





Lesson Components

BIG IDEA

The Big Idea section stimulates students' interest and gives them a wider understanding of the chapter's theme.



Contents Map

The Contents Map previews the content covered in each lesson and the subject it is related to. Content-related questions are included to pique students' curiosity and help create classroom discussion.

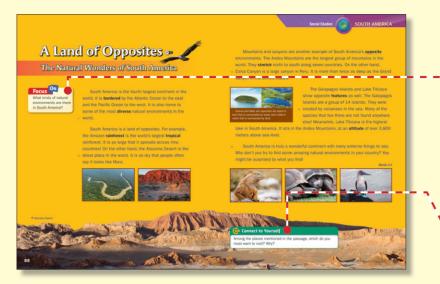
Before You Read

The Before You Read activity gets students involved in the lesson by asking them to answer simple questions or complete short activities related to the content of the passage.



Key Words

This section highlights the key words from the lesson with pictures and allows students to familiarize themselves with the language by using it in sentences.

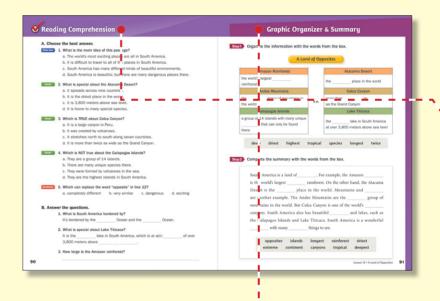


Focus On

Focus On section encourages students to think about the main idea as they read through the passage.

Connect to Yourself / Think Critically

This section allows students to relate ideas from the passage to their own lives or to think critically about what they have read.



Reading Comprehension

Students' understanding of the passage is checked through a series of multiple-choice and short-answer questions. Main idea, detail, vocabulary, and inference questions are included.

Graphic Organizer & Summary

A two-step summarizing activity teaches students how to make outlines and summaries. It also gives them a chance to review what they have learned.

Chapter Wrap-up

After completing each chapter, the teacher and students work together to think about and write down the key points from the lessons. The students can then discuss what they learned from the chapter with a partner.

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CHAPTER 1

Money



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CHAPTER 2

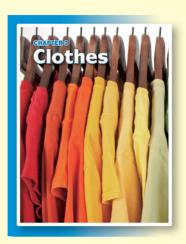
Skin



Subject	Lesson	Title	Words	Page
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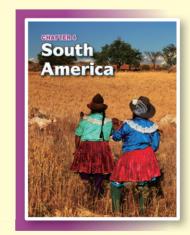
Clothes



Subject	Lesson	Title	Words	Page
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South America



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Supplementary Material

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The History of Money

Before You Read

How many potatoes would you trade for a chicken, a cow, or a dog? Circle as many as you want.

> I would trade ten potatoes for one chicken .









a dog

















Key Words

Complete the sentences with the key words.



digital



techniques



invention





bulky





worth



1. Books are becoming digital

- 2. Birds have great hunting techniques .
- **3.** This crown is worth millions of dollars.
- **4.** My uncle's computer monitor is old and
- **5.** Countries lots of things with each other. trade
- **6.** The light bulb was a(n) invention of Thomas Edison.
- some wheat for a bottle of water. **7.** I want to barter
- **8.** The two boys have the same name and hobbies. What a(n) coincidence!

Background Knowledge

Double coincidence of wants

When people meet to barter, they both must want what the other is offering in exchange. If one of them is not satisfied with what the other is offering, the exchange will not be successful.





Focus On

How did people buy things before money was invented?

They used the barter system.

If you want a new computer or new clothes, what do you need to get them? Well, all you need is money. But when did people start using money? The history of money is quite interesting.

Before money was invented, people used the **barter** system to get what they wanted. To barter means to **trade** goods or services for other goods or services. For example, someone could trade one horse for one cow. However, the barter system had several problems. People did not always agree on how much one thing was **worth** compared to another. There was also a problem called the "double **coincidence** of wants." For example, what if a man wanted to trade his horse for a cow? He would have to find someone who had a cow, but needed a horse. The **invention** of money solved these kinds of problems.

Some of the earliest forms of metal coins appeared in China around 1000 B.C. Silver coins started to be made in what is now Turkey around 600 B.C. Soon

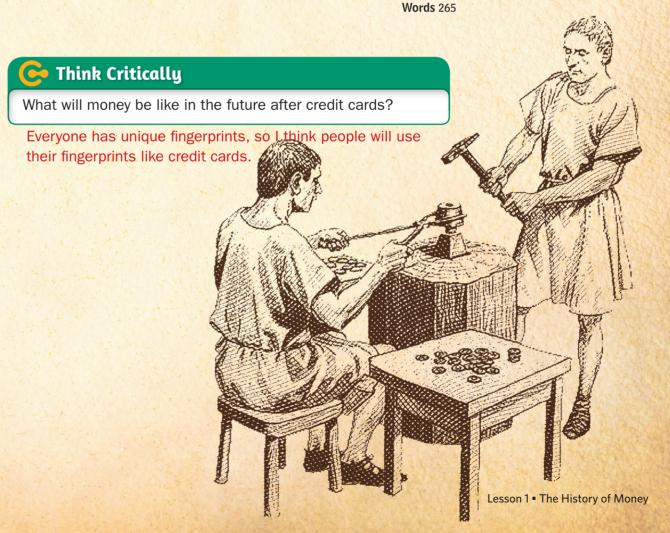
after, the **techniques** for making coins were copied and **improved** by the Greek and Roman empires.

Later, paper money was developed and used in China around A.D. 800, during the Tang Dynasty. Coins were heavy and **bulky**, so carrying lots of money was not easy.

Paper money solved this problem. Now most countries use both paper and coin money. Furthermore, in this digital age, people can buy things without paper money by using a credit card. In the future, it is likely that an even more advanced form of money will be used.



▲ The Chinese coins usually had holes in them so that you could put the coins together and make a chain.



W Reading Comprehension

Graphic Organizer & Summary

A. Choose the best answer.

Main idea 1. What is this passage mainly about?

- a. why paper money is better than coins
- b. how the barter system caused problems
- v. how money was first created and developed
- d. how trade was developed between countries

2. What country is mentioned as having used the first metal coins?

a. Turkey

W. China

c. Greece

d. Rome

3. What is NOT true about paper money?

- a. It was created after the invention of coins.
- **V.** It was first made in Turkey and improved in Greece.
- c. It made it possible for people to carry lots of money.
- d. Before the Tang Dynasty, people did not use paper money.

4. What can be inferred from this passage?

- a. Coins will be made of plastic in the future.
- **W.** Money will continue to develop and change.
- c. People usually traded animals in the barter system.
- d. The idea of credit cards was first developed in Greece.

5. Which can replace the word "improved" in line 21?

a. provided

v. upgraded

c. damaged

d. increased

B. Answer the questions.

1. Why was money first invented?

It was invented to solve the problems of the system .

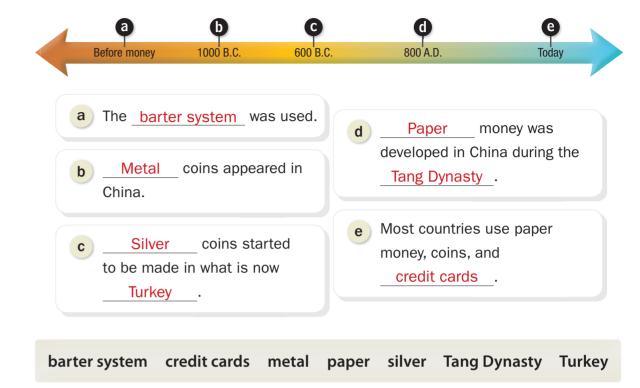
2. When were silver coins first made?

Silver coins were first made around 600 B.C .

3. Where was the earliest known paper money developed?

It was developed in China.

Step 1 Organize the information with the words from the box.



Step 2 Complete the summary with the words from the box.

In the past, people traded for things they needed. This is called the barter system. But it had some problems, so money was invented . Early metal coins appeared in China around 1000 B.C. Around 600 B.C., silver coins were first made in Turkey. These methods were copied by the **Greeks** and Romans. Later, around the year A.D. 800, paper money was developed in China . In this digital age, people also use credit cards. And in the future, people might use money that is even more advanced. China barter copied digital invented metal methods Greeks silver traded



Before You Read

Look at the picture. These are banknotes

I can see numbers,



Key Words

Complete the sentences with the key words.









temple

identity

scenery

architecture





1. Friendship is an important







of life. element

2. You need an ID card to prove your identity .

|--|

4.	These n	nachines	are	used to	print	books
••	11103011	nacimics	aic	asca to	print	DOONS

5. Olympieion is the of Zeus in Athens. temple

8. The Navajo are to the southwestern United States. native

Background Knowledge

What are banknotes made of?

Banknotes are also known as bills or paper money. But they aren't actually made of paper. Instead, it is made up of fabrics such as cotton, silk, and linen.





Focus On

What are three common elements of banknote designs?

They are the nation's famous leaders, architecture and natural features.



Did you know that people carry pieces of art with them every day? This art is in their wallets. It's money! Each country has its own unique designs on its banknotes. These designs usually represent the country's history and culture, so banknotes actually teach us about a **nation**'s **identity**.

There are three **elements** that most frequently appear on banknotes. The most common element is people. Famous leaders are often celebrated on banknotes. For example, banknotes from the United States have former presidents on them. And all the banknotes in India have Mahatma Gandhi on them.

Another common element of banknote designs is a country's **architecture**. Some banknotes show famous ancient structures. For example, the Egyptian 100-pound banknote has the Sphinx **printed** on it. And in Cambodia, some banknotes show Angkor Wat, the largest **temple** in the world.

Finally, banknotes often reflect the natural
environment. **For instance**, the Japanese 1,000-yen
banknote shows Mt. Fuji, a well-known symbol of the
country. Banknotes from New Zealand also show beautiful **scenery**. For example, the five-dollar banknote shows
the scenery of Campbell Island, along with animals and

₂₅ flowers that are **native** to New Zealand.

How about the banknote designs of your country?
What do they have on them? Can you find any people,
buildings or scenery on them? If you don't know what the
images on your country's banknotes represent, try to find
out. They could be an important part of your country's





▲ 100-pound banknote of Egypt



▲ 500-riel banknote of Cambodia



▲ 1,000-yen banknote of Japan



Connect to Yourself

culture and history.

If you could design a banknote for your country, what would you put on it? Why?

I would put some scenery of Jeju Island on it because it is one of the most beautiful places in Korea.

W Reading Comprehension

Graphic Organizer & Summary

A. Choose the best answer.

- Main idea 1. What is the main idea of this passage?
 - a. Money is designed by many famous artists.
 - **W**. Banknote designs represent a country's identity.
 - c. The design of banknotes is related to their value.
 - d. Banknotes will soon replace all other forms of money.

- 2. Which is NOT one of the three common elements of banknote designs?
 - w. national flags

b. famous people

c. natural scenery

d. well-known buildings

- 3. What is on all the banknotes in India?
 - a. Angkor Wat
 - b. former presidents
 - ✓ Mahatma Gandhi
 - d. Indian plants and animals

- 4. What can be inferred about New Zealand?
 - a. It doesn't have a long history.
 - b. It doesn't have a famous leader.
 - v. It is famous for its beautiful nature.
 - d. Campbell Island is the main island of New Zealand.

- 5. Which can replace the phrase "for instance" in line 20?
 - a. as a matter of fact
- b. in addition

c. in particular

v. for example

B. Answer the questions.

1. What can you see on the five-dollar banknote of New Zealand?

I can see the scenery of Campbell Island, along with animals and flowers to New Zealand. that are native

2. On what banknote can you find a picture of the Sphinx?

We can find it on the Egyptian 100-pound banknote .

3. Who appears on the banknotes of the United States?

Past presidents appear on U.S. banknotes.

Step 1 Organize the information with the words from the box.



Step 2 Complete the summary with the words from the box.

Banknotes are like tiny works of art . Each country has its own special designs that represent its national identity . Many banknotes show famous leaders, such as former presidents. Another common element of banknotes is the nation's famous works of architecture. One example is the picture of Angkor Wat that is on Cambodia's banknotes. Finally, natural environments are also commonly seen on banknotes. Famous national features, such as Japan's Mt. Fuji, can be found on many banknote designs. What is shown on your country's banknotes?

architecture Cambodia's element environments identity represent leaders presidents features

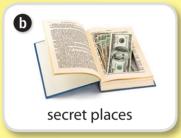


How Banks Work

Before You Read

Here are some ways to keep your money. Which one do you prefer? Why?

I prefer to keep my money in a bank account like @, because banks give me interest on my money.















Key Words

Learn the banking words. Look and read the sentences.



Background Knowledge

A central bank

The central bank observes the currency and money supply of the nation. It watches over how all the commercial banks are operated. Sometimes the national bank even prints the country's money.



How Banks Work

Making Money from Money

Focus On

Why do banks keep your money safe and pay you interest?

They make money by lending my savings to other people in need and getting interest from them.

Why do people save their money in banks? Why not keep it at home? First of all, thieves might break into your house and steal your money. Banks, though, have alarms and **guards** to protect it. Another reason is that your money can grow in the bank.

When you put money in a savings account, the bank pays you some extra money each month. The money you put in is called a **deposit**. The money the bank pays you for your deposit is the **interest**. The interest you **earn** depends on the **interest rate**. Let's say you deposited \$1,000 in the bank and the interest rate is 2% a year. In that case, you will earn \$20 a year as interest.



Why would banks protect your money and still pay you interest? The reason is that banks take your deposit and lend it to other people. When people buy expensive things such as houses or cars, or run a business, they need a lot of money. When they don't have enough, they borrow from banks. This money is called a loan. After that, they pay back the money in small amounts each month for several years. They also have to pay interest. This interest is much higher than the interest banks pay for deposits. This is one way banks make money.

The bank needs deposits so that it can make money by lending money. To encourage people to keep their money in the bank, it pays them interest. So, are you going to open a savings account soon and let your money grow?

Words 263

Think Critically

Do you think it is fair for the bank to make money with your deposit and give you only part of the interest?

Yes. I think it is fair because the banks keep our money safe. And they need to earn money, too.

A. Choose the best answer.

Main idea 1. What is this passage mainly about?

- a. how interest rates are decided
- b. the meanings of banking terms
- v. how banks make money and give interest
- d. why keeping money in the bank is safer than keeping it at home

2. What is the money you put in a savings account?

a. a guard

b. the interest

v. a deposit

d. a loan

3. How do banks make money from loans?

- **v**. They charge interest on them.
- b. They use it to start businesses.
- c. The sell things like houses or cars.
- d. They charge people to make deposits.

4. Which is TRUE according to this passage?

- a. The average interest rate is 2% a year.
- b. People can only borrow money if they have a savings account.
- v. Savings account interest rates are lower than loan interest rates.
- d. Your money will grow faster if you take it out of a savings account.

5. Which can replace the word "make" in line 22?

a. lead

v. earn

c. lose

d. save

B. Answer the questions.

1. What is interest?

It's the money the bank pays you for your deposit or the money a bank earns from a(n)

2. Why do banks encourage people to keep their money in the bank?

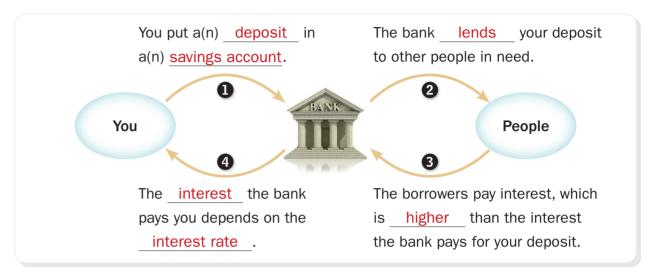
They need deposits so that they can make money by lending money.

3. What are the two reasons you keep your money in the bank?

The bank can protect your money from thieves, and the money can grow as well.

Step 1 Organize the information with the words from the box.

How Banks Work



higher savings account lends deposit interest rate interest

Complete the summary with the words from the box.

You can keep your money at home, but it's safer to keep it in a(n) bank . And if you put it in a(n) savings account, the bank will pay you interest. Banks do this because it helps them earn money. First, people put their money into a savings account. The bank then lends this money as loans to other people who need it. Later, these people pay back the money with interest. This interest is much higher than the interest you earn from your savings account. In this way, banks make money .

> bank lends higher money earn loans interest pay back safer savings



Money Superstitions

Before You Read

Do you know any superstitions related to the pictures below?

Yes, I do. I've heard that finding a four-leaf clover brings good luck.



▲ finding a four-leaf clover





▲ a black cat crossing your path

Answer: @-good luck, @-bad luck, @-protection and good luck, @-bad luck

Key Words

Complete the sentences with the key words.







wallet

receives

attract

wealth









1. Sweet drinks attract ants.

kids in the room. **2.** There are several

3. He carries his money in a(n) wallet

4. The clown is making a(n) face. silly

receives some pocket money from his parents.

6. She checks her hair in the before going out. mirror

7. TV shows can sometimes affect the of children. behavior

8. The dragon is a symbol of wealth in some Asian countries.

Background Knowledge

Superstitions

A superstition is a belief that some object or behavior will bring good or bad luck. These beliefs have no scientific proof.





Money Superstitions Is There Bad Luck in Your Wallet?

Focus

What kind of money superstitions are there in the world?

Russian people think giving money with the left hand will bring bad luck. In Greece, they think money attracts money. In Japan, the white snake is a symbol of wealth.

Every country has its own superstitions. In some countries, people believe four-leaf clovers are good luck. Many people also believe that breaking a **mirror** is bad luck. Did you know that there are also superstitions about money? Let's learn about some of these superstitions around the world.

In Russia, there are **several** superstitions about money. Russians think people should always give money with their right hand and **receive** it with their left hand.

otherwise, they might lose money. Also, they believe if someone receives an empty wallet as a gift, he or she will become poor. So, people always make sure to put some money inside the wallets they give as gifts.

Greece also has interesting money superstitions.

- Greeks say, "Money **attracts** money." That is why Greek people always try to **carry** at least a few coins with them at all times. They believe doing so might bring them more money in the future. Similarly, they believe they will have bad luck if they don't have any money in their wallet or
- 20 bank account.

In Japan, the snake is a symbol of money and **wealth**. Therefore, some people keep a piece of snake skin in their wallet for good luck. Some people think if you see a white snake, you will be lucky **forever**. On the other hand,

they believe that if they kill a snake, they will lose all their money.



These are just a few examples of money superstitions around the world. Although some may seem **silly**, many people believe in them. Throughout history, these

superstitions have actually affected many people's behavior.





Connect to Yourself

Is there a money superstition in your country? What is it?

In Turkey, it is believed that if you hold gold in your hand in a dream, you will earn money in real life.

A. Choose the best answer.

- Main idea 1. What is the main idea of this passage?
 - a. Wallets are used differently in different countries.
 - b. Believing in superstitions could cause financial problems.
 - v. There are different superstitions about money around the world.
 - d. People in different countries have different ways of saving money.

- 2. What is TRUE about Russian people?
 - a. They only use wallets that are given as gifts.
 - b. They always carry their wallet in their right hand.
 - v. They are unlikely to give an empty wallet as a gift.
 - d. They believe it is bad luck to keep coins in a wallet.

- 3. What do Japanese people keep in their wallet for good luck?
 - snake skin

b. ancient coins

c. broken mirrors

d. four-leaf clovers

- 4. What can be inferred from this passage?
 - a. Superstitions teach people lessons about life.
 - b. Most people these days believe in superstitions.
 - c. All countries have similar superstitions about money.
 - V. Some superstitions about money still affect people's behavior.

- 5. Which can replace the word "forever" in line 24?
 - a. fortunately
- **v.** always
- c. instantly
- d. still

B. Answer the questions.

1. What do the Russians care about when they give and receive money?

hand and receive it with They make sure to give money with their right left their hand.

2. Why do Greek people always try to carry at least a few coins with them?

They think money attracts money and doing so might them bring money in the future.

3. What do some Japanese people think seeing a white snake means?

They think it means they will be lucky forever.

Step 1 Organize the information with the words from the box.

Money Superstitions

Russia People give

- money with their right hand and receive it with their left hand.
- People put some money inside the wallets they give as gifts .

Greece

- People always try to carry at least a few coins.
- People believe that they will have bad luck if they don't have any money in their wallet or bank account .

- Japan
- People keep a piece of snake skin in their wallets.
- People believe that if they kill a snake, they will lose all of their money.

kill bank account gifts receive snake skin carry aive

Step 2 Complete the summary with the words from the box.

Many countries have different money superstitions. In Russia , money is given with the right hand and taken with the left. People also think getting a(n) empty wallet means you will be poor . In Greece, people always try to carry at least some coins and think it's bad luck to have no money in their wallets or bank accounts. In Japan, people keep snake skin in their wallet . Seeing a(n) white snake means they will always have good luck, but killing a snake means they will lose all their money.

> coins empty Russia given lose Greece white snake wallet superstitions poor

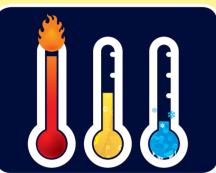




Our Body's Largest Organ

Before You Read

How much do you know about skin? Check True or False.



Temperature Change



Germs

Sunlight

Skin Quiz	True	False
1. Skin can't protect the inside parts of the body from germs.		✓
2. Skin doesn't have any sensory cells.		✓
4. One of the jobs of human skin is to control body temperature.	✓	
5. The thinnest area of skin on the human body is on the eyelids.	✓	

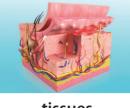
Answer: 1-F, 2-F, 3-T, 4-T

Science SKIN

Key Words

Complete the sentences with the key words.









infection

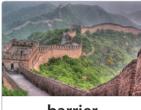
tissues

protect

blood vessels

stable







barrier

controlling

- **1.** His heart rate was stable .
- **2.** He is **controlling** the model airplane.
- **3.** He got ____injured ___ while working out.
- 4. Blood vessels carry blood all over the body.
- **5.** Sunglasses _____ protect ____ the eyes from the sun.
- **6.** Tissues are made up of groups of similar cells.
- **7.** Doctors often wash their hands to avoid ___infection__.
- **8.** The Great Wall was a(n) _____ to keep the Chinese Empire safe.

Background Knowledge

Organ

An organ is a group of tissues in humans or animals. Each organ does a particular job. For example, the heart's job is to send blood around the body.







What are the three main functions of skin?

Our skin protects our body and controls our body temperature. It is also a sensory organ. What is the organ that covers your body from the top to the bottom? Some might say blood or even nerves, but they aren't organs. The answer is the skin. Are you surprised that skin is an organ? In fact, it is the largest organ in the human body, and it does a lot of things for us. Let's see what our skin does.

One of the most important functions of the skin is to **protect**. It holds the **tissues** and organs inside our bodies and acts as a physical **barrier** between our bodies and the outside. It keeps out harmful bacteria and other things that can cause **infections**. This is why you have to keep the skin clean when it gets **injured**.



Another job of the skin is to help keep our body temperature **stable** by **controlling** sweating and blood flow. When our body needs to cool off, it sweats and increases blood flow to the skin. When the sweat evaporates, it takes heat from the skin. And with more blood going to the skin, more heat is lost. That's why your face becomes red when you exercise hard. On the other



hand, the skin narrows the **blood vessels** to help us warm up when we feel cold.

The skin also functions as a sensory organ. It has thousands of cells that sense different feelings, such as touch, pain, cold, and heat. These cells can sense even the **slightest** touches and give warning so that we can avoid dangerous situations. With all these important jobs, isn't the skin an amazing organ?



A. Choose the best answer.

- Main idea 1. What is the main idea of this passage?
 - a. The skin does the most important job in the body.
 - b. The skin has as many functions as the brain does.
 - c. The skin is not only the largest organ but also the strongest.
 - . The skin is the largest organ of our body and has many functions.

- 2. Which is NOT a function of the skin?
 - v. to kill bacteria

- b. to sense danger
- c. to keep the body safe
- d. to control body temperature

- 3. Why do people's faces become red when they play sports?
 - a. because of sweating
 - b. because the body needs to get too hot
 - c. because more heat is lost from the body
 - because more blood flows to the skin to lose heat

- 4. What can be inferred from this passage?
 - a. The skin is more sensitive to heat than to cold.
 - b. The skin is the most important organ in our body.
 - c. The skin helps us digest food because it is an organ.
 - W. Wounds will get infected if we don't keep them clean.

- 5. Which can replace the word "slightest" in line 25?
 - a. coldest

b. hottest

c. slowest

v. lightest

B. Answer the questions.

- 1. How does your body protect you?
 - It keeps out harmful bacteria that can cause infections.
- 2. What makes the skin highly sensitive?
 - The skin has thousands of even the that can sense slightest touches.
- 3. What does the skin do when we feel cold?

The skin narrows the blood vessels to help us warm up.

Step 1 Organize the information with the words from the box.

Functions of Our Skin

Function 1 Protecting	 holds tissues and <u>organs</u> inside the body keeps out <u>harmful</u> things
Function 2 Controlling	controls <u>blood flow</u> and sweatingkeeps our <u>body temperature</u> stable
Function 3 Feeling	has thousands of sensing <u>cells</u>helps <u>avoid</u> dangerous situations

avoid	blood flow	cells	body temperature	harmful	organs

Step 2 Complete the summary with the words from the box.

Skin is a layer of tissue that covers the whole body. It is the body's largest organ, and it has many roles. First, it protects our body from harmful things such as bacteria. It also helps keep the body temperature stable . It does this by controlling sweating and blood flow to the skin. In this way, it help us cool off or warm up. The skin is a very sensitive organ. Its thousands of cells sense touch , pain , and temperature changes.

blood flow tissue sweating bacteria protects sensitive cool off pain stable touch



Before You Read

What should we do to keep our skin healthy? Check True or False.

Wear sunscreen before you go out in the sun.

True

False

False



Wash your face as often as possible. True ☐ False ✓



Eat fruit and vegetables every day. True False



Drink enough water.

True
False



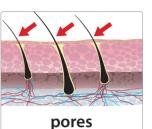
Answer: (a-T, (b-F, C-T, d-T

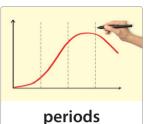
Key Words

Complete the sentences with the key words.



hygiene





excess







- **1.** Is it still painful to walk on your feet?
- **2.** You can see lots of pores on the skin.
- **3.** The man has a(n) _____ on his forehead.
- **4.** Junk food produces excess fat in our bodies.
- **5.** We all go through stressful _____periods ____ in our lives.
- **6.** Washing hands is an important part of personal hygiene .
- **7.** There are lots of ______, so always keep your hands clean.
- **8.** The Internet has allowed people all around the world to make <u>connections</u>.

Background Knowledge

Acne & pimples

Pimples are little red bumps on the skin. Acne is a condition in which a person has many pimples.





Focus On

Why is there no clear treatment for acne?

That's because there is no clear reason why it appears.

Many people get acne at some point in their lives, especially when they are teenagers. It gives people stress, and sometimes it can be painful. Because there is no clear reason why it appears, there is no clear treatment. Even more, there are many misunderstandings about acne. Let's clear up some common myths about acne.

Myth 1: Acne is caused by poor hygiene.

Fact: If you wash your skin hard and frequently, you can actually make your acne worse. Washing too much can dry out your skin. When skin gets dry, it produces more oil. So, wash your face no more than twice a day with a mild soap or cleanser. Avoid products that contain scrubs or alcohol because they can dry out your skin, too.

15 Myth 2: Stress causes acne.

Fact: Normally, everyday stress doesn't cause acne. It just indirectly affects acne. Just because you're going through an especially stressful **period** in your life, that doesn't mean you will get more pimples. But stress can

²⁰ make the body produce a type of hormone that might lead to excess oil, which can block your pores.

Myth 3: Certain kinds of food cause acne.

Fact: Some people believe certain foods such as junk food or chocolate cause pimples. But no study has found

²⁵ a **connection** between diet and acne, and there is no evidence for it. Scientists say if you treat acne properly, there's no need to worry about food.

Myth 4: Pop your pimples to help them heal faster.

Fact: Popping your pimples pushes **germs** deeper under

your skin. Therefore, it will only cause you more redness and pain. It may even cause infection. Worst of all, it might leave **scars**, which can last forever.

Words 250





Connect to Yourself

If you have acne, what should you do?

I should wash my face no more than twice a day with a mild soap or cleanser. And I should not pop the pimples.

A. Choose the best answer.

- Main idea 1. What is this passage mainly about?
 - a. controlling pimples with medicine
 - b. the worries of people who have pimples
 - c. the hormones that increase oil in our bodies
 - v. the most common misunderstandings about acne

- 2. What won't cause your skin to become dry?
 - a. using a product with scrubs
 - b. using a product with alcohol
 - c. washing your skin frequently and hard
 - w. washing your face with a mild cleanser

- 3. Which causes our body to produce hormones that cause acne?
 - a. hygiene

v. stress

c. pores

d. germs

- 4. Which is NOT a bad thing about popping your pimples?
 - a. It causes pain.

- V. It creates germs.
- c. It might leave a scar.
- d. It makes the pimple red.

- 5. Which can replace the word "properly" in line 26?
 - a. forever

v. correctly

c. wrongly

d. frequently

B. Answer the questions.

- 1. What are some of the effects of acne?
 - It gives people stress , and sometimes it can be painful .
- 2. Why is the myth that "certain kinds of food cause acne" not true?
 - No study has found a(n) connection between and acne, and there is no evidence for it.
- 3. Why is excess oil bad for acne?

It can block your pores.

Step 1 Organize the information with the words from the box.

Myths **Facts** Myth 1. Acne is caused by poor Fact 1. Washing too much actually hygiene . makes your skin worse . Myth 2. Stress causes acne. Fact 2. Stress only affects acne indirectly. Fact 3. There is no evidence for the Myth 3. Certain kinds of food connection. cause acne. Fact 4. It will only make the pimples Myth 4. Popping your pimples helps them heal faster. worse and could even cause scars .

hygiene

heal

scars

Complete the summary with the words from the box.

connection

affects

Many people, especially teenagers, are often troubled by acne. There's no clear reason why it appears or clear treatment for it, so there are many myths about acne. First, acne is not caused by poor hygiene. Washing too much can dry out your skin. Second, stress doesn't directly cause acne. It just indirectly affects it by causing our body to produce excess oil. Third, acne is not caused by certain foods. There is no evidence for this. Finally, popping your pimples will only cause you more redness and pain. It can result in infection, and maybe even scars.

hygiene indirectly infection evidence excess myths popping teenagers reason scars

food

worse



Before You Read

Can you find the animals in the pictures? What do these animals have in common?

They all look like their surroundings. This makes it difficult for predators to find them.



a lizard in the sand



▲ an owl in a tree trunk



▲ a chameleon among some leaves



▲ a rabbit in the snow



Key Words

Complete the sentences with the key words.



visible



camouflage



stripes



patterns



surroundings



predator



poisonous



blend

- **1.** Some frogs are poisonous .
- **2.** The house is clearly from here. visible
- 3. Stick insects are famous for their camouflage .
- **4.** The American flag has 50 stars and 13 stripes .
- in the African savanna. **5.** The lion is the top **predator**
- **6.** Some animals have beautiful patterns on their skin.
- 7. Some animals change their skin color according to their surroundings.
- **8.** A chameleon changes its body color to in with its environment. blend

Background Knowledge

Animal coverings

- · Fish have skin covered with wet scales.
- Reptiles have skin covered with dry scales.
- · Birds have skin covered with feathers.
- · Mammals have skin covered with hair (fur).





Focus On

How does skin help protect animals?

The hippo's red sweat protects it from sunlight, bugs, and bacteria. And the zebra's stripes help it blend into its surroundings. King snakes mimic coral snakes' skin to fool their predators.

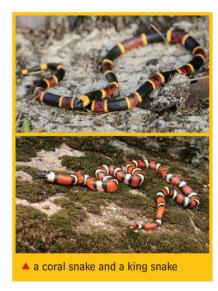
Just like humans, animals have skin. It protects them from danger and allows them to survive in nature. Here are some animals that use their skin to protect themselves in special ways.

The hippo's skin is known for a red-colored sweat that looks like blood. This red sweat protects the hippo from strong sunlight, just like sunscreen does for humans. There are also certain chemicals in this sweat that protect the hippo from **annoying** bugs. Moreover, it kills off any bacteria on the skin so that wounds don't get infected by dirty water.

People might think that the zebra's **stripes** make the animal highly **visible**. In fact, they act as **camouflage**. The stripe **patterns** help the animal **blend** into its **surroundings**. Furthermore, when a big group of zebras keeps close together, their stripes blend. This makes it confusing for their main **predator**, the lion, to pick out any one zebra to attack.

Some animals mimic other animals' skin to protect themselves. Coral snakes are **poisonous**, and their skin has a red, yellow, white, and black pattern. King snakes have a similar color pattern, but they are non-poisonous. In this way, king snakes fool their predators into thinking that they are poisonous.

Like all things in nature, each animal's skin has changed over millions of years to help it survive in its environment. Do you know of any other animals that have amazing skin?



Words 233



Connect to Yourself

Can you think of another animal that uses its skin to survive?

The chameleon uses camouflage to protect itself. Its skin changes color to match the environment.



A. Choose the best answer.

- Main idea 1. What is the main idea of this passage?
 - a. An animal's skin is an amazing organ.
 - b. Animal skin changed over millions of years.
 - c. Animal skin is more amazing than human skin.
 - . Animal skin works in different ways to give protection.

- 2. Which is NOT a way the hippo's sweat helps the animal?
 - a. by killing bacteria

- b. by keeping out sunlight
- v. by hurting predators
- d. by keeping bugs away

- 3. How do the zebra's stripes protect it from predators?
 - a. by poisoning the predators
- b. by making it highly visible
- v. by confusing the predators
- d. by mimicking the predators

- 4. What can be inferred about king snakes?
 - a. The coral snake is their predator.
 - b. They avoid coral snakes to protect themselves.
 - v. It is difficult to distinguish them from coral snakes.
 - d. They protect themselves by using the coral snake's poison.

- 5. Which can replace the word "annoying" in line 9?
- a. pleasant

v. bothersome

c. foolish

d. similar

B. Answer the questions.

- 1. What is the function of an animal's skin?
 - danger , and allows it to It protects the animal from survive in nature.
- 2. Why does the king snake mimic the coral snake?
 - It mimics the coral snake to its **predators** into thinking that fool it is poisonous.
- 3. Why has animal skin changed over millions of years?

It has changed to help animals survive in their environment.

Step 1 Organize the information with the words from the box.

Amazing Animal Skin

Hippo	sweat	protects from - sunlight - bacteria - bugs
Zebra	stripes	- act as <u>camouflage</u>- confuse <u>predators</u>
King Snake	color pattern	mimics the <u>poisonous</u> coral snake<u>fools</u> predators

camouflage fools stripes sunlight bugs predators color pattern poisonous

Step 2 Complete the summary with the words from the box.

Skin helps animals survive in nature by protecting them from dangers. It does so in different ways. The sweat from the hippo's skin protects it from the sun, bacteria, and bugs. The stripe patterns on the zebra's skin provide camouflage and confuse predators. With the non-poisonous king snake, the color pattern of its skin mimics that of the deadly coral snake to fool predators. All of these functions of the skin help animals survive in their environment.

confuse different functions non-poisonous mimics survive sweat environment patterns



The Fur Debate

Before You Read

What are the people in each picture wearing? Why do they wear these clothes?

They are wearing fur coats. The woman in picture a wears it to keep warm, while the model in picture (b) wears it for fashion.





Key Words

Complete the sentences with the key words.







including

article

crowded

survived







confuses

- **1.** The map confuses him.
- 2. His wallet is made of leather .
- **3.** The station is **crowded** with people.
- **4.** He fell off the cliff, but luckily he survived .
- **5.** He is reading a(n) article in the newspaper.
- **6.** There are five people in my family, including me.
- **7.** We have to protect the animals from hunters' traps
- **8.** They have totally different ideas. Their debate will never end.

Background Knowledge

The number of animals killed for fur

Each year, almost 50 million animals are raised and killed around the world for their fur. To make a mink coat, an average of 40 minks are killed.







Why does Paul think it's okay to wear fur?

He thinks it is necessary for people in cold environments and that it is the same as killing animals to eat.



- Anne I think people should not wear animal fur. I read an article about how animals are cruelly hunted and killed for their fur. Also, animals at fur farms live in cages that are small, crowded, and dirty.
- Paul Well, I <u>disagree</u>. The conditions at chicken and pig farms are no better. So if you think that way, you should stop eating meat, too. How is killing animals for their meat different from killing them for their fur?
- Anne It's the way they are killed. Unlike pigs and chickens, these animals are often beaten to death or skinned alive. Some animals are badly injured by hunters' traps or left to die in pain. Also, we need food, but not fur, to survive.
- Paul People living in cold areas need to wear warm clothes to survive the cold.

- Anne They don't need fur to keep warm anymore, since there are other materials now, **including** fake fur.

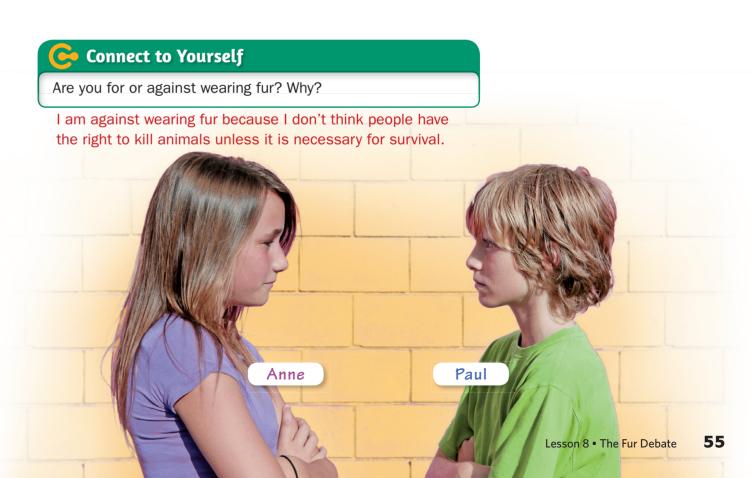
 And they're not the only people who wear fur. Many people wear it only for fashion, and I don't think it's right to kill animals just for the sake of fashion.
- Paul Okay. How about looking at it this way? If the animals are killed for food anyway, why waste their fur?
- Anne I think you're getting fur **confused** with **leather**.

 Animals killed for their fur, like mink, are not usually eaten by humans.
- Paul Well, there are two sides to every **debate**. Let's think about this some more and talk again later.

Words 240







A.	Choose	the	best	answei
$\overline{}$	0110000		200	MIIS II VI

1. What is this passage mainly about?

- a. the good points of natural fur
- b. the high cost of killing animals for their fur
- c. whether it is safe to eat wild animals or not
- whether it is right to kill animals for their fur or not

Detail

2. 1	When	animals	are	killed	for	their	meat,	what	else	do	we	usually	get?	•
------	------	---------	-----	--------	-----	-------	-------	------	------	----	----	---------	------	---

a. fur

√. leather

c. food

d. a cage

Detail

3. According to Anne, why don't people living in cold areas need fur anymore?

- a. because it's not cold there anymore
- b. because they don't like fur anymore
- v. because there are other materials to use
- d. because they don't have the right to kill animals

Detail

4. Which is NOT a reason Paul thinks it's okay for people to wear fur?

- ▼. Farm animals are killed for their fur, too.
- b. Some people need fur to survive the cold.
- c. If animals are just killed for food, the fur is wasted.
- d. Killing animals for their meat is not different from killing them for their fur.

Vocabulary

5. Which can replace the word "disagree" in line 5?

a. think so

b. don't know

c. don't like it

v. don't think so

B. Answer the questions.

1. Why did Paul say "You should stop eating meat, too"?

Chickens and pigs also	live	in small, crowded, dirty	cages

2. According to Anne, what is different about animals killed for fur and animals killed for leather?

Animals killed for their	fur	are not usually	eaten

3. How are the animals at fur farms killed?

They are often beaten to death or skinned alive.

Step 1 Organize the information with the words from the box.

The Fur Debate

	Pros: Paul	Cons: Anne		
Reason 1	The <u>conditions</u> of chicken and pig farms are no better.	Fur farms are <u>crowded</u> and dirty.		
Reason 2	Some people need warm clothes to survive the cold.	Fake fur and other materials can now be used and many people wear fur only for fashion.		
Reason 3	The fur is wasted if animals are just killed for <u>food</u> .	Animals killed for their fur are not usually <u>eaten</u> by humans.		

conditions	crowded	eaten	fashion
food	fake fur	survive	

Step 2 Complete the summary with the words from the box.

Anne: I am _against _ wearing fur because I don't like how animals are killed for it. Fur farms are _crowded _, dirty and __cruel _. It's better to wear fake fur for _fashion _. Animals killed for their fur are not __eaten _ by people.

Paul: I am for wearing fur. Pig and chicken farms are just as bad as _fur farms _.

People need to wear fur to _survive _ in the cold. The fur gets _wasted if it's not used for _clothing _because the animals are killed for _food anyway.

fur farms	clothing	food	survive	against
crowded	cruel	fashion	eaten	wasted





Traditional Costumes

Before You Read

People from around the world are wearing their traditional costumes. Why do they have different traditional costumes?

It is because each country has its own culture and natural environments.



Key Words

Complete the sentences with the key words.









costumes

national holidays

modern

traditional









1. I can distinguish

several types of rocks.

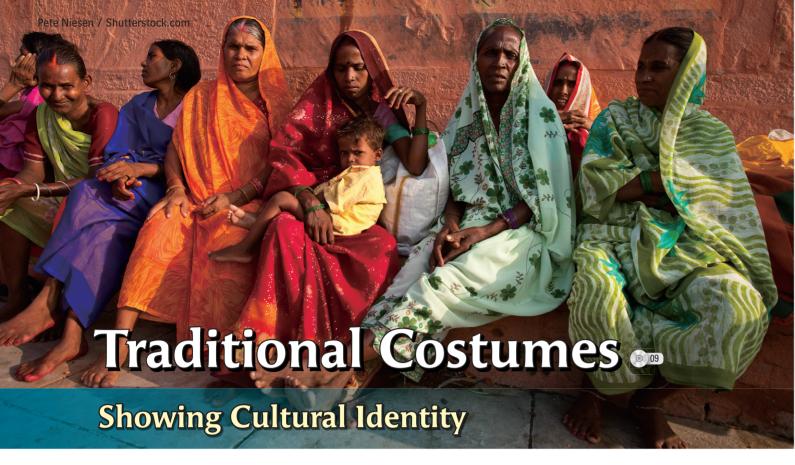
- **2.** Starfish live at the of the sea. bottom
- **3.** The hanbok is **traditional** Korean clothing.
- wrapping the gift with silver paper. 4. She is
- **5.** We wear costumes every year on Halloween.
- **6.** Many young people prefer casual clothes.
- 7. I like national holidays because I don't have to go to school on them.
- 8. Thanks to technology, our lives have become very convenient. modern

Background Knowledge

The first clothes

People started to wear clothes to protect themselves from the climate. They helped people in cold climates stay warm and protected people in hot climates from the sun.





Focus On

What can we learn from a country's traditional costume?

We can learn its culture and weather conditions.

A **traditional costume** reflects a country's culture and helps us **distinguish** where its wearer is from. Nowadays, many traditional clothes are disappearing and being replaced by **modern**, Western-style suits, jeans, and other clothes. However, it is still common to **observe** people in their traditional costumes on **national holidays** or at special events. Let's take a look at some traditional clothes around the world.

Sari

- The sari is commonly worn by Indian women. It is made of a piece of cloth that is 4.5 to 6 meters long. Saris can be worn in many different ways. Women can wear the sari like a skirt or throw the top part over their shoulder. They can also wear it as a veil or a head cover!
- Working women can **wrap** the **bottom** part around their legs like pants.

Ao dai

The ao dai is Vietnam's national costume for women. The costume features wide trousers and a long, tight

tunic top. The tunic is split on the sides so that the wearer can move easily. Its color varies depending on the age of the person wearing it. Young girls wear white, and unmarried women wear pastel shades. Married women wear rich-colored tops with simple black or white pants.

25 Kilt

The kilt is a traditional Scottish cloth worn by men since the 16th century. Usually knee-length, this piece of cloth is wrapped around the man's hips and legs. Each clan uses its own check-patterned design to distinguish

itself from other clans. Even today, men can still be seen wearing kilts in both casual and formal situations.

Words 257







▲ Each clan, a group of families who are related each other, has a unique check-patterned design.

Connect to Yourself

What are the special features of your country's traditional costume?

Hanbok is usually made with silk and is very colorful.

Lesson 9 • Traditional Costumes

A. Choose the best answer.

- Main idea 1. What is this passage mainly about?
 - a, the best traditional costumes around the world
 - b. why modern clothes are better than traditional clothes
 - v. features of some traditional costumes around the world
 - d. the different times when people wear traditional costumes

- 2. In Vietnam, who would wear a white ao dai?
 - v. young girls

- b. married women
- c. unmarried women
- d. both men and women

- 3. In Scotland, how is a kilt worn?
 - a. It is worn over a pair of tight trousers.
 - b. It is thrown across the shoulders like a cape.
 - v. It is wrapped around the lower half of the body.
 - d. It is placed on the head and tied under the chin.

- 4. What can be inferred about the tunic of an ao dai?
 - a. It is expensive.
 - V. It is comfortable.
 - c. It is made of wool.
 - d. It is unpopular today.

- 5. Which can replace the word "observe" in line 5?
 - a. disguise

b. explain

v. view

d. meet

B. Answer the questions.

- 1. What is a sari made of?
 - It is made of a(n) cloth piece
- 2. Why do people rarely wear traditional costumes nowadays?
 - It is because modern , Western-style clothes are popular.
- 3. Why does each clan use its own check-patterned design on kilts?

They do so to distinguish themselves from other clans.

Step 1 Choose A~C for a nation's traditional costume and a~f for its features.



- a It can be worn in many different ways.
- **b** The tunic is split on the sides for comfort.
- c It is wrapped around a man's hips and legs.
- d Each clan has its own check-patterned design.
- e It has wide trousers and a long, tight tunic top.
- f It is made of a piece of cloth that is 4.5 to 6 meters long.

Step 2 Complete the summary with the words from the box.

People usually wear modern clothing these days. But some still wear traditional costumes on special days. In Vietnam, women wear an ao dai. It consists of a(n) tight tunic and wide trousers. Women wear different colors depending on their age . Indian women wear a sari. It is made from a long piece of cloth and can be worn in a(n) variety of ways. Finally, men in Scotland wear a kilt. It is a piece of cloth that is wrapped around the hips and legs. Kilts feature the unique check-patterned design of the wearer's clan. tight traditional colors hips modern wide variety unique wrapped age



Before You Read

Look at the pictures. Both men are



Key Words

Complete the sentences with the key words.









recovery

benefit







compression

resistant

1. The runner is monitoring his heart rate.

benefit from modern technology. **2.** People

support **3.** This band gives to your muscles.

4. The doctor hoped for the patient's recovery .

5. Email has **transformed** the way people communicate.

6. Mom put a compression wrap around my painful ankle.

7. Planting trees can contribute to reducing air pollution.

8. This watch is water- resistant , so it's okay to put it in water.

Background Knowledge

Source of fabrics

Today's fabrics are made in different ways. Some are made from natural materials while others are made from chemical materials. Polyester, acrylic, nylon, and spandex are all chemically made.





Focus On

What are some examples of high-tech clothes?

They are compression clothing, flame-resistant clothing and spacesuits made with Aerogel.

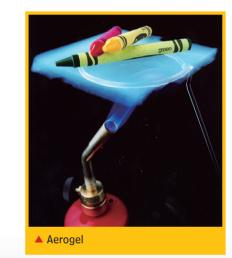
What comes to your mind when you think of modern technological innovations? You may think of computers or cell phones. However, clothing has greatly **benefited** from technology, too. New technology has brought new fabrics with special qualities. These fabrics help people who have certain jobs.

One of these new inventions is **compression** clothing. Compression clothing is designed to provide **support** to the muscles. Athletes use compression clothing because it can **reduce** the risk of injury, increase performance, and speed up **recovery** time. Many athletes, such as runners and basketball players, wear them when they are training.

Another invention is flame-**resistant** clothing. This clothing is worn by firefighters and people who work around flames. It keeps people safe from heat stroke and steam burns by taking sweat and moisture off the body. It does not burn in extreme heat, and it protects the skin from fire.



New clothing technology has **contributed** to the
20 aerospace industry, too. Aerogel, for example, is the
lightest solid material in the world, and it helps keep
things warm. So, NASA uses it to make spacesuits for
astronauts and to protect rovers from changes in climate.



Technology is not only being used to create new

fabrics, though. It is also helping to make clothes with
special functions. Some companies are making clothing
that can play music, answer phone calls, and even
monitor the heartbeat of the person who is wearing it.
As technology develops, it will continue to transform our

clothing.



A. Choose the best answer.

- Main idea 1. What is this passage mainly about?
 - a. why athletes wear compression clothing
 - b. why flame-resistant fabric is better than Aerogel
 - c. how modern technological innovations are made
 - ★ how new clothing technologies are used for certain needs

- 2. What is the material used in spacesuits?
 - a. compression fabric
- b. flame-resistant fabric

c. cotton

V. Aerogel

- 3. What is NOT mentioned as new technological clothing?
 - a. clothing that plays music
 - b. clothing that can answer the phone
 - c. clothing that monitors the heartbeat
 - v. clothing that helps people lose weight

- 4. What can be inferred from paragraph 4?
 - a. NASA invented Aerogel for their astronauts.
 - b. Technological innovations enabled us to reach the moon.
 - c. No natural fabric will be used in the future thanks to technology.
 - Aerogel can be used to make clothing that keeps people warm in winter.

- 5. Which can replace the word "reduce" in line 10?
- a. act
- b. help
- v. lessen
- d. increase

B. Answer the questions.

1. Why do athletes wear compression clothing?

It can reduce the risk of injury, increase performance, and speed up recovery time.

2. What are the functions of flame-resistant clothing?

The material keeps people safe from stroke and steam burns

3. Who usually wears flame-resistant clothing?

This clothing is usually worn by firefighters and people who work around flames.

Step 1 Organize the information with the words from the box.

High-Tech Clothes

Compression Clothing	Flame-resistant Clothing	Aerogel	
reducesinjuryhelps with _performancespeeds up recovery time	• takes <u>sweat</u> and <u>moisture</u> off the body	 the <u>lightest</u> solid material in the world helps things keep <u>warm</u> 	
athletes	firefighters and people who work around flames	astronauts	

firefighters lightest athletes injury moisture performance warm sweat

Complete the summary with the words from the box.

Modern technological innovation has brought us new fabrics. These fabrics are used to make clothing with certain functions that can help people in various industries. For example, compression clothing helps athletes improve their performance and speed up recovery time. Flame -resistant clothing is worn by those who work near fires to protect their skin . And Aerogel is used to make spacesuits and protect vehicles in space. There are other kinds of high-tech clothing as well. As modern technology advances, our clothes will become more advanced, too.

functions advances compression fires flame vehicles innovation improve recovery skin



11 Fast Fashion

Before You Read

The pictures (a)~(e) show how clothes are made. Put the pictures in the correct order.





Key Words

Complete the sentences with the key words.







produces

materials

trends

artificial









celebrity

abundant

retailer

negative

- 1. These materials are from China.
- **2.** He is <u>negative</u> about everything.
- **3.** He is a runner with a(n) ____artificial___ leg.
- **4.** The clothing <u>retailer</u> has many T-shirts.
- **5.** The <u>celebrity</u> is posing in front of photographers.
- **6.** You can check out the latest <u>trends</u> in the shop windows.
- **7.** The factory ____produces ___ thousands of plastic bottles every day.
- **8.** The pine tree is one of the most <u>abundant</u> tree species in the forest.

Background Knowledge

Textile waste

Textiles make up a significant portion of landfill waste. The U.S. EPA estimates that textile waste occupies nearly 5% of all landfill space.





Α.	Choose	the	best	answer.
----	--------	-----	------	---------

Main idea 1. What is this passage mainly about?

a. the benefit of making certain clothes

b. the stores that have the latest fashion trends

v. the problems with trendy and inexpensive clothes

d. the companies that make the best quality clothes

2. How often do "fast fashion" brands sell new styles of clothes?

a. every day

b. once a year

v. every few weeks

d. each season

3. What are cheap fabrics such as polyester, acrylic, and nylon made from?

v. artificial materials

b. trees

c. cotton

d. animal fur

4. Which is NOT a problem of fast fashion?

a. It creates more waste.

b. The factories are unsafe.

v. The workers don't have good skills.

d. It is made of materials that are harmful to the environment.

5. Which can replace the word "harmful" in line 13?

a. helpful

v. damaging

c. healthy

d. useful

B. Answer the questions.

1. How do companies make clothes that are both trendy and inexpensive?

in developing countries. They use cheap and abundant labor

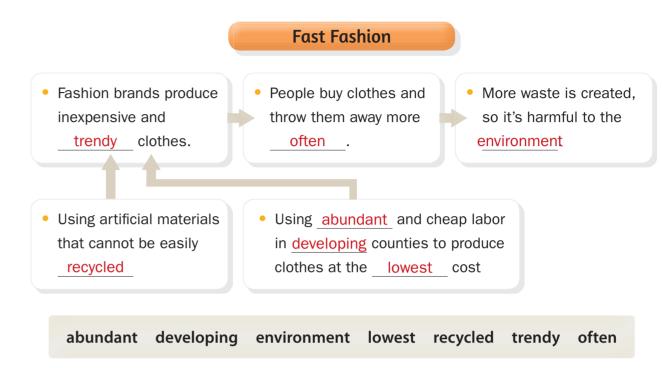
2. Why are materials made from artificial materials bad for the environment?

They are not easily recycled and take many years to down

3. What should we do when we buy clothes?

We must think carefully about the clothes we buy.

Step 1 Organize the information with the words from the box.



Complete the summary with the words from the box.

"Fast fashion" retailers sell new styles of inexpensive and trendy clothes. These clothes are very popular. But this causes some problems . People buy them and throw them away more often, creating more waste. Even worse, the materials used to make these clothes are harmful to the environment. The way that these clothes are made is another negative point of fast fashion. Companies must produce the clothes quickly and cheaply, so they use labor in developing countries. Many of the factories there are unsafe, and the workers must work long hours for little pay.

developing factories harmful inexpensive cheaply problems labor materials environment retailers



Before You Read

What kind of clothes is each woman wearing? How are the clothes different?



▲ a woman wearing a corset in 1898

Woman @ is wearing a dress and woman **(b)** is wearing a pantsuit. The dress woman @ is wearing looks very uncomfortable because it's too tight around her waist.





Key Words

Complete the sentences with the key words.







stylish

mourning

talent

influential









stands for

emphasize

- **1.** C stands for Celsius.
- **2.** They are mourning at a funeral.
- **3.** He circled the word to **emphasize** it.
- **4.** He discovered a treasure chest on the island.
- 5. They look stylish in their fashionable clothes.
- **6.** The little girl has a(n) talent for playing the piano.
- **7.** A button fell off my shirt, so I have to sew on a new one.
- **8.** Mozart used to be a very influential person in the music history.

Background Knowledge

Chanel logo

The Chanel logo is an overlapping double 'C' - one facing forward and the other facing backward. The logo was designed by Coco Chanel herself in 1925 and has remained unchanged since then.



79

CHANEL

EAU DE PARFUM



Focus On

How did Coco Chanel change people's ideas about women's clothes?

Chanel set women free from corsets and other uncomfortable clothes, and she showed people that black could look gorgeous. Chanel is one of the most famous and loved brands in the world because of its **stylish** and timeless designs. The Chanel brand was created by a French fashion designer named Gabrielle "Coco" Bonheur Chanel. She is the only fashion designer on *Time* magazine's list of the 100 most **influential** people of the 20th century.

Surprisingly, although Chanel made a brand that stands for elegance and luxury, she came from a poor background. When her mother died, her father put her in an orphanage, where she was raised by nuns. There, she learned to sew, a skill she would use throughout her life. And as she was discovering her talent as a clothing designer, she was also dreaming of starting her own business.

Her dreams came true when she opened a hat shop in Paris in 1910. Soon, she had three stores, and she started to sell clothes, too. Later, she also designed jewelry, handbags, and perfumes. She named her first perfume Chanel No. 5, and it was the first perfume

to use a designer's name. In 1925, she introduced a revolutionary suit. It took the idea of the collarless jacket from menswear in order to **emphasize** comfort. Called the Chanel suit, it set women free from corsets and other uncomfortable clothes. Another revolutionary design was

the little black dress. Black used to be considered just a color of **mourning**. But Chanel showed people that black could look gorgeous.

Coco Chanel was both a designer and an ambitious and energetic

businesswoman. She didn't just make beautiful clothes for women. She changed the concept of women's clothes forever.

Words 267



What do you think the most important element of Chanel's success was?

I think it was her ambitious and energetic personality.



A. Choose the best answer.

- Main idea 1. What is the main idea of this passage?
 - a. Coco Chanel came from a poor background.
 - V. Coco Chanel changed the concept of women's clothes.
 - c. Coco Chanel didn't discover her talent until late in her life.
 - d. Coco Chanel was the most influential person of the 20th century.

- 2. Who taught Coco Chanel how to sew?
 - a. herself

b. a friend

c. her father

v. nuns

- 3. What was the first thing Coco Chanel designed?
 - w. hats

b. handbags

c. jewelry

d. the Chanel suit

- 4. Why is the Chanel suit called "revolutionary"?
 - a. It was sold more than any other item.
 - b. All the people who were successful wore it.
 - c. It was the most popular piece of clothing in history.
 - V. It set women free from corsets and other uncomfortable clothes.

- 5. Which can replace the word "skill" in line 11?
 - a. chance

b. needle

c. hand

v. technique

B. Answer the questions.

- 1. Why is Chanel one of the most famous and loved brands in the world?
 - It is famous and loved because of its stylish and timeless designs.
- 2. Why did Chanel make a suit with a collarless jacket?
 - She made it to emphasize comfort .
- 3. What did people think about the color black before Chanel's black dress?

People considered black to be a color of mourning.

Step 1 Complete each sentence with the words from the box and put them in the correct order.

Coco Chanel's Life

- She created her first perfume, Chanel No. 5.
- She also sold clothes , and soon she had three shops.
- She started designing hats and opened a shop in 1910.
- She introduced a revolutionary suit that set women free from corsets .
- She learned to **sew** in an orphanage.
- She was called one of the most influential people of the 20th century by Time magazine.

corsets	created	clothes	influential	perfume	sew	sui
---------	---------	---------	-------------	---------	-----	-----

Step 2 Complete the summary with the words from the box.

Coco Chanel was a French fashion designer, and she created the Chanel brand . Today, Chanel is associated with elegance and luxury. However, Coco Chanel came from a(n) poor background. She was raised by nuns in a(n) orphanage. They taught her how to sew . In 1910, she opened a(n) hat shop in Paris. Later, she also designed jewelry, handbags, and perfumes, and became a very successful designer. Her most famous design was the Chanel suit and the little black dress . Coco Chanel set women free from corsets changed women's clothing forever!

brand	designer	elegance	hat	dress
nuns	orphanage	sew s	successful	poor





A Land of Opposites

Before You Read

Match each landform on the top (1~3) with its opposite landform. (@~©)



Mt. Everest



Maldivian island in the shape of a heart



Sky view of the Amazon rainforest



Death Valley, Atacama Desert, Chile



Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona



Lake Louise, Alberta, Canada

Answer: $\widehat{1} - \widehat{\mathbb{D}}$, $\widehat{\mathbb{Q}} - \widehat{\mathbb{C}}$, $\widehat{\mathbb{G}} - \widehat{\mathbb{G}}$

Key Words

Complete the sentences with the key words.





feature

bordered

opposite

tropical

altitude



stretches



diverse



rainforests

- **1.** The field is bordered by trees.
- **2.** I have friends from diverse cultures.
- **3.** The Nile stretches from north to south.
- **4.** The boys are looking in opposite directions.
- Rainforests are home to a variety of plants and animals.
- **6.** The airplane reached a(n) of 10,000 meters. altitude
- of this house is the large swimming pool. **7.** The best feature
- tropical island is the best place to go for a summer vacation.

Background Knowledge

Geographic facts about South America

- · Area: 6,890,000 square miles
- · Ranking: The fourth largest and the fifth most populous continent
- · Major Countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela



A Land of Opposites ••

The Natural Wonders of South America

Focus On

What kinds of natural environments are there in South America?

There are tropical rainforests, deserts, canyons, mountains, islands, and lakes.

South America is the fourth largest continent in the world. It is **bordered** by the Atlantic Ocean to the east and the Pacific Ocean to the west. It is also home to some of the most diverse natural environments in the 5 world.

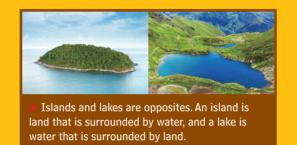
South America is a land of opposites. For example, the Amazon rainforest is the world's largest tropical rainforest. It is so large that it spreads across nine countries! On the other hand, the Atacama Desert is the driest place in the world. It is so dry that people often say it looks like Mars.





Mountains and canyons are another example of South America's opposite environments. The Andes Mountains are the longest group of mountains in the world. They **stretch** north to south along seven countries. On the other hand,

¹⁵ Colca Canyon is a large canyon in Peru. It is more than twice as deep as the Grand Canyon in the United States.



The Galapagos Islands and Lake Titicaca show opposite **features** as well. The Galapagos Islands are a group of 14 islands. They were ²⁰ created by volcanoes in the sea. Many of the species that live there are not found anywhere else! Meanwhile, Lake Titicaca is the highest

lake in South America. It sits in the Andes Mountains, at an altitude of over 3,800 meters above sea level.

South America is truly a wonderful continent with many extreme things to see. Why don't you try to find some amazing natural environments in your country? You might be surprised by what you find!

Words 254











Connect to Yourself

Among the places mentioned in the passage, which do you most want to visit? Why?

I want to visit the Galapagos Islands because I'm curious about their unique plants and animals.

A. Choose the best answer.

- Main idea 1. What is the main idea of this passage?
 - a. The world's most exciting places are all in South America.
 - b. It is difficult to travel to all of the places in South America.
 - v. South America has many different kinds of beautiful environments.
 - d. South America is beautiful, but there are many dangerous places there.

- 2. What is special about the Atacama Desert?
 - a. It spreads across nine countries.
 - **V**. It is the driest place in the world.
 - c. It is 3,800 meters above sea level.
 - d. It is home to many special species.

- 3. Which is TRUE about Colca Canyon?
 - w. It is a large canyon in Peru.
 - b. It was created by volcanoes.
 - c. It stretches north to south along seven countries.
 - d. It is more than twice as wide as the Grand Canyon.

- 4. Which is NOT true about the Galapagos Islands?
 - a. They are a group of 14 islands.
 - b. There are many unique species there.
 - c. They were formed by volcanoes in the sea.
 - . They are the highest islands in South America.

- 5. Which can replace the word "opposite" in line 12?
 - **v.** completely different b. very similar d. exciting c. dangerous

B. Answer the questions.

1. What is South America bordered by?

It's bordered by the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean.

2. What is special about Lake Titicaca?

It is the highest lake in South America, which is at a(n) altitude of over 3,800 meters above sea level .

3. How large is the Amazon rainforest?

It is so large that it spreads across nine countries.

Step 1 Organize the information with the words from the box.

A Land of Opposites

Amazon Rainforest

the world's largest tropical rainforest

Andes Mountains

the longest group of mountains in the world

Galapagos Islands

a group of 14 islands with many unique species that can only be found there

VS.

Atacama Desert driest place in the world **Colca Canyon** more than twice as deep as the Grand Canyon Lake Titicaca the highest lake in South America at over 3,800 meters above sea level

deep driest highest tropical species longest twice

Complete the summary with the words from the box.

South America is a land of opposites. For example, the Amazon rainforest is the world's largest tropical rainforest. On the other hand, the Atacama Desert is the driest place in the world. Mountains and canyons are another example. The Andes Mountains are the longest group of mountains in the world. But Colca Canyon is one of the world's deepest canyons. South America also has beautiful islands and lakes, such as the Galapagos Islands and Lake Titicaca. South America is a wonderful continent with many extreme things to see.

> islands rainforest driest opposites longest tropical extreme continent canyons deepest



Amazing Animals of the Amazon

Before You Read

Look at the pictures. Check (✔) the animals you can find in the Amazon rainforest.



Hyacinth Macaw



Poison Dart Frog



Anaconda

Answer: Hyacinth Macaw, Poison Dart Frog, Jaguar, Anaconda

Key Words

Complete the sentences with the key words.







endangered

nests

deforestation

claws









1. Birds build their _____ in trees.

2. Cats and dogs are different species .

3. A giraffe has a long and ____slender___ neck.

4. Eagles use their _____ to catch food.

5. The polar bear's <u>habitat</u> is in the Arctic.

6. <u>Deforestation</u> destroys many forests by cutting down trees.

7. A white crab spider _____ paralyzes ____ its prey so that it can't move.

8. Giant pandas are <u>endangered</u> because of the loss of their homes.

Background Knowledge

The lungs of our planet

The Amazon rainforest has the world's most abundant biological resources. Because 20% of the earth's oxygen is produced by the Amazon rainforest, it's often called the "lungs of the planet."





Focus On

What kinds of animals live in the Amazon rainforest?

There are Hyacinth Macaws, Amazon river dolphins, golden lion tamarins, and poison dart frogs.



The Amazon rainforest is the largest tropical rainforest in the world. Amazingly, over one third of the world's animal **species** live there, and many of them are only found in the Amazon. Let's meet some of the 5 animals!

Hyacinth Macaw

The Hyacinth Macaw is the largest parrot by length in the world. It is 100 centimeters long from the end of its tail to the top of its head. Its body is covered with beautiful blue feathers.

Amazon River Dolphin

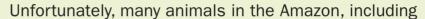
The Amazon river dolphin is commonly known as the "pink dolphin" because of its pink skin. It looks pink because its blood vessels are very close to the surface of its skin. It is considered the smartest of the river dolphins. Its brain size is 40% larger than that of humans!

Golden Lion Tamarin

The golden lion tamarin is a small monkey that has ²⁰ bright, reddish-orange hair around its face. Its hair makes it look like a little lion. It moves its **nest** frequently so that predators can't find it. Its slender arms and legs, sharp **claws**, and long tail help it live in the trees.

Poison Dart Frog

Ranging from 1.5 cm to 6 cm in length, the poison dart frog is very tiny. But its bright, colorful skin is poisonous. If a predator tries to eat the frog, the poison will **paralyze** the predator almost **instantly**.



³⁰ the examples above, are **endangered**. Some of them have lost their **habitats** because of **deforestation**, while others have been hunted for their beautiful fur. If we want to see these amazing animals in the future, we must protect the Amazon rainforest.

Words 265

Connect to Yourself

Is there an animal that is endangered in your country?

Bears are endangered in Korea.









A. Choose the best answer.

- Main idea 1. What is this passage mainly about?
 - a. predators and their prey
 - b. deforestation in the Amazon
 - c. various plant species in the Amazon
 - v. the Amazon's amazing animals and their features

- 2. Which is NOT true about the Hyacinth Macaw?
 - a. It lives only in South America.
 - v. It is hunted for its beautiful fur.
 - c. It is covered with beautiful blue feathers.
 - d. It is the largest parrot in the world by length.

- 3. Which is NOT one of the conditions that help the golden lion tamarin live in the trees?
 - a. sharp claws

b. slender arms and legs

c. long tail

v. reddish orange hair

- 4. What can be inferred from this passage?
 - a. Amazon river dolphins are the smartest animals.
 - . Many animals will disappear if deforestation continues.
 - c. Poison dart frogs can't kill animals that are bigger than them.
 - d. The golden lion tamarin will eat meat because of deforestation.

- 5. Which can replace the word "instantly" in line 28?
 - w. immediately b. interestingly c. slowly
- d. strangely

B. Answer the questions.

1. Why are many animals in the Amazon endangered?

Some of them have lost their habitat because of deforestation , while others have been hunted for their

2. Why is the Amazon river dolphin's skin pink?

vessels are very close to the surface of its skin. Its blood

3. What happens to a predator when it tries to eat a poison dart frog?

The dart frog's poisonous skin will paralyze the predator almost instantly.

Step 1 Organize the information with the words from the box.

Name	Amazing Animals of the Amazon
Hyacinth Macaw	 the largest parrot by <u>length</u> in the world covered with beautiful blue <u>feathers</u>
Amazon River Dolphin	 pink because <u>blood vessels</u> are very close to the surface of its skin brain size that is 40% larger than the human brain
Golden Lion Tamarin	 bright <u>reddish</u> orange hair around their faces moves sleeping nests around to avoid predators
Poison Dart Frog	 bright, colorful skin to warn <u>predators</u> has <u>poison</u> that can paralyze predators almost instantly

blood vessels feathers lenath predators poison reddish

Complete the summary with the words from the box.

There are many animal species living in the Amazon rainforest. One example is the Hyacinth Macaw, famous for its beautiful blue feathers . The Amazon river dolphin is another example. It looks pink because its blood vessels are close to its skin's surface. Then there's the golden lion tamarin, with its bright reddish orange hair. Finally, the poison dart frog also lives in the Amazon. Its skin is colorful and full of poison. Many of these animals are endangered because of deforestation. To protect them, we must protect the Amazon rainforest .

deforestation colorful pink rainforest species endangered reddish surface poison feathers



Before You Read

The Inca Empire was one of South America's largest empires, but it ended after the Spanish arrived. Why did the Spanish want to conquer the Incas?

The Spanish wanted riches like gold and silver.

a knife and masks used in ceremony

The Inca Empire covered 3,000 miles of the western coast of South America. It included parts of present-day Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Argentina, and Chile. The Incas were artistic people. They created many objects from gold and silver.

Key Words

Complete the sentences with the key words.







defeated

weapons

conquer

shortcut









invaded

immune

chaos

majestic

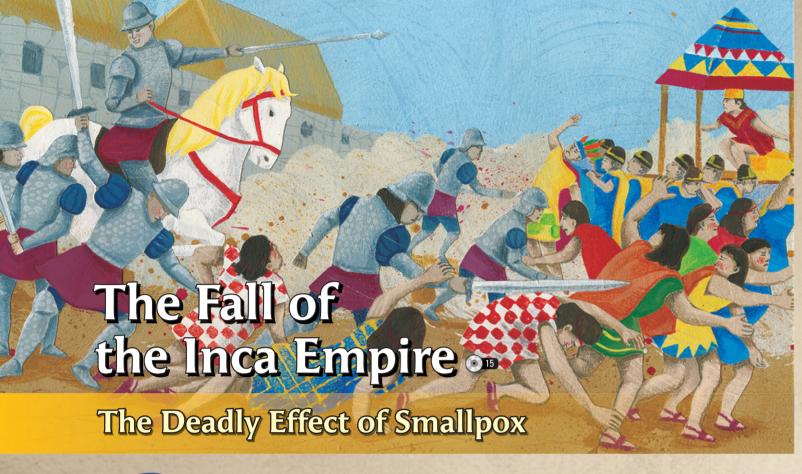
- **1.** UFOs invaded the earth.
- **2.** The girl defeated her dad.
- in the parking lot. **3.** There was chaos
- **4.** The soldiers are armed with weapons .
- **5.** Taking a(n) shortcut is easier and faster.
- **6.** The city has many tall, majestic buildings.
- **7.** The soldiers were sent to conquer the land.
- **8.** Thanks to the shot, he is now immune to the disease.

Background Knowledge

Smallpox

Smallpox is a very serious illness. Red spots form all over the skin, which can later become permanent scars. When an infected person coughs, talks, or sneezes, the illness can spread to other people.





Focus

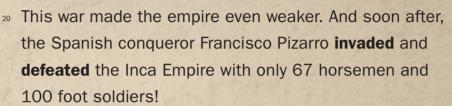
What caused the fall of the Inca Empire?

It was caused by a deadly disease called smallpox.

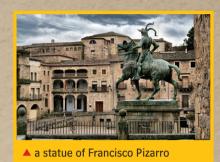
Machu Picchu is located 2,430 meters above the sea, in the Andes Mountains of Peru. It is a **majestic** stone city that seems to float in the sky. It was built by the Inca Empire, once the largest empire in South America. When the Spanish arrived, though, they easily **conquered** the Incas. How did this happen?

While the Spanish were seeking a **shortcut** to India, they found a new land, South America. And because it was full of gold and other riches, they wanted to conquer it. They had horses and advanced weapons, like guns. In addition, they brought an even stronger **weapon**—new diseases. People in South America were not **immune** to these new diseases, so they couldn't fight against them.

Smallpox was one of these diseases. It spread
throughout the Inca Empire, causing thousands to die. In the end, more than half of the Incan people were killed by this disease. Their emperor, Huayna Capac, died of smallpox, too. The death of the beloved emperor caused great confusion and **chaos**, and a civil war broke out.



Throughout history, smallpox has killed more people than all the wars of the 20th century! The fall of the Inca Empire shows us that humans are sometimes **powerless** against disease.



Words 237



🕞 Think Critically

How did the Spanish bring the diseases without being killed?

They could bring them without being killed because they were immune to them.

Reading Comprehension

Graphic Organizer & Summary

A. Choose the best answer.

- Main idea 1. What is this passage mainly about?
 - a. why Huayna Capac died at a young age
 - b. how advanced guns brought a victory to the Spanish
 - v. how the powerful Inca Empire was defeated by the Spanish
 - d. what made the Inca Empire the most advanced civilization in history

- 2. What were the Spanish trying to find when they first came to South America?
 - a. the Inca Empire

- b. a cure for smallpox
- c. a new land to settle in
- ✓ a shortcut to India

- 3. Which is NOT true about the Inca Empire?
 - **v.** Its people were immune to smallpox.
 - b. It built the majestic city Machu Picchu.
 - c. It was easily conquered by the Spanish.
 - d. It had a civil war after the death of its emperor.

- 4. What can be inferred from this passage?
 - a. The Spanish invented smallpox.
 - . The Spanish didn't know that South America existed.
 - c. Francisco Pizarro was the world's greatest conqueror.
 - d. The Spanish knew the Incas weren't immune to smallpox.

- 5. Which can replace the word "powerless" in line 26?
 - a. latest

b. skillful

c. limitless

weak

B. Answer the questions.

1. What did the death of Huayna Capac cause?

It caused great confusion and for the Incan people. chaos

2. How many Incas died as a result of smallpox?

half of the Incas died. than

3. How many people has smallpox killed throughout history?

It has killed more people than all the wars of the 20th century.

Complete the sentences with the words from the box and put them in the correct order.

The Fall of the Inca Empire

- More than half of the Incas died of smallpox.
- A civil war broke out and made the empire weaker .
- Francisco Pizarro invaded and defeated the Inca Empire.
- The Spanish found a new continent while seeking a shortcut to India.
- The Inca emperor also died of smallpox, causing great confusion and chaos.
- The Spanish brought a lot of diseases to South America, causing thousands to die from these diseases.

confusion continent defeated weaker diseases emperor invaded

Complete the summary with the words from the box.

The Spanish came to South America while looking for a quicker way to reach India. They brought __horses and advanced weapons such as guns. In addition, they also spread smallpox. The Incas were not immune to it. As a result, more than half of the Inca people died. One of the people who died was the emperor Huayna Capac. This caused great confusion and chaos, resulting in a civil war. Thus, the Spanish were able to easily defeat the Incas. The fall of the Inca Empire shows us that humans are sometimes powerless against deadly diseases.

horses chaos immune powerless weapons defeat smallpox Spanish humans emperor



Before You Read

Look at the pictures below. They are from South America. Can you guess the main ingredients of each food?



Moqueca



Churrasco



Ceviche



Coxinha

©-fish, lemon, onion, chili pepper @-chicken, tomato sauce, onion, parsley, potato Answer: (a) – seafood, fish, onions, garlic, tomatoes, cilantro (b) – beef and vegetables

Key Words

Complete the sentences with the key words.







range

vary

exporter

provide

cultivates





plenty



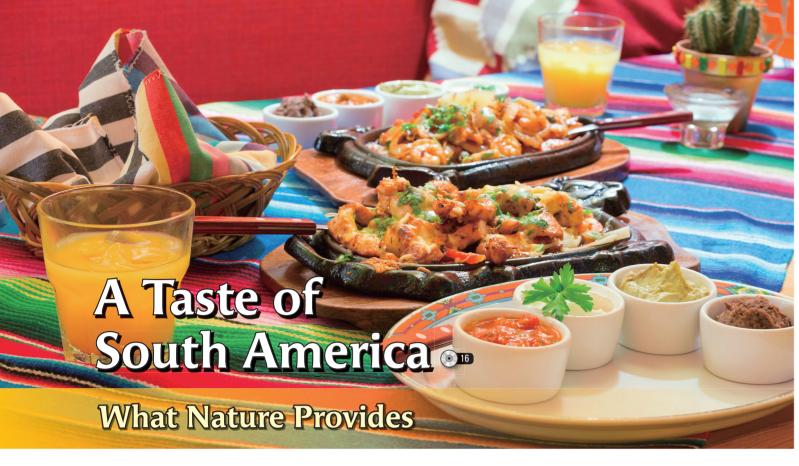
- **1.** He cultivates tomatoes.
- **2.** The EU is the largest of cars. exporter
- **3.** The cake is with some ice cream. served
- comfort and high-quality service. provide
- **5.** A(n) number of birds began to take flight. vast
- **6.** In the market, there is plenty of fruit and vegetables.
- 7. I can see a wide of dishes on the buffet table. range
- **8.** A chameleon's color can vary according to its surroundings.

Background Knowledge

Natural geographical features

Natural geographical features are an important part of the earth. They include such things as landforms (mountain ranges, volcanoes) and ecosystems (where living things interact with non-living things).





Focus On

Why are there so many kinds of foods in South America?

South America's various natural environments provide different types of foods.



ceviche

South America is a large and fascinating continent. And while many people think of South America for its natural beauty, it is also famous for its unique and **diverse** foods. Its many natural environments are what **provide** these different foods.

One of South America's most famous foods is beef. It has great flavor, and it's not too expensive. This is because there is **plenty** of grassland to raise cattle. In fact, Brazil is the world's largest beef **exporter**. There are many dishes made with beef, such as *churrasco*, or beef barbeque. Also, South America is surrounded by oceans, so people can enjoy a **vast** and varied number of seafood favorites, such as *ceviche*.

In South America, the climate **varies** greatly from region to region. So a wide **range** of fruits and vegetables can grow. In the area where the climate is mild, corn grows. Corn is a key ingredient in many South American dishes, such as *arepas* and *pasteles*. In cold areas, people **cultivate** potatoes, another important vegetable.

Potatoes are usually **served** with main dishes. In tropical areas, many tropical fruits grow, such as coconuts, mangos, pineapples, and papayas. These fruits are often used in desserts and salads.

South America produces and exports much food,

thanks to its various natural environments. In fact, it is one of the largest agricultural producers in the world. How about foods in your country? How are they related to your country's natural environments and climate?

🙀 Think Critically

What else can affect the types of food people eat?

Religion can affect the foods people eat.





A. Choose the best answer.

Main idea

- 1. What is the main idea of this passage?
 - a. South America exports food all over the world.
 - b. South Americans eat a lot of beef, but they prefer pork.
 - c. The climate in South America makes it very hard to grow crops.
 - √. South America has diverse foods thanks to its natural environments.

Detail

- 2. What is Brazil the world's largest exporter of?
 - a. corn

b. bananas

v. beef

d. mangoes

Detail

- 3. Which is made of seafood?
 - a. churrasco

b. pastels

c. arepas

v. ceviche

Detail

- 4. Which is TRUE about food in South America?
 - a. People in high mountains raise cows.
 - b. Fruits are expensive in South America.
 - c. South American people don't like seafood.
 - ▼. South America produces lots of agricultural products.

Vocabulary

- 5. Which can replace the word "diverse" in line 4?
 - a. similar

varied

c. delicious

d. strange

B. Answer the questions.

- 1. What are the two most important vegetables in South American diets?
 - <u>Corn</u> and <u>potatoes</u> are the most important vegetables.
- 2. Why can great-tasting beef be produced cheaply in South America?
 - There is plenty of <u>grassland</u> to <u>raise</u> cows
- 3. Why can South Americans enjoy a vast and varied number of seafood dishes? South America is surrounded by water.

Step 1 Organize the information with the words from the box.

A Taste of South America

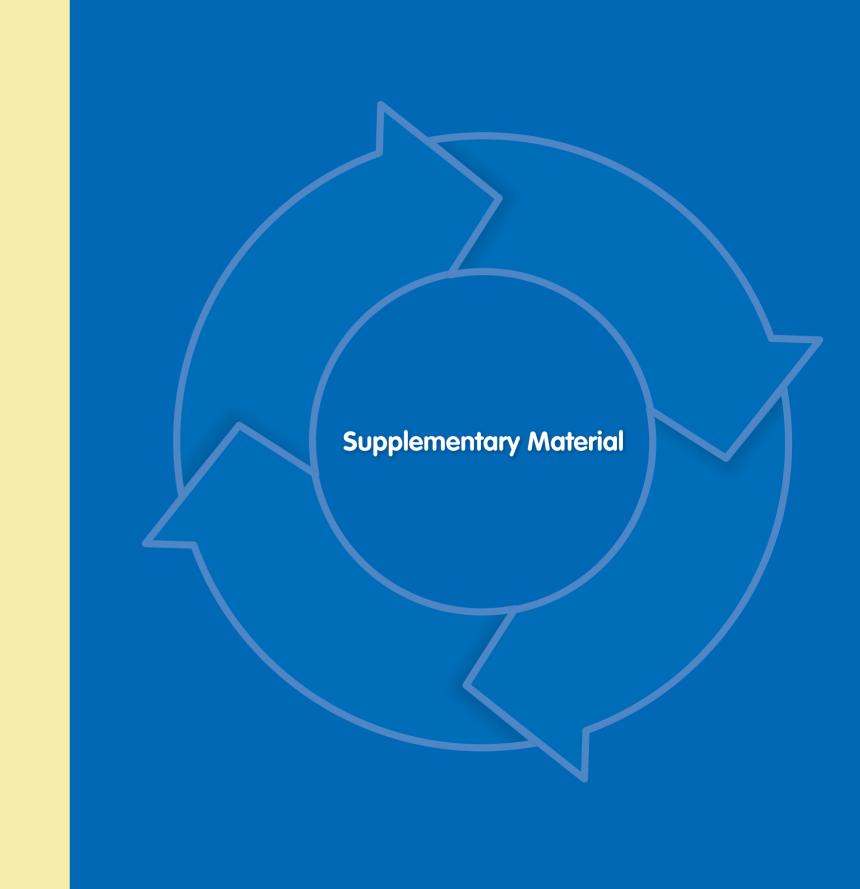
	Condition	Ingredients
Natural Geographical	There is plenty of grassland to raise cows.	beef
Features	It is surrounded by <u>water</u> .	seafood
	mild	corn
Climate	cold	potatoes
	tropical	tropical fruit

beef	climate	corn	grassland	potatoes	water	seafood

Step 2 Complete the summary with the words from the box.

South America has many <u>unique</u> and diverse foods. One of its most famous foods is <u>beef</u>. *Churrasco*, or beef barbecue, is a popular South American beef <u>dish</u>. There is also plenty of seafood because the continent is surrounded by <u>water</u>. The most popular <u>vegetables</u> are corn and potatoes. Corn is the key <u>ingredient</u> in *arepas*, and *pasteles*, while potatoes are served with main dishes. Finally, because of the warm, tropical <u>climate</u> in some South American <u>regions</u>, there are lots of tropical <u>fruits</u> such as coconuts, mangoes, and <u>papayas</u>.

beef dish fruits papayas ingredient vegetables regions unique climate water



Chapter I Wrap-up

1 Concept Map

What did you learn from each lesson?

Money

The History of Money

- the barter system: trading goods or services
- the production of metal coins
- the development of paper money
- credit cards and future money

Banknote Designs

- art on money which shows a nation's identity
- three common elements: people, architecture, natural environment

How Banks Work

- reasons why people keep their money in banks
- earning interest on a deposit
- how banks earn money

Money Superstitions

- Russia: give money with your right hand, receive it with your left
- Greece: "Money attracts money"
- Japan: snake skin in one's wallet

2 Talk Together

Talk about what you learned from this chapter with your partner.



Chapter 2 Wrap-up

1 Concept Map

What did you learn from each lesson?

• Skin —

Our Body's Largest Organ

- our body's largest organ, the skin
- protecting the body
- controlling body temperature
- functioning as a sensory organ—touch, pain, cold, heat

Common Myths About Acne

- why myths about acne exist Myths:
- Acne is caused by poor hygiene.
- Stress causes acne.
- Acne is caused by certain kinds of food.
- Popping your pimples helps heal faster.

Amazing Animal Skin

- Hippos' red-colored sweat that looks like blood
- Zebras' striped skin
- The king snake's pattern that makes it appear to be poisonous

The Fur Debate

- whether killing animals is right
- whether it's necessary for people to survive

2 Talk Together

Talk about what you learned from this chapter with your partner.



Chapter 3 Wrap-up

1 Concept Map

What did you learn from each lesson?

Clothes

Traditional Costumes

- some traditional clothes around the world
- Vietnam's ao dai
- India's sari
- Scotland's kilt

High-Tech Clothes

- clothes made of new fabrics with special qualities
- compression clothing
- flame-resistant clothing
- Aerogel used in spacesuits

Fast Fashion

- what fast fashion is
- negative point of fast fashion 1: harmful to the environment
- negative point of fast fashion 2: taking advantage of cheap and abundant labor in developing countries

Coco Chanel

- what is Chanel and who created it
- Coco Chanel's poor background
- how she came to make the Chanel suit and the little black dress
- what Chanel changed in fashion

2 Talk Together

Talk about what you learned from this chapter with your partner.





1 Concept Map

What did you learn from each lesson?

• South America

A Land of Opposites

- South America's diverse natural environments
- Amazon Rainforest and Atacama Desert
- Andes Mountains and Colca Canyon
- Galapagos Islands and Lake Titicaca

Amazing Animals of the Amazon

- the world's largest tropical rainforest, where over one third of the world's animal species live
- Hyacinth Macaw
- Amazon river dolphin
- golden lion tamarin
- poison dart frog
- endangered animals due to deforestation and hunting

The Fall of the Inca Empire

- Machu Picchu: a majestic stone city built by the Inca Empire
- what the Spanish brought to South America
- what the diseases caused in the Inca Empire
- Francisco Pizarro's invasion

A Taste of South America

- South America's diverse foods from its many natural environments
- plenty of grassland to raise cattle → beef
- surrounded by oceans → seafood
- tropical climate → a wide range of fruits and vegetables

2 Talk Together

Talk about what you learned from this chapter with your partner.





Lesson 1	Lesson 4	Lesson 7
☐ digital	wallet	☐ visible
technique	receive	camouflage
invention	attract	stripe
☐ trade	wealth	pattern
☐ bulky	silly	surroundings
☐ barter	several	predator
worth	mirror	poisonous
coincidence	behavior	☐ blend
Lesson 2	Lesson 5	Lesson 8
temple te	infection	including
identity	☐ tissue	article
scenery	protect	crowded
architecture	☐ blood vessel	survive
print print	stable	leather
element	☐ injured	☐ trap
nation	barrier	debate
native	control	confuse
Lesson 3	Lesson 6	Lesson 9
deposit	painful	costume
loan	hygiene	national holiday
☐ interest rate	pore	☐ modern
earn	period	traditional
☐ interest	excess	wrap
guard	☐ germ	bottom
☐ lend	connection	casual
borrow	scar	distinguish

Lesson 10 Lesson 13 Lesson 16 feature recovery range benefit vary border transform opposite exporter provide support tropical compression altitude cultivate stretch vast resistant contribute diverse plenty monitor serve rainforest Lesson 11 Lesson 14 produce endangered material nest trend deforestation artificial claw celebrity species abundant slender retailer paralyze negative habitat Lesson 12 Lesson 15 stylish defeat mourning weapon talent conquer shortcut influential sew invade discover immune stand for chaos emphasize majestic

Memo

Memo