

Unit 1 Volunteering with Technology

Today you can use (1) technology to find ways to help your community. For example, if you love dogs, you can use the internet to find an (2) animal shelter. You can look at the shelter's website to see if they need help. If they do, you can volunteer there. You can (3) walk the dogs, clean their cages, and give them love.

(4) When you volunteer, you can share what you are doing online. For example, you can share photos and stories about the dogs. This can help (5) inspire other people to (6) volunteer. Some people might send (7) donations to help animals. Some (8) might adopt a dog.

Technology can be used to (9) find a place for you to volunteer. Also, it can help you to spread the word about how you volunteer. Then others (10) could join you.

Unit 2 Junior Red Cross

The Junior Red Cross is a special volunteer (1) organization. It is special because it is a (2) group of children. They work hard to help people in many different ways.

The Junior Red Cross helps other people. These children fill boxes with (3) school supplies. They find students (4) who need them. Then they send the boxes to the students. They also visit sick children (5) in hospitals. They read books and play games together.

These amazing children also help families. They (6) raise money for people who (7) have lost their homes. Their homes may have been destroyed (8) by a fire or bad weather. They also help (9) poor families. The Junior Red Cross saves clothes that people don't wear (10) anymore and gives them to the families.

The Junior Red Cross is a great way for children to help others.

Unit 3 Earth Day

April 22nd is Earth Day. It is a special day (1) around the world. On Earth Day, students learn about the (2) importance of the Earth's (3) environment. Some teachers take their class to a park. There are many things they can do at the park on Earth Day.

Students can (4) enjoy nature in the park. They can look at the plants and animals. They can play (5) on the grass and learn about nature.

Teachers and students can also help keep the park clean. They can (6) pick up garbage and put it in garbage cans.

Students can also help make the park look nice. They can (7) remove the weeds. And they can (8) plant trees and flowers.

Doing these things on Earth Day is a good (9) way to think about why the Earth's environment is important and what we can do to (10) help.

Unit 4 Two Boys and a Volunteer Worker

Lickity Split is a chocolate company. It was started by two boys with the help of a (1) volunteer worker.

The two boys, Andrew and (2) his cousin Hubert, lived in a very poor (3) neighborhood. One day, they wanted to watch a (4) movie. But they didn't have money. So they went to Elaine's house. Elaine was a volunteer worker. She helped (5) poor people get jobs. Elaine said she couldn't give the boys money. (6) Instead, she would help them earn money.

Andrew, Hubert, and Elaine (7) devised several ideas to earn money. One idea was to sell (8) treats. Elaine helped them come up with a unique design for their chocolate.

(9) Because of Elaine's volunteer work, the boys were able to start Lickity Split. Elaine taught them they could live (10) better lives if they had a good idea and worked hard.

Unit 5 Doctors and Technology

Doctors use computers now to help find (1) why people are sick. Computers can (2) sometimes find the causes of diseases faster and better than doctors. They can tell (3) humans what to do to make the person better.

Human doctors learn from (4) medical books. But unlike doctors, computers find the reasons for (5) diseases using only facts. Doctors use facts too, but sometimes they have to use their thoughts to (6) take a guess. Doctors sometimes get tired or make mistakes, but computers do not.

Computers (7) analyze data to learn what's wrong. For example, computers take pictures of healthy bodies. They (8) compare the pictures to sick bodies. They also compare data about diseases people had in the past. They check people's family medical (9) history.

But the computers cannot work (10) by themselves. They need human doctors to use them, just like doctors need the computers.

Unit 6 Laser Eye Surgery

Many people wear (1) glasses or contact lenses. But more and more people are getting laser eye surgery. This is a surgery using lasers to make a person's (2) eyesight better. LASIK is the most popular.

First, the (3) eye surgeon cuts a part of the eye. Then, they (4) fold that part back. (5) Next, they use a laser to change the shape (6) inside the eye. This helps light get into the eye better. It also helps the eye (7) focus better. This means that the person will be able to see better. Then, the folded part is put back and the eye can (8) heal.

The surgery is (9) usually completed in fifteen to thirty minutes. After the surgery, the person can see but will (10) need to rest. Their eyesight gets better each day. Most people will have good eyesight for a long time.

Unit 7 Healthy Astronauts

(1) Astronauts have to be very healthy in order to (2) go up into space. But once they are in space, they may have health problems caused by (3) zero gravity.

Without gravity, astronauts can “(4) swim” in the air. This may seem fun at first, but zero gravity can make astronauts (5) feel sick. In space, blood rushes up to the head. This can make astronauts feel (6) dizzy and cause headaches. Also, astronauts will become weaker. This is because there is no gravity to (7) push against.

There is a way to (8) stay healthy. Astronauts can move around for two or more hours a day. They can walk, run, or ride a bike using (9) sports equipment. They can also make their bodies stronger using a special (10) machine.

Astronauts need to keep moving while they are in space so that they can stay healthy.

Unit 8 Fitness Trackers

A Fitbit is a (1) fitness tracker that can be worn like a (2) watch. But it does more than tell the time. It tells a person how healthy they are.

It (3) keeps track of how many steps a person (4) takes. It can also send a message to the person to get up and walk.

The newer models of Fitbit can track a person's (5) heartbeat. This can show how healthy someone is and what their fitness grade is. If their (6) fitness grade is low, they need to move more.

People also use a Fitbit to track (7) their sleep. They can see how long they sleep and (8) how well they sleep. They can even use a Fitbit to wake them up by (9) vibrating. This is a gentle way to wake up.

Wearing a Fitbit can help a person stay healthy and get (10) healthier.

Unit 9 A Fictional Language

J. R. R. Tolkien wrote the (1) famous *The Lord of the Rings* books. In the books, there are many (2) characters. One of the characters is an (3) elf. He speaks a language called Elvish. It may be hard to believe, but Tolkien created an (4) entire language system for the elves.

Some people say the Elvish language sounds European. This is because Tolkien studied many (5) European languages. He knew Latin, Greek, Italian, Spanish, and Old English. He also knew Finnish, the language of Finland. He used these languages to help him (6) create Elvish.

Tolkien created a writing system. He made an Elvish (7) alphabet system. He also made grammar (8) rules. Even after he wrote *The Lord of the Rings* books, Tolkien (9) continued to develop the grammar rules.

Today, many people (10) study the Elvish language.

Unit 10 The Brontë Sisters

(1) In the early 1800s, the Brontë family lived in the countryside in England. There were three sisters named Emily, Charlotte, and Anne. They passed the time (2) telling stories to each other. (3) As they grew older, they also wrote their (4) stories down.

The sisters wrote very well. They (5) decided to try and (6) sell their stories as novels. But (7) at that time, women in England did not write books. The sisters asked a company to (8) publish their novels. They used men's names as their (9) pen names. A pen name is a name used by a writer instead of their own name.

The company (10) eventually published the book by all three sisters. In fact, some of their books are still very famous today.

Unit 11 A Young Writer

Michael Dowling is (1) intelligent. He has an IQ of 170. He writes with his mother, Diane Purkiss. They write (2) together as one person. They use the pen name Tobias Druiitt.

(3) From a young age, Michael showed (4) interest in reading and languages. When he was six years old, Michael started reading (5) literature. He liked *The Lord of the Rings* and plays by Shakespeare. By the time he was eight, he (6) knew English, Greek, Latin, and Hebrew. Since then, Michael has picked up Mandarin and Old Norse.

(6) Combining his two interests, he started writing. At ten years old, he started (7) writing novels with his mother. As Tobias Druiitt, they have published three (8) fantasy novels. The novels are about a (9) young shepherd boy named Corydon.

Michael is very smart. And he is also a (10) successful young writer.

Unit 12 Jules Verne: The Father of the Future

Jules Verne was born in 1828. He enjoyed writing about the (1) future.

In 1863, he wrote *Paris in the Twentieth Century*. In it, Verne described machines like TVs, air conditioners, and (2) subways. Nobody wanted to publish it. People couldn't imagine what those things were. The book was finally published in 1994, about 130 (3) years later.

In 1865, *From the Earth to the Moon* was (4) published. It was about (5) space travel and landing on the Moon. This was at a time when airplanes did not (6) exist yet.

Verne wrote *In the Year 2889* in 1889. In it, he (7) described video calls. (8) The telephone was (9) invented in 1876, but the first video call was made in 1964.

Jules Verne died in 1905. Many of the things Verne (10) predicted came true after his death.

Unit 13 Lotte World Tower

(1) Buildings are being built taller all around the world. The Lotte World Tower is an (2) impressive building in Seoul, South Korea. It is the tallest tower in South Korea.

This tall tower is a (3) skyscraper. And it is one of the (4) top ten tallest in the world. A skyscraper (5) must be taller than 150 meters. It must have more than 40 (6) floors. The Lotte World Tower is 555 meters tall. It has 123 floors (7) above the ground and six floors below.

The tower is very (8) safe. It is safe from (9) earthquakes. It weighs 750,000 tons. Many engineers worked hard to design and build a safe tower. They had to use (10) careful measurements. They also had to use the right equipment.

This amazing building is an example of how far technology has come.

Unit 14 The Meaning of Zero

Zero is a (1) special number. It means “(2) nothing” on its own. But when it is used with (3) other numbers, zero is important. It can change the meaning of other numbers.

You can add (+) zero to a number or (4) subtract (–) zero from a number. Then that other number (5) remains unchanged. Only zero can do this. You can multiply (x) a number by zero. Then that number also becomes zero. Only zero can do this, too. But you cannot (6) divide (\div) a number by zero.

Even though zero (7) means “nothing,” it is needed to (8) show how big a number is. The number 607 could be mistaken for 67 (9) without the zero. Zero also shows us how small a number is. For example, 0.002 is a very small number.

Zero means “nothing” (10) on its own, but the meaning of zero is important.

Unit 15 Graphs

(1) Graphs are pictures that help us (2) understand data. There are many (3) sorts of graphs. Each one is used in a different way. Bar graphs have bars that (4) go up and down. They can also go across.

Bar graphs compare different numbers (5) between different groups. For example, it can show how many people like soccer and how many people like baseball.

(6) A circle graph is round. It is divided into (7) fractions like pie slices. It is also called a pie chart. It compares smaller amounts that together make a full (8) amount. Each part has a different color.

Line graphs show (9) points on a graph. You form a line by (10) connecting the points. You can follow changes over time. For example, a line graph can show how much rain falls each month over a year.

Graphs help people see and understand the data better.

Unit 16 Pyramids and Angles

The (1) pyramids of Egypt are impressive. There are (2) about 80 pyramids in Egypt. But the three pyramids in a place called Giza are very special. These three pyramids are called “(3) true” pyramids.

They are called “true” pyramids because the four (4) sides go up at a 52-degree (5) angle. The angle measurements are perfect. The secret of this perfect angle is (6) math. 52 degrees is the largest angle that sand can create (7) in a pile. You can (8) keep pouring sand in a pile. It can continue to get bigger. But the pile will not get (9) steeper after 52 degrees. You can try this with sand, sugar, or salt.

These “true” pyramids in Giza were made using (10) careful measurements of the perfect angle.