**Unit 1 Animal Protection**

**Passage Text**

**Smart Reading 4.2**

Do you get scared sometimes? Do you run or hide? Animals do that too. But some animals stay safe in other ways.

Skunks use a stinky smell to keep predators away. It is called musk. They stamp their feet, lift their tail, and spray the musk. The smell can stay for days.

Armadillos use armor to keep predators away. Armadillos are the only mammals with hard shells. But some parts of their armor can move. That is how they curl up into a ball.

Porcupines use spikes to keep predators away. They are called quills. Porcupines can lift their sharp quills. The quills stick into predators. And then they are hard to take out. Ouch!

**Unit 2 Plant Protection**

Did you know that plants need protection? They need protection from animals! Plants look like a tasty snack for deer, skunks, caterpillars, snails, and more. Let’s find out how some plants protect themselves.

Animals stay away from the dogwood tree. The leaves have a white liquid inside. It is really sticky, so animals do not like it!

The stinging nettle has two kinds of protection. First, it has spines. The spines are like fine hairs. They hurt animals. Second, there is oil inside the spines. This oil makes animals itchy.

The skunk cabbage has a bad smell. Most animals hate the smell, so they stay away from it. The smell protects the plant from animals.

**Unit 3 Our Last Day in Paris**

Today was our last day in Paris. We were very tired but very happy. We visited some famous places in the city.

First, we stopped at a bakery. Everything smelled so good. We bought a baguette and ate it by the Seine. That is the famous river in Paris.

Then, we walked to the Eiffel Tower. We took the elevator to the top. We say the whole city. It was amazing.

Tomorrow we have to leave. We will take the Eurostar to London. The train will travel through an underwater tunnel. We are sad to leave Paris, but we are excited to ride the train. London, here we come!

**Unit 4 The Sandiest Island**

Australia has more than 8,000 islands! The most popular one is Fraser Island. It is the largest sand island in the world.

Fraser Island has some beautiful beaches. Seventy-Five Mile Beach is the most famous. It is a great place to go fishing and camping. But it is dangerous to swim there. Sharks live in the water. So people go to Eli Creek for swimming. The creek is along the shore. It is also a good place for picnics.

Fraser Island has many animals too. There are turtles, big whales, and dugongs. Dugongs are like manatees. They are gentle, so people can swim with them.

There are so many fun things to do and see on Fraser Island!

**Unit 5 Toothbrush Art**

We have art class today. Ms. Megan is holding toothbrushes in her hand. “What will we do with toothbrushes?” I wonder.

There is a large piece of paper and cans of paint on the table. The paper has a tree trunk on it. Ms. Megan gives every student a toothbrush. “You will use toothbrushes to make art together!” she says.

“First, dip your toothbrush in paint. Hold it above the paper. Then, rub your finger over the toothbrush,” says Ms. Megan.

We splatter many colors on the paper. “Wow! Look at the colorful leaves!” we all say together. Ms. Megan smiles and says, “Doesn’t it look great? You make beautiful art together.”

**Unit 6 Melting Clocks**

Salvador Dali was a famous artist. He was born in Spain in 1904. Dali made paintings and sculptures. He made drawings and photographs too. His art is very strange, but it is interesting.

Dali made over 1,500 paintings in his life. He painted cloud faces and flying eyes. He painted elephants with long, thin legs. He painted strange clocks too.

Dali painted his famous clocks in 1931. The clocks are melting, like cheese in the sun. They look old and soft.

Dali’s paintings are like dreams. They look real, but they are not. In art, this is called surrealism. Surrealist paintings have many meanings. What do Dali’s paintings mean to you?

**Unit 7 In the Dark**

Everyone is at home tonight. My brother and I are in the living room. We are watching a movie. Dad is in the hallway. He is using the vacuum cleaner. Mom is in the kitchen. She is using her laptop.

Then, everything stops! The TV stops, the vacuum cleaner stops, and the laptop stops. It is dark. I shout, “I can’t see! I am scared!”

My brother holds my hand. He says, “Don’t worry. I’m here.”

Dad says, “The electricity went out.” Mom gets a candle and lights it. We sit at the kitchen table. Dad tells us a funny story. We laugh together.

Then, the electricity comes back on! I say, “What an exciting night!”

**Unit 8 Who Invented It?**

You can listen to music anytime. You can listen to music on the radio or your smartphone. Music is everywhere. But who invented the first machine to record and play sound?

You can watch movies anytime. You can watch movies at the movie theatre or on your computer. But who invented the first movie camera?

You can turn on the lights anytime. You can turn on the lights at night and read in bed. You can use a lamp or a flashlight. But who made the first light bulb?

It was Thomas Edison. He worked hard to make these inventions. Now, our lives are easier and more fun.

**Unit 9 Winter Sleep**

Winter is hard on all animals. The weather is very cold, and there is almost no food. So what do some animals do? They hibernate. It means they fall into a long, deep sleep.

Bears hibernate in their den all winter. But before they go to sleep, bears eat a lot of food. They eat all day and night to get fat. Bears use their fat for energy while they sleep. When they wake up in spring, they are not fat anymore.

Bats also hibernate all winter in a cave or inside a tree. They sleep hanging upside down! Bats can sleep up to six months until spring.

Do you want to sleep all winter too?

**Unit 10 Bird Beaks**

How do birds eat? They use their beak! Beaks help birds eat their favorite foods.

Eagles and owls are birds of prey. They eat meat. They have a strong, sharp, curved beak. It can easily tear the meat.

Sparrows and pigeons eat many different things. They have a short, hard, pointed beak. This shape is good for eating seeds and grains. It is also good for eating worms or insects.

Ducks and swans swim in the water. They have a wide, flat beak. The beak has holes at the side. This lets water out when the birds eat plants, worms, or insects.

The next time you see a bird, look at its beak!

**Unit 11 How Basketball Began**

Many people say basketball is their favorite sport. But who invented it? and why is it called basketball?

Dr. James Naismith was a PE teacher. His students got bored during the winter. He tried indoor soccer and football with them. But many students got hurt. So Naismith invented a new indoor sport in 1891. That was basketball.

The game was different back then. There were nine players on each team. They threw the ball into a peach basket. Someone had to climb a ladder to get the ball.

Naismith’s students loved the new sport. They wanted to call it “Naismith Ball.” But Dr. Naismith liked the name “basketball.”

Basketball is very different today. And people still love it!

**Unit 12 Fun Races**

Races are fun and exciting! Who is the fastest? People have races to find out. Here are two fun races!

In the US, there is a milk carton boat race. It is a boat race with a special rule. You must make your boat with milk cartons! There are two kinds of races. There are single races and team races. Both are fun!

In Finland, there is a wife-carrying race. It is a 254-meter race. Runners run through water and climb over logs. They must also carry a woman! She must be the runner’s wife or his neighbor’s wife.

These races are both fun to do and fun to watch.

**Unit 13 Bees in the Hive**

Bees live in groups in hives. There are three kinds of bees in each hive. There is a queen bee, worker bees, and drones.

The queen bee lays eggs. She lays around 1,500 eggs per day. Most eggs become worker bees. Only ten percent become drones.

Worker bees are female. They do all of the work around the hive. They build, clean, and protect the hive. And they take care of the eggs. Worker bees also go out and find nectar. Nectar is sweet juice from flowers.

Drones are male. They do not have stingers, and they do not work in the hive at all. Their job is to mate with a new queen.

**Unit 14 The Life Cycle of a Butterfly**

Stage 1

A butterfly lays its eggs on a leaf or stem. The eggs stay there for three to seven days.

Stage 2

A small caterpillar hatches from an egg. It eats the eggshell. After that, it eats lots of leaves. It grows much, much bigger.

Stage 3

The caterpillar stops eating and makes a shell around its body. Inside the shell, the caterpillar changes. It is not a caterpillar anymore. It is a pupa.

Stage 4

After 15 days, the butterfly is ready to come out. It breaks out of its shell. It spreads its wings. And it flies away. Soon, the butterfly will lay eggs.

**Unit 15 Thank You Mom and Dad**

Hi Judy!

Today is Parents’ Day in Korea! Parents’ Day is always on May 8th. It is easy to remember the date. Yesterday, I bought presents. I got my dad a tie and my mom a necklace. Today, I will give them the presents. I hope they like them! I will also say, “Thank you.”

Do you have Parents’ Day in America?

Your friend, Sohee

Hi Sohee!

Did your parents like the gifts? In America, Mother’s Day is on the second Sunday of May. And Father’s Day is on the third Sunday of June. I must remember two dates! I usually get my mom and dad flowers and write a card. I also say, “Thank you.”

Your friend, Judy

**Unit 16 Birthday Parties**

Children enjoy birthday parties all around the world. But they do different things at the parties.

In Canada, some parents hide coins in the birthday cake. Children at the party try to find them. They can keep the coins.

In Mexico, children hit a piñata with a stick. A piñata is a paper animal with candy inside. When the children break and open the pinata, the candy falls out. Then they pick up the candy.

In Germany, parents put an extra candle on the birthday cake. The extra candle is for good luck. It is for the birthday boy or girl.

Birthday parties are always fun for children everywhere. What do children do on their birthdays in your country?