



Class	Name	
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Unit 1. How Does Technology Change Our Lifestyle?

1.	Technology changes our lives.
⇒	
2.	It can connect people, yet also pull them apart.
⇒	
3.	Technology can help us solve problems.
\Rightarrow	
4.	However, it can also create new problems.
\Rightarrow	
5.	Mobile phones let us keep in touch with people.
\Rightarrow	
6.	We can talk to or text our friends easily.
\Rightarrow	
7.	We can take photos.
\Rightarrow	
8.	We can find information and directions quickly.
\Rightarrow	
9.	Along with the advantages of using phones, there are disadvantages.
\Rightarrow	
10.	We can rely so much on our phones that we can't leave home without them.
\Rightarrow	
11.	Sometimes we don't listen to people who are next to us.
\Rightarrow	1 / 22



12.	We can also cause accidents by talking or texting while driving.
\Rightarrow	
13.	Technology also keeps us entertained.
\Rightarrow	
14.	We can download or stream songs and listen to them anywhere.
\Rightarrow	
15.	We can also download movies to watch on huge TV screens.
\Rightarrow	
16.	But all this entertainment also has a negative side.
\Rightarrow	
17.	For example, instead of sharing the fun with others, we often listen and
	watch alone.
\Rightarrow	
18.	In the past, people bought music from stores and listened with others.
\Rightarrow	
19.	We need to create a better balance.
\Rightarrow	
20.	We should sometimes turn off the technology and talk with the people in
	front of us.
\Rightarrow	





Unit 2. Street Food

1.	Sometimes the best food is not found in restaurants.
⇒	
2.	It is prepared and sold on the street.
⇒	
3.	Street food is cheap and delicious.
\Rightarrow	
4.	One example from Italy is arancini.
\Rightarrow	
5.	This name means "little orange" in Italian.
\Rightarrow	
6.	These rice balls look like little oranges.
\Rightarrow	
7.	They are filled with meat, cheese, and peas.
\Rightarrow	
8.	They are covered in bread, fried, and served warm, so they smell and taste
	great.
\Rightarrow	
9.	If you are in the Philippines, look for halo-halo, which means mix-mix.
\Rightarrow	
10.	It's a famous cold dessert with shaved ice and sweet milk.
\Rightarrow	



11.	It is a mix of boiled sweet beans, fresh fruit, and ice cream.
\Rightarrow	
12.	It is usually served in a tall glass or bowl.
\Rightarrow	
13.	You should not miss tang hu lu when you are in China.
\Rightarrow	
14.	This traditional snack consists of fruit covered in a sugar syrup.
\Rightarrow	
15.	It becomes hard and is served on a bamboo stick.
\Rightarrow	
16.	It is popular to use different fruits like oranges, strawberries, and pineapple.
\Rightarrow	
17.	While traveling, look for street sellers when you get hungry.
\Rightarrow	
18.	You will enjoy cheap and delicious food you can tell your friends about.
\Rightarrow	





Class		Name	
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Unit 3. Interesting Festivals Around the World

1.	A festival is a big event that celebrates a holiday or something fun, like
	music or food.
2.	There are many interesting festivals around the world.
\Rightarrow	
3.	Carnival in Brazil is the world's biggest festival.
\Rightarrow	
4.	The week-long festival happens in February or March.
\Rightarrow	
5.	Over two million people fill the streets of Rio de Janeiro each day.
\Rightarrow	
6.	The samba parade is the most popular event.
\Rightarrow	
7.	People wear special costumes.
\Rightarrow	
8.	They sing and dance to samba music.
\Rightarrow	
9.	About sixty thousand tourists visit Brazil for the festival.
\Rightarrow	



10.	The Holi Festival in India is a very colorful festival.
\Rightarrow	
11.	It is a celebration of the coming of spring.
\Rightarrow	
12.	People throw colored powder and water on each other.
\Rightarrow	
13.	They light fires outside and dance to traditional music.
\Rightarrow	
14.	La Tomatina is a messy festival in Spain.
\Rightarrow	
15.	It is held on the last Wednesday in August.
\Rightarrow	
16.	About thirty thousand people come to the festival.
\Rightarrow	
17.	Trucks bring lots of tomatoes for people to throw at each other.
\Rightarrow	
18.	The tomato fight continues for one to two hours.
\Rightarrow	
19.	The world is full of interesting festivals.
\Rightarrow	
20.	Would you like to visit one someday?
\Rightarrow	





Class	Name	
Class	Name	

Unit 4. Good Luck and Bad Luck

1.	Some people believe certain things bring good luck or bad luck.
2.	Some things people think are lucky are four-leaf clovers, horseshoes, and
	the number seven.
3.	Four-leaf clovers are hard to find.
\Rightarrow	
4.	The leaves represent faith, hope, love, and luck.
\Rightarrow	
5.	The clover brings luck to the person who finds it.
\Rightarrow	
6.	Horseshoes are made of a metal called iron.
\Rightarrow	
7.	Long ago, people believed that evil things were afraid of iron.
\Rightarrow	
8.	People hung horseshoes over their doors to keep evil things away.
\Rightarrow	
9.	You can find the lucky number seven in many things.
\Rightarrow	



10.	For example, there are seven colors in a rainbow and seven days of the
	week.
\Rightarrow	
11.	Some things that represent bad luck are black cats, the number four, and
	broken mirrors.
\Rightarrow	
12.	It is bad luck to have a black cat cross your path.
\Rightarrow	
13.	Some people think it is something evil.
\Rightarrow	
14.	Four is an unlucky number in some places.
\Rightarrow	
15.	The word for "four" sounds like the word for "death" in some languages.
\Rightarrow	
16.	Also, do not break a mirror.
\Rightarrow	
17.	People say it causes seven years of bad luck!
\Rightarrow	
18.	Do you believe in good luck and bad luck?
\Rightarrow	





Class	Name	
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Unit 5. Insects as Food

1.	Would you eat an insect?
⇒	
2.	Many people in the world don't have enough to eat, and insects may be a
	kind of food in the future.
⇒	
3.	Insects are full of protein, so they are healthy for the body.
\Rightarrow	
4.	Farms for them are easier to maintain than farms for animals and vegetables.
\Rightarrow	
_	They take up less room and do not need much water
5.	They take up less room and do not need much water.
\Rightarrow	
6.	Even so, it may be hard to get humans to eat insects—some people do not
	even like to look at them.
\Rightarrow	
7.	They won't want to touch or consume them, so it may take a long time for
	people to think of insects as a food.
\Rightarrow	



8.	Insects can be prepared in many ways: fried, smoked, or dried in the sun.
\Rightarrow	
9.	They can be steamed or made into a powder.
\Rightarrow	
10.	One company sells a snack made of worms.
\Rightarrow	
11.	The worm is mixed with tomatoes or carrots and sold in a jar to spread onto
	bread.
\Rightarrow	
12.	Chefs around the world have begun cooking with insects.
\Rightarrow	
13.	Some ants are sweet like honey, and others taste like mushrooms.
\Rightarrow	
14.	Ant eggs taste creamy.
\Rightarrow	
15.	Soon, a restaurant near you could have insects on the menu.
\Rightarrow	





Class	Name	
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Unit 6. World Penguin Day

1.	Like other birds, penguins migrate.
⇒	
2.	Since penguins typically live in Antarctica, they migrate in April.
⇒	
3.	This is late fall for them.
\Rightarrow	
4.	Are penguins trying to get away from the cold of Antarctica's winter?
\Rightarrow	
5.	No. In fact, they are leaving the darkness.
\Rightarrow	
6.	Winter days in Antarctica are very short.
\Rightarrow	
7.	Penguins there do not have many hours of light to look for food each day.
\Rightarrow	
8.	Therefore, they swim hundreds of kilometers north where winter days are
	longer, and they have more time to find food.
\Rightarrow	
9.	They live on icebergs for a few months until spring returns to Antarctica, and
	then they swim back.
\Rightarrow	



10. This penguin migration happens in late April each year, so people have declared April 25 to be World Penguin Day.
⇒
11. On this day, people do things to remember our penguin friends.
⇒
12. They may dress in black and white clothes, have discussions about penguins, and maybe even tell some penguin jokes.
⇒
13. Next April 25, maybe you can send a card to your friends to wish them a happy World Penguin Day!
⇒





Class		Name	
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Unit 7. The Amazing Cockroach

1.	Many people think cockroaches are disgusting, but they are truly amazing
	insects.
⇒	
2.	Cockroaches have been around for over 200 million years.
\Rightarrow	
3.	That means they lived at the same time as dinosaurs.
\Rightarrow	
4.	Cockroaches are great survivors.
\Rightarrow	
5.	Did you know they can live up to a week without their heads?
\Rightarrow	
6.	These amazing animals can also last a month without eating.
\Rightarrow	
7.	However, they don't usually have to because they can eat almost anything,
	even soap and toothpaste!
\Rightarrow	
8.	Besides being able to survive impossible conditions, cockroaches can avoid
	dangerous situations easily.
\Rightarrow	



9.	This bug can run up to five kilometers an hour and is one of the fastest non-		
	flying insects.		
\Rightarrow			
10.	Everyone knows cockroaches are difficult to catch.		
\Rightarrow			
11.	That's because they have special hairs on the bottom of their bodies that		
	sense movements, which lets them know when danger is near.		
\Rightarrow			
12.	However, they do have one weakness.		
\Rightarrow			
13.	For some reason, they can't sense vacuum cleaners.		
\Rightarrow			
14.	The shaking movement from this machine confuses cockroaches.		
\Rightarrow			
15.	Instead of speeding away from vacuum cleaners, they rush right into them		
	and are sucked up.		
\Rightarrow			
16.	So next time you see a cockroach, don't pick up a newspaper.		
\Rightarrow			
17.	Go for your vacuum instead!		
\Rightarrow			





Unit 8. Animals' Defenses

1.	Over time, animals have had to change to survive in their environments.		
\Rightarrow			
2.	For example, a giraffe has a long neck to eat from tall trees, and a beaver		
	has webbed feet to help it swim.		
\Rightarrow			
3.	Many animals have developed ways to protect themselves from enemies,		
	including speed, camouflage, poison, and claws.		
\Rightarrow			
4.	Animals like the giraffe and deer use speed to save themselves.		
\Rightarrow			
5.	When an enemy attacks, the animals run quickly in different directions, and		
	the enemy gets confused.		
\Rightarrow			
6.	Other animals hide to protect themselves using a method called		
	"camouflage."		
\Rightarrow			
	1		



7.	This means their bodies can become the same color as the environment		
	around them.		
\Rightarrow			
8.	A baby deer is brown with white spots.		
\Rightarrow			
9.	This camouflage makes the baby deer look like the woods it lives in.		
\Rightarrow			
10.	One of the most interesting animal defenses is the quills on a porcupine.		
\Rightarrow			
11.	A porcupine can transform to protect itself.		
\Rightarrow			
12.	When a porcupine is in danger, it puts its quills up and swings its tail.		
\Rightarrow			
13.	The quills can stick into a nearby enemy, causing pain.		
\Rightarrow			
14.	The porcupine's quills are an amazing example of self-protection.		
\Rightarrow			





Class		Name	
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Unit 9. Computers That Can Compose Music

1.	Today computers are smarter than before.		
⇒			
2.	These machines have artificial intelligence, or Al.		
⇒			
3.	Al can copy humans.		
\Rightarrow			
4.	Al can drive cars and beat humans at chess.		
\Rightarrow			
5.	These machines can do better than humans, but can they be creative?		
\Rightarrow			
6.	The answer appears to be yes.		
\Rightarrow			
7.	Al can create classical music.		
\Rightarrow			
8.	It copies human learning, and then AI can understand the art of composing		
	music.		
\Rightarrow			
9.	First, the AI composer listens to famous composers such as Bach.		
\Rightarrow			
10.	Then it composes its own classical melodies.		
\Rightarrow			



11.	It can create and write a piece of music in minutes.		
\Rightarrow			
12.	One AI composer is registered as a composer.		
\Rightarrow			
13.	It has an album and also has customers.		
\Rightarrow			
14.	Its musical pieces can be heard in movies, TV advertisements, and video		
	games.		
\Rightarrow			
15.	It has rights for its music just like a human composer does.		
\Rightarrow			
16.	Now the AI composer must learn to compose different types of music.		
\Rightarrow			
17.	Al composers will need to create a unique sound.		
\Rightarrow			
18.	This is what makes a band such as The Beatles special.		
\Rightarrow			
19.	Will AI replace music artists?		
\Rightarrow			
20.	Don't worry.		
\Rightarrow			
21.	Humans and AI will have to work together as a team to create music in the		
	future.		
\Rightarrow			





Class		Name (
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Unit 10. Michael Jackson, The King of Pop

1.	Michael Jackson was called the King of Pop.
⇒	
2.	He was a wonderful dancer.
⇒	
3.	He was an even more amazing singer.
\Rightarrow	
4.	His music was very popular.
\Rightarrow	
5.	He sold many albums—over 750 million.
\Rightarrow	
6.	That is the most albums one singer has ever sold!
\Rightarrow	
7.	Throughout his life, Michael Jackson wanted to help people.
\Rightarrow	
8.	Sometimes, he could help in big ways.
\Rightarrow	
9.	For example, he helped write and sing We Are the World.
\Rightarrow	
10.	This song raised over 60 million dollars, which was used to buy things like
	food, medicine, and clothing for needy people in Africa.
\Rightarrow	



11.	Michael Jackson tried to help people in small ways, too.
\Rightarrow	
12.	For example, he saw that his fans were sometimes cold.
\Rightarrow	
13.	They often waited long hours outside to get good seats at his concerts.
\Rightarrow	
14.	Jackson would buy blankets to keep them warm.
\Rightarrow	
15.	Sadly, Michael Jackson died in 2009.
\Rightarrow	
16.	His fans were heartbroken.
\Rightarrow	
17.	Everyone went on the internet to write messages and buy his music.
\Rightarrow	
18.	Michael Jackson's memorial service was held in Los Angeles, USA, but over
	one billion people all over the world watched the service on TV.
\Rightarrow	





Class Name

Unit 11. The Jazz Player

1.	Jazz music is a style of music from New Orleans, Louisiana.		
⇒			
2.	One famous jazz musician is Louis Armstrong.		
\Rightarrow			
3.	He was born into a poor New Orleans family.		
\Rightarrow			
4.	He had a hard childhood and spent time in a special home for troubled kids.		
\Rightarrow			
5.	In the home, he became interested in music and learned the trumpet.		
\Rightarrow			
6.	He was naturally talented and began playing on steamboats that sailed the		
	Mississippi River.		
\Rightarrow			
7.	At first, he was famous for his fantastic trumpet playing, but later, he became		
	known for his unique voice.		
\Rightarrow			
8.	Sometimes, Louis would improvise.		
\Rightarrow			
9.	This was new to the music world.		
\Rightarrow			



10.	Once, he dropped his lyrics on the floor, but he continued singing by making
	up sounds in time to the music.
\Rightarrow	
11.	This is now called "scat singing" and is similar to modern rap music.
\Rightarrow	
12.	Many people believe that rap originated from jazz.
\Rightarrow	
13.	It is hard to think of jazz music and not think of Louis Armstrong.
\Rightarrow	
14.	People still travel from around the world to New Orleans to listen to jazz
	concerts and take part in music festivals.
\Rightarrow	
15.	Jazz is now famous, thanks to great musicians like Louis Armstrong.
\Rightarrow	





Class		Name (
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Unit 12. Music Therapy

1.	Do you ever listen to music to make yourself feel good?
\Rightarrow	
2.	If so, then you probably already believe that music is great for the body and
	mind.
\Rightarrow	
3.	Music therapy helps many people feel better.
\Rightarrow	
4.	They may have a family problem or a medical problem.
\Rightarrow	
5.	Music can help change a bad mood.
\Rightarrow	
6.	It can reduce the pain of cancer patients.
\Rightarrow	
7.	It can also lower blood pressure and help the heart rate.
\Rightarrow	
8.	Music therapy is done by a trained therapist who has studied in an approved
	program.
\Rightarrow	



9.	People have regular therapy each week or month.
\Rightarrow	
10.	They listen to music as they relax or do an activity.
\Rightarrow	
11.	Therapists think about the rhythm and tone of the music.
\Rightarrow	
12.	This makes sure it is right for each person.
\Rightarrow	
13.	In some music therapy, patients make music.
\Rightarrow	
14.	In other kinds of music therapy, patients dance or move to music.
\Rightarrow	
15.	Music therapy has a long history.
\Rightarrow	
16.	Ancient writings show that Egypt, China, India, Greece, and Rome used
	music to heal people.
\Rightarrow	
17.	Modern music therapy programs began in the 1940s.
\Rightarrow	
18.	Today, music therapy helps older people stay active, and it helps kids in
	school study better.
\Rightarrow	
19.	Listening to music can help almost everyone reduce stress and feel calm.
\Rightarrow	





Class	Name	
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Unit 13. Future Jobs Need Coding

1.	In the past, many jobs were in factories, and many people were needed
	for these jobs.
\Rightarrow	
2.	Today, machines are replacing people's factory jobs.
⇒	
3.	People need to find new jobs.
\Rightarrow	
4.	Work now looks very different because digital technology is more
	important.
\Rightarrow	
5.	Many people feel that coding is the job of the future.
\Rightarrow	
6.	Coding is a way of writing instructions for computers.
\Rightarrow	
7.	It is needed for making web pages and apps.
\Rightarrow	
8.	It's also important for writing computer software.
\Rightarrow	
9.	There are many coding languages.
\Rightarrow	



1	
10.	They are used for different purposes.
\Rightarrow	
11.	Some coders are familiar with many of these languages.
\Rightarrow	
12.	Coding is important for many fields.
\Rightarrow	
13.	These fields offer a lot of jobs.
\Rightarrow	
14.	Many businesses have online shops.
\Rightarrow	
15.	They allow customers to pay for purchases online.
\Rightarrow	
16.	They need coders to keep their sites safe and secure.
\Rightarrow	
17.	Jobs that need coding pay well.
\Rightarrow	
18.	Today, half of the highest paying jobs need coding.
\Rightarrow	
19.	A job in coding is a way to a wealthy future.
\Rightarrow	
20.	The number of jobs that need coding grows every year.
\Rightarrow	
21.	Coding will give more people better chances.
\Rightarrow	
22.	In this new period of history, coding will push the economy forward.
\Rightarrow	





Name	
	Name (

Unit 14. How to Choose a Job

1.	Teacher, singer, scientist how will you choose a career with so many
	options?
⇒	
2.	Here are some tips to help you.
⇒	
3.	First, think about what you enjoy.
\Rightarrow	
4.	Maybe you like to sing or dance.
\Rightarrow	
5.	Careers in music are tough to get into, but fun.
\Rightarrow	
6.	You may like working with kids, so you could become a teacher.
\Rightarrow	
7.	If you like to talk, a job in sales could work well.
\Rightarrow	
8.	Next, think about any special skills you have.
\Rightarrow	
9.	If you like working with computers, they are used in many careers.
\Rightarrow	



10.	If you are good at writing, there are careers in the news business.
\Rightarrow	
11.	Those who enjoy science can work at a hospital or lab.
\Rightarrow	Those who enjoy science can work at a hospital of lab.
12.	If you are good at sports, athletes have exciting careers.
⇒	in you are good at opens, attricted have exerting careers.
13.	After that, you must think about ways the job you choose could change your
	lifestyle.
\Rightarrow	
14.	For example, salaries can be very different in different fields.
\Rightarrow	
15.	You should also decide when you want to work.
\Rightarrow	
16.	Most people work during the daytime, but some careers have nighttime
	hours.
\Rightarrow	
17.	In addition, think about how much time it will take to get to work.
\Rightarrow	
18.	Some companies could be located far from your home.
\Rightarrow	
19.	Talk with adults about their careers and think about what the best choice for
	you may be.
\Rightarrow	





Class Name

Unit 15. Unusual Jobs

1.	Hard work moves society forward.
⇒	
2.	We see common jobs all around us.
⇒	
3.	However, some people might prefer a different kind of occupation.
\Rightarrow	
4.	There are many unusual jobs in the world.
\Rightarrow	
5.	Waterslides are fun and exciting.
\Rightarrow	
6.	Waterslide testers know this better than anyone.
\Rightarrow	
7.	Waterslide testers decide how exciting water slides are.
\Rightarrow	
8.	Then they give the waterslide a number to show what they decided.
\Rightarrow	
9.	Of course, you need to be a good swimmer to have this job.
\Rightarrow	
10.	Deodorant helps people to smell good.
\Rightarrow	
11.	Deodorant testers must check that the product works well.
\Rightarrow	



12.	They ask other people to put the deodorant under their arms and go about
	their daily routine.
\Rightarrow	
13.	Later, deodorant testers test the deodorant by smelling the people!
\Rightarrow	
14.	They decide how good or bad the smell is.
\Rightarrow	
15.	Ice cream companies need to check that their ice cream is delicious.
\Rightarrow	
16.	Ice cream testers taste many different flavors of ice cream, but it's not
	always fun.
\Rightarrow	
17.	Ice cream testers must take care of their sense of taste.
\Rightarrow	
18.	They can't eat spicy food.
\Rightarrow	
19.	They can't eat anything that might hurt their taste buds.
\Rightarrow	
20.	Would you like to work in one of these unusual jobs?
\Rightarrow	





Class Name

Unit 16. The World's Worst Job?

1.	Carlos Barrios got bored with his job one day.
⇒	
2.	He was an accountant in Mexico City until he made a change.
⇒	
3.	Now he is a scuba diver, and he is always busy.
\Rightarrow	
4.	Oddly, Carlos does not dive in the ocean.
\Rightarrow	
5.	He dives in the sewer system!
\Rightarrow	
6.	Mexico City is a city of nineteen million people.
\Rightarrow	
7.	Some parts of its sewer system are hundreds of years old.
\Rightarrow	
8.	These parts get blocked easily.
\Rightarrow	
9.	If there is a blockage, sewer water usually floods out of the sewers.
\Rightarrow	
10.	This dirty water can go into the subway and even homes.
\Rightarrow	
11.	When the city hears of a blockage, they call Carlos.
\Rightarrow	



12.	He puts on his diving suit and dives into the pipes.
\Rightarrow	
13.	He swims through the mix of water, garbage, and sewage.
\Rightarrow	
14.	He finds the problem and removes whatever is blocking the pipe.
\Rightarrow	
15.	Many people would consider this job a terrible one, but Carlos disagrees.
\Rightarrow	
16.	Over the years, he has found everything from cars to chairs to dead animals
	in the sewers!
\Rightarrow	
17.	"Without me, the sewer water could back up into the city streets, and I am
	never bored in this job."
\Rightarrow	