Unit 1. Living Things



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Living Things
Plants and animals are living things.
Living things grow and change with the help of <u>solar</u> energy.
Without energy from the sun, no life would <u>exist</u> .
Living things need food, water, and air to survive; they <u>undergo</u>
_metabolism
Plants need air, water, <u>nutrients</u> , sunlight, and space to grow.
Plants grow where they get what they need to <u>survive</u> , and they make new
plants like themselves.
Plants use sunlight, carbon dioxide, <u>minerals</u> , and water to make their
own food. Animals usually eat other living things (animals and plants) to get
energy to live. They do not make their own food by themselves.



Unit 2. Leaves, Stems, and Roots



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Leaves, Stems, and Roots
Most plants have leaves, stems, and roots.
<u>Leaves</u> are often <u>flat</u> , so they take light in. With sunlight and air,
leaves make food.
Stems keep leaves in the light and provide place for the plant to
keep its <u>flowers</u> and <u>fruits</u> . Food and water move through the
stems to the other parts of the plant.
Roots are usually <u>buried</u> in the <u>soil</u> .
They are not always under the soil, though. Roots do not have leaves.
They take water and <u>nutrients</u> , a sort of food, from the soil.
Roots also often store this food. And they <u>fix</u> the plants to the ground.



Unit 3. Flowers, Seeds, and Fruits



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Flowers, Seeds, and Fruits
A flower is a part of a plant. In many plants, the flower is its most
part. Flowers <u>contain</u> the part that <u>produces</u> <u>seeds</u> .
A <u>seed</u> is the part of a plant which can grow into a new plant. When the
seed is ready to develop, it needs water, air, and warmth.
Seeds <u>carry</u> the food that helps the new plant begin to grow. They are
often inside fruits. A fruit is the part of a plant that contains its seeds.
When the fruit breaks apart, the seeds can go into the <u>ground</u> and begin
to grow. Most fruits we eat contain a lot of water and <u>natural</u> sugars.



Unit 4. All Kinds of Animals



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All kinds of Animals
Mammals give birth to live young. They feed their young
milk.
Mammals can <u>hop</u> , walk, swim, or fly. Birds lay eggs. Their bodies are
covered with <u>feathers</u> , and they have wings to fly. Birds also have
beaks with which they eat food.
Reptiles <u>creep</u> . They are <u>cold-blooded</u> , and most of them lay eggs.
Many important groups of reptiles are now <u>extinct</u> . Amphibians are four-
legged animals. They live in water and on land and lay eggs in water.
Fish live under water. They have <u>scales</u> , <u>fins</u> , for swimming, and
gills for breathing.
Insects were the first animals <u>capable</u> flight. They develop from eggs.



Unit 5. What Animals Need to Live



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Unit 6. What Animals Eat



What Animals Eat
Animals need energy to live. They eat food to get energy. Some animals only
eat plants. They are <u>herbivores</u> . Herbivores such as horses, rabbits,
<u>deer</u> , and elephants have teeth that <u>adapted</u> to <u>grind</u> vegetable
tissues.
Some animals mostly eat meat. They are <u>carnivores</u> . Carnivores such as
tigers, lions, and <u>sharks</u> have <u>sharp</u> teeth to <u>rip</u> and <u>tear</u>
meat.
Some animals such as pigs, bears, and domestic dogs and cats eat both plants
and meat to supply themselves with nutrition. They are <u>omnivores</u> .
Humans are omnivores because they eat meat as well as vegetable matter.
People who mostly eat plants are usually called vegetarians.



Unit 7. Families and Changes



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Families and Changes
A long time ago, families washed their clothes by hand.
They used <u>washboards</u> to get the <u>dirt</u> out.
This took a long time. Times have changed. Families still must wash their clothes,
but most families today use <u>washing machine</u> .
Families can wash more <u>clothes</u> in less time. A long time ago, families
did not have telephones to <u>get in touch with</u> their family members
who lived <u>far away</u> . They wrote letters. Today, we can talk on the
telephone or send emails from computers, <u>cellular phones</u> , and tablet
PCs to our family members who live far away. Facebook, Twitter, and other social
networking services also help us <u>communicate</u> .



Unit 8. Changing Communities



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Changing Communities
Life in <u>communities</u> has changed over the years.
One of those changes is in <u>transportation</u> . Transportation is a way of
moving people or things from one place to another.
Years ago, many people rode <u>carriages</u> <u>pulled</u> by horses. Today,
most people use cars, buses, and subways for transportation. Years ago, in the
winter, people ice-skated outside on <u>ponds</u> and <u>lakes</u> .
In the summer, they swam in lakes, ponds, and oceans. Today, people can ice-
skate all year long in <u>indoor rinks</u> . People can still swim in lakes, ponds,
and oceans. But they also can swim in <u>heated</u> <u>pools</u> all year long.



Unit 9. Many Jobs



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Many Jobs
Many people have <u>jobs</u> .
Most people work at their jobs to <u>earn</u> money.
To earn means to get paid for the work you do.
People work in many different places, like <u>offices</u> and <u>stores</u> .
Some people <u>travel</u> to do their work. Some people work <u>outdoors</u> .
Some people help everyone in a community. Police officers, teachers,
bus drivers, and <u>firefighters</u> help the whole community.
Today, many people work from home. These people can do office work with
computers without leaving their house.
Sometimes, one parent works at home by <u>taking care of</u> the house and
family, while the other parent works outside the home to earn money.



Unit 10. Producers and Consumers



Date:		

Producers and Consumers
<u>Producers</u> make <u>goods</u> to <u>sell</u> . People who <u>grow</u>
goods to sell also can be called producers.
When <u>farmers</u> grow apples to sell, they are producers. The farmers sell
their goods to stores or <u>markets</u> . Then, people <u>buy</u> the goods there.
Consumers eat or use things that are grown or made by producers.
All of us are consumers. This is because we all have <u>needs</u> and <u>wants</u> .
We all have things that we need or want to buy. The farmers growing apples to
sell are producers. But, when they buy a cup at a store, they become consumers.



Unit 11. Ancient Egypt



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Ancient Egypt
In the earliest times, people did not know how to grow food.
Until they <u>learned</u> , they had to <u>hunt</u> wild animals.
They had to keep moving from one <u>grassland</u> to another to <u>feed</u>
themselves. Sometimes they were lucky and could sleep in <u>caves</u> .
When people planted food and <u>gathered</u> together into villages, they
could sleep in the buildings they made for themselves. One country where
people started growing crops and building houses was Egypt.
There was a king in Egypt. This king was called the pharaoh .
One young pharaoh was called Tutankhamen, or King Tut, for short. He lived in
Egypt beside the longest river in the world, the Nile.



Unit 12. The Nile



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The Nile
The Nile begins in <u>central</u> Africa. It passes through a great <u></u>
desert .
It <u>ends</u> at the Mediterranean Sea. Each year, the northern part of the
Nile <u>flooded</u> over its <u>banks</u> . That was where Egypt began.
Everything in Ancient Egypt <u>depended</u> on the <u>overflowing</u> of
the Nile.
The water left rich and <u>moist</u> <u>soil</u> on its banks for many miles.
The farmers planted crops in the soil. Since it is very warm in Egypt all year,
the Egyptians could grow a lot of food.
Being able to grow crops in one place meant that the people no
longer had to move around. They could stay and build villages and cities.



Unit 13. Sayings and Phrases 1



Date:

Sayings and Phrases 1
Practice makes perfect .
This saying means that doing something over and over makes you good at it.
Jane liked taking piano lessons. She practiced every day. She feltproud
when she learned to play her first song without making any <u>mistakes</u> .
She understood now why her teacher always said, "Practice makes perfect."
Where there's a <u>will</u> , there's a <u>way</u> .
This saying means if you want to do something badly enough, you'll find a way
to do it. Julia had tried and tried to <u>jump</u> <u>rope</u> fifty times in a <u>row</u> ,
but she always <u>messed up</u> after forty jumps. "I don't think I'll ever do
fifty!" she said to her friend Jennifer. "Oh, yes, you will," said Jennifer.
"Keep <u>trying</u> . Where there's a will, there's a way."



Unit 14. Sayings and Phrases 2



Sayings a	and	Phrases	2
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Look before you leap. This saying means that you should be <u>careful</u> and
think before you <u>rush</u> into something. "Mom, John says he'll <u>trade</u> me
all his toy cars for my bike. Isn't that great?" "I don't know, Tom. Your bike
costs a lot more than the toy cars. Do you really want to trade? You'd
better look before you <u>leap</u> ."
The early bird gets the <u>worm</u> .
This saying means that you can usually <u>get ahead</u> of others if you get
going before they do. "Hey, Bill, did you hear? Jane's Card Shop is opening
early on Saturday, and the first fifty people in the shop will get <u>free</u> baseball
cards!" "That's great! Let's <u>find out</u> what time it opens and be waiting at
the door, Steve. The early bird gets the worm, you know."



Unit 15. Musical Instruments



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Musical Instruments
You shake <u>percussion</u> instruments or hit them with your hand, a stick, or
a <u>mallet</u> . Percussion instruments <u>include</u> the drum, xylophone,
tambourine, and cymbals.
When you hit cymbals together, they make a sound like a loud <u>crash</u> .
Instruments with <u>strings</u> are called stringed instruments. You play them
either by <u>strumming</u> or <u>plucking</u> them with your fingers or by
playing them with a <u>bow</u> .
The guitar, violin, and cello are stringed instruments. You play wind instruments
by <u>blowing</u> air into them. Some wind instruments made of wood are
called woodwinds. Others made of <u>brass</u> are called brass instruments. The
flute, clarinet, and trumpet are wind instruments.



Unit 16. Keyboard and Electronic Instruments



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다음을 잘 듣고, 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 써보세요.

Keyboard and Electronic Instruments

Some musical instruments like the piano and organ use a <u>keyboard</u> .
These are called keyboard instruments. One person can play many
at the same time on a keyboard instrument: you can play as many notes as you
have fingers, all at the same time.
The harpsichord is a very old kind of keyboard while <u>electronic</u> keyboard
instruments are new ones. <u>Nowadays</u> , when people talk about a
keyboard, they often mean an electronic keyboard.
Musical instruments that use electricity are called electronic instruments. The
electric guitar is one of the most <u>popular</u> of these. It is a stringed
instrument usually played with a <u>pick</u> and sometimes with fingers.



Unit 17. Lines



Lines
Lines do not have to be just <u>straight</u> . These are straight lines, but they
point in different <u>directions</u> . The lines that point up and down are called
<u>vertical lines</u> . The lines that point side to side are <u>horizontal</u>
<u>lines</u> .
The lines that are leaning are called <u>diagonal lines</u> . Look at a <u>zigzag</u>
<u>line</u> .
It is more lively or <u>active</u> compared to a horizontal line because it moves
in more directions. Here are some more lines. These lines are bent. The lines
that <u>bend</u> a little are called curved lines. The line that bends all the way
around is called a <u>circle</u> . The line that keeps curving inside itself is called
a <u>spiral</u> .



Unit 18. Drawing with Lines



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Drawing with Lines
There is a picture made only from lines. The <u>drawing</u> , called The
Swan , is by French artist Henri Matisse. What type of lines does Matisse use
for the <u>neck</u> of the swan? <u>Curved</u> lines can seem
graceful
Look for some other kinds of curved lines in the drawing. There is a <u>painting</u>
by American artist Georgia O'Keeffe. Look for the drawing on the Internet.
In the painting, called <u>Shell</u> No. 1, do you see one type of line that
stands out more than the others? Do you see the spiral lines? A spiral
line is a line that keeps curving inside itself.



Unit 19. Ordinal Numbers



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Ordinal Numbers
Look at the picture. There are ten dogs. One dog is out of <u>line</u> . Which
one? The seventh dog. The seventh dog is dog number 7. When you say
"seventh," you are using a <u>special</u> kind of number called an
number.
Ordinal numbers name the number of something <u>in order</u> . Practice
saying and writing the first ten ordinal numbers in <u>order</u> . Except for first,
second, and third, ordinal numbers <u>end</u> in 'th.'
Which of the dogs is <u>facing</u> the wrong way? Say or write the answer
by using an ordinal number.



Unit 20. Fractions



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Fractions
A <u>fraction</u> is a <u>part</u> of something. 1/2 is a fraction. If something
is <u>divided</u> into 2 <u>equal</u> parts, each part is 1/2. Now, 1/2 is
written 'one <u>half</u> .'
Also, 1/3 is a fraction. If something is divided into 3 equal parts, each part is
1/3. You write 1/3 as 'one third.' If something is divided into 4 equal parts, each
part is 1/4. This is written 'one fourth.' It is also sometimes called "one
<u>quarter</u> ."
Not all parts are equal. Equal parts are the same size. For example, the parts of
the <u>square</u> <u>below</u> are equal. But the parts of the circle are not
equal.

