



WonderSkills



Reading

ADVANCED

3



Mc
Graw
Hill
Education



Vocabulary

A. Look at the pictures and read the words.  02



0723



0724



0725



0726



0727



0728



0729



0730



B. Write the words next to the correct meanings.

1. v. to throw or leave trash on the ground _____
2. n. a machine used to cut grass _____
3. v. to change something into a much better thing _____
4. v. to spread something over the surface of an area _____
5. n. a cart with two handles and one wheel used to carry small loads

6. v. to put big or heavy things into something _____
7. n. a place where trash is taken _____
8. n. an area of land that is used or could be used for building something

C. Read and choose the correct words.

1. Water dripped **from** / **by** a hole in the ceiling.
2. Tina has to clean **up** / **through** her room before she can go to the park.
3. My teacher put **around** / **together** a schedule for the project.



0731



OUR PLACE

03

0732



Abel, Natalie, and Zach looked through the fence at the empty lot.

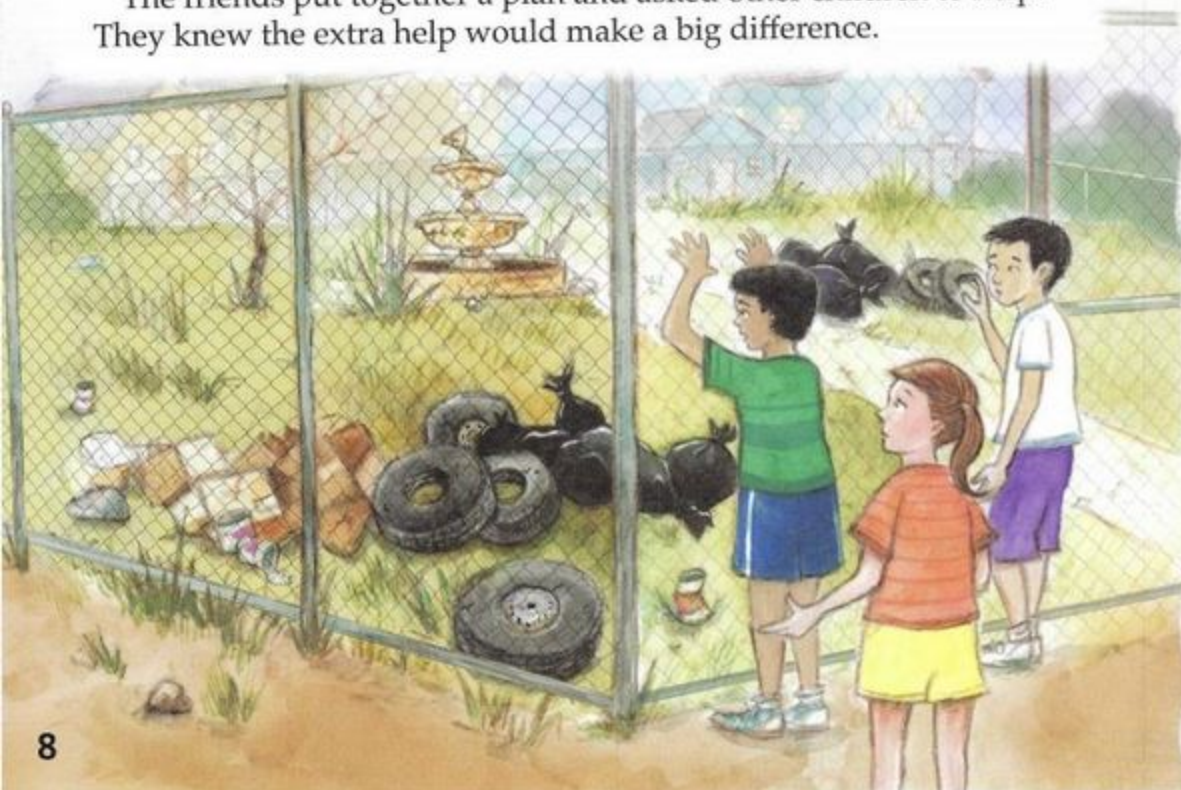
Abel spoke first. "This place looks like a **dump**," he said.

The lot was **littered** with trash and old tires. Weeds grew everywhere, and dirty water dripped from a broken fountain.

"It's ugly now, but it could be beautiful," said Natalie.

Zach looked at his friends. "Let's clean it up," he said. "People should be able to come here and enjoy this place."

The friends put together a plan and asked other children to help. They knew the extra help would make a big difference.





On Saturday morning, the children picked up the trash that was **strewn** all over the lot. After lunch, some of them put the tires into a **wheelbarrow** and pushed it to a truck. Then, they **loaded** the tires into the back. Zach's mom drove the truck to a place that recycles tires. Later, some boys and girls pulled out the weeds. Natalie's uncle lent them a **lawnmower** to cut the grass.

On Sunday morning, everyone came back to keep working. They gathered the bags of trash and placed them in the truck. By late afternoon, it was finally time to rest.

Abel's dad came with snacks and water. He also brought his tools. "This fountain worked when I was your age, but it broke years ago," he said. "I'll try to fix it."

"You played here when you were younger?" asked Natalie.

"I sure did," answered Abel's dad.



Soon, the fountain was working again.

Now, the lot was a place for people in their community to meet and play. They looked around with pride as they saw how their hard work had **transformed** it.

"You were right, Natalie," said Abel. "Now the lot is beautiful. And we did it together!"



Make Connections

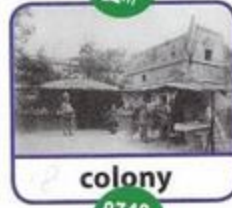
Talk about what Abel, Natalie, and Zach wanted to do. How did the three friends reach their goal?

ESSENTIAL QUESTION



Vocabulary

A. Look at the pictures and read the words. 04



B. Write the words next to the correct meanings.

1. *adj.* happening often; found in large numbers or in many places _____
2. *v.* to exchange things (such as goods or services) for other things without the use of money _____
3. *v.* to find an answer or solution for something by thinking it through _____
4. *v.* to think something is important or useful _____
5. *n.* an area under the political control of another country _____
6. *n.* an amount of something that is useful or important _____
7. *n.* a small piece of glass or wood with a hole in the middle for a string

8. *n.* the act of giving money in exchange for something _____

C. Read and choose the correct words.

1. He works hard and expects nothing **of / in** return.
2. Two plus four is equal **over / to** two times three.
3. He likes to ride his bicycle **as / on** a form of transportation.



0742



When Corn Was Ca\$h

© 05

0743



Think about a time you traded with a friend. You gave one of your things to your friend. Your friend gave you something of theirs in return. This is called **bartering**. It is a good way to get what you need without using money.

0744



The Barter System

Before there was money, people bartered. This was a way for them to get food and clothing. But this system had problems. It was hard to **figure out** each item's **worth**. For example, people had to decide how many apples were equal to a goat. Even with problems like this, bartering was **common** in America's past.

0745



Native Americans

Native Americans did not have money in the past. Bartering was the only way to get what they needed. They did it often. Groups of people met to exchange items. They traded food, such as corn and beans, for stones to make things.

Some Native American groups **valued** small **beads** made from clamshells. The beads were called *wampum*, which means "strings of white shell beads." Later, these beads were used as a form of money. This made trading much easier.



Native Americans used *wampum* to decorate clothes and other items, such as this belt.

Settlers and Traders

0746

In the 1600s, people from Europe came to America. They did not have much money, but they had animals, cloth, and fur. They bartered these with the Native Americans for food. Later, people in the American **colonies** used corn and rice to make **payments**. Corn was cash!

Anyone for a Trade?

0747

Life is easier now. We can use money to buy what we want. The value of an item is clear. We don't have to figure out its worth. But people still like to barter. It can be fun to trade old things for something new. You never know what you might get!

Make Connections

How do people get what they need by bartering?

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

Goods Used as Money

Goods

Where They Were Used as Money

Corn



Northern colonies, such as Massachusetts and Rhode Island

Deer skins



Northern colonies, such as Massachusetts and Rhode Island

Tobacco



Southern colonies, such as Virginia

Rice



Southern colonies, such as Georgia and South Carolina

Livestock



Throughout the colonies



Vocabulary

A. Look at the pictures and read the words.  06



0748



0749



0750



0751



0752



0753



0754



0755



B. Write the words next to the correct meanings.

1. v. to move or keep apart _____
2. v. to move the eyebrows together to show you are annoyed or worried

3. v. to choose a place to throw at or hit _____
4. v. to win points in a game _____
5. v. to make something smaller in size or amount _____
6. *adj.* can be used again from something that has been used before

7. *adj.* damaged but not fully broken into pieces _____
8. *adj.* remaining after someone has used it _____

C. Read and choose the correct words.

1. When I saw my friend Jenny, I waved **at** / **of** her.
2. Sandra likes to walk **ago** / **past** the zoo, so she can see the animals.
3. I like to slice **on** / **off** the crust before eating a sandwich.



0756



The New HOOP

07

0757



Marco and Kim were at the school gym. Marco looked up at the basketball hoop and threw the ball. It fell through the net. Marco **scored** another point!

“Nice shot! But I’ll beat you next time!” said Kim. “I wish we could play at our neighborhood park.”

“But the hoop at the park is broken,” sighed Marco. “It hasn’t been fixed yet. I don’t think people care about the hoop like we do.”

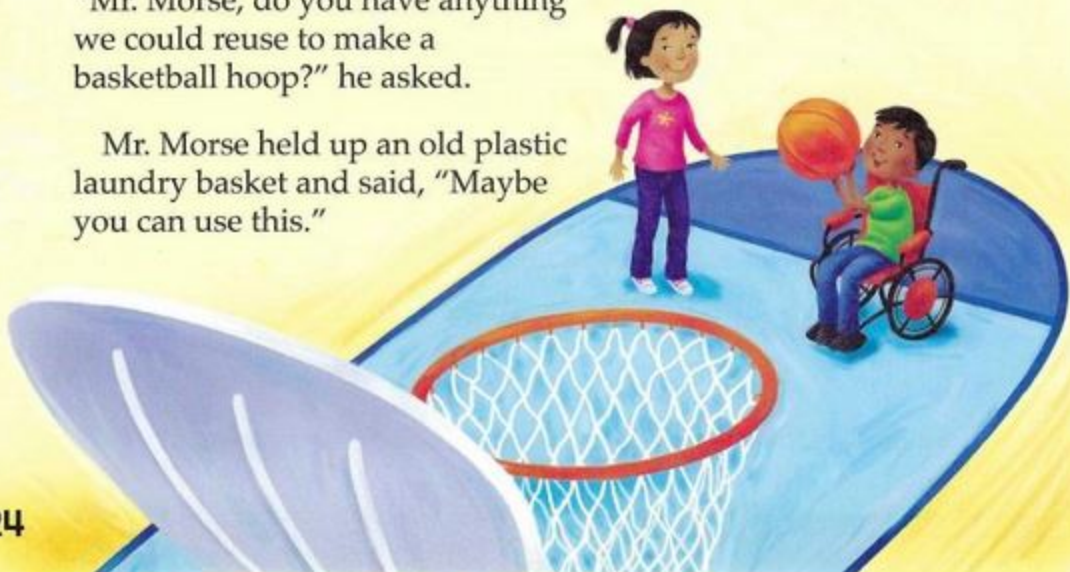
0758



Marco and Kim left the school and went past the town’s recycling center. They waved at the manager, Mr. Morse. Mr. Morse’s job was to **separate** all the **recyclable** plastic, paper, and metal items people brought to him.

As they walked past, Marco had an idea. “Mr. Morse, do you have anything we could reuse to make a basketball hoop?” he asked.

Mr. Morse held up an old plastic laundry basket and said, “Maybe you can use this.”



0759



Kim **frowned**. It looked useless and **cracked**. Marco smiled and said, "That looks useful! It could make a fine hoop."

"I want to play with a new hoop," said Kim.

"We **reduce** waste when we reuse things," explained Marco. "This won't look so bad. Wait and see!"

At home, Marco's older brother, Victor, made a post and a backboard with some **leftover** wood. Marco and Victor sliced off the bottom of the basket, attached the basket to the backboard, and the backboard to the post. Then they went to the park, dug a hole, and put the post in the ground.

0760



The next day, Kim saw the new hoop. "It looks a lot better than I thought," said Kim.

"Here's the real test!" said Marco. He tossed the basketball to Kim. She bounced the ball, **aimed**, and scored a goal.

"I was wrong!" shouted Kim. "This recycled hoop is awesome! Now we can play basketball whenever we want!"

"And I can win whenever I want!" laughed Marco.

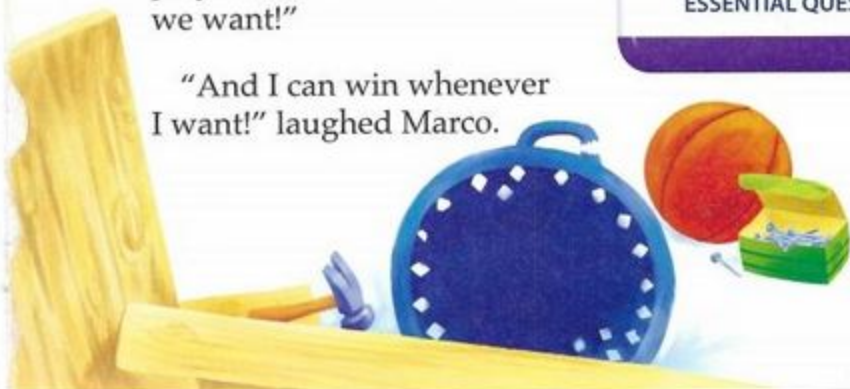
backboard



Make Connections

What problem do Kim and Marco have? How do they reuse something to solve it?

ESSENTIAL QUESTION



Vocabulary

A. Look at the pictures and read the words.  08



B. Write the words next to the correct meanings.

1. *adj.* doing what someone else tells you to do _____
2. *adj.* doing something without thinking carefully about it _____
3. *n.* the state of being protected from danger or harm _____
4. *v.* to answer or do something as a reaction to something or someone _____
5. *v.* to need the help of someone or something _____
6. *n.* a smell that something or someone has _____
7. *v.* to smell something or someone by taking air in through your nose in short breaths _____
8. *v.* to fix your mind on one particular thing only _____

C. Read and choose the correct words.

1. The lifeguard jumped into the water and saved the girl who was in / of danger.
2. The teacher wants her students to pay attention to / in what she is saying.
3. It can take up / on to a week to repair your phone.



Rescue Dogs Save the Day



Rescue dogs are trained to dive into water to help.

0770



Rescue teams save people who are in danger. They **respond** quickly to reach people in trouble and bring them to **safety**.

They are heroes. But did you know that dogs can be heroes, too?

0769



09

0771



Rescue Dogs Are Heroes

Rescue dogs work with police and firefighters. They use their good ears and their strong sense of smell to help. Rescue dogs can find people who are lost. They can help families who are in danger after a disaster.

Rescue dogs are smart. They must also be **obedient**. They have to pay attention to and get along with the people who work with them.

Best Rescue Dog Breeds

These dogs make great rescue dogs.



Dog Breed

Labrador Retriever

German Shepherd

Bloodhound

Border Collie

Rescue Skill

friendly

brave

great sense of smell

lots of energy



Getting Ready to Work 0772

Rescue dogs begin training as puppies. The training can take up to two years. Rescue dogs learn to work outdoors in heat, cold, and bad weather. They run, jump, and climb for hours every day. The dogs learn to **focus** on their job so that they won't make **careless** mistakes.



Rescue dogs are trained to go anywhere they are needed.

Everything a rescue dog learns to do has a purpose. A dog and the people it works with must learn to communicate as a team. They share their work and know they can **depend** on each other. And when they have practiced and trained enough, they are ready to rescue people.

Good Dog! 0773

A rescue dog's sense of smell is very strong. When a hiker is lost, a rescue dog **sniffs** the air and the ground following the hiker's **scent**. When the dog finds someone, it barks to alert its partner. They work together quickly to save a life.

Sometimes rescue dogs and their partners visit schools. They teach children about safety and what to do in a disaster. People like the dogs because they do such good work. Rescue dogs are heroes!



Make Connections

How do rescue workers and dogs work together in an emergency?

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

This team works in snowy mountain areas.



Vocabulary

A. Look at the pictures and read the words.  10



B. Write the words next to the correct meanings.

1. *n.* the study of living things and the places they live _____
2. *n.* the highest point of a mountain _____
3. *n.* a person whose job is to show a place or the way to a place to visitors

4. *v.* to build or make something, such as roads or buildings _____
5. *adj.* not being proud and thinking you are better than others _____
6. *adj.* far from where other people live _____
7. *v.* to show or feel great respect for a person or thing _____
8. *n.* a person who climbs mountains _____

C. Read and choose the correct words.

1. For the rest with / of her life, Jane helped many children with heart disease.
2. You should ask her to give you advice about / from what to do.
3. I'm grateful to / on everyone who sent me cards and flowers when I was sick.



0782



A BIG HEART

11

0783



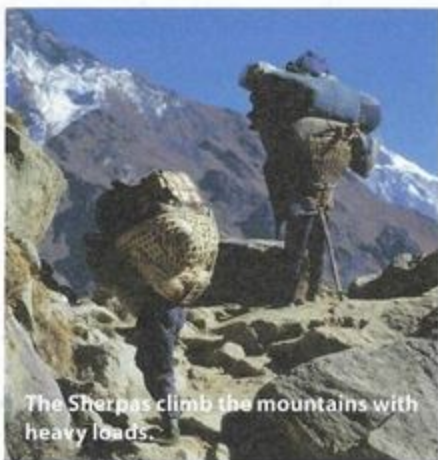
Sir Edmund Hillary was born in 1919. This beekeeper from New Zealand was also a **mountaineer**. He explored many places.

In 1953, he reached the **summit** of Mount Everest, the highest place on the Earth. He could not have done it without the Sherpas. These people from Nepal are expert mountain climbers. One of them, Tenzing Norgay, went to the top with Hillary. They became great friends.

0784



Hillary was famous, but he was **humble**, too. His friendship with Norgay and the Sherpas meant a lot to him. They had taken him to the top of the world. In return, he wanted to help them. He asked them what they needed. They told him the village needed a school so their children could learn.



The Sherpas climb the mountains with heavy loads.



A School for the Himalayas



Hillary helped build a school in this **remote** area. He asked groups to donate building supplies. The people then **constructed** the school with these supplies.

The school opened in June 1961. The children were happy when they saw it. They knew that it could change their lives.

"It's not the mountain that we conquer but ourselves."

-Edmund Hillary



A Lifetime Giving Help



For the rest of his life, Hillary helped the Sherpas. He built more schools and hospitals. He built airports to connect people in the mountains.

In 1972, he helped create a national park in Nepal. Local scientists knew the **ecology** of the place well. They gave advice about the best plants to use.

The park protects nature and gives the Sherpas jobs. Many of them work as **guides** for visitors who come to the area to see its beauty and to climb.

The Sherpas were grateful to Hillary and **honored** him as a member of their community. They called Hillary Burra Sahib, which means 'a big heart.'

Edmund Hillary died in 2008. He was a great climber and an even better man.



Make Connections

What actions of Sir Edmund Hillary made him an honored community member?

ESSENTIAL QUESTION



Vocabulary

A. Look at the pictures and read the words.  12



B. Write the words next to the correct meanings.

1. v. to make dirty or harmful by mixing in or adding waste material

2. n. a place, person, or thing that you get something from _____
3. n. a natural fuel formed in the Earth from dead plants or animals

4. v. to exchange for something or someone else _____
5. v. to be used up _____
6. adv. outside of a house or building _____
7. adj. able to be replaced so that it is always available to be used _____
8. adj. able to be used instead of a different thing _____

C. Read and choose the correct words.

1. Most of the milk we drink comes **from** / **about** cows.
2. Alice's mother told the kids to **take** / **keep** the kitchen clean.
3. Wind turbines change wind power **in** / **to** electricity.



0795



We Have Power!

13

0796



We need energy every day to move and think. We get this energy from our food.

0797



Traditional Energy Sources 75

Cars and homes need energy, too. Cars need it to move. Houses use it for electricity and to heat and cool the air inside. We burn **fossil fuels** to create this energy. Coal and oil are the two main fossil fuels we use.

Fossil fuels come from under the ground. They take a long time to form. But we are using up these fuels faster than they can form. One day, Earth's fossil fuels will **run out**. When they are gone, they can't be easily **replaced**. Burning coal and oil can **pollute** the Earth, too. We need to find **alternative energy sources** that keep the air clean and won't run out.



Burning fossil fuels to make energy can pollute the Earth.



The Power of the Sun

0798



A **renewable** energy source is one that doesn't run out. Wind and water are two examples. So is solar energy. It is natural and doesn't pollute the Earth.



Solar panels capture energy from the sun.

Solar energy works by using solar panels. These panels are put **outdoors** to catch the sun's light. They change the light to power that people can use at home as electricity. It can also be used to power a whole city!

Scientists can now store solar energy. This means we can use it at any time, even at night when there is no sun. This can help reduce the use of fossil fuels.

0799



Not everyone thinks solar panels are a good idea. Some people don't like them because they are expensive to put in. But solar panels can help lower a home's monthly costs. Over time, more money is saved.

Many people around the world are using solar energy. They think it's better because it keeps the air clean, saves money, and doesn't run out. One day, all the energy we use could come from the sun!



Make Connections

Why is solar power a good source of energy?

ESSENTIAL QUESTION



Vocabulary

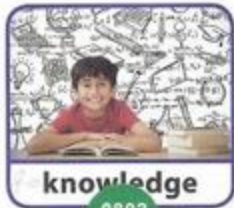
A. Look at the pictures and read the words.  14



0800



0801



0802



0803



0804



0805



0806



0807



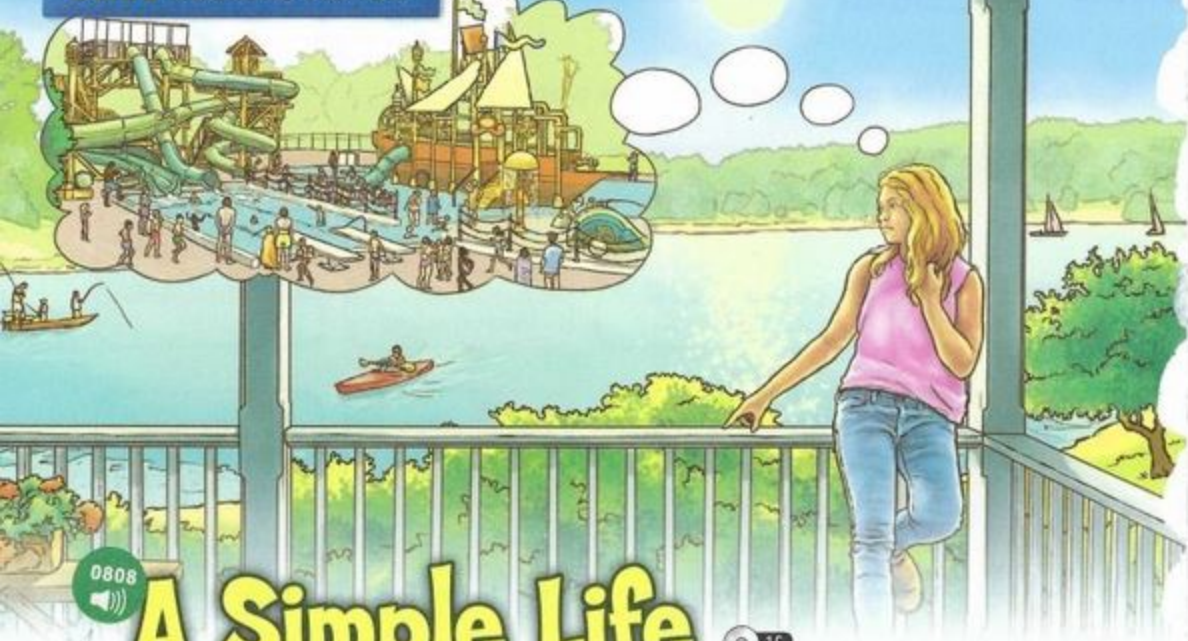
B. Write the words next to the correct meanings.

1. *adj.* hard to understand or explain _____
2. *adj.* having good luck _____
3. *adj.* special and grand; not plain _____
4. *v.* to expect that something will happen and be ready for it _____
5. *n.* the understanding or skill a person has _____
6. *v.* to guide or control the direction of something _____
7. *v.* to be able to pay for _____
8. *n.* strong cloth that the wind blows against to make a boat or ship move

C. Read and choose the correct words.

1. Joshua spends time with / about his grandmother every Sunday afternoon.
2. Dad likes to share his knowledge of history for / with me.
3. Living in a city is different for / from living in the countryside.





A Simple Life

15

0808

0809

Sheila sat on her grandparents' porch. Sunlight was shining on the lake. She sighed. She missed the **fancy** swimming pool at summer camp. The pool had water slides and diving boards, but the lake did not.

Sheila really wanted to go to camp. But this year, her family was saving money for a new house. Sheila was disappointed when she found out they couldn't **afford** to send her to camp. Instead, she had to spend the summer at the lake with her grandparents.

0810

She walked down to the lake. Her grandfather was getting his boat ready. He saw that she looked a little sad. He asked if she would like to learn to sail.

"My grandfather taught me how to sail," he said. "Now, I want to share my **knowledge** with you."



0811

Sheila listened as he talked about how to **steer** the boat. It was clear that he loved sailing. And it was more **complicated** than it looked. They got in the boat and started to sail around the calm lake.

“Do you want to raise the main **sail**?” asked Grandfather.

Sheila grabbed the rope and laughed as the sail caught the wind. She closed her eyes and enjoyed the peace and quiet. The lake was different from camp. Camp was noisy. Lots of kids shouted and splashed in the pool.

0812

Sheila suddenly felt **fortunate** to be spending time with her grandfather. It was better than she had **anticipated**. She was learning new things and having fun.

After sailing, they went home to a delicious lunch that her grandmother had prepared. As she ate, Sheila realized that the simple things of life could be very enjoyable.



0813

“Tomorrow I can teach you to fish if you like,” said Grandfather.

“That sounds great!” she said.

She never imagined she could have so much fun at the lake. And she couldn’t wait to learn to fish!



Make Connections

What changed the way Sheila felt about spending time with her grandparents?

ESSENTIAL QUESTION



Vocabulary

A. Look at the pictures and read the words. 16



0814 



0815 



0816 



0817 



0818 



0819 



0820 



0821 

B. Write the words next to the correct meanings.

1. *adj.* not sensible; foolish _____
2. *adj.* admirable, much better than normal _____
3. *adv.* with a lot of effort and great speed _____
4. *v.* to talk too proudly about what you have or can do _____
5. *v.* to make cloth or a pattern from thread _____
6. *v.* to make someone pay for their mistakes _____
7. *n.* a female god _____
8. *v.* to invite someone to compete with you _____

C. Read and choose the correct words.

1. Olivia was born with / from a great sense of curiosity about new things.
2. Bettina thinks she can beat you in / of a chess game.
3. Cookies you buy from the stores can't compete for / with homemade ones.

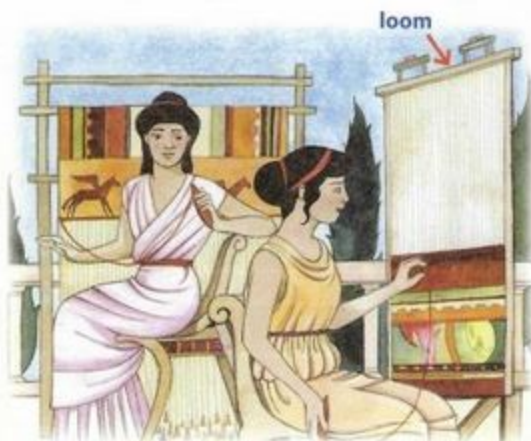


0822



ATHENA AND ARACHNE

17



CHARACTERS

NARRATOR

ARACHNE: (uh-RAK-nee) a weaver

DIANA: Arachne's friend

ATHENA: a Greek goddess

MESSENGER

0823



SCENE ONE

SETTING: Athens, Greece, a long time ago, Arachne's home.

NARRATOR: Long ago, Arachne and Diana sat weaving.

Diana admires Arachne's cloth.

DIANA: Arachne, your cloth is beautiful! Did the **goddess** Athena teach you to **weave**?

ARACHNE: No! I was born with my talent. I'm a better weaver than Athena. I'm sure I could beat her in a weaving competition.

DIANA: Ssshhh! What if Athena hears you? You'll be in big trouble!

ARACHNE: Nonsense! Athena will not hear me. She is much too busy.

0824



SCENE TWO

SETTING: Athena's home. A messenger arrives.

MESSENGER: Goddess Athena! I have news. I heard the weaver Arachne talking with a friend. She says she could beat you in a weaving competition. She thinks she is the best weaver in Greece!

ATHENA: I'll show her who is the better weaver! Arachne cannot talk about me that way. She **boasts** too much about her talent!



SETTING: Arachne's home. Athena knocks on Arachne's door.

ARACHNE: Who's there?

ATHENA: Just an old woman with a question.

Athena enters the room.

ATHENA: Is it true that you **challenged** the goddess Athena to a competition?

ARACHNE: Yes, that's right.

Athena drops her cloak.

ATHENA: Well, I'm Athena, and I'm here to compete with you!

DIANA: Arachne, don't! It's **unwise** to challenge a goddess!

ARACHNE: I'll win! Just watch and see.

*Arachne and Athena sit down at the looms. They begin to weave **furiously**.*

NARRATOR: Both wove beautiful cloths. However, Arachne's cloth showed pictures of the gods being angry and unkind.

ATHENA: Arachne, your skill is **impressive**. But you have too much pride. Your cloth is mean and unkind. For that, I will **punish** you!

Athena points at Arachne. Arachne falls to the ground and becomes a spider.

ATHENA: You will spend the rest of your life weaving and living in your own web.

NARRATOR: Arachne was unkind, and she was too boastful. So Athena turned her into a spider. That is why spiders are called arachnids. Arachne learned an important lesson. Too much pride can lead to trouble.

THE END



Make Connections

What does Arachne value? How does it cause her trouble?

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

Vocabulary

A. Look at the pictures and read the words. 18



0827



0828



0829



0830



0831



0832



0833



0834



B. Write the words next to the correct meanings.

- n.* information about what will happen in the future, often about the weather _____
- v.* to move or dig material, such as snow, with a tool _____
- n.* things that are needed for a particular activity _____
- v.* to tell that something will happen in the future _____
- n.* a big storm with a lot of snow and strong wind _____
- n.* a relaxed feeling that something bad has not happened _____
- adj.* very surprised; amazed _____
- adj.* well known to you; easy for you to recognize _____

C. Read and choose the correct words.

- Mom and Dad took / gave turns driving to Grandpa's house.
- Jake gave / told me a hand to move the heavy boxes.
- My dog ran from / over to me when I opened the front door.



The Big Blizzard

19

0836



Rosa and Eddie Hernandez sat close to the radio and listened carefully to the news.

“The **blizzard** of 1947 is the biggest snowstorm in New York City history. Be careful when you go outside—especially with children! The weather **forecast predicts** that the snow will stop soon. Meanwhile, let’s help each other during this disaster.”

0837



Both Rosa and Eddie looked worried. “Oh, Mamá,” asked Rosa. “Will Papá ever come home from work?”

115 “Don’t worry,” said Mamá, “I’m sure he’ll be home soon. Now put on your warmest clothes. We need to go buy milk and bread.” The children put on their jackets and gloves. They even remembered to wrap scarves around their necks.

When they got outside, they were **astonished** to find a huge wall of snow. Their neighbor, Mr. Colón, was standing outside with some **equipment**.

“Rosa and Eddie, do you want to help **shovel** snow?” asked Mr. Colón.



Rosa and Eddie took turns shoveling the piles of snow from the sidewalk. Then, they saw Mrs. Sanchez across the street. She was trying to clear the snow in front of her shop with a small broom.

“Mr. Colón, may we borrow your shovels?” asked Eddie. “I think we need to give Mrs. Sanchez a hand.”

Rosa and Eddie shoveled away all the snow in front of the shop. They had a lot of fun! Mrs. Sanchez was grateful and thanked them by giving Mamá milk and bread.

- 117 As Rosa, Eddie, and Mamá crossed the street to go home, they heard a deep, **familiar** voice say, “Is that my Rosa and Eddie?”

The children ran over to Papá and shouted, “Papá! You’re here!”

“Yes, I am!” said Papá. “It’s such a **relief** and a comfort to be home finally. I’m so proud of you for helping our neighbors.”



Make Connections

How did the weather affect the Hernandez family?

ESSENTIAL QUESTION



Vocabulary

A. Look at the pictures and read the words.



0840



0841



0842



0843



0844



0845



0846



0847



B. Write the words next to the correct meanings.

1. *n.* a small craft used to land on the moon _____
2. *v.* to try to discover facts about something _____
3. *n.* a task or job that someone is given to do _____
4. *n.* a person who travels to and works in space _____
5. *n.* an official card or document that gives permission to have or do something _____
6. *n.* the stress and worry you feel about something you have to achieve _____
7. *adj.* having made a strong decision to do something _____
8. *n.* a vehicle used for travel in outer space _____

C. Read and choose the correct words.

1. Mr. Owens is **for / in** charge; you should ask him for the information.
2. Emily left the cage open and her bird flew **down / off**.
3. This project took many years of hard work, but it all paid **out / off** in the end.



0848

ROCKETING INTO SPACE

21

0849

Neil Armstrong was a famous American **astronaut**. He first flew in an airplane when he was six. He loved it. He was **determined** to learn to fly when he grew up.



Armstrong was smart and a hard worker. He did all he could to reach his goal. He read flight magazines to **research** flying. He worked at a store and did odd jobs, such as cleaning planes. This gave him money for flying lessons. He got his pilot's **license** at sixteen years old. He could fly a plane before he could drive a car!

0850

After college, he joined NASA in 1962. His first space **mission** was on Gemini 8. The task for Armstrong and his partner, David Scott, was to join two **spacecraft** in space. They completed the job successfully.

His next space trip was on July 16, 1969. This was on the spacecraft Apollo 11. The mission was to land on the moon. Armstrong was in charge, with Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin and Michael Collins in the crew. They flew through space for four days. Then Armstrong and Aldrin got into a **lunar module**, a tiny spacecraft built to land on the moon.



0851



As they were about to land, there was a problem. The surface was very uneven with huge rocks everywhere. It was too dangerous to land. Armstrong flew off quickly to find a smoother area. He only had 60 seconds to do so. Back on the Earth, people were holding their breath. But Armstrong stayed calm under **pressure**. With seconds to go, he brought the lunar module down safely onto the moon's surface.

0852



Armstrong went out first. As he took a step, he said, "That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind."

His hard work paid off. On July 20, 1969, he made history. He was the first person to walk on the moon!



Armstrong lands on the moon.



Make Connections

How did Armstrong's goal as a child help him as an adult?

ESSENTIAL QUESTION



Vocabulary

A. Look at the pictures and read the words.  22



0853



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0860



B. Write the words next to the correct meanings.

1. *adj.* able to be seen _____
2. *v.* to become greater in number or size _____
3. *v.* to see or hear something and be aware of it _____
4. *v.* to become fewer in number or smaller in size _____
5. *v.* (of an animal) to move from one area to another at different times of the year for warmer weather _____
6. *n.* a group of plants or animals with similar features _____
7. *n.* very bad damage that leaves something completely ruined _____
8. *v.* to become the same as or a part of something _____

C. Read and choose the correct words.

1. People differ about / from one another in the way they learn new things.
2. Bugs, on / of the other hand, are not welcome at the picnic.
3. Both cats or / and dogs make great pets for people.





139

Butterflies

Big and Small

0862



There are more than 725 **species** of butterflies in North America. Monarchs and Western Pygmy Blues are two examples. These two insects have some of the same features. They taste leaves with their feet. They can only see the colors red, yellow, and green. However, they differ from each other in many ways, too.

0863



Size and Color

141

The Pygmy Blue is the smallest butterfly in the world. It is 1.2 cm across, about the size of a small coin. Monarchs are bigger. They are about 10 cm across.

Monarchs are bright orange and black. They are quite **visible**. Pygmy Blues are brown and blue. They are harder to see. Their colors help them **blend into** the background. You could be right next to a Pygmy Blue and not even **notice** it.

Monarch butterflies like to land in the same trees when they migrate.

Western Pygmy Blue Butterfly

wing
abdomen
head
thorax
leg
antennae



Moving Around

0864

Each year, most butterflies **migrate**, or move. Monarchs travel a long way, farther than any other butterfly. Some travel more than 5,000 km! Pygmy Blues, on the other hand, take shorter trips. Both migrate for the same reasons. They move to warmer places when it gets cold. They also move to find food.



Finding Food

0865

Both Pygmy Blues and Monarchs drink nectar. Pygmy Blues can drink many kinds of nectar. Food is easy for them to find. This has helped their numbers **increase**. However, finding food is harder for Monarchs. They can only drink nectar from the milkweed plant.

Monarch butterflies feed on milkweed.



When people build new houses and roads, milkweed plants are lost. The **destruction** of their habitat makes it even harder for Monarchs to find food. This can cause their numbers to **decrease**. Scientists are worried that they may become endangered.

Help Butterflies

0866

People today are more aware that some species need to be protected. They work to make laws to save those in danger. Learning about butterflies and what they need is important. That way, we can help them survive now and in the future.



Make Connections

How can people help to protect butterflies?

ESSENTIAL QUESTION



Vocabulary

A. Look at the pictures and read the words.  24



0867



0868



0869



0870



0871



0872



0873



0874



B. Write the words next to the correct meanings.

1. v. to be all around someone or something _____
2. v. to open or move in or out of a place suddenly _____
3. v. to move along very slowly in the air or water _____
4. n. a fear caused by sudden danger _____
5. *adj.* doing something in a sly manner without people's knowledge

6. *adj.* wet and slippery _____
7. *adj.* not bad or dangerous _____
8. *adj.* causing sickness or death by entering or touching the body _____

C. Read and choose the correct words.

1. Lena jumped up and ran out **of / off** the room when the doorbell rang.
2. He continued **with / to** sing even when the microphone stopped working.
3. Tom didn't laugh **at / on** my joke because he didn't understand it.





The Camping Trip

0876



Ramon sighed as he lay in his sleeping bag. Soft snores **drifted** over from the other side of the tent. His older brother, Hugo, was already asleep. His father was also sleeping in a tent nearby.

0877

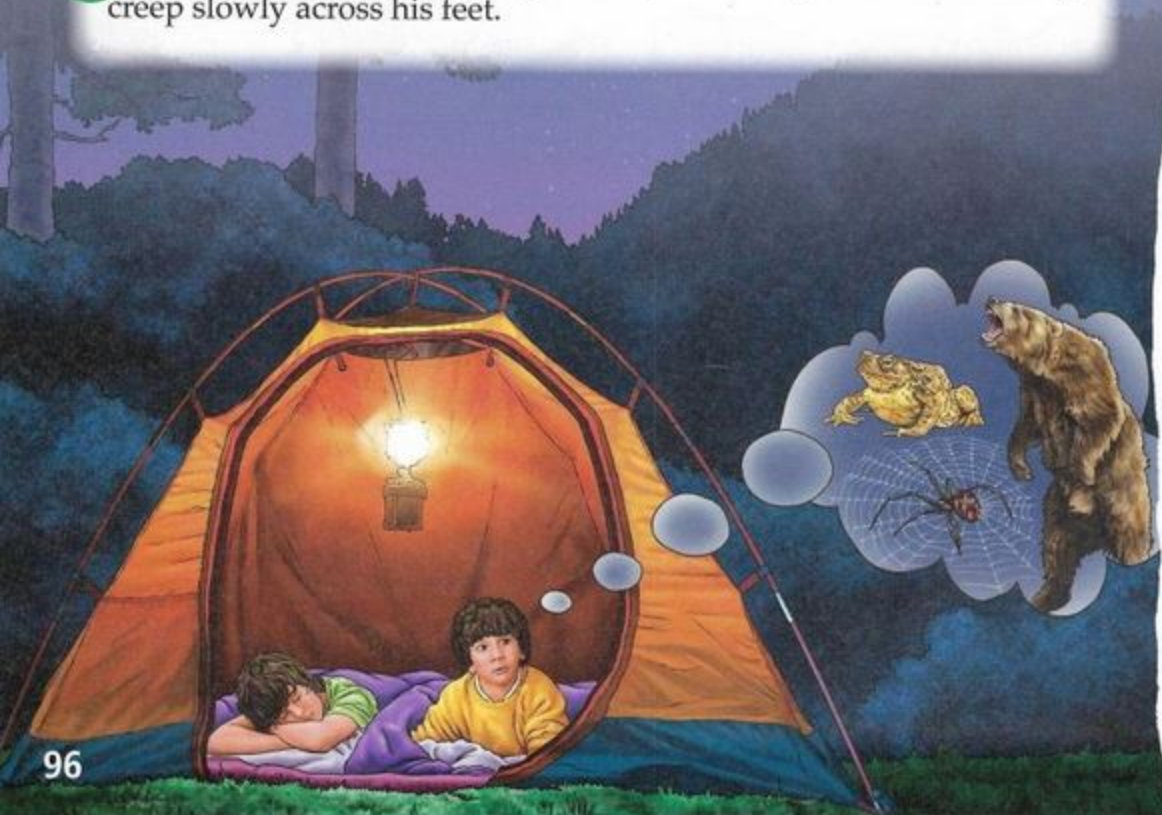


But Ramon wasn't tired. He was thinking about the creatures that lived in the dark woods that **surrounded** the tents. He imagined big, scary bears with sharp claws. He thought about **slimy** toads with wet, bumpy skin. He pictured **sneaky** spiders crawling on their long, thin legs.

0878



Ramon closed his eyes to try to sleep. Suddenly, he felt something creep slowly across his feet.



0879



He panicked. "Aah!" yelled Ramon. "It's a snake!" He threw off his sleeping bag in **fright** and ran out of the tent.

0880



"What's wrong?" yelled his father, **bursting** from his tent with a flashlight. Then Hugo came out of the tent that he shared with Ramon.

0881



Ramon was hopping around in the grass and screaming.

"There's a snake in my sleeping bag!" cried Ramon. "I think it's **poisonous!**"

0882



Ramon continued to twist and shout. This made Hugo laugh. Their father shined the flashlight in the tent. Then he went inside to check. A minute later, he was back.

0883



"I found your visitor," said their father. He was holding something in his hand.

0884



Without looking, Ramon yelled and leapt back. He was ready to run and hide. But what he saw instead was a tiny green lizard. His father was holding the lizard by its tail.

0885



Hugo laughed louder. Their father started laughing, too. Ramon felt silly, but even he had to laugh at himself and the small, **harmless** lizard.

0886



"Why don't you let Ramon sleep with the flashlight, Dad?" joked Hugo. "He may need it if a killer worm shows up!"



Make Connections

How did being scared turn into something funny for Ramon?

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

