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In Sabinas, Mexico, scientists made an amazing discovery. What did they find? p. 86

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<td>Word Partnership: be + adj. + prep.</td>
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<td>Word Link: -ate</td>
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<td>B: Famous Pirates</td>
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Welcome to Reading Explorer!

In this book, you’ll travel the world, explore different cultures, and discover interesting topics. You’ll also become a better reader!

Reading will be easier—and you’ll understand more—if you ask yourself these questions:

What do I already know?
- Before you read, look at the photos, captions, and maps. Ask yourself: What do I already know about this topic?
- Think about the language you know—or may need to know—to understand the topic.

What do I want to learn?
- Look at the title and headings. Ask yourself: What is this passage about? What will I learn?
- As you read, check your predictions.

What have I learned?
- As you read, take notes. Use them to help you answer questions about the passage.
- Write down words you learn in a vocabulary notebook.

How can I learn more?
- Practice your reading skills and vocabulary in the Review Units.
- Explore the topics by watching the videos in class, or at home using the CD-ROM.

Now you’re ready to explore your world!
UNIT 1

Amazing Animals

WARM UP

Discuss these questions with a partner.

1. What can humans do that animals can't?
2. What can some animals do that humans can't?
3. What is your favorite animal? Why?

A proboscis monkey and its baby jump between trees in Sabah, Malaysia.
A. True or False. Read the sentences below, and circle T (True) or F (False). Then check your answers on page 18.

Fast Facts: The Bottlenose Dolphin

1. Dolphins are mammals (like cats, horses, and humans), not fish. T F
2. A dolphin’s brain is bigger than a human’s. T F
3. Dolphins communicate with each other using clicking and whistling sounds. T F
4. As adults, dolphins live by themselves. T F

B. Skim for the Main Idea. On the next page, look at the title, headings, photos, and captions. What is this reading mainly about? Circle a, b, or c. Then read the passage to check your answer.

a. types of dolphins  b. things dolphins do  c. what dolphins eat
The Incredible Dolphin

Many people say dolphins are very intelligent. They seem to be able to think, understand, and learn things quickly. But are they smart like humans or more like cats or dogs? Dolphins use their brains differently from people. But scientists say dolphin intelligence and human intelligence are alike in some ways. How?

FACT 1: Talk to Me
Like humans, every dolphin has its own “name.” The name is a special whistle. Each dolphin chooses a specific whistle for itself, usually by itsfirst birthday. Actually, scientists think dolphins, like people, “talk” to each other about a lot of things, such as their age, their feelings, or finding food. And, like humans, dolphins use a system of sounds and body language to communicate. But understanding their conversations is not easy for humans. No one “speaks dolphin” yet, but some scientists are trying to learn.

FACT 2: Let’s Play
Dolphins are also social animals. They live in groups called pods, and they often join others from different pods to play games and have fun—just like people. In fact, playing together is something only intelligent animals do.

FACT 3: Fishermen’s Helpers
Dolphins and humans are similar in another way: both make plans to get something they want. In the seas of southern Brazil, for example, dolphins use an interesting strategy to get food. When fish are near a boat, dolphins signal to the fishermen to put their nets in the water. Using this method, the men can catch a lot of fish. What is the advantage for the dolphins? Why do they assist the men? The dolphins get to eat some of the fish.

* If you signal to someone, you make a gesture or sound to tell them something.
Reading Comprehension

A. Multiple Choice. Choose the best answer for each question.

Main Idea 1. What is the main idea of the reading?
   a. Dolphins are very intelligent animals.
   b. There are many different types of dolphins.
   c. Some dolphins are more intelligent than humans.
   d. Dolphins are humans' favorite animals.

Detail 2. Which sentence about dolphin language is true?
   a. A dolphin gets its name from its mother.
   b. Dolphins use language to talk about many things.
   c. Dolphins whistle, but they don't use body language.
   d. Dolphin conversation is easy to understand.

Detail 3. Why do dolphins sometimes help fishermen?
   a. Dolphins are kind animals.
   b. So the dolphins can get food.
   c. The dolphins know the men are hungry.
   d. The fishermen ask the dolphins for help.

Reference 4. In line 19, others means other ____________.
   a. pods  b. people  c. dolphins  d. games

Vocabulary 5. In the sentence The dolphins get to eat some of the fish.
   (line 29), what does get to mean?
   a. are able to  b. have to  c. should  d. want to

B. Classification. How are dolphins and humans different?
   How are they the same? Write the answers (a–h)
in the diagram.

Humans Dolphins

Both

a. play games in groups
b. have their own names
c. use spoken words to communicate
d. plan ways to do something
e. catch fish for food
f. communicate their feelings to each other
g. choose their own names
h. use sounds and body language to talk
Vocabulary Practice

A. Completion. Complete the information with the words from the box. One word is extra.

| alike | conversation | intelligent | strategy | system |

The orangutan is known for its red hair and long arms. But did you know that the orangutan is also a very
1. ________ animal? For example, orangutans use a(n) 2. ________ to stay dry when it rains: they take leaves from the trees and use them like an umbrella! These animals don't have a complex 3. ________ like humans do. But today, some orangutans are learning basic sign language. Maybe, in the future, we will be able to have a simple 4. ________ with them.

*a complex: made up of many parts

B. Matching. Read the information below and match each word in red with a definition.

In some ways, animal and human intelligence are alike. But just how smart are some animals? Scientists in Japan wanted to study memory in humans and chimps. They used this method: they showed a group of college students and five-year-old chimps the numbers 1 to 9 in different places on a computer screen, but only for a short while. The test was to remember the specific position of the numbers in the correct order. Every time, the chimps were faster than the students. Why? Did someone assist the chimps? No, but the animals probably had an important advantage: they're young. As both humans and animals get older, memory gets worse. The chimps also had another advantage: humans seem to use more of their brain for language and less for memory.

1. a way of doing something: _________________
2. help: _________________
3. similar: _________________
4. something that helps you succeed: _________________
5. exact: _________________
6. intelligent: _________________

Word Link

The suffixes -ance and -ence at the end of a word indicate that it is a noun. For example, assistance is the noun form of assist, and means helping someone.

Did You Know?

Today, many trees in Sumatra and Borneo are being cut down, and orangutans are in danger of dying out completely.
1B Artistic Animals

Before You Read

A. Labeling. Read the information below. Then label the numbered items in the picture with the words in blue.

Can an elephant make music? Some people might say “no,” but the animals in the photo are musicians. Each elephant uses its trunk to play different instruments, like the drum or the xylophone.

1. ____________________  4. ____________________
2. ____________________  5. ____________________
3. ____________________

B. Predict. Which of these do you think elephants can do? Check (✓) your answer(s). Then read the information on the next page to check your idea(s).

☐ paint  ☐ play music  ☐ cook food  ☐ play soccer
Musical Elephants

In the town of Lampang in northern Thailand, there is an unusual group of musicians. They play many different kinds of music—everything from traditional Thai songs to music by Beethoven. Both children and adults love this group. What makes them so popular? Is it their music? Their looks? Yes, it's both of these things, but it's also something else: they're elephants.

These musical elephants started at the Thai Elephant Conservation Center (TECC) in Lampang. The TECC protects elephants. It teaches people to understand and care for these huge, but gentle, animals. And, like many zoos around the world, the TECC encourages elephants to paint.

Richard Lair works with the TECC. He knows a lot about elephants. He says some of the animals' paintings are very good. But, in fact, elephants hear better than they see. And so he had an idea: if elephants are intelligent and they have good hearing, maybe they can play music. To test his idea, Lair and a friend started the Thai Elephant Orchestra. During a performance, the elephants play a variety of instruments, including the drums and the xylophone. The animals also use their voices and trunks to make sounds.

But can elephants really make music properly? Yes, says Lair. They're very creative. Humans encourage the animals to play, but the elephants make their own songs; they don’t just copy their trainers or other people. There are now CDs of the group’s music, which earn money for the TECC. And the music these artists create is pretty amazing.

---

1 If something is unusual, it does not happen very often or you do not see it or hear it very often.
2 When you refer to someone's looks, you are referring to how beautiful or ugly they are.
3 An orchestra is a large group of musicians who play a variety of instruments together.
Reading Comprehension

A. Multiple Choice. Choose the best answer for each question.

Gist 1. Another title for this reading could be _____________.
   a. Teaching Elephants to Paint
   b. Elephants in Danger
   c. TECC Trainers
   d. An Unusual Orchestra

Detail 2. The elephants at the TECC _________________.
   a. see better than they hear
   b. are able to paint
   c. copy humans to play music
   d. make their own instruments

Detail 3. Why did Richard Lair start the Thai Elephant Orchestra?
   a. He had heard the elephants playing music.
   b. He needed to make money for the TECC.
   c. He believed elephants could play music.
   d. He wanted to be on TV in Thailand.

Vocabulary 4. In line 25, what does a variety of mean?
   a. the same kind of  b. many different  c. two types of  d. too many

Paraphrase 5. Read the last sentence in the passage again. What does it mean?
   a. The elephants play great music.
   b. Human artists now play with the elephants.
   c. The elephants are very beautiful.
   d. Human musicians want to copy the elephants' songs.

B. Matching. What is the main idea of each paragraph in the reading? Match a heading (a–e) with the correct paragraph (1–4). One heading is extra.

<table>
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<th>Paragraph</th>
<th>Heading</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. _____</td>
<td>a. One man's idea: The Elephant Orchestra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. _____</td>
<td>b. An unusual group of musicians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. _____</td>
<td>c. Why do animals like music?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. _____</td>
<td>d. The elephants really can play music!</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e. The work of the TECC</td>
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</table>

Phong, an elephant at the TECC, can play the xylophone with his trunk. ▼
A. Completion. Complete the information with words from the box. One word is extra.

| artists | popular | earn | trainers | encourage | creative |

Many elephants can paint. In fact, elephants in zoos sometimes draw on the ground with a stick. Seeing this, some elephant 1. _____________ show elephants how to hold a paintbrush, and 2. _____________ the elephants to choose colors and paint. Of course, not every painting is good. Just like humans, only some elephants are very 3. _____________. Now, an online gallery sells paintings by these elephant 4. _____________. By doing this, the gallery hopes to 5. _____________ money to protect elephants.

B. Words in Context. Complete each sentence with the best answer.

1. A gentle person __________ hurt an animal.
   a. wouldn’t    b. would

2. A huge animal is very __________.
   a. large    b. small

3. If something is popular, __________ people like it.
   a. a lot of    b. very few

4. If you do something properly, you do it __________.
   a. poorly    b. correctly

5. An example of a musical performance is __________.
   a. an orchestra playing music by Mozart
   b. a teacher explaining how to read music

Word Link We can add -ist to words to form nouns. These nouns often describe jobs, for example, artist and scientist.
Monkey College

A. Preview. Match each word in the box with an item in the picture.

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<th>coconut</th>
<th>monkey</th>
<th>rope</th>
<th>trainer</th>
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B. Summarize. Watch the video, Monkey College.
Then complete the summary below using the correct form of words from the box. Two words are extra.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>advantage</th>
<th>encourage</th>
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<th>popular</th>
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<td>assistance</td>
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<td>method</td>
<td>trainer</td>
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<tr>
<td>earn</td>
<td>huge</td>
<td>perform</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Some monkeys are so 1. ____________ they get to go to school! Somporn Saewko is a(n) 2. ____________ at Thailand’s Monkey Training College in Surat Thani. He uses a creative way to teach monkeys a very important job—how to pick coconuts from tall trees. First, he holds the monkey’s hands. He shows the animal how to spin (turn) a coconut to take it from a tree. Later, Saewko takes the monkey to a high tree and he 3. ____________ the animal to climb up and pick the fruit.
The monkey wears a rope. Using this, Saewko can direct the animal from the ground. The 4. ____________ of using this 5. ____________ is that the trainer doesn’t have to climb a tree.

Coconuts are very 6. ____________ in Thailand: they are used in many foods. A(n) 7. ____________ number of coconuts are picked each month (almost two million!). Farmers can 8. ____________ a lot of money from this fruit. But they probably couldn’t do this without 9. ____________ from their helpers—the monkeys. Because these animals are so important, most are treated well by farmers.

C. Think About It.

1. How does Somporn Saewko teach the monkeys?
2. Do you think monkeys are more or less intelligent than other animals you read about in this unit? Why?

To learn more about amazing animals, visit elt.heinle.com/explorer

Answers to Before You Read quiz on page 10:
1. T, 2. T; 3. T; 4. F. Most bottlenose dolphins live in groups, called pods.
UNIT 2

Travel and Adventure

WARM UP

Discuss these questions with a partner.

1. When you travel, what kinds of activities do you like to do?
2. What places in the world would you most like to visit? Why?
3. What is the most adventurous thing that you’ve ever done?

△ A scientist lowers himself into one of the world’s largest caves, Majlis al Jinn, in Oman.
A. Completion. Look at the photos and read about each place. Then complete each description with a word from the box.

Top Adventure Travel Destinations

**MOUNTAIN Colombia**
Travel along Colombia's "coffee highway" and __________ through beautiful mountain villages in the Andes.

**DESERT Mongolia**
Travel through its wide-open desert. Bring a tent and __________ outdoors under the sky at night. It's an amazing experience!

**FOREST Senegal**
Take a riverboat ______________ and see this country's natural wonders, like mangrove forests full of animal life.

**BEACH Albania**
Visit the country's beautiful coastal towns, walk along white-sand beaches, and __________ in the blue waters of the Ionian Sea.

B. Scan. You are going to read about two friends' travel adventure. Quickly scan the reading to answer the questions below. Then read again to check your answers.

1. Where did they start and end their trip? How did they travel?
2. How many kilometers (or miles) did they travel?
Many people dream of going on a great travel adventure. Most of us keep dreaming; others make it happen . . .

Gregg Bleakney’s dream was to travel the Americas from top to bottom. He got the idea after he finished a 1,600 kilometer (1,000 mile) bike ride. Gregg’s friend, Brooks Allen, was also a cyclist. The two friends talked and slowly formed a plan: they would travel from Alaska to Argentina—by bike.

To pay for the trip, Gregg and Brooks worked and saved their money for years. Once they were on the road, they often camped outdoors or stayed in hostels. In many places, local people opened their homes to the two friends and gave them food.

During their trip, Gregg and Brooks cycled through deserts, rainforests, and mountains. They visited modern cities and ancient ruins such as Machu Picchu in Peru. And everywhere they went, they met other cyclists from all over the world.

In May 2007—two years, twelve countries, and over 30,500 km (19,000 miles) later—Gregg eventually reached Ushuaia, Argentina, the southernmost city in the world. (Near Guatemala, Brooks had to return to the U.S., and Gregg continued without him.)

The trip taught both men a lot about traveling, especially if you travel abroad. What did they learn? Here is some of Gregg’s advice:

Travel light. The less baggage you have, the less you’ll worry about.

Be flexible. Don’t plan everything. Then you’ll be more relaxed and happy, especially if there are problems.

Be polite. As one traveller told Gregg, “Always remember that nobody wants to fight, cheat, or rob a nice guy.”

---

1 A cyclist is someone who rides a bicycle.
2 A hostel is a cheap place to stay and sleep when traveling.
3 The ruins of something are the parts of it that remain after it has been broken.
4 If someone is robbed, they have money or property stolen from them.
Reading Comprehension

A. Multiple Choice. Choose the best answer for each question.

Gist 1. Another title for this reading could be _________________.
   a. Cycling the Americas from Top to Bottom
   b. The Southermost City in the World
   c. Things to See and Do in Alaska and Argentina
   d. Argentina: The Land of Adventure

Detail 2. Which sentence about Gregg and Brooks’ trip is NOT true?
   a. To pay for the trip, they saved their money and traveled cheaply on the road.
   b. Only Gregg made the complete trip from Alaska to Argentina.
   c. During their trip, they met people from all over the world.
   d. In Guatemala, Gregg got sick and went back to the U.S.A.

Reference 3. In line 12, them means _____________.
   a. the local people         c. other cyclists
   b. Gregg and Brooks         d. their friends

Vocabulary 4. Which of these words or phrases is most similar in meaning to flexible in line 27?
   a. able to change easily    c. well-planned
   b. careful                  d. difficult

Inference 5. Which statement would Gregg most likely agree with?
   a. In other countries, only stay in hotels or with people you know.
   b. Plan every part of your trip so you can relax.
   c. When abroad, learn how to say “thank you” in the local language.
   d. Bring a lot with you on your trip so you don’t have to buy anything.

B. Sequencing. Put the events below in order from 1–6.
   Then retell this story to a partner.

   ____ Gregg and Brooks start their trip in Prudhoe Bay, Alaska.
   ____ Gregg reaches Ushuaia, Argentina.
   ____ Gregg goes on a 1,000-mile bike ride.
   ____ Gregg and his friend Brooks talk about biking from Alaska to Argentina.
   ____ Brooks returns to the U.S.A. Gregg continues without him.
   ____ Gregg and Brooks work to save money.
Vocabulary Practice

A. Definitions. Read the information below. Then match each word in red with its definition.

Are you planning to travel abroad? If you’re looking for both beauty and adventure, think about visiting Patagonia. It is an area that is shared by both Chile and Argentina. Here are two places you shouldn’t miss:

- Cave of the Hands: These ancient cave paintings were done 9,500–13,000 years ago by some of Patagonia’s earliest people.
- Glaciers National Park is a great place for hiking and mountain climbing. See blue lakes and white glaciers—huge rivers of ice—that were formed millions of years ago.

1. very old ________________________________
2. made, created ___________________________
3. overseas, in another country __________________

B. Completion. Complete the information with words from the box. One word is extra.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>advice</th>
<th>especially</th>
<th>polite</th>
<th>trip</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>baggage</td>
<td>eventually</td>
<td>relax</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A lot of smart people make mistakes when they go hiking. Here’s some 1. __________ that can help you stay safe:

Before you start, tell someone where you are going and for how long, 2. __________ if you are going alone.

No one likes to carry a lot of 3. __________. But it’s important to take certain things on your 4. __________: water, extra clothing, and a cell phone.

If you get lost or hurt, you should “S.T.O.P.” This means:

- Stop: try to 5. __________ and stay calm.
- Think about your situation.
- Observe: look around and notice where you are.
- Plan what to do next.

Also, it’s important to stay in one place. Someone will 6. __________ look for you.

Usage

Advice is a noun, and the c is pronounced like the ss in less; advise is a verb, and the s is pronounced like the z in size. Jenny advised Alan not to give people advice!
The South Pacific
Home to some of the best water and adventure sports in the world

- Tonga has great waves, and (a) **surfing** is popular here.
- Vanuatu has some of the best sea (b) **kayaking** in the world.
- In New Zealand—"The Adventure Capital of the World"—
you can do everything from (c) **bungee jumping** to
(d) **snorkeling** with the fish.

**A. Matching.** Look at the map and read the information.

1. Which countries are described? Find and circle them on the map.
2. Match the words in blue (a–d) with the sport pictured.

**B. Skim for the Main Idea.** On the next page, look quickly at the title, headings, photos, and captions. Which word best describes the activities on Vanuatu? Circle a, b, or c. Then read the passage to check your answer.

   a. expensive   b. dangerous   c. relaxing
Vanuatu is an island nation in the South Pacific. It is also one of the smallest countries in the world. But for those interested in adventure and sport, there is a lot to do. Some of the best snorkeling and sea kayaking can be found here. Vanuatu’s islands also offer visitors two of the most exciting—and dangerous—activities in the world: volcano surfing and land diving.

**Volcano Surfing**
On Tanna Island, Mount Yasur rises 300 meters (1,000 feet) into the sky. Yasur is an active volcano, and it erupts almost every day, sometimes several times a day. For centuries, both island locals and visitors have climbed this mountain to visit the top. Recently, people have also started climbing Yasur to surf the volcano. In some ways, volcano surfing is like surfing in the sea, but in other ways it’s very different. A volcano surfer’s goal is to escape the erupting volcano—without getting hit by flying rocks! It’s fast, fun, and dangerous—the perfect extreme sport.

**Land Diving**
Most people are familiar with bungee jumping, but did you know bungee jumping started on Pentecost Island in Vanuatu and is almost fifteen centuries old? The original activity, called land diving, is part of a religious ceremony. A man ties tree vines to his legs. He then jumps head-first from a high tower. The goal: to touch the earth with the top of his head—without breaking the vine and hitting the ground hard. Every spring, island natives (men only) still perform this amazing test of strength.

---

1 When a volcano erupts, it throws out hot rock called lava.
2 A ceremony is a formal event such as a wedding.
3 A vine is a plant that grows up or over things.
Reading Comprehension

A. Multiple Choice. Choose the best answer for each question.

1. What is the purpose of this reading?
   a. to encourage people not to do dangerous sports
   b. to explain what volcano surfing and land diving are
   c. to talk about the world's best volcano surfer and land diver
   d. to compare activities in Vanuatu with sports in New Zealand

2. Which sentence about Mount Yasur is true?
   a. It is no longer active.  
   b. It gets a lot of snow.  
   c. People have been climbing it for a long time.  
   d. It's on Pentecost Island.

3. Land diving ________________.
   a. was first called "bungee jumping"
   b. came to Vanuatu from another country
   c. is less popular today than in the past
   d. is a traditional activity in Vanuatu

4. In line 2, what does those refer to?
   a. people  
   b. countries  
   c. activities  
   d. islands

5. In line 23, what does the earth mean?
   a. the people  
   b. the ground  
   c. the tower  
   d. the world

B. Classification. Match each answer [a–g] with the activity it describes.

Volcano surfing  
Land diving

- a. is only done by men
- b. is a new sport
- c. is dangerous because of flying rocks
- d. is a very old activity
- e. was first done on Pentecost Island
- f. is similar to a popular water sport
- g. is a very fast activity
Vocabulary Practice

A. Completion. Complete the information with the correct form of words from the box. One word is extra.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>century</th>
<th>extreme</th>
<th>goal</th>
<th>native</th>
<th>strength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>escape</td>
<td>familiar</td>
<td>hit</td>
<td>religious</td>
<td>tie</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Festival of San Fermín
Where: the city of Pamplona in northern Spain
When: early July, for nine days
What happens: Every day, there are special events: music, dances, and 1. ______ ceremonies. But the part of the festival that most people are 2. ______ with is “the running of the bulls.” Every morning, a group of bulls runs down a city street. Hundreds of people run in front of the animals. Runners wear white; they also 3. ______ a red scarf around their bodies. The run lasts three minutes.
A runner’s 4. ______ is to 5. ______ from the bulls without falling or getting 6. ______ by them.
Running with the bulls started in Spain in the 13th 7. ______, and is still very popular today.
Pamplona 8. ______ and visitors from all over the world join in. The run is very dangerous. So why do people do it? For some runners, it is a test of 9. ______. For others, the run makes them feel alive.

B. Definitions. Use the words in the box in A to complete the definitions.

1. A(n) ______ is 100 years.
2. If you ______ from something, you run away from it.
3. A(n) ______ is an aim or something you are trying to do.
4. A(n) ______ of somewhere is from that place.
5. If you touch someone or something very hard, you ______ them.
6. If you are ______ with something, you know or understand it well.
7. If you ______ two things together, you bring them together with a knot.

Word Partnership Use native with: native country, native land, native language, native tongue.
Land Divers

A. Preview. Read the sentences below and answer the questions.

The natives of Vanuatu are led by a chief.
Land diving is very dangerous, so you need to be very brave to do it.

1. A chief is _______.
   a. an important person b. an important place

2. Someone who is brave is _______ to do dangerous things.
   a. afraid b. not afraid

B. Summarize. Watch the video, Land Divers. Then complete the summary below with the correct form of words from the box. Two words are extra.

Modern bungee jumping started in New Zealand. But this
1. _____________ sport actually started about a(n)
2. _____________ ago as a(n) 3. _____________
ceremony on Pentecost Island. In the local language, it is called Nagol. This means “land diving.” One islander has some
4. _____________ for divers: It’s important to
5. _____________ when you are on the tower. Land
   diving can be very dangerous, 6. _____________ if you are
   nervous. The last time a diver died was in 1974. But every year,
   people 7. _____________ the ground hard and they get
   hurt. People from other countries can watch, but only Vanuatu
   8. _____________ can join in Nagol. For a National
   Geographic video, the chief allowed one brave diver to
9. _____________ a camera to his leg. His
10. _____________ was to use the camera to film his jump.
   On his second jump the diver’s vine broke, but he was not hurt.
   “I’m a lucky man!” he later said.

C. Think About It.

1. Why do you think the native people of Pentecost island do land diving?
2. In your opinion, which activity in this unit is the most dangerous?
   Which would you like to try?
UNIT 3

Music and Festivals

WARM UP

Discuss these questions with a partner.

1. What is your favorite kind of music? Who is your favorite artist or group?
2. Have you ever been to a concert or music festival? Who did you see?
3. Is your country famous for any music or festivals?

▲ Painted dancers enjoy the rhythms of a street festival in Bahia, Brazil.
1600 West African storytellers, called griots, use spoken words and music to tell stories. Africans brought to the Americas as slaves continue this tradition.

1800 Blues: By the mid 1860s, blacks are no longer slaves in the U.S.A., but many still have difficult lives. People sing blues songs about life's hardships to a slow, musical rhythm.

1920 Jazz; Samba (Brazil)

1940 Rhythm and Blues (R&B)

1950 By the early 1950s, a new type of R&B becomes popular in the U.S. White teenagers call this music “rock and roll.”


Before You Read

A. Matching. Read the information above and match each word in blue with its definition.

1. ___________ a regular series of sounds or movements
2. ___________ people from 13 to 19 years old
3. ___________ things that are difficult in life
4. ___________ people who are owned by other people

B. Skim for the Main Idea. On the next page, look at the title, headings, and first paragraph. What is the passage mainly about? Circle a, b, or c. Then read the passage to check your answer.

a. Famous hip-hop artists  
b. The history of hip-hop  
c. Hip-hop in two countries

Mid 1970s A DJ uses turntables as musical instruments while a singer “raps” with the music.

Today International hip-hop
Hip-Hop Planet

Hip-hop started in New York City in the 1970s. Today, many countries have their own local hip-hop scenes. Artists from different backgrounds rap about everything from cars and designer clothes to social issues. Here are two examples.

Dakar, Senegal

Assane N'Diaye, 19, loves hip-hop music. He grew up in a small fishing village in Senegal. For a time, he was popular as a DJ in clubs in Dakar, the capital city of Senegal.

Today, Assane lives in his village again. He has formed a rap group with other family members. They rap about their lives as village fishermen, and about working long, hard days and earning almost no money. Many people in their audience can understand these things. “Rap,” Assane says, “doesn’t belong to American culture. It belongs here. It has always existed here, because of our pain and our hardships…”

Assane dreams of making a CD and having a better life. Despite his hardships, the music gives Assane hope.

The Czech Republic

Europe is home to 8–12 million Roma—a group of people often called “gypsies.” Many Roma are poor. In some places, they also face discrimination.

Now some Roma teenagers are using hip-hop to teach tolerance. In the Czech Republic, Roma teens meet for a hip-hop class called “Rap for Peace Hip-Hop.” Their instructor is Shameema Williams. She is a member of the all-female rap group Godessa, from South Africa.

In the lessons, the teens learn to write rap music and use it to teach others about Roma culture. These teens, Shameema believes, can use the music to change their lives and other people’s attitudes. “Use your creative energy and see what the possibilities are,” she says.

1 You can refer to an area of activity as a scene, for example, an art or music scene.
2 Discrimination means treating a person or group of people less fairly or less well than others.
3 Tolerance means accepting different people, religions, beliefs, etc.
4 Possibilities are choices, things you can do.
Reading Comprehension

A. Multiple Choice. Choose the best answer for each question.

1. What is the purpose of this reading?
   a. to compare American and African rap music
   b. to say why some people do not like rap music
   c. to describe different hip-hop scenes
   d. to explain how hip-hop started

2. Assane N'Diaye _____________.
   a. only likes American rap music
   b. is going to move to the U.S.A.
   c. has already made several CDs
   d. lives in a small village

3. Which statement would Assane N'Diaye most likely agree with?
   a. The best rappers are from the U.S.A.
   b. Rap music is a part of Senegal.
   c. Rap music came from Africa recently.
   d. Many Africans don't understand rap music.

4. Which sentence about the Roma teenagers is NOT true?
   a. They are using music to teach people about their culture.
   b. In some places, they are disliked because they are Roma.
   c. They are taking a hip-hop class.
   d. Most of them are from South Africa.

5. In line 24, what does the word instructor mean?
   a. DJ       b. classmate     c. member       d. teacher

B. Classification. Match each answer (a–e) with the person it describes.

Assane N'Diaye   Shameema Williams

a. helps students write rap music
b. raps about life in a small village
c. was a DJ
d. is a member of a South African rap group
e. believes rap music can make life better
Vocabulary Practice

A. Completion. Complete the information below using the correct forms of the words in red.

Hip-hop started on the streets and in the clubs of New York City. Despite this, hip-hop’s look and sound don’t belong to the United States only. The music changes everywhere you go. A person from one background—for example, a Moroccan man living in Paris—might rap about one thing. But another person (for example, a female musician from Los Angeles) will rap about something different.

1. Shameema Williams is a(n) _______________ rap artist.
2. If something _______________ to you, you own it.
3. A _______________ is a place where you can listen to music and dance.
4. Your _______________ is information about you: where you come from, etc.
5. _______________ being a quite new form of music, hip hop is very popular worldwide.

B. Completion. Complete the information using the correct forms of words from the box.

attitude audience background face issue peace

The Palestinian group DAM raps in several languages, including English and Arabic. The group’s music focuses on different social

1. _______________. For example, they sing about the problems that women and young people 2. _______________. They also talk about the need for 3. _______________ and tolerance. The members of DAM want to change people’s 4. _______________—to help people think differently about certain things. Today, the group performs for 5. _______________ in many countries.

Usage Female is commonly used as an adjective, but can also be a noun; in everyday conversation, women usually is more polite than females.
A. Discussion. Read the information below. How are the four festivals similar? How are they different?

Every year in February or March, people in many countries celebrate Carnival. This festival can last for several days. Here are four of the biggest Carnival festivals.

**New Orleans**
Carnival here is called *Mardi Gras* (French for “Fat Tuesday”). There are large parades with people in costumes, and the sound of jazz music fills the streets.

**Rio de Janeiro**
Rio’s “Carnaval” is one of the largest festivals in the world. The energetic beat of samba—the music of Brazil—is everywhere.

**Port-of-Spain**
During Carnival season, people dance to the rhythm of Trinidad’s native music, soca. The festival ends with two days of colorful parades.

**Venice**
“Carnevale” probably started here in the 12th century. Today, people wearing costumes parade through the streets and travel by gondola (a type of boat) around the city.

B. Skim for the Main Idea. Quickly skim the passage on the next page. What is the passage mainly about? Circle a, b, or c.
Then read the passage to check your answer.

a. a musical instrument
b. a type of music
c. a reggae artist
Brazillian Samba!

Samba is one of Brazil’s most popular music and dance styles. In many ways, it is a symbol of the country itself. In the words of one of modern samba's main artists, Seu Jorge, “Samba is our truth, our peculiarity... and our flag.” When people today hear the word samba, they often think of the festival of Carnaval and the city of Rio de Janeiro. But there are many different types of samba, and these styles differ throughout Brazil.

Samba Reggae

Today, one of the most popular types of samba comes from Bahia, a state in the eastern part of the country. It's called samba reggae. From the 16th to 18th centuries, over three million Africans were brought to Brazil to work as slaves. Today in Bahia, 80 percent of the population is black.

Samba from this region of Brazil is heavily influenced by African rhythms. Modern samba reggae is a mix of Rio samba, African drumbeats, and Jamaican reggae. It's a bit slower than Rio samba, and is usually performed in large groups—sometimes with over 200 drums playing at one time!

Bahia’s most famous drumming group is Olodum. Many say the group invented the samba reggae sound. But Olodum is not only a musical group. Its members have also created local organizations to help young people and the poor. Every year in the city of Salvador in Bahia, the lively sounds of samba reggae fill the streets during Carnaval—-one of the world’s greatest parties.

Did You Know?

Brazil has the largest number of Japanese people outside Japan. 2008’s Rio Carnaval included a performance showing the link between Japan and Brazil.

“Samba is our truth, ... our flag.”

Seu Jorge

A group of Bahian musicians performs in Salvador, Brazil.

1 A symbol is a thing that represents something else. For example, a flag is a symbol of a country.

2 A peculiarity is something that belongs to or relates to only one person or thing.
Reading Comprehension

A. Multiple Choice. Choose the best answer for each question.

Main Idea 1. What is the main idea of this reading?
   a. The Rio Carnaval is the most important festival in Brazil.
   b. Samba reggae is an important type of music in Brazil.
   c. Rio samba is very popular all over the world.
   d. Samba is a type of African music.

Detail 2. Samba reggae ________________
   a. is most popular in Rio de Janeiro
   b. is faster and more energetic than Rio samba
   c. is a mix of different kinds of music
   d. started in Jamaica

Detail 3. Olodum is ________________
   a. a samba reggae group   c. a well-known samba dancer
   b. a musical instrument   d. a town in Bahia

Paraphrase 4. What does Samba from this region of Brazil is heavily influenced by African rhythms. (line 15) mean?
   a. Samba is usually played by African musicians.
   b. African music was important in creating Bahian samba.
   c. Brazilian samba is very different from African music.
   d. African music is increasingly popular in Bahia.

Reference 5. We can change the word it in line 17 to ________________.

B. Summary. Complete the diagram below with words from the reading.

- large numbers of ____________ are played together
- a mix of African drumbeats, Rio Samba, and ____________
- comes from Bahia, in the ____________ part of Brazil
- said to have ____________ samba reggae sound
- have started ____________ to help the poor

Samba Reggae

Olodum
Vocabulary Practice

A. Completion. Complete the information with the correct form of words from the box. One word is extra.

organization  lively

differ    influence

mix       region

A native of Salvador, Bahia, Carlinhos Brown is one of Brazil’s best-known musicians. His music is a 1. ____________ of samba reggae and pop music, and is very 2. ____________ and fun. And like other artists from the Bahia 3. ____________, many of Brown’s songs have been 4. ____________ by African drumming rhythms.

For more than 20 years, Brown has been a songwriter, musician, and singer. In the 1990s, he also started a non-profit 5. ____________, the Pracatum Music School. The school provides free education for poor children in Salvador, Bahia.

B. Words in Context. Complete each sentence with the best answer.

1. If two things differ, they _______ alike.
   a. are         b. are not

2. The _______ of Bahia is about ________.
   a. 14 million people   b. 565,000 square kilometers
   (218,000 square miles)

3. If a room is filled with people, the room has _______ people in it.
   a. a lot of         b. very few

4. If a person invents something, he or she _______ it.
   a. copies         b. creates

5. If it rains heavily during May and June, it rains _______.
   a. a lot           b. very slowly

Word Link: We can add -ation or -ion to verbs to form nouns (for example, organize + ation = organization; populate + ion = population). These nouns describe an action or a state of being.
Steel Drums

A. Preview. Look at the photos and read the captions. How do you think steel drums are made?

Oil drum: ▶
An oil drum is a large container that holds oil.

B. Summarize. Watch the video, Steel Drums. Then complete the summary below using the correct form of words from the box. Two words are extra.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>background</th>
<th>face</th>
<th>invent</th>
<th>region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>belong to</td>
<td>fill</td>
<td>lively</td>
<td>organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>despite</td>
<td>influence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trinidad and Tobago is home to a(n) 1. __________ kind of music. The sound of the steelband drum (called pan by the locals) 2. __________ the air of this island nation and brings people of different 3. __________ together. The steelband sound comes from Trinidad and Tobago and was 4. __________ in the 20th century. How was it created? Trinidad produces oil. During the 1940s, people began using old oil drums as musical instruments. The steelband sound has 5. __________ all kinds of music in Trinidad and throughout the Caribbean 6. __________. Most steelband players do not read music. 7. __________ this, they still produce amazing sounds. They play music by ear until they get a song right. For the people of Trinidad, the steelband is more than an instrument. It is part of their culture. Steelband music 8. __________ the people of Trinidad and Tobago, but they want to share it with the world!

C. Think About It.

1. Most steelband drummers “play music by ear.” What does this mean?

2. How is steelband music similar to or different from other music discussed in this unit?

To learn more about music and festivals, visit elt.heinle.com/explorer

38 Unit 3 Music and Festivals
A. Crossword. Use the definitions below to complete the missing words.

Across
1. something that helps you succeed
4. to help
7. to give hope or support to someone
8. the number of people who live in a place
9. very much; furthest
11. a period of 100 years
13. a state of calm
14. very large
15. to make something full
16. to create something for the first time
17. well liked by people
18. to bring two or more things together into one

Down
1. in a foreign country
2. very old
3. finally
5. intelligent
6. the people who watch or listen to a movie, play, or concert
10. to run away from someone or something
12. an area in a country or part of the world
15. to begin to exist; to create

B. Notes Completion. Scan the information on pages 40–41 to complete the notes.

Field Notes
Site: Machu Picchu
Location: high in the _______ mountains, Peru
Information:
- built in year _______ by _______ people
- population ranged from _______ to more than _______
- used mainly as a _______ center; only entrance was by the _______
- water brought by system of _______ and _______
- 1911: found by an explorer named _______
- now _______ tourists can visit each day
- became World Heritage Site in _______
This artist’s view shows Machu Picchu 500 years ago, during a festival for the sun god.

1. **South Gate** This narrow entrance was the only way into Machu Picchu.
2. **Warehouse** This huge building was filled with potatoes, corn, and other food, brought in by llamas.
3. **Intiwatana** This building—made from a large rock—was formed to look like a nearby mountain. An audience at the top of the stairs is praying to the sun god in a ceremony known as *Intiraymi*.
4. **Royal Residence** Inca people belonging to royal families probably lived in this house, where they enjoyed the advantage of having their own garden and bathroom.
5. **Temple of the Sun** This circular temple has a window especially for the sun to shine through during the mid-winter festival.
6. **Canal and Fountains** The Inca people invented a water system using canals and fountains, which provided drinking water for the whole population.
The Lost City

The Inca people built Machu Picchu in about 1450, at a place high in the Andes Mountains. Made from stone, Machu Picchu had 200 buildings, including houses and temples.

Experts believe Machu Picchu was mainly used as a religious center, and normally had a population of about 300. In the winter months (June–August), visitors including royal family members came to Machu Picchu to escape the extreme cold of the capital, Cusco. At these times, the city was filled with over 1,000 people.

For nearly 100 years, Machu Picchu was a busy, peaceful city. Then, in 1532, the Inca people left the city. Machu Picchu, once a city of great strength, was left empty and forgotten for many centuries. Eventually the ancient site was found by an American explorer, Hiram Bingham, in 1911.

"It seemed like an unbelievable dream . . . What could this place be? Why had no one given us any idea of it?"

Hiram Bingham

While Peru wants to encourage people from abroad to visit Machu Picchu, the country is also worried about negative influences of tourism. For this reason, only 500 people are allowed to climb the popular Inca Trail each day.

Glossary

canal: a long, narrow, man-made stretch of water
fountain: a jet of water forced into the air by a pump
temple: a building where people pray to or worship a god or gods
A. Word Link. The suffixes -tion, -sion, and -ation change verbs into nouns. Write the noun forms of the verbs below. Use your dictionary to help you. Then complete the information with the correct form of the words.

relate ___________; organize ___________; decide ___________; define ___________; explain ___________; invent ___________; permit ___________; populate ___________; regulate ___________; vacate ___________

What’s the smallest country in the world? One man says it’s his country: the Principality of Sealand. It has a 1. ___________________ of fewer than ten people!

Sealand is actually an old sea tower in the North Sea near England. A man named Paddy Roy Bates took the tower in 1967 in order to start a radio station. He formed a new “country” and 2. ___________________ new money and a flag. But you can’t just fly to Sealand. You need 3. ___________________ to visit. Also, it isn’t on any map. Part of the usual 4. ___________________ of a country is that it must have land. Sealand doesn’t. For this reason and others, it is not considered a real country.

Bates’ son says there are advantages of having your own “country” like Sealand. It’s a good place for a(n) 5. ___________________—it’s on the sea and is very peaceful. Also, there are very few 6. ___________________; in fact, you can create all your own rules!

B. Word Partnership. Read the information and underline the phrases with take. Then use the correct form of the phrases to complete the sentences below.

**TAKE A TRIP TO MOROCCO!**

Visit Morocco and enjoy its lively marketplaces, ancient cities, and beautiful mountains and beaches!

In Morocco, most people take a break in the middle of the day for a long lunch. Remember to take advantage of this time and relax a bit yourself.

Two large music festivals take place in June: the World Music Festival and the Festival of World Sacred Music. Both concerts last for days, and artists from many different countries attend! Take our advice: see one of these concerts if you can.

1. If you ___________, you stop and relax for a short time.
2. If you ___________, you travel somewhere.
3. If you ___________ something, you use it well and it helps you.
4. If you ___________ someone’s ___________, you follow their suggestion.
5. If something ___________, it happens.
Discuss these questions with a partner.

1. Have you recently seen a movie or TV show about space? Describe it.
2. Do you think life exists on other planets? Why or why not?
3. Do you think governments should spend money on space travel and research? Why or why not?

▲ In 1984, Bruce McCandless II was the first person to walk freely in space.
The Hubble Telescope gets its name from astronomer Edwin Hubble (1889-1953). Since 1990, the Hubble Telescope has been sending images from space to Earth. It has sent pictures of the eight planets in our solar system. It has shown us how stars (like our sun) are born and die. It has also sent pictures of other planets and stars in our galaxy and other galaxies, such as NGC 4414, pictured above. With the Hubble Telescope, we have looked deep into space and have learned more about it and ourselves.

B. Predict. Read the first paragraph on the next page. Answer the questions below. Then read the whole passage to check your ideas.

1. What do Shostak and Barnett think?
   a. We might soon communicate with beings from space.
   b. We will probably never find intelligent life outside Earth.
   c. We have probably already contacted beings from space.

2. What is one possible reason for Shostak and Barnett's opinion?
Life Beyond Earth?

Is there intelligent life on other planets? For years, scientists said “no,” or “we don’t know.” But today this is changing. Seth Shostak and Alexandra Barnett are astronomers. They believe intelligent life exists somewhere in the universe. They also think we will soon contact these beings.

Why do Shostak and Barnett think intelligent life exists on other planets? The first reason is time. Scientists believe the universe is about 12 billion years old. This is too long, say Shostak and Barnett, for only one planet in the entire universe to have intelligent life. The second reason is size—the universe is huge. Tools like the Hubble Telescope “have shown that there are at least 100 billion... galaxies,” says Shostak. And our galaxy, the Milky Way, has at least 100 billion stars. Some planets circling these stars might be similar to Earth.

Looking for Intelligent Life

Until recently, it was difficult to search for signs of intelligent life in the universe. But now, powerful telescopes allow scientists to identify smaller planets—the size of Mars or Earth—in other solar systems. These planets might have intelligent life.

Making Contact

Have beings from space already visited Earth? Probably not, says Shostak. The distance between planets is too great. Despite this, intelligent beings might eventually contact us using other methods, such as radio signals. In fact, they may be trying to communicate with us now, but we don’t have the right tools to receive their messages. But this is changing, says Shostak. By 2025, we could make contact with other life forms in our universe.

---

1 The universe is all of space—all stars, planets, and other objects.
2 A person or other living creature (for example, an animal) is a being.
3 A radio signal is a way of sending information using radio waves.


**Reading Comprehension**

**A. Multiple Choice.** Choose the best answer for each question.

**Purpose**

1. What is the main purpose of this reading?
   a. to explain how life started on Earth
   b. to explain the beliefs of two scientists
   c. to show how telescopes work
   d. to describe what life on other planets might look like

**Main idea**

2. What would be a good title for the second paragraph?
   a. Earth: The Only Planet with Intelligent Life
   b. The Age and Size of the Universe
   c. Our Galaxy: The Milky Way
   d. Why Intelligent Life Might Exist

**Detail**

3. Why was it harder to look for signs of intelligent life in the universe in the past?
   a. Planets used to be farther apart.
   b. We did not have the right tools.
   c. We could only see smaller planets from Earth.
   d. all of the above

**Detail**

4. What kinds of planets are most likely to have intelligent life?
   a. smaller planets in our solar system
   b. smaller planets in other solar systems
   c. larger planets in our solar system
   d. larger planets in other solar systems

**Reference**

5. In line 34, what does *life forms* refer to?
   a. messages  b. radio signals  c. intelligent beings  d. planets

**B. Summary.** Complete the diagram below with words from the reading.

- It is unlikely that only one planet in 1. _______ years has developed life.
- Using powerful telescopes, we can now see 4. _______ planets than we could before.
- The universe is 2. _______. It has billions of 3. _______ each with billions of stars.
- Life on other planets
- how we might find it
- Intelligent beings might contact us using 5. _______.

Unit 4 Other Worlds
A. Completion. Complete the information with words from the box. One word is extra.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>allow</th>
<th>powerful</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>identify</td>
<td>searching for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>messages</td>
<td>tools</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Does life exist on other planets? To answer this question, scientists are using different methods. Some use 1. ______________ radio telescopes. Using these, they hope to get 2. ______________ from intelligent life on faraway planets.

Other scientists are also 3. ______________ life in and outside our solar system. But these scientists aren’t only looking for intelligent (human-like) life. They want to 4. ______________ any kind of living thing on other planets. To do this, these scientists use special 5. ______________ that test whether any kind of life exists on the planet.

B. Words in Context. Complete each sentence with the best answer.

1. We measure distance in ______.
   a. kilometers  b. kilograms

2. If exercise allows you to relax, it makes it ______ for you to relax.
   a. possible  b. difficult

3. If you contact someone, you communicate with him or her ______.
   a. in person  b. by phone, email, etc.

4. If you have lived in a place your entire life, you have lived there ______ of your life.
   a. some  b. all

5. The moon circles the Earth. This means the moon goes ______ the Earth.
   a. around  b. above

Word Partnership Use message with:
(v) give someone a message, leave a message, take a message, get a message, send a message;
(adj) clear message, important message, powerful message, strong message.
Before You Read

A. Completion. Read the definitions. Complete the paragraph with the correct form of the words in blue.

astronaut: a person who travels into space
colony: a place where people with similar backgrounds live together
establish: to make or start something, e.g., a system or organization
rocket: a vehicle used to travel to space

Robert Zubrin is a(n) 1. ____________ scientist; he designs spaceships. He thinks we should send 2. ____________ into space, but not just to visit. Zubrin wants to 3. ____________ a human 4. ____________ on the planet Mars. He wants to change the planet into a new place for humans to live.

B. Predict. Read the sentence below. Circle your answer and give reasons. Then read and compare your ideas with those in the passage.

Sending humans into space to live (is / is not) a good idea because . . .

__________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________
Stephen Hawking, one of the world’s most important scientists, believes that to survive, humans must move into space: “Once we spread out into space and establish independent colonies, our future should be safe,” he says.

Today, the United States, India, China, and Japan are all planning to send astronauts back to Earth’s closest neighbor: the moon. Each country wants to create space stations there between 2020 and 2030. These stations will prepare humans to visit and later live on Mars or other Earth-like planets.

Robert Zubrin, a rocket scientist, thinks humans should colonize space. He wants to start with Mars. Why? There are several advantages: for one, sending people to the moon and Mars will allow us to learn a lot—for example, whether living on other planets is possible. Then, we can eventually create new human societies on other planets. In addition, the advances we make for space travel in the fields of science, technology, medicine, and health can also benefit us here on Earth.

But not everyone thinks sending humans into space is a smart idea. Many say it’s too expensive to send people, even on a short journey. And most space trips are not short. A one-way trip to Mars, for example, would take about six months. People traveling this kind of distance face a number of health problems. Also, for many early space settlers, life would be extremely difficult. On the moon’s surface, for example, the air and the sun’s rays are very dangerous. People would have to stay indoors most of the time.

Despite these concerns, sending people into space seems certain. In the future, we might see lunar cities and maybe even new human cultures on other planets. First stop: the moon.

“Once we spread out into space and establish independent colonies, our future should be safe.”
—Stephen Hawking

Did You Know?
The meals astronauts eat in space include food like pasta and chocolate cake or, for Japanese astronauts, ramen noodles.

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1 The sun’s rays are narrow beams of light from the sun.
2 Lunar means “related to the moon.”
**Reading Comprehension**

**A. Multiple Choice.** Choose the best answer for each question.

**Purpose**
1. What is the main purpose of this passage?
   a. to give reasons for and against human space travel
   b. to describe what life is like on the moon
   c. to explain the history of space travel
   d. to compare Mars and the moon

**Detail**
2. Between 2020 and 2030, some countries plan to send astronauts to _____.
   a. Mars  b. other Earth-like planets  c. the moon  d. another solar system

**Detail**
3. Why are some countries creating space stations on the moon?
   a. to learn more about human society on Earth
   b. to lower Earth’s population
   c. to grow food for humans on Earth
   d. to prepare humans to live on other planets

**Inference**
4. Which statement would Stephen Hawking probably agree with?
   a. Beings from other planets might colonize Earth.
   b. Humans should stay on Earth, not move into space.
   c. Humans should colonize other planets.
   d. Human colonies won’t be safe in space.

**Vocabulary**
5. In line 18, we can change *in addition* to _____________.
   a. So  b. And  c. Or  d. However

**B. For and Against.** Complete the chart with information given in the reading. Which side do you agree with?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sending Humans into Space</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reasons for</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. We can learn if _________ on other planets is possible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. We can create _________ on other planets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The things we learn about _________, _________, health, and medicine can _________ humans on Earth.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vocabulary Practice

A. Completion. Complete the information with the correct form of words from the box. One word is extra.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>benefit</th>
<th>settler</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>journey</td>
<td>surface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>independent</td>
<td>survive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For early 1. ___________ on Mars, one of the most difficult things at first would be finding water. On Earth, we use a lot of water every day.

On Mars, people would have to use much less—for example, by washing with a sponge and not taking a shower. Of course, we need water to 2. ___________. At first, we would have to bring it to Mars with us. But scientists think water existed on Mars in the past, and it may still be under the 3. ___________ of the planet. So, in time, as we change Mars, the planet might be able to have water again. This would then make us more 4. ___________ from Earth.

A trip to Mars would take at least a year—six months to get there and six months to return to Earth. This sounds like a long time, but think about it: people used to go on six-month 5. ___________ to Australia by ship all the time.

B. Words in Context. Complete each sentence with the best answer.

1. One of China's neighbors is ___________.
   a. Chile       b. Mongolia

2. A person who studies medicine probably wants to be a(n) ___________.
   a. doctor       b. astronaut

3. If a group of people spread out, they ___________.
   a. come together in one place       b. move away from each other

4. If we make advances in science or technology, we ___________ in those areas.
   a. do worse       b. improve

5. If something benefits you, it ___________ you.
   a. helps       b. hurts

Word Link: \( \text{in, im} = \text{not: independent, impolite, impossible} \)
The Moon

A. Preview. Read the sentences. Then match each word in blue with a definition.

The Earth's atmosphere protects the planet from many things: the sun's rays, and even debris (like flying rocks) in space. The Earth circles the sun. It takes about 365 days for it to complete one cycle around the sun.

1. broken pieces of something __________________________
2. the layer of air and other gases around the Earth __________________________
3. a series of repeating events __________________________

B. Summarize. Watch the video, The Moon. Then complete the summary below using the correct form of words from the box. Two words are extra.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>circle</th>
<th>contact</th>
<th>distance</th>
<th>entire</th>
<th>identify</th>
<th>message</th>
<th>neighbor</th>
<th>powerful</th>
<th>surface</th>
<th>tool</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

For centuries, people have studied the moon. In the past, some thought it was made of cheese. Others believed it was so "_________________ it could change people into werewolves!"

Today, we know a lot more about the moon:
- It's about one quarter the size of Earth.
- It's our nearest __________________________. The 3. __________________________ to the moon is about 386,250 km (240,000 miles).
- It was formed about 4.6 billion years ago from rock and debris from the Earth.

In 1609, the scientist Galileo first looked at the moon with a(n) 4. __________________________ called a telescope. In 1969, astronauts Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin made the first 5. __________________________ from Earth. In a(n) 6. __________________________ from the moon’s 7. __________________________, Armstrong said, "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind." The moon 8. __________________________ the Earth, and it looks different in the sky at different times of the month. We call these different views the "phases of the moon."

It takes about 29 days for the moon to complete a(n) 9. __________________________ cycle from full to full.

C. Think About It.

1. How big is the moon? When and how did it form?
2. In the past, what were some beliefs about the moon? Are there any beliefs or stories about the moon in your country?

To learn more about the moon and space travel, visit elt.heinle.com/explorer

* A werewolf is a being that is part human, part wolf.
Discuss these questions with a partner.

1. Why do people live in cities?
2. What are some of the world’s most important cities? Why are they important?
3. In your opinion, which is the best city in your country to live in? Which is the worst city to live in? Why?
In 1950, only one city in the world had more than ten million people—New York.
By the year 2030, 60 percent of the world's population will live in cities.
Many residents of large urban areas will face problems with housing, pollution (for example, of the air and water), and crime.

**Before You Read**

**A. Discussion.** Study the map and the information.
Then answer the questions below.

1. What was the first city to have a population of more than ten million?
2. In 2015, how many cities will have ten million people or more?
   Where will most of these cities be? What will be three of the largest cities?
3. What issues will people in these large cities face?

**B. Predict.** What can we do about the problems of city life? List two ideas.
Then read the passage. Are any of your ideas mentioned?
City Challenges

Worldwide, cities gain a million people a week. This kind of growth brings problems, and today many of the world’s largest cities face similar challenges: high housing costs, pollution, and crime (to name a few). What are some urban planners doing to fix these problems and improve people’s lives?

Hyderabad, India (population: more than five million)

To improve residents’ lives, Hyderabad is planting trees and parks. The city is even creating “greener” buildings that use less water and less electricity for power. Adding green to a city has a number of advantages. For example, trees remove pollution from the air and make it cleaner. In Hyderabad, streets were gray and ugly a few years ago. Today, they are filled with trees and flowers, making the city cleaner and more colorful. Green areas also give people places to relax or exercise and walk. A study in the U.S. showed something else interesting: the greener a neighborhood is, the less crime there is against people and property—especially buildings and cars.

São Paulo, Brazil (population: more than eighteen million)

Many people work in the center of São Paulo, but they don’t live there. They’ve spread out to neighborhoods outside the city, where housing is cheaper. Every day, these people travel into the city, and traffic is very heavy. Urban planners are using different strategies to address this issue. First, they are building better subways. Another goal is to make it cheaper for people to live in the downtown area. Doing this will shorten the distance people travel for work and reduce traffic and pollution in the city.

*A neighborhood is one of the parts of a city where people live.
*A subway is an underground railroad. It is a type of public transportation in a city.
A. Multiple Choice. Choose the best answer for each question.

Purpose 1. What is the main purpose of this passage?
   a. to show how two cities are improving people's lives
   b. to describe the benefits of smaller cities
   c. to explain why more people are moving into cities
   d. to describe the life of an urban planner

Detail 2. Which reason for making a city greener is NOT stated in the passage?
   a. It makes a city cleaner.
   b. It helps people work better.
   c. It lowers crime rates.
   d. It makes it easier to exercise.

Vocabulary 3. In line 15, what does the word greener mean?
   a. more brightly colored
   b. better for the environment
   c. taller
   d. more full of trees

Detail 4. According to the passage, what problem does São Paulo have?
   a. A lot of people don't have jobs.
   b. Too many people live in the city center.
   c. A lot of people are moving out of the city.
   d. Too many people drive into the city every day.

Reference 5. In line 29, what does there refer to?
   a. Brazil       c. in a city
   b. outside São Paulo d. central São Paulo

B. Classification. Match each answer (a–f) with the place it describes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hyderabad</th>
<th>São Paulo</th>
<th>Both</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| a. finding ways for people to live near their workplace
| b. adding trees and parks to the city
| c. has less than ten million residents
| d. trying to reduce pollution
| e. making buildings that use less energy
| f. improving public transportation |
Vocabulary Practice

A. Completion. Complete the information with the correct form of words from the box. One word is extra.

challenge colorful exercise
growth property traffic

Golden Gate Park, in San Francisco, California, is one of the largest urban parks in the United States. Today, over one million 1. ________ flowers, trees, and other plants 2. ________ in the park. But originally, most of the park was covered in sand. Creating a park in this environment was a big 3. ________, but after a lot of work, the park was established in the 1870s. Today, Golden Gate Park is home to the oldest public Japanese garden in the U.S.A., as well as a number of art and science museums. People also visit the park to relax or 4. _________. There are places to play basketball, soccer, golf, and many other sports. The park is also closed in many places to 5. ________ so people can walk, cycle, or skate freely.

B. Words in Context. Complete each sentence with the best answer.

1. If you fix something, you ________.
   a. make it work again b. break it

2. If something is ugly, it ________ nice to look at.
   a. is b. is not

3. If a city experiences growth, its population ________.
   a. goes up b. goes down

4. Without electricity, the ________ in your house will not work.
   a. lights b. water

5. If you remove a table from a room, you ________ the room.
   a. bring it into b. take it out of

Word Partnership Use traffic with:

heavy traffic, light traffic, oncoming traffic, stuck in traffic.
Before You Read

A. Completion. Read the definitions. Complete the information with the correct form of the words in blue.

merchants: people who buy or sell things
port: an area of a city or town where ships stop
shopping mall: large, enclosed area with many shops
skyscrapers: very high buildings
trade: to buy and sell things

City Spotlight: Dubai

• For centuries, Dubai has been an important 1. _____________ city. Ships and 2. _____________ stopped here to
  3. _____________ and do business.
• Dubai has some of the world’s highest 4. _____________, including the Burj Al Arab and the Burj Dubai.
• Dubai is also home to some of the world’s largest
  5. _____________. Some have hundreds of stores, as well as theaters, restaurants, and sports centers.

B. Predict. Look quickly at the title and photo on the next page, and read the first sentence in each paragraph. Check (✓) the information you think you’ll read about.

☑ religion in Dubai ☑ Dubai’s population ☑ vacationing in Dubai
☑ building and growth in Dubai ☑ doing business in Dubai
☑ children in Dubai
Dubai is like no other place on Earth. It is the world capital of living large—a city of big business, luxury hotels, skyscrapers, and huge shopping malls. In the early 20th century, Dubai was a successful trading port. People from all over the world stopped in Dubai to do business. But it was still a small city, and most people lived as fishermen, merchants, or by raising animals. Then in 1966, oil was discovered. In time, this brought a lot of money into the region, and soon Dubai began to change.

Today Dubai is one of the world’s most influential business centers. In fact, each year most of the city’s annual earnings come from business, not oil. The city is also a global trading port.

Recently Dubai has become a popular spot for tourists. People from abroad come to relax on its beaches, and every year, millions visit just to go shopping!

Dubai is also one of the world’s fastest growing cities. Construction is everywhere. Buildings (some of the tallest on Earth) are built in months. The city also has a number of man-made islands. One of these, the Palm Jumeirah, is shaped like a palm tree and is particularly beautiful.

The city is still an amazing mix of people from different backgrounds. Individuals from 150 countries live and work in Dubai, and foreigners now outnumber Dubai natives eight to one!

Many people welcome the city’s growth. But an increasing number of Dubai natives have concerns about the speed of change. As Mohammad Al Abbar, a Dubai businessman, says, “We must always remember where we came from. Our kids must know we worked very, very hard to get where we are now, and there’s a lot more work to do.”

---

1 Luxury is very great comfort, especially relating to beautiful and expensive things.
2 If one group of people outnumbers another, the first group has more people than the second group.
3 A concern is a worry about a situation.
Reading Comprehension

A. Multiple Choice. Choose the best answer for each question.

Main Idea 1. What is the main idea of this reading?
   a. Dubai is becoming an increasingly difficult place to live.
   b. Dubai is growing fast.
   c. Dubai is now very similar to other cities in the world.
   d. Dubai was a great city in the past, but this has changed.

Detail 2. Before the mid-1960s, many people in Dubai lived _____.
   a. in skyscrapers     c. as fishermen and farmers
   b. on small islands   d. as oil workers

Detail 3. Which sentence about Dubai is NOT true?
   a. Dubai now makes most of its money from selling oil.
   b. There are a lot of foreigners working in Dubai.
   c. Dubai gets many international visitors every year.
   d. Dubai has created several man-made islands.

Vocabulary 4. In line 16, what does the word spot mean?
   a. a small, colorful circle (noun)      c. a mark on the skin (noun)
   b. a place, or destination (noun)     d. to see something (verb)

Inference 5. In line 31, Mohammad Al Abbar says, "We must always remember where we came from..." What does this mean?
   a. We should always remember we are from Dubai.
   b. We should only think about the future—what to do next.
   c. We must always remember our past.
   d. We should always visit Dubai, even if we no longer live there.

B. Summary. Complete the information about Dubai with words from the reading.

Economy
- Today, the city earns most of its money from 1. _____________.

Growth
- Dubai is one of the 2. ____________ -growing cities in the world.

Population
- People from over 3. ____________ nations live in Dubai.
  For every one Dubai native, there are 4. ____________ foreigners.

Things to do and see
- Relax on one of Dubai's 5. ____________ or go
  6. ____________ in one of its many malls.
**Vocabulary Practice**

**A. Matching.** Read the information below. Then match each word in red with its definition.

The Palm Jumeirah was the first man-made island built in Dubai. **Construction** began in 2001 and was completed in 2006. Property here was **particularly** expensive, but this didn’t stop people from buying all 4,000 homes on the island in 72 hours. The Palm also has a number of places for **tourists** to visit, including beaches, restaurants, shops, and parks.

There is also another group of islands, called “The World,” being created in Dubai. These 300 islands are **shaped** like a map of the world. An entire island costs about 30 million U.S. dollars to buy, and sales have already been **successful**. The island of Ireland, for example, will become an Irish-themed vacation spot.

a. especially, very ____________________________
b. doing well ____________________________
c. building ____________________________
d. in the form of ____________________________
e. people who visit a place on vacation

**B. Completion.** Complete the sentences with the correct form of words from the box. One word is extra.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>global</th>
<th>welcome</th>
<th>kid</th>
<th>increasing</th>
<th>particular</th>
<th>annual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. In many cities, smoking isn’t allowed in public places. Many people ________ this change.

2. Bullfighting ... in Asia? Yes, the city of Jongdo in Korea has its ________ bullfighting festival every year in March.

3. A(n) ________ city (like Tokyo or London) is an important world center for business, culture, etc.

4. Las Vegas is now a child-friendly city, and many parents take their ________ there on vacation.

5. Every year, big cities around the world become ________ expensive to live in.

**Word Link** We can add **-ful** to words to form adjectives (colorful, successful, peaceful, powerful). These adjectives mean “having a lot of something.” For example, a **colorful** room has a lot of color.
Living in Venice

A. Preview. Look at the photo and read the sentence. Label the photo with the words in blue.

A gondolier rows a gondola along a Venice canal. ➤

1. ____________________________ ____________
2. ________________________________
3. ________________________________

B. Summarize. Watch the video, Living in Venice.

Then complete the summary below using the correct form of words from the box. Three words are extra.

| annual | challenge | increasing | property | tourist
|--------|-----------|------------|----------|--------
| colorful | kid | particular | remove | welcome |

Venice: the Italian city of canals and gondolas. Today, this city has a problem. 1. ____________, many Venice natives—
2. ___________ the young—are leaving and moving to other places. Why? For one thing, 3. ____________ in Venice is very expensive. Parents want their 4. ____________ to stay, but for many young people, it’s difficult to buy their own homes. Venice 5. ____________ visitors from all over the world—millions
6. _____________. At times, the large number of people in the streets can be very difficult for residents. Jobs are another problem. If one doesn’t want to be a gondolier or do other work with
7. ____________, it can be hard to find a job.

Giovanni dal Missier lives in Venice. He wants to stay in his hometown. “I know that it’s a very special gift . . . to live in a city [such] as Venice,” he says. Despite all of the 8. ____________, Giovanni can’t imagine living anywhere else.

C. Think About It.

1. Why are some residents leaving Venice? Find the three reasons given in the passage.

2. Do people in your city face challenges like the ones mentioned in this unit? What can be done to help?
UNIT 6

Clothing and Fashion

WARM UP

Discuss these questions with a partner.

1. Do you know any famous fashion designers?
2. Where in your country or city can you see people wearing interesting clothes?
3. When was the last time you bought clothes or shoes? What did you buy?
From Sandal to Space Boot

Before You Read

A. Matching. Read the sentences. In the picture above, circle an example of each type of shoe.

- People often wear sneakers to play sports. In British English they are called “trainers.”
- Some people think that high heels are hard to wear.
- Sandals are very common in hot countries.
- Boots are strong, heavy shoes that cover your foot and the lower part of your leg.

B. Predict. Look at the photos and captions on the next page. What do you think is special about these shoes? Read the passage to check your ideas.
More Than a Shoe?

1 Stylish, futuristic, different—these are some of the words used to describe Manolo Blahnik’s and Dave Graziosi’s shoes. What makes their shoes so special?

The Shoe Designer

Born to a Spanish mother and a Czech father, Manolo Blahnik grew up in the Canary Islands near north Africa. In his twenties, he moved to New York City and began to design shoes for women. Today, his high heels (often called “Manolos”) are known around the world. “Women love my shoes,” says Blahnik. “Some never take them off.”

Why are his shoes so popular? Yes, they’re beautiful. On the other hand, his high heels aren’t always particularly comfortable. They’re also costly; prices range from hundreds to thousands of dollars. Maybe the best answer is this: each pair of Manolos is a work of art—like a painting by Picasso.

But aren’t they just shoes? “Yes, only shoes,” says Blahnik. “But, if they bring a bit of happiness to someone, then, perhaps, they are something more than shoes.”

The Shoe Engineer

At $30,000 a pair, moon boots aren’t cheap. But to walk in space, you need high-tech shoes—like those designed by Dave Graziosi. He and his team are making space boots for NASA.1 “We’re planning for the moon and beyond,” he says.

The latest space boot is the M2 Trekkker. These boots are smaller and weigh less than the ones Neil Armstrong2 wore to the moon. In them, astronauts can walk comfortably on the moon’s rocky surface. M2 Trekkkers also protect astronauts’ feet from extreme cold and heat. They can be worn in temperatures ranging from -212°C (-350°F) to +177°C (+350°F). They are truly more than just a shoe!

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1 NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) is a U.S. organization responsible for space travel.
2 Neil Armstrong was the first astronaut to walk on the moon, in 1969.
Reading Comprehension

A. Multiple Choice. Choose the best answer for each question.

Did You Know?

The boots Neil Armstrong wore to the moon in 1969 are still there. He had to leave his heavy boots behind so he could bring moon rocks back to Earth.

Gist
1. Another title for this reading could be _________________.
   a. Shoes from Around the World
   b. A History of the High Heel
   c. Two Important Shoemakers
   d. Shoes of the Future

Detail
2. People often call Manolo Blahnik’s shoes _________________.

Detail
3. Which sentence about the M2 Trekkers is NOT true?
   a. They can be worn in very hot or cold temperatures.
   b. Neil Armstrong wore them on the moon.
   c. They cost a lot of money.
   d. Astronauts wear them.

Vocabulary
4. In lines 11–12, we can change On the other hand to _________________.
   a. And  b. But  c. So  d. For

Reference
5. In line 25, the ones means _________________________.
   a. the space suits  b. the temperatures  c. the M2 Trekkers  d. the boots

B. Classification. Match each answer (a–e) with the person it describes.

Manolo Blahnik  Dave Graziosi

a. is designing a special boot
b. needs his shoes to be comfortable
c. says his shoes are like art
d. makes shoes that cost a lot of money
e. says shoes can make people happy
Vocabulary Practice

A. Matching. Match each word in red with a definition. One word is extra.

40,000 years ago: People in the Middle East and Europe start to wear sandals made of plants or leather. These shoes protect their feet from rocky ground, and cold and heat.

The 1700s: In Europe, shoes called chopines are popular with women. These shoes are stylish and beautiful, but they are not easy or comfortable to walk in. Some are extremely high: they range from 25–50 cm (10–20 inches) or more! Chopines are also costly. Only people with a lot of money can buy them.

1. very expensive __________________________
2. warmth, or a hot temperature __________________________
3. making one feel relaxed __________________________
4. well dressed and fashionable __________________________
5. to vary from one point to another __________________________

B. Completion. Complete the information using the correct form of words from the box. One word is extra.

beyond futuristic heat pair weigh

The 20th century and 1. ____________ : In the 1960s, University of Oregon coach Bill Bowerman helps to start a new sports-shoe company. Later, it becomes known as Nike, Inc.

Within a few years, sneakers are popular around the world. Today, designers are trying to create 2. ____________ of sneakers that are very light. Soon, we may see more 3. ____________ sport shoes that 4. ____________ almost nothing!

Word Link: We can add -y to nouns to form adjectives, e.g., rocky, dirty, sunny, smelly.
6B The Silk Story

Before You Read

A. Completion. How much do you know about silk? Look at the pictures and captions and complete the paragraph.

Silk comes from 1. __________, which aren’t really worms. They are caterpillars. To become a moth, a silkworm first produces a long 2. __________ from its mouth. It uses this to make a 3. __________. We then 4. __________ threads from the cocoons to make silk cloth.

B. Predict. Which country first used silk? Why do you think it has been popular for so many years? Read to check your answers.
The Miracle of Silk

Silk. The word itself is beautiful. The story of silk starts in China over 4,000 years ago. One legend says a silkworm’s cocoon fell into a woman’s teacup. It then opened into a single, unbroken thread. This was an important discovery. The Chinese learned they could use the cocoons to make cloth that was both beautiful to look at and soft to touch.

Making silk was a protected secret in China for many years. In other countries, silk was very rare and valuable. Often it was worth more than gold. Legend tells us that the secret finally got out when a princess left China to go to India. In her hair, she secretly carried many silkworms.

By the year 1 A.D., silk was sold as far west as Rome, and all along the Silk Road, which connected China with places in the Middle East and the Mediterranean. Eventually, around the year 300, silk also traveled from China to Japan.

Centuries later, in 1522, the Spanish brought silkworms to Mexico.

Nowadays people around the world still make many beautiful things from silk. But silk isn’t only beautiful. It looks delicate, but it’s actually very strong. For example, it has been used to make bicycle tires. And some doctors even use silk threads in hospital operations. Silk is also lightweight and warm. This makes it great for clothes like winter jackets, pants, and boots.

All of this from a little insect—the silkworm. That is the miracle of silk.

1 A miracle is something that is very surprising or fortunate.
2 If something is delicate, it is easy to break and needs to be handled carefully.
3 During an operation, a surgeon cuts open a patient’s body to remove, replace, or repair a diseased or damaged part.
Reading Comprehension

A. Multiple Choice. Choose the best answer for each question.

Gist
1. This reading is mainly about _____________.
   a. how silk is made
   b. different types of silk
   c. the history of silk
   d. a Chinese legend

Detail
2. According to legend, how did people first learn about silk?
   a. An Indian princess told people about it.
   b. Someone found it on the Silk Road.
   c. A man from Rome brought it to China.
   d. A silkworm's cocoon fell into a woman's teacup.

Detail
3. According to the passage, which sentence is NOT true?
   a. Silk is very delicate.
   b. A princess took silkworms to another country in her hair.
   c. Sometimes doctors use silk in hospitals.
   d. Silk can be comfortable to wear in cold weather.

Paraphrases
4. In line 8, it says, **In other countries, silk was very rare and valuable. Often it was worth more than gold.** What does this mean?
   a. You could only buy silk with gold.
   b. Silk was very expensive.
   c. Many people bought silk at that time.
   d. In many countries, silk wasn't very popular.

Vocabulary
5. In line 22, we can change the word **actually** to _____________.
   a. of course   b. luckily   c. only   d. in fact

B. Sequencing. Number the places, 1-5, in which people first used silk.

   a. Rome
   b. China
   c. Mexico
   d. Japan
   e. India
Vocabulary Practice

A. Words in Context. Complete each sentence with the best answer.

1. If something is valuable, it costs __________ money.
   a. very little  b. a lot of

2. A jacket is a type of short __________. You wear it to stay warm.
   a. dress     b. coat

3. A __________ is an insect that can fly.
   a. moth      b. bird

4. If something is unbroken, it is __________.
   a. in pieces  b. continuous and complete

B. Completion. Complete the biography of Marco Polo using words from the box. One word is extra.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>rare</th>
<th>cloth</th>
<th>valuable</th>
<th>nowadays</th>
<th>discovery</th>
<th>legends</th>
<th>worth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Background
Marco Polo was from Venice, Italy. In 1271, at age 17, Marco went on a trip with his father and uncle to China. 1. __________, people often travel to different places around the world. But in 1271, it was 2. __________ for people from Europe to visit Asia.

Life in China
After three years, the Polos reached China. There are many 3. __________ about Marco’s life there. One story, probably true, is that while he was there he met and worked for the Mongol leader, Kublai Khan. While in China, Marco also made an interesting 4. __________: in many places in China, people used paper money rather than gold to buy things. This was not common in Europe.

The Return Home
After 17 years in China, Marco and his family finally returned to Venice. The Polos brought with them silk 5. __________, jewels, and spices, which were 6. __________ a lot of money.

Word Link
The prefix un- before some words means “not” (unbroken, unhappy). For example, if something is unbroken, it is not broken.
Silk Weavers of Vietnam

A. Preview. Look at the photo and read the information. Do you know anything else about how silk is made?

B. Summarize. Watch the video, Silk Weavers of Vietnam. Then complete the summary below using the correct form of words from the box. One word is extra.

We often think of silk as a soft material, used to make
1. _______ clothes. We 2. _______ think of silk as something that comes from a moth! In the Vietnamese town of Vong Nguyet, people have made silk in the traditional way for 1,200 years—starting with the silkworm. How do they do it?

- For three weeks, they give silkworms leaves to eat every two to three hours.
- After three weeks, the silkworms make their cocoons. To do this, the 3. _______ moves its head around in a circle. It produces a long, 4. _______ silk fiber. This single fiber 5. _______ from 400 to 600 meters long.
- Next, people 6. _______ the cocoons in hot water. This frees the cocoons from the silkworms.
- People then take the cocoons and spin these together to make silk thread. 7. _______, the people of Vong Nguyet still do a lot of this work by hand.
- When the silk thread is made, it goes to the town of Van Phuc. Here, looms weave the thread into silk 8. _______.

Eventually, this can be used to make different kinds of clothes, like 9. _______, pants, and shirts.

C. Think About It.
1. Describe in your own words how silk is made in Vong Nguyet.
2. Is your city or country known for a special kind of clothing or clothing tradition?
A. Crossword. Use the definitions below to complete the missing words.

Across
3. to look for something
4. to stay alive
6. to measure how heavy something is
7. once every year
11. all; the whole of (something)
14. a person who lives near you
15. to greet someone when they arrive
16. something you own, such as a house
18. to take something away from a place
19. making you feel relaxed

Down
1. very strong
2. something difficult
3. to form something in a certain way
5. very important or worth a lot of money
8. a trip
9. an increase in size
10. on the far side of (something)
12. a person who visits a place on vacation
13. unattractive to look at
17. not common

B. Notes Completion. Scan the information on pages 74–75 to complete the notes.

Field Notes

Site: Gyeongju Historic Areas  Location: Korea

Information:
- Korean capital city was ruled by the __________ Dynasty for nearly __________ years
- Queen Seondeok built the "Tower of the __________" and "____________" in the __________ century
- Other sites include Mt. Namsan, and Silla ____________ in town center
- About ____________ tourists now visit every year

Site: Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto  Location: Japan

Information:
- Japan’s capital for over __________ years
- ____________ historic properties are now World Heritage Sites
- Ryoanji Temple is famous for its garden with 15 ____________
- Visit ____________ to see a geisha performance
In the eighth century, one million Koreans lived in Gyeongju (Kyongju), a lively coastal city filled with Buddhist art and temples. For nearly 300 years the entire country was united, with Gyeongju as its capital, under the rule of the powerful Silla Dynasty. Nowadays, a population of only 150,000 Koreans calls Gyeongju home. However, over five million tourists come annually to see the place where Korea was born.

**Glossary**
capital: the ruling city of a country
dynasty: a series of rulers from the same family
shrine: a religious holy place
tomb: a place where a body is buried, often made of stone
In Japan, Korea’s neighbor across the sea, the city of Kyoto became the country’s capital at the end of the 8th century. During the next 1,000 years, over 1,600 religious buildings were constructed, including temples, shrines, and gardens. In 1994, 17 properties were identified as UNESCO World Heritage Sites, all still in extremely good condition. Although a modern city with crowds and heavy traffic, today’s Kyoto is still heavily influenced by tradition. Everything here, from food to dance, is a stylish form of art.

A view of modern-day Kyoto from the 8th century Toji temple

“Though the body moves, the soul may stay behind.”
Murasaki Shikibu, Japanese poet and writer

Site: Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto
Location: Japan
Category: Cultural
Status: World Heritage Site since 1994

Must See Sights In Kyoto

**Gion** is most famous as the home of one of Japan’s oldest and most popular forms of performance art: geisha. For centuries, geisha women have been a familiar sight in Kyoto, entertaining audiences with their gentle songs and dances in theaters and teahouses around Gion.

**Ryoanji Temple** 15 rocks have been carefully placed around this Buddhist dry garden—yet from any viewpoint, only 14 rocks can be seen. Some tourists come here just to relax; others try to look beyond the surface in search of a deeper meaning.
A. Word Link. The prefixes in-, im-, and un- are used to mean not. Use in-, im-, or un- to write the opposites of the adjectives below. Use your dictionary to help you. Then complete the sentences below with the correct form of the words.

important ________; comfortable ________; polite ________; correct ________; successful ________; perfect ________; direct ________; experienced ________; likely ________

1. An astronaut's space suit is often quite heavy and ____________ to wear.
2. Referring to women as "females" can often sound ____________.
3. For years, scientists have tried to make contact with beings from space, but up to now, they have been ____________.
4. ____________ people cannot visit the international space station; "space tourists" must train for months to prepare for their trip.
5. Today, calling Pluto a planet would be ____________. It is not a planet like Earth or Mars.

B. Word Partnership. Read the information and underline the phrases with make. Then use the correct form of the phrases to complete the sentences below.

World leaders are planning to return to the moon in the near future. Two companies—the Internet company Google and the X Prize Foundation, an organization that gives money for inventions—have also made a decision to support space travel. Together, they will give 30 million U.S. dollars to the first members of the public who send a rover\(^1\) to the moon and send video back to Earth over the Internet. As well as making a lot of money, the winners will also make history—by being the first "regular people" to explore space.

Does it make sense for regular people to explore space? Yes, say the X Prize supporters. In the 1400s, they say, Christopher Columbus made a deal with Spain's leaders. They gave Columbus money to explore the world. In return, they learned about a whole new part of the world. Today's lunar explorers are similar. Who knows what they will discover?

*a rover is a vehicle that can travel on rough rocky ground.*

1. If you ____________, you can buy more things.
2. If you ____________, you choose to do something.
3. If you ____________, you are the first person ever to do something important.
4. If something ____________, it is practical or the right thing to do.
5. If you ____________ with someone, you both promise to do something for the other person.
UNIT 7
Dinosaurs Come Alive

WARM UP

Discuss these questions with a partner.
1. What do you know about dinosaurs?
2. Have you ever seen a movie about dinosaurs? Describe it.
3. Why do you think people are interested in dinosaurs?

A model of a Tyrannosaurus rex shows how it ate its prey.
Prehistoric Timeline

Before You Read

A. Discussion. Read the timeline, paying attention to the words in blue. Then answer the questions below.

- **The Triassic Period**
  - 248 million years ago:
    - Earth’s warm and dry temperatures are perfect for reptiles. These animals become common on Earth, and some grow to huge sizes.

- **The Jurassic Period**
  - 206 million years ago:
    - 240 million years ago: The oldest-known dinosaur, discovered by paleontologists in Madagascar, dates back to this time.

- **The Cretaceous Period**
  - 144 million years ago:
    - 65 million years ago: Dinosaurs become extinct.
  - 65 million years ago:
    - Dinosaurs become extinct.

1. What kind of animals were dinosaurs?
2. When did dinosaurs die out completely?
3. What is a paleontologist?
4. What does a predator eat?

B. Predict. Read the four questions in the paragraph headings on the next page and answer Yes or No. Then read the passage to check your answers.

Masiakasaurus

- **When:** 65–70 million years ago
- **Where:** Madagascar, Africa

With its long, sharp teeth, Masiakasaurus was a powerful predator.
You learned about dinosaurs in school. Maybe you have seen them in a museum. But how much do you really know about these animals?

Were dinosaurs just big reptiles?
For years, scientists thought dinosaurs were big, dumb, and cold-blooded—in other words, just giant reptiles. Some dinosaurs were huge. But many were about the size of modern-day birds or dogs. Were dinosaurs warm- or cold-blooded? Paleontologists are not sure. But they believe some were intelligent. Of course, no dinosaur was as smart as a human or even a monkey. However, some smaller dinosaurs—like the two-meter (six-foot) *Troodon*—had fairly large brains.

Was *Tyrannosaurus rex* a powerful predator?
Some scientists think the opposite is true. In the movies, *T. rex* is often a speedy giant, but in fact, this dinosaur could not run very fast. Physically, it was too large. In reality, *T. rex* probably moved as fast as an elephant. Also, *T. rex* had very small arms. Without strong legs or arms, this dinosaur probably wasn’t a powerful hunter. It may have been a scavenger instead, only eating animals that were already dead.

Did an asteroid kill the dinosaurs?
An asteroid hit Mexico’s Yucatán Peninsula about 65 million years ago. It created a 180-kilometer (110-mile) wide crater called *Chicxulub*. Many believe this asteroid caused the extinction of the dinosaurs. But even before this, dinosaurs were already dying out around the world, for many reasons. At the end of the Cretaceous period, for example, the global climate was changing: the Earth’s temperature was getting colder.

Are all dinosaurs now extinct?
Dinosaurs completely disappeared about 65 million years ago. However, scientists believe modern-day birds are descendants of certain dinosaurs. If this is true, then dinosaurs’ relatives are still walking—and flying—among us!

---

1 If something is dumb, it is not smart.
2 If something dies out or becomes extinct, it becomes less common and finally disappears.
3 Your descendants are people in later generations who are related to you.
Reading Comprehension

A. Multiple Choice. Choose the best answer for each question.

1. Another title for this reading could be _________.
   a. What Really Killed the Dinosaurs?
   b. The Truth about Dinosaurs
   c. Dinosaurs Discovered in Mexico
   d. Our Favorite Dinosaurs

2. Which statement about the Troodon is probably true?
   a. It was smarter than a monkey.
   b. It was warm-blooded.
   c. It was a huge animal.
   d. It was quite intelligent.

3. Some paleontologists think T. rex was a scavenger (line 21). What does this mean?
   a. It had small arms.
   b. It was a powerful killer.
   c. It was similar to an elephant.
   d. It ate animals that were already dead.

4. What is Chicxulub?
   a. a huge hole caused by an asteroid
   b. a type of dinosaur found in Mexico
   c. a time in dinosaur history
   d. an animal T. rex ate

5. At the end of the Cretaceous period _________.
   a. some dinosaurs started to fly
   b. humans appeared on Earth
   c. the Earth's temperature was changing
   d. dinosaur numbers were increasing in Mexico

B. True or False. Read the sentences below and circle T (true), F (false), or NG (not given in the passage).

1. Some dinosaurs were small.  T  F  NG
2. All dinosaurs had small brains.  T  F  NG
3. Paleontologists agree that dinosaurs were cold-blooded.  T  F  NG
4. T. rex was a fast runner.  T  F  NG
5. A young T. rex probably had feathers like a bird.  T  F  NG
6. Some scientists believe that modern-day birds are related to dinosaurs.  T  F  NG
Vocabulary Practice

A. Matching. Read the information and match each word in red with its definition.

T. rex and other giant land dinosaurs went extinct about 65 million years ago. Today, you only see these animals in a museum. But what about the huge animals that lived in the seas millions of years ago? Are they still alive—living in the world’s lakes and oceans?

For centuries, stories about sea monsters have existed in many countries. One of the most famous is Scotland’s Loch Ness Monster (often called “Nessie”). In reality, these legendary animals are similar to actual reptiles that lived in the world’s seas 65–250 million years ago. For example, Nessie is physically similar to a type of plesiosaur—a sea reptile with a very long neck. But is Nessie really an ancient sea monster, still alive in a lake in Scotland? Probably not. Plesiosaurs (like the dinosaurs) died out completely about 65 million years ago.

1. actually, in fact __________ in reality __________
2. huge, very large __________
3. totally __________
4. related to the body __________
5. a building where historical items are kept for people to see __________

B. Completion. Complete the information using words from the box. One word is extra.

climate hunter opposite relative speedy

The ancient sea monster Dakosaurus (nicknamed “Godzilla”) is a(n)
1. _______ of modern-day crocodiles. This South American sea reptile was a(n) 2. __________ swimmer and a powerful
3. __________

Sea reptiles like Dakosaurus were top predators. And some, like Tylosaurus, even attacked sharks. But in the end, sharks were the real survivors. Today, they are still alive, but changes in the Earth’s
4. _______ caused the larger sea reptiles to become extinct.

Word Link. We can add -er or -or to words to form nouns. These nouns often describe a person who does a certain action or job, for example, hunter or inventor.
7B Strange Dinosaurs

**Before You Read**

**A. Completion.** Read the definitions. Then complete the paragraph below with the correct form of the words in blue. What is unusual about the dinosaurs pictured above?

- claws: the long, sharp nails on the toes of some animals
- fossils: the bones or remains of an animal or plant
- horns: the hard things on top of an animal's head
- unearth: to take something out of the ground; to discover something

Dinosaurs looked strange. Some had 1. _________ on their heads. Others had 2. _________ like giant knives. Several (like the *Carnotaurus*) had huge bodies but very small arms. Paleontologists continue to 3. _________ different dinosaurs all over the world. Each time, these dinosaur 4. _________ are stranger than before. Today, scientists are asking: what was the purpose of these unusual features—the horns, the strange claws, the small arms? And what can they tell us about dinosaurs?

**B. Predict.** Look at the pictures on the next page. What do you think is unusual about this dinosaur? Read the passage to check your ideas.
**MYSTERY OF THE TERRIBLE HAND**

Name: **Deinocheirus**  
Lived when: 70 million years ago  
Discovered where: Mongolia

*Whose arms are these?* Paleontologists have *sought* an answer to this question for almost forty years. In the 1960s, paleontologists unearthed a pair of giant arms in Mongolia. The *length* of each, when fully *extended*, was 2.4 meters (eight feet). The claws were 26 centimeters (ten inches) long. Paleontologists called the animal *Deinocheirus* (meaning “terrible hand”).

So what did this animal look like? Paleontologists aren’t sure. Many times, scientists have *examined* the area where they found the arms. But since the original discovery, they have unearthed only a few other bones of this dinosaur.

Despite this, scientists have some ideas about *Deinocheirus’s appearance*. Physically, this animal’s arms and hands are similar to *ornithomimids*—a type of dinosaur that looked like a modern-day ostrich[^1] and used its arms for catching food. But when paleontologists use the size of *Deinocheirus’s* arms to try to *estimate* the size of its body, it seems to have been a huge animal—almost 12 meters (40 feet) long. This is almost as big as a *T. rex*!  

Other scientists have a different *opinion*. They think *Deinocheirus* was a smaller dinosaur with extremely long arms. But why would a little animal need limbs[^2] so long? To climb trees or to hunt for food, perhaps? “The body is a *mystery,*” says Thomas Holtz, a paleontologist at the University of Maryland in the U.S. “It might not be an ornithomimid at all. But then what is it?” Until paleontologists find new fossil evidence, this question remains *unanswered.*

[^1]: An ostrich is a very large bird that cannot fly.  
[^2]: Your limbs are your arms and legs.

---

**Did You Know?**

Today, China and Argentina are “hot spots” for important dinosaur discoveries.
Reading Comprehension

A. Multiple Choice. Choose the best answer for each question.

1. What is the main purpose of the reading?
   a. to explain how paleontologists find dinosaur fossils
   b. to compare T. rex and Deinocheirus
   c. to talk about different dinosaur discoveries in Mongolia
   d. to describe an unusual type of dinosaur

2. Deinocheirus
   a. had very short fingers on its hand
   b. had very long arms
   c. had very few bones in its body
   d. could fly like a bird

3. Which modern-day animal is Deinocheirus most similar to?
   a. a monkey
   b. a horse
   c. an ostrich
   d. a lizard

4. What does the word evidence mean in line 31?
   a. information
   b. questions
   c. mysteries
   d. beliefs

5. Which statement would Thomas Holtz probably agree with?
   a. Deinocheirus was a huge and dangerous predator.
   b. T. rex was a relative of Deinocheirus.
   c. Deinocheirus was a small dinosaur with very long arms.
   d. We don't know for sure what Deinocheirus looked like.

B. Completion. Complete the paleontologist's notes with information from the reading.

Name: Deinocheirus (meaning: 1. ______

Discovered when: 2. ______
Discovered where: 3. ______

Today, paleontologists have only the dinosaur's 4. _______

Each was about 5. ______ long.

Two ideas about what this dinosaur looked like:

Maybe it was a 6. ______ animal
(about the same size as 7. ______)

Maybe it was a 8. ______ animal with really
9. _______. The dinosaur probably used these to
10. ______ or _______.
**Vocabulary Practice**

**A. Completion.** Complete the information using the correct form of words from the box. One word is extra.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>appearance</th>
<th>estimate</th>
<th>examine</th>
<th>extend</th>
<th>length</th>
<th>seek</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The largest ever flying animal lived 85 million years ago. It was a type of pterosaur (or "flying reptile") called *Quetzalcoatlus*. When this animal’s wings were 1. ____________, each was about 12 meters (40 feet) in 2. ____________, the size of some airplanes! But did pterosaurs come from a smaller animal? And how did pterosaurs learn to fly? For years, paleontologists have 3. ____________ answers to these questions and others.

Recently, one of the smallest pterosaurs was discovered in China by a team of Chinese and Brazilian paleontologists. In 4. ____________, the tiny pterosaur (called *N. crypticus*) was a small, toothless reptile with feet similar to a bird’s. Scientists 5. ____________ that about 120 million years ago, this animal lived in trees in China. The world’s huge pterosaurs, they believe, were descendants of *N. crypticus*.

**B. Words in Context.** Complete each sentence with the best answer.

1. If you examine something, you ______.
   a. look at it quickly  
   b. study it closely

2. A mystery is something you ______ explain.
   a. can  
   b. cannot

3. An example of an opinion is ______.
   a. "Dinosaurs are very interesting animals."
   b. "Dinosaurs were reptiles."

4. If something is terrible, it makes you feel ______.
   a. afraid  
   b. relaxed

5. An unanswered question ______ been explained.
   a. has  
   b. hasn’t

---

**Word Partnership**

Use *opinion* with:
- different opinion
- expert opinion
- honest opinion
- popular opinion
- ask an opinion
- give an opinion
- share an opinion
Dinosaur Discovery

A. Preview. Label the picture using the words in the box. Use a dictionary to help you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>neck</th>
<th>tail</th>
<th>rib</th>
<th>back bone</th>
<th>vertebra</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Summarize. Watch the video, Dinosaur Discovery. Then complete the summary below using the correct form of words from the box. Three words are extra.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>climate</th>
<th>completely</th>
<th>examine</th>
<th>extend</th>
<th>museum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>giant</td>
<td>hunt</td>
<td>length</td>
<td>relative</td>
<td>seek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opinion</td>
<td>opposite</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Near the town of Sabinas in Mexico, scientists have discovered a(n) 1. ___________ dinosaur. The animal is about 15 meters (50 feet) in 2. ___________ and 4.5 meters (15 feet) tall. Why is this discovery important? It shows that Sabinas was once a jungle. Sabinas is now a desert. The 3. ___________ in this area has changed 4. ___________. Why? Scientists are 5. ___________ an answer to this question.

An engineer first discovered some of the dinosaur’s bones. He was 6. ___________ the land for a construction project. Later, children found more bones. Now paleontologists are 7. ___________ for the rest of the fossils. In their 8. ___________, this might be the most complete dinosaur skeleton in Latin America. The mayor of Sabinas wants to keep the dinosaur’s fossils in a(n) 9. ___________ for people to see. He also wants paleontologists around the world to know about “Sabinasaurio” and other dinosaur discoveries in the area.

C. Think About It.

1. How do you think the mayor of Sabinas feels about the discovery?
2. Which of the dinosaur discoveries in this unit do you think is most interesting? Why?
UNIT 8
Stories and Storytellers

WARM UP

Discuss these questions with a partner.

1. What is one of your favorite books or stories? Why do you like it?
2. Describe a popular author. What has he or she written? Why do you think he/she is popular?
3. Can you name a legend or traditional story from your country?

▲ A boy and girl walk through a forest in Germany. Many medieval fairy tales take place in forests.
Collectors of Tales

- **Hansel and Gretel**
  In this story, a brother and sister get lost in a forest. There, they meet a bad witch who tries to eat them.

- **Little Red Riding Hood**
  In this story, a young girl walks to her grandmother's house. On the way, she meets a wolf that wants to eat her.

**Before You Read**

A. **Discussion.** Look at the books above. Do you know these stories? Are there similar stories in your country?

B. **Predict.** Look at the title, headings, pictures, and captions on the next page, and answer the questions below. Then read the passage to check.

1. Where were the men from?
2. When did they write?
3. Who were their stories for?
The Brothers Grimm

Long before J.K. Rowling, there were Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm—two young men from Germany who loved a good story. The Grimm brothers never expected to be storytellers for children. But today, their fairy tales are read and loved in over 160 languages.

Once Upon a Time

Jacob and Wilhelm were introduced to folktales—traditional stories people memorized and told again and again—as university students. The brothers loved these stories of adventure and magic. Soon they began to collect traditional folktales from storytellers in Germany. Many of these tales were similar to stories told in France, Italy, Japan, and other countries. Between 1812 and 1814, the Grimm brothers published two books. These included stories like *Hansel and Gretel* and *Little Red Riding Hood*.

Grimms’ tales reflected traditional life and beliefs in Germany. For example, forests are common in Germany, and this image appears often in the Grimms’ stories. For medieval Germans, the forest was a dangerous place. In Grimms’ fairy tales, witches, talking animals, and other magical beings live in the forest. People’s lives change forever when they visit this place.

Children’s Stories?

Although Grimms’ fairy tales are now considered children’s stories, the brothers first wrote them primarily for adults. Many of the early tales were dark and a little scary.

Later, the brothers changed the text of some of the original stories. They “softened” many of the tales and also added drawings. This made them more appropriate for children. Like the early tales, though, each of today’s stories still has a moral: work hard, be good, and listen to your parents.

1 J.K. Rowling wrote the *Harry Potter* books.
2 The medieval period is a time in European history from A.D. 476 to about A.D. 1500.
**Reading Comprehension**

**A. Multiple Choice.** Choose the best answer for each question.

1. What is the main purpose of the reading?
   a. to describe the Grimm brothers and their stories
   b. to explain why storytelling is important in Germany
   c. to examine two of the Grimms' fairy tales
   d. to compare the Grimms' stories to modern children's stories

2. The Grimm brothers ____________
   a. invented the fairy tales in their books
   b. always wanted to write children's stories
   c. became interested in folktales as students
   d. were actually French but moved to Germany

3. In line 26, what does them refer to?
   a. the Grimm brothers
   b. the children
   c. the fairy tales
   d. the adults

4. Which sentence about the Grimms’ later fairy tales is true?
   a. They were for adults.
   b. They had pictures.
   c. Children didn’t like them.
   d. They were darker.

5. In line 32, what does moral mean?
   a. interest
   b. text
   c. story
   d. message

**B. Summary.** Complete the information with words from the reading.

- collected tales from German
- origin of the stories
- stories are ____________ to tales in other languages
- the 3. ____________
- common image
- their readers
- wrote first for 4. ____________ and later for 5. ____________
Vocabulary Practice

A. Completion. Complete the information with the correct form of words from the box. Two words are extra.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>although</th>
<th>memorize</th>
<th>appropriately</th>
<th>collection</th>
<th>magical</th>
<th>scary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>soften</td>
<td>text</td>
<td>reflect</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Finland, there once was a region known as Viina Karelia. The people here were great storytellers and had many folktales and legends. The most famous is the Kalevala. This is a(n) 1. __________ of several poems that forms one long story. The Kalevala tells tales of 2. __________ beings and 3. __________ monsters.

For centuries, storytellers, called rune singers, have learned and spoken the Kalevala from memory. Today, Jussi Huovinen is Finland’s last great rune singer. When he dies, the ancient line of rune singers will end, 4. __________ because no one has 5. __________ the entire Kalevala.

But there is good news. 6. __________ Jussi Houvinen is the last rune singer, the Kalevala will not die with him. Today, there is a written 7. __________ of the Kalevala for people to read. Also, British author J.R.R. Tolkien (who wrote The Lord of the Rings) read the Kalevala. Many of the Kalevala’s ideas are 8. __________ in Tolkien’s stories. Some characters in Tolkien’s books also speak a language similar to the ancient Finnish language used in the Kalevala.

B. Matching. Match the words from the box in A with the correct definition.

1. any written material ____________________________
2. mainly, mostly ____________________________
3. making you feel afraid ____________________________
4. despite ____________________________
5. suitable for a particular person or situation ____________________________
6. a set or group of something ____________________________
7. to show (e.g., in a mirror) ____________________________
8. to learn something so you remember it exactly ____________________________

Word Link. We can add -en to some adjectives to form verbs. For example, if you soften something, you make it soft. Other examples are: lengthen, strengthen, weaken.
Once Upon A Time

A. Discussion. Look at the photos and read the paragraph. Then answer the questions below.

Once upon a time, there lived a man and a woman who had seven sons. The couple wanted a daughter very much, and finally, they had a girl. She was very pretty, and her parents loved her very much. One day, the father needed water for the child. So he sent the seven brothers to a well in the forest to get it. Once there, though, the boys began to fight and the water jug fell into the well...

1. How many children did the couple have?
2. Why were the brothers in the forest?
3. What happened there?

B. Predict. What do you think happens next in the story? Read the first two paragraphs on the next page to check your ideas. How do you think the story ends? Read the rest of the story to find out.
The Tale of the Seven Ravens

The youths looked into the well and thought of their father. They were afraid to go home.

Hours passed. "Where are those boys?" shouted the father angrily. "They are probably playing a game and have forgotten about the water. I wish they were all turned into ravens!" And when he looked up, he saw seven black birds flying away. The father was shocked. "What have I done?" he thought. But it was too late. He could not take back his words.

In time, the girl grew up and discovered she had brothers. The story of their misfortune affected her deeply, and she decided to find them. For years she searched and did not stop. She was determined to find her brothers. Finally, she found their home. To enter, she needed a special key made from a chicken bone, which she did not have. The girl thought for a moment, and then took a knife and cut off one of her fingers. With it, she opened the front door and went inside. On a table, there were seven plates and seven cups. She ate and drank a little from each. In the last cup, she accidentally dropped a ring that her parents had given her.

Eventually, the ravens returned for their meal. The girl hid behind the door and watched. When the seventh raven drank from his cup, something hit his mouth. The raven recognized it immediately—it was his parents' ring. "I wish our sister were here," he said, "and then we could be free." At that moment, their sister ran to them, and suddenly the ravens were human again. The brothers kissed their sister, and all eight of them went home together happily.

1 Misfortune is bad luck.
2 If you cut something off, or cut off something, you remove it with a knife or a similar tool.


**Reading Comprehension**

A. **Multiple Choice.** Choose the best answer for each question.

**Gist**

1. What is this story mainly about?
   a. a father who leaves his children  
   b. a bad witch who lives in a forest  
   c. a sister who saves her brothers  
   d. magical birds who help children

**Vocabulary**

2. In line 5, what does *turned into* mean?
   a. changed to  
   b. interested in  
   c. circled around  
   d. returned to

**Detail**

3. Why does the girl cut off her finger?
   a. so she can remove a ring from her finger  
   b. because her finger is stuck in a door hole  
   c. because a bad witch makes her do it  
   d. so she can use it to enter the ravens' house

4. How do the ravens become human again?
   a. Their sister kisses them.  
   b. They eat a magic ring.  
   c. One raven makes a wish.  
   d. They drink from a special cup.

**Inference**

5. What is the moral of this story?
   a. Your parents always know best.  
   b. A wish can change your life.  
   c. Don't talk to strange people.  
   d. Work hard and you will be happy.

B. **Sequencing.** Put the events below in order from 1–6. Then retell this story to a partner.

   a. ____ One raven finds the ring and wishes he could see his sister.  
   b. ____ The ravens change back into humans and return home with their sister.  
   c. ____ The girl finds the house of the seven ravens.  
   d. ____ The father makes an angry wish. His sons change into birds.  
   e. ____ The girl drops her ring into one of the raven's cups.  
   f. ____ The girl learns she has brothers and she searches for them.
Vocabulary Practice

A. Completion. Complete the information with the correct form of words from the box. One word is extra.

| accidentally affect | determine immediately | deeply youth |

Sol Guy and Josh Thome want to tell you a story—a real-life fairy tale. In one story, a poor child grows up and helps thousands of people in East Africa. In another, a successful hip-hop artist from Brazil builds community centers and helps children. These people are 1. ____________ to make changes and improve lives.

Guy and Thome’s TV show, 4REAL, tells these people’s stories.

Each 4REAL show takes a celebrity (an actor or musician) to a different country. There, the celebrities meet young people who are helping others. Many of these 2. ____________ are poor, but they aren’t sitting and waiting for help. They want to do something 3. ____________—now, today. Their energy is amazing.

4REAL’s stories will 4. ____________ you 5. ____________. “Once you see what [these] people are [doing], you’ll never think about these issues in the same way,” says Thome.

B. Words in Context. Complete each sentence with the best answer.

1. If something happens accidentally, it happens ______.
   a. by chance         b. because you planned it

2. If you hide something, you ______ people to see it.
   a. want         b. don’t want

3. If something happens suddenly, it happens ______.
   a. slowly         b. quickly

4. You recognize a person or thing you ______.
   a. know         b. don’t know

5. If something shocks you, it surprises you in a ______ way.
   a. bad         b. good

Usage

Effect and affect are often confused. Effect is a noun, affect is a verb. The earthquake affected thousands of people. The scientist studied the effect of the new medicine on rats.
Sleepy Hollow

A. Preview. Look at the stamp. The Legend of Sleepy Hollow is a famous American story. Do you know the story? If not, what do you think it might be about?

B. Summarize. Watch the video, Sleepy Hollow. Then complete the summary below using words from the box. Three words are extra.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>accidentally</th>
<th>affect</th>
<th>although</th>
<th>collection</th>
<th>deeply</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>recognize</td>
<td>reflect</td>
<td>shocked</td>
<td>youth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sleepy Hollow is a small town in New York state. It is the setting of a(n) 1. _______________ story called The Legend of Sleepy Hollow, written by Washington Irving. Irving visited Sleepy Hollow as a 2. _______________. The young man was 3. _______________ influenced by the town’s people and stories. When he grew up, he wrote his famous tale about real people and places from this town.

In the story, a man named Ichabod Crane is riding his horse one night. 4. _______________, another man on a horse begins to follow him. Ichabod doesn’t 5. _______________ the man, but as the other rider gets closer, he sees that it is a man with no head—a headless horseman! Ichabod is 6. _______________ and rides away quickly.

7. _______________ Irving did not write his story in Sleepy Hollow, he lived in this town as an adult. Today, tourists still visit to see Irving’s house (a complete 8. _______________ of his books are here) and to hear The Legend of Sleepy Hollow told.

C. Think About It.
1. Would you like to visit Sleepy Hollow? Why or why not?
2. Why do you think so many people like reading or hearing scary stories?
UNIT 9

Tough Jobs

WARM UP

Discuss these questions with a partner.
1. What do you think the man in the photo is doing?
2. What are some challenging or dangerous jobs? Make a list.
3. Would you like to do any of the jobs you’ve listed? Why or why not?

▲ A scientist stands in the path of a tornado in South Dakota, U.S.A.
Wild Weather

Before You Read

A. Matching. Read the information below and match each word in blue with its definition.

- A tornado (or "twister") begins as a storm in the sky and extends down to the ground. A tornado’s wind can move at 400 kilometers (250 miles) an hour.
- Most tornado deaths are caused by flying debris (broken buildings, trees, cars, etc.)
- Tornadoes are extremely difficult for meteorologists to predict.

1. broken pieces of something
2. people who study the weather
3. air moving across the Earth’s surface
4. bad weather, with wind and rain

B. Predict. Look at the title and photo on the next page. What do you think a tornado chaser does? Read the passage to check your ideas.
In the U.S., tornadoes are responsible for 80 deaths and more than 1,500 injuries each year. Although they occur quite frequently, tornadoes are difficult to predict. Why? Tornadoes develop from storms, but only some storms have the potential to become tornadoes. Meteorologists don’t know where and when a storm will touch the ground and turn into a tornado. Today, the warning time for a tornado is usually just 13 minutes.

Tim Samaras is a storm chaser. His job is to find tornadoes and follow them. When he gets close to a tornado, he puts a special tool called a turtle probe on the ground. This tool measures things like a twister’s temperature, humidity, and wind speed. With this information, Samaras can learn what causes tornadoes to develop. If meteorologists understand this, they can warn people about twisters sooner and save lives.

How does Samaras hunt tornadoes? It’s not easy. First, he has to find one. Tornadoes are too small to see using weather satellites. So Samaras can’t rely on these tools to find a twister. Instead he waits for tornadoes to develop. Every May and June, Samaras drives about 40,000 kilometers (25,000 miles) across an area known as Tornado Alley, looking and hoping to spot a twister.

Once Samaras sees a tornado, the chase begins. But a tornado is hard to follow. Some tornadoes change direction several times—for example, moving east and then west and then east again. When Samaras finally gets near a tornado, he puts the turtle probe on the ground. Being this close to a twister is terrifying. Debris is flying in the air. The wind is blowing at high speed. He must get away quickly.

The work is risky, even for a skilled chaser like Samaras. But danger won’t stop his hunt for the perfect storm.

*Humidity is the amount of water in the air.*
*A weather satellite is a tool that circles the Earth and sends back information about the weather.*
Reading Comprehension

A. Multiple Choice. Choose the best answer for each question.

1. This reading is mainly about a man who _______.
   a. follows tornadoes to learn how they form
   b. predicts when tornadoes will occur around the world
   c. helps people who are hurt by tornadoes
   d. drives tourists around Tornado Alley

2. Which statement about tornadoes is true?
   a. Meteorologists use satellites to predict when they will occur.
   b. They usually move in a straight line from place to place.
   c. Meteorologists can't predict exactly where they will form.
   d. People usually have 24 hours to prepare for them.

3. A turtle probe ______ tornadoes.
   a. can predict    c. gets information from
   b. chases    d. decreases the power of

4. What is paragraph 3 mainly about?
   a. how tornadoes develop
   b. how the turtle probe works
   c. how big Tornado Alley is
   d. how Samaras finds a tornado

5. In line 23, what does the word spot mean?
   a. stop    c. see
   b. place    d. wait for

B. Sequencing. What does a storm chaser like Tim Samaras do? Put the events below in the correct order (1–7).

   ____ puts the turtle probe on the ground
   ____ shares the information with meteorologists
   ____ drives around, looking for tornadoes
   ____ gets close to a tornado
   ____ collects information from the turtle probe to learn how tornadoes form
   ____ sees a tornado and follows it
   ____ moves away quickly
**Vocabulary Practice**

**A. Completion.** Complete the information with the correct form of words from the box. One word is extra.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>blow</th>
<th>direction</th>
<th>frequent</th>
<th>occur</th>
<th>potential</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rely on</td>
<td>responsible</td>
<td>skilled</td>
<td>terrifying</td>
<td>warn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Who has probably the most dangerous job in the U.S.A.? A police officer, a miner, a truck driver? No, it's a fisherman—specifically crab fishers in the Bering Sea. Why is this work so difficult? A lot of it is done during winter, when temperatures are extremely cold, and powerful storms 1. _______________. Strong winds can sometimes 2. _______________. fishermen off their boats into the cold water, and are 4. _______________ for a number of deaths. In the winter, it is also quite dark, even during the day. So fishermen can't 5. _______________ their eyes to help them move in the right 6. _______________ on the boat.

Many people die doing this job every year—the most in the U.S.A. So why do men and women risk their lives to do this 7. _______________ and difficult work? One reason is money. A(n) 8. _______________ fisherman (or woman) has the 9. _______________ to earn U.S. $25,000 for working only five weeks at sea.

**B. Definitions.** Use the correct form of the words in the box in A to complete the definitions.

1. If something happens _______________, it happens often.
2. A _______________ event is very scary.
3. A _______________ worker is experienced and knowledgeable about his or her job.
4. If something _______________, it happens.
5. If you can _______________ a person or thing, you can trust or depend on them.
6. If bad weather is _______________ for many deaths, the weather causes those deaths.
7. When the wind _______________, the air moves fast.
8. If you go left and your partner goes right, he moves in the opposite _______________.
9. If something has the _______________ to happen, it might happen.

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**Word Link**

We can add -ly to some adjectives to form adverbs: for example, frequently, immediately, physically, completely, stylishly.

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9A Wild Weather 101
Before You Read

A. Matching. Look at the map and read the paragraph below. Then match each word in blue with its definition.

Every year around the globe, wildfires burn millions of hectares of land. In Russia, there are more wildfires than anywhere else in the world. Often hot, dry weather and fast-moving winds make these fires more dangerous.

1. to set on fire burn
2. an area of land that is 10,000 square meters hectare
3. a fire that is out of control and moves quickly wildfire

B. Predict. Read the three questions in the headings on the next page. What do you think the answers are? Read the passage to check your ideas.
Every year, wildfires destroy millions of hectares of forest land. Homes are damaged, and thousands of people die. Smokejumpers are helping to stop this.

What is a smokejumper?
Smokejumpers are a special type of firefighter. They jump from planes into areas that are difficult to reach by car or on foot, like the middle of a mountain forest. They race to put out fires as fast as they can.

What do smokejumpers do?
At a fire site, smokejumpers first examine the land and decide how to fight the fire. Their main goal is to stop a fire from spreading. Using basic equipment such as shovels and axes, smokejumpers clear land of burnable material like plants and other dry material. They carry water with them too, but only a limited amount.

Who can be a smokejumper?
Although the majority of smokejumpers are men, more women are joining. Most important are your height and weight. Smokejumpers employed in the U.S., for example, must be 120 to 200 pounds (54 to 91 kilograms), so they don’t get hurt when they land, or get blown by strong winds.

Smokejumpers must also be capable of surviving in the wilderness. In Russia, many smokejumpers know how to find food in the forest and even make simple furniture from trees.

The work is dangerous, and the hours are long. But for these firefighters, smokejumping isn’t just an occupation. They love being able to jump out of planes, fight fires, and live in the forest. As 28-year-old Russian smokejumper Alexi Tishin says, “This is the best job for tough guys.”

---

1 A shovel is a tool used for digging earth; an ax is a tool used for cutting wood.
2 If something is burnable, it can start a fire easily.
3 Objects such as chairs, tables, or beds are known as furniture.

"We face danger three times: one when we fly; two when we jump; three when we go to [the] fire."
— Valeriy Korotkov, smokejumper

Did You Know?
Russia has the largest number of smokejumpers in the world.
Reading Comprehension

A. Multiple Choice. Choose the best answer for each question.

Gist 1. What is the reading mainly about?
   a. the life of a Russian smokejumper
   b. who smokejumpers are and what they do
   c. the difficulties of being a female smokejumper
   d. why people become smokejumpers

Detail 2. When a smokejumper gets to a fire site, what is the first thing he or she does?
   a. looks for water
   b. clears the land
   c. starts a small fire
   d. studies the land

Detail 3. If you want to be a smokejumper, you must be ________.
   a. older than 28
   b. male
   c. within a certain height range
   d. able to fly a plane

Vocabulary 4. In a wilderness (line 27), there are not many ________.
   a. people
   b. fires
   c. trees
   d. animals

Inference 5. In Alexi Tishin's opinion, why do people become smokejumpers?
   a. for the money
   b. for the excitement
   c. to help their country
   d. to work short hours

B. Completion. Complete the job description with information from the reading.

Smokejumper for the Forest Service

Job Description:
Are you a skilled firefighter looking for a new challenge?
If so, we have the job for you. As a smokejumper, you will jump into areas that are 1. ____________ to reach. Your main goal will be to stop a fire from 2. ____________.

Both 3. ____________ and ____________ can join our team of smokejumpers. But you must . . .

- weigh 4. ____________ kilos
- be able to 5. ____________ in the wilderness independently
- be ready to work 6. ____________ hours

If interested, apply with a resume and cover letter to smokejumperjob@explorer.org
**Vocabulary Practice**

A. Completion. Complete the information with the correct form of words from the box. One word is extra.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>capable</th>
<th>employ</th>
<th>equipment</th>
<th>majority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>middle</td>
<td>occupation</td>
<td>race</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Eighteen-year-old A.J. Coston is 1. ____________ as a volunteer firefighter. On Saturday nights, he doesn’t sleep much. Several times a night, he has to jump out of bed and 2. ____________ to help someone. During the week, he lives with his family. His usual 3. ____________ is being a high school student. But on the weekend, Coston lives and works at the fire station.

To get the job, Coston had to take classes and learn different safety skills. He also had to learn to use different firefighting 4. ____________ —axes, special flash lights, and other tools. When Coston was 5. ____________ of using these, he was allowed to work inside burning buildings.

Although firefighters spend the 6. ____________ of their time putting out fires, they also sometimes help people who have had accidents. This, says Coston, is one of the most important parts of the job.

---

**Word Link**

We can add -ment to some verbs to form nouns. These nouns often describe an action, process, or state of being (employment, encouragement) or an object or place (equipment, settlement).

---

B. Words in Context. Complete each sentence with the best answer.

1. If you damage something, you ____ it.
   a. break  b. fix

2. If you destroy something, it can ____ be used again.
   a. now  b. never

3. We measure height in ____.
   a. kilograms / pounds  b. centimeters / inches

4. If a book is in the middle of the table, it is ____ of the table.
   a. in the center  b. near the edge
Wildfire Photographer

A. Preview. Look at the photo. What do you think are the good and bad points of Mark Thiessen's job?

B. Summarize. Watch the video, Wildfire Photographer. Then complete the summary below using the correct form of words from the box. Two words are extra.

Every year, huge wildfires 1. ____________ millions of hectares of land in the U.S.A. These fires are 2. ____________ for people being injured or losing their homes.

Mark Thiessen is a National Geographic photographer. The 3. ____________ of his pictures are of things like dinosaur bones, or people. But during the summer, he photographs forest fires. He 4. ____________ quickly from place to place, interviewing firefighters and taking pictures.

Now he is in Idaho. Wildfires 5. ____________ here 6. ____________ —especially in the hot summer months. Tonight, a powerful wind is 7. ____________, and a huge fire is spreading across the Idaho desert. Suddenly, some parts of the fire come together and start to twist. The result is a “fire tornado.” It reaches a(n) 8. ____________ of ten or fifteen meters. It’s a(n) 9. ____________ sight.

Mark is a photographer, but he also has a second 10. ____________ : he is a(n) 11. ____________ firefighter too—the perfect mix for being a wildfire photographer.

C. Think About It.

1. What are Mark Thiessen's occupations? What skills are important for these jobs?
2. Do you think Mark's work is more or less dangerous than other jobs in this unit?

To learn more about tough jobs, visit elt.heinle.com/explorer
A. Crossword. Use the definitions below to complete the missing words.

Across
1. quickly; unexpectedly
6. to study something carefully
7. the weather in a certain place
9. entirely
11. a young person
12. right away, now
13. correct or suitable for a situation
16. to look for or search for something
17. to happen
18. to guess the value

Down
1. very fast
2. experienced
3. a very large or tall person or thing
4. often
5. any written material
6. a group of similar things
8. tools used for a certain job
10. to learn something so you remember it exactly
14. a competition to see who is the fastest
15. to tell someone about a possible danger

B. Notes Completion. Scan the information on pages 108-109 to complete the notes.

Field Notes

Site: Fiordland

Location: South Island of ________

Information:
- National Park was many rare kinds of flowers, plants, and ________
- Important site of legends for local ________ people
- New Zealand had no native ________, introduced later by foreigners
- First Europeans, led by James ________, came in year ________
- Many native birds, e.g. the ________ (symbol of New Zealand), are endangered
- Now fewer than ________ kakapo birds left in the wild
- Visitors can walk more than ________ km of walking paths
- Other tourists see fiords by ________ or ________
Fiordland National Park on New Zealand’s South Island is like an outdoor museum; the area is home to hundreds of native plants, flowers, and animals that cannot be found anywhere else in the world. The most amazing thing in Fiordland, though, is the magical sight of the fiords themselves—narrow strips of water, some over 200 meters deep, that cut between the high mountains facing the coast.

For centuries, New Zealand’s native Maori were the only people who knew about Fiordland. They took trips there to hunt animals and to collect greenstone. Fiordland has since become an important part of local Maori legends. The first Europeans arrived in 1778, when ships led by James Cook came to explore the coast of New Zealand. The majority of today’s travelers come to enjoy over 480 kilometers (300 miles) of walking paths. Tourists who enjoy riskier activities can explore the fiords by kayak or helicopter. However, they are viewed, the reflections on the surface of New Zealand’s famous fiords are always a magical sight.

**Glossary**

endangered: in danger of dying out completely

greenstone: a dark green rock used for making jewelry and statues
Local Legends

Maori legend says that a god named Tu-te-raki-whanoa cut the coastline, making the fiords so that people could settle the land. Today visitors may recognize Fiordland from a more recent example of storytelling: from 2001–2003, the park was used for scenes of "Middle Earth" in the popular film series Lord of the Rings, directed by New Zealander Peter Jackson.

Birds in Danger

Until the first European visitors introduced foreign animals to New Zealand there were no natural predators. Because they were not hunted, many of New Zealand’s native birds are now physically unable to fly. These include the kiwi, the takahē, and the kakapo (a giant parrot that smells of flowers!). These birds must now rely on their speedy legs to quickly find places to hide from predators. Many are rare; some are now in danger of dying out completely.

The **kiwi** — the national symbol of New Zealand — is a relative of the extinct moa, a giant 3.6-meter (12 foot) bird that died out more than 500 years ago.

The **kakapo** is the most endangered parrot in the world — there are fewer than 100 left in the wild.

In 1948, people in Fiordland suddenly discovered hundreds of **takahē**, a bird that had not been seen for more than 50 years.
A. **Word Link.** The suffix **-ment** changes verbs (e.g., *employ*) into nouns (e.g., *employment*). Read sentences 1–5 below. Then, complete sentences a–e with the noun form of the verbs in red.

1. One way to **improve** your English is to live in an English-speaking country.
2. Different companies **advertise** their products in newspapers and magazines.
3. Russian smokejumpers are **paid** about 3,100 rubles (100 U.S. dollars) per month.
4. When scientists **measured** the dinosaur’s arms, they were 2.4 meters (eight feet) long.
5. The city plans to **invest** money in a new tornado warning system.

   a. There is an _____________ for travel to Panama in this month’s magazine.
   b. Europe uses the metric system of _____________ to describe distance and weight.
   c. By the end of the course, many students see an _____________ in their reading skills.
   d. Buying property is often a good _____________
   e. Renting the room costs 900 euros per month. Each _____________ is due on the first
day of the month.

B. **Word Partnership.** Read the passage below and underline **be + adjective + preposition** combinations, for example: “was determined to”. Then match the parts of the sentences below.

Alexandra Cousteau is related to the French oceanographer Jacques Cousteau. Jacques explored the world’s oceans and invented a number of underwater tools, including scuba-diving equipment. Like her grandfather, Alexandra is concerned about the future of the world’s oceans and our water resources. Many people are familiar with these problems, she says. But just telling people the facts doesn’t lead to action. Alexandra is interested in telling real stories about how people are using or protecting water supplies. By making the issues personal, she says, people are more likely to care. “That’s why my grandfather was so successful,” she says. “He wasn’t [just] an oceanographer; he was [also] a [great] storyteller.” Alexandra also wants to create video games about water and climate for youths. Like her famous grandfather, she’s committed to teaching both young and old people about our planet’s most important resource: water.

1. Alexandra Cousteau is related to _____________
2. She is concerned about _____________
3. She says many people are familiar with _____________
4. She is interested in _____________
5. She is committed to _____________

   a. stories about water protection
   b. the education of people of different ages
   c. Jacques Cousteau
   d. the oceans and other water resources
   e. the problems she talks about
Discuss these questions with a partner.

1. What is a pyramid? Where can you see pyramids?
2. Why do you think people built pyramids?
3. What is one of the oldest buildings in your city or country? How old is it? Why was it built?

△ The Temple of the Great Jaguar in Tikal, Guatemala, once held the tomb of a Mayan king.
For many years, Teotihuacán was a powerful city. Then, in about A.D. 600, the population chose to abandon the city. Archeologists\(^1\) are still not sure why. Inside one of the city's biggest structures—the Pyramid of the Moon—archeologists have discovered many unusual burial sites.

**Before You Read**

**A. Matching.** Read the information above and match each word in blue with its definition.

1. placing of a dead person's body into the ground or a tomb

2. scientists who study buildings, tools, and other objects from the past

3. leave a place, thing, or person suddenly, usually forever

**B. Predict.** Look at the photo and caption on the next page. What did archeologists find in the Pyramid of the Moon? What might they learn from these things? Read the passage to check your ideas.

---

\(^1\) Archeologist can also be spelled archaeologist.
MEXICO'S
PYRAMID OF THE MOON

A Mysterious City
Teotihuacán (tay-o-tee-hwah-KAHN) was once one of the world's most important cities, but many things about it are still unknown today. How did the people live, and why did they abandon their city? For years, answers to some of these questions have been buried in the Pyramid of the Moon. Now, findings in this ancient structure are helping archeologists learn more about Teotihuacán's people and their culture.

Clues in the Pyramid
Until recently, many experts thought Teotihuacán was a peaceful society, mostly ruled by gentle and wise leaders. But recent findings in the Pyramid of the Moon indicate something else. Archeologists discovered a number of headless bodies. Most were foreigners. Many had their hands tied and were buried alive, along with animals, weapons,¹ and other objects of power. Apparently the people and objects found inside the pyramid were offerings to the gods.

However, the findings in the pyramid are difficult to interpret. "[These findings] are like sentences," says archeologist Leonardo Lopez Lujan, "but we don’t have all the words... so they’re hard to read." Despite these problems, several archeologists have concluded this: Teotihuacán was not a society governed by peaceful rulers. In reality, officials used human sacrifice,² says archeologist Saburo Sugiyama, "to control the people." The city probably also had a powerful army.³

The Search Goes On
Who were the city's leaders? Scientists don't know. They have not found a king buried in the pyramid or any statues of Teotihuacán's rulers. But archeologists continue to search for them. They hope to learn more about the pyramid's creators and one of the world's most powerful ancient cities.

¹ A weapon is an object used to kill others, like a gun or a knife.
² Human sacrifice is the killing of a person as an offering to a god.
³ An army is a group of people who fight in a war.
Reading Comprehension

A. Multiple Choice. Choose the best answer for each question.

Gist 1. What is the reading mainly about?
   a. how the Pyramid of the Moon was built
   b. discoveries in the Pyramid of the Moon
   c. a king who built the Pyramid of the Moon
   d. why the people of Teotihuacán left their city

Vocabulary 2. In line 10, what does the word clues mean?
   a. questions  b. findings  c. archeologists  d. gods

Detail 3. What have NOT been found in the Pyramid of the Moon?
   a. the bodies of kings  c. weapons
   b. human skeletons  d. animal skeletons

Inference 4. In line 21, an archeologist says, "[These findings] are like sentences but we don't have all the words . . . so they're hard to read." What does he mean?
   a. There is writing in the pyramid, but no one can read it.
   b. We don't fully understand the findings in the pyramid yet.
   c. We have not made any discoveries in Teotihuacán yet.
   d. The Teotihuacán language did not have many words.

Reference 5. In line 32, what does them refer to?
   a. archeologists  b. pyramids  c. cities  d. kings

B. True or False. Read the sentences below and circle T (True) or F (False).

1. The people and animals in the pyramid died in a religious ceremony.  T F

2. Rulers sacrificed humans to control the people of Teotihuacán.  T F

3. Teotihuacán had a small army.  T F

4. Most of the dead bodies found in the pyramid were people from Teotihuacán.  T F
The rainforests of Central America were once home to millions of people called the Maya. These people had advanced systems of mathematics, writing, and astronomy. They also built great cities and huge 1. ________, like the pyramids of Chichén Itzá, now in Mexico. The Maya shared a common culture, but they did not have a single city capital or ruler. Instead, each Mayan city 2. ____________ itself.

How did this collection of cities become one of the greatest cultures in the Americas? Many 3. ____________ now believe a man from Teotihuacán named “Fire Is Born” was responsible. Recent findings 4. ____________ that he arrived in the Mayan city of Waka in Guatemala on January 8, A.D. 378 with his army. He then took control of Tikal—one of the most important Mayan cities. What kind of leader was he? 5. ____________, Fire is Born encouraged trade and communication with other cities and cultures throughout the region. Today, many believe this 6. ____________ leader from Teotihuacán strongly influenced the Mayan world.

B. Words in Context. Complete each sentence with the best answer.

1. If you conclude that something is true, you decide this _____ you study the facts.
   a. before  
   b. after

2. If a sentence in English is difficult to interpret, it is hard to __________.
   a. understand  
   b. write

3. An offering is something you _____ someone.
   a. take from  
   b. give to

4. An official is a(n) _____ person in an organization or government.
   a. important  
   b. unimportant
10B Wonders of Egypt

Close to the Giza pyramids, an ancient city has been unearthed. Archeologists believe the people who built the pyramids once lived here; their tombs are hidden underground a short distance away.

Before You Read

A. True or False. Read the sentences below and circle T (True) or F (False). Then check your answers on page 120.

1. The pyramids at Giza are older than the pyramids of Central America.  
   T F
2. When they were first built, the pyramids at Giza were white.  
   T F
3. The Great Pyramid of Khufu at Giza was the world's tallest structure for over 3,000 years.  
   T F

B. Predict. Read the photo caption above and skim the reading on the next page. Who do you think built the Giza pyramids? Circle your answer. Then read the passage to check.

a. foreign workers  
b. foreign slaves  
c. Egyptian workers  
d. Egyptian slaves
Who Built Giza’s Pyramids?

For centuries, the pyramids of Giza have been timeless symbols of Egyptian culture. But who actually built them? For years, we did not know for sure. But archeologists recently discovered an ancient village near the pyramids. Close by, there was also a cemetery where pyramid builders were buried. From studying these places, archeologists can now confirm that the pyramids were not built by slaves or foreigners (or space aliens!). Ordinary Egyptians built them.

It took about eighty years to build the pyramids. According to archeologists, about 20,000–30,000 people were involved in completing the task. The workers had different roles. Some dug up the rock, some moved it, and some shaped it into blocks. People also worked on different teams, each with its own name. On a wall in Khufu’s Great Pyramid, for example, a group of workers wrote “Friends of Khufu.” Teams often competed to do a job faster.

Life for these workers was hard. “We can see that in their skeletons,” says Azza Mohamed Sarry El-Din, a scientist studying bodies found in the cemetery. The bones show signs of arthritis, which developed from carrying heavy things for a long time. Archeologists have also found many female skeletons in the village and cemetery. The damage to their bones is similar to the men’s. Their lives may have been even tougher: male workers lived to age 40–45, but women to only 30–35. However, workers usually had enough food, and they also had medical care if they got sick or hurt.

The work was challenging, but laborers were proud of their work. “It’s because they were not just building the tomb of their king,” says Egyptian archeologist Zahi Hawass. “They were building Egypt. It was a national project, and everyone was a participant.”

1 If you dig up something (or dig something up), you take it out of the ground.
2 Arthritis is an illness that causes the hands, knees, or other joints to hurt.
3 A participant is a person who joins a certain activity.
**Reading Comprehension**

**A. Multiple Choice.** Choose the best answer for each question.

### Purpose
1. The main purpose of this reading is to describe ________.
   - a. who the pyramid builders were and what they did
   - b. how Khufu's Great Pyramid was constructed
   - c. what life was like for Egyptian kings
   - d. why Egyptian kings wanted to build pyramids

### Detail
2. Which statement about the pyramid builders is true?
   - a. They lived fairly long lives.
   - b. Both men and women built the pyramids.
   - c. Most came from other countries.
   - d. They rarely had enough to eat or drink.

### Detail
3. Which statement about building the pyramids is true?
   - a. It took over a century to complete.
   - b. Builders all did the same work.
   - c. More than 30,000 workers were involved.
   - d. Builders worked in teams.

### Reference
4. In line 27, what does their refer to?
   - a. archeologists
   - b. male workers
   - c. female workers
   - d. medical workers

### Vocabulary
5. In line 32, what does the word laborers mean?
   - a. kings
   - b. archeologists
   - c. workers
   - d. women

**B. Matching.** What is the main idea of each paragraph in the reading? Match a heading (a–e) with the correct paragraph (1–4). One heading is extra.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paragraph</th>
<th>Heading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. _______</td>
<td>a. A Pyramid Builder's Life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. _______</td>
<td>b. An Important National Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. _______</td>
<td>c. Female Pyramid Builders: The Challenges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. _______</td>
<td>d. Pyramid Builders' Jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. _______</td>
<td>e. Who Built the Pyramids?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vocabulary Practice

A. Completion. Complete the information with the correct form of words from the box. Three words are extra.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>according</th>
<th>compete</th>
<th>involve</th>
<th>proud</th>
<th>task</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>block</td>
<td>confirm</td>
<td>ordinary</td>
<td>role</td>
<td>timeless</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cleopatra was no 1. ____________ leader. Although she ruled Egypt over 2,000 years ago, her name and her story are still well known today.

Cleopatra became queen at age 18, when her brother became king. The couple 2. ____________ for control of Egypt, and Cleopatra lost. Later, two important leaders from Rome—Julius Caesar and Marc Antony—both fell in love with her. 3. ____________ to legend, Cleopatra was very beautiful. She was also apparently very smart. She used Caesar and Antony to help establish her 4. ____________ as Egyptian queen.

But staying in power was not an easy 5. ____________.
Cleopatra had many enemies¹ who eventually took power from her. In the end, the queen was too 6. ____________ to surrender² to her enemies, and instead chose to kill herself. Her legend survived, however, and today Cleopatra remains a(n) 7. ____________ symbol of ancient Egypt.

¹ An enemy is someone who hates you or wants to harm you.
² If you surrender, you say you have lost.

B. Definitions. Use the correct form of the words in the box in A to complete the definitions.

1. If something or someone is ____________, it is common or usual.
2. A(n) ____________ is an activity or some kind of work you do.
3. If something or someone is ____________, they are the same forever; they don’t change.
4. Your ____________ is your job or position.
5. If something is ____________, it is shown to be true.
6. A(n) ____________ person has strong feelings of self-worth or self-importance.
7. If two people ____________ for something, they try to win and get it for themselves.
8. “__________ to” means “as said by someone or something.”

B. Definitions. Use the correct form of the words in the box in A to complete the definitions.

1. If something or someone is ____________, it is common or usual.
2. A(n) ____________ is an activity or some kind of work you do.
3. If something or someone is ____________, they are the same forever; they don’t change.
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6. A(n) ____________ person has strong feelings of self-worth or self-importance.
7. If two people ____________ for something, they try to win and get it for themselves.
8. “__________ to” means “as said by someone or something.”
Giza Pyramids

A. Preview. Look at the photos and read the captions. What kinds of problems do you think are affecting the Giza pyramids today?

B. Summarize. Watch the video, Giza Pyramids. Then complete the summary below using the correct form of words from the box. Two words are extra.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>according to</th>
<th>expert</th>
<th>proud</th>
<th>task</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>compete</td>
<td>official</td>
<td>role</td>
<td>timeless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conclude</td>
<td>ordinary</td>
<td>structure</td>
<td>wise</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Near the pyramids at Giza, a huge wall is being built. What is the purpose of this 1. ____________________? Zahi Hawass is a(n) 2. ____________________ in Egyptian archaelogy. 3. ____________________ him, a terrible thing is happening in Giza. Near the pyramids, camels and horses are everywhere. Merchants 4. ____________________ to sell souvenirs to tourists. Many people act like these monuments—the pyramids and the Sphinx—are 5. ____________________ structures. But they are very special. They are 6. ____________________—they have existed for over 4,000 years. And Egyptians are 7. ____________________ of this history. The wall, says Hawass, will keep out souvenir sellers and animals. Then visitors will be able to feel this place’s magic.

Also today in Giza, houses are built almost right next to the pyramids! The city 8. ____________________ cannot pull down the buildings, but they can put up a wall to protect the pyramids. Building the wall is a(n) 9. ____________________ thing to do, says Hawass. If the important 10. ____________________ of building the wall is not complete soon, the magic of the pyramids may be gone in a hundred years.

C. Think About It.

1. Do you think building the wall is a good idea? Why or why not?

2. Which old buildings or structures in your country must need to be protected? Why and how do you think they should be protected?

Answers to Before You Read, page 116:
1. True: They were built over 4,000 years ago—starting in about 2550 B.C. 2. True: The top of one of the pyramids still has its white-colored covering. 3. True: It was the tallest structure for 3,800 years—until England’s Lincoln Cathedral was built in about A.D. 1300.

To learn more about pyramid builders, visit elt.heinle.com/explorer
UNIT II
Legends of the Sea

WARM UP

Discuss these questions with a partner.

1. Have you ever been on a boat or a ship? What do you remember about the trip?
2. Do you know any famous stories or legends about the sea or sailors?
3. The man in the photo discovered a skull underwater. What other things might be buried underwater?

▲ A diver discovers a human skull underwater in the Northern Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico.
Before You Read

A. Matching. Read the information below and match each word in blue with its definition.

The Golden Age of Piracy (1660–1730)

- During the period 1660–1730, there was a lot of maritime trade between Europe, Africa, the Caribbean, and the eastern coasts of the Americas. Some goods commonly traded were cloth, spices, and weapons.
- By the 1720s, pirates were common—especially in the Caribbean.
- Each pirate ship was led by a captain. One of the most famous was Black Sam Bellamy (pictured).

1. the leader of the people on a ship
2. related to the sea
3. things that are made to be sold

B. Predict. What do you think pirates were really like? Read the sentences and circle T (True) or F (False). Then read the passage to check your ideas.

1. Only the captain made the ship’s rules. T F
2. Pirates made most of their money by stealing gold. T F
3. Many pirates had wooden legs or wore earrings. T F
PIRATES: ROMANCE AND REALITY

In many movies, a pirate’s life is an exciting adventure. But what was life actually like for an 18th-century pirate? And which parts of the movie pirate are real and which are invented?

A PIRATE’S LIFE
In reality, the average pirate was usually trying to escape from a difficult life. Some were ex-sailors who were treated poorly on their ships. Others were escaped slaves who wanted their freedom. They came from many different backgrounds. But on a pirate ship, equality was important. Men elected their captain and created the ship’s rules together. The men also divided the income from stolen goods, and they shared these earnings fairly.

PIRATE TREASURE
In popular culture, pirates are often shown with chests full of gold. It is true they took money from others. However, it was far more common for pirates to steal things like cloth, spices, and even medicine. Then they often sold these things. Of course, purchasing stolen goods from pirates was illegal, but many people did it. Also, unlike movie pirates, real “pirates didn’t bury their money,” says Cori Convertito, who works at a maritime museum in the U.S. “They blew it as soon as they could on women and booze.”

PIRATE STYLE
Movie pirates often wear eye patches and have wooden legs. In reality, many pirates did look like this. Why? One factor was the poor living conditions. “Life at sea was hard and dangerous,” says David Moore, a maritime museum employee in the U.S. Disease was also common. For these reasons, some pirates lost eyes and legs. But many pirates did one thing for their health: they wore earrings—just as in the movies. They believed putting weight on the ears stopped seasickness.

1 If you elect someone, you choose that person to lead.
2 Booze is an informal word meaning alcohol.
Reading Comprehension

A. Multiple Choice. Choose the best answer for each question.

Main Idea
1. What is the main idea of this reading?
   a. A pirate's life was a dangerous but exciting adventure.
   b. Some things we've seen or read about pirates are true, but others aren't.
   c. The lives of 18th-century pirates and modern-day pirates are similar.
   d. Today's stories and movies about pirates are entirely wrong.

Detail
2. On many pirate ships, ____________.
   a. men were like slaves
   b. there were several captains
   c. only ex-sailors were allowed
   d. the men shared the money they made

Vocabulary
3. In line 22, "They blew it" means "They ____________ the money."
   a. hid
   b. spent
   c. made
   d. saved

Inference
4. Which statement would David Moore probably agree with?
   a. Many pirates had a difficult life and probably died young.
   b. The appearance of movie pirates is very different from reality.
   c. A pirate's life wasn't as dangerous as we see in the movies.
   d. Many pirates were friendlier than we see in the movies.

Detail
5. According to the passage, pirates believed wearing earrings ____________.
   a. was fashionable
   b. stopped illness
   c. brought good luck
   d. was only for women

B. Classification. Match each answer (a–g) with the type of pirate it describes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Movie Pirates</th>
<th>Real Pirates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. became pirates to have an adventure</td>
<td>a. became pirates to have an adventure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. wore earrings</td>
<td>b. wore earrings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. stole money</td>
<td>c. stole money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. joined pirate ships to escape a difficult life</td>
<td>d. joined pirate ships to escape a difficult life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. buried their treasure</td>
<td>e. buried their treasure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. stole things like food and medicine</td>
<td>f. stole things like food and medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. sold their goods and spent their earnings</td>
<td>g. sold their goods and spent their earnings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Vocabulary Practice**

**A. Completion.** Complete the information with the correct form of words from the box. Three words are extra.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>average</th>
<th>divide</th>
<th>disease</th>
<th>equality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>factor</td>
<td>freedom</td>
<td>illegal</td>
<td>income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>purchase</td>
<td>steal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most people earn a(n) 1. **__________** by going to work. Not Barry Clifford. He makes money by finding lost pirate treasure. In 1984, he discovered a pirate ship called the *Whydah* in waters near Massachusetts in the U.S.A.

The *Whydah* was an English slave ship. It traveled to western Africa, and the ship’s captain 2. **__________** a number of slaves who had lost their 3. **__________**. The ship then traveled to the Caribbean. Here, in February 1717, Captain Sam Bellamy and his pirates took the *Whydah*. They 4. **__________** the ship and all of its goods. Later Bellamy’s men 5. **__________** the goods among themselves. But their luck didn’t last. On April 26, the *Whydah* sank* in a storm near Massachusetts, and all but two pirates died.

Today, 6. **__________** such as bad weather and rough water make it difficult for Clifford’s team to bring objects up from the *Whydah*. Despite this, over 100,000 objects have been found, including coins, weapons, and clothing. From the pirates’ clothes, scientists have learned that the 7. **__________** pirate was only about 1.6 meters tall (5’4”). In other words, most pirates were not as tall as we see in the movies.

* If something *sinks*, it goes underwater.

**B. Definitions.** Use words from the box in A to complete the definitions.

1. If you **__________** something, you buy it.
2. If you **__________** something, you break it into smaller, equal parts.
3. A **__________** is a reason or cause of something.
4. If something is **__________**, it is not allowed by law.
5. **__________** is the ability to do, say, or think what you want.
6. **__________** is money you earn, usually for work you do.

**Word Link** We can add *il-* and *ir-* to some words to show an opposite meaning. For example, *illegal* means *not legal*. Other examples include *irregular* and *irresponsible*. 
Famous Pirates

A man dressed as pirate Edward Teach welcomes visitors to a festival in Maine, U.S.A.

Before You Read

A. Completion. Read the paragraph and then complete the sentences below.

The Golden Age of Piracy produced a number of famous pirates. Edward Teach, better known as Blackbeard, was one of the most famous—and terrifying—pirates of the time. According to legend, he cut off people's fingers and killed others just for fun. From 1716 to 1718, he attacked boats in the Atlantic and the Caribbean. By 1718, he had a large fleet of ships and was the captain of hundreds of pirates. In 1718, the British finally captured and killed Blackbeard.

1. If you attack a person or thing, you try to _____________ them.
   a. hurt           b. help

2. A fleet is an organized group of ________________.
   a. ships          b. people

3. If you capture something or someone, you _____________ them.
   a. take and control   b. free

B. Predict. On the next page, look at the title and headings, and read the first sentence of each paragraph. Answer the questions below. Then read the passage to check your answers.

1. Why do you think the women became pirates?
2. What do you think happened to them?
Women of the Waves

Throughout history, the majority of pirates have been men. But were there any women pirates? Absolutely! Below are two from different parts of the world.

**Mary Read: Pirate in Disguise**

Mary Read was born in England around 1690. She lived most of her life disguised as a man. As a teenager, looking for adventure, she dressed as a boy and got a job at sea. Later, as a young woman (still pretending to be a man), she got work on a ship and sailed to the Caribbean.

On one journey, pirates attacked Mary's ship. Instead of fighting, she joined them. But Mary had to be careful because many pirate ships had a rule: no women allowed. If the men discovered her true identity, they might shoot and kill her. So at first Mary stayed by herself and avoided the others. But one day, she made a surprising discovery: one of the pirates on the ship was actually a woman! Anne Bonny was the captain's girlfriend, but she was also a pirate herself. Mary told Anne her secret, and the two women became good friends, and powerful fighters. They fought together until they were captured in 1720.

**Ching Shih: Pirate Queen**

In the early 1800s, pirate Ching Shih terrorized the Chinese coast. When her powerful pirate husband died, control of his 500 junks transferred to Ching Shih. While she was boss, her fleet grew to almost 2,000 ships.

A fearless fighter, Ching Shih led nearly 80,000 pirates—both men and women. They targeted ships and towns along the coast of China. For years, leaders throughout the region failed to stop her. Eventually, Ching Shih retired, a rich and respected woman.

*1 If you retire, you stop working completely.*
Reading Comprehension

A. Multiple Choice. Choose the best answer for each question.

Purpose 1. What is the main purpose of this reading?
   a. to describe two female pirates
   b. to compare male and female pirates
   c. to describe the challenges that pirates faced
   d. to show that female pirates were very common

Vocabulary 2. Look at the word *disguised* in line 6. Here, *disguise* means to ___________.
   a. wear beautiful clothes
   b. change your appearance
   c. hide your feelings
   d. look for adventure

Referent 3. In line 14, what does *others* refer to?
   a. ships  b. pirates  c. women  d. rules

Detail 4. What unusual discovery did Mary Read make?
   a. The captain was a woman.
   b. Women weren't allowed on pirate ships.
   c. The captain was her father.
   d. Another pirate was actually a woman.

Detail 5. Which statement about Ching Shih's ships is NOT true?
   a. All of the sailors were women.
   b. There were about 2,000 of them.
   c. Both male and female pirates worked on them.
   d. There were almost 80,000 people on them.

B. Classification. Match each answer (a–g) with the person it describes.

Mary Read  

Ching Shih

a. was married to a pirate
b. was a pirate during the early 1800s
c. dressed as a man
d. was a skilled fighter
e. became a pirate when her ship was attacked
f. was captured
g. was captain of many ships
A. Completion. Complete the information with the correct form of words from the box. One word is extra.

Pirates might seem like a thing of the past. In reality, they are still common today in places such as the Strait of Malacca in Southeast Asia. This is one of the world’s most important shipping regions. Every year, about 70,000 cargo ships 1. _______ through this area. Today’s pirates have better weapons, faster boats, and are 2. _______ killers. They mostly 3. _______ cargo ships—for both the goods and the money on board. Some things today’s pirates steal (and resell) are oil, wood, animals, and weapons.

How do modern-day pirates work? Sometimes, pirates 4. _______ to be a ship in trouble. When another ship comes to help, the pirates attack and steal money and goods. Sometimes, pirates use several boats to attack a ship. Two boats go to the back of a ship, one goes in front. When the ship slows to 5. _______ hitting the boat in front, pirates in the back can easily get on the ship. Pirates will also capture people (for example, tourists or sailors) and hold them. The pirates say they will 6. _______ the people if they don’t get money.

B. Words in Context. Read the sentences and circle T (True) or F (False).

1. At work, the boss is the lowest person in the office.  T F
2. If police fail to catch a killer, the police are successful and catch the killer.  T F
3. If you respect someone, you like and think highly of the person.  T F
4. If you transfer from one bus to another, you change buses.  T F

Word Link We can add trans- to certain words to show that something moves or changes from one state or place to another (They transferred the goods from one ship to another ship.) Other examples include: transport, transatlantic.
Blackbeard’s Cannons

A. Preview. Look at the photo and answer the questions.
   - What is the thing in the picture?
   - Why do you think archeologists are interested in it?

B. Summarize. Watch the video, Blackbeard’s Cannons. Then complete the summary below using the correct form of words from the box. Three words are extra.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>average</th>
<th>boss</th>
<th>divide</th>
<th>factor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fearless</td>
<td>sail</td>
<td>shoot</td>
<td>steal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>target</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Near North Carolina, archeologists have found the wreck of a ship. But this isn’t an 1. ________________ ship. Archeologists think it belonged to the most terrifying and 2. ________________ pirate ever: Blackbeard.

In 1717, Blackbeard was 3. ________________ along the coast of North Carolina. He captured a French ship and renamed it Queen Anne’s Revenge. In 1718, the ship sank. Now, archaeologists think they have found one of the ship’s cannons—the large guns used to 4. ________________ at other ships.

When the cannon is pulled up, it doesn’t look like a cannon at all. It has been in the water for a long time and is covered in rocks, dirt, and shells. But to project 5. ________________, Mike Ramsing, who leads the team, the cannon is beautiful.

Was this cannon really from Blackbeard’s ship? To answer this question, archeologists hope to find the word Concorde on the cannon. Concorde was the original name of the French ship Blackbeard 6. ________________. Now that the cannon is out of the water, it has been 7. ________________ to a place where it will be cleaned and studied. The team hopes to finish the project by 2018—300 years after the ship sank.

C. Think About It.

1. Do you believe archeologists have really found Blackbeard’s ship? How can they know for sure?

2. Why do you think pirates are so popular today?

\[\text{A wreck is a ship that has been destroyed or very badly damaged.}\]
UNIT 12
Vanished!

WARM UP

Discuss these questions with a partner.
1. Where are the hottest places in the world? The coldest? The highest?
2. Why do you think some people like to visit these extreme places?
3. Would you like to visit any of these places? Why or why not?
Before You Read

A. Completion. Complete the information with answers from the box. One answer is extra.

- Everest's height: 1. _______________ meters (29,035 feet); each year, it rises by another 2. _______________ millimeters.
- First people to reach the summit of Everest: Tenzing Norgay (a Sherpa from 3. ____________) and Edmund Hillary (from New Zealand), in 4. ____________.
- Health risks: Because of the extreme 5. _______________, climbers can get frostbite, especially on their fingers and toes.
- Equipment: Most Everest climbers carry 6. _______________ tanks to help them breathe.
- Number of deaths on Everest: more than 7. _______________, mostly due to avalanches (large amounts of snow falling down the mountain).

B. Predict. Look at the title and read the first paragraph on the next page. What do you think happened to Mallory and Irvine? Read to check your ideas.
Mystery on Everest

Were Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay really the first people to reach the top of Mount Everest? Some believe British climbers George Mallory and Andrew Irvine reached the summit previously in June 1924. Unfortunately, this is hard to prove because both men vanished on the mountain.

Recently a team of climbers visited Everest, hoping to solve this mystery. Near Everest’s First Step, on the way to the summit, the team found Mallory’s oxygen tank—evidence that he and Irvine were near the top. Close by, a member of the team, Conrad Anker, discovered Mallory’s body.

When the team examined Mallory’s body, they found items like a knife and matches, but no photos. Why is this significant? Mallory carried a photo of his wife with him. He planned to leave it at the top of Everest, if he reached the summit.

Did Mallory and Irvine achieve their goal and reach the top? Probably not, says Anker. Here’s why:

Difficult path/Poor equipment: Mallory and Irvine were last seen near Everest’s Second Step. This is a 27-meter (90-foot) wall of rock. Climbing this section of Everest is extremely difficult, even with modern climbing equipment. Without the right tools, it is doubtful Mallory and Irvine were able to proceed to the top.

No frostbite: Mallory and Irvine were near the summit late in the day. Climbers who reach the summit at this time need to camp at the top. If you do this, it is common to suffer from frostbite. But Mallory’s body had no sign of frostbite.

So what happened to Mallory and Irvine? Anker thinks they probably turned back just after the First Step. When Mallory was going down, perhaps he accidentally fell. Irvine’s body has never been found. Whatever happened, they will always be remembered as early Everest heroes.

1 If you solve a problem, you find an answer to it.
2 A hero is a brave person, someone who does something great.
Reading Comprehension

A. Multiple Choice. Choose the best answer for each question.

Gist 1. The reading is mainly about two climbers who _________________.
   a. solved a mystery about Everest  
   b. vanished on Everest  
   c. recreated Hillary and Norgay’s climb  
   d. invented new climbing tools

Detail 2. Which statement is true?
   a. Mallory and Irvine were last seen near Everest’s First Step.  
   b. Conrad Anker’s team found two bodies on Everest.  
   c. Mallory and Irvine were near the top of Everest in the morning.  
   d. Anker’s team found some of Mallory’s things on the mountain.

Reference 3. In line 16, what does it refer to?
   a. the body  
   b. the oxygen tank  
   c. the summit  
   d. the picture

Vocabulary 4. If Mallory and Irvine turned back (line 29), they _________________.
   a. stopped and went down  
   b. went around  
   c. tried to walk up  
   d. stayed in one place on

Inference 5. Which statement would Conrad Anker probably agree with?
   a. Mallory and Irvine definitely reached the top of Everest.  
   b. Mallory and Irvine never got close to the summit.  
   c. Mallory and Irvine got close, but didn’t reach the top.  
   d. Andrew Irvine probably reached the top, but not Mallory.

B. For and Against. Complete the chart with words from the reading.
Which side do you agree with?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Did Mallory and Irvine reach the top of Mount Everest?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reasons for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conrad Anker’s team discovered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mallory’s 1. tank and 2. __________ near the First Step.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The team didn’t find a(n) 3. __________ of Mallory’s wife. He planned to 4. __________ it at the summit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

134 Unit 12 Vanished!
Vocabulary Practice

A. Completion. Complete the information with the correct form of words from the box. One word is extra.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>achieve</th>
<th>doubtful</th>
<th>significant</th>
<th>path</th>
<th>proceed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>prove</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tenzing Norgay and Edmund Hillary reached the summit of Everest in 1953. But there have been other 1. _________ “firsts” on Everest since then. Here are two:

- During a climb up Everest in 1975, an avalanche buried Japanese climber Junko Tabei in the snow. It was 2. _________ that she would survive. Luckily, a group of climbers from Nepal found and saved her. Twelve days later, on May 16, 1975, Tabei 3. _________ her goal and became the first woman to reach the summit.

- Can a blind person climb Everest? On May 25, 2001, blind American climber Erik Weihenmeyrer reached the summit and 4. _________ it is possible. Three years later, he climbed Everest again with a group of blind teenagers from Tibet. The 5. _________ to the top of Lhakpa Ri (one of Everest’s summits) was difficult. Some teens 6. _________ from extreme headaches (because of the lack of oxygen). Their amazing journey became a movie called “Blindsight.”

1. A blind person cannot see.

B. Words in Context. Complete each sentence with the best answer.

1. If today is Monday, the previous day is/was _________.
   a. Tuesday  
   b. Sunday

2. A newspaper has different sections. This means, it has different _________.
   a. colors  
   b. parts

3. If you _________ in a direction you _________.
   a. continue in that direction  
   b. avoid that direction

4. If you can buy _________ you want, you can buy _________.
   a. anything  
   b. only certain things

Did You Know?
Mt. Everest is known in Tibetan as Chomolungma. In Nepali, it is called Sagarmatha.

Word Link
We can add -ever (meaning any or every) to certain question words (who, what, where, when) to form new words. For example, whenever means at any time.
In 1997, pilot Linda Finch successfully completed a round-the-world trip, flying in the same kind of plane as Earhart flew in 60 years earlier.

Before You Read

A. Discussion. Read the timeline of Earhart's life. How did she become a famous pioneer? What record did she break?

Amelia Earhart (1897-1937)

1918: Sees a small airplane take off in the snow of Toronto, Canada. Decides she wants to fly.

1921: Becomes a pilot at age 24.

May 1932: Breaks a world record: is the first woman to fly a plane alone across the Atlantic Ocean.

May 20, 1937: Wants to be the first woman to fly a plane around the world. Flies with guide Fred Noonan across the U.S.A. from California, south to Brazil, and across Africa, Asia, and Australia.


July 2, 1937: They take off again, heading for an island in the Pacific Ocean. They are never seen again . . .

* A pioneer in an activity is one of the first people to do it.

B. Predict. What do you think happened to Earhart and Noonan? Read the passage to check your ideas.
A Dangerous Journey

On July 2, 1937, Amelia Earhart and Fred Noonan left New Guinea for Howland Island in the Pacific. This was the longest and most dangerous part of their trip around the world. Earhart had trouble shortly after takeoff. The weather was stormy, so she had to fly at 3,000 meters (10,000 feet). Going this high, the plane used gas quickly.

After about twenty hours, Earhart and Noonan approached Howland Island. The island was only about 105 kilometers (65 miles) away, but the bright sun was shining in their faces so they couldn't see it. Near Howland, a ship, the Itasca, was waiting. Earhart contacted the ship: "Gas is low," she said. The Itasca tried to maintain contact with her but got no response. Finally, the Itasca called for help. People searched for Earhart and Noonan for days. Despite the searchers' efforts, they found nothing.

Missing!

What happened to Amelia Earhart? No one knows for sure. During the flight, she probably headed in the wrong direction because the sun was bright and it was hard to see. So she got lost; soon after, her plane ran out of 1 gas, and she died at sea. Another idea is that she survived the plane crash 2 and swam to an uninhabited 3 island, and later died there. Still others think she survived the crash and secretly returned to the U.S. with a new identity.

Although the first theory seems most likely, none of these ideas has been proven. Today, people are still investigating Earhart's and Noonan's disappearance. (Noonan's body has also never been found.) Whatever happened, Amelia probably died as she wished. "When I go," she said, "I'd like best to go in my plane."

---

1 If you run out of something, you have no more of it left.
2 A crash is an accident in which a car, plane, etc. is damaged or destroyed.
3 If a place is uninhabited, it has no people.
Reading Comprehension

A. Multiple Choice. Choose the best answer for each question.

Gist 1. Another title for this reading could be ________________.
   a. Pilot Mystery Is Finally Solved
   b. Amelia Earhart Breaks Another Record
   c. What Happened to Amelia Earhart?
   d. The Last Female Pilot in the U.S.A.

Vocabulary 2. Why was flying to Howland Island difficult?
   a. Earhart was sick.
   b. Noonan didn't have a map.
   c. Their plane was damaged.
   d. It was very far from New Guinea.

Detail 3. Shortly after taking off from New Guinea, what happened?
   a. Earhart's plane ran out of gas.
   b. There was a bad storm.
   c. Fred Noonan died.
   d. Earhart's plane crashed.

Inference 4. In line 27, when Earhart says "When I go . . . ," what does go mean?
   a. fly       c. leave
   b. die       d. travel

Inference 5. Which statement would the writer of the passage agree with?
   a. Amelia's plane probably ran out of gas and she died at sea.
   b. It is possible that Fred Noonan killed Amelia Earhart.
   c. Amelia Earhart probably died on an island in the Pacific.
   d. Fred Noonan might still be alive today.

B. Completion. Complete the sentences in the flow chart, using words from the passage. Then tell a partner what happened to Amelia Earhart.

Earhart and Noonan leave New Guinea and the weather is 1. ____________.

So they have to fly at 2. ____________.

Their plane starts to 3. ____________ fast.

Near Howland Island, the bright sun is 4. ____________, making it difficult to 5. ____________ the island.

Soon after, their plane 6. ____________ and crashes.
**Vocabulary Practice**

**A. Completion.** Complete the information with words from the box. One word is extra.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>approached</th>
<th>bright</th>
<th>disappearance</th>
<th>efforts</th>
<th>flight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>headed</td>
<td>investigate</td>
<td>maintain</td>
<td>response</td>
<td>shine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On September 3, 2007, American adventurer Steve Fossett vanished in the Nevada desert. Why is Fossett’s 1. _______ so unusual? Fossett was a skilled pilot, and his 2. _______ on September 3 wasn’t long or difficult. When Fossett didn’t return, search planes 3. _______ to the desert to 4. _______. Despite their 5. _______, the missing pilot could not be found.

What happened to Fossett? Maybe the weather caused him to crash. On September 3, the sun was 6. _______; it was a beautiful day. However, Fossett was flying near mountains in the Nevada desert. Winds here can be dangerous. Maybe it was windy as he 7. _______ the mountains. Perhaps this made it hard to 8. _______ control of his plane and he crashed.

But some things about this story are strange. For example, on September 3, Fossett didn’t tell anyone exactly where he was going. Later, people tried to call his cell phone, but they got no 9. _______. Fossett didn’t take his phone with him that day. The question is . . . why? As with Amelia Earhart, we may never know how this story ends.

**B. Definitions.** Use the correct form of the words in the box in A to complete the definitions.

1. If you _______ someone or something, you try to find out the truth about them.
2. A(n) _______ is a trip you take by plane.
3. A(n) _______ is an answer or reply.
4. If you _______ someone or something, you come closer to it.
5. When the sun or other light _______, it gives out a bright light.
6. If you _______ something, you keep or continue it so it does not change.
7. A(n) _______ is when someone or something vanishes.
8. If you make a(n) _______ to do something, you try very hard to do it.
9. If you _______ to a certain place, you go to that place.

**Word Link** We can add dis- to some words to show an opposite meaning. For example, if something disappears, you can no longer see it. If you dislike someone, you don’t like him or her.
**Marfa Lights**

A. **Preview.** Read the paragraph below. Can you think of another example of a natural phenomenon?

A *phenomenon* is something that happens or exists. We can see, hear, or feel it. Sometimes, it seems amazing or unusual to us. Some examples of natural phenomena are lighting, rainbows, earthquakes, and fire.

---

B. **Summarize.** Watch the video, *Marfa Lights.*

Then complete the summary below using the correct form of words from the box. Two words are extra.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>achieve</th>
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The Chihuahuan desert in West Texas is home to a mysterious phenomenon called the “Marfa Lights.” These are

1. __________ lights that appear suddenly in the night sky. Then, just as quickly, they 2. __________. There are often two or more lights. They appear in the same 3. __________ of the desert—near a town called Marfa. Sometimes they get close to people’s houses and 4. __________ through the windows. While training in the desert, pilots have also seen these mysterious lights during their 5. __________.

What causes the lights? One pilot, Fritz Kahl, has a(n) 6. __________ to this question. He says that the lights are a natural phenomenon. They exist all over the world. But this answer isn’t enough for some people. They continue to 7. __________ the lights. They want to know: where exactly do the lights come from? How long have they existed? These people want 8. __________, not opinions. 9. __________ these lights really are, they are as mysterious today as when they first appeared.

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C. **Think About It.**

1. What do you think causes the Marfa Lights?

2. Are there any famous mysteries from your country?

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To learn more about unexplained mysteries, visit eit.heinle.com/explorer
A. Crossword. Use the definitions below to complete the missing words.

Across
1. not afraid at all
3. to come closer to a person or place
5. to travel somewhere by boat
9. your earnings
11. to move something from one place to another
13. something you build
14. to buy something
15. to rule or control, usually a country
16. something that affects a decision or situation; a reason
17. a specialist in a certain subject
18. forever the same; not of a particular time or date

Down
1. to be unsuccessful at something
2. important
3. to succeed in doing something
4. to go forward
6. to wrongfully take something from another person
7. one part of something
8. to understand or decide the meaning of something
10. unlikely to happen
12. one's job or position

B. Notes Completion. Scan the information on pages 142-143 to complete the notes.

Field Notes

Site: Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor
Location: Xi'an, _________

Information:
- Army of terracotta warriors discovered in the year _________
- Built over _________ years ago by Chinese _________ Qin Shihuang
- Number of workers who built the structure: _________
- Mausoleum area is about _________ square km
- Became World Heritage Site in _________
- Qin Shihuang also responsible for the first of China's _________
- Tomb still unopened—may have _________ of mercury inside
- 1998: archaeologists found 12 statues of _________
In 1974, local farmers in the Shaanxi Province of China made an amazing discovery: a huge army of buried warriors. The soldiers, each a life-size statue, had been hidden for more than 2,200 years, silently protecting their leader’s tomb.

When uncovered, the statues were standing in the exact position of a real army. Experts have since learned much from them about the fighting strategies of ancient China. Today, this fearless army also stands as a world-famous artistic wonder. Each statue was made by hand and has a unique face. Most likely, their bodies were once entirely painted in bright colors.

The terracotta warriors are part of the giant mausoleum of Emperor Qin Shihuang. The entire structure, 57 square kilometers (22 square miles), is still being unearthed. In addition to his army, experts believe the Emperor had a whole timeless town of people and animals around him in death.
Glossary
mausoleum: a place for a tomb
mercury: a silver metal which, as a liquid, is used in thermometers to measure temperature
terracotta: brown-red clay, used for making objects such as flower pots, roof tiles, and statues

The First Emperor
Emperor Qin Shihuang, a proud leader who ruled from 221 B.C. to 210 B.C., was the first emperor to govern a united China. Over 700,000 people were involved in the construction of his mausoleum. Among his many other achievements, the Emperor was responsible for building the first of China's great walls.

Secrets of the Tomb
Emperor Qin Shihuang's giant tomb has not yet been opened, as archaeologists are worried that air and light may damage the objects in the tomb and perhaps the Emperor's body. No one knows exactly what is inside, but ancient texts say that the tomb is designed to look like a city, with rivers of mercury and a sky that shines with treasures. One day, experts hope to investigate the truth of these legends. Until significant advances in technology have been achieved, however, Emperor Qin Shihuang's tomb remains untouched.

The Emperor's Entertainers
In 1998, 12 statues with more playful expressions than the Emperor's soldiers and officials were found at the mausoleum. According to experts, these statues, including this headless acrobat (pictured), were apparently based on real-life entertainers who performed for the Emperor and his family.
A. Word Link. The suffixes -ful (meaning “full of”) and -less (meaning “without”) can be added to nouns to form adjectives, e.g., fearful, fearless. Read the two paragraphs below, and add -ful or -less to each word to create the correct adjective. Then answer the questions. Use your dictionary to help you.

Archeologists removed the Egyptian king’s body from the tomb. Because the body is over 3,000 years old, the team had to be extremely 1. care_________ . How old was the king when he died? Scientists aren’t sure. However, they believe he died a quick and 2. pain_________ death and did not suffer much. Archeologists are 3. hope_________ that they will learn more after they examine the body.

Most of the journey from Africa to the Caribbean was 4. peace_________ . For weeks, the Whydah saw no other ships. But near the islands of the Bahamas, pirates attacked them. Crew members realized it was 5. sense_________ to fight. The pirates had weapons and were known to be 6. heart_________ killers. The pirates stole everything, but the crew didn’t care. They were 7. thank_________ to be alive.

1. Which noun in 1–7 can only be used with -ful? ________________________________
2. Which two nouns in 1–7 can only be used with -less? ________________________________

B. Word Partnership. Read the passage below and underline six verb + preposition combinations, e.g., compete with, pretend to, suffer from. Then use the correct form of the combinations to complete the sentences below.

In the seas of southern Japan, underwater archeologists think they may have discovered the ruins of an ancient city. Some experts believe this sunken city is part of Mu—a mythical land that vanished into the sea 2,000 years ago, possibly after a huge earthquake. According to legend, some people escaped from Mu and traveled to other parts of the Pacific.

Scientist Masaaki Kimura has identified different structures from the ancient city, including (in his opinion) a 5,000-year-old pyramid—maybe the oldest in the world. But other scientists disagree with Kimura’s findings. They say the underwater structures are natural rock formations, not a part of an ancient sunken city. Kimura responded to this by saying, “The best way to get an . . . answer . . . is to [collect] more evidence.”

1. In the legend of Hansel and Gretel, the two children _____________ a terrible witch.
2. While some scientists think Deinonychus was a large dinosaur, other scientists _____________ them and think it was a small dinosaur with extremely long arms.
3. If you _____________ Mexico, you should be sure to visit Teotihuacán.
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Target Vocabulary

previous ............... 12A
primarily ............. 8A
proceed .............. 12A
properly ............. 1B
property .............. 5A
proud ................. 10B
prove ................. 12A
purchase .............. 11A
race .................. 9B
range ................. 6A
rare .................. 6B
(in) reality ........... 7A
recognize ............ 8B
reflect ............... 8A
region ............... 3B
relative .............. 7A
relax ................. 2A
religious ............. 2B
rely (on) ............. 9A
remove ............... 5A
respect ............... 11B
response ............. 12B
responsible .......... 9A
rocky ................. 6A
role .................. 10B
sail .................. 11B
scary ................. 8A
search (for) .......... 4A
section ............... 12A
seek .................. 7B
settler ............... 4B
shape ................. 5B
shine .................. 12B
shock ................. 8B
shoot .................. 11B
significant .......... 12A
skilled ............... 9A
smart .................. 1A
soften ................. 8A
specific ............... 1A
speedy ................. 7A
spread (out) .......... 4B

steal .................. 11A
strategy ............... 1A
strength ............... 2B
structure .............. 10A
stylish ................. 6A
successful ............. 5B
suddenly .............. 8B
suffer ................. 12A
surface ............... 4B
survive ............... 4B
system ................ 1A
target .................. 11B
task ................... 10B
terrible ................. 7B
terrifying .............. 9A
text .................. 8A
tie ....................... 2B
timeless ............... 10B
tool .................. 4A	
tourist ............... 5B	
traffic ................ 5A
trainer ................. 1B
transfer ............... 11B
trip ...................... 2A
ugly .................. 5A
unanswered ............. 7B
unbroken ............... 6B
valuable ............... 6B
warn .................. 9A
weigh .................. 6A
welcome ............... 5B
whatever ............... 12A
wise .................... 10A
worth .................. 6B
youth .................. 8B
Monkey College

Narrator:
Monkeys are very intelligent animals. In fact, some smart monkeys even go to college! The monkeys at the Monkey Training School in Surat Thani, Thailand, are sent there by farmers to learn an important job: how to pick coconuts from very tall trees.

Trainer Somporn Saewkwo says it takes months for the young monkeys to learn the strategy for picking coconuts. For the first month, he just lets the monkey play. He shows him how to spin a coconut in a box. Then he holds the monkey's hand and encourages him to twist the coconut himself. Later, he brings the monkey to a tree and lets him learn how to pick the coconuts that are ready to eat.

Step by step, the monkey goes higher and higher. The trainer uses a rope to control and direct the monkey's work. The monkey goes left, right, up, and down. When Somporn pulls the rope, the monkey goes faster.

Monkeys have been helping Thai farmers to pick coconuts for more than a hundred years. The monkeys climb trees and twist coconuts with their hands until the fruit falls to the ground. Somporn Saewkwo explains the advantages of using monkeys for this job.

Somporn Saewkwo, Monkey Trainer:
"Nowadays, there are about 12,000 monkeys in Surat Thani that are working to pick coconuts, helping humans. If we climb up those trees, we can fall and die."

Narrator:
The coconut is an important fruit for farmers here. Farmers can earn about two dollars for every hundred coconuts that they bring to market. People buy the fruit on Thai beaches, and it's also used in the country's popular coconut curry. A huge number of coconuts—about two million—are produced each month in Thailand. And many farmers say they couldn't pick the fruit without help from their monkeys.

Pak Dee's three-year-old monkey assists with his work. The monkey picks fruit from Pak's own trees. Pak also lends the monkey to other farmers to earn extra money. The animal is so valuable that Pak never leaves it home alone. The monkey could run away or somebody could take it. Pak Dee describes the system he uses:

Pak Dee, Coconut Farmer
"I tie the monkey to a coconut tree near the house. I give him rice to eat, sometimes with curry. The monkey can live to be 13 years old, so he has ten more years that he can work. I don't need any more monkeys than I have now. I just want to carry on with this monkey for his lifetime."

Narrator:
Farmers say that because the monkeys are so important to them, most are well cared for and don't have a hard life. But some people make the animals work too hard and treat them badly.

Somporn Saewkwo:
"In the past, everyone was training monkeys in a different way—and some people were hurting the monkeys."

Narrator:
Trainer Somporn Saewkwo created a different, more gentle method of teaching monkeys, which is now used by others at the monkey training college. Because a lot of Thailand's forests have disappeared, more and more monkeys now need man's help to be able to live.

Somporn Saewkwo:
"All the monkeys that come to stay with us have a better living than in the jungle. One side does not have an advantage over the other."

Narrator:
As long as Thailand continues to produce coconuts, these farmers will probably continue to use monkeys. You see, the monkey and the coconut will be together always. As long as you have the coconut, you will also have the monkey.
Land Divers

Narrator:
At first, the activity looks familiar, like a traditional form of bungee jumping. But after watching the first diver fall to the earth, it’s clear that what’s happening here on Pentecost Island is very different. This is the Naghol, an ancient religious event which means “land diving.” The diver’s goal is to touch the earth with the top of his head. The people believe this will make sure the earth produces lots of food this year. The land divers jump from a 21-meter high tower, built in a space in the jungle. From here you can see the Pacific Ocean. One of the event’s organizers, Renee, gives this advice:

Renee, Land Diver:
“When you are on the tower ready to jump, if you have second thoughts, that means you must not jump.”

Narrator:
The first diver greets the people. His dive goes well. He hits the ground hard, but he’s okay. His friends quickly free him from the vines that are tied to his feet.
The second dive doesn’t go as well. The young boys ask about the strength of the vines. But the older divers tell them that they will be strong enough. But they aren’t strong enough.
One of the vines breaks, and the young boy goes face first into the earth. Everyone goes to help him. But the boy doesn’t speak; he’s hurt.
The last time a land diver was killed here was in 1974. But people get hurt every year—sometimes seriously.
The other boys and men put cold water on the boy’s head. Eventually he walks away, assisted by friends and brothers.
One of the older men jumps next. It’s an especially good dive—perfect!
People from abroad are not allowed to take part in land diving, as it’s only for native divers. But the chief says that a Western cameraman can tie a small camera to a diver’s leg. It’s the first time this has been done. The people love it. The cameraman thanks the land diver.

Narrator:
The young man who wore the camera on his dive tells about his jumps in the local language, Raga.

Land Diver:
“The first dive was great. The second dive I broke a vine. But as long as I’m not hurt, everything is going well. I’m a lucky man.”

Narrator:
The last dive of the afternoon is by one of the best divers on Pentecost Island. He’s been diving for many years. He dives from the tower and lands safely. Everyone is very happy. When it’s finished, the children run around the tower. They dream of the day when they’ll be old enough to dive, old enough to test their bravery in one of the most unusual events on Earth.
3 Steel Drums

Narrator:
The islands of the Caribbean region are famous for their relaxing beaches and lively music. But the music of the instrument known as steelband, or pan, is native to only one island nation: Trinidad and Tobago—home of the steelband. Steelband music is a popular part of life here. From the small fishing villages to the hilltops, the whole population knows and loves the national instrument.

Tony Poyer, Steelband Expert:
“Pan is most important to Trinidad and Tobago. It’s part of our culture. It was invented in Trinidad and Tobago. It is the only musical instrument invented in the 20th century.”

Narrator:
The special sound brings happiness to children and adults alike, and to musicians from many different places and backgrounds. Through the islands’ streets and markets, you can’t escape the music. Where does steelband music come from? Trinidad is an oil-producing nation. During World War II, the island’s old oil drums became useful for something else—as musical instruments. The drums produced sounds that have heavily influenced the music of the region, and can now be heard in everything from island calypso to classical music. In fact, the music goes back several centuries to early Africans who were not allowed to use their own drums.

Tony Poyer:
“They were banned from beating the Congo drums because people thought they were communicating.”

Narrator:
At first, people played these African rhythms by hitting old tin cans. Later, people played on the tops of steel drums, and that’s how the steelband sound was eventually formed. Steel drum musicians usually play by ear. Most players don’t use music written on paper.

Tony Poyer:
“In fact, in the early days they knew nothing about music. They played by sound, they even tuned the pan by sound—tonk, tonk, tonk—and they listened to the note until they got it right.”

Narrator:
The steelband sound starts with the man who tunes the drums—the tuner. This tuner is known as Honey Boy. He’s been tuning pans for many years. It takes a long time to tune the drums. But these instruments are used by some of the region’s top performers. But the steelband is more than just music to Trinidad. It is a part of the local culture, showing the world the creativity of the island’s people. Every night, places called panyards fill with musicians who come to learn the instrument. People like Beverly and Dove.

Beverly:
“Well it’s the music of my country so… I should learn it. I should know a little bit about it.”

Dove:
“Pan is to Trinidad part of our main culture. This is ours. We made it, we created it.”

Narrator:
Dove says that steelband belongs to the people of Trinidad and Tobago. But it is something which they are happy to share with audiences and musicians around the world.
The Moon

Narrator:
Since ancient times the moon has been a cause of wonder. People once thought it was made of cheese, or was the home of “the man in the moon.” Some even thought it could turn people into strange beings called werewolves.
The moon is just one quarter the size of Earth. But for us on Earth the moon looks very big in the night sky. This is because it’s only 386,000 kilometers away, a short distance compared with the hugeness of space.
Many scientists believe the moon formed about 4.6 billion years ago.
One idea is that a huge rock, called an asteroid, hit Earth so hard that smaller rocks and other material were knocked loose and started to circle the Earth. Eventually, this cloud of rock and material came together to form the moon.
The moon doesn’t have much atmosphere to protect it, so it gets hit by a lot of debris from space. Because of this, its entire surface has many thousands of holes, called craters.
The scientist Galileo got the first close look at the moon, through his telescope in 1609.
But by the mid-20th century, simply looking at the moon was not enough; we wanted to explore it.

President John F. Kennedy:
“We choose to go to the moon in this decade and do the other things, not because they are easy, but because they are hard.”

Narrator:
On July 20, 1969, two American astronauts, Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin, walked for the first time on the moon’s surface. The journey was one of the greatest advances in human history.

Neil Armstrong, U.S. Astronaut:
“That’s one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind.”
Living in Venice

Narrator:
It is early morning in Venice. Before the light of the sun fills the famous Piazza San Marco, the traders of Venice are getting ready for the crowds of tourists. In a few hours, thousands of people will come to this square. But for now, the people of Venice have the city to themselves. Market traders welcome the first visitors.

Market trader (Italian):
"Signori, buon giorno."

Narrator:
Early morning is the best time for shopping in the outdoor markets.

Gino Penzo, Venice Trader:
"We have many, many kinds of fish."

Narrator:
This is the part of Venice that most visitors never see. This is the Venice that some people call home. Resident Fabrizio Copano says that he lives in the most beautiful city in the world. It's a city that's clean and easy to live in, with a high quality of life. But for some people, Venice has disadvantages too.

Gino Penzo:
"My son, he doesn't love, uh, live in Venice. I am very sorry."

Narrator:
The population of Venice is getting increasingly older. Why? Fabrizio says living in Venice is not cheap. Property is particularly expensive, and housing prices have increased a lot in recent years. It's especially difficult for young people looking for their own place to live. Many of them must move away, leaving Venice to the tourists.

It seems like the whole world has come here to the Piazza San Marco. The tourists come to experience a city that feels like it's still in the 15th century. And some local people say that's the problem.

Giovanni dal Misssier, Venice Resident:
"Venice did change a lot since I was born."

Narrator:
Giovanni dal Misssier is one of the younger people trying to stay in his home town. During the day, the huge crowds of visitors can make just getting home from work very difficult.

Giovanni dal Misssier:
"I get bored with the people, with the tourists, because there are too much, too many."

Narrator:
Jobs are another problem. Do you want to be a gondolier or work with tourists? If not, it can be difficult to earn a living here. But some say that the young people leaving Venice will soon find that other cities are not so different.

Gino Penzo:
"Florence is very expensive, Rome is very expensive, London, Paris, Vienna."

Narrator:
It has been said that anyone who comes to Venice will fall in love ... even if it's only with Venice itself. Giovanni dal Misssier knows the feeling. He says that despite all the challenges here, it's hard to think of living anywhere else.

Giovanni dal Misssier:
"I know that it's a very special gift that, for me, it's a gift to live in a city such as Venice."

Narrator:
Only a few people get to enjoy living in Venice. These days even fewer people are ready to face the challenges of living here. But for those who stay, it can be a wonderful experience. Every day they can experience the joy of falling in love with Venice all over again.
Silk Weavers of Vietnam

Narrator:
The cocoons of moths have been used to create high quality fabric for over 4,000 years. A Chinese tradition says that it was discovered by Empress Hsi Ling-Shih. When a cocoon fell into her teacup, the Empress discovered a long thin fiber of silk. The royal families of China loved silk and thought it was worth more than gold. The secret of its production was kept by China for 2,500 years. It is said that eventually the secret was taken away by a Chinese princess. One day the princess left to get married in India. In her hair she hid some silkworm caterpillars and mulberry seeds for their food.

In the Vietnamese town of Vong Nguyen, silk-making has been an important business for 1,200 years. Many of the village people keep silkworms in their living rooms. Each basket contains hundreds of silkworm caterpillars. This is the young, or larval, stage of a moth called *Bombyx mori*. Taking care of these caterpillars is hard work. The caterpillars have to eat every two hours during the day and every three hours throughout the night. They eat only mulberry leaves. The caterpillars live only three weeks, and spend all their time eating.

After three weeks, the caterpillars are placed on tree branches. Here, they begin to spin their cocoon. They create this cocoon to protect themselves as they turn into adult moths. First the caterpillar creates a loose pattern of fibers. Eventually, it becomes closed off from the world.

The silk fibers come from a part of the caterpillar’s mouth called the salivary glands. The insect spins its head around and an unbroken silk fiber comes out. This fiber ranges from 400 to 600 meters long. To complete the cocoon the caterpillar doesn’t stop working for three days.

The silk farmers cannot allow the caterpillar to become an adult moth. If it did, it would eat its way out, and the silk would be broken. The cocoons must be brought to the spinning house before the cycle is complete.

Throughout the village of Vong Nguyen, people turn the cocoons into silk thread. The first step is to heat the cocoons so that the silk becomes loose. The end of each cocoon must be found by hand and spun together. Usually a single thread needs ten or more cocoons.

Vu Thi has been making silk for many years, and is continuing a long tradition.

Vu Thi, Silk Maker:
“Making silk is good work because it is the work of the ancestors. The silk being spun here is done in the old way, as it has been for many years. This machine over here makes it in the new way.”

Narrator:
The old spinning machines haven’t changed much for over a thousand years. The modern machine next to them has been designed for a finer, higher quality silk thread. It is much faster, but the ends of the silk fibers still have to be found by hand.

Once the silk thread is made, it will leave Vong Nguyen and be sent to the weaving town of Van Phuc. Here the silk is made ready for the weaving machines, called looms. Small buildings here have machines from the 1940s.

The process of weaving silk is very slow and the machines must be watched all the time. It takes around two and a half hours to make one meter of silk material. After a lot of work on the part of man and moth, the silk cloth is finally completed. Despite the invention of cheaper materials, natural silk is still loved for its beauty and comfort. This amazing product of man and moth continues to be extremely popular around the world.
7 Dinosaur Discovery

Narrator:
Outside a quiet town in Mexico called Sabinas, there’s been an amazing discovery—the remains of a very large dinosaur.

Jose Gonzalez, Ecologist:
“This is a very important thing, the dinosaur is around 50 feet long, 15 feet high; it might weigh between three and four tons.”

Narrator:
Jose Gonzalez says that the discovery tells us that the land here, 75 million years ago, was a jungle. Today it is a desert. How did the climate change? Scientists are seeking an answer to this mystery.

In Sabinas, the discovery of the huge dinosaur has created a lot of interest, especially among local children. Some of them were looking for ancient tools used by hunters. Instead, they found dinosaur bones.

Rodrigo Zapata Lozado:
“I was with my dad. He was telling me a dinosaur had been found. We went over there and I found a piece of leg bone.”

Daniel Guajardo Ortega:
“When I come out here, I bring the things I need to dig. When I find something that looks like a fossil, I take it to someone so they can tell me if it’s a fossil or not.”

Narrator:
News of the dinosaur find has spread quickly. Dinosaur bones have now been found at 13 places. And the news has extended to the rest of the world. International paleontologists have come here to examine the giant animal known as *Sabinautrin*.

Juan Pablo Garcia, a local engineer, first found part of the ancient fossil when he was examining land for construction. He says he was very lucky to find the pieces. He found a circular rock and some other bones, but he didn’t know what they were. Garcia had found pieces of the animal’s back bone, a leg bone, and other smaller bones. Now, people are searching for the rest...

Scientists estimate this could be the most complete dinosaur skeleton ever found in Latin America.

Jose Gonzalez:
“These right here are part of the ribs, these are the vertebrae, OK? We’re talking about this is the neck, the cervical vertebrae, right here you have the body of the animal, the back of the animal, we have around 52 to 53 vertebrae total, and right here starts the tail of the animal.”

Narrator:
This isn’t the first time fossils have been found here. But the appearance of these fossils means that Sabinas has become an important place for dinosaur hunters.

The mayor of Sabinas says that the fossils should be kept in a museum. In his opinion, people from all over Mexico—and abroad—should be able to study the area.

The town’s residents feel good that the discovery happened in their town. The group of local people working on the find has grown to more than 60 members.

The mayor says that the discovery has been great for the town.

Local people say the dinosaur discovery has changed their city. They hope that, in the future, more and more dinosaur lovers will visit their region of Mexico.
Sleepy Hollow

Narrator:
In the hills of New York's Hudson River Valley lies Sleepy Hollow—a town known primarily for a very scary legend...
The Dutch came to Sleepy Hollow in the 1600s, and started to farm the land. At this old house, you can still see what life was like in the 17th and 18th centuries. You can see farm carts and horses, and learn how to cut wood. Although it's a fun place to visit, the town is most famous today for the story of a tall, thin teacher and a horseman with no head. Storyteller Jonathon Kruk explains the legend:

Jonathon Kruk, Storyteller:
"Now dwelling in these parts, in a tenant house, was a certain schoolmaster by the name of Ichabod Crane."

Narrator:
American author Washington Irving visited this area as a youth. Later he wrote "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" about the people and places in this town. Bill Lent looks after the Old Dutch Church in Sleepy Hollow. He explains how the story started.

Bill Lent, Sexton Old Dutch Church:
"Grandpas were the entertainment center around the fireplace in the evening."

Narrator:
Bill says the old storytellers created the shocking legend to keep the kids under control. Bill knows everything about the story, and shows tourists where the famous characters are buried.

Bill Lent:
"And when he was writing the book, he remembered the name on the stone: Katrina Van Tassel—lead female character in "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow.""

Narrator:
In the story, the teacher, Ichabod Crane, rode his horse toward this bridge by the Old Dutch Church, racing from the headless horseman.

Jonathon Kruk:
"Ichabod urged his horse, Gunpowder, on, 'come, come,' but the horse needed no further urging as he took off and headed down to get to that churchyard bridge."

Narrator:
At "The Horseman" restaurant, the locals say they love hearing the legend.

Carmen Cruz, Sleepy Hollow Resident:
"So many times I ask myself, is it real or just a legend?"

Narrator:
Every year Sal Tarantino plays the headless horseman in the town's Halloween festival.

Sal Tarantino, Headless Horseman:
"The hardest problem is a real jack-o'-lantern. We've tried that several times. A good-sized jack-o'-lantern with the right candle in it weighs about 20 pounds. And to hold that out on your arm and try to control the horse at 40 miles per hour in the dark doesn't work too well."

Narrator:
Irving did not actually write the legend here in Sleepy Hollow. But he was deeply affected by the town, and as an adult returned to live here in this large house by the Hudson River. In the house is a complete collection of books written by Irving, including his famous short stories. Today, you can come to visit Irving's house by train. The manager here says that Irving wasn't pleased when the train first arrived, because of the pollution and the noise. When the trains came, things began to change immediately. In 1899 the country's first car factory was built in Sleepy Hollow. The factory recently closed down. But the town is still busy.

Nearly two centuries after Irving wrote "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow," people still find this place magical. And the legend lives on even today. The storyteller says that, if you listen, you may still recognize the sounds of the headless horseman of Sleepy Hollow..."
Wildfire
Photographer

Narrator:
This is where photographer Mark Thiessen likes to spend his vacation . . .

Mark Thiessen,
National Geographic Photographer:
"For me it's an adventure. All of your senses just come alive when you're in the middle of photographing a fire."

Narrator:
Mark says his occupation as a National Geographic photographer is not always as exciting as you might think. He spends most of his time taking photos of things like dinosaur bones, or people. He doesn't get to photograph things like dangerous wild animals. But instead of running after wild animals, Mark runs after wildfires.

He tells the story of how he became a photographer as a child.

Mark Thiessen:
"I knew I wanted to be a photographer since I was a little kid."

Narrator:
As a child, Mark would listen to police radio messages at night. When he heard of a fire, he would wake up his mom and they would race to see it.

Mark Thiessen:
"I guess once you get bit by the bug, even at a young age, you just never want to stop."

Narrator:
So every summer, Mark takes his photographic equipment and drives west to photograph wild fires. This year his first stop is the state of Idaho, where wild fires occur frequently. On this night Mark gets lucky. He rides along through a huge fire that is spreading across the Idaho desert.

Mark Thiessen:
"It's like a tornado going across the front of the truck."

Narrator:
Why is Mark so interested in these fires? He says one of the reasons is that you never know what's going to happen next. That makes it interesting, but also dangerous, sometimes terrifying.

A powerful wind is blowing, and pushes against the truck. To the left, a huge wall of fire is advancing in Mark's direction. It's best to keep moving. The fire can act in strange ways. On his left, Mark can see a "fire whirl." That's when some of the flames start twisting together, creating a fire tornado that can reach a height of ten meters.

Mark is in fact a skilled and capable wildland firefighter himself. His goal is to photograph the men and women who have the tough responsibility of fighting this kind of fire.

Mark Thiessen:
"There's great people to meet who have great stories to tell and great pictures to be taken."

Narrator:
When Mark is with the firefighters, he feels part of a team—a team that's employed to do a very important job. And of course, he is always trying to find the best photographs of the fire.

Although Mark knows that fires have the potential to destroy a lot of land, he is also amazed by their great beauty. He says the sight of trees damaged by fire can be quite beautiful, almost magical.

The opportunity to see and photograph something special brings Mark Thiessen back to the fires every summer. Every time he finishes taking photographs of a fire, he feels tired but also excited. He feels that he's really been alive. And it's clear he plans to continue for many years to come.
Giza Pyramids

Narrator:
Giza. Home of the Pyramids, one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. Tourists from all over the world come to Egypt to visit these amazing structures. But some people are worried.

Zahi Hawass, Archeologist:
"It's like a zoo. I mean the Pyramids, which contain one of the seven wonders of the world—the only one that still exists—to be as though it's like a zoo... It's a crime."

Narrator:
A zoo? For archeologist Zahi Hawass, the problem is that around the Pyramids there are camels and horses everywhere. There are also crowds of people competing to sell souvenirs to the tourists. It's difficult, he says, for ordinary visitors to feel how magical and mysterious the Pyramids really are.

Zahi Hawass is leader of the expert archeological team responsible for maintaining the Giza Pyramids. He plans to bring back the ancient wonder of the Pyramids and protect them from the physical damage caused by tourism. He says if this task isn't done now, the Pyramids could disappear in a hundred years.

Giza is home to the most famous ancient monuments in the world—the Great Pyramid of Khufu, his son Khafre, and grandson Menkaure. And watching over all three—the Great Sphinx.

Egyptians are proud of these timeless monuments. But moving closer to the Pyramids are the houses of Cairo residents, approaching from all directions. According to Hawass, the houses seem to be "attacking," almost killing, the Pyramids.

Zahi Hawass:
"I always say the Pyramids can never be killed. Now it can be killed."

Narrator:
Giza is home not only to the Pyramids, but more than four million people. It's a large, crowded suburb, an area just outside Cairo, with lots of noise and traffic. Even though officials can't just bring the buildings down, they can stop the city getting closer by building this... a wall.

Hawass says the wall is designed primarily to control the number of people entering the Pyramids site. It's a wise development, he says. The role of the wall is to protect tourists from all the camels and horses, and to keep the area of the Pyramids more peaceful. Visitors, as Hawass says, will now be able to feel the magic of the Pyramids in their heart.

The Giza Project is also finding and protecting a number of ancient objects. Although not as famous as the giant Pyramids, these smaller tombs are also being carefully protected.

Laborers here are finding and working with the artifacts. One day, sites like this one will be open to tourists. This will take away traffic and stress from the three big Pyramids and the Sphinx.

Even after centuries of digging and discovering amazing monuments in Giza, the team are still making new discoveries.

You never know, says Hawass, what secrets are here. He believes that, across the centuries, the kings of Egypt are saying thank you to today's Pyramid protectors.
Blackbeard’s Cannons

Narrator:
At sunrise, off the Carolina coast . . . the waters are blood red . . . like pirate’s blood.

In 1717, Blackbeard the pirate captured a French slave ship. He renamed it the Queen Anne’s Revenge. For a year, Blackbeard’s terrifying group of pirates sailed in this ship. But in 1718, the ship disappeared. What happened? Did the terrible and fearless Blackbeard sink it himself? Nobody is sure, but archeologists are finding clues to the mystery.

Archeologist Kim Eslinger looks at a map where they think the ship is. For five years, archeologists have been studying the remains of a shipwreck found about a kilometer from the coast. They know that most of the ship’s wooden body is gone. But its large guns—its cannons—are still there.

It’s difficult for the archeologists to see far in the dark water. They put ropes around one of the cannons, so they can pull it up to the surface. Their hope is that on the cannon they will find a name—Concorde—the original name of the French ship that Blackbeard stole.

Mike Daniel is the maritime historian who discovered the remains. He’s sure they have identified Blackbeard’s ship.

Mike Daniel, Naval Historian:
“Most of the evidence on the site points to the fact that it is the Queen Anne’s Revenge. I’m a hundred percent sure, due to the fact that it is where it was supposed to be.”

Narrator:
Everything that archeologists have found is dated before 1718—the year that Blackbeard’s ship disappeared.

When the cannon is eventually pulled out of the water, it doesn’t look much like a cannon at all. It looks dirty and strange after almost 300 years under water. To project boss Mike Ramsing, the cannon is ugly, but also beautiful.

Mike Ramsing, Project Director:
“Well it doesn’t look like much but I’m pretty certain it’s at least one cannon . . .”

Narrator:
For him, it’s the most important find in years.

Mike Ramsing:
“This is the highlight of my career here.”

Narrator:
When the archeologists eventually clean it up, they’ll be able to get a closer look at the find. Until then, they use special X-ray technology originally developed for the army to look at the cannon inside. Archeologist Kim Eslinger explains why it’s important to X-ray first:

Kim Eslinger, Archeologist:
“It helps us with our research, helps us as we start to break into things, you never just want to sort of break into it and not know what you’re going to expect.”

Narrator:
Another project archeologist, Wayne Lusardi, says that it may take two months to get all the rocks off of the cannon and to carefully study and record each layer of information. Lusardi says that the cannon will be transferred to a special bath. This will take off the salt and make sure that the metal will survive in the air. That may take two or three years. It’s a long wait to see if the cannon has the name that the team has been searching for.

The team would like to finish the project by the year 2018, 300 years after the Queen Anne’s Revenge disappeared.

Kim Eslinger:
“To open one of these up and find the definitive proof that it is definitely Blackbeard’s ship would be probably pretty overwhelming,”

Narrator:
The archeologists hope that one day they will confirm this really is the Queen Anne’s Revenge—the ship that was sailed 300 years ago by the terrifying pirate known as Blackbeard . . .
Marfa Lights

Narrator:
In the desert of West Texas, there’s not a lot of activity. It’s hot and dry, and not many people live here.

But on this ancient land there is a mystery. And the best place to see this mystery is at the viewing site, just east of Marfa on the highway called U.S. 90. From here, on almost any night, you can watch the mysterious Marfa Lights.

What do the lights look like? Well, it depends on who you talk to.

One Marfa resident talks about the first time she saw them:

Sherri Eppenauer, Marfa Resident:
“I remember the night well that I saw the Marfa Lights for the first time.”

Narrator:
They appeared suddenly, she says, and were very fast. They divided into two bright lights, then into four.

Sherri Eppenauer:
“They’ve seen them several times, but they never appear the same way. Each time they’re a little different when I see them.”

Narrator:
Another local resident tells her story:

Felicia Wood, Marfa Resident:
“Well, it was about six years ago, and the strangest thing happened to me. I was living out in the Chenoaktee Mountains on a ranch out in West Texas, and getting ready to go to bed that evening, got in bed, turned out the lights, and a bright light just showed up . . .”

Narrator:
According to Wood, the light shone through her window, changed colors, and stayed there for a few minutes. Then it headed off into the distance.

The appearance and disappearance of the lights was seen by pilots flying here many years ago too. Here you can find an old World War II training site. In the mid-1940s, many of the pilots saw the mysterious lights during their flights. Fritz Kahl was one of them.

Fritz Kahl, Marfa Resident:
“We discovered these by chance off in the distance, close to the ground, very small, very soft, and it’s a phenomena that they tell me exists over other parts of the world. This happens to be our local chapter of that book, that phenomenon in the mystery world.”

Narrator:
But who can explain where the lights come from? Where are they actually located? How long have they existed?

Despite efforts to explain the phenomenon, some are doubtful that these questions will ever be answered.

Another local resident says that the mystery is not a bad thing. If the mystery is unanswered, he says, people will keep investigating, keep looking for the answer.

Whatever these lights really are, their mystery and magic goes on.
Reading Explorer is a four-level series which uses adapted National Geographic text, images, and video to develop reading and vocabulary skills for learners of English.

Each unit of Reading Explorer contains two reading passages, and an optional video activity. Reading passages cover a wide range of real-world topics covering culture, science, social issues, and travel and adventure. Video activities can be done in class or at home using the Student CD-ROM.

- Motivating real-world content supported by stunning visuals develops learners' understanding of the wider world in which they live.
- Reading passages develop visual literacy, and incorporate graphic organizers, to help learners become better readers in English.
- Reading Comprehension activities cover essential reading skills and question types commonly found on standardized tests such as TOEFL®, TOEIC®, and IELTS.
- Vocabulary Practice activities and Vocabulary Builder boxes present and reinforce high-frequency vocabulary items.
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