READING FUTURE

Translation Sheet

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Class _____ **Name** _____

Unit 1. Artificial Limbs

1. ⇒	Artificial limbs are fake arms and legs.
2. ⇒	They are made by humans or machines.
3. ⇒	They replace missing limbs.
4. ⇒	Over the years, the design of artificial limbs has improved a lot.
5. ⇒	In the past, artificial limbs were heavy and ugly.
6. ⇒	They were difficult to use.
7. ⇒	Hands were metal hooks.
8. ⇒	Legs were made of wood.
9. ⇒	They were mainly used to hide the fact that a limb was missing.
10. ⇒	Today, artificial limbs are more like natural limbs.
11. ⇒	They are light and have moving parts.

12. ⇒	Some electronic hands respond to movements in the muscles.
13. ⇒	The fingers can open and close.
14. ⇒	Artificial legs with rotating knees can bend and extend.
15. ⇒	They allow users to climb stairs and ride bikes.
16. ⇒	In the future, artificial limbs could be controlled by thoughts.
17. ⇒	Scientists are making chips to put in the brain.
18. ⇒	The chips will download data straight to the brain.
19. ⇒	Users will not have to be wired to a computer.
20. ⇒	They could also feel objects through their artificial limbs.
21. ⇒	Someday, artificial limbs may do more than natural limbs!

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Class _____ **Name** _____

Unit 2. Seeing Red

1. ⇒	We all have favorite colors.
2. ⇒	But if you are an athlete, you should like red.
3. ⇒	In a recent study, British researchers found the color red helped people in sports.
4. ⇒	Athletes who wear it are more likely to win.
5. ⇒	The researchers studied the effects of color at the Summer Olympics.
6. ⇒	Red or blue uniforms were given randomly to the athletes.
7. ⇒	The researchers wanted to know if the uniform color changed the outcome of the matches.
8. ⇒	The results showed that sometimes it did not matter what color an athlete was wearing.

9. ⇒	When one athlete was much better, he or she always won.
10. ⇒	Color had no influence.
11. ⇒	But when opponents had similar skills, color did matter.
12. ⇒	Athletes who wore red won more matches.
13. ⇒	The color of their uniform seemed to give them an advantage.
14. ⇒	Think about it.
15. ⇒	What color is the uniform of your favorite sports team?
16. ⇒	Many teams wear red.
17. ⇒	The next time your team is deciding on uniforms, vote for red.
18. ⇒	It just might help your team win.

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Unit 3. What's That Noise?

1. ⇒	Your home is silent when everyone is sleeping, right?
2. ⇒	But perhaps you can hear a little noise from the fridge or cars from a nearby road.
3. ⇒	You may not realize it, but this noise is a form of pollution!
4. ⇒	If you ask about environmental problems, most people think about air or water pollution.
5. ⇒	People do not realize that one of the most common forms of pollution is noise pollution.
6. ⇒	This is human or machine-made sound that has a bad effect on human wellbeing.
7. ⇒	Most noise pollution comes from traffic.
8. ⇒	However, planes, machines for construction, or even loud TVs add to the buzz.

9. ⇒	We should care about noise pollution because it affects our health.
10. ⇒	It can cause hearing problems and stress.
11. ⇒	Over time, stress can cause serious problems in our bodies.
12. ⇒	So what can we do?
13. ⇒	Our first step should be to reduce the noise we make.
14. ⇒	For example, lower the volume on your TV.
15. ⇒	By reducing our own noise, we can improve our own health and the health of others.

Class _____ **Name** _____

Unit 4. Understanding the Heart

1. ⇒	The heart is important because all the other organs depend on it.
2. ⇒	Inside the heart, there are four areas called “chambers.”
3. ⇒	The heartbeat fills the chambers with blood, then empties them by pumping the blood through your body.
4. ⇒	This is called “the circulatory system.”
5. ⇒	Blood is carried through the body by tubes called “blood vessels.”
6. ⇒	Vessels that carry blood away from the heart are “arteries,” and they look red or pink.
7. ⇒	Vessels that carry blood back to the heart are “veins,” and they look blue because the oxygen that was in the blood is gone.
8. ⇒	We have lots of little blood vessels in our bodies.

9. ⇒	If your blood vessels were connected end to end, they would wrap around the earth twice!
10. ⇒	But the heart is surprisingly small.
11. ⇒	The adult heart is about the size of a fist.
12. ⇒	It works amazingly hard, beating about 70 times per minute or 4,200 times per hour!
13. ⇒	It pumps 7,500 liters of blood daily, enough to fill a swimming pool!
14. ⇒	So keep that amazing organ healthy!

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Class _____ **Name** _____

Unit 5. Hypertext Literature

1. ⇒	Hypertext literature is a fun, new way to enjoy stories and books.
2. ⇒	Thanks to electronic devices, readers can interact with links in a story.
3. ⇒	They don’t have to read from start to finish.
4. ⇒	They make choices.
5. ⇒	Some readers think it is more fun than print literature.
6. ⇒	You can think of hypertext as building blocks.
7. ⇒	It can be put together in different ways.
8. ⇒	This literature can be made in different formats.
9. ⇒	One type has a central storyline.
10. ⇒	Links allow the story to go different ways.
11. ⇒	Readers eventually return to the main storyline.

12. ⇒	Another format has links that can change big parts of the story.
13. ⇒	There is more than one ending.
14. ⇒	Hypertext literature can also be a mix of formats.
15. ⇒	Pottermore is J. K. Rowling's hypertext novel.
16. ⇒	It is part of the Harry Potter series.
17. ⇒	Readers can link to information about the characters.
18. ⇒	The links help readers understand more about the other Harry Potter books.
19. ⇒	Hypertext can be an exciting way to experience literature.

Class _____ **Name** _____

Unit 6. Types of Literature

1. ⇒	There are many ways to write.
2. ⇒	These genres can look different and make the readers feel different things.
3. ⇒	Poetry is one genre.
4. ⇒	It uses emotions.
5. ⇒	Poems are created when words are formed into lines and stanzas.
6. ⇒	A stanza is a group of lines.
7. ⇒	Lines sometimes rhyme at the end.
8. ⇒	This means that they have the same sound:
9. ⇒	Summer day
10. ⇒	Let’s go play.
11. ⇒	A novel is a book.
12. ⇒	Novels are fiction—not true.

13. ⇒	They usually contain characters.
14. ⇒	They also have a plot, or sequence of events.
15. ⇒	The setting is the place where the story happens.
16. ⇒	An article is another genre.
17. ⇒	It gives information.
18. ⇒	It is often found in a newspaper or a magazine.
19. ⇒	It contains facts about a topic.
20. ⇒	The genre of drama—often in the form of plays—is performed.
21. ⇒	It can look like poetry, but dramas have stage directions and lines for characters to speak.
22. ⇒	The stage directions tell the actors what to do.
23. ⇒	If you take the time to read different genres of literature, you will find many interesting stories about almost everything in our lives!

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Class _____ **Name** _____

Unit 7. Poems We Love

1. ⇒	Some poems are easy to love.
2. ⇒	Poems by Shel Silverstein are good examples.
3. ⇒	Consider the short poem, “Early Bird.”
4. ⇒	You will appreciate how it makes you smile.
5. ⇒	People often say, “The early bird catches the worm.”
6. ⇒	This means that it is good to be early for things because you’ll get the best choices before others get there.
7. ⇒	At the beginning of “Early Bird”, the poem asks us to reflect on being a bird.
8. ⇒	No one usually considers what happens to the worm.
9. ⇒	But at the end of the poem, the poet makes us think about it.

10. ⇒	We might imagine living under the ground, pushing to the surface of the earth in the morning.
11. ⇒	Then...trouble.
12. ⇒	A bird picks us up for breakfast!
13. ⇒	But another worm might sleep late and remain under the soil.
14. ⇒	That worm is safe and happy.
15. ⇒	It’s no one’s breakfast.
16. ⇒	Most people only think about being the bird when they say, “The early bird catches the worm,” but this poem makes us consider a different idea.
17. ⇒	Waking early is best for birds, but sleeping late is recommended for worms!

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Unit 8. Anne of Green Gables

1. ⇒	Anne of Green Gables was written by L.M. Montgomery in Canada.
2. ⇒	It was published in 1908.
3. ⇒	It is a story about a special orphan girl who changes the lives of people around her.
4. ⇒	The story begins with an elderly man, Matthew, and his sister, Marilla.
5. ⇒	They live together on their farm, Green Gables.
6. ⇒	They want to adopt a boy to help them on the farm.
7. ⇒	They are disappointed when a girl arrives instead.
8. ⇒	They decide to send Anne back.
9. ⇒	However, Anne is too interesting to resist.
10. ⇒	She has bright red hair and freckles.

11. ⇒	She loves to talk.
12. ⇒	Although Anne has a quick temper, she also has a positive attitude.
13. ⇒	She can find the good in any situation.
14. ⇒	According to Anne, "… you can nearly always enjoy things if you make up your mind firmly that you will."
15. ⇒	After just one day with Anne, Matthew and Marilla decide to keep her.
16. ⇒	That decision changes all three of their lives for the better.
17. ⇒	They are filled with a love that they had never known before.

Class _____ Name _____

Unit 9. Digital Money

1. ⇒	Years ago, people carried cash, checks, or a credit card.
2. ⇒	They would pay with one of those methods.
3. ⇒	Today, most people carry less cash than before.
4. ⇒	They rarely use checks.
5. ⇒	This is because digital money has become popular.
6. ⇒	Bitcoin is one type of digital money.
7. ⇒	It was developed in 2009.
8. ⇒	Its goal was to take influence away from banks and the government.
9. ⇒	People make and control it.
10. ⇒	There are different ways to get bitcoins.
11. ⇒	First, you can buy them.

12. ⇒	Users download a Bitcoin wallet.
13. ⇒	Then they can buy any amount.
14. ⇒	Bitcoins' worth changes with the market.
15. ⇒	Another way is called mining.
16. ⇒	This way, you can get bitcoins for free, but the process is not easy.
17. ⇒	A person must find an answer to a very difficult math problem.
18. ⇒	It can take five years using a normal computer.
19. ⇒	Now, some businesses accept digital currency.
20. ⇒	The number will become larger, but people are worried about security.
21. ⇒	They want to be sure that their bitcoins are very safe.
22. ⇒	When digital wallets are completely secure, digital currency may become as popular as cash.

Class _____ **Name** _____

Unit 10. The History of Money

1. ⇒	Money has existed for thousands of years.
2. ⇒	Almost everything from rocks to paper has been used to buy things.
3. ⇒	How we pay for things has changed a lot throughout history.
4. ⇒	A long time ago, people exchanged goods.
5. ⇒	They exchanged something they had for something they needed.
6. ⇒	However, it only worked if both people needed what the other had.
7. ⇒	Next, people began using commodities as money.
8. ⇒	A commodity is something that is needed by most people.
9. ⇒	That gives it value.
10. ⇒	People used cows, plants, shells, salt, and spices to pay for things.
11. ⇒	About 2,700 years ago, metal coins were introduced as money.

12. ⇒	The value of each coin was stamped on it.
13. ⇒	Coins made paying for things easier.
14. ⇒	Around 800 A.D., paper money was made in China.
15. ⇒	Paper is lighter than coins.
16. ⇒	Paper money usually represents something valuable, like silver or gold.
17. ⇒	Today, people still use paper money and coins.
18. ⇒	They also use credit cards.
19. ⇒	Digital money, like bitcoins, is used around the world, too.
20. ⇒	How will money change in the next 100 years?

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Unit 11. Shopping at the Stock Mark

1. ⇒	When most people think of going to the market, they think of buying food.
2. ⇒	If you wanted to buy part of a company, you'd go to a market as well, but this market isn't a store you can go to.
3. ⇒	You'd buy from a stock market.
4. ⇒	Businesses will often sell parts of their companies.
5. ⇒	They do this to get more money.
6. ⇒	The parts of the company they sell are called shares.
7. ⇒	The people they sell to are called investors, and the money they get is called capital.
8. ⇒	Businesses can use the capital they get to expand their business.
9. ⇒	They can also start new projects.

10. ⇒	They have to make the value of their company grow.
11. ⇒	The investors expect to make a “return on their investment.”
12. ⇒	That means that they expect to get more money back from their shares than they paid for them.
13. ⇒	Investing in the stock market can be a good way to make money.
14. ⇒	However, you have to be careful.
15. ⇒	If you invest in a business that does poorly or goes out of business, your money will be lost.

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Unit 12. What are Credit Cards?

1. ⇒	Do you know that small plastic cards can be used to buy goods on credit?
2. ⇒	This means that people can spend the credit company's money and pay it back later.
3. ⇒	People who have jobs or have wealth can get credit cards.
4. ⇒	You also have to be an adult and have an address in the country.
5. ⇒	Many people have at least one credit card.
6. ⇒	You can use a credit card instead of cash.
7. ⇒	To pay at a business, people put their card in a machine.
8. ⇒	When the card is used, the company pays for the goods.
9. ⇒	The money it paid is due at the end of the month.

10. ⇒	Credit card users may pay the whole credit card bill when it is due.
11. ⇒	Other users may just make a small payment.
12. ⇒	They can pay the rest over time, but they will have to pay interest.
13. ⇒	It can be a problem if credit cards are lost or stolen.
14. ⇒	Someone else might use the card to buy things.
15. ⇒	Credit card companies work hard to stop this type of abuse.
16. ⇒	They remind users to be careful with their cards.

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Unit 13. A Face Like No Other

1. ⇒	Look at a picture of your friends.
2. ⇒	How do you tell your friends apart?
3. ⇒	Of course, you look at their facial features.
4. ⇒	You see the spacing of their eyes.
5. ⇒	You look at the shapes of their noses.
6. ⇒	You notice the shapes of their faces.
7. ⇒	Computers can recognize faces the same way.
8. ⇒	A computer can analyze a picture of a person.
9. ⇒	The computer records the geometry of the face.
10. ⇒	Geometry is the type of mathematics that studies shapes and sizes.
11. ⇒	Facial geometry exactly measures the distance between the eyes.

12. ⇒	It can then be compared to the size of the eyes.
13. ⇒	The computer compares the width of the mouth to the width of the nose.
14. ⇒	Many measurements are taken.
15. ⇒	The measurements together make a person’s unique profile.
16. ⇒	Facial recognition programs can now identify people in a crowd.
17. ⇒	They can be used to check that a person is who they say they are.
18. ⇒	Companies have just begun using this technology to help us unlock our phones and buy things.

Class _____ **Name** _____

Unit 14. Frank's Lunch

1. ⇒	Frank's ready for lunch.
2. ⇒	He visits the lunch counter with three dollars in his pocket.
3. ⇒	He buys a salad for $0.75.
4. ⇒	"That will be a healthy start to my lunch," says Frank.
5. ⇒	"It costs 3/4 of a dollar."
6. ⇒	An apple costs $0.25.
7. ⇒	"That's 1/4 of a dollar," says Frank.
8. ⇒	"3/4 + 1/4 = 4/4 or 1. $1.00."
9. ⇒	He buys a bottle of water for $0.60.
10. ⇒	"I'll need something to drink. That's 6/10 of a dollar," says Frank.
11. ⇒	Carrots are $0.10 each.

12. ⇒	“I like carrots. I’ll have four of them,” Frank decides.
13. ⇒	“That’s $0.40 or 4/10 of a dollar. 6/10 + 4/10 = 10/10 or 1. $1.00.
14. ⇒	With everything together, I’ve spent $2.00 so far.”
15. ⇒	Frank sees sandwiches for $0.99 each.
16. ⇒	“A sandwich would be perfect to go with my lunch.
17. ⇒	$0.99 is 99/100 of a dollar, or just less than $1.″
18. ⇒	There isn’t anything that costs $0.01.
19. ⇒	Frank spends $2.99 on his lunch.
20. ⇒	That means he had a really good meal, and he still has $0.01 left in his pocket.

READING FUTURE

Translation Sheet

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Class _____ **Name** _____

Unit 15. The Mistake on Mars

1. ⇒	Different cultures have different languages.
2. ⇒	They also have different ways to measure things.
3. ⇒	Today, there are only two forms of measurement widely used.
4. ⇒	Most of the world uses the metric system of measurement.
5. ⇒	This system uses units such as meters and grams.
6. ⇒	Three countries continue to mainly use imperial measurements like miles and pounds.
7. ⇒	These countries are Myanmar, Liberia, and the USA.
8. ⇒	This caused trouble for the American space agency NASA.
9. ⇒	In 1998, NASA sent a spaceship to Mars on a mission.
10. ⇒	They wanted to measure the climate.

11. ⇒	The ship cost $327.6 million.
12. ⇒	It would take almost a year to travel from Earth to Mars.
13. ⇒	Everything had to be perfect.
14. ⇒	Unfortunately, something wasn't perfect.
15. ⇒	NASA uses metric measurements.
16. ⇒	This makes it easier to work with other countries.
17. ⇒	But one of the American companies NASA worked with did not.
18. ⇒	The program that told the ship how high to move around Mars was written in imperial units.
19. ⇒	This meant the ship moved too low in space.
20. ⇒	The ship crashed on September 23, 1999, and the mission was lost.
21. ⇒	From 2007, NASA decided to use metric measurements only.

READING FUTURE

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Class _____ **Name** _____

Unit 16. Measuring Animals in the Wild

1. ⇒	How can scientists measure big animals like whales?
2. ⇒	A whale in the ocean can't be measured easily.
3. ⇒	Scientists need to find a creative way to collect this information.
4. ⇒	For whales, scientists usually start by studying dead animals.
5. ⇒	Sometimes, the bodies of dead whales wash up on beaches.
6. ⇒	Scientists do manual measurements of these animals.
7. ⇒	Scientists can use tools like a measuring tape or a scale to measure a dead animal.
8. ⇒	After measuring many dead animals, scientists can figure out the average proportions of a whale.

9. ⇒	For example, they know about how big the animals are from their noses to their eyes, and they know how far it is from the animal's eyes to their front flippers.
10. ⇒	Scientists use this information to know about living animals.
11. ⇒	They take pictures of animals they want to study.
12. ⇒	They might only photograph part of the animal, but they can make an estimate of the length and weight of the animal.
13. ⇒	They can do this with math.