. Frank White
- 3 Baum was telling the story to _____.
a. the children b. his wife c. his dog
- 4 To find the name of the story Baum looked at _____.
a. the window b. the bookshelf c. the filing cabinet

Do you Know This?

Choose the correct answer.

- 1 A _____ swept up Dorothy's home.
a. tornado b. hurricane
- 2 Dorothy was a _____.
a. boy b. girl
- 3 The land in the story was a _____ place.
a. scary b. magical
- 4 The book was called *The* _____ *Wizard of Oz*.
a. Horrible b. Wonderful





Finding Keywords

Find keywords in the story and write them in the blanks.

[_____] [_____] [_____] [_____]

[_____] [_____] [_____] [_____]

Grouping

Group and write the keywords on the 5W1H principle. Some blanks may be empty.

Who _____

What _____

When _____

Where _____

Why _____

How _____

Writing Challenge

Create your own sentences using the keywords. You don't need to use all the keywords.



Chameleon

Pre-Reading

Answer the question in a full sentence.

- 1 What colors do the cells under the skin have?

- 2 What happens when the chameleon feels fear?

- 3 How do chameleons stay safe?

Vocabulary Preview

Read each sentence and write the correct word in each blank.

- 1 The sky *darkened* when the rain started falling.
- 2 We *blended* blue and red to make purple.
- 3 Tyrannosaurus was the largest *predator* of the prehistoric world.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A To make dark or darker | () |
| B To mix together into one | () |
| C An animal that kills and eats other animals | () |



There is a kind of lizard called a chameleon. The skin of the chameleon is clear, but it can change its color. This is because under its skin is a layer of cells that have yellow, red, and black in them. When it is angry, its skin will darken. When chameleons are scared, they will turn into a lighter color. Fear can make yellow spots appear. Depending on the temperature and light of its surroundings, the chameleon can also be seen a different color.

These kinds of changes make it hard for predators to see chameleons. The chameleon can easily blend into its surroundings and stay safe.

Vocabularies

predator	An animal that kills and eats other animals
blend	To mix together into one
darken	To make dark or darker

Understanding Roundup

- 1 If the chameleon's skin turns yellow it is _____.
 a. happy b. scared c. fearful
- 2 When the chameleon's skin darkens it is _____.
 a. angry b. happy c. hungry
- 3 When the chameleon's skin lightens it is _____.
 a. angry b. happy c. scared
- 4 Chameleons change colors because they want to hide from _____.
 a. other chameleons b. predators c. family

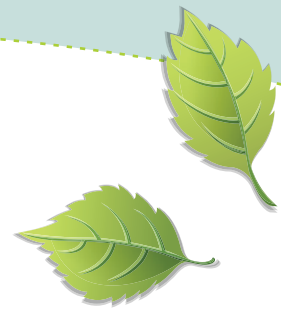
Do you Know This?

Match the word with the correct sentence.

pink	red	orange	yellow	green	blue	black	white
------	-----	--------	--------	-------	------	-------	-------

- 1 The color of the sky on a clear day ()
- 2 The color of the sun ()
- 3 The color of an apple ()
- 4 The color of grass ()
- 5 The color of snow ()
- 6 The color of the sky during night time ()
- 7 The color of a pig ()





Finding Keywords

Find keywords in the story and write them in the blanks.

[_____] [_____] [_____] [_____]

[_____] [_____] [_____] [_____]

Grouping

Group and write the keywords on the 5W1H principle. Some blanks may be empty.

Who _____

What _____

When _____

Where _____

Why _____

How _____

Writing Challenge

Create your own sentences using the keywords. You don't need to use all the keywords.



The Braille I

Pre-Reading

Answer the question in a full sentence.

- 1 At what age did Braille go to school?

- 2 Which two letters were similar?

- 3 How did the soldiers read the messages?

Vocabulary Preview

Read each sentence and write the correct word in each blank.

- 1 I *punched* a hole in the wall with my fist.
- 2 I sent an email *message* to my friend.
- 3 My *eyesight* gets bad when I watch television.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A To hit with the fist; to poke into | () |
| B Communication by words, in writing, or signals | () |
| C A person's ability to see | () |



Louis Braille was a man born in a small French town. When he was three years old, he lost his eyesight. At ten he was sent to a special school for blind children. The school taught from books with raised letters so that they could feel the letters to read. It was hard for them to read this way because some letters like Q and O would be too similar. Braille took a very long time to read and understand what was on the page.

Braille later learned a different way to read things. He learned this from a soldier who had to send messages in the dark where they could not read with their eyes. They had to punch holes into the paper and read it with their fingers. They would feel the dots to understand the messages.

Vocabularies

message Communication by words, in writing, or signals

punch To hit with the fist; to poke into

eyesight A person's ability to see

Understanding Roundup

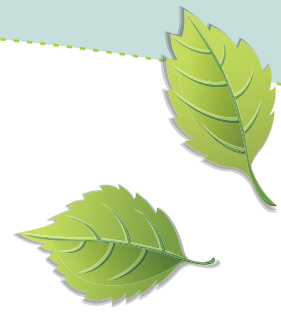
- 1 Louise Braille was born in a town in _____.
a. America b. France c. Japan
- 2 What age did Braille lose his sight?
a. six b. two c. three
- 3 Braille read books using _____.
a. his hands b. his feet c. his face
- 4 The soldiers used a system of _____.
a. dots b. drawings c. clicks

Do you Know This?

Draw a line to match the words with the definition.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|---|-----------|
| 1 The writing system that is used now | · | · dots |
| 2 Body part used to touch the Braille | · | · Braille |
| 3 The country Braille was born | · | · soldier |
| 4 Not being able to see | · | · hands |
| 5 Braille learned from this person about dots | · | · France |
| 6 Blind people touched this to read | · | · blind |





Finding Keywords

Find keywords in the story and write them in the blanks.

[_____] [_____] [_____] [_____]

[_____] [_____] [_____] [_____]

Grouping

Group and write the keywords on the 5W1H principle. Some blanks may be empty.

Who _____

What _____

When _____

Where _____

Why _____

How _____

Writing Challenge

Create your own sentences using the keywords. You don't need to use all the keywords.



The Braille II

Pre-Reading

Answer the question in a full sentence.

- 1 What did Braille invent?

- 2 Who liked the new alphabet?

- 3 Who preferred the old alphabet?

Vocabulary Preview

Read each sentence and write the correct word in each blank.

- 1 The swimming pool was open for the *public*.
- 2 I am going to *reveal* a secret to you.
- 3 I *prefer* chocolate better than vanilla.

- | | | |
|---|------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A | Everyone; the people in the community | () |
| B | To make known; to show | () |
| C | To like better; to choose the better one | () |



The idea of reading with dots really appealed to Braille, but he believed that it could be made easier. By the time Braille turned fifteen, he had invented a new way of writing. By using raised dots, Braille formed an alphabet.

The students that studied with Braille at his school all liked this new alphabet. Many of the teachers, however, did not because they preferred the old alphabet. They thought that the raised

letters were good enough. The new way of writing was revealed to the public in 1844. As people were shown how it worked, they decided that they liked using it. The alphabet was named after Braille. People all over the world use Braille today.

Vocabularies

prefer	To like better; to choose the better one
reveal	To make known; to show
public	Everyone; the people in the community

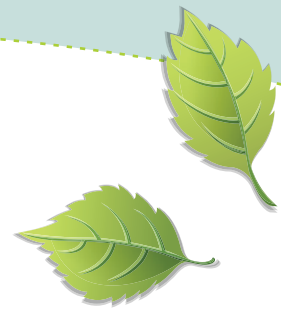
Understanding Roundup

- 1 To make his new alphabet, Braille used _____.
a. raised dots b. pictures c. music
- 2 Braille formed the new alphabet when he was _____.
a. ten b. fifteen c. twenty
- 3 The first people to like Braille's new alphabet was _____.
a. his teachers
b. the students at his school
c. his mother
- 4 The Braille system is _____.
a. not used anymore
b. was replaced by another system
c. still being used all over the world

Do you Know This?

- 1 What type of person would be able to read Braille?
a. a deaf person b. a blind person c. a fat person
- 2 Is Braille only used in America?
a. No, it is used everywhere.
b. Yes, only America uses Braille.
c. It is not used anymore.
- 3 Braille invented this new way of writing...
a. during his college classes
b. during his home school classes
c. during his special school classes





Finding Keywords

Find keywords in the story and write them in the blanks.

[_____] [_____] [_____] [_____]

[_____] [_____] [_____] [_____]

Grouping

Group and write the keywords on the 5W1H principle. Some blanks may be empty.

Who _____

What _____

When _____

Where _____

Why _____

How _____

Writing Challenge

Create your own sentences using the keywords. You don't need to use all the keywords.



Thomas Edison I

Pre-Reading

Answer the question in a full sentence.

- 1 What is Thomas Edison's best known invention?

- 2 What does the phonograph do?

- 3 Where did Thomas work as a teenager?

Vocabulary Preview

Read each sentence and write the correct word in each blank.

- 1 I heard a stick *snap* behind me.
- 2 The *invention* of cell phones help people keep in touch with each other.
- 3 The *conductor* arrived 10 minutes late to the station.
- 4 I *grabbed* my lunch and went to school.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A Cracking sound | () |
| B A discovery; a finding; creation | () |
| C A person who drives the train | () |
| D To take or hold something | () |



Thomas Edison is one of the most famous inventors in America. He is credited with many inventions like the phonograph. It is one of his best-known inventions.

The phonograph was the first machine to record and play sound. Thomas built it in 1877 and the fact that he invented it was interesting because Thomas was almost deaf.

When he was a teenager, Thomas worked on a train. He was late for work one day and had to run to catch up to the train. The conductor saw him and tried to help Thomas get on. Grabbing hold of Thomas's ears, the conductor pulled Thomas up. Thomas later said, "I felt something snap inside my head." From that point on, Thomas's hearing was never the same.

Vocabularies

invention	A discovery; a finding; creation
conductor	A person who drives a train
snap	Cracking sound
grab	To take or hold something

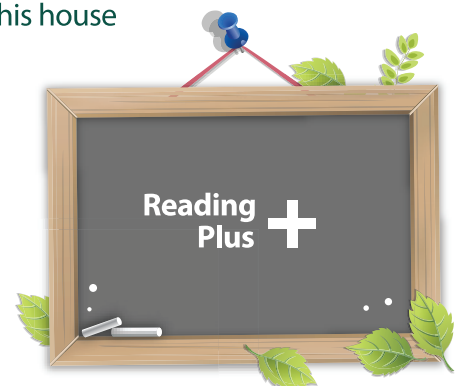
Understanding Roundup

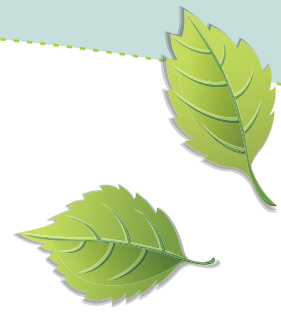
- 1 Thomas Edison is a well-known _____.
a. inventor b. actor c. doctor
- 2 A famous invention of Thomas Edison is the _____.
a. television b. telephone c. phonograph
- 3 Edison had bad _____.
a. vision b. hearing c. knees
- 4 Thomas Edison's _____ was pulled by the conductor.
a. ear b. nose c. mouth

Do you Know This?

Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Thomas Edison's inventions were mostly _____.
a. electronics/machines
b. stories/books
c. transportation
- 2 To be deaf you must _____.
a. not be able to see b. not be able to hear c. not be able to taste
- 3 Thomas Edison was running to _____.
a. his work b. the store c. his house





Finding Keywords

Find keywords in the story and write them in the blanks.

[_____] [_____] [_____] [_____]

[_____] [_____] [_____] [_____]

Grouping

Group and write the keywords on the 5W1H principle. Some blanks may be empty.

Who _____

What _____

When _____

Where _____

Why _____

How _____

Writing Challenge

Create your own sentences using the keywords. You don't need to use all the keywords.



Thomas Edison II

Pre-Reading

Answer the question in a full sentence.

- 1 When Thomas tested the phonograph, what did he sing?

- 2 How did Thomas know the machine was working?

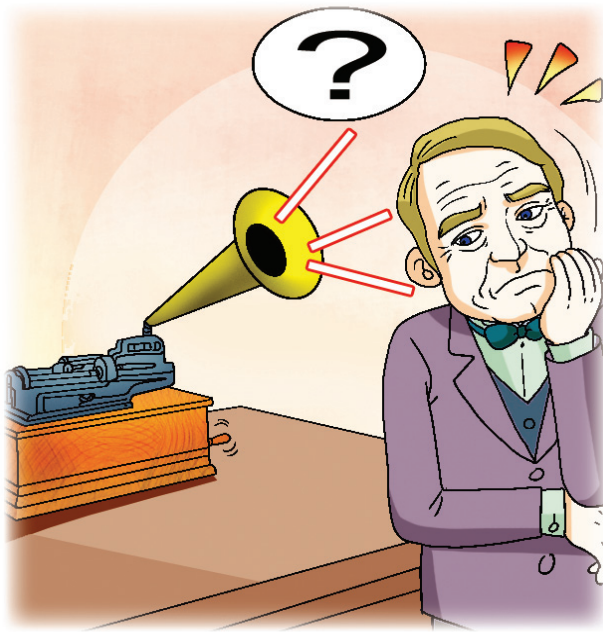
- 3 Why did he not have an operation?

Vocabulary Preview

Read each sentence and write the correct word in each blank.

- 1 Noise is a *distraction* when I'm trying to study.
- 2 His serious *shortcoming* is his lack of concentration.
- 3 Children as an *asset* to their parents.
- 4 My cell phone *vibrates* when someone calls.

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------------------|---|---|
| A | Something that turns your attention away | (|) |
| B | Fault or weakness | (|) |
| C | Useful or valuable quality, person, or thing | (|) |
| D | To move back and forth fast | (|) |



Even though he lost his hearing at a young age, Thomas Edison went on to invent a lot of things. It is said that the phonograph was his favorite invention. When it was built, Thomas tested it by singing, “Mary had a little lamb,” into the machine. The machine worked and played back Thomas’s words.

How did someone who was deaf build a sound machine? Sounds vibrate when they make noise. All Thomas had to do to know that the machine was working was to feel the vibrations.

Thomas chose to keep his bad hearing even though he could have had an operation to get it fixed. He decided that being deaf helped him concentrate. He could think better when there were no distractions. Sometimes your shortcomings can be your greatest asset!

Vocabularies

shortcoming	Fault or weakness
vibrate	To move back and forth fast
distraction	Something that turns your attention away
asset	Useful or valuable quality, person, or thing

Understanding Roundup

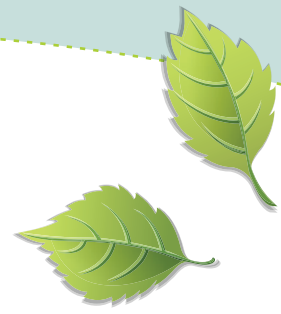
- 1 Edison's favorite invention was the _____.
a. telephone b. phonograph c. television
- 2 The phonograph _____.
a. recorded sound b. took pictures c. played images
- 3 Edison could tell there was sound _____.
a. by using a hearing aid
b. because someone told him it was working
c. by the vibrations
- 4 Edison thought being deaf _____.
a. helped him concentrate b. was annoying c. made him smarter

Do you Know This?

Choose the correct answer.

- 1 What kind of operation would Thomas Edison get?
a. an ear operation b. a stomach operation c. a leg operation
- 2 What is not a children's song?
a. Mary had a little lamb b. Twinkle twinkle little star c. I am the world
- 3 Something that makes noise is ...
a. a fire truck b. a pillow c. an apple





Finding Keywords

Find keywords in the story and write them in the blanks.

[_____] [_____] [_____] [_____]

[_____] [_____] [_____] [_____]

Grouping

Group and write the keywords on the 5W1H principle. Some blanks may be empty.

Who _____

What _____

When _____

Where _____

Why _____

How _____

Writing Challenge

Create your own sentences using the keywords. You don't need to use all the keywords.



Weather Telling Animals I

Pre-Reading

Answer the question in a full sentence.

- 1 If you want to know the weather what do you look at?

- 2 If your cat is twitching, how is the weather going to be?

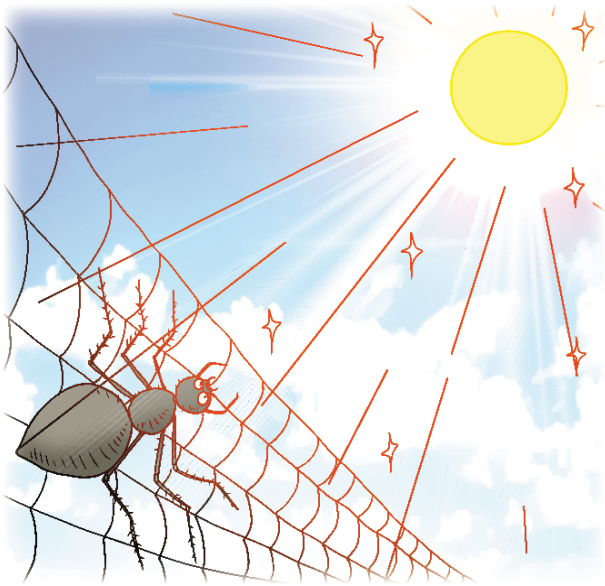
- 3 If you want to go swimming, what should you listen to?

Vocabulary Preview

Read each sentence and write the correct word in each blank.

- 1 I caught a *cricket* in my yard.
- 2 Crickets use *chirps* to communicate.
- 3 My eyes *twitch* when I am tired.

- | | | |
|---|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A | A type of insect that looks like a grasshopper | () |
| B | Sounds that birds and insects make | () |
| C | To move or pull suddenly | () |



Look at your animals if you want to tell the weather. They sometimes know when it's going to rain. For example, if you want to go on a hike, check if your dog is pacing or if your cat is twitching. If they are, it probably is going to rain that day. If you want to check if it is going to be sunny, go outside and look for a spider. A spider spinning a new web means that it is going to be a nice day.

Do you think you want to fly a kite? The night before you do that, look at the stars. If the stars are bright, you should be able to fly your kite because it will be windy the next day. Maybe you actually feel like swimming instead. Then you should listen to the crickets and count their chirps. If they chirp enough, you will know if it is warm enough to swim.

Vocabularies

twitch	To move or pull suddenly
cricket	A type of insect that looks like a grasshopper
chirp	Sounds that birds and insects make

Understanding Roundup

- 1 If your dog is pacing it means _____.
a. it will be sunny b. it will rain c. it will be snowy
- 2 If a spider is spinning a new web, you know that _____.
a. it will be sunny b. it will be rainy c. it will snow
- 3 If the stars are bright, it will probably be _____.
a. rainy b. sunny c. windy
- 4 If you want to see if it is warm enough to swim, listen to the _____.
a. cats b. crickets c. dogs

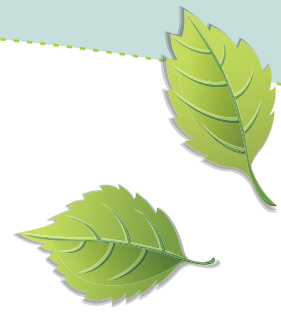
Do you Know This?

Choose the correct answer.

spring	summer	fall	winter
--------	--------	------	--------

- 1 The snow starts falling and it gets really cold. ()
- 2 The trees start growing new leaves. The weather gets warmer. ()
- 3 The leaves start turning brown. The weather gets colder. ()
- 4 The weather is really hot. The sun is shining all the time. ()





Finding Keywords

Find keywords in the story and write them in the blanks.

[_____] [_____] [_____] [_____]

[_____] [_____] [_____] [_____]

Grouping

Group and write the keywords on the 5W1H principle. Some blanks may be empty.

Who _____

What _____

When _____

Where _____

Why _____

How _____

Writing Challenge

Create your own sentences using the keywords. You don't need to use all the keywords.



Weather Telling Animals II

Pre-Reading

Answer the question in a full sentence.

- 1 What does the water in the air do to an animal's fur?

- 2 What happens to the string when there is moisture in the air?

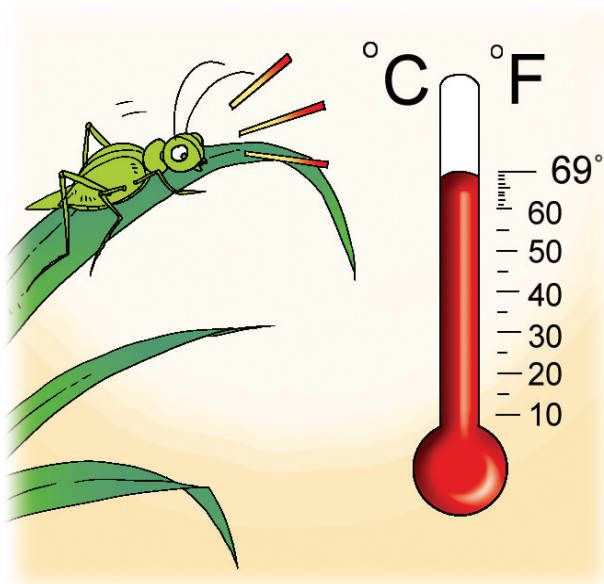
- 3 What number should you add after you count the cricket chirps?

Vocabulary Preview

Read each sentence and write the correct word in each blank.

- 1 I have a big test tomorrow, I am feeling *restless*.
- 2 I hit my foot on the chair, it started *swelling* up.
- 3 The *moisture* in the air made the grass slippery.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A To not be able to stay still or quiet | () |
| B To become larger or rounder | () |
| C Wetness; dampness | () |



How can animals tell about the weather? When it is about to rain, water will collect in the air. This water makes an animal's fur swell and that is why they get so restless. Spiders can tell when it is about to rain too because it has to be a nice day for them to spin their webs. Moisture in the air will ruin their webs and make the string less sticky. It is best for the air to be dry for the spider to make their web.

How does the brightness of stars tell you about the weather? When it is windy, dust and clouds that would normally cover the stars are blown away. The next day the winds reach the grounds and it becomes windy. What about the crickets? Why should you listen to them to tell the weather? If you count the number of chirps a cricket makes for 15 seconds and add 37 to the number you get, you can find out the temperature. For example, if you hear 32 chirps then you know that it is around 69 degrees.

Vocabularies

swell	To become larger or rounder
restless	To not be able to stay still or quiet
moisture	Wetness; dampness

Understanding Roundup

- 1 Animals know when it is about to rain because _____.
a. their fur swells up b. they can taste the rain c. they love the rain
- 2 A spider likes to spin its web when the air is _____.
a. wet b. dry c. cold
- 3 Bright stars mean _____.
a. a cold day b. a warm day c. a windy day
- 4 You can tell by a cricket's chirp _____.
a. that it will be a warm day
b. where the cricket is hiding
c. where you should find a swimsuit

Do you Know This?

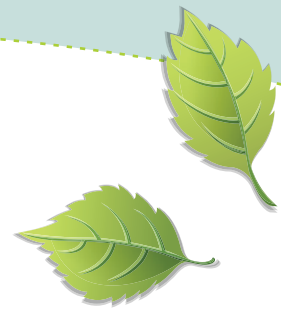
Try to guess about the weather telling animals. Write them in each group.

camel polar bear penguin elephant rattlesnake husky dog

HOT WEATHER TELLING : _____

COLD WEATHER TELLING : _____





Finding Keywords

Find keywords in the story and write them in the blanks.

[_____] [_____] [_____] [_____]

[_____] [_____] [_____] [_____]

Grouping

Group and write the keywords on the 5W1H principle. Some blanks may be empty.

Who _____

What _____

When _____

Where _____

Why _____

How _____

Writing Challenge

Create your own sentences using the keywords. You don't need to use all the keywords.



Porcelain

Pre-Reading

Answer the question in a full sentence.

- 1 What is wet earth known as?

- 2 What is a kiln?

- 3 Who kept the porcelain method a secret?

Vocabulary Preview

Read each sentence and write the correct word in each blank.

- 1 The *glaze* on the donut made me hungry.
- 2 I can *manipulate* my brother to do my homework for me.
- 3 I like to use *porcelain* vases for my flowers.
- 4 I *polished* my shoes with a rag.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| A Thin smooth shiny coating | () |
| B To handle or control | () |
| C White clear ceramic | () |
| D To make smooth and shiny | () |



A beautiful vase is made from wet earth. This wet earth is known as clay. The potter shapes the vase on a special table that spins around. The force of the spinning moves the clay outwards which the potter can manipulate to the shape he wants. When the clay is shaped, the potter takes it to the kiln. A kiln is a large oven that bakes the clay so that it becomes hard. Before putting the vase into the heat, the potter can decorate the vase with

designs or different kinds of glazes that will make it change color. The finished product will be a smooth and polished with the right kind of glaze.

China's porcelain was especially treasured for a long time. The method to achieve the colors used by the Chinese were kept a secret for many centuries. When you paint something onto porcelain, you must fire it several times and repaint it again and again. The colors fade as they are bonded to the clay. However, this is all worth the effort because the colors are permanently on the clay. This means that they can never be washed away.

Vocabularies

manipulate	To handle or control
glaze	Thin smooth shiny coating
polish	To make smooth and shiny
porcelain	White clear ceramic

Understanding Roundup

- 1 The vase is shaped on _____.
a. a window b. the ground c. a special table
- 2 A kiln is a _____.
a. large oven b. small closet c. table
- 3 You must paint the colors on porcelain _____.
a. many times b. only once c. twice
- 4 The colors bonded to the clay are _____.
a. washable b. permanent c. ugly

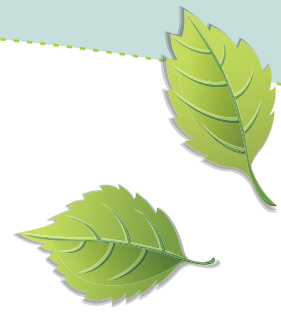
Do you Know This?

Fill in the blank using the words from the box.

table	clay	kiln	vase	glaze
-------	------	------	------	-------

- 1 To make a vase hard you have to burn it in the _____.
- 2 To make my vase shiny I added a coat of _____.
- 3 I will make my vase on the _____.
- 4 I will put the flowers in a _____ and put in on the table.
- 5 I am going to make a vase out of _____.





Finding Keywords

Find keywords in the story and write them in the blanks.

[_____] [_____] [_____] [_____]

[_____] [_____] [_____] [_____]

Grouping

Group and write the keywords on the 5W1H principle. Some blanks may be empty.

Who _____

What _____

When _____

Where _____

Why _____

How _____

Writing Challenge

Create your own sentences using the keywords. You don't need to use all the keywords.



Airplane

Pre-Reading

Answer the question in a full sentence.

- 1 Who invented the first airplane?

- 2 Who was the first president to ride an airplane?

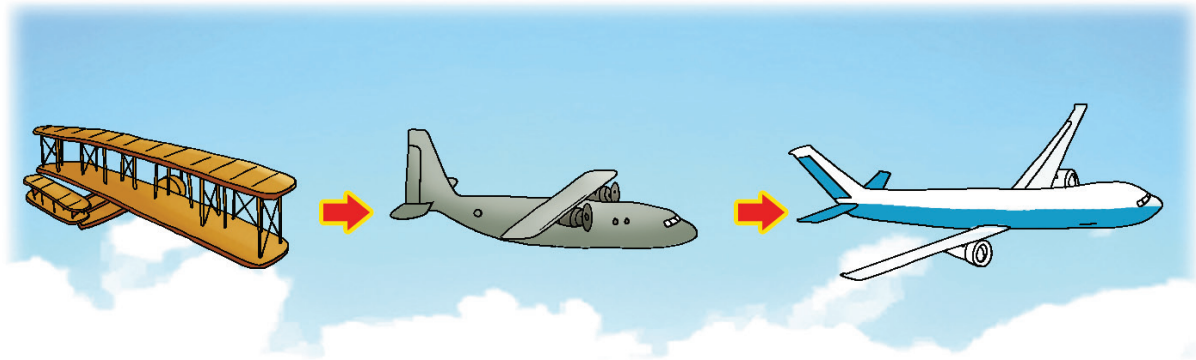
- 3 Why did airplanes save people a lot of time?

Vocabulary Preview

Read each sentence and write the correct word in each blank.

- 1 To *improve* your English you need to study hard.
- 2 We don't like surprises, we like to be *ordinary*.
- 3 The *progress* on this experiment is slow.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| A To make better | () |
| B Common; usual | () |
| C Moving forward | () |



Orville and Wilbur Wright invented the airplane. When it was first invented, the airplane only went a few feet up in the air and could not fly for very long.

The airplane was later improved so that it could be used during war. People still did not use them for travel, however. Theodore Roosevelt was the first president to ride an airplane. Charles Lindbergh made the first non-stop flight from New York to Paris in 1927. Air travel developed quickly, connecting nations that once took months to get to by sea.

Air travel was expensive at first, but became cheaper as time passed by. Ordinary passengers could use it to travel quickly across the country. Airplanes were faster than trains and saved people a lot of time.

With the progress of technology, travel becomes easier and quicker. There are developments for flying cars and high-speed railways. In Japan, it only takes a few hours to go from the top of the country to the bottom on train.

Vocabularies

improve To make better

progress Moving forward

ordinary Common; usual

Understanding Roundup

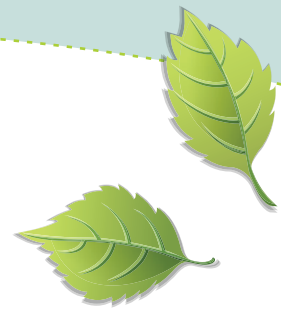
- 1 Charles Lindbergh _____.
 - a. made the first trip to China
 - b. made the first non-stop flight to Paris
 - c. flew a plane for Theodore Roosevelt
- 2 Before air travel _____.
 - a. it took a long time to travel between countries
 - b. boats were being developed for flight
 - c. people only traveled by land
- 3 Air travel was _____.
 - a. cheap
 - b. expensive
 - c. free
- 4 Technology makes travel _____.
 - a. easier
 - b. harder
 - c. more expensive

Do you Know This?

Choose the correct answer.

- 1 On an airplane where do you sit?
 - a. seat
 - b. table
- 2 Who helps you during the flight?
 - a. a teacher
 - b. a stewardess
- 3 When you get hungry on the flight, what do they give you?
 - a. a meal
 - b. a book
- 4 To ride on an airplane what do you need?
 - a. a ticket
 - b. a backpack
- 5 What is the thing called that flies through the air?
 - a. a car
 - b. an airplane





Finding Keywords

Find keywords in the story and write them in the blanks.

[_____] [_____] [_____] [_____]

[_____] [_____] [_____] [_____]

Grouping

Group and write the keywords on the 5W1H principle. Some blanks may be empty.

Who _____

What _____

When _____

Where _____

Why _____

How _____

Writing Challenge

Create your own sentences using the keywords. You don't need to use all the keywords.



Tears

Pre-Reading

Answer the question in a full sentence.

- 1 What is it called when you cry because you are happy?

- 2 If your eyes are dry, what do you get easily?

- 3 Who uses special eye drops?

Vocabulary Preview

Read each sentence and write the correct word in each blank.

- 1 I put too much water in the pot so it **overflowed**.
- 2 I am so tired, I cannot stop **yawning**.
- 3 To be **flexible** you have to stretch everyday.
- 4 These muffins are very **moist** and tasty.

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A To flow over the edges of one place | () |
| B Something your mouth does when you are tired | () |
| C To bend easily without breaking | () |
| D Slightly wet | () |



People cry for all kinds of reasons. When you are sad, tears can come out. When you are happy you can cry tears of joy. The tears in your eyes can even come out when you yawn. Tears are important because they keep your eyes moist. You produce tears even when you think you are not.

If your eyes became too dry, they would get scratches more easily. Think of your eyes like windows. With too many scratches, it would be very hard to see

out of them! Tears keep the clear layer of your eyes moist and flexible. Tears overflow from your eyes when you cry. They go down your face.

Tears are helpful for many reasons. They can keep your eyes safe by protecting them from harmful things in the air.

People who wear contact lenses have special eye drops. The lenses can make the eye too dry so they need the drops to keep them moist.

Vocabularies

yawn	Something your mouth does when you are tired
moist	Slightly wet
overflow	Too much for a certain amount so it flows over
flexible	To bend easily without breaking

Understanding Roundup

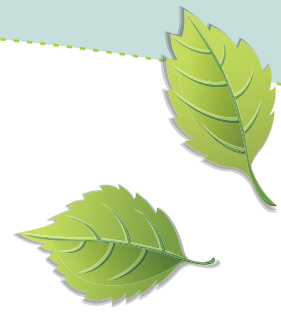
- 1 Tears are important because _____.
 - a. they keep your eyes moist
 - b. they make your eyelashes grow
 - c. they help you smell
- 2 If an eye becomes too dry _____.
 - a. you can see better
 - b. you get more scratches
 - c. it becomes more flexible
- 3 Tears protect your eyes from _____.
 - a. harmful things in the air
 - b. light
 - c. strong wind
- 4 People who wear contacts need _____.
 - a. sleep
 - b. eye drops
 - c. sunglasses

Do you Know This?

Choose true or false.

- 1 You can cry when you are happy. (T / F)
- 2 Tears make your eyes dry. (T / F)
- 3 Tears make your eyes hurt. (T / F)
- 4 Scratches on your eyes make it hard to see. (T / F)
- 5 Tears make your eyes moist and flexible. (T / F)
- 6 Tears keep your eyes safe from harmful things in the air. (T / F)
- 7 People who wear glasses need special eye drops. (T / F)





Finding Keywords

Find keywords in the story and write them in the blanks.

[_____] [_____] [_____] [_____]

[_____] [_____] [_____] [_____]

Grouping

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What _____

When _____

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Why _____

How _____

Writing Challenge

Create your own sentences using the keywords. You don't need to use all the keywords.

Coursework

Month	Program Name	Course Identification	Level Description	
			Level Name	Index
1	Alphabet	A ~ Z	Starter	1
2	Phonics 1	Vowels	Starter	2
3	Phonics 2		Starter	3
4	Phonics 3		Starter	4
5	Phonics 4	Blends	Starter	5
6	Phonics 5		Starter	6
7	Phonics 6	Consonants	Starter	7
8	Phonics 7		Starter	8
9	EZ Up 1	Basic 6 Sentences	Basic	1
10	EZ Up 2		Basic	2
11	EZ Up 3	Basic 8 Sentences	Basic	3
12	EZ Up 4		Basic	4
13	EZConversation 1	Conversation	Basic	5
14	EZConversation 2		Basic	6
15	EZConversation 3		Basic	7
16	Primer 1	Basic Reading	Advanced Basic	1
17	Primer 2		Advanced Basic	2
18	Primer 3		Advanced Basic	3
19	Primer 4		Advanced Basic	4
20	EZStory 1	Famous Stories	Advanced Basic	5
21	EZStory 2		Advanced Basic	6
22	EZStory 3		Advanced Basic	7
23	EZStory 4		Advanced Basic	8
24	EZStory 5		Advanced Basic	9
25	EZStory 6		Advanced Basic	10
26	Reading Plus 1	Basic Reading Skills	Advanced Basic	11
27	Diary 1	Diary Writing	Intermediate Starter	1
28	Aesop Fables 1	Aesop Stories	Intermediate Starter	2
29	Diary 2	Diary Writing	Intermediate Starter	3
30	Aesop Fables 2	Aesop Stories	Intermediate Starter	4
31	Diary 3	Diary Writing	Intermediate Starter	5
32	Aesop Fables 3	Aesop Stories	Intermediate Starter	6
33	Diary 4	Diary Writing	Intermediate Starter	7
34	Aesop Fables 4	Aesop Stories	Intermediate Starter	8
35	Diary 5	Diary Writing	Intermediate Starter	9
36	Reading Plus 2	Intermediate Reading Skills	Intermediate Starter	10
37	Lara Story 1	Integrated Reading & Conversation	Intermediate	1
38	Lara Story 2		Intermediate	2
39	Lara Story 3		Intermediate	3
40	Lara Story 4		Intermediate	4
41	Lara Story 5		Intermediate	5
42	Lara Story 6		Intermediate	6
43	Lara Story 7		Intermediate	7
44	Lara Story 8		Intermediate	8
45	Lara Story 9		Intermediate	9
46	Lara Story 10		Intermediate	10
47	Lara Story 11		Intermediate	11
48	Reading Plus 3	Adv. Intermediate Reading Skills	Intermediate	12