Unit 1. Weather



Weather
Weather is what happens in the sky. In other words, weather is what the
sky and air are like. The sky can be <u>sunny</u> or <u>cloudy</u> . The air can
be <u>rainy</u> , <u>snowy</u> , or <u>dry</u> .
Weather includes clouds, wind, rain, and snow. Weather is affected by energy
from the sun. The sun warms the air and changes the <u>temperature</u> , which
is how hot or cold the air is.
The wind moves the air. It moves slowly or very fast. Climate tells us what kinds
of weather usually happen in an area at different times of the year.
To <u>measure</u> weather, you can use instruments. Some <u>instruments</u>
measure temperature. Other instruments measure wind or rain. People try to
use these measurements to figure out what the weather will be in the future.



Unit 2. Rain, Snow, and Clouds



다음을 잘 듣고, 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 써보세요.

Rain, Snow, and Clouds

A <u>cloud</u> is water in the air. It is where rain and snow come from. Rain is
made of very small drops of water, and snow is from very small pieces of ice
that <u>form</u> naturally. They <u>fall</u> from clouds in the sky. Snow comes
in different <u>shapes</u> and sizes. The sun <u>warms</u> the air and water.
As the sun warms water, some water turns into <u>vapor</u> : a <u>mass</u> of
small drops of water which go into the air. Water vapor rises into the sky.
Where the air is colder, the water vapor turns back into drops of water
or <u>crystals</u> of ice. We see them as clouds. The drops of water and crystals
of ice fall back down to the ground as rain, snow, <u>sleet</u> , or <u>hail</u> .



Unit 3. Spring and Summer



Spring and Summer
A <u>season</u> is a time of year. Spring is when leaves and flowers <u>appear</u> .
In spring, the weather gets warmer because the earth is <u>tilted</u> toward the
sun. So there are many hours of sunlight, and it can also rain a lot.
Sunlight and rain help plants grow in spring. Growing plants are food for
animals. Many animals have their <u>breeding</u> seasons in spring.
Summer is the hottest season of the year. At the summer <u>solstice</u> , the
day is the longest, and the night is the shortest. In some places, summer is the
wettest season with the most rain, and in other places, it is a dry season.
In summer, many plants grow <u>fruits</u> with the help of lots of sunlight.
There is a lot of food for animals to eat.



Unit 4. Fall and Winter



Fall and Winter
<u>Fall</u> is a time for <u>harvesting</u> most <u>crops</u> in many places.
Fall lasts about the same amount of time as spring but is much shorter than
summer and winter in <u>length</u> . Fall is also called autumn in England.
In fall, the hours of sunlight <u>decrease</u> . The weather gets colder and
windier.
Trees lose their leaves, usually after turning yellow, red, and brown. In fall, most
animals look for food so that they can <u>store</u> it for winter.
Winter is the coldest season of the year. In winter, some plants die because of
the <u>reduced</u> sunlight and cold <u>temperatures</u> . The last of the
leaves falls off some trees. <u>Fewer</u> plants are found in winter. There is
not a lot of food for animals to eat.



goes around the earth.

Unit 5. The Sky Above



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The Sky Above

The sky is made up of gas __molecules__. A molecule usually __consists of two or more _atoms . The sky appears blue because of the __scattering__ of sunlight by the molecules.

The sun __lights__ the sky and the earth during the day. The sun's energy warms the air, land, and water. At night, there are stars and the moon in the sky. Stars make their own light. They look much smaller than they are because they are _far__ away from the earth.

The moon rises and __sets__ in the sky. The moon is about a _quarter the size of the earth. It does not make its own light. It is lit up by the sun as it

Unit 6. Planets



Planets
A light in the night sky that looks bigger or brighter than the other stars might
be a planet. A <u>planet</u> is a large <u>object</u> that <u>orbits</u> the
sun, and it does not make light.
There are eight planets in the solar system. Pluto used to be known as a planet,
but in August 2006, the International Astronomical Union decided it was a
<u>dwarf</u> planet <u>instead</u> . The planets have the names of Greek or
Roman gods. They are Mercury, Venus, Terra, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and
Neptune. Earth is occasionally called Terra, a Roman god. Mercury is the
<u>closest</u> to the sun, and Neptune is the <u>farthest</u> from the sun.
Planets are <u>ball-shaped</u> . Some planets are smaller than Earth. Others are
larger.



Unit 7. Leaders and Governments



다음을 잘 듣고, 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 써보세요.

Leaders and Governments

We <u>vote</u> for most of our government leaders. To vote means to choose for or against someone or something. The time when we vote is called an <u>election</u>. In an election, the person with the most votes wins. Some leaders are not elected but appointed. To <u>appoint</u> means to choose someone for a position or a job. Usually, these people are appointed by elected leaders.

Governments are made up of many people with different jobs. A group of people called the city <u>council</u> makes laws for a city. The mayor makes sure that people follow the city's laws. <u>Judges</u> make decisions about laws. A judge makes sure that <u>laws</u> are fair. A judge works in a <u>court</u>.



Unit 8. The Capital and the White House

The Capital and the White House



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다음을 잘 듣고, 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 써보세요.

	Cupital al	
Washington, D.C. is the	capital	of the United States. Washington was
named after the first LLC	procident (Coorgo Washington The 'DC' stands for

named after the first U.S. president, George Washington. The 'D.C.' <u>stands for</u> 'District of Columbia,' a special area that is not a state. Washington, D.C. has many <u>museums</u> and <u>monuments</u>. A monument is a building or <u>statue</u> that shows special <u>respect</u> for a person or an event. The Capitol in Washington, D.C. is the name of a building. It is where the people who work for Congress meet. Congress is the part of the government that makes laws for the country. The White House is where the president lives and works. Many people visit the White House every year. The <u>Oval Office</u> is the official office of the president. The State <u>Dining Room</u> can seat up to 140 people.



Unit 9. Taxes



Taxes
TUNCS
In the 1760s, the thirteen English colonies in America were <u>growing</u> .
The colonists were <u>proud</u> to be English and to be <u>ruled</u> by King
George III. But then things started to change.
King George III made laws the colonists did not like and could not <u>accept</u> .
The king <u>ordered</u> them to pay <u>taxes</u> on things like sugar,
stamps, and paper. When the colonists bought some paper, they paid what
the paper cost.
But the king said they had to pay extra money as well. This extra money was a
tax. The taxes the American colonists paid went straight to the British
government. At this time, King George III needed lots of money because England
had just finished fighting a very <u>expensive</u> war against France.

Unit 10. A Nation Is Born



Date:		
Date.	 •	

A Nation Is Born
In 1776, the English colonists in America took a very big <u>step</u> . They told
King George that Americans wanted to be <u>free</u> and to start their own
country—a country called the United States of America.
On the fourth of July in the year 1776, many American leaders signed the
<u>Declaration</u> of <u>Independence</u> . That is why Americans still
<u>celebrate</u> every fourth of July as Independence Day, the birthday of America.
The Declaration of Independence said that all men were <u>created</u> equal,
that their Creator gave them certain <u>rights</u> , and that nobody could take
those rights away. The leaders said that people had the right to be free and to
decide how to rule themselves. They said, "King George, we are not going to
<u>listen</u> to you anymore."



Unit 11. George Washington



George Washington
George Washington was one of the <u>Founding</u> <u>Fathers</u> of the United
States. He led the American <u>army</u> during the American Revolutionary War
and later became the new republic's first president.
When the War of Independence started, there was no army in America. Each
colony sent men who wanted to help fight for <u>liberty</u> , but these men
were not <u>soldiers</u> . They were farmers, <u>blacksmiths</u> ,
shoemakers , _carpenters , andshopkeepers Who would
turn them into an army and lead them in <u>battle</u> ? George Washington was
the man. He taught them how to fight. He stayed with them through terrible
hardships. For eight years, General Washington <u>commanded</u> the
American soldiers against the mighty British army, and he led them to victory.
He was admired and praised by every American.



Unit 12. Benjamin Franklin



Benjamin Franklin
Benjamin Franklin was one of the first people to make some important
<u>discoveries</u> about <u>electricity</u> . He loved learning, he liked to
experiment _, and he waswilling to work very hard. When he was still a
young man, he started a printing business, <u>published</u> a newspaper, and
taught himself to read four different languages, including French. Benjamin Franklin
was one of the American leaders who signed the Declaration of Independence.
During the Revolutionary War, he was sent to France. The Americans hoped that
Franklin could get the French to help them in their fight against the British.
And he did just that: He <u>convinced</u> the French to send soldiers to America.
Those French <u>troops</u> helped the Americans win the war.

Unit 13. The Three Little Pigs



다음을 잘 듣고, 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 써보세요.

The Three Little Pigs

Once, a mother <u>pig</u> sent her three children out into the world to make
their own homes. The first little pig built a house of <u>straw</u> , and the
second little pig built a house of <u>sticks</u> . But the third little pig built a
brick house. Along came the big, bad wolf. He blew down the straw house
and ate up the first little pig. Next, the wolf went to the house of sticks and
down fell the house. The second little pig was <u>gobbled</u> up, too. Now,
the wolf tried in vain to blow down the strong brick house. He tried the
chimney, but the third little pig built a hot fire in the fireplace. The wolf landed
in the fire and was burned so badly that he ran away for good.



Unit 14. The Blind Men and the Elephant



Date:		
Date.	 •	

The Blind Men and the Elephant
There were six <u>blind</u> men who went to visit an elephant. The first man
felt the animal's huge <u>side</u> . "The elephant is like a high, strong wall," he
announced. The second man, standing near the elephant's head, put his hand
on its long, sharp <u>tusk</u> . "No! It's more like a <u>spear</u> ." The third man
reached around the elephant's leg with both arms and said, "The elephant is like
a tree." The fourth man touched the elephant's ear and said, "The elephant is
actually similar to a fan." The fifth man was standing at the elephant's back end.
He grabbed its tail and said, "The elephant is much like a rope." Then, the
elephant <u>tickled</u> the sixth man with its trunk. The <u>startled</u>
man pushed the <u>trunk</u> away and said, "The elephant is really like a very
large snake!"



Unit 15. Opera



Opera
An opera is like a <u>play</u> in which everything is sung <u>instead</u> of
spoken.
In a play, people put on <u>costumes</u> and then go <u>onstage</u> to act
out a story. In an opera, the <u>actors</u> sing and act out the story on the
<u>stage</u> , too, but they do not speak any lines. And while they sing, an orchestra
plays music for them to sing along with.
Operas are usually <u>performed</u> in opera houses. Many operas were written
by <u>composers</u> who lived in European countries, such as Italy, Germany,
and France. That is why many operas are sung in languages other than English.
But because the singing and music are so beautiful, many people love to listen
to operas even if they do not understand the words.



Unit 16. Ballet



다음을 잘 듣고, 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 써보세요.

Ballet

training __. Ballet can tell a story. In a ballet, there is music, often played by an orchestra, but no one sings or talks. Instead, in many ballets, the dancers tell a story only through the way they move.

Some ballets tell stories you may know, like the story of Sleeping Beauty. Ballet dancers have to practice for years to learn all they need to know. They have to work very hard and have very strong legs. They have to work at __balancing themselves and __controlling __their bodies. Sometimes they dance only on the tips of their toes. Sometimes they _spin __ around and around. Sometimes they make high __leaps__ into the air.



Unit 17. Self-Portraits



Self-Portraits
Sometimes an artist <u>paints</u> a portrait of himself. This is called a <u>self-</u>
portrait A self-portrait does not have to look like aphotograph
You can paint yourself in many different ways, and each way will say something
different about the way you feel about yourself. TheDutch painter
Vincent van Gogh painted 37 self-portraits. This one, called Self-Portrait, shows
him when he was 36 years old. How does van Gogh look to you? Does he seem
calm or worried ?
You get a very different feeling from a self-portrait painted by American artist
Norman Rockwell. In this painting, called <u>Triple</u> Self-Portrait, Rockwell has
fun with the idea of painting a picture of himself. How many times does Rockwell
show himself here?



Unit 18. Still Lifes



Date:		

Still Lifes
There is a kind of <u>painting</u> called a <u>still life</u> . It is called a still life
because the <u>objects</u> in the painting do not move. They stand still.
People are not included in still lifes. Still-life painting has been
since the 17 th century, when Dutch painters raised it to a <u>fine art</u> .
To paint a still life, an artist first has to decide what objects to paint. Still lifes
often include flowers, fruit, books, <u>china</u> , <u>silverware</u> , <u>furniture</u> ,
or other small objects. Once the artist knows what to paint, he or she has to
decide how to <u>arrange</u> the objects. What shapes and colors will go next to
one another? Where will the light fall? Will the still life include objects with
several different textures?

Unit 19. How to Tell Time



Date :		
Date.	•	•

다음을 잘 듣고, 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 써보세요.

How to Tell Time

When the minute <u>hand</u> moves from one number to the next, 5 minutes
have <u>passed</u> . For <u>example</u> , now it is 5 minutes after 4. The hour
hand is between the 5 and 6. That means it is after 5 o'clock, but it is not yet 6
o'clock. It is 35 minutes after 5. Another way of writing 35 minutes after 5 is
5:35. The two <u>dots</u> : are called a <u>colon</u> . The number to the left of the
colon tells the hours. The number to the right of the colon tells the minutes.
3:15 means 15 minutes after 3. On this <u>clock</u> , it is 30 minutes after 2, or
2:30. Thirty minutes is <u>half</u> an hour. So 2:30 is also called 'half past 2.'



Unit 20. The Calendar



Date:

The Calendar
A <u>calendar</u> is a <u>set</u> of pages that <u>show</u> the days, weeks,
and months of a particular year. You usually <u>hang</u> it on a <u>wall</u> .
There are 7 days in a <u>week</u> : Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. There are 12 <u>months</u> in a year: January,
February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November,
and December. January is the first month of the <u>year</u> , March is the third
month of the year, June is the sixth month of the year, November is the eleventh
month of the year, and December is the twelfth month of the year.
Most months have 31 days. <u>Learn</u> to say the <u>ordinal numbers</u>
from thirteenth to thirty-first in order.

