Unit 1. Land Habitats



|--|

1	and	4 L	ادا	sit-	\ +c
•	and) F	121)IT>	4TS

Animals live in different places. The place where an animal lives is its habitat .
A habitat is also called an <u>ecosystem</u> . One <u>land</u> habitat is a
grassland. A grassland is an area of land that mostly <u>contains</u> grasses.
There are <u>wild</u> grasses and few trees. There are many animals living in the
grasslands, including mice, rats, snakes, <u>hawks</u> , eagles, <u>zebras</u> , lions,
giraffes, elephants, etc.
A forest is another land habitat. A forest is an area of land with many trees.
Many animals need forests to live and <u>survive</u> . There are many animals
living in forests, including deer, bears, raccoons, foxes, squirrels, snakes, eagles,
woodpeckers , etc.



Unit 2. Water Habitats



Date:	•	

Water Habitats
There are water habitats for animals and plants. A <u>lake</u> is one kind of
water habitat. It is a large area of water with land all <u>around</u> it. Most
lakes contain <u>fresh</u> water. Plants and animals live together in lakes.
Plants grow in and around the water. Animals use them for food and
shelter .
Beavers use trees to build dams so that they can have safe
places to live.
An ocean is another kind of water habitat. An ocean is a very large and deep
body of salt water. Many <u>mammals</u> , fish, and plants live in oceans. Some
animals, like sharks, eat fish in the ocean. Other ocean animals eat plants.



Unit 3. What Earth Looks Like



What Earth Looks Like
Earth is made up of <u>land</u> and water. Most of the earth's <u>surface</u> is
covered with water. The <u>solid</u> part of Earth is land. It may be covered with
stones, sand, dirt, and other <u>substances</u> .
Most water on Earth is in salty oceans. Fresh water is water without <u>salt</u> .
<u>Streams</u> , rivers, and lakes are mostly made up of fresh water. Streams
<u>flow</u> into rivers which may flow into lakes or oceans. Not all land on Earth
looks the same. Some land is high. Some land is low, and some land is
<u>high</u> .
A mountain is the highest type of land. Mountains come in all shapes and sizes.
A <u>valley</u> is low land between mountains.



Unit 4. Rock and Soil



Date				
Date	٠	•	•	



Unit 5. Changing the Land



Date:	•	

Changing the Land
Water can change the shapes and sizes of rocks. This is called <u>weathering</u> .
When there are <u>cracks</u> in a rock, water gets into them. The water can
<u>freeze</u> and push the rock apart in the winter.
Then, the cracks get bigger and <u>end up</u> <u>breaking</u> the rock
apart .
Plants can also break rocks down by growing in their cracks. Sometimes a plant's
roots grow and push against a rock.
Land can change slowly <u>due to</u> weathering and <u>erosion</u> . Erosion is
the washing or <u>blowing</u> away of rock and <u>soil</u> by wind or water.
Plants can <u>prevent</u> erosion. The roots of a plant hold soil in place so
that wind and water cannot move it.



Unit 6. Earth's Resources



Earth's Resources
Things that come from Earth are called <u>natural</u> <u>resources</u> .
People do not make natural resources but get them from the earth. So we have
to be <u>careful</u> not to <u>use up</u> all our natural resources.
Soil is a natural resource. Plants grow in soil. People and animals can use these
plants for food. Water and air are important natural resources. All living things
need water and air to live.
Pollution is something that <u>causes</u> <u>damage</u> or
problems to the land, water, or air. Pollution happens when <u>trash</u> or
chemicals get into the ground, water, or air. When people and other living
things do not have clean water, air, or soil, they may get sick.



Unit 7. Trees and Paper



Date:		

Trees and Paper
Trees are natural resources. Trees are used to make <u>paper towels</u> . This is
how paper towels are made.
First, the trees are planted on a farm. When the trees are fully <u>grown</u> ,
they are <u>cut down</u> . Then the trees are taken to a paper <u>factory</u> .
At the factory, the trees are <u>chopped</u> into small <u>chips</u> of wood.
Other things are mixed with the chips. Then they are heated to become soft.
These soft wood chips are called <u>pulp</u> .
Bleach is added to make the pulp turn white. Next, the pulp is dried
and pressed into long <u>sheets</u> . Then the sheets are rolled and cut. These
are paper towels.



Unit 8. Technology



|--|

Technology		
<u>Technology</u> is <u>using</u> science to make things faster, easier,		
and better. New technology changes the ways people work and live. More than		
ever, people use new technology at their jobs.		
Computers have many new uses. Computers in <u>tiny</u> cameras and robots help		
doctors do <u>surgery</u> . Music groups use computers to make music and		
videos.		
Tablet PCs make <u>collecting</u> various types of <u>information</u> possible		
through the Internet and <u>applications</u> .		
Even while you are moving, you can use the Internet from tablet PCs. We meet		
our needs and wants with new technology, which is changing every day.		
No one knows for sure what our <u>future</u> will be. Our dreams today may be		
coming true tomorrow.		



Unit 9. Columbus and the New World



Date:		

Columbus and the New World
Christopher Columbus and his men from Spain set <u>sail</u> for Asia. They
sailed and sailed for two months. While sailing, they thought they were lost.
They were <u>disappointed</u> and did not have any energy left to keep
sailing.
But, when the sailors were just about to make Columbus turn back, they saw an
<u>island</u> . They thought this was near the Indies. That is why they gave the
natives of America thewrong name. They called them 'Indians.'
The <u>descendants</u> of these natives of America still call themselves Indians,
but they are also called Native Americans.
Columbus and his men had come upon the New World. That was in the year
1492.



Unit 10. The Pilgrims and the Puritans



|--|

The Pilgrims and the Puritans
The Pilgrims were very religious people. They went to America to
worship in a way that was not <u>allowed</u> in England.
The English Pilgrims stepped off their ship, the Mayflower, in 1620. They were
saved from <u>starving</u> by friendly Indians. When Americans <u>celebrate</u>
Thanksgiving Day, they are remembering a special <u>feast</u> the Pilgrims held.
They wanted to thank God for the food the Indians showed them how to plant
and <u>hunt</u> .
Other English <u>colonists</u> followed the Pilgrims. These people were called
the Puritans . Like the Pilgrims, they were a deeply religious group of
Christians, but they did not <u>agree</u> with the beliefs of the Pilgrims. The
Puritans believed in working hard, and their colony grew quickly.



Unit 11. The Maya



다음을 잘 듣고, 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 써보세요.

The	Maya

The Maya were a group of people who lived in a **jungle** in Central America 4,000 years ago. They lived there for a very long time, and some of them live there even today. The Maya were the only people in the Americas to have a written language before Columbus went to the Americas. The Maya grew corn and beans and built cities. Their largest buildings were pyramids. Their pyramids were not as high as the ones in Egypt, but they had steps from the bottom to the top for the priests to climb . At the tops of the pyramids, the Maya worshiped their gods. The Maya were really good at art and <u>architecture</u>, and they were smart at mathematics



Unit 12. The Aztecs



다음을 잘 듣고, 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 써보세요.

برزا مطيب ماموم م	ı ııe	AZ	iecs	

The Aztece

The Aztecs were Native American people who lived in Mexico. The Aztec Empire lasted from the 14th to the 16th century. They called themselves Mexicans or Nahua. Long after the Maya left their cities, a very fierce people, the Aztecs, appeared in the area that is present-day Mexico. They conquered the people already there and ruled over much of Mexico. The Aztecs built a capital on some islands in a lake. Mexico City, one of the largest cities in the world, stands there now. The Aztec warriors forced the people they ruled over to send their own relatives to this city. There, the Aztec priests killed them to please their gods. For their cruelty, the Aztecs were hated.

Unit 13. Cinderella



|--|

_	_	
C:	dere	II -
(In	MAKA	בוו

Cinderella lived with her <u>cruel</u> <u>stepmother</u> and two selfish
stepsisters. One day, the prince <u>invited</u> young ladies to the grand <u>ball</u>
at the <u>palace</u> . After the stepmother and stepsisters left in their coach, an
old woman <u>suddenly</u> appeared and helped Cinderella go to the <u>ball</u> ,
saying, "Leave the ball before twelve!" Everyone was <u>amazed</u> by
Cinderella's beauty.
The prince danced with her. When it was almost midnight, without a word,
Cinderella suddenly ran from the palace. The prince found one of her glass shoes
lying on the ground. The next day, he and his men <u>searched</u> for the
shoe's owner. They came at long last to Cinderella's house. Cinderella tried on
the shoe. It <u>fit</u> perfectly. He asked Cinderella to be his wife. Cinderella and
the prince lived happily ever after.

Unit 14. Snow White



Date:	•	

다음을 잘 듣고, 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 써보세요.

Snow	White

Snow White lived with a wicked queen. Every day, the gueen asked her mirror, "Mirror, who is the fairest one of all?" The mirror always answered, "You, my queen." But, one day, it said, "Snow White is the fairest one of all." The queen told her hunter to take Snow White into the woods and kill her. But he left her alone in the woods. She found a small cottage and saw seven kind dwarves . After learning that Snow White was still alive, the queen disquised herself and took a poisoned apple to her. Snow White took one bite and fell down dead. The dwarves kept her in a glass coffin . One day, a prince saw Snow White. He leaned over and kissed her, and she came back to life. Then Snow White opened her eyes. The prince and Snow

White fell in love and got married.

Unit 15. An Orchestra



An Orchestra
The members of all the families of <u>instruments</u> — percussion, string,
<u>wind</u> , and <u>brass</u> —come together in an orchestra. It takes many
musicians playing many instruments to make up an orchestra.
An orchestra has a <u>conductor</u> . The conductor does not play an
instrument.
The conductor is a man or woman who stands in front of the orchestra and
helps the <u>musicians</u> stay together and play when they are supposed to.
The conductor is like the coach of a team: he or she makes sure that all the
members of the orchestra play their best and do their job at the right time.
To show <u>respect</u> , people sometimes <u>address</u> the conductor as
'maestro,' which means 'master.'



Unit 16. Great Composers and a Symphony



Date:

다음을 잘 듣고, 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 써보세요.

Great Composers and a Symphony

Music by <u>composers</u> such as Mozart, Bach, Beethoven, and Tchaikovsky
is called classical music. A <u>symphony</u> is a very <u>special</u> kind of
music. It is a <u>piece</u> of music <u>written</u> for an orchestra to play. It
may be quite a long piece – sometimes half an hour or more.
It is <u>divided</u> into parts – usually 3 or 4 parts. They are called
movements . There are lots of different ways of writing a symphony. Mozart
wrote forty-one symphonies. Beethoven wrote nine great symphonies. The
beginning of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony is one of the most <u>famous</u>
movements in all of classical music. Joseph Haydn is known as the 'Father of the
Symphony.'



Unit 17. Shapes



|--|

다음을 잘 듣고, 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 써보세요.

Shapes

When lines join together, they make shapes. Here are three shapes: a <u>circle</u>, a <u>square</u>, and a <u>triangle</u>. Here are three other shapes: a <u>rectangle</u>, an <u>oval</u>, and a <u>diamond</u>.

<u>Different</u> shapes can sometimes make you feel and think <u>different</u> things.

Look again at the circle and the square. Which one makes you think of something moving?

Circles <u>roll</u> and can make you think of <u>wheels</u>, <u>marbles</u>, and balls.

Squares and rectangles seem to rest in one place and can make you think of big rectangular objects, like refrigerators. Triangles have points, and the points can make you think of something moving in a certain direction, like a rocket rising into the sky.



Unit 18. Portraits



Date:	•	

Portraits
Have you had your <u>picture</u> taken at school? Or is there a picture of you
on a wall or <u>shelf</u> at home? That's your <u>portrait</u> . A portrait is a picture
of a person. Portraits can be taken with cameras, or they can be <u>drawn</u> or
painted
Perhaps the most famous portrait in the world is the Mona Lisa. It was painted
by the Italian artist Leonardo da Vinci about five hundred years ago. Look at the
<u>expression</u> on the Mona Lisa's face. For hundreds of years, people have
been <u>fascinated</u> by her expression. What do you think she might be
thinking?
Portraits can tell a lot about a person and the time in which he or she lived.



Unit 19. Telling Time



|--|

다음을 잘 듣고, 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 써보세요.

Telling Time

A <u>clock</u> or a <u>watch</u> has a short <u>hand</u> for the hours and a longer hand for the minutes. When the minute hand is on the 12 and the hour hand is on the 5, then it is 5 <u>o'clock</u>. Five o'clock is sometimes written 5:00. Time before <u>noon</u> is called <u>A.M.</u>. A.M. is in the morning. Time after noon is called <u>P.M.</u>. P.M. is from the afternoon until <u>midnight</u>. So 5 A.M. is 5 o'clock in the morning, and 5 P.M. is 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

When the minute hand is on the 6 and the hour hand is <u>between</u> the 7 and the 8, it is 7:30. 7:30 is written seven-thirty.

Unit 20. Counting Money



C 0:	intin	~ N/	loney
COL	antun	iy iv	ioney

Counting Money
A <u>coin</u> is normally a round piece of <u>metal</u> that is used as <u>currency</u>
or money. Coins have been made for about 2,600 years.
Here are <u>pictures</u> of some coins used in the United States. A <u>penny</u>
is worth 1 cent. A <u>nickel</u> is worth 5 cents. A <u>dime</u> is worth 10 cents.
A <u>quarter</u> is <u>worth</u> 25 cents. Learn the names of each of these coins
and how much they are worth.
Money can be used when <u>practicing</u> counting, adding, and subtracting.
How much money is pictured here? Count by tens for the dimes: 10 cents, 20
cents, 30 cents. Count by fives for the nickels: 35 cents, 40 cents, 45cents. Count
by ones for the pennies: 46 cents, 47 cents, 48 cents. So 48 cents is pictured.

