Created by TRL LAB Education Research Center

LEVEL 1



READING JUICE for KIDS

AUDIO CD included

Non-fiction Reading in Science and Social Studies

READING JUICE for KIDS

Non-fiction Reading in Science and Social Studies



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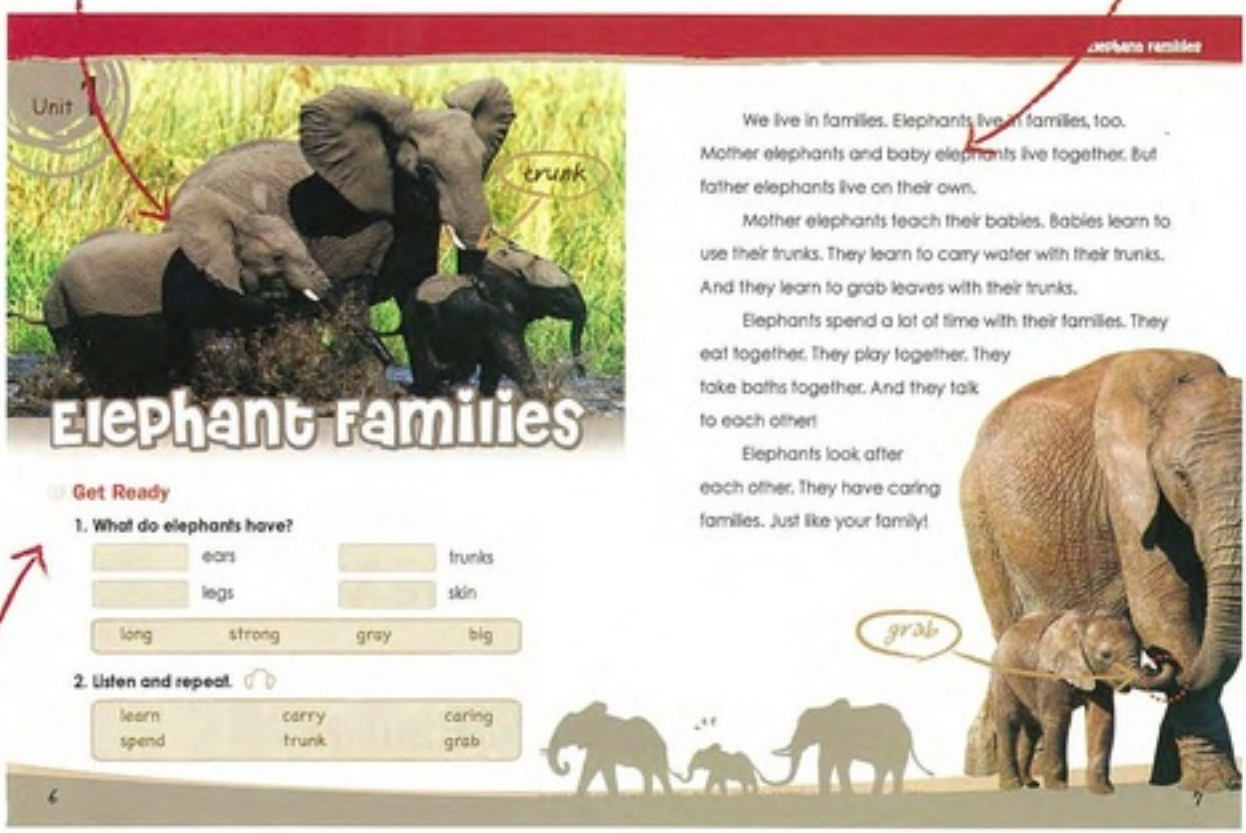
78 **Glossary**



About Reading Juice for Kids Series

Photo allows to start the lesson smoothly and engage students into reading.

Passage provides methodically written non-fiction articles to broaden students' knowledge in school subjects of science and social studies.



Get Ready

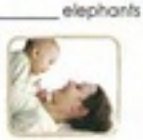
Background Knowledge activates students into talking to predict the main idea of the passage with their prior knowledge about the topic.

Vocabulary introduces the key words of the passage with listening practice. The English definition of each word appears in the Glossary on page 78.

Build Vocabulary confirms the meaning of the key words in various contexts with questions in test format.

Check Comprehension

Choose the correct answers.

1. The passage is mainly about _____.
   a. elephant families b. elephant trunks
2. Elephants learn how to use their _____.
   a.  ears
   b.  trunk
3. _____ elephants live alone.
   a.  Mother
   b.  Father

Check the correct answers.

	True	False
4. Baby elephants learn to carry water.	☐	☐
5. Elephants look after their family members.	☐	☐

8

Build Vocabulary

Complete the sentences.

learn spend carry

1. I am strong. I can _____ many books.
2. How will you _____ your Christmas vacation?
3. I love dancing. I want to _____ ballet.

Organize Information

Complete the graphic organizer.

Main Idea

Elephants live in _____.

Detail 1

_____ teach their babies.

Detail 2

Elephant families spend time _____.

families their babies
Mother elephants together

9

Check Comprehension prepares students to get familiar with test format questions as well as confirms students' understanding of the passage.

Organize Information helps students to verify and summarize the knowledge they obtained through reading.

Unit 1



Elephant Families

Get Ready

1. What do elephants have?

	ears		trunks
	legs		skin

long strong gray big

2. Listen and repeat.

learn	carry	caring
spend	trunk	grab

We live in families. Elephants live in families, too. Mother elephants and baby elephants live together. But father elephants live on their own.

Mother elephants teach their babies. Babies learn to use their trunks. They learn to carry water with their trunks. And they learn to grab leaves with their trunks.

Elephants spend a lot of time with their families. They eat together. They play together. They take baths together. And they talk to each other!

Elephants look after each other. They have caring families. Just like your family!



Check Comprehension

Choose the correct answers.

1. The passage is mainly about _____.

   a elephant families b elephant trunks

2. Elephants learn how to use their _____.

   a 

   ears

   b 

   trunk

3. _____ elephants live alone.

   a 

   Mother

   b 

   Father

Check the correct answers.

	True	False
4. Baby elephants learn to carry water.	☐	☐
5. Elephants look after their family members.	☐	☐

Build Vocabulary

Complete the sentences.

learn	spend	carry

1. I am strong. I can _____ many books.
2. How will you _____ your Christmas vacation?
3. I love dancing. I want to _____ ballet.

Organize Information

Complete the graphic organizer.

Main Idea
Elephants live in _____.
⬇
Detail 1
_____ teach their babies.
Detail 2
Elephant families spend time _____.

- families
- Mother elephants
- their babies
- together



A Small Water World

Get Ready

1. Can you guess the sizes?

ocean	lake	pond

small → big

2. Listen and repeat.

lay	busy	insect
hunt	pond	bottom

Ponds are very small, but there is a busy world inside.

Many animals live around the ponds. Turtles lay eggs on land. But they eat water plants and insects in the ponds. Frogs lay eggs in the ponds. They swim in the ponds. But they eat flies and worms on land.

Many animals live in the ponds, too. Crayfish live at the bottom. They lay eggs in the ponds. They hunt small fish. They eat dead fish, too.

Ponds give food and homes to animals. They are small but busy!



Check Comprehension

Choose the correct answers.

1. The passage is mainly about _____.

   a animals at the ponds b plants at the ponds

2. _____ eat water plants and insects in the ponds.

   a 

   Turtles

   b 

   Frogs

3. Crayfish lay eggs _____.

   a 

   in the ponds

   b 

   on land

Check the correct answers.

	True	False
4. Crayfish live at the bottom of the ponds.	☐	☐
5. Ponds are quiet places.	☐	☐

Build Vocabulary

Complete the sentences.

lay	hunt	busy

1. Tigers _____ rabbits for food.
2. I cannot help you. I am _____ now.
3. Birds _____ their eggs on the nest.

Organize Information

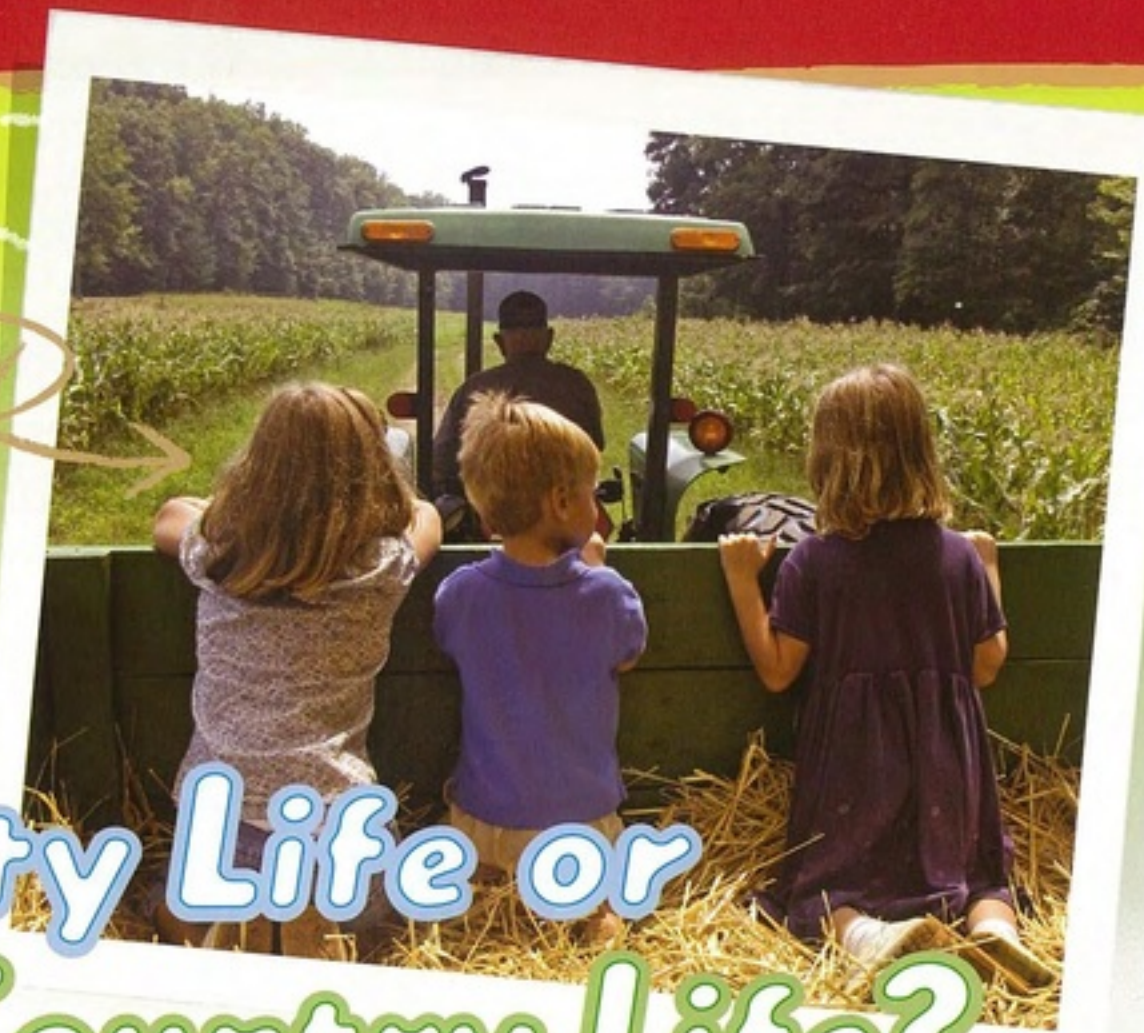
Complete the graphic organizer.

	Homes	Foods
Frog 	• around the ponds	• _____ _____
Crayfish 	• _____	• _____ _____

- in the ponds
- around the ponds
- flies and worms
- small fish and dead fish

Unit 3

country



City Life or Country Life?

Get Ready

1. What can you see in cities and in the country?



mountains　tall buildings　museums　farms

2. Listen and repeat.

fun　feed　a lot of　pet　city　country

Some children live in cities. Others live in the country.

In cities, there are many tall buildings and cars. Children live in apartments or houses. They help their families. They feed their pets. They play in the playgrounds or in the parks.

In the country, there is a lot of land and animals. Many children live on farms. They help their families, too. They feed sheep and chickens. They fish or swim in ponds.

City life and country life are very different. But children in cities and in the country always have fun!



Check Comprehension

Choose the correct answers.

1. The passage is mainly about _____.

   a children at school and at home

   b children in cities and in the country

2. Many children in cities feed _____.

a 

pets

b 

farm animals

3. Children _____ fish in ponds.

a 

in cities

b 

in the country

Check the correct answers.

	True	False
4. City life and country life are the same.	☐	☐
5. Children in cities and in the country have fun.	☐	☐

Build Vocabulary

Complete the sentences.

feed	a lot of	fun

1. My dog eats a lot. I have to _____ it many times.
2. I had so much _____ at the zoo.
3. I cannot watch TV now. I have _____ homework.

Organize Information

Complete the graphic organizer.

City	Country
• tall buildings and cars • live _____ _____ • feed _____ • play in the playgrounds or parks	• a lot of land and animals • live on farms • feed _____ _____ • fish or swim in ponds

- sheep and chickens
- in apartments or houses
- pets
- on farms

Unit 4



The Deep Sea Robot

Get Ready

1. What are the words for the ocean?

fish	deep	blue	water
fly	clouds	soil	cold
dive	waves	swim	sea animals

2. Listen and repeat.

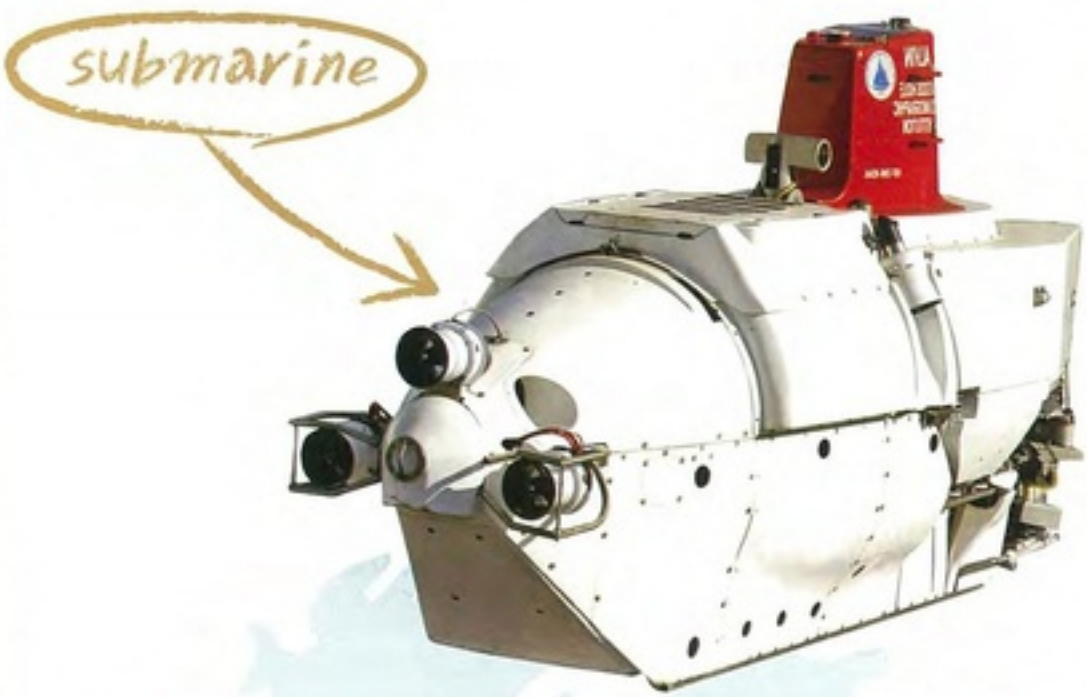
reach	study	famous
dive	submarine	ocean floor

The ocean is about 3,600 meters deep. It is not easy to go down to the ocean floor. But scientists know how to study it.

Scientists use submarines. One famous deep-sea submarine is called ALVIN. It is small. But it can dive 4,500 meters deep. It can reach the ocean floor.

ALVIN can carry two scientists and a pilot. It has windows, lights, and cameras. The ocean floor is dark and cold. Scientists cannot go out. But they can use ALVIN. ALVIN has two big robot arms. Scientists can take samples of soil, water, or sea life with ALVIN's arms.

ALVIN may be small. But it does a great job for us!



Check Comprehension

Choose the correct answers.

1. The passage is mainly about _____.

   a a special submarine b a special scientist

2. A _____ can reach the ocean floor.

   a 

   submarine

   b 

   boat

3. ALVIN has windows, cameras, and _____.

   a 

   lights

   b 

   fishing nets

Check the correct answers.

	True	False
4. ALVIN helps scientists study the ocean floor.	☐	☐
5. ALVIN can carry three people.	☐	☐

Build Vocabulary 

Complete the sentences.

reach	study	famous

1. I cannot _____ the top. I am too small.
2. When I grow up, I want to be a _____ singer.
3. I love insects. I want to _____ them more.

Organize Information 

Complete the graphic organizer.

Problem 1		Solution 1
The ocean floor is _____.	→	• Scientists use _____. • ALVIN can dive 4,500 meters deep.
Problem 2		**Solution 2**
Scientists cannot go out of ALVIN.	→	• Scientists use ALVIN's _____ _____ to take samples.

- two robot arms
- dive
- submarines
- deep

Vocabulary Check 1

Match the pictures with the words.

1.  •
2.  •
3.  •

- a trunk
- b land
- c submarine

Match the words with the similar meanings.

1. a lot of •
2. famous •
3. lay •

- a well-known
- b many
- c give birth

Choose the correct answers.

1. Frogs swim in the _____.

   a sea b ponds

2. Students _____ from teachers.

   a learn b teach

3. We want to _____ time at the zoo.

   a spend b meet

Complete the dialogue.

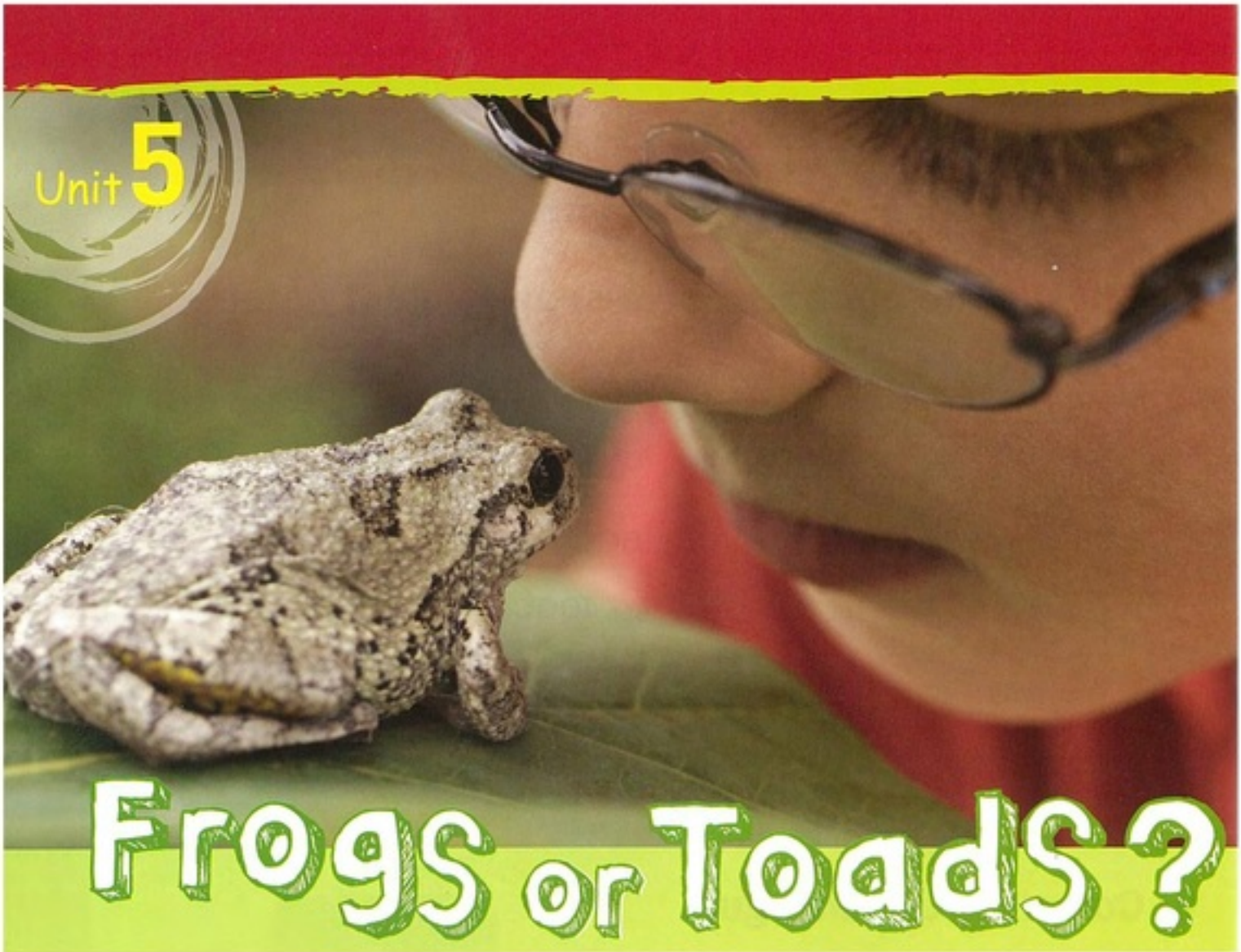
A: How do lions take care of their babies?

B: Lions wash their babies and play with them. They are very _____.

A: How do lions _____ their babies?

B: They _____ other small animals for their babies.

hunt	feed	busy



Get Ready

1. What animals look alike?

moth	crocodile	gorilla	toad

frog – _____ butterfly – _____

alligator – _____ chimpanzee – _____

2. Listen and repeat.

same	leap	damp
different	smooth	bumpy

A small animal is in the garden. Is it a frog or a toad? Let's go and take a closer look!

Frogs have long legs. They leap and swim. Toads have short legs. They walk a lot.

Frogs' skin is smooth and wet. They live in damp places. Toads' skin is dry and bumpy. They live in dry places.

Frogs and toads are in the same animal family. Most frogs and toads are brown or green. They have long tongues! They eat flies, spiders, and mosquitoes.

Frogs and toads look different. But they are both excellent bug killers! Now, do you know what is in your garden?



Check Comprehension

Choose the correct answers.

1. The passage is mainly about _____.

   a catching frogs and toads

   b studying frogs and toads

2. _____ has short legs to walk.

a 

A toad

b 

A frog

3. Both frogs and toads have long tongues to eat _____.

a 

small fish

b 

flies

Check the correct answers.

	True	False
4. Frogs and toads look alike.	☐	☐
5. Frogs leap and swim a lot.	☐	☐

Build Vocabulary

Complete the sentences.

leap	damp	same

1. My clothes get _____ on rainy days.
2. Twins look alike, but they are not the _____.
3. I can _____ over the fence.

Organize Information

Complete the graphic organizer.



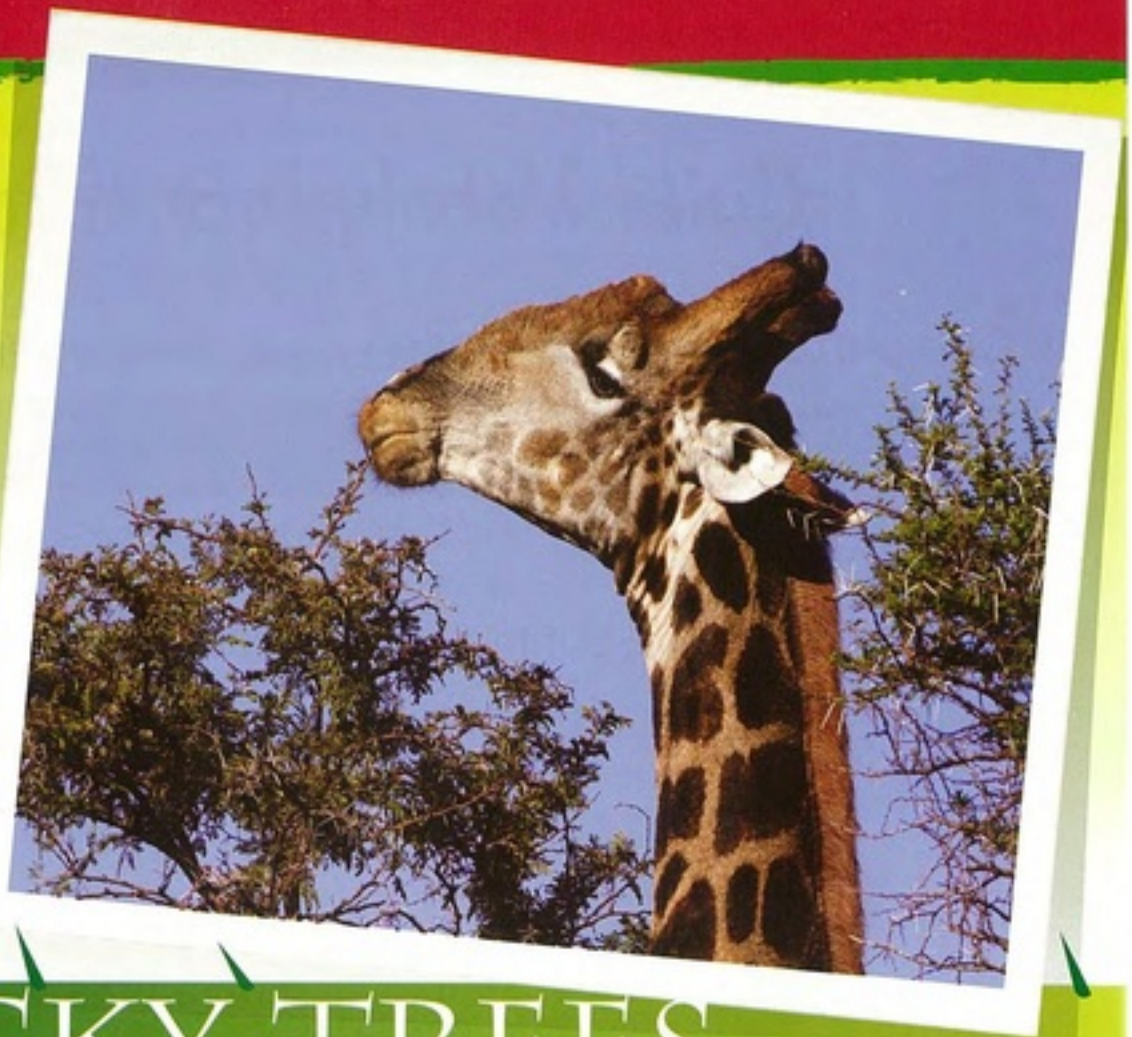
Frogs VS **Toads**



Frogs	Both	Toads
• long legs • smooth and wet skin • live in _____ places	• the same animal family • brown or green • long tongues • _____	• short legs • _____ _____ skin • live in dry places

- dry and bumpy
- damp
- the same animal family
- bug killers

Unit 6



TRICKY TREES

Get Ready

1. How do animals stay safe from their killers?

skunks	•	•	spray poison
porcupines	•	•	use spines
toads	•	•	change color
chameleons	•	•	use smelly gas

2. Listen and repeat.

safe	bitter	trick
tasty	thorn	sap

Acacia trees have tasty leaves. Giraffes love to eat the leaves. There are prickly thorns on acacia trees. But it is OK with giraffes. Giraffes eat the leaves with their long tongues. Now acacia trees trick the giraffes.

Acacia trees are smart! They make a bitter sap. It tastes bad. It makes the leaves taste bad, too. So giraffes stop eating the leaves.

This is not the end. Acacia trees make a gas. The gas tells other trees about the giraffe. Then, the trees start to make some bitter sap. And acacia trees are safe!



Check Comprehension

Choose the correct answers.

1. The passage is mainly about _____.

   a how acacia trees stay safe

   b how giraffes eat acacia trees

2. A long _____ helps a giraffe eat the leaves, not the thorns.

   a 

   tongue

   b 

   neck

3. The _____ of an acacia tree tastes bad.

   a 

   flower

   b 

   sap

Check the correct answers.

	True	False
4. Giraffes trick acacia trees.	☐	☐
5. An acacia gas tells other trees about the giraffe.	☐	☐

Build Vocabulary

Complete the sentences.

trick	bitter	safe

1. The spider is away. The butterfly is _____.
2. Medicine tastes _____.
3. Magicians _____ people with their magic.

Organize Information

Complete the graphic organizer.

Problem
_____ love to eat acacia trees.
⬇
Solution
• Acacia trees have _____. • Acacia trees make _____. • Acacia trees make a gas.

- a gas
- some bitter sap
- Giraffes
- prickly thorns



Unit 7

The Summer Olympic Games

Get Ready

1. What can you see at the Olympic Games?

flags	gold medals	a magic show
a torch	sports players	an opening show

2. Listen and repeat.

do the best	event	lose
take place	pool	field

The Summer Olympic Games take place every four years.

There are many sports games. Some events take place in water. Diving, water polo, and swimming races take place in pools. Rowing and sailing take place on rivers or lakes. The players are good swimmers.

Other events take place on courts with nets. Some of these sports are volleyball and tennis. The players never take their eyes off the ball.

Many events take place on fields, too. Field hockey, soccer, and baseball are in this group. The players play in teams.

Some players win, and some players lose. But all the players do their best to win!



field



court with a net



pool

Check Comprehension

Choose the correct answers.

1. The passage is mainly about _____.

   a sports events at the Summer Olympic Games

   b many shows at the Summer Olympic Games

2. _____ takes place in pools.

a 

Rowing

b 

Swimming race

3. Volleyball takes place on courts with _____.

a 

nets

b 

bats

Check the correct answers.

	True	False
4. Field hockey players play in teams.	☐	☐
5. All players do their best at the Olympic Games.	☐	☐

Build Vocabulary

Complete the sentences.

takes place　　events　　do my best

1. The test is next month. I will _____.
2. Many sports fans came to the summer sports _____.
3. Every week, a tennis match _____ in the stadium.

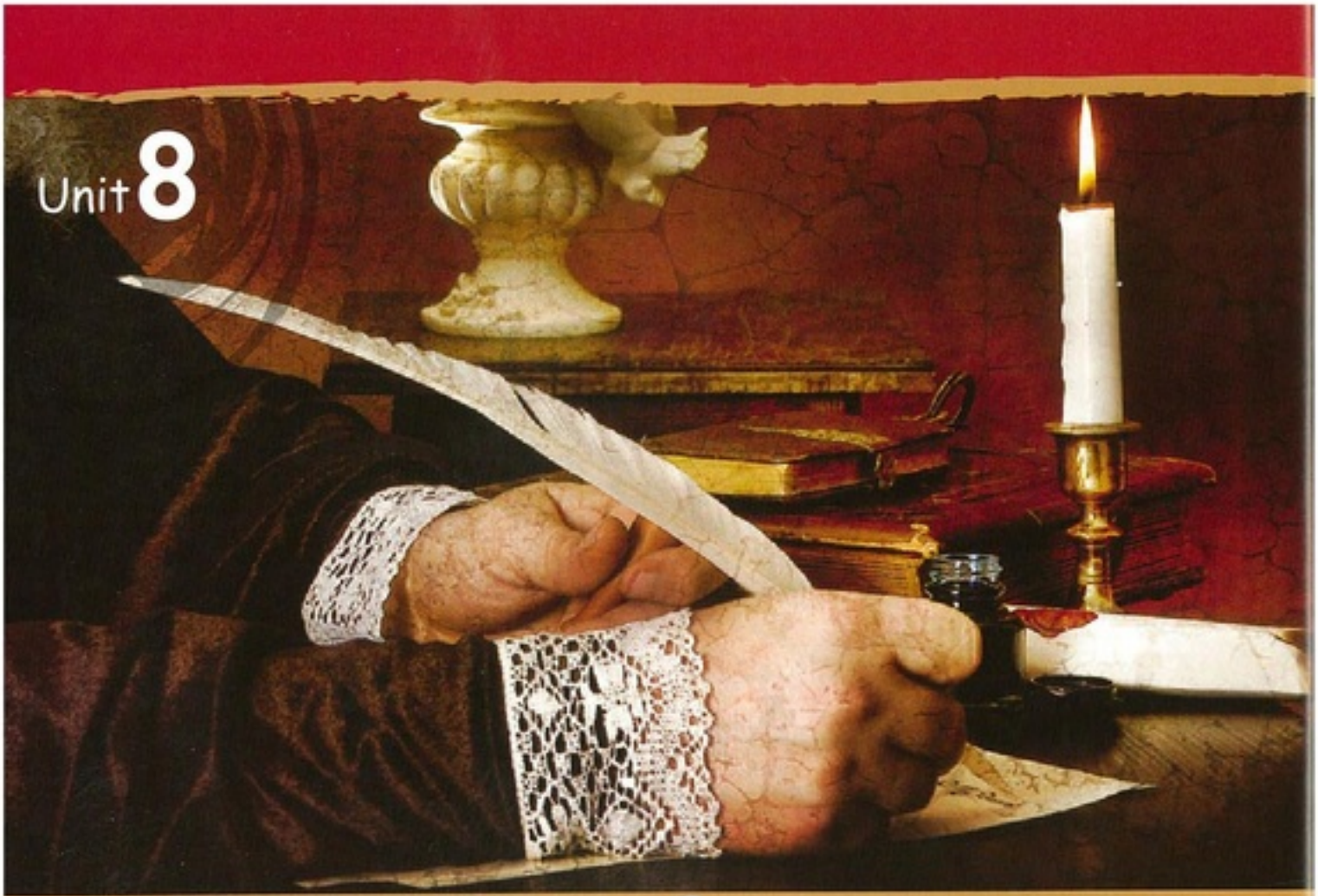
Organize Information

Complete the graphic organizer.

The _____ Olympic Games

in water	_____	on fields
• rowing • _____ • water polo • sailing • swimming	• tennis • volleyball	• field hockey • soccer • baseball

- diving
- soccer
- Summer
- on courts



Unit 8

From Feathers to Pens

Get Ready

1. What do you use for writing?

pin	pencil	chalk	crayon
marker	glue	eraser	ballpoint pen

2. Listen and repeat.

flow	stay	press
empty	reed	quill pen

We use pens all the time. The pens have a long story.

A long time ago, people wrote with brushes or reeds. Then, people used quill pens. They made quill pens from feathers. They used feathers from geese, swans, or turkeys.

People cut the tip of a feather. The inside of the feather was empty. They dipped the feather in ink. The ink got inside the feather and stayed there. People pressed the tip on paper. Then, the ink flowed down to the tip. So people could write with the quill pen.

Now, we use ballpoint pens. They also have ink inside just like the quill pens.



reeds



a quill pen

Check Comprehension

Choose the correct answers.

1. The passage is mainly about _____.

   a pens of the old days b pens of today

2. Before quill pens, people used _____ to write.

   a 
   hair

   b 
   reeds

3. People took the feathers from a _____ to make pens.

   a 
   chicken

   b 
   swan

Check the correct answers.

	True	False
4. People made brushes with feathers.	☐	☐
5. Quill pens had ink inside like ballpoint pens.	☐	☐

Build Vocabulary

Complete the sentences.

empty	flows	stay

1. Who ate my lunch? My lunchbox is _____!
2. You may _____ here and wait for me.
3. Sand _____ through my fingers.

Organize Information

Complete the graphic organizer.

From Feathers to Pens

Get a _____ from a swan.

↓

_____ the tip of the feather.

↓

_____ the feather in the ink.

↓

Write with the feather.

- **Write**
- **feather**
- **Cut**
- **Dip**

Vocabulary Check 2

Match the pictures with the words.

1.  •

2.  •

3.  •

- a toad
- b thorn
- c net

Match the words with the similar meanings.

1. damp •
2. leap •
3. empty •

- a jump
- b wet
- c not full

Choose the correct answers.

1. The festival _____ in London every year.

   a takes place b has place

2. The Boston Marathon is a famous running _____.

   a track b event

3. We _____ in our school exams.

   a do our best b take our best

Complete the dialogue.

A: Here is your favorite hamburger for lunch.
B: Yummy! ... Mom! You _____ me.
A: What do you mean?
B: You put spinach in the hamburger. It tastes _____!
A: Really? It's the _____ hamburger you ate yesterday.

bitter same tricked

Unit 9



From an Egg to an Ostrich

Get Ready

1. What are the words for ostriches?

bird	insect	short	tall
big eggs	small eggs	heavy	light
run fast	walk slow	fly high	creep low

2. Listen and repeat.

hatch	steal	turn
watch	nest	adult ostrich

How does a baby ostrich grow up? Baby ostriches live in families. One father and three or four mothers are in a family.

First, the mother ostriches make a nest.

Next, they all lay their eggs in the nest.

Then, the parents take turns watching the eggs for forty days. Some animals try to steal the eggs! During the day, the mothers watch the eggs. At night, the father takes his turn watching the eggs.

At last, the eggs hatch.

Baby ostriches grow up very fast. After one year, they become adult ostriches.



Check Comprehension

Choose the correct answers.

1. The passage is mainly about _____.

a how ostriches grow up b how ostriches make families

2. One father and _____ are in an ostrich family.

a 

one mother

b 

three mothers

3. Father ostriches watch the eggs _____.

a 

at night

b 

during the day

Check the correct answers.

	True	False
4. Baby ostriches grow up slowly.	☐	☐
5. Ostriches watch the eggs for a year.	☐	☐

Build Vocabulary

Complete the sentences.

steal	watch	hatched

1. Please, _____ my bag. I need to go to the bathroom.
2. The egg _____ and a chick came out.
3. A thief walked into the bank to _____ the money.

Organize Information

Complete the graphic organizer.

From an Egg to a Baby Ostrich

First, the mothers _____ a nest.

↓

Next, the mothers _____ eggs in the nest.

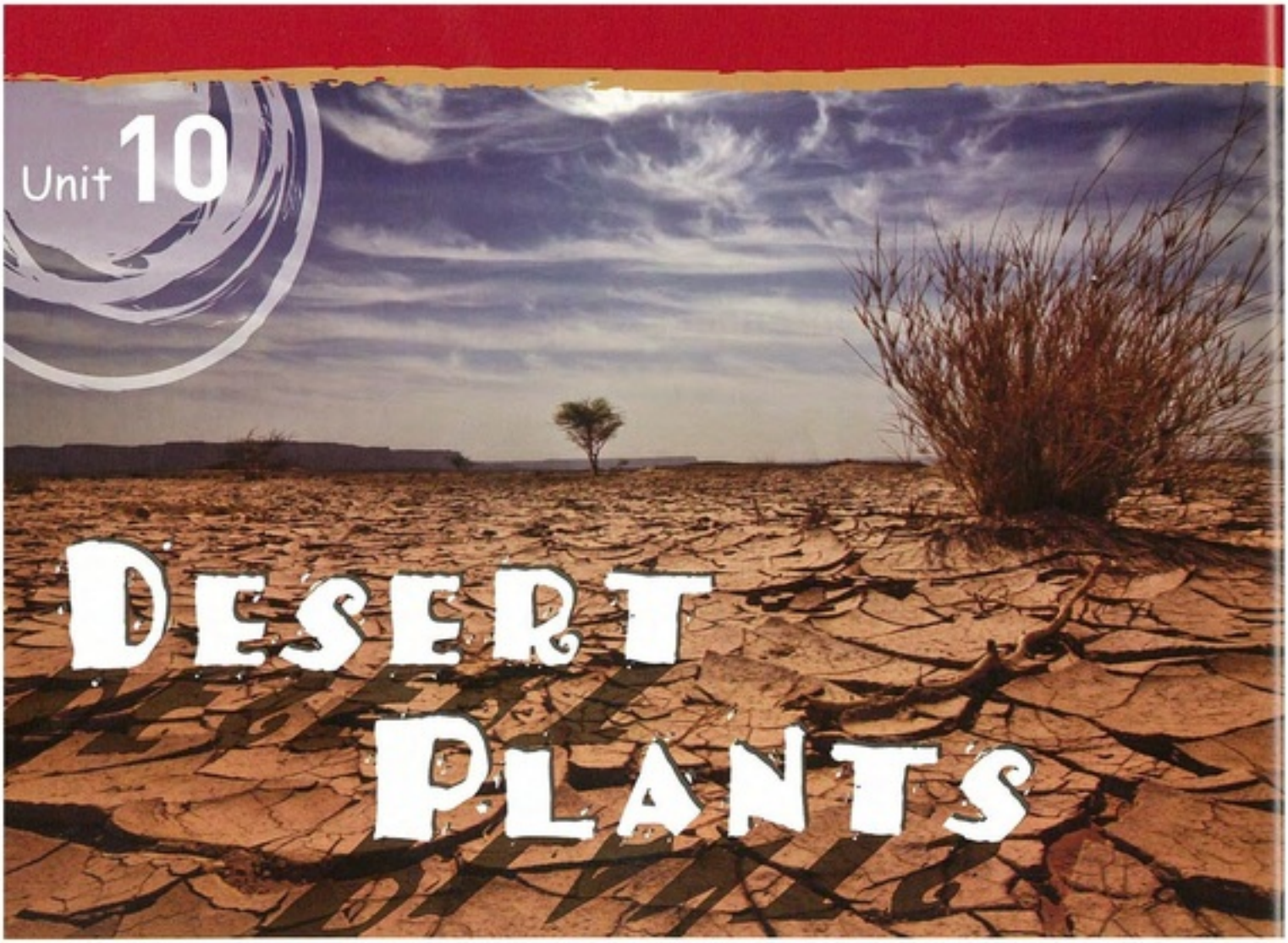
↓

Then, the parents watch the eggs.

↓

At last, the eggs _____.

- hatch
- make
- lay
- watch



Get Ready

1. What are the words for deserts?

dry	damp	sand	water
cactus	camel	frog	horse
forest	oasis	sun	sand storm

2. Listen and repeat.

root	store	bloom
stem	desert lily	barrel cactus

The desert is very hot and dry. Only the special plants can live in the desert.

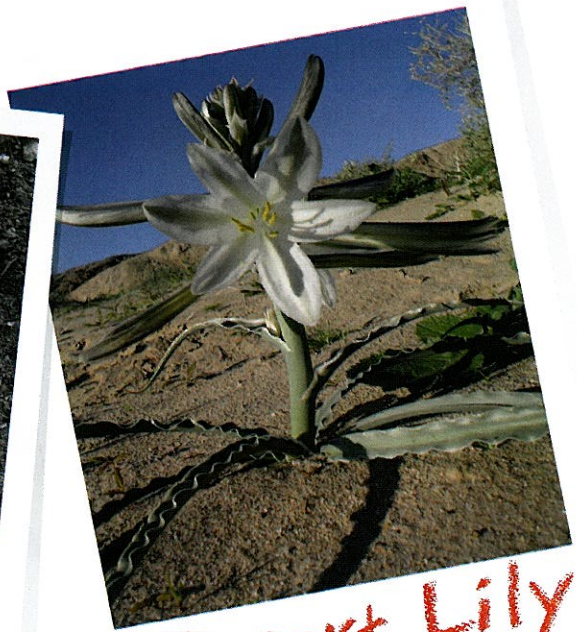
The barrel cactus lives in the desert. After it rains, the barrel cactus grows many roots. The roots drink water. Then, the cactus stores the water in its stem. The cactus's skin keeps the water in, too.

The desert lily can live in the desert, too. When it is dry, the lily sleeps underground for three or four years. When it rains, the lily grows very quickly. Big white flowers bloom. Then, they make seeds.

Now, let's go to the desert and find them!



Barrel Cactus



Desert Lily

Check Comprehension

Choose the correct answers.

1. The passage is mainly about _____.

   a how desert plants sleep b how desert plants live

2. The barrel cactus gets water with _____.

   a 
   stems

   b 
   roots

3. The desert lily makes _____ after blooming.

   a 
   seeds

   b 
   honey

Check the correct answers.

	True	False
4. The desert lily sleeps for three or four months.	☐	☐
5. The cactus keeps the water in their leaves.	☐	☐

Build Vocabulary 

Complete the sentences.

roots	store	bloom

1. White moonflowers _____ at night.
2. Squirrels _____ food for winter.
3. The _____ of plants are underground.

Organize Information 

Complete the graphic organizer.

PROBLEM	
Desert is _____.	
SOLUTION	
Barrel Cactus	• grows many roots after raining • stores water in its _____
Desert Lily	• _____ underground when it is dry • grows quickly when it rains

- **roots**
- **sleeps**
- **skin and stem**
- **hot and dry**

Unit 11



LET'S MAKE A BANANA SPLIT

Get Ready

1. What is your favorite dessert?

ice cream	cake	jelly	pudding	candy
chocolate	cookie	fruit	cheese	muffin

least → most

2. Listen and repeat.

pour	yummy	split
wide	scoop	half

Do you like banana splits? They are yummy. They are also easy to make.

First, cut a banana in half the long way.

Next, put the two pieces of the banana in a dish.

Then, put three scoops of ice cream on top of the banana. You can try three kinds of ice cream.

Next, pour hot chocolate over the ice cream. Try caramel sauce, too.

After that, put whipped cream on the banana split. If you want, put candy sprinkles, nuts, and a cherry on the whipped cream.

What do you do last? Open wide and enjoy!



Check Comprehension

Choose the correct answers.

1. The passage is mainly about _____.

   a how to make banana splits

   b how to enjoy banana splits

2. Cut a banana _____.

   a 

   in many pieces

   b 

   in half the long way

3. The fourth step is to pour _____ over the ice cream.

   a 

   caramel sauce

   b 

   milk

Check the correct answers.

	True	False
4. Put ice cream under the banana.	☐	☐
5. You need two bananas to make a split.	☐	☐

Build Vocabulary

Complete the sentences.

half	scoops	pour

1. You need two _____ of flour to make a pancake.
2. Could you _____ some juice for me?
3. I use only _____ of an apple to make juice.

Organize Information

Complete the graphic organizer.

Banana Split Recipe

- First, _____ a banana.
- Next, put the banana pieces in a dish.
- Then, _____ three scoops of ice cream on it.
- Next, _____ hot chocolate over it.
- After that, put whipped cream on it.
- At last, eat it!

- pour
- put
- cut
- eat



Get Ready

1. What do you know about volcanoes?

	True	False
Volcanoes are very dangerous.	☐	☐
It is very hot inside volcanoes.	☐	☐
Water flows out from volcanoes.	☐	☐
There are volcanoes in the ocean.	☐	☐

2. Listen and repeat.

ruin	melt	shoot
ash	lava	magma

It is very hot inside the earth. So, rocks inside the earth melt. It is called magma. Sometimes magma pushes out of the earth and becomes lava. And it makes a volcano.

Some volcanoes are quiet. Lava flows out slowly. But other volcanoes are loud. Magma builds up inside. Too much magma blows up! The volcano shoots out hot ash and lava. Ash fills the air dark.

Hot lava is dangerous. It slowly flows and ruins many things. It burns forests and buildings. It can also hurt people. But when lava cools, it makes hard rocks again.



Check Comprehension

Choose the correct answers.

1. The passage is mainly about _____.

a ash and lava

b magma and volcano

2. When magma pushes out of a volcano, it is _____.

a 

ash

b 

lava

3. Lava becomes _____ when it gets cool.

a 

rocks

b 

sand

Check the correct answers.

	True	False
4. Some volcanoes are quiet.	☐	☐
5. Lava can ruin buildings.	☐	☐

Build Vocabulary

Complete the sentences.

melting	shoots	ruin

1. Do not come close. You may _____ my painting.
2. The water _____ up from the fountain.
3. Oops! The chocolate in my backpack is _____.

Organize Information

Complete the graphic organizer.

Topic	Details
magma	• It is made of _____. • It can push out of the earth.
lava	• It comes out of a volcano. • It moves slowly.
_____	• It comes out of a volcano. • It fills the _____ dark.

- air
- melted rocks
- volcano
- ash

Vocabulary Check 3

Match the pictures with the words.

1.  •
2.  •
3.  •

• a stem
• b root
• c lava

Match the words with the similar meanings.

1. steal •
2. store •
3. ruin •

• a save
• b spoil
• c take

Choose the correct answers.

1. The snow _____ in spring.

   a melts b freezes

2. The concert was boring. _____ of the people left.

   a Middle b Half

3. The soup is boiling. Please, _____ the pot.

   a watch b make

Complete the dialogue.

A: Let's make a pancake, Dad!

B: Okay. Put one _____ of flour in the bowl.

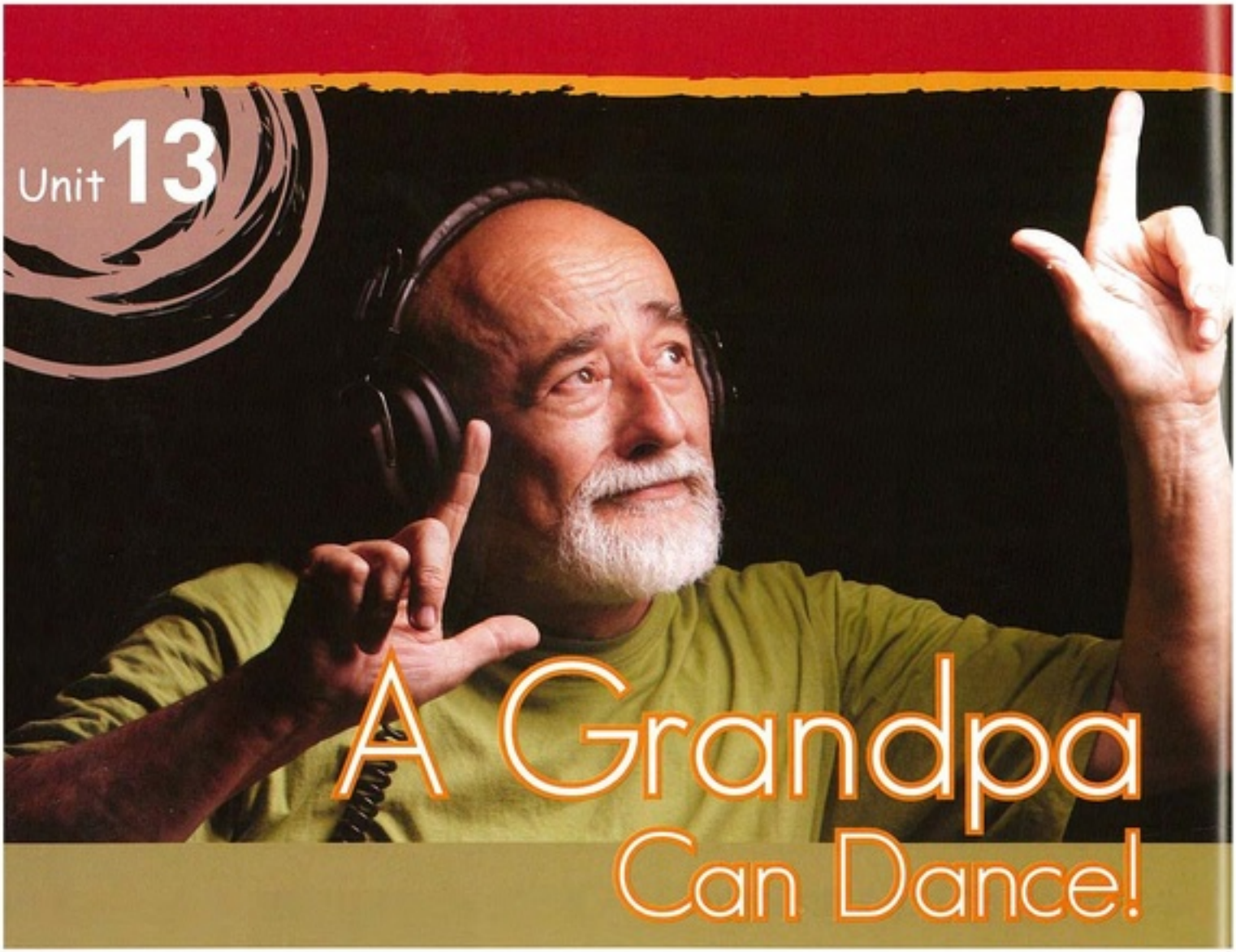
A: I know what to do next. You _____ some milk!

B: That's right. And don't forget the eggs.

A: But what if they _____?

B: Then, we will have chicks!

hatch pour scoop



Unit 13

A Grandpa Can Dance!

Get Ready

1. What are the words for your grandfather?

white hair	black hair	tall	short
likes to study		likes to exercise	
makes me laugh		makes me surprised	

2. Listen and repeat.

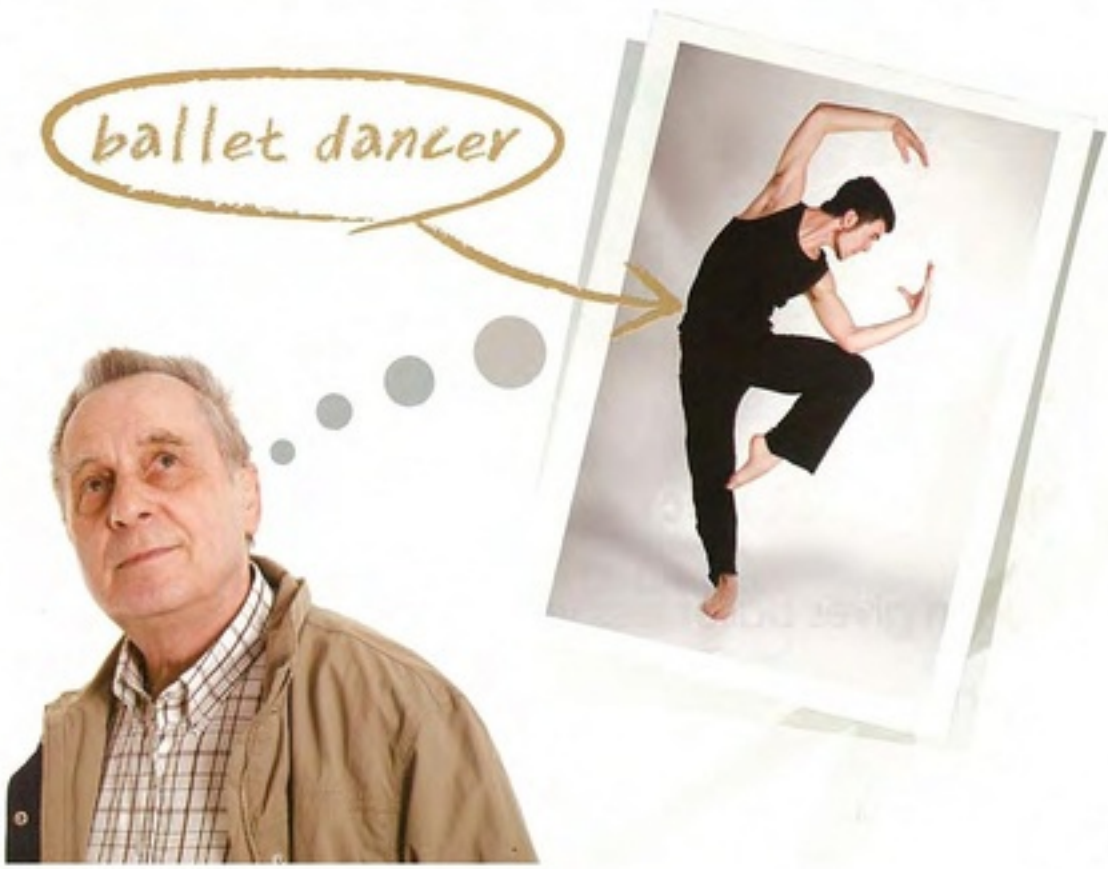
lesson	decide	stage
grandchildren	ballet	dancer

Mr. John Lowe lives in England. He is 88 years old. He has eleven grandchildren. There is something special about John. He is a ballet dancer. Yes, John is an 88-year-old ballet dancer.

John began to dance at age 79. His daughter was a ballerina. John always loved ballet. Finally, he decided to learn it. So, he walked into a ballet school and asked for lessons.

John learned ballet for nine years. Finally, at the age of 88, John got to dance on stage. He became a big star.

John teaches us a special lesson: it is never too late to learn.



Check Comprehension

Choose the correct answers.

1. The passage is mainly about _____.

   a a special ballet family b a special ballet dancer

2. John learned ballet _____.

   a 
   at ballet school

   b 
   from his grandchildren

3. John's daughter was a _____.

   a 
   ballet dancer

   b 
   ballet teacher

Check the correct answers.

	True	False
4. John gives ballet lessons to children.	☐	☐
5. John was too old to learn ballet.	☐	☐

Build Vocabulary

Complete the sentences.

grandchildren	decided	lesson

1. My grandparents have fifteen _____.
2. I learned a _____ from the story of Pinocchio.
3. It is raining. But I _____ to take a walk.

Organize Information

Complete the graphic organizer.

John's Ballet Life

He _____ ballet at age 79.	He _____ ballet for 9 years.	He danced on _____ at age 88.

- 9
- began
- stage
- learned

Unit 14



Sketches of Future Machines

Get Ready

1. Who are these people?

Thomas Edison	Claude Monet
Pablo Picasso	Alexander Bell

painters – _____ _____

inventors – _____ _____

2. Listen and repeat.

build	future	invention
surprising	sketch	helicopter

Leonardo da Vinci is famous for his painting *Mona Lisa*. But Leonardo was an inventor, too. His inventions are surprising. Many were like the machines of today.

Leonardo sketched his idea. In 1483, he drew a parachute. But the first parachute jump was in 1783. That was over 300 years later!

Leonardo drew a helicopter. The first helicopter flew in 1917. That was 400 years later!

Leonardo drew drills and bridges, too. He had many surprising ideas. But many of them stayed on paper for a long time. People could not build them in the 1500s.

Leonardo drew machines of the future.



sketch of a helicopter



Check Comprehension

Choose the correct answers.

1. The passage is mainly about _____.

   a Leonardo da Vinci as a painter

   b Leonardo da Vinci as an inventor

2. Leonardo da Vinci _____ his ideas.

a 

wrote

b 

sketched

3. The first _____ was in 1783.

a 

parachute jump

b 

helicopter ride

Check the correct answers.

	True	False
4. Leonardo da Vinci built drills.	☐	☐
5. Leonardo da Vinci was a painter and inventor.	☐	☐

Build Vocabulary

Complete the sentences.

invention	build	future

1. What do you want to be in the _____?
2. The _____ of computers changed our lives.
3. Children like to _____ sand castles on the beach.

Organize Information

Complete the graphic organizer.

Main idea
Leonardo da Vinci was an _____ of future machines.

Details
• He drew a parachute 300 years early.
• He drew a _____ 400 years early.
• Many of his ideas stayed _____ for a long time.

- inventor
- on paper
- helicopter
- parachute

Unit 15



The Journey of Rain

Get Ready

1. What are the words for rain?

umbrella	drizzle	dry	cloudy
desert	puddle	wet	rainbow

2. Listen and repeat.

travel	float	vapor
turn	rain	tiny drop

Rain travels a long way.

First, the sun warms water in a lake. The heat helps the water turn to vapor.

Then, the water vapor goes up in the air. The vapor travels in the sky. It cools and turns into water again. The water is in tiny drops.

Next, the drops get together. They make a cloud. More and more drops come together. The drops become very heavy. So the drops in the cloud cannot float in the air.

Finally, the drops fall down. The falling drops are rain! Someday the rain will travel again.



Check Comprehension

Choose the correct answers.

1. The passage is mainly about _____.

   a how rain is made b when rain travels

2. Vapor cools and turns into _____.

   a 
   water

   b 
   ice

3. Water drops make _____ in the sky.

   a 
   clouds

   b 
   lightening

Check the correct answers.

	True	False
4. The heat makes the water turn to vapor.	☐	☐
5. The rain stays in the lake.	☐	☐

Build Vocabulary

Complete the sentences.

vapor	floating	travel

1. I enjoy _____ on a swimming tube.
2. Can we _____ with a pet in a plane?
3. Boil the water. You can see water _____.

Organize Information

Complete the graphic organizer.

The Journey of Rain

The water becomes _____.

The drops become _____.



Water _____ goes up in the air.

The drops fall down.

- heavy
- tiny drops
- vapor
- fall

Unit 16



Hunters or Scavengers?

Get Ready

1. What are the words for Tyrannosaurus Rex?

big	fast	scary	tail
meat eater	sharp teeth	strong jaw	

2. Listen and repeat.

weak	catch	live
scary	a good sense of smell	

Tyrannosaurus rex (T. rex) was one of the largest dinosaurs. It was about 12 meters long and 6 meters tall! It looked like a scary hunter. Or was it? Well, it might have been a scavenger, a dead-meat eater.

T. rex had short arms. The arms were also very weak. They were too weak to grab live animals.

T. rex had huge legs. But it could not run fast. It ran slower than a rabbit. Good hunters must run fast to catch live animals.

T. rex had a good sense of smell. It could smell dead animals everywhere.

T. rex is a famous dinosaur. Many scientists want to know more about T. rex. Was T. rex a hunter or a scavenger? What do you think?



Check Comprehension

Choose the correct answers.

1. The passage is mainly about _____.

   a T. rex as a scavenger b T. rex as a hunter

2. Scavengers eat _____.

   a 

   live animals

   b 

   dead animals

3. Between a rabbit and a T. rex, _____ can run faster.

   a 

   T. rex

   b 

   a rabbit

Check the correct answers.

	True	False
4. T. rex was 20 meters long.	☐	☐
5. Good hunters run fast.	☐	☐

Build Vocabulary

Complete the sentences.

weak	catch	live

1. My dog is running to _____ the ball.
2. The cook killed the _____ fish and cooked it.
3. I am very _____. I will exercise a lot and become strong.

Organize Information

Complete the graphic organizer.

Main Idea
Tyrannosaurus Rex might have been a _____.

↓

Detail
• _____ - could not lift live animals • big legs - could not run fast • a good sense of smell - could smell _____

- dead animals
- run fast
- short arms
- scavenger

Vocabulary Check 4

Match the pictures with the words.

1.  •
2.  •
3.  •

- (a) helicopter
- (b) cloud
- (c) ballet dancer

Match the words with the similar meanings.

1. lesson •
2. sense •
3. travel •

- (a) class
- (b) move
- (c) feeling

Choose the correct answers.

1. I _____ to go on a diet.

   a decided b thought

2. Some animals eat _____ animals.

   a life b live

3. The history does not talk about the _____.

   a future b past

Complete the dialogue.

A: Lisa's grandfather loves to spend time with his _____.

B: What do they do together?

A: Last time, they _____ a ship with paper. And then, they _____ the ship on the river.

B: That sounds fun. I wish my grandfather would make a ship with me, too!

floated built grandchildren

Glossary

Unit 1 Elephant Families

learn: to get new information or knowledge
carry: to hold and take to another place
spend: to pass time
caring: full of love; helpful

Unit 2 A Small Water World

busy: having many things to do
lay: to give birth
insect: a small animal with three body parts and six legs
hunt: to kill something for food

Unit 3 City Life or Country Life?

feed: to give food
pet: an animal living with you at home
a lot of: a large amount of
fun: the feeling of excitement and enjoyment

Unit 4 The Deep Sea Robot

study: to try to know and understand
famous: well-known
dive: to jump into water
reach: to get to

Unit 5 Frogs or Toads?

leap: to jump a long way
damp: a little wet
same: very similar
different: not the same; not alike

Unit 6 Tricky Trees

tasty: having a good flavor
trick: to cheat
bitter: bad tasting; not sweet
safe: not dangerous

Unit 7 The Summer Olympic Games

take place: to happen
event: a sports contest
lose: to fail to win
do the best: to try all you can do

Unit 8 From Feathers to Pens

empty: having a space inside
stay: not to move; remain

press: to push hard
flow: to move freely from one place to another

Unit 9 From an Egg to an Ostrich

turn: a time or chance to do
watch: to look carefully
steal: to take
hatch: to come out of an egg

Unit 10 Desert Plants

root: a part of a plant that grows under the ground
store: to keep; save
stem: the center part of a plant from ground to the top
bloom: for flowers to become very big

Unit 11 Let's Make a Banana Split

yummy: tasting good; delicious
split: a piece you get after cutting
pour: to make something inside flow out
wide: large from one side to the other; broad

Unit 12 Life of Magma

melt: to make solid into liquid
shoot: to fly out
ash: the soft gray powder left after burning
ruin: to make bad; spoil

Unit 13 A Grandpa Can Dance!

grandchildren: a person's children's children
decide: to make up your mind
stage: an area actors perform
lesson: a class

Unit 14 Sketches of Future Machines

invention: a new idea or thing
surprising: shocking and amazing
build: to make something by putting parts together
future: the time to come

Glossary

Unit 15 The Journey of Rain

travel: to move to a different place

turn: to change

vapor: moisture in the air

float: to move lightly on the water or in the air

Unit 16 Hunters or Scavengers?

scary: frightening

weak: not strong

live: having life; alive

catch: to hold moving things