

Unit 1. Dinosaurs

1. Dinosaurs all had four limbs.
2. Dinosaur skulls had large holes.
3. All dinosaurs laid eggs—some in nests just like birds do today.

Unit 2. Science

1. It helps us understand life, the universe, and almost everything.
2. Scientists study a huge variety of things and discover new facts.
3. Scientists also study the mysteries of space.

Unit 3. Advances in Science

1. Science begins with problems.
2. They wanted to solve the problems that life posed.

3. Many scientists have been influenced by Aristotle.

Unit 4. Leonardo da Vinci and Galileo Galilei

1. Leonardo da Vinci(1452~1519) was a painter, scientist, and inventor.

2. Unfortunately, the technology of his time was not good enough to build any of them.

3. Galileo Galilei(1564~1642) was an astronomer and instrument maker.

Unit 5. Isaac Newton and Thomas Edison

1. Isaac Newton(1643~1727) was a physicist and mathematician.

2. Today, we know this force as gravity.

3. Thomas Edison(1847~1931) was an inventor.

Unit 6. Inventions

1. New things that are made or created are called inventions.

2. Ideas can also be called inventions.

3. Inventions have made life easier for us.

Unit 7. South America

1. The fourth-largest continent is South America.
2. They run from north to south like a spine.
3. It is the second-longest river in the world after the Nile.

Unit 8. Antarctica

1. Antarctica is the earth's southernmost continent.
2. About 98% of Antarctica is covered with ice.
3. However, scientists live at research stations in Antarctica throughout the year.

Unit 9. Australia

1. The smallest continent is the island of Australia in the South Pacific.
2. It is the only continent that contains just one nation.
3. Because Australia is far from all of the other continents, its animals developed without contact with animals from other parts of the world.

Unit 10. America's Past

1. Native Americans were the first people to live in America.
2. One early explorer was Christopher Columbus.
3. While sailing, he thought he was going to the continent of Asia.

Unit 11. The Pilgrims

1. The Pilgrims were a group of people who traveled from England to America on a ship called the Mayflower.
2. The Pilgrims built a colony called Plymouth.
3. Plymouth was ruled by England.

Unit 12. Slavery

1. Slavery is the act of taking away people's freedom and forcing them to work without pay.
2. There was a war between them called the Civil War.
3. After the war ended in 1865, slavery became against the law.

Unit 13. The Boy Who Cried Wolf

1. "Wolf! Wolf!" he cried, and the villagers came running to protect the sheep.
2. Again, the villagers came running and warned the boy not to play jokes.
3. The wolf killed many sheep, and the boy felt guilty.

Unit 14. The Maid and the Milk Pail

1. One early morning, she left for the market with a pail of fresh sweet milk on her head.
2. Forgetting about the pail of milk, Peggy tossed her head, and the milk spilled and disappeared on the dirt road.
3. She returned home empty-handed.

Unit 15. Melody and Rhythm

1. When you sing a song, the part that you are singing is the melody.
2. Melodies can be played on instruments such as the piano or guitar.
3. The rhythm is the length of the notes.

Unit 16. Enjoying Music

1. They can go to concerts or listen to music on CDs, computers, and even mobile phones.
2. People also can enjoy music by learning to play instruments such as the piano, guitar, violin, and flute.
3. Making music is not easy, but it is one way to enjoy music.

Unit 17. Tahitian Landscape

1. What do you feel from this picture?
2. He wanted to make us feel the hot sun and see the wide and bright sky.
3. Red, yellow, and orange are warm colors.

Unit 18. Blue Atmosphere

1. Some artists only use colors in their paintings without including people or things.
2. Though the artist called this painting Blue Atmosphere, there is a lot of

red in it.

3. The fiery red seems to be pushing back the cool and deep blue.

Unit 19. Subtraction

1. Subtraction is taking one number away from another.

2. It can be written: Five minus two equals three.

3. The $-$ sign shows that you are subtracting.

Unit 20. The Difference

1. The number you have left after you subtract is called the difference.

2. What is the difference of $4 - 3$?

3. The $>$, $<$, and $=$ signs can be used to compare differences as well as sums.