# **Unit 1: Movie Directors**

### **Vocabulary Practice**

Across

- 1. technique
- 4. role
- 5. process

Down

- 2. establish
- 3. actress
- 5. pace

## **Comprehension Check**

1. decides 2. standards 3. T 4. F 5. T

#### **Dictation Track 21**

Some <u>directors</u> have a style that can be seen in all of their <u>movies</u>. Steven Spielberg is <u>famous</u> for the cross between <u>comedy</u> and action. This is <u>seen</u> in movies like *Raiders of the Lost Ark*. Alfred Hitchcock <u>created</u> exciting expectations by cutting back and forth between <u>images</u>.

# Unit 2: The Rise of American Idol

## **Vocabulary Practice**

1. b 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. d 6. b

#### **Comprehension Check**

- 1. voting
- 2. fortune
- 3. T
- 4. F
- 5. F

#### **Dictation Track 22**

American <u>Idol</u> is a singing contest. <u>Judges</u> choose a group of <u>contestants</u>. They give advice to the hopeful stars. The thing that <u>moved</u> the show to the top was <u>audience</u> voting. Judges don't decide who the <u>winner</u> is. Viewers vote for their favorite singers by <u>phone</u>. The singer with the least votes leaves.

# **Unit 3: George Gershwin and the American Musical**

#### **Vocabulary Practice**

Across

- 2. piano
- 4. lyrics
- 5. Funny Face
- 6. Ira

Down

- 1. composer
- 3. orchestra

### **Comprehension Check**

1. created 2. theater 3. T 4. F 5. F

#### **Dictation Track 23**

George wrote songs for <u>orchestras</u>, movies, and musicals. Notable works with his songs were *Oh*, *Kay!* and *Funny Face* starring Fred Astaire. *Of Thee I Sing* was the first <u>musical</u> to win the Pulitzer Prize for Drama in 1932. <u>Sadly</u>, George died at just 38 from a <u>brain</u> tumor.

He is still thought of as one of America's best <u>composers</u>. In 2006, he became a member of the Long Island Music Hall of <u>Fame</u>. New York even has a theater named for him.

# **Unit 4: The Modern Sculpture of Rodin**

## **Vocabulary Practice**

1. b 2. a 3. d 4. c 5. a 6. c

#### **Comprehension Check**

- 1. successful
- 2. model
- 3. T
- 4. T
- 5. F

#### **Dictation Track 24**

His first major work was so realistic; people thought he used a real <u>person</u> instead of a clay model. In 1880, he started making a sculpture with the frightful name *The Gates of Hell*. He <u>worked</u> on it occasionally until he <u>died</u>. *The Gates of Hell* was so big that he had to make other sculptures to help him <u>complete</u> it. *The Thinker*, Rodin's most famous piece, was one of these sculptures. It was exhibited to extremely large crowds, who really liked it.

# **Unit 5: The First Modern American Football Game**

#### **Vocabulary Practice**

Across

- 1. Columbia
- 3. rugby
- 4. six

Down

- 1. college
- 2. gymnasium
- 3. rematch

### **Comprehension Check**

1. rules 2. interesting 3. T 4. T 5. F

### **Dictation Track 25**

The two <u>teams</u> played a rematch a week later. This game took <u>place</u> at Princeton. This time, Princeton was <u>awarded</u> the victory with a score of eight goals. Rutgers scored <u>nothing</u> in the rematch game.

In the next season, Columbia University also began to play American <u>football</u>. Most other colleges in the East followed soon after. The game's future has been definite ever since.

# **Unit 6: The History of Ping Pong**

#### **Vocabulary Practice**

1. a 2. d 3. a 4. b 5. b 6. c

#### **Comprehension Check**

- 1. entertainment
- 2. frequently
- 3. T
- 4. T
- 5. F

### **Dictation Track 26**

At first, <u>ordinary</u> objects were used to play the game. Some people used <u>books</u> for the net. They used cigar boxes for paddles. Bottle corks or golf balls were <u>hit</u> from one end of the table to the <u>other</u>. Then a man excited about ping pong <u>discovered</u> something. The balls could be made of plastic! They were <u>low</u> in weight, small, and bouncy. Better nets were eventually developed as well. It was found that paddles made of rubber helped players. The paddles added <u>speed</u> when players hit the ball.

# **Unit 7: Ocean Currents Spread the Warmth**

### **Vocabulary Practice**

Across

- 2. current
- 6. influence

Down

- 1. produce
- 3. region
- 4. spread
- 5. become

## **Comprehension Check**

- 1. currents
- 2. affect
- 3. F
- 4. T
- 5. F

#### **Dictation Track 27**

The sun is also <u>vital</u> to the weather. The sun <u>warms</u> the ocean's water. When the water absorbs the warmth, it begins to spread to colder regions. The <u>wind</u> helps to <u>push</u> the warm water. One important <u>current</u> is the Gulf Stream. It <u>brings</u> warm water from the Gulf of Mexico to Europe. This warm water warms the air. Without it, Europe would be <u>much</u> colder.

# **Unit 8: The Amazing World of Coral Reefs**

#### **Vocabulary Practice**

1. a 2. b 3. c 4. c 5. d 6. a

#### **Comprehension Check**

- 1. vast
- 2. simplest
- 3. T
- 4. F
- 5. T

## **Dictation Track 28**

Coral reefs are <u>amazing</u> worlds. Many of them are home to different kinds of marine life. Corals are among the simplest forms of life. For thousands of years, <u>scientists</u> thought they were only <u>colorful</u> underwater <u>plants</u>. However, scientists have <u>realized</u> that corals are small animals. They have solid <u>external</u> skeletons. There are a few large reefs like the Great Barrier Reef in Australia. They are made of the colorful external skeletons of millions of living and <u>dead</u> corals.

# **Unit 9: The Wonders of Soap**

### **Vocabulary Practice**

Across

- 2. substances
- 5. oil
- 6. break

Down

- 1. necessary
- 3. bridge
- 4. common

#### **Comprehension Check**

- 1. Solid
- 2. common
- 3. T
- 4. T
- 5. F

#### **Dictation Track 29**

<u>Soap</u> is made up of both types of substances. It breaks up in both <u>oil</u> and water. Because soap breaks <u>down</u> in both types of liquids, it is ideal. It gets <u>rid</u> of substances that water alone cannot pass <u>through</u>, like dirt. It acts as a necessary bridge between the two substances. It gets them to <u>stick</u> to each other. This way, water can wash away <u>dirt</u>.

# **Unit 10: Space Shuttles and the Atmosphere**

## **Vocabulary Practice**

1. b 2. c 3. b 4. d 5. b 6. c

### **Comprehension Check**

- 1. earth's
- 2. ocean
- 3. T
- 4. F
- 5. T

#### **Dictation Track 30**

Space shuttles <u>often</u> have to reenter Earth's atmosphere. When they do, it is <u>comparable</u> to traveling through a vacuum <u>cleaner</u>. Gravity, the earth's vacuum cleaner, tries to pull the shuttle <u>toward</u> the earth. A strong vacuum cleaner pulls objects <u>quicker</u> than a weaker one. The space shuttle has to enter Earth's atmosphere at a safe speed. If it doesn't, it will <u>crash</u> into the ocean. The shuttle must be more powerful than the strength of gravity. How does the <u>space</u> shuttle do this?

# **Unit 11: The Legacy of Thomas Paine on Democracy**

### **Vocabulary Practice**

Across

- 4. democracy
- 5. editor
- 6. England

Down

- 1. recover
- 2. survive
- 3. Revolutions

#### **Comprehension Check**

1. country 2. develop 3. T 4. T 5. T

#### **Dictation Track 31**

Paine <u>arrived</u> in Philadelphia in November 1774. He almost didn't survive the journey. He spent many weeks recovering from a <u>serious</u> illness. Soon, Paine was <u>better</u> and able to work. He worked as a writer and an editor at a newspaper. Paine's words <u>reached</u> many people. Those people were trying to <u>change</u> how things were. His words <u>convinced</u> people to <u>fight</u> for what they believed in. The American and French Revolutions were fought because of them.

# **Unit 12: The Story of the Printing Press**

## **Vocabulary Practice**

1. c 2. b 3. a 4. d 5. d 6. b

#### **Comprehension Check**

- 1. copied
- 2. borrowed
- 3. F
- 4. F
- 5. F

#### **Dictation Track 32**

Before the printing press was invented, books were copied by <u>hand</u>. This took a long <u>time</u>. It made it hard to get a book. Gutenberg borrowed <u>money</u> from his brother-in-law. He wanted to make an efficient printing press <u>device</u>. It was hand-operated. It worked by rolling <u>ink</u> over block letters onto paper. The printing press allowed books to be <u>produced</u> in large numbers. When books became <u>easier</u> to print, they also became cheaper. This meant that more people could afford books.

# **Unit 13: Michael Bloomberg: Billionaire and Mayor of NYC**

### **Vocabulary Practice**

Across

- 1. give up
- 3. provide
- 6. grand

Down

- 2. poverty
- 4. reduce
- 5. value

### **Comprehension Check**

1. billionaire 2. value 3. F 4. F 5. T

### **Dictation Track 33**

Michael Bloomberg is the 108<sup>th</sup> <u>mayor</u> of New York City. He is also a <u>successful</u> businessman and billionaire. But Bloomberg's life wasn't always so grand.

Bloomberg was <u>born</u> in Boston in 1942. His <u>parents</u> worked for a large, efficient dairy <u>company</u>. They weren't <u>rich</u>, but they educated him with the value of hard work. They taught him not to give up, even in difficult times. Over the years, these <u>lessons</u> helped Bloomberg succeed.

# **Unit 14: The Story of Queen Victoria**

#### **Vocabulary Practice**

1. c 2. a 3. b 4. a 5. c 6. a

#### **Comprehension Check**

- 1. became
- 2. changes
- 3. T
- 4. T
- 5. F

#### **Dictation Track 34**

Queen Victoria was very <u>popular</u> with the people. While she was queen, the United Kingdom <u>became</u> steadily larger. In 1876, she was even made the high <u>ruler</u> of India. However, the queen was <u>lucky</u> to live in a time when there were many changes. Some were being made in the fields of <u>science</u> and health. Even the <u>way</u> people got around was changing. Ultimately, she helped people to <u>raise</u> their sense of social duty. They also began to care more about others.

## **Unit 15: On the Move**

#### **Vocabulary Practice**

Across

- 2. field
- 3. nomads
- 6. caravan

Down

- 1. Bedouin
- 4. Arabic
- 5. tents

#### **Comprehension Check**

1. same 2. caravans 3. F 4. T 5. T

#### **Dictation Track 35**

What is the most <u>beautiful</u> animal you can think of? A cat? A dog? A rabbit? If you were a Bedouin in Saudi Arabia, your <u>answer</u> might be a camel. The Arabic word for camel is *jamal*. It is also the Arabic <u>word</u> for beautiful.

Bedouins are nomads who live in the Saudi Arabian desert. They move from <u>place</u> to place in <u>search</u> of food. They also seek <u>fresh</u> fields for their animals. When they find a place to camp, they set up tents. The tents are usually made of animal <u>skins</u> and can be taken down and moved again.

# **Unit 16: French Food**

#### **Vocabulary Practice**

1. a 2. b 3. c

4. b 5.a 6. d

#### **Comprehension Check**

- 1. introduced
- 2. formal
- 3. T
- 4. T
- 5. F

#### **Dictation Track 36**

Catherine changed the way people thought about <u>food</u>. She brought distinguished chefs from Italy to France. She turned cooking into a formal <u>art</u>. People started the custom of serving foods one at a time. These were called <u>courses</u>. The recipes being used were <u>complicated</u>, and food took <u>hours</u>, or even days, to prepare. Chefs created interesting <u>dishes</u>, using ingredients like frog legs, fattened goose livers, or even <u>snails</u>! Fine food was frequently paired with excellent wine.

# **Unit 17: Wolves on the Hunt**

### **Vocabulary Practice**

Across

- 1. deer
- 5. techniques

Down

- 2. enable
- 3. wound
- 4. testing

### **Comprehension Check**

- 1. hunt
- 2. number
- 3. T
- 4. T
- 5. F

#### **Dictation Track 37**

Additionally, planning plays a role in the <u>attack</u>. Members of the pack may <u>hide</u> to catch their prey by surprise. Wolves <u>sometimes</u> take turns running so other members of the pack can rest. Once the <u>prey</u> has gotten tired, the pack closes in for the <u>kill</u>. First, the wolves bite the prey which causes wounds that weaken it. Once the animal is <u>weak</u> enough, the pack pushes it down.

# **Unit 18: Nature Is Everywhere**

## **Vocabulary Practice**

1. a 2. d 3. b

4. c 5. c 6. a

#### **Comprehension Check**

- 1. impression
- 2. gather
- 3. F
- 4. F
- 5. T

#### **Dictation Track 38**

Even in places crowded with people, animals <u>gather</u> everywhere. Squirrels, <u>insects</u>, and birds are easy to see on city streets. But <u>cities</u> throughout the world have their own unique animals. Monkeys run <u>across</u> the streets of Delhi, India. It's not unusual for <u>wild</u> deer to cause <u>traffic</u> problems on the <u>road</u> to the White House in Washington, DC.

# **Unit 19: Marco Polo Goes to China**

#### **Vocabulary Practice**

Across

- 3. significant
- 6. Polo

Down

- 1. journey
- 2. Khan
- 4. Italy
- 5. coal

### **Comprehension Check**

1. admired 2. journey 3. F 4. T 5. T

#### **Dictation Track 39**

Marco Polo was <u>born</u> in Venice, Italy, in 1245. He came from a <u>family</u> of admired <u>traders</u>. At age 17, Marco <u>traveled</u> with his uncle and his father. They made their way to China. The journey there took three and a <u>half</u> years.

The Mongol Emperor, Kublai Khan, almost <u>adopted</u> Marco. He did not want Marco to <u>leave</u>. It took Marco 26 years to get back to Italy.

# **Unit 20: The Technology of World War I**

#### **Vocabulary Practice**

1. a 2. b 3. c 4. d 5. c 6. a

#### **Comprehension Check**

- 1. ground
- 2. widely
- 3. F
- 4. T
- 5. T

#### **Dictation Track 40**

In Europe, battles were <u>fought</u> on land as well. England built the first <u>tanks</u> in 1915. By the war's end, tanks were widely <u>used</u>. Troops could kill their enemies and protect themselves with tanks.

Other land battles were fought from within long <u>holes</u> dug in the ground. Barbed wire was commonly used on farms to keep <u>cattle</u> in a field. During the war, it lined the long holes to protect <u>soldiers</u>. Enemy troops often tried to advance across these holes. They would become caught in the <u>wire</u> when they did.