

Read Naturally Encore II

Sample Stories

Sequenced Series	2
Level 1.0: “Farms”	2
Level 1.5: “Panda”	4
Level 2.0: “Earth’s Star”	6
Level 2.5: “Mammoth Site”	8
Level 3.0: “Frida Kahlo”	10
Level 3.5: “The First Cellphone”	12
Level 4.0: “An Incredible Sacrifice”	14
Level 4.5: “Mother Teresa”	16
Level 5.0: “Courage, Skill, and Teamwork”	18
Level 5.6: “Stonehenge”	20
Level 6.0: “Math Meets Art”	22
Level 6.5: “The Taj Mahal”	24
Level 7.0: “A 14th Century Disaster”	26
Phonics Series	28
Level 0.8: (Short Vowels) “A Pug”	28
Level 1.3: (Long Vowels) “Mimes”	30
Level 1.8: (Blends and Digraphs) “The Blimp”	32
Level 2.3: (R-Controlled) “A Village on the Cliffs”	34
Level 2.6: (Short Vowels) “Picasso—A Well-Known Artist”	36
Level 2.7: (Long Vowels) “An Important Energy Source”	38
Idioms Series	40
Level 3.0: “In Love”	40
Level 3.5: “Time to Speak”	44
Level 4.0: “That’s Easy!”	48
Level 4.5: “Feeling Great”	52
Español (Spanish) Series	56
Level 1.0: “Las granjas”	56
Level 1.5: “Un panda”	58
Level 2.0: “La estrella de la Tierra”	60
Level 2.5: “El Sitio de los Mamuts”	62
Level 3.0: “Frida Kahlo”	64
Level 3.5: “El primer teléfono celular”	66
Level 4.0: “Un sacrificio increíble”	68
Level 4.5: “La Madre Teresa”	70

Farms

Story 4, Tracks 6–9
Spanish, Track 10

Review Key Words⁶

- food** Food is what we eat.
- meat** Meat is food that we get from animals.
- grow** When things grow, they get bigger, taller, or longer.



Write a Prediction

Read the Story^{7–9}

7 We need food to live. Farms give
13 us food. Apples and oranges grow
20 on farms. Beans and carrots grow on
27 farms too. Some animals give us food.
34 Some of these animals live on farms.
42 Cows live on farms. They give us meat
49 and milk. Chickens live on farms. They
57 give us meat and eggs. Cats and dogs
64 live on farms too. Some farm animals
71 live in barns. Barns are houses for
72 animals.

words read _____

words read _____

goal _____

– errors _____ = _____
cold score

– errors _____ = _____
hot score expression date passed

Farms

Answer the Questions

1. What is most of this story about?
 - a. Barns are houses for animals.
 - b. Farms grow food we need to live.
 - c. Animals give us food.
2. What food can grow on a farm?
 - a. beans
 - b. jam
 - c. pop
3. What does the word **oranges** mean in this story?
 - a. carrots people cut
 - b. colors people like
 - c. fruit people eat
4. What can live in a barn?
 - a. beans
 - b. people
 - c. cows
5. Name some animals you can see on a farm.

Number Correct: _____

Retell the Story

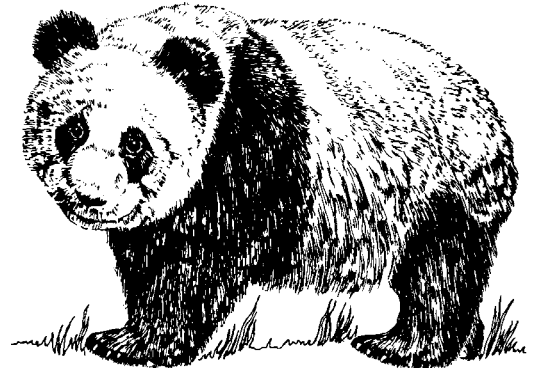
Number of Words Written: _____

Panda

Story 11, Tracks 1–4
Spanish, Track 5

Review Key Words¹

- pounds** Pounds are used to show how heavy something is.
- grow** When things grow, they get bigger, taller, or longer.
- bamboo** Bamboo is tall, hard grass.



Write a Prediction

Read the Story²⁻⁴

9 A panda is a big animal. It looks like
 16 a bear. Pandas have round faces. They
 24 have black and white **fur**. Their fur looks
 33 soft. But it is not soft. Baby pandas are
 41 very, very small. They are half a pound
 49 when they are **born**. When they **grow** up,
 58 they are very, very big. A grown panda is
 65 **300 pounds**. Pandas like to eat **bamboo**.
 73 They eat for 12 hours each day. Pandas
 81 come from a small part of **China**. Most
 89 pandas still live in China. Some pandas are
 97 in zoos. Have you ever seen a panda?

words read _____ words read _____ goal _____
 – errors _____ = _____ – errors _____ = _____
 cold score hot score expression date passed

Panda

Answer the Questions

1. What is most of this story about?
 - a. where pandas live
 - b. what pandas eat
 - c. a big animal from China
2. How many pounds is a panda when it is born?
 - a. half a pound
 - b. 12 pounds
 - c. 300 pounds
3. What does the word **China** mean in this story?
 - a. a sound
 - b. a country
 - c. a dish
4. How do pandas get so big?
 - a. They look like bears.
 - b. They are 300 pounds.
 - c. They eat a lot of bamboo.
5. Where would you go to see a panda?

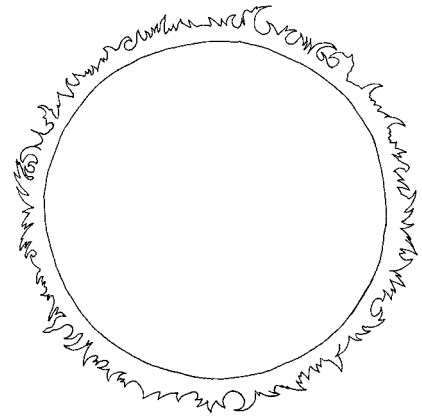
Number Correct: _____

Retell the Story

Number of Words Written: _____

Review Key Words⁶

gas	Gas is like air and can be used to make things burn or make things float.
planets	Planets are the round objects in outer space that go around the sun.
star	A star is a ball of burning gas in space. It gives off heat and light.
universe	The universe is everything that exists.



Write a Prediction

Read the Story^{7–9}

Did you know that the sun is a **star**? It is a big ball of **gas**. It gives off light, heat, and other kinds of **energy**. The sun is only one of **billions** of stars in the **universe**.

The sun is the star that is closest to Earth. That is why it looks so much bigger than other stars. But the sun is not really close to Earth. It

is over 90 **million** miles away from Earth.

The sun is very big. It is many times bigger than all of its **planets**, but it is not the biggest star. In fact, the sun is only a middle-sized star. It may look bigger than all other stars, but it is not.

words read _____	words read _____	goal _____
– errors _____ = _____	– errors _____ = _____	_____
cold score	hot score	expression date passed

Earth's Star

Answer the Questions

1. What is most of this story about?
 - a. the sun
 - b. the universe
 - c. the earth
2. What is the sun?
 - a. a star
 - b. a planet
 - c. a universe
3. What does the word **energy** mean in this story?
 - a. planets
 - b. power
 - c. stars
4. Which is the biggest?
 - a. the earth
 - b. the sun
 - c. the universe
5. How does the sun help us?

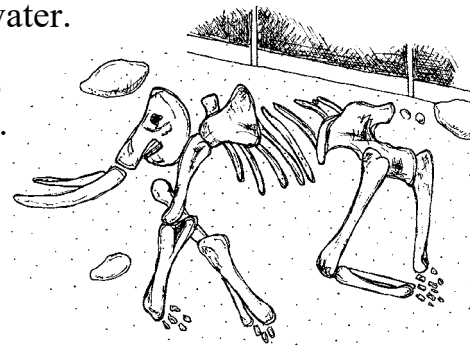
_____ Number Correct: _____

Retell the Story

_____ Number of Words Written: _____

Review Key Words¹

site	A site is the place or location of something.
sinkhole	A sinkhole is an opening in the ground. A sinkhole is often deep and filled with water.
museum	A museum is a place that has beautiful, interesting, or unusual things to look at.
fossils	Fossils are what is left of plants and animals that have been dead a very long time.



Write a Prediction

Read the Story²⁻⁴

6 The **sinkhole** was about 60 feet
13 deep. It was filled with warm water
18 and plants. Large animals walked
25 into the sinkhole to eat and drink.
32 The animals could not get out, so
38 they died there. The sinkhole filled
45 with mud and dried up. The animals
51 stayed buried for about 26,000 years.

56 In 1974, some workers **uncovered**
62 the animals. Scientists came to the
68 **site** to study them. The scientists
73 learned many things about the
74 animals.

What kind of animals were

79 they? They were **Ice Age** animals.
85 Many of them were mammoths.
90 Mammoths were huge **mammals**.
94 They looked a little bit like
100 elephants. They had big trunks and
106 long **tusks**. But mammoths **died out**
112 thousands of years ago.

116 The site where people found the
122 mammoths is now part of a **museum**.
129 Many people visit the Mammoth Site
135 each year. They come to see the
142 **fossils** of these **extinct** animals. This
148 museum is in Hot Springs, South
154 Dakota.
155

words read _____

– errors _____ = _____
cold score

words read _____

– errors _____ = _____ goal _____
hot score expression date passed

Mammoth Site

Answer the Questions

1. What is the main idea of this story?
 - a. Many people visit the Mammoth Site in Hot Springs, South Dakota.
 - b. Ice Age animals called mammoths died in a sinkhole that is now part of a museum.
 - c. Animals that went into a sinkhole could not get out, so they died there.
2. About how long did the animals stay buried?
 - a. 1,974 years
 - b. 60 years
 - c. 26,000 years
3. What does the word **extinct** mean in this story?
 - a. long tusks
 - b. uncovered
 - c. died out
4. Why did mammoths go to the sinkhole?
 - a. to get stuck in the mud
 - b. to drink water and eat plants
 - c. to see if elephants were there
5. How are elephants of today like the mammoths of long ago?

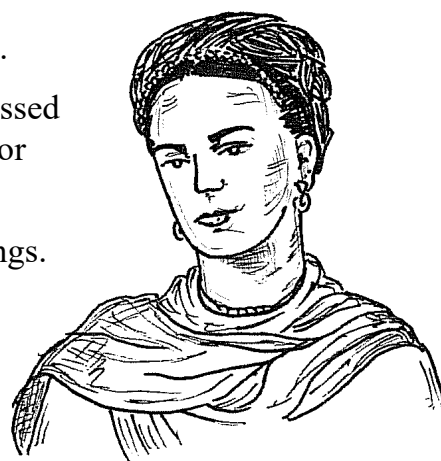
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Retell the Story

_____ Number of Words Written: _____

Review Key Words⁶

express	Express means to show or to put into words.
heritage	Heritage is something that is inherited or passed down from earlier generations, like a value or tradition.
outlet	An outlet is a way to let out energy or feelings.
self-portraits	Self-portraits are drawings, paintings, sculptures, or photographs of the artist who made them.



Write a Prediction

Read the Story^{7–9}

7 When Frida Kahlo was 18, a bus
14 crash changed her life. She broke her
21 leg, her back, and her **pelvis**. Frida's
27 **recovery** was slow. A **cast** covered
35 most of her body. For months, she had
44 to stay in bed. With little else to do,
51 she turned to painting. Using a mirror,
59 Frida painted the one thing she had easy
62 **access** to: herself.

62 Even after she could walk again,
68 Frida kept painting. Painting was an
74 **outlet** for her. It helped Frida **express**
81 her feelings.

83 Frida's body was in a lot of pain. In
92 all, she had over 30 **operations**. Still,
99 the pain did not go away. Many of her
108 **self-portraits** show this pain.

113 Some of Frida's paintings show
118 another kind of pain. Frida felt a lot of
127 **emotional** pain too. Because of the bus
134 crash, she was not able to have children.
142 It made her very sad.

147 While many of Frida's paintings
152 show pain, many also show strength
158 and **pride**. Frida was proud of her
165 Mexican **heritage**. She painted herself
170 in **traditional** Mexican dresses. She
175 used Mexican **symbols** and painted with
181 bright colors.

183 Frida's paintings **affected** many
187 people. Today, people remember her as
193 one of the greatest Mexican painters.
199

words read _____

– errors _____ = _____
cold score

words read _____

– errors _____ = _____
hot score expression date passed

Frida Kahlo

Answer the Questions

1. What is the main idea of this story?
 - a. Frida Kahlo painted herself in traditional Mexican dresses.
 - b. Frida Kahlo had to wear a cast covering most of her body.
 - c. Frida Kahlo used painting as a way to express her pain and pride.
2. Why did Frida start painting?
 - a. She wanted to be one of the greatest Mexican painters.
 - b. She was sad because she was unable to have children.
 - c. She did not have much to do while she was in bed.
3. What does the word **recovery** mean in this story?
 - a. a way of moving
 - b. a healing process
 - c. a bad injury
4. Why did Frida use Mexican symbols in her paintings?
 - a. She was a great painter.
 - b. She was proud of her Mexican heritage.
 - c. Painting was an outlet for her.
5. Why do people remember Frida as a great Mexican artist?

6. Match each word with its definition.

1. pride	a. ____ hard bandage
2. cast	b. ____ ability to use something
3. access	c. ____ changed one's feelings
4. affected	d. ____ respect for yourself

Number Correct: _____

Summarize the Story

Number of Words Written: _____

The First Cellphone

Story 1, Tracks 1–4
Spanish, Track 5

Review Key Words¹

rival	A rival is someone who is trying to get something that you are also trying to get.
released	Released means made available or sold to the public for the first time.
cellphone	A cellphone is a wireless telephone. Cellphones bounce sound off towers instead of sending it through telephone wires.
wireless	Wireless means able to send and receive information without being attached to another device by wires.



Write a Prediction

Read the Story^{2–4}

7 Martin Cooper stood on a busy city
14 street holding a strange object. He was
21 about to do something that would **go**
28 **down in history**: make one of the first
35 calls on a **cellphone**.

38 It was 1973, and Martin worked for
45 a telephone **company**. His company
52 had finally made a **wireless** phone
59 that could make a call from almost
66 anywhere. Now Martin was ready to try
73 it out. Who did Martin call? He called
80 his **rival** at another telephone company!

83 It took more than ten years before
90 cellphones were sold in stores.

93 **Released** in 1984, the DynaTAC
100 8000X became known as the world's
107 first cellphone. But you might not

108 **recognize** it. It would never have fit in
115 your pocket. At nearly a foot long and
122 almost two pounds, it was so **bulky** that
129 people called it "the brick." And at just
136 under \$4,000, it was too expensive for
143 most people.

146 The cellphone soon **underwent**
153 many changes. As Martin had
160 predicted, it got smaller, lighter,
167 cheaper, and much more widely used.
174 After many years, it was able to do
181 things Martin had never imagined.
188 It took pictures. It connected to
195 the **Internet**. It sent text messages.
202 **Eventually**, the cellphone became an
209 **essential** part of many people's **daily**
216 lives.

words read _____

– errors _____ = _____
cold score

words read _____

goal _____

– errors _____ = _____
hot score expression date passed

The First Cellphone

Answer the Questions

1. What is the main idea of this story?
 - a. The first cellphone weighed nearly two pounds.
 - b. The cellphone has changed in many ways since it was used to make a call years ago.
 - c. The cellphone is an important part of many people's lives.
2. What did Martin predict that cellphones would do?
 - a. take pictures
 - b. get smaller and lighter
 - c. connect to the Internet
3. What does the word **essential** mean in this story?
 - a. important or necessary
 - b. not connected by wires
 - c. less expensive
4. How was the DynaTAC 8000X like cellphones that came later?
 - a. It was light.
 - b. It fit in a pocket.
 - c. It was wireless.
5. Why might Martin have chosen to call his rival on the new phone?

6. Match each word with its definition.

1. eventually	a. ____ went through
2. recognize	b. ____ after a long time
3. underwent	c. ____ sold for the first time
4. released	d. ____ know something

Number Correct: _____

Summarize the Story

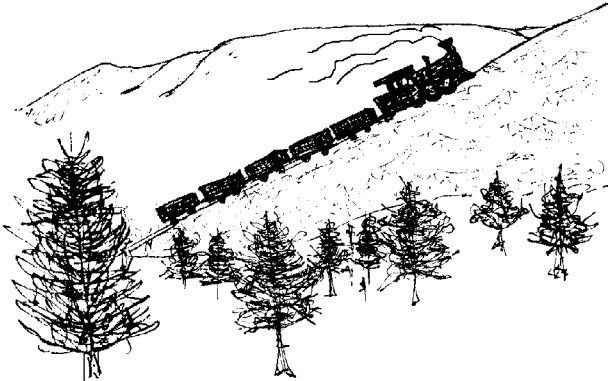
Number of Words Written: _____

An Incredible Sacrifice

Story 5, Tracks 1–4
Spanish, Track 5

Review Key Words¹

cinders	Cinders are small pieces of things, like coal or wood, that are burning without a flame.
dynamite	Dynamite is a material that people use to blow things up.
engine	An engine is the car on a train that makes the train move.
smokestack	A smokestack is a large chimney that lets out the smoke that is made when fuel is burned.



Write a Prediction

Read the Story 2–4

On November 7, 1907, the **fate** of a Mexican town rested on the decision of one man. On that day, a train worker named Jesús García was to drive a load of **dynamite** up a steep mountain to a **mine**. But as he **fired up** the train's **engine**, **cinders** flew from the **smokestack**. The cinders landed on the train's load. A box of dynamite started smoking. Soon, a fire was spreading.

García saw that the train was close to the town of Nacozari. If the dynamite exploded near the town, many lives would be lost. Five thousand people lived there, including García's family. **Fuel tanks** and dynamite near the town would **magnify** the disaster.

García ordered the other train workers to jump off. Then, he drove the train at full speed up the winding mountain path, away from town. If he made it to the top of the mountain, he too could jump off the train. Then the train would roll on alone down the other side. But the blast came too soon. García lost his life, but Nacozari was saved.

Mexico honors this **incredible sacrifice**. November 7 was made a national holiday. Songs, **monuments**, roads, and postage stamps **commemorate** García's brave act. And the town that owes its life to Jesús García was renamed Nacozari de García.

words read _____

– errors _____ = _____
cold score

words read _____

– errors _____ = _____
hot score expression date passed

An Incredible Sacrifice

Answer the Questions

1. What is the main idea of this story?
 - a. Jesús García lost his life driving a load of dynamite up a steep hill.
 - b. November 7 is a national holiday in Mexico honoring Jesús García.
 - c. Jesús García's brave act saved many lives in the town of Nacozari.
2. What was the town of Nacozari renamed?
 - a. Nacozari de García
 - b. Mexico
 - c. Jesús García
3. What does the word **commemorate** mean in this story?
 - a. to build
 - b. to sacrifice
 - c. to honor
4. Why didn't García jump off the train?
 - a. He had to stop the train from blowing up.
 - b. He had to drive the train away from the town.
 - c. He had to get the train to the mine.
5. Why do you think Jesús García made his incredible sacrifice?

6. Match each word with its definition.

1. fate	a. ____ a place to get
2. incredible	minerals
3. monuments	b. ____ statues or buildings
4. mine	c. ____ amazing
5. magnify	d. ____ to make stronger
	e. ____ what will happen
7. Number the events in chronological order.
____ García ordered the train workers to jump.
____ García sped up the winding path away from Nacozari.
____ A box of dynamite started smoking, and soon a fire was spreading.
____ García lost his life but saved Nacozari.
____ García was to drive a load of dynamite up a mountain to a mine.

Number Correct: _____

Summarize the Story

Number of Words Written: _____

Mother Teresa

Story 24, Tracks 6–9
Spanish, Track 10

Review Key Words⁶

compassion	Compassion is a feeling of sympathy that makes you want to help.
slums	Slums are areas of a city that are poor, broken down, and crowded.
service	Service is work or activities done to help others.
assisting	Assisting means helping.



Write a Prediction

Read the Story^{7–9}

The Nobel Peace Prize is awarded to people who have worked to help bring peace to the world. In 1979, this honor was given to Mother Teresa, a **nun** who worked with the poor in Kolkata, India.

Mother Teresa was born in Eastern Europe. At age 18, she traveled to India to join a **convent** and teach high school. Then, when she was 36, she felt a **divine calling** to stop teaching and help the poor. So she **founded** an **order** of nuns called the Missionaries of Charity.

Mother Teresa spent the rest of her life **assisting** poor people. She lived and worked in the **slums** for more than 50 years. She and her followers offered food,

shelter, and medical care to those in need. More importantly, they **genuinely** cared for people and **attempted** to make everyone feel wanted. "The poor do not need our **sympathy** and **pity**. They need our love and **compassion**," Mother Teresa said.

Mother Teresa didn't keep the Nobel Peace Prize money for herself. Instead, she used it to **expand** her **service** to the poor and sick. Over time, the Missionaries of Charity brought this service to over 130 countries. Mother Teresa clearly did her part to help bring peace to the world. Many have learned from her loving **example**.

words read _____

– errors _____ = _____
cold score

words read _____

– errors _____ = _____ goal _____
hot score expression date passed

Mother Teresa

Answer the Questions

1. What is the main idea of this story?
 - a. Mother Teresa was a teacher in India.
 - b. Mother Teresa helped many poor people.
 - c. Mother Teresa won a lot of prize money.
2. Why did Mother Teresa start the Missionaries of Charity?
 - a. because she wanted to win a Nobel prize
 - b. because she had stopped teaching
 - c. because she felt a divine calling to assist others
3. What does the word **nun** mean in this story?
 - a. a woman in a religious group
 - b. someone who helps the poor
 - c. someone who wins a prize
4. What did Mother Teresa do that helped people all over the world?
 - a. She won the Nobel Peace Prize.
 - b. She taught school in India.
 - c. She expanded the service of the Missionaries of Charity.
5. List ways that Mother Teresa and her followers took care of poor people.

6. A synonym is a word that has the same meaning as another word. Match each word with its synonym.

1. founded	a. ____ protection
2. genuinely	b. ____ model
3. shelter	c. ____ sincerely
4. example	d. ____ tried
5. attempted	e. ____ started
7. Number the events in chronological order.
____ Mother Teresa founded an order.
____ Mother Teresa traveled to India.
____ Mother Teresa won the Nobel Peace Prize.
____ Mother Teresa's order spread to over 130 countries.
____ Mother Teresa felt a divine calling to help the poor.

Number Correct: _____

Summarize the Story

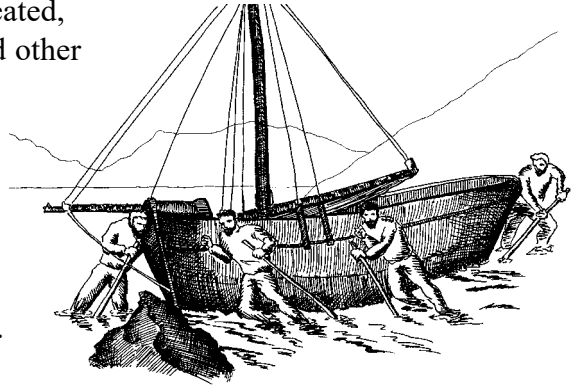
Number of Words Written: _____

Courage, Skill, and Teamwork

Story 11, Tracks 1–4

Review Key Words¹

forge	A forge is a furnace where metal is heated, melted, and then shaped into tools and other useful objects.
brave	Brave means to face a difficult situation with courage.
refuge	A refuge is a place of safety, shelter, or protection from danger or harm.
miserable	Miserable means poor and unpleasant.



Write a Prediction

Read the Story^{2–4}

7 In 1864, a ship named the *Grafton*
13 **wrecked** near Auckland Island. All five
19 sailors safely reached shore, but their
troubles had only begun.

23 They were trapped between Antarctica
28 and New Zealand, 285 miles from
34 **civilization**, surrounded by **rough** seas.
39 The island was a **miserable refuge**. There
46 was little to eat and little **relief** from the
55 **harsh** winds and freezing rain. To **survive**,
62 the men had to work together.

68 They constructed a cabin using
73 materials from the island and wreck; for the
81 chimney, they mixed cement using ashes
87 and sand. They made their own clothes,
94 soap, and ink. They kept their minds busy,
102 teaching each other different languages
107 and skills like reading and writing. A
114 year passed, and they began to lose hope.

122 Would nobody come for them? Might they
129 be stuck there forever?

133 The men knew they could build a
140 strong boat with the right tools—they just
148 needed a **forge** to make these tools. They
156 worked hard for six months, building a
163 forge, **crafting** tools, and then constructing
169 a small boat that could carry three men. If
178 the three men reached safety, they would
185 send help for the other two. It was finally
194 time to **brave** the seas.

199 Hours after the men **set sail**, the winds
207 **whipped** into a **hurricane**. Giant waves
213 crashed over the little boat but didn't sink
221 it. Stormy weather continued, but after six
228 days, the three men reached land! In the
236 end, all five sailors arrived safely home.
243 Their **courage**, skill, and **teamwork** had
249 saved them.
251

words read _____

– errors _____ = _____
cold score

words read _____

– errors _____ = _____ goal _____
hot score expression date passed

Courage, Skill, and Teamwork

Answer the Questions

1. What is the main idea of this story?
 - a. Five shipwrecked sailors worked together to survive and get home.
 - b. Five shipwrecked sailors were trapped on a miserable island.
 - c. Five shipwrecked sailors taught each other different skills.
2. What did the sailors need in order to make the tools they used to build the boat?
 - a. ashes and sand
 - b. a forge
 - c. soap and ink
3. What does the word **civilization** mean in this story?
 - a. any large area of land
 - b. a land settled with people
 - c. calm weather
4. In their first year on the island, how did the sailors hope to get home?
 - a. They hoped to find a civilization on the island.
 - b. They hoped to build a boat and sail home on it.
 - c. They hoped someone would come and find them.
5. How did all the sailors make it off the island?

6. Match each word or phrase with its definition.
 1. crafting a. ____ to stay alive
 2. survive b. ____ left on a boat
 3. set sail c. ____ making by hand
 4. relief d. ____ a powerful wind storm
 5. hurricane e. ____ lessening of a harsh situation
7. Number the events in chronological order.
____ A ship named the Grafton wrecked near Auckland Island.
____ Three of the sailors sent help for the other two.
____ The sailors built a forge.
____ The shipwrecked sailors constructed a cabin.
____ The sailors built a boat.

Number Correct: _____

Summarize the Story

Number of Words Written: _____

Stonehenge

Story 14, Tracks 5–8

monument

A monument is a structure that has become historically important.

arcs

Arcs are curved lines that have the shape of part of a circle.

circular

If something is circular, it has the shape of a circle.

aligns

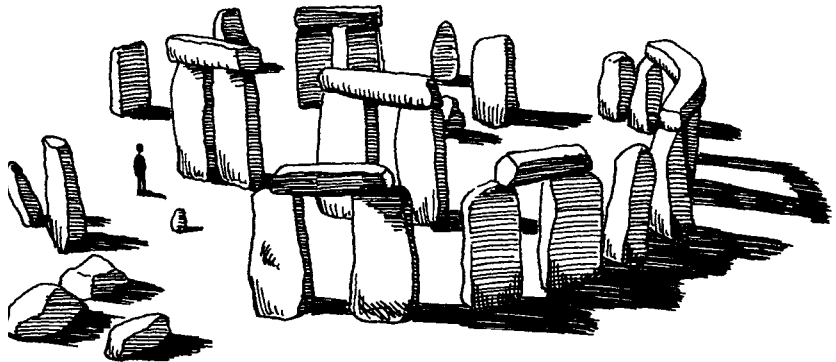
Aligns means lines up with.

Ruins of a huge stone **monument** stand on Salisbury Plain in southern England. Some of the stones are about 18 feet tall and weigh over 20 tons. Many were likely brought to the **site** from over 200 miles away. The stones form broken rings in an area surrounded by a large **circular ditch**. Known as Stonehenge, this monument has existed for thousands of years—since long before machines could have helped create it. Who built it—and how and why?

Over the years, many people have tried to explain Stonehenge. Some people wondered if it was the work of the **Romans**. Others thought the Druids, a group of ancient priests, built it. Some even imagined that the **legendary magician** Merlin had placed the stones. Scientists have studied Stonehenge. Many **theorized** that several groups of people **contributed** to the structure at different times, starting about 5,000 years ago. People have made drawings of how Stonehenge may have looked at different **stages** in history. At one time, many more stones stood at the site. Together with the stones still there, they likely formed completed **rings** around two stone **arcs**.

Moving the large stones from their natural homes into their places at Stonehenge would have been difficult. Scientists have **pondered** how the builders were able to do so without modern tools. The builders may have rolled the huge stones over a series of logs. They may have used large sleds or rafts, and perhaps they used animals. To test these **possibilities**, people have tried to move similar blocks of stone in several different ways.

Chances are that Stonehenge was an important place for the people who worked on and used it. But what did they use it for? Some people have guessed that it was a place where the injured or ill went for healing. Others have said it was a **shrine** to the dead. The entrance to Stonehenge **aligns** with the path of the sun on the longest and shortest days of the year. It's possible that the site served as a type of calendar, helping people to keep track of the seasons. Imagine trying to hang that calendar on your wall!



words read _____

– errors _____ = _____
cold score

words read _____

– errors _____ = _____
hot score expression date passed

Stonehenge

Identifying the main idea

1. What is the main idea of this story?
 - a. People may have used sleds, rafts, or animals to build Stonehenge.
 - b. Many unanswered questions remain about the huge ruins of Stonehenge.
 - c. Stonehenge is made of stones that weigh over 20 tons.

Focusing on a detail

2. What may have been used to move the huge stones?
 - a. ditches
 - b. logs
 - c. machines

Getting meaning from the context

3. What does **theorized** mean in this story?
 - a. heard someone say
 - b. gave an explanation
 - c. did not believe

Making connections within the text

4. Why was it probably difficult to build Stonehenge?
 - a. The site changed at different stages in history.
 - b. The entrance aligns with the path of the sun.
 - c. The huge stones came from 200 miles away.

Writing a response

5. Explain why it probably took a long time to build Stonehenge.

Summarizing information

9. Write a summary statement for the following facts: We do not know who built Stonehenge. We do not know how Stonehenge was built. We do not know why Stonehenge was built.

Developing vocabulary

6. A synonym is a word that has the same meaning as another word. Match each word with its synonym.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. stages | a. ____ circles |
| 2. ditch | b. ____ thought |
| 3. pondered | c. ____ famous |
| 4. rings | d. ____ periods |
| 5. legendary | e. ____ hole |

Understanding the information

7. Fill in each blank with a bold-faced word or phrase from the story.

Some people have thought Stonehenge was built by a _____ magician. Scientists believe it was built over time at different _____ in history. They think that different groups of people _____ to the building of Stonehenge. Nobody is sure what Stonehenge was used for, but there are several _____. It may have been a calendar, because its entrance _____ with the sun's path.

Processing information

8. Why might different groups of people have kept contributing to the building of Stonehenge?

Enrichment Activity

Easter Island has hundreds of enormous stone statues. Read about the statues on Easter Island, and explain how they are like Stonehenge.

graphic artist

A graphic artist is someone who makes art by putting lines or images onto a flat surface.

dimensions

Dimensions are the spaces that a thing can exist in.

orientation

Orientation is the location and position of something in relation to other objects.

visual

Visual means relating to the sense of sight.

When someone hands you a picture, how can you tell which edge of the picture goes on top? You likely look for clues based on your experience. You have experienced **gravity** and have seen sunlight come from above and form shadows. Artists **take advantage** of this common **knowledge** all the time. They shade and highlight their pictures to show a figure's shape and **orientation**. They **size** and **position** figures to show distance.

The **graphic artist** M. C. Escher used the same **visual** clues to confuse viewers. He drew **optical illusions** and scenes that don't make sense in our world. "It is . . . great fun," he said, "to **deliberately** confuse two and three **dimensions** . . . or to poke fun at gravity. Are you sure that a floor cannot also be a ceiling? Are you absolutely certain that you go up when you walk up a staircase?"

Escher's 1953 **print** *Relativity* is one of his puzzling works. It is hard to know which way to view the scene. The print shows three worlds **intersecting** each other. Figures move along staircases, sit on chairs, or walk through doorways. Whichever way you turn the print, some figures seem to **defy** gravity. Yet each of the figures obeys the laws of gravity in its own world.

To **convincingly depict** such **mind-boggling** scenes, Escher needed to understand laws of nature and mathematics. He had been a weak student in school, but he was an **astute** student of life, with a sharp eye and a sense of wonder about the world. Escher described his

work as "exploring with lines" and "thinking in images."

The **geometric properties** of objects always interested Escher. In his early years, he made detailed drawings of real places and structures. By his late 30s, though, he said it was more important to draw what he imagined. His art explored mathematical **relationships** among figures and shapes. By exploring, he gained new **insights** into laws of nature and mathematics. He started working with well-known mathematicians who admired and found **inspiration** in his art.

In Escher's 73 years, he created a large body of work that became a rich source of inspiration for mathematicians and art lovers alike. Even so, it may show only a portion of his **genius**. Escher once said, "What I give form to in daylight is only one percent of what I see in darkness."



words read _____

– errors _____ = _____
cold score

words read _____

– errors _____ = _____ goal _____
hot score expression date passed

Math Meets Art

Identifying the main idea

1. What is the main idea of this story?
 - a. Escher's figures often seemed to defy gravity.
 - b. Escher's work inspired mathematicians and art lovers alike.
 - c. Escher's work demonstrates only a portion of his genius.

Focusing on a detail

2. What did Escher draw in his early years?
 - a. mathematical relationships
 - b. real places
 - c. what he imagined

Getting meaning from the context

3. What does **intersecting** mean in this story?
 - a. imitating
 - b. defying
 - c. crossing

Making connections within the text

4. How did Escher learn the laws of mathematics?
 - a. in the classroom
 - b. from a well-known mathematician
 - c. through his art

Writing a response

5. Why is Escher's print *Relativity* puzzling?

Summarizing information

9. Write three facts from the story that support this statement: Escher's work used optical illusions.

Developing vocabulary

6. An antonym is a word that has the opposite meaning of another word. Match each word with its antonym.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. defy | a. ____ foolish |
| 2. deliberately | b. ____ ignorance |
| 3. knowledge | c. ____ obey |
| 4. astute | d. ____ confusions |
| 5. insights | e. ____ accidentally |

Understanding the information

7. Fill in each blank with a bold-faced word or phrase from the story.

The _____ properties of objects always interested Escher. In his work as a _____, he made detailed drawings of real structures. He also drew _____ and scenes that don't make sense in the world. In one picture, whichever way you turn it, some figures seem to _____ gravity. Escher's insights and art became a source of _____ for mathematicians and art lovers alike.

Processing information

8. What kinds of visual clues did Escher use to confuse viewers?

Enrichment Activity

Find a copy of *Relativity*, the Escher print described in the story. As you count the number of human figures in the picture, notice the optical illusions Escher used. Count how many human figures you can find, and explain what makes it hard for you to count them.

The Taj Mahal

Story 23, Tracks 1–4

elegant

Elegant means beautiful, graceful, and refined.

mausoleum

A mausoleum is a large building for dead bodies.

grief-stricken

Grief-stricken means full of sadness.

symmetry

Symmetry is balance or evenness of parts in shape, size, and position.

Many people believe that the Taj Mahal is the most beautiful building in the world. It stands on the **outskirts** of the city of Agra, India, on the bank of the Yamuna River.

A **grief-stricken emperor** named Shah Jahan had the Taj Mahal built as a tomb for his wife, Arjumand Banu Begum. He built this beautiful **mausoleum** to honor his dead **empress** and to **eternally** show his love for her.

Work on the Taj Mahal started shortly after the death of the empress in 1631. Twenty thousand people worked to build it, finally completing the work in 1648. The white marble tomb stands on a red sandstone platform. The emperor wanted it to be **elegant** and beautiful like his wife.

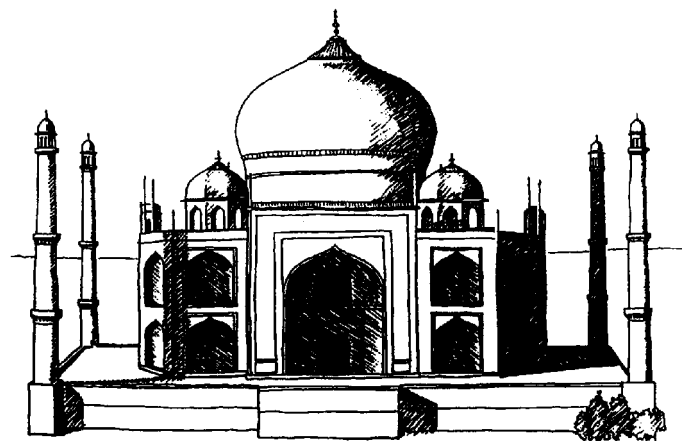
The **architect** who designed the Taj Mahal took great care to meet the emperor's **standards** of beauty. The Taj Mahal has a large **dome** and several smaller domes. The largest dome, covering the center of the building, rises 240 feet. All of the domes are in perfect **symmetry**. At each corner stands a slender, 133-foot-tall prayer tower. **Passages** from the **Koran**, the **Muslim** holy book, decorate the outside. Beautiful **inlaid** images of flowers **adorn** the exterior as well.

The architect also took great pride in the interior of the building. Inside the tomb are **chambers** adorned with **semi-precious** stones. Light comes in through carved marble screens. The central room, under the main dome, contains two **monuments**, which visitors can see through another carved marble screen.

Equally **impressive** are the **classical** gardens that surround the building and the long, **ornamental** pools that reflect the lovely tomb. It's no wonder that the Taj Mahal has been called the most elaborate tomb in the world.

According to **traditional** stories, the emperor originally intended to have his tomb, a **replica** of the Taj Mahal, built on the other side of the river. He **envisioned** the replica in black marble and connected to the Taj Mahal by a bridge over the river. The emperor felt that the two magnificent buildings would always **echo** his love for his wife.

Sadly, the emperor was overthrown and put into prison by his own son. After eight years in prison, the emperor died. Today, his body rests beside his beloved wife in the **vault** of the Taj Mahal, one of the most beautiful buildings in the world.



words read _____

– errors _____ = _____
cold score

words read _____

– errors _____ = _____

goal _____

hot score expression date passed

The Taj Mahal

Identifying the main idea

1. What is the main idea of this story?
 - a. The Taj Mahal, which is reflected in pools, has domes that are in perfect symmetry.
 - b. The Taj Mahal sits on a bank of a river on the outskirts of a city in India.
 - c. The Taj Mahal is a beautiful mausoleum that reflects the love of an emperor for his empress.

Focusing on a detail

2. How long did it take to build the Taj Mahal?
 - a. about 17 years
 - b. about 8 years
 - c. about 20 years

Getting meaning from the context

3. What does **vault** mean in this story?
 - a. a big jump or leap
 - b. a room in which to keep money
 - c. a burial chamber

Making connections within the text

4. Why didn't the emperor build a replica of the Taj Mahal, as stories say he had intended?
 - a. He was too old to complete the project.
 - b. He wanted his body to rest beside his wife's.
 - c. He was overthrown and put in prison.

Writing a response

5. Write at least two facts from the story that show the emperor's great love for his wife.

Summarizing information

9. The Taj Mahal is one of the most elaborate tombs in the world. Write three facts from the story that support this statement.

Developing vocabulary

6. A synonym is a word that has the same meaning as another word. Match each word with its synonym.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. envisioned | a. ____ copy |
| 2. eternally | b. ____ pictured |
| 3. chambers | c. ____ decorate |
| 4. replica | d. ____ rooms |
| 5. adorn | e. ____ forever |

Understanding the information

7. Fill in each blank with a bold-faced word or phrase from the story.

The Taj Mahal stands on the _____ of Agra, India. Emperor Shah Jahan had the Taj Mahal built as a tomb for his wife, the _____. The architect was careful to meet the emperor's high _____. It is a beautiful building; each of its domes is in perfect _____. It is decorated with writings from the _____.

Processing information

8. Why did the Taj Mahal take so long to build?

Enrichment Activity

People often build mausoleums or monuments to honor people who have died. Read about the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington Cemetery. Why was it built, and what happens there daily?

A 14th-Century Disaster

Story 21, Tracks 1–4

proliferated

Proliferated means increased or spread very quickly.

epidemics

Epidemics are outbreaks of diseases that spread across large areas and affect many people.

antibiotics

Antibiotics are medicines that fight bacteria in a person's body.

diminished

Diminished means made smaller or reduced.

According to **urban legend**, the children's song "Ring Around the Rosy" refers to an illness called the **plague**. Specifically, people interpret this song as **depicting** a disease that produces red sores, "ring around the rosy," and results in many deaths, "we all fall down." Though we are uncertain of the true meaning of this song, it does seem to describe some of the **symptoms** of the plague.

The most characteristic symptom of the plague is painful, swollen **lymph glands**. These swollen glands are called buboes, which is why the most common form of the plague is called the bubonic plague. Plague sufferers also develop a high fever, and red spots that eventually turn black appear on the skin.

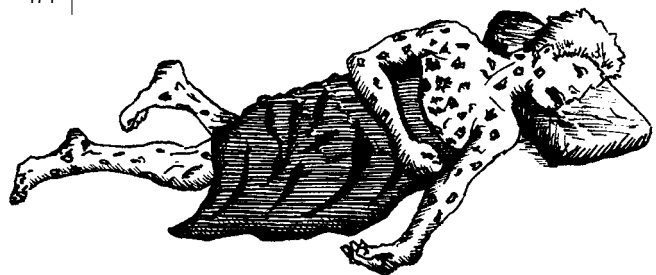
One of the most disastrous plague **epidemics** ever **documented** began when a severe outbreak of the plague occurred in China in the 1330s. The disease **subsequently** spread along trade routes, and soon it appeared in many parts of the world. By 1347, the plague had made its way to Europe, where in 5 years it killed 25 million people—over one-quarter of the continent's population. Due to the plague's symptoms and results, the disease came to be known throughout Europe as the Black Death.

The people of this time period lived in constant fear of the plague. Because doctors knew of no effective treatments, most of those suffering from the plague died within a week of displaying symptoms. Terrified friends and family members often abandoned the ill for fear of **contracting** the disease themselves. Deaths occurred so frequently that many victims ended up buried in **mass** graves. As no scientific explanation existed for the plague, most people

assumed it was a punishment from God. Many people, called **flagellants**, even **resorted** to beating themselves with **scourges** in order to obtain forgiveness. Unfortunately, flagellants probably just encouraged the spread of the disease as they traveled from town to town.

The plague had enormous social, **economic**, religious, and **psychological consequences**. **Morose medieval** art and literature demonstrate the immense **impact** the plague had on the people of this time period. Despite its costs, the plague did improve the **standard of living** and social structure. When the plague ended, a **surplus** of goods reduced prices, and **feudal** lords lost power as a lack of laborers provided **peasants** with a greater selection of jobs at higher wages.

Now we have more accurate information about the plague and its origin. Scientists have discovered that a **bacterium** called *Yersinia pestis* causes the plague. Infected fleas mainly **transmit** the bacteria to rodents, but sometimes the fleas carry the disease from rodents to humans. Humans can spread the disease to one another by close contact, which is how the plague **proliferated** so rapidly during the 14th century. The plague still poses a threat to humans, but **antibiotics** have drastically **diminished** the danger.



words read _____

– errors _____ = _____
cold score

words read _____

– errors _____ = _____
hot score expression date passed

goal _____

A 14th-Century Disaster

Identifying the main idea

1. What is the main idea of this story?
 - a. The plague caused great fear in people throughout Europe.
 - b. The plague was a disastrous epidemic that affected many aspects of life in the 14th century.
 - c. The plague started in China and spread throughout Europe.

Focusing on a detail

2. What is the origin of the plague?
 - a. a bacterium
 - b. infected fleas
 - c. trade routes

Getting meaning from the context

3. What does **resorted** mean in this story?
 - a. traveled
 - b. chose
 - c. punished

Making connections within the text

4. Which example is an economic consequence of the plague?
 - a. The art and literature were morose.
 - b. People were buried in mass graves.
 - c. Things were cheaper to buy.

Writing a response

5. Why is it unlikely that the world will see another plague epidemic?

Summarizing information

9. The plague had social, economic, religious, and psychological consequences. Write three facts from the story that support this statement.

Developing vocabulary

6. An antonym is a word that has the opposite meaning of another word. Match each word with its antonym.

1. consequences	a. ____ shortage
2. surplus	b. ____ previously
3. diminished	c. ____ causes
4. proliferated	d. ____ lessened
5. subsequently	e. ____ increased

Understanding the information

7. Fill in each blank with a bold-faced word or phrase from the story.

People in the 1300s experienced one of the worst plague epidemics ever _____. A bite from an infected flea was all it took to _____ the disease to humans. An infected person's symptoms included a fever, red spots on the skin, and swollen _____, shortly followed by death. In the 1300s, the plague _____ throughout Europe, where it killed more than a fourth of the people. Today, antibiotics have _____ the impact of the plague.

Processing information

8. How did the plague improve life for those who survived?

Enrichment Activity

Find an example of medieval art or literature. Tell whether you think the plague had an impact on the work, and explain why.

A Pug

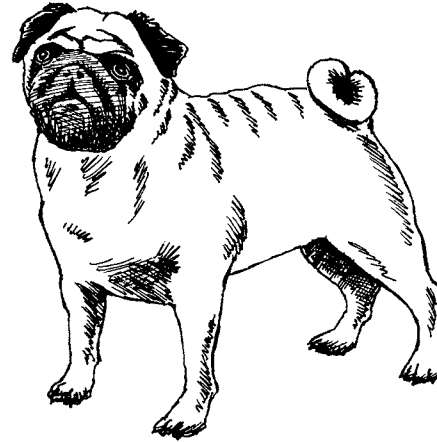
Story 6, Tracks 7–10
Word List, Tracks 11–12

Review Key Words⁷

mud

run

hug



Write a Prediction

Read the Story^{8–10}

11 A pug is a dog. A pug is little. Look at
a pug's **mug**. It is **flat**.

17 A baby pug is a **pup**. A pug pup plays.
27 It can play in **mud**. It can run in the sun.
38 It can **tug** on a rug. You can **hug** a pug.

49

words read _____

– errors _____ = _____
cold score

words read _____

– errors _____ = _____
hot score expression date passed

goal _____

Write the Answers

1. A _____ is a dog.

pug mud sun

3. A baby pug is a _____ .

sun mug pup

2. A pug can run in the _____ .

pup mug sun

4. A pug can _____ on a rug.

tug mug hug

5. What can a pug pup do?

_____ Number Correct: _____

Practice the Word List (short u)¹¹

	5	10
15	mud	run
18	cud	fun
21	dud	sun
24	bud	bun
27	mud	nun
30		

Practice 1: _____ Practice 2: _____ Practice 3: _____ Practice 4: _____ Practice 5: _____ Passed: _____

Write the Words¹²

6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____

Number Correct: _____

Mimes

Story 11, Tracks 1–4
Word List, Tracks 5–6

Review Key Words¹

mimes

bikes

kites



Write a Prediction

Read the Story^{2–4}

7 Mimes put on **shows**. They **act** things
14 out. Mimes don't talk. They only move.
20 Some mimes paint their faces white.
27 Mimes **pretend** to do things. They might
34 pretend to drive. They might pretend to
40 ride bikes or to fly kites.
46 Mimes act out **feelings**. Sometimes they
53 act surprised. They open their eyes **wide**.
60 Sometimes they act **silly**. They might **trip**
68 and fall down. At times, they smile or
72 dance to act happy.
79 Mimes can tell us much without words.
86 **No wonder** people like to watch mimes.

words read _____

words read _____

goal _____

– errors _____ = _____
cold score

– errors _____ = _____
hot score expression date passed

Write the Answers

Story 11, Mimes

1. Some mimes paint their faces

_____ .

white wide smile

3. They might pretend to fly

_____ .

mimes times kites

2. Mimes _____ or dance
to act happy.

ride times smile

4. Mimes open their eyes

_____ .

wide ride times

5. Why do people like to watch mimes?

_____ Number Correct: _____

Practice the Word List (i_e)⁵

	6	12	
18	mime	bike	kite
21	lime	like	quite
24	dime	pike	white
27	time	hike	wide
30	tile	hive	hide
33	smile	drive	side
36			

Practice 1: _____ Practice 2: _____ Practice 3: _____ Practice 4: _____ Practice 5: _____ Passed: _____

Write the Words⁶

6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____

Number Correct: _____

The Blimp

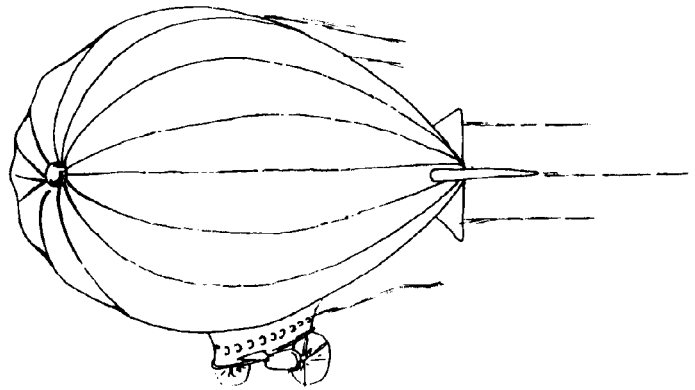
Story 4, Tracks 7–10
Word List, Tracks 11–12

Review Key Words⁷

cloth

blue

fly



Write a Prediction

Read the Story^{8–10}

7 What is **floating** in the blue sky?
16 It is not a plane flying by. It's too
24 slow. It is not a cloud floating past.
32 It's too close. What is floating in the
37 blue sky? It's a blimp.

45 A blimp is an **airship**. It is a
54 large air bag. It is made of **cloth**. It
62 is filled with **gas**. The gas is lighter
69 than air. This gas helps the blimp
float.

70 A **pilot steers** a blimp. To steer,
77 the pilot climbs into a place under the
85 air bag. Blimps were used in World
92 War I. People flew them to see if
100 the **enemy** was close. Today, blimps
106 fly over ball games. People take
112 pictures of the games from the blimp.
119

words read _____

– errors _____ = _____
cold score

words read _____

– errors _____ = _____
hot score expression date passed

Write the Answers

1. Blimps _____ in the sky.

float plane close

3. A _____ is filled with gas.

blimp slow blue

2. The pilot climbs into a place under the blimp to _____ .

plane cloud fly

4. Blimps are large air bags made of _____ .

clouds planes cloth

5. What makes blimps float?

_____ Number Correct: _____

Practice the Word List (cl, bl, fl)¹¹

		7	14
21	cloth	blue	fly
24	clock	bloat	flee
27	clod	bleat	fleet
30	clop	bleak	float
33	plop	bleed	floe
36	plot	blade	flue
39	plod	blame	flute
42			

Practice 1: _____ Practice 2: _____ Practice 3: _____ Practice 4: _____ Practice 5: _____ Passed: _____

Write the Words¹²

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

Number Correct: _____

A Village on the Cliffs

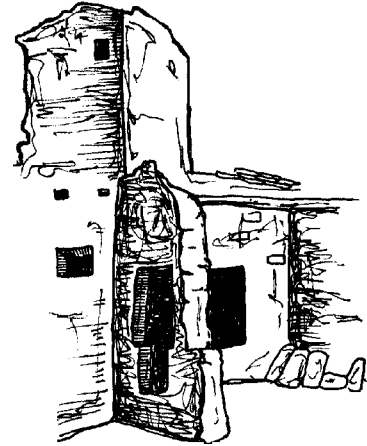
Story 19, Tracks 1–4
Word List, Tracks 5–6

Review Key Words¹

edge

village

strange



Write a Prediction

Read the Story²⁻⁴

6 Three men rode across the dry
land. **Sagebrush** was everywhere.
10 The men were looking for lost
16 cattle when they came to the **edge**
23 of a huge **canyon**. They stopped
29 and looked across. They **beheld** a
35 strange sight.

37 The men saw what looked like a
44 large **village**, **wedged** in the canyon
50 walls. It sat on the **ledges** of the
58 **cliffs**. There were no other people
64 there. The people had left **ages** ago.

71 The men had found an **ancient**
77 village. Early American Indians built

82 it about 800 years ago. They lived
89 there for about 100 years, and then
96 they left.

98 Why did they leave? Did the
104 weather change? Was there too little
110 rain? Were they in danger from their
117 enemies? No one knows for sure.

123 Today the village is called Cliff
129 Palace, and many people go to
135 Colorado to see it. Park **rangers**
141 tell these **tourists** about the early
147 American Indians who once lived on
153 the cliffs.
155

words read _____

– errors _____ = _____
cold score

words read _____

goal _____

– errors _____ = _____
hot score expression date passed

Write the Answers

Story 19, A Village on the Cliffs

1. What did the men find while looking for lost cattle?

3. What word from the story means people who work in parks?

2. Write two reasons the American Indians may have left the village.

4. Where did the village sit?

5. Write a sentence telling how long ago the early American Indians left the village.

_____ Number Correct: _____

Practice the Word List (dge, ge)⁵

	7	14
21	edge	village
24	wedge	pillager
27	ledge	spillager
30	pledge	ages
33	sledge	wages
36	sludge	sages
39	smudge	stages
42		

Practice 1: _____ Practice 2: _____ Practice 3: _____ Practice 4: _____ Practice 5: _____ Passed: _____

Write the Words⁶

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

Number Correct: _____

Picasso—A Well-Known Artist

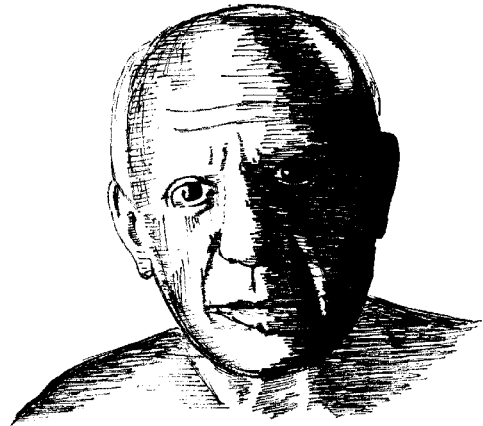
Story 19, Tracks 1–4
Word List, Tracks 5–6

Review Key Words¹

twisted

pictures

figures



Write a Prediction

Read the Story²⁻⁴

6 Pablo Picasso was a **gifted** artist
13 from Spain. He could draw, paint, and
19 **shape** things from **clay**. Picasso did
27 his first **works** when he was a young
34 man. Many of his first pictures were
42 sad. He picked **shades** of blue to show
49 his sadness. The faces in these pictures
53 were sad and thin.

53 Later, Picasso lived in Paris. His
59 pictures looked different then. They had
65 **twisted** shapes and **figures**. Picasso put
71 the shapes together in strange ways. He

78 made pictures look like puzzles with the
85 pieces mixed up. He even added bits of
93 junk to some of his pictures.

99 Many people disliked Picasso's
103 pictures. But other people loved them.
109 His art became very famous.

114 Picasso lived to be 91 years old.
121 Today, his art is still famous. When we
129 think of him, we think of the beginning
137 of **modern art**.
140

words read _____

– errors _____ = _____
cold score

words read _____

– errors _____ = _____
hot score expression date passed

Write the Answers

1. Who makes us think of the beginning of modern art?

3. What did the faces in Picasso's first pictures look like?

2. Name two kinds of art Picasso did.

4. What word from the story means talented or able to do something well?

5. Write a sentence telling how Picasso's later works were different from his first works.

_____ Number Correct: _____

Practice the Word List (short i)⁵

	7	14
21	twisted	pictures
24	misted	figures
27	listd	fixtures
30	lifted	mixtures
33	gifted	singers
36	sifted	stingers
39	shifted	picked
42		stiffer
		licked
		differ
		different

Practice 1: _____ Practice 2: _____ Practice 3: _____ Practice 4: _____ Practice 5: _____ Passed: _____

Write the Words⁶

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

Number Correct: _____

An Important Energy Source

Story 2, Tracks 7–10
Word List, Tracks 11–12

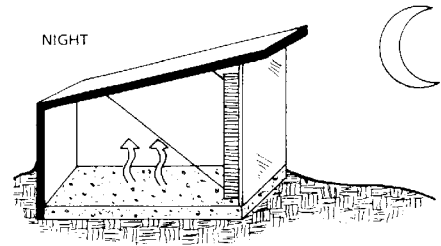
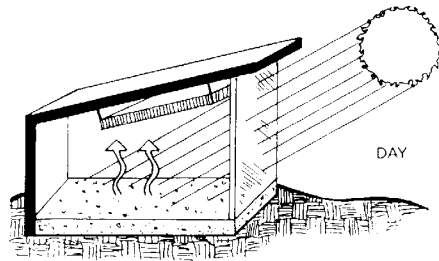
Review Key Words⁷

solar

soak

hold

stones



Write a Prediction

Read the Story^{8–10}

For hundreds of years, people have used wood, **coal**, **gas**, and **oil** to heat homes and water. Now these **sources** are running low. People must find more sources of **energy**. One source of energy is the sun.

Solar energy comes from the sun. The sun is a good source of energy. But the sun does not always shine, so its energy must be **stored**. People know how to store it.

Pick up a stone that has been in the sun. Hold it in your hand. **Notice** it

feels warm, not cold. Stones store the sun's energy. Flat **plates coated** with black paint also hold solar energy. The color black soaks up the sun's **rays**. The plates hold the energy.

Solar energy works well in parts of the world where the sun shines most of the time. It can also be used in less sunny places if it is not the **sole** source of heat.

words read _____

– errors _____ = _____
cold score

words read _____

– errors _____ = _____
hot score expression date passed

goal _____

Write the Answers

1. What kind of energy comes from the sun?

3. What word from the story means only?

2. Write four sources of energy that have been used to heat homes.

4. Write two things that can store the sun's heat.

5. Write a sentence telling why solar energy can't be the sole source of energy for all homes.

_____ Number Correct: _____

Practice the Word List (o, oa, old, o_e)¹¹

	7	14	
21	solar	hold	stone
24	polar	told	store
27	molar	mold	stoke
30	motor	cold	soak
33	voter	colder	cloak
36	rover	bolder	coal
39	over	folder	coat
42			

Practice 1: _____ Practice 2: _____ Practice 3: _____ Practice 4: _____ Practice 5: _____ Passed: _____

Write the Words¹²

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

Number Correct: _____

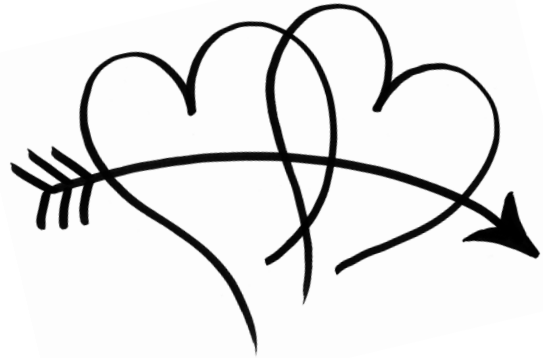
In Love

Story 8, Tracks 1–4

Review Idioms¹

have a crush	If you have a crush, you like someone in a romantic way.
swept off your feet	If you are swept off your feet, you have fallen in love.
head over heels in love	If you are head over heels in love, you are very much in love.

Write a Prediction



Read the Story²⁻⁴

6 Lee **hated** coffee. But Lee stopped
14 in the **coffee shop** every morning to buy
22 a cup anyway. He went to the coffee
30 shop so he could talk to Kris, who
38 worked there. He had a crush on Kris.

45 To have a crush on someone means
52 to like someone in a **romantic** way.
60 Lee had a crush on Kris because Kris
67 was **gentle** and **smart**. After a **couple**
74 of weeks of having this crush, Lee
83 **finally** asked Kris to go to a movie. He
89 was **thrilled** when Kris said yes.

96 Lee and Kris **dated** for a **few**
102 **months**, and Lee's crush got even
bigger. He **sent** Kris flowers and wrote

109 **love letters**. He **treated** Kris like
115 **royalty**.

116 Lee was very **charming** and
121 **thoughtful**. Kris began to like him
127 more and more. Before long, Kris said,
134 "Lee has swept me off my feet." If you
143 are swept off your feet, you have **fallen**
151 **in love** with someone.

155 Soon Lee and Kris were head over
162 heels in love. To be head over heels
170 in love means to be very much in love.
179 Like many **couples** who fall head over
186 heels in love, Lee and Kris got **married**.
194 They lived a happy life **together**.
200

words read _____

– errors _____ = _____
cold score

words read _____

– errors _____ = _____
hot score expression date passed

goal _____

Answer the Questions

Story 8, In Love
Questions, Tracks 5–11

Applying the common idea⁵

1. When are the idioms in this story most likely to be used?
 - a. when someone trips and falls
 - b. when two people go on a date
 - c. when someone drinks coffee

Focusing on a detail⁶

2. What did Lee send Kris after they had been dating for a few months?
 - a. a cup of coffee
 - b. flowers and love letters
 - c. tickets to a movie

Getting meaning from the context⁷

3. What does the word **treated** mean in this story?
 - a. took care of an illness
 - b. bought lunch for someone
 - c. acted in a certain way

Making connections within the text⁸

4. Why did Kris say, "Lee swept me off my feet"?
 - a. Lee was charming and thoughtful.
 - b. Lee had a crush on Kris.
 - c. Lee and Kris were married.

Writing a response⁹

5. Use an idiom from the story to explain why Lee and Kris got married.

Developing vocabulary¹⁰

6. Write a bold-faced word or phrase from the story that means the same as the bold-faced word or phrase in each sentence.
 - a. **After a long time**, we moved out of our old house and into a new one.

 - b. I was **very excited and happy** when I got a new bike for my birthday.

 - c. I **strongly disliked** my lunch, but I ate it anyway because I was so hungry.

Applying information¹¹

7. a. What would you do if you had a crush on someone?

- b. How would you act if you were swept off your feet?

- c. How can you tell if a friend is head over heels in love?

Number Correct: _____

charming²⁷

Charming means pleasant, nice, and attractive. *It was easy to like Tom because he was so charming.*

coffee shop¹³

A coffee shop is a small restaurant where people buy coffee and other drinks and snacks. *I like to go to the coffee shop and have a hot drink while I read the newspaper.*

couple¹⁷

A couple is a small number of something, usually two. *Mom said I could have a couple of pieces of candy if I ate all my dinner.*

couples³⁰

Couples are people who do things together in groups of two; usually couples are dating. *There were six couples dancing at the New Year's party.*

dated²⁰

Dated means went places together, often because two people liked each other in a romantic way. *Rabia and Kelly dated for a while; they ate at restaurants and saw movies together.*

fallen in love²⁹

If you have fallen in love, you have started to love someone romantically. *I could not believe how quickly I had fallen in love with my new boyfriend.*

few²¹

A few is a small number of something. *We sold 96 boxes of cookies; we needed to sell a few more boxes to reach our goal of selling 100.*

finally¹⁸

Finally means after a long time. *After waiting all year, I finally got to celebrate my birthday again.*

gentle¹⁵

Gentle means kind, mild, or easy. *The boy was gentle with the little chick; he held it carefully and petted it softly.*

hated¹²

Hated means disliked very much. *Shelly did not like the taste of nuts, so she hated when her mom put nuts in brownies.*

love letters²⁴

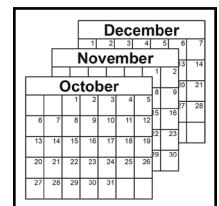
Love letters are notes that tell someone how much you care for them. *My brother writes love letters to his sweetheart.*

married³¹

Married means took someone as a husband or wife. *My parents got married 20 years ago.*

months²²

Months are periods of time lasting from 28 days to 31 days. *A year has 12 months.*



romantic¹⁴

Romantic means having to do with the love of someone you date or are married to, or someone you want to date or marry. *Brad loves me, so he does romantic things for me like sending me flowers.*

royalty²⁶

Royalty means a person or persons belonging to the king's or queen's family. *A country's royalty often lives in a castle.*

sent²³

Sent means made something go somewhere. *After my birthday, I sent thank-you notes in the mail to my friends.*

smart¹⁶

Smart means clever and good at thinking. *Sam is smart and can figure out most puzzles.*

thoughtful²⁸

Thoughtful means showing care and kindness. *Tim was thoughtful; he often raked the leaves and shoveled the snow off the sidewalk for the older lady that lived near him.*

thrilled¹⁹

Thrilled means very happy and excited. *She was thrilled when she got a new pony for her birthday.*

together³²

Together means with each other or with other people. *We worked on the puzzle together because it was too hard for one person to do alone.*

treated²⁵

Treated means acted or behaved toward someone in a certain way. *My grandma treated us well; she always gave us hugs and baked cookies for us.*

Time to Speak

Story 4, Tracks 1–4

Review Idioms¹

- have the floor** If you have the floor, you have the right to speak, usually to a group.
- give your two cents** If you give your two cents, you say what you think or how you feel.
- weigh your words** If you weigh your words, you are careful about what you say.

Write a Prediction



Read the Story^{2–4}

8 Have you ever **spoken** in front of a
16 group of people? If so, you've had the
24 floor. To have the floor means to have
32 the **right** to speak. Jill **raised** her hand
39 to speak at the **meeting**. The **chairman**
48 called on her, and she had the floor for
55 two minutes. She told the **group** her
56 **ideas**.

56 If you have the floor, you might give
64 your two cents. In America, if someone
71 says, "I'll give you my two cents," do
79 not **expect** two **pennies**. Instead, expect
85 to hear the person's **opinion**. To give
92 your two cents means to say how you
100 feel or what you think about a **topic**.
108 You might give your two cents to

115 someone who asks you for **advice**. You
122 might give your two cents about who
129 should win an **election**.

133 When you give your two cents
139 about a **touchy** topic, you might have
146 to weigh your words. To weigh your
153 words means to be **careful** about what
160 you say. The babysitter needed to **scold**
167 the child, but she wanted to be **gentle**
175 with him. She weighed her words when
182 she told him to **cooperate**.

187 At the meeting, Jill spoke about a
194 **controversial** topic. She did not want
200 to **offend** people, so she weighed her
207 words during her **speech**.
211

words read _____

– errors _____ = _____
cold score

words read _____

– errors _____ = _____
hot score expression date passed

Answer the Questions

Story 4, Time to Speak
Questions, Tracks 5–11

Applying the common idea⁵

1. When are the idioms in this story most likely to be used?
 - a. when a person buys a new house
 - b. when a person talks to a group
 - c. when a person gives away money

Focusing on a detail⁶

2. Who called on Jill to speak at the meeting?
 - a. the babysitter
 - b. the chairman
 - c. the group

Getting meaning from the context⁷

3. What does the word **touchy** mean in this story?
 - a. likes to touch people
 - b. emotional or moving
 - c. likely to bother some people

Making connections within the text⁸

4. Why did the babysitter weigh her words?
 - a. She wanted to scold the child but be gentle.
 - b. She only had two cents to give the child.
 - c. She did not have the right to speak to the child.

Writing a response⁹

5. What did Jill do when she had the floor?

Developing vocabulary¹⁰

6. Write a bold-faced word or phrase from the story that means the same as the bold-faced word or phrase in each sentence.
 - a. When I use a knife, I am always **being cautious and paying attention**.

- b. The **person who controls the meeting** tells me to raise my hand if I have a question.

- c. The boss gave a **talk to a group of people** at the company dinner.

Applying information¹¹

7. a. What does a person do when he or she has the floor?

- b. Why might someone give his or her two cents?

- c. When might you have to weigh your words?

Number Correct: _____

advice²³

Advice is ideas or thoughts about what someone could do in a certain situation. *Ted gave Nancy advice about how she could do the homework.*

careful²⁶

If you are careful, you pay attention and try not to make mistakes. *Tina was careful when she took care of the little baby.*

chairman¹⁶

A chairman is a person who controls a meeting. *The chairman made sure everyone had a chance to talk.*

controversial³⁰

Controversial means causing disagreements or arguments. *Betty started talking about a controversial movie, and soon everyone was arguing.*

cooperate²⁹

Cooperate means to behave nicely or to get along well with others. *My young cousin did not cooperate at dinner; he threw his food on the floor and made a mess.*

election²⁴

An election is when people vote to choose someone for a job. *Tommy won the election and became the new class president.*

expect¹⁹

Expect means to think a certain thing will probably happen. *There are lots of dark clouds in the sky, so I expect that it will rain.*

gentle²⁸

Gentle means kind, mild, or easy. *The boy was gentle with the little chick; he held it carefully and petted it softly.*

group¹⁷

A group is more than one or two of something. *The group of girls played softball together.*

ideas¹⁸

Ideas are a person's thoughts or plans. *Mom told me her ideas about what kind of cookies we could make for the bake sale.*

meeting¹⁵

A meeting is when people come together to talk about things. *When Grandpa got sick, we had a family meeting to talk about how to help him.*

offend³¹

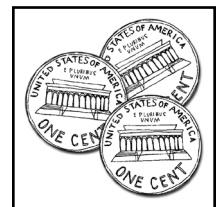
Offend means to hurt someone's feelings or to make someone feel angry or upset. *If you say that cats are not good pets, you may offend someone who has a pet cat.*

opinion²¹

An opinion is what a person thinks about something. *In Ellen's opinion, art class is more fun than gym class.*

pennies²⁰

Pennies, or cents, are the smallest value of money in the United States. *I can't buy a candy bar today because I only have a few pennies in my pocket.*



raised¹⁴

Raised means lifted something up or held something up in the air. *Nomar raised his hand to show the teacher that he wanted to speak.*

right¹³

A right is something that is fair for you to have or do. *She had the right to play with the toy she brought to the playground.*

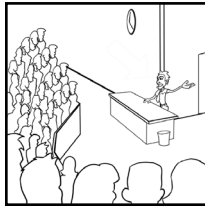
scold²⁷

Scold means to tell a person that he or she has done something wrong. *Julie is late for work again, and she is afraid that her boss will scold her.*

speech³²

A speech is a talk given to a group of people, often using words that have been planned or written down.

Max gave a speech about volcanoes to the other students in the class.



spoken¹²

Spoken means said something out loud. *I have spoken to my grandmother twice this week.*

topic²²

A topic is something people talk, think, or write about. *The new movie was the topic of our conversation.*

touchy²⁵

If something is touchy, it might easily bother or upset someone. *Many people do not like to talk about illness or death because they can be touchy topics.*

Review Idioms¹

in the bag

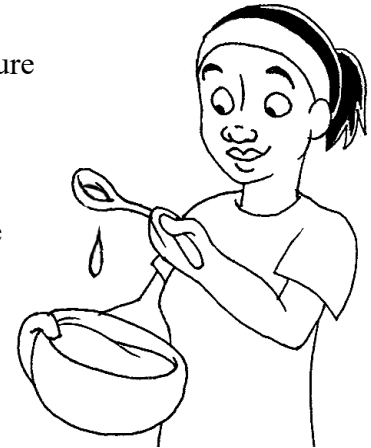
If you have something in the bag, you are sure to get or achieve that thing.

piece of cake

If something is a piece of cake, it is very easy or no trouble.

ace up your sleeve

If you have an ace up your sleeve, you have an advantage that nobody knows about.



Write a Prediction

Read the Story^{2–4}

Rashim told Stacy he had the **spelling bee** in the bag. In other words, Rashim was saying he was **sure** to win the spelling bee. In the bag means that you are **certain** to get or **achieve** something.

Dan **applied** for a new job, but he wasn't **worried**. He thought he had the job in the bag because his sister was friends with the **employer**.

You might have something in the bag because it's a piece of cake. If something is a piece of cake, it is very easy or no trouble.

Vang knew he would win the race because running was very easy for him. The race would be a piece of cake for Vang.

116
124
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201
205

Cooking was a piece of cake for Sara because she went to school to become a **chef**.

Something might be a piece of cake for you because you have an **advantage** over others. When nobody knows about your advantage, you have an **ace up your sleeve**.

Harry won \$10,000 on the **quiz show**. But Harry had an ace up his sleeve: he had been **studying history** books all week. Harry was in a better **position** than his quiz show **opponents**, who did not study history books before the show.

words read _____

– errors _____ = _____
cold score

words read _____

– errors _____ = _____
hot score expression date passed

goal _____

Answer the Questions

Story 7, That's Easy!
Questions, Tracks 5–11

Applying the common idea⁵

1. When are the idioms in this story most likely to be used?
 - a. when a person has prepared for an event
 - b. when a person is reading a map
 - c. when a person writes a letter

Focusing on a detail⁶

2. What was the ace up Harry's sleeve?
 - a. He knew the people in charge of the contest.
 - b. He had been studying history books all week.
 - c. He had gone to school to become a chef.

Getting meaning from the context⁷

3. What does the word **position** mean in this story?
 - a. a person's beliefs about something
 - b. the spot or place someone is in
 - c. the job someone does at a company

Making connections within the text⁸

4. Why was cooking a piece of cake for Sara?
 - a. She had spent a lot of time practicing in school.
 - b. She liked to eat things that tasted sweet.
 - c. She owned a successful restaurant.

Writing a response⁹

5. Why did Dan think the job he applied for was in the bag?

Developing vocabulary¹⁰

6. Write a bold-faced word or phrase from the story that means the same as the bold-faced word or phrase in each sentence.
 - a. Jin worked hard to **accomplish** his goal of writing a five-page essay.

- b. After I played in the rain, Mom was **feeling afraid** that I would be sick.

- c. The **person who prepared the food** put an extra slice of bread on my plate.

Applying information¹¹

7.
 - a. What would it be like to take a test that you knew you had in the bag?

- b. What is a piece of cake for you? Why?

- c. Would you want to compete in a contest against someone who had an ace up his sleeve? Why or why not?

Number Correct: _____

ace²¹

An ace is a playing card, often with the highest point value. *With the points from one more ace, I can win the card game.*



achieve¹⁵

Achieve means to complete, win, or make real. *When she sells the last shirt, she will achieve her goal of selling all the shirts.*

advantage²⁰

If someone has an advantage, that person has a better chance to succeed than someone else has. *Amy has the advantage in the race because she is the fastest runner.*

applied¹⁶

Applied means you gave a company your name and work history to show that you want to be hired for a job. *I really need a summer job, so I applied at every store in the mall.*

certain¹⁴

Certain means sure or positive. *I am certain that I will pass the test because I studied very hard this week.*

chef¹⁹

A chef is a person who cooks for other people, often at a restaurant. *Many people liked the food that the chef cooked, so his restaurant was always busy.*



employer¹⁸

An employer is the person or company that pays you to do a job. *My employer tells me which jobs I should work on and when I need to finish them.*

history²⁵

History is the study of people and events in the past. *In our history class, we studied how America became a country.*

opponents²⁷

Opponents are the people who are against you in a contest or competition. *Seeing my opponents before a game always makes me nervous.*

position²⁶

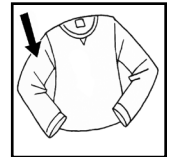
A position is the way someone or something is placed compared to others. *The tallest basketball player was in a good position to score a lot of points.*

quiz show²³

A quiz show is a kind of television program in which people win prizes by answering questions about history and other topics. *She won a new car by answering the most questions correctly on a quiz show.*

sleeve²²

A sleeve is the part of a shirt that covers an arm. *The sleeve was longer than his arm, so it covered his hand.*



spelling bee¹²

A spelling bee is a contest in which people try to say the letters of a word in the correct order. *I studied the dictionary to get ready for the spelling bee.*



studying²⁴

Studying means trying to learn about something. *The students were studying by reading in the library.*



That's Easy! (continued)

Story 7
Glossary, Tracks 12–27

sure¹³

If you are sure, you know what you are thinking is true or right. *I am sure that we need to fill our bottles with water before we walk five miles to the park.*

worried¹⁷

Worried means feeling afraid that something bad will happen. *Jan was worried that she would be in trouble because she was late for school.*



Feeling Great

Story 10, Tracks 1–4

Review Idioms¹

walking on air

If you're walking on air, you're feeling great.

sitting on top of the world

If you're sitting on top of the world, everything is happening the way you want it to.

on cloud nine

If you're on cloud nine, you're very happy about something.



Write a Prediction

Read the Story^{2–4}

7 **Imagine** walking on air instead of the
12 ground. You'd **probably** feel **weightless**
19 and free, like you were **floating**. Walking
28 on air would be fun! It's **no wonder**, "I'm
36 walking on air!" is another way of saying,
44 "I feel great!" Leah studied hard for her
53 test, so she got a **perfect** score. She told
59 her friends, "I'm walking on air!"

67 Sitting on top of the world means the
75 same thing. If you had a **fantastic** new
83 job, you might tell your parents, "I'm so
thrilled—I'm sitting on top of the world!"

91 Jake's basketball team won the
96 **championship**, and he and his teammates
102 were **ecstatic**. They were all sitting on top
110 of the world.

113 On cloud nine is another **expression**
119 you might use when you're feeling great.
126 You can be on cloud nine whenever you're
134 **extremely** happy.

136 Laura was on cloud nine when she got
144 the **lead role** in the **play**, and Pat was on
154 cloud nine when he was **accepted** by a **top**
163 **university**.
164

words read _____

– errors _____ = _____
cold score

words read _____

– errors _____ = _____ goal _____
hot score expression date passed

Answer the Questions

Story 10, Feeling Great
Questions, Tracks 5–11

Applying the common idea⁵

1. When are the idioms in this story most likely to be used?
 - a. when someone is in an airplane
 - b. when someone wins a contest
 - c. when someone worries about a test

Focusing on a detail⁶

2. Why was Leah walking on air?
 - a. She got the lead role in a play.
 - b. She got a fantastic new job.
 - c. She got a perfect score.

Getting meaning from the context⁷

3. What does the word **ecstatic** mean in this story?
 - a. very excited
 - b. an electric charge
 - c. confused or worried

Making connections within the text⁸

4. What kind of players are probably on Jake's basketball team?
 - a. Players who aren't good shooters
 - b. Players who only want to have fun
 - c. Players who work as team

Writing a response⁹

5. Why was Pat on cloud nine?

Developing vocabulary¹⁰

6. Write a bold-faced word or phrase from the story that means the same as the bold-faced word or phrase in each sentence.
 - a. She was awarded the **most important part** in the play—the princess.

- b. He saw a **great** new movie with his friends.

- c. He was **welcomed as a member** into the science club.

Applying information¹¹

7. a. How would someone act if she were walking on air?

- b. Why might a person be sitting on top of the world?

- c. Tell about a time when you were on cloud nine.

Number Correct: _____

accepted²⁶

Accepted means welcomed into a group. *The club accepted me as a new member.*

championship²⁰

A championship is a first-place win in a game or sports contest. *The track team got a trophy for winning the championship.*

ecstatic²¹

Ecstatic means very happy and excited. *He was ecstatic when he scored an A on his test.*

expression²²

An expression is a well-known group of words that means something specific. *Pulling somebody's leg is an expression that means teasing or fooling someone.*

extremely²³

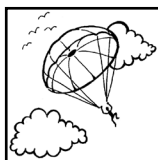
Extremely means very much so. *I was pretty happy when I got a new shirt for my birthday, but I was extremely happy when I got a new bike.*

fantastic¹⁸

Fantastic means very good or great. *He told all his friends about the fantastic book he read.*

floating¹⁵

If something is floating, it is on top of the water or up in the air. *The boat is floating on water, and the balloon is floating in the air.*



imagine¹²

Imagine means to form a picture or idea in your mind. *He likes to imagine what it would be like to fly.*



lead role²⁴

A lead role is the most important part in a play, TV show, or movie. *The actor wanted the lead role, but she ended up getting a part with only a few lines.*

no wonder¹⁶

If something is no wonder, it is obvious or plain for everyone to see. *It is no wonder that Julie won the cooking contest; her pie was delicious.*

perfect¹⁷

Perfect means having no mistakes. *The scarf I knitted might look perfect, but if you look closely, you'll see that I actually made a couple mistakes.*

play²⁵

A play is a story that people act out on a stage. *The actors in the play pretended they were living in the 1800s and acted out the story of a farmer and his family.*

probably¹³

Probably means likely to be or likely to happen. *The dark clouds in the sky mean it will probably rain.*

thrilled¹⁹

Thrilled means very happy and excited. *She was thrilled when she got a pony for her birthday.*

top²⁷

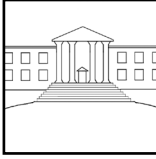
Top means best or highest place. *She is a top gymnast; she has won many awards.*

Feeling Great (continued)

Story 10
Glossary, Tracks 12–28

university²⁸

A university is a school that some people go to after they finish high school. *After high school, Maan went to a university to study science.*



weightless¹⁴

Weightless means light or not heavy. *The brick was heavy, but the feather felt weightless.*

Las granjas

Lectura 4, Pistas 6–9
Inglés, Pista 10

Repase las palabras claves⁶

alimento Alimento es lo que comemos.

carne Carne es comida que viene de los animales.

crecen Cuando las cosas crecen, se hacen más grandes, altas o largas.

Escriba una predicción

Lea la lectura^{7–9}

5 Necesitamos **alimento** para vivir. Las
11 granjas nos dan alimento. Las manzanas
19 y las **naranjas** **crecen** en las granjas. Los
26 frijoles y las zanahorias crecen en las
32 granjas también. Algunos animales nos dan
39 alimento. Algunos de estos animales viven en
46 granjas. Las vacas viven en granjas. Ellas
55 nos dan **carne** y leche. Las gallinas viven en
63 granjas. Ellas nos dan carne y **huevos**. Los
71 gatos y los perros viven en granjas también.
75 Algunos animales de las
79 granjas viven en establos.
83 Los establos son casas
86 para los animales.



palabras leídas _____

palabras leídas _____

meta _____

– errores _____ = _____
primer intento

– errores _____ = _____
último intento expresión fecha de aprobación

Las granjas

Responda a las preguntas

1. ¿De qué trata la mayor parte de esta lectura?
 - a. Los establos son casas para los animales.
 - b. Las granjas cultivan el alimento que necesitamos para vivir
 - c. Algunos animales nos dan alimento.
2. ¿Qué comida puede crecer en las granjas?
 - a. frijoles
 - b. mermelada
 - c. bebida gaseosa
3. ¿Qué significa la palabra **naranjas** en esta lectura?
 - a. zanahorias que la gente corta
 - b. colores que a la gente le gustan
 - c. fruta que la gente come
4. ¿Qué puede vivir en un establo?
 - a. frijoles
 - b. gente
 - c. vacas
5. Nombre algunos animales que se pueden ver en una granja.

_____ Número correcto: _____

Vuelva a contar la lectura

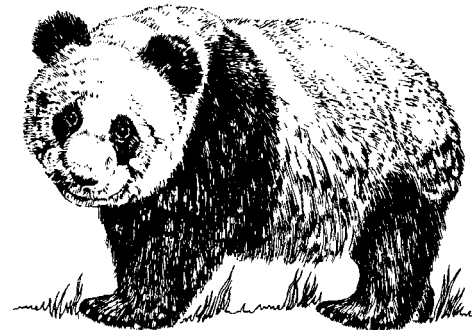
_____ Número de palabras escritas: _____

Un panda

Lectura 11, Pistas 1–4
Inglés, Pista 5

Repase las palabras claves¹

libras	Libras se usan para mostrar lo que pesa algo.
crecen	Cuando cosas crecen se hacen más grandes, altas o largas.
bambú	Bambú es hierba alta y dura.



Escriba una predicción

Lea la lectura²⁻⁴

Un panda es un animal grande.
6 Parece un oso. Los pandas tienen caras
13 redondas. Tienen **pelaje** negro y blanco.
19 El pelaje parece suave. Pero no es
26 suave. Los pandas bebés son muy, muy
33 pequeños. Pesan media libra cuando
38 **nacen**. Cuando **crecen**, son muy, muy
44 grandes. Un panda adulto pesa 300
50 **libras**. A los pandas les gusta comer
57 **bambú**. Comen por 12 horas cada día.
64 Los pandas vienen de una pequeña parte
71 de **China**. La mayoría de los pandas
78 todavía vive en China. Algunos pandas
84 están en los zoológicos. ¿Ha visto usted
91 alguna vez un panda?
95

palabras leídas _____	palabras leídas _____	meta _____
– errores _____ =	– errores _____ =	
primer intento	último intento	expresión
		fecha de aprobación

Un panda

Responda a las preguntas

1. ¿De qué trata la mayor parte de esta lectura?
 - a. donde viven los pandas
 - b. lo que comen los pandas
 - c. un animal grande de China
2. ¿Cuántas libras tiene un panda cuando nace?
 - a. media libra
 - b. 12 libras
 - c. 300 libras
3. ¿Qué significa la palabra **China** en esta lectura?
 - a. un idioma
 - b. un país
 - c. un plato
4. ¿Cómo llegan a ser tan grandes los pandas?
 - a. Se parecen a los osos.
 - b. Pesan 300 libras.
 - c. Comen mucho bambú.
5. ¿A dónde iría usted a ver un panda?

Número correcto: _____

Vuelva a contar la lectura

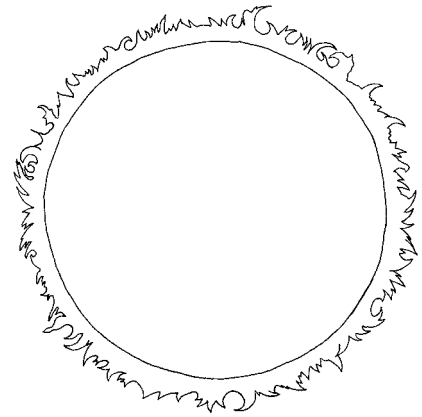
Número de palabras escritas: _____

La estrella de la Tierra

Lectura 10, Pistas 6–9
Inglés, Pista 10

Repase las palabras claves⁶

gas	Gas es como aire y puede usarse para hacer que las cosas se quemen o hacer que las cosas floten.
planetas	Planetas son objetos redondos en el espacio sideral que dan vuelta al sol.
estrella	Una estrella es una bola de gas ardiente en el espacio. Emite calor y luz.
universo	El universo es todo lo que existe.



Escriba una predicción

Lea la lectura⁷⁻⁹

7	¿Sabía usted que el sol es una	69	Tierra. Está a más de 90 millones de
13	estrella? Es una bola grande de	77	millas de la Tierra.
21	gas. Da luz, calor y otras clases de	81	El sol es muy grande. Es muchas
29	energía. El sol es sólo una de las	88	veces más grande que todos sus
36	miles de millones de estrellas en el	94	planetas. Pero no es la estrella más
45	universo.	101	grande. De hecho, el sol es sólo una
54	El sol es la estrella que está más	109	estrella de tamaño mediano. Puede
60	cerca a la Tierra. Por eso se ve más	114	parecer más grande que todas las
	grande que las otras estrellas. Pero,	120	otras estrellas, pero no lo es.
	en realidad, el sol no está cerca a la	126	

palabras leídas _____	palabras leídas _____	meta _____
– errores _____ = _____	– errores _____ = _____	último intento expresión fecha de aprobación
primer intento		

La estrella de la Tierra

Responda a las preguntas

1. ¿De qué trata la mayor parte de esta lectura?
 - a. el sol
 - b. el universo
 - c. la Tierra
2. ¿Qué es el sol?
 - a. una estrella
 - b. un planeta
 - c. un universo
3. ¿Qué significa la palabra **energía** en esta lectura?
 - a. planetas
 - b. luz
 - c. estrellas
4. ¿Qué es más grande?
 - a. la Tierra
 - b. el sol
 - c. el universo
5. ¿Cómo nos ayuda el sol?

Número correcto: _____

Vuelva a contar la lectura

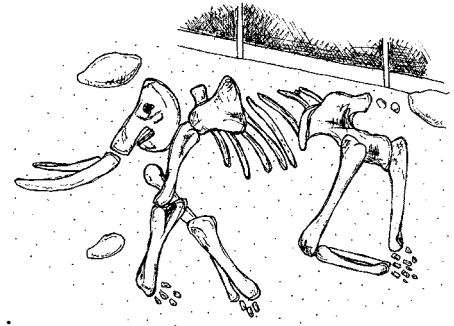
Número de palabras escritas: _____

El Sitio de los Mamuts

Lectura 17, Pistas 1–4
Inglés, Pista 5

Repase las palabras claves¹

sitio	Un sitio es el lugar o ubicación de algo.
sumidero	Un sumidero es una abertura en el suelo. Un sumidero a menudo es profundo y lleno de agua.
museo	Un museo es un lugar que tiene cosas hermosas, interesantes o inusuales que mirar.
fósiles	Los fósiles son lo que queda de las plantas y animales que han estado muertos por mucho tiempo.



Escriba una predicción

Lea la lectura²⁻⁴

El **sumidero** tenía unos 60 pies de profundidad. Estaba lleno de agua tibia y plantas. Animales grandes se metieron al sumidero para comer y beber. Los animales no pudieron salirse, así que murieron allí. El sumidero se llenó de lodo y se secó. Los animales se quedaron enterrados por unos 26.000 años.

En 1974, unos trabajadores **descubrieron** los animales. Los científicos vinieron al **sitio** para estudiarlos. Los científicos aprendieron muchas cosas sobre los animales.

¿Qué tipo de animales eran?
Eran animales de **la Edad de Hielo**. Muchos eran mamuts. Los mamuts eran **mamíferos** enormes. Se parecían un poco a los elefantes. Tenían trompas grandes y **colmillos** largos. Pero los mamuts **se extinguieron** hace miles de años.

El sitio donde la gente encontró los mamuts es ahora parte de un **museo**. Mucha gente visita el Sitio de los Mamuts cada año. Vienen a ver los **fósiles** de estos animales **extintos**. Este museo está en Hot Springs, Dakota del Sur.

palabras leídas _____

– errores _____

primer
intento

palabras leídas _____

– errores _____

meta _____

último
intento

expresión

fecha de
aprobación

El Sitio de los Mamuts

Responda a las preguntas

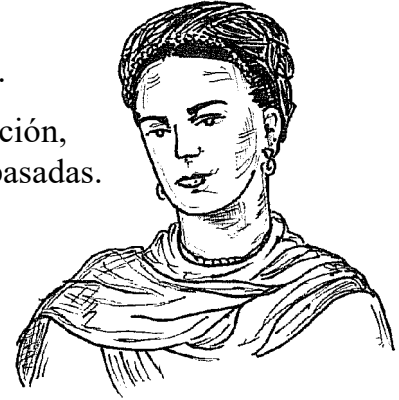
1. ¿Cuál es la idea principal de esta lectura?
 - a. Mucha gente visita el Sitio de Mamuts en Hot Springs, Dakota del Sur.
 - b. Hace mucho tiempo, muchos mamuts murieron en un sumidero que ahora es parte de un museo.
 - c. Los animales que se metieron en un sumidero no pudieron salir, así que murieron allí.
2. ¿Por cuánto tiempo se quedaron enterrados los animales?
 - a. 1.974 años
 - b. 60 años
 - c. 26.000 años
3. ¿Qué significa la palabra **extintos** en esta lectura?
 - a. colmillos largos
 - b. uncovered
 - c. descubiertos
4. ¿Por qué fueron los mamuts al sumidero?
 - a. para quedarse atrapados en el barro
 - b. para beber agua y comer plantas
 - c. para ver si los elefantes estaban allí
5. ¿En qué se parecen los elefantes de hoy a los mamuts de hace mucho tiempo?

Número correcto: _____

Vuelva a contar la lectura

Repase las palabras claves⁶

expresar	Expresar significa mostrar o poner en palabras.
herencia	La herencia es algo, como un valor o una tradición, que es heredado o que viene de generaciones pasadas.
válvula de escape	Una válvula de escape es una manera de desahogo de energía o sentimientos.
autorretratos	Autorretratos son dibujos, cuadros, esculturas o fotografías del artista quien los hizo.



Escriba una predicción

Lea la lectura^{7–9}

6 Cuando Frida Kahlo tenía 18 años,
un choque de autobús cambió su vida.
13 Se rompió la pierna, la espalda y la
21 **pelvis**. La **recuperación** de Frida fue
27 lenta. Un **yeso** cubrió la mayor parte
34 de su cuerpo. Por meses, tuvo que
41 quedarse en cama. Sin mucho más que
48 hacer, se dedicó a la pintura. Usando
55 un espejo, Frida pintó la única cosa a la
64 que tenía fácil **acceso**: a sí misma.

71 Incluso cuando podía caminar de
76 nuevo, Frida siguió pintando. Pintar
81 era una **válvula de escape** para ella.
88 Le ayudó a Frida a **expresar** sus
95 emociones.

96 El cuerpo de Frida sufría mucho
102 dolor. En total, tuvo más de 30
109 **operaciones**. Sin embargo, el dolor no
115 se fue. Muchos de sus **autorretratos**

121 demuestran este dolor.

124 Algunos de los cuadros de Frida
130 muestran otro tipo de dolor. Frida sintió
137 mucho dolor **emocional** también. A
142 causa del choque de autobús, no pudo
149 tener hijos. La hizo sentir muy triste.

156 Mientras muchos de los cuadros
161 de Frida demuestran dolor, muchos
166 también demuestran fuerza y **orgullo**.
171 Frida estaba orgullosa de su **herencia**
177 mexicana. Se pintó a sí misma en
184 vestidos mexicanos **tradicionales**. Usó
188 **símbolos** mexicanos y pintó con colores
194 brillantes.

195 Los cuadros de Frida **afectaron**
200 a muchas personas. Hoy en día, la
207 gente la recuerda como una de las más
215 grandes pintoras mexicanas.
218

palabras leídas _____

palabras leídas _____

meta _____

– errores _____ = _____
primer intento

– errores _____ = _____
último intento expresión fecha de aprobación

Frida Kahlo

Responda a las preguntas

1. ¿Cuál es la idea principal de esta lectura?
 - a. Frida Kahlo se pintó a sí misma con vestidos mexicanos tradicionales.
 - b. Frida Kahlo tuvo que llevar un yeso que cubría la mayor parte de su cuerpo.
 - c. Frida Kahlo usó la pintura como una forma de expresar su dolor y su orgullo.
2. ¿Por qué Frida empezó a pintar?
 - a. Quería ser una de las más grandes pintoras mexicanas.
 - b. Estaba triste porque no podía tener hijos.
 - c. No tenía mucho que hacer mientras estaba en la cama.
3. ¿Qué significa la palabra **recuperación** en esta lectura?
 - a. una manera de mover
 - b. un proceso de sanar
 - c. una mala herida
4. ¿Por qué Frida usó símbolos mexicanos en sus pinturas?
 - a. Era una gran pintora.
 - b. Estaba orgullosa de su herencia mexicana.
 - c. La pintura era una válvula de escape para ella.
5. ¿Por qué la gente recuerda a Frida como una gran artista mexicana?

6. Seleccione la mejor palabra para cada definición.

1. orgullo	a. ____ vendaje duro
2. yeso	b. ____ capacidad de usar algo
3. acceso	c. ____ cambiaron los sentimientos
4. afectaron	d. ____ respeto por sí mismo

Número correcto: _____

Resuma la lectura

Número de palabras escritas: _____

El primer teléfono celular

Lectura 1, Pistas 1-4
Inglés, Pista 5

Repase las palabras claves¹

rival	Un rival es alguien que está tratando de conseguir algo que usted también está tratando de conseguir.
lanzado	Lanzado significa puesto a disposición o vendido al público por primera vez.
teléfono celular	Un teléfono celular es un teléfono inalámbrico. Los teléfonos celulares rebotan el sonido de las torres en lugar de enviarlo a través de cables telefónicos.
inalámbrico	Inalámbrico significa capaz de enviar y recibir información sin estar conectado a otro dispositivo por cables.



Escriba una predicción

Lea la lectura²⁻⁴

7 Martin Cooper se paró en una calle
11 municipal muy transitada sosteniendo
18 un objeto extraño. Estaba a punto de
25 hacer algo que **pasaría a la historia**:
31 hacer una de las primeras llamadas
35 desde un **teléfono celular**.

35 Era 1973, y Martin trabajaba para
41 una **compañía** telefónica. Su compañía
46 finalmente había hecho un teléfono
51 **inalámbrico** que podía hacer una
56 llamada de casi cualquier lugar. Ahora
62 Martin estaba listo para probarlo. ¿A
68 quién llamó Martin? ¡Le llamó a su
75 **rival** en otra compañía telefónica!

80 Tomó más de diez años antes de
87 que se vendieran los teléfonos celulares
93 en las tiendas. **Lanzado** a la venta
100 en 1984, el DynaTAC 8000X llegó a
107 ser conocido como el primer teléfono

113 celular del mundo. Pero usted no podría
120 **reconocerlo**. Nunca habría cabido en
125 su bolsillo. De casi un pie de largo
133 y casi dos libras, era tan **voluminoso**
140 que la gente lo llamó "el ladrillo". Y a
149 casi unos \$4.000, era muy caro para la
157 mayoría de la gente.

161 El teléfono celular pronto **padeció**
166 muchos cambios. Así como Martin
171 había predicho, se hizo más pequeño,
177 más liviano, más barato y mucho
183 más comúnmente utilizado. Después
187 de muchos años, era capaz de hacer
194 cosas que Martin nunca se había
200 imaginado. Tomó fotos. Se conectó
205 a **Internet**. Envío mensajes de texto.
211 **Eventualmente**, el teléfono celular
215 se hizo una parte **esencial** de la vida
223 **cotidiana** de mucha gente.
227

palabras leídas _____

– errores _____ = _____
primer intento

palabras leídas _____

– errores _____ = _____

meta _____

último intento expresión fecha de aprobación

El primer teléfono celular

Responda a las preguntas

1. ¿Cuál es la idea principal de esta lectura?
 - a. El primer teléfono celular pesaba casi dos libras.
 - b. El teléfono celular ha cambiado de muchas maneras desde que se utilizó para hacer una llamada hace años.
 - c. El teléfono celular es una parte importante en la vida de muchas personas.
2. ¿Qué predijo Martin que harían los teléfonos celulares?
 - a. tomar fotos
 - b. hacerse más pequeños y más livianos
 - c. conectarse a Internet
3. ¿Qué significa la palabra **esencial** en esta lectura?
 - a. importante o necesario
 - b. no conectado por cables
 - c. menos caro
4. ¿Cómo era parecido el DynaTAC 8000X a los teléfonos celulares que vinieron más tarde?
 - a. Eran livianos.
 - b. Cabían en un bolsillo.
 - c. Eran inalámbricos.
5. ¿Por qué Martin habría elegido llamar a su rival por el nuevo teléfono?

6. Seleccione la mejor palabra para cada definición.

1. eventualmente	a. ____ sufrió
2. reconocerlo	b. ____ después de mucho tiempo
3. padeció	
4. lanzado	c. ____ vendido por primera vez
	d. ____ identificarlo

Número correcto: _____

Resuma la lectura

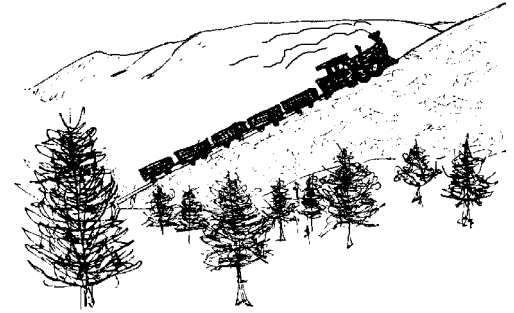
Número de palabras escritas: _____

Un sacrificio increíble

Lectura 5, Pistas 1–4
Inglés, Pista 5

Repase las palabras claves¹

cenizas	Las cenizas son pequeños trozos de algo, como carbón o madera, que arden sin llama.
dinamita	La dinamita es un material que la gente usa para hacer explotar cosas.
locomotora	Una locomotora es el vagón de un tren que hace que el tren se mueva.
chimenea	Una chimenea es un gran ducto de ventilación que deja salir el humo que se produce cuando se quema el combustible.



Escriba una predicción

Lea la lectura²⁻⁴

El 7 de noviembre de 1907, el **destino** de un pueblo mexicano dependía de la decisión de un hombre. Ese día, un trabajador de tren llamado Jesús García iba a llevar una carga de **dinamita** por una montaña escarpada a una **mina**. Pero al **arrancar** la **locomotora** del tren, **cenizas** se expelieron de la **chimenea**. Las cenizas cayeron sobre la carga del tren. Una caja de dinamita comenzó a humear. Pronto, un incendio se estaba extendiendo.

García vio que el tren estaba cerca del pueblo de Nacozari. Si la dinamita llegaba a estallar cerca del pueblo, muchas vidas se perderían. Cinco mil personas vivían allí, incluyendo la familia de García. **Tanques de combustible** y dinamita cerca del pueblo **aumentarían** el desastre.

García ordenó a los otros trabajadores que saltaran del tren. Entonces, condujo el tren a toda velocidad por la senda sinuosa de la montaña, alejándose del pueblo. Si lograba llegar a la cima de la montaña, él también podría saltar del tren. Entonces el tren seguiría su camino solo por el otro lado. Pero el estallido llegó muy pronto. García perdió la vida, pero Nacozari se salvó.

México honra este **sacrificio increíble**. El 7 de noviembre fue hecho un día feriado nacional. Canciones, **monumentos**, caminos y estampillas **conmemoran** el acto valiente de García. Y el pueblo que debe su vida a Jesús García fue renombrado como Nacozari de García.

palabras leídas _____

– errores _____ = _____
primer intento

palabras leídas _____

– errores _____ = _____

último intento

expresión

fecha de aprobación

Un sacrificio increíble

Responda a las preguntas

1. ¿Cuál es la idea principal de esta lectura?
 - a. Jesús García perdió su vida conduciendo una carga de dinamita por una montaña escarpada.
 - b. El 7 de noviembre es un día feriado nacional en México que honra a Jesús García.
 - c. El valiente acto de Jesús García salvó muchas vidas en la ciudad de Nacozari.
2. ¿A qué fue renombrada la ciudad de Nacozari?
 - a. Nacozari de García
 - b. México
 - c. Jesús García
3. ¿Qué significa la palabra **conmemoran** en esta lectura?
 - a. construyen
 - b. sacrifican
 - c. honran
4. ¿Por qué García no saltó del tren?
 - a. Tuvo que impedir que el tren explotara.
 - b. Tuvo que conducir el tren lejos de la ciudad.
 - c. Tuvo que conducir el tren a la mina.
5. ¿Por qué Jesús García hizo su increíble sacrificio?

6. Seleccione la mejor palabra para cada definición.

1. destino	a. ____ un lugar para extraer
2. increíble	minerales
3. monumentos	b. ____ estatuas o edificios
4. mina	c. ____ asombroso
5. aumentarían	d. ____ harían más fuerte
	e. ____ lo que le sucederá
7. Numere los eventos en orden cronológico.
____ García ordenó a los trabajadores que saltaran.
____ García condujo el tren a toda velocidad por la senda sinuosa, lejos de Nacozari.
____ Una caja de dinamita comenzó a humear; un incendio empezó a extenderse.
____ García perdió su vida, pero salvó a Nacozari.
____ García iba a llevar una carga de dinamita a una mina.

Número correcto: _____

Resuma la lectura

Número de palabras escritas: _____

La Madre Teresa

Lectura 24, Pistas 6–9
Inglés, Pista 10

Repase las palabras claves⁶

compasión	La compasión es un sentimiento de simpatía que hace querer ayudar.
barrios bajos	Los barrios bajos son áreas de una ciudad que son pobres, están deterioradas y abarrotadas.
servicio	Servicio es un trabajo o actividad que se realiza para ayudar a otros.
atendiendo	Atendiendo significa ayudando.



Escriba una predicción

Lea la lectura^{7–9}

El Premio Nobel de la Paz se otorga a personas que han trabajado para ayudar a traer paz al mundo. En 1979, le dieron este honor a la Madre Teresa, una **monja** que trabajaba con los pobres en Calcuta, India.

La Madre Teresa nació en Europa Oriental. A la edad de 18 años, viajó a la India para unirse a un **convento** y enseñar en la escuela secundaria. Luego, cuando tenía 36 años, sintió un **llamamiento divino** de dejar de enseñar y ayudar a los pobres. Así que **fundó** una **orden** de monjas llamada las Misioneras de la Caridad.

La Madre Teresa pasó el resto de su vida **atendiendo** a la gente pobre. Vivió y trabajó en los **barrios bajos** por más de 50 años. Ella y sus seguidoras ofrecieron

comida, **refugio** y atención médica a los necesitados. Lo más importante, **sinceramente** sintieron cariño por la gente y **trataron** de hacer que todos se sintieran queridos. "Los pobres no necesitan nuestra **simpatía** y **lástima**. Necesitan nuestro amor y **compasión**", decía la Madre Teresa.

La Madre Teresa no se quedó con el dinero del Premio Nobel de la Paz. En cambio, lo usó para **expandir** su **servicio** a los pobres y a los enfermos. Con el tiempo, las Misioneras de la Caridad llevaron este servicio a más de 130 países. La Madre Teresa claramente hizo su parte para ayudar a traer paz al mundo. Muchos han aprendido de su **ejemplo** cariñoso.

palabras leídas _____

– errores _____

primer
intento

palabras leídas _____

– errores _____

último
intento

expresión

meta _____

fecha de
aprobación

La Madre Teresa

Responda a las preguntas

1. ¿Cuál es la idea principal de esta lectura?
 - a. La Madre Teresa fue una maestra en la India.
 - b. La Madre Teresa ayudó a mucha gente pobre.
 - c. La Madre Teresa ganó muchos premios de dinero.
2. ¿Por qué comenzó la Madre Teresa la orden de las Misioneras de la Caridad?
 - a. Porque quería ganarse un Premio Nobel.
 - b. Porque dejó de enseñar.
 - c. Porque sintió un llamamiento divino de ayudar a los demás.
3. ¿Qué significa la palabra **monja** en esta lectura?
 - a. una mujer de un grupo religioso
 - b. alguien que ayuda a los pobres
 - c. alguien que gana un premio
4. ¿Qué hizo la Madre Teresa que ayudó a la gente por todo el mundo?
 - a. Ganó el Premio Nobel de la Paz.
 - b. Enseñó en una escuela en la India.
 - c. Expandió el servicio de las Misioneras de la Caridad.
5. Escriba las maneras en que la Madre Teresa y sus seguidores cuidaron de la gente pobre.

6. Un sinónimo es una palabra que tiene el mismo significado de otra palabra. Empareje cada palabra con su sinónimo.

1. fundó	a. ____ protección
2. sinceramente	b. ____ modelo
3. refugio	c. ____ realmente
4. ejemplo	d. ____ intentaron
5. trataron	e. ____ comenzó
7. Numere los eventos en orden cronológico.
____ La Madre Teresa fundó una orden.
____ La Madre Teresa viajó a la India.
____ La Madre Teresa ganó el Premio Nobel de la Paz.
____ La orden de la Madre Teresa se expandió a más de 130 países.
____ La Madre Teresa sintió un llamamiento divino de ayudar a los pobres.

número correcto: _____

Resuma la lectura

Número de palabras escritas: _____