



GRADE 6

# BEYOND LANGUAGE



GAMEBOOK



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## **Beyond Language Gamebook**

### **Grade 5**

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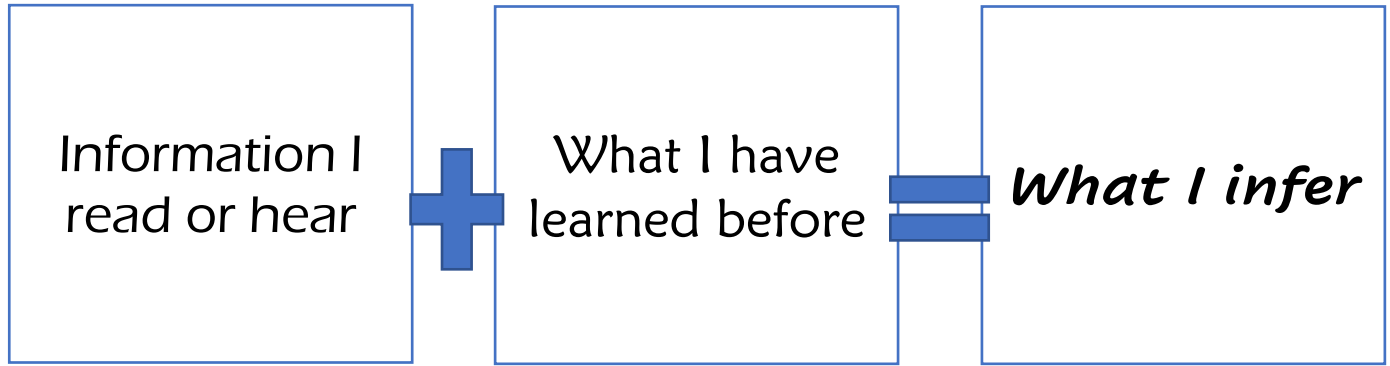
***The Story of Keesh 185***

EACH TEXT YOU are going to read falls into one or more categories. Once you finish reading anything, tick which category will you place the text in. Some texts can fall into multiple categories. There are empty columns provided. Fill them in with your ideas and/ or the texts you read.

Text	Unexpected Consequences	Wildlife and Environment	Cooperation and Teamwork	Nature and Science	Family	Overcoming Challenges	Connecting people		
It's About Time ...									
Koko									
How Writing Developed									
The Seven Ancient Wonders of the World									
How does Camera Work?									

# LOGICAL INFERENCE.

*What is that and why is it important?*



Underline important information in all texts you read. Listen to the KEY WORDS when you watch a video or listen to someone.

Use all the knowledge you have. Everything you have learned will be important at some point in your life.

Put together new information and old information. Make a conclusion. This is inference.

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION**

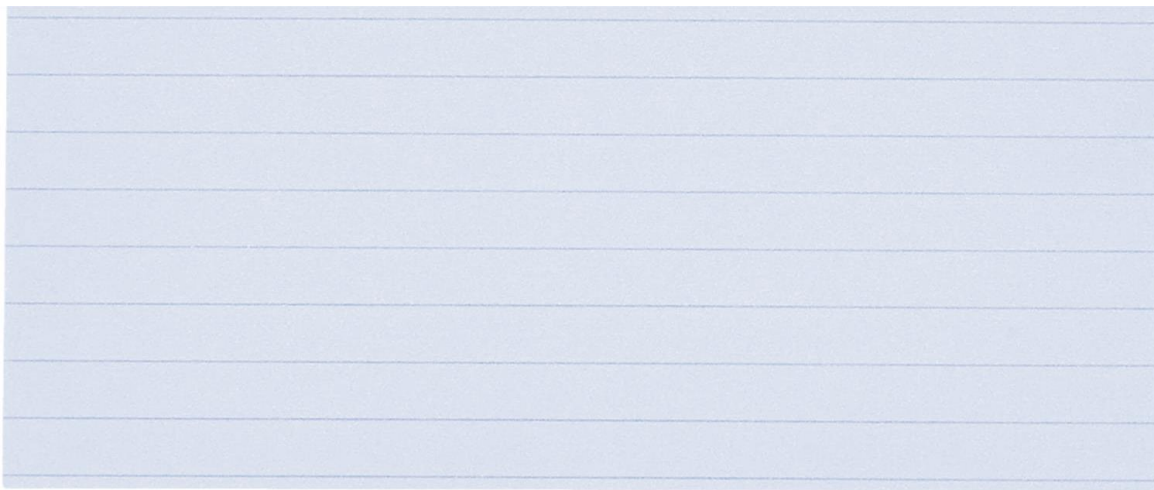


Get together with your friends. Answer the following questions.  
Compare your answers.

*When you are reading, do you compare the information in the text with the information you have learned before? How?*

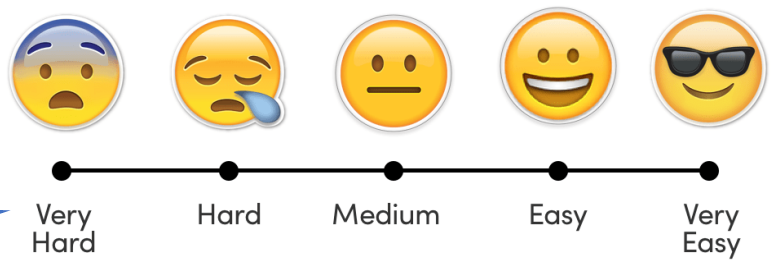
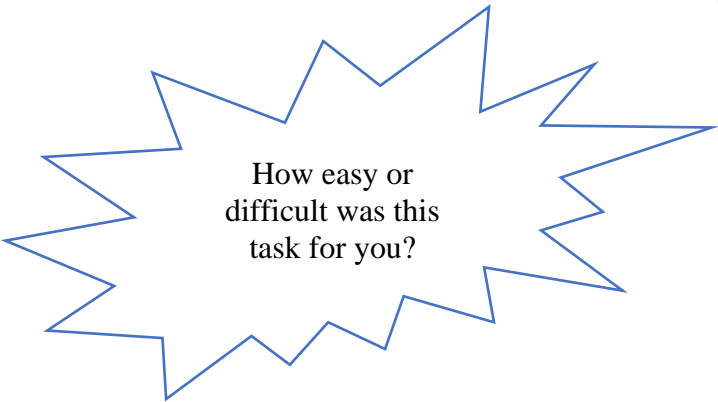


*When you are reading, do you try to think what will happen next (anticipate)? Why? How often are your predictions correct?*



*Why is it important to compare everything you read with both your previous knowledge and personal experience?*

*Explain your opinion.*





# Nonfiction



## It's About Time . . .

People have been keeping time for thousands of years. The first timekeeping devices were very inaccurate. They measured time by the sun, or by the falling levels of water or sand. The sundial was developed from a simple observation. As the Earth turns, the sun appears to cross the sky and the shadows it casts move across the ground. If the positions of the shadows are marked at regular intervals, they can be used to tell the time.

























The first clocks we know much about were made toward the end of the 13th century. Some of them had no hands and no faces. These clocks told time simply by striking the hour. Bells were important parts of early clocks. The word “clock” comes from the French word *cloche*, which means bell. Hammers held in the hands of little figures of people struck the bells of some of the early clocks. These little figures were called “jacks-of-the-clock.”



In 1713, the British government offered a money prize of 10,000 pounds to anyone who could make a timepiece that would keep really accurate time. It was 47 years before the prize was won. A timepiece that lost less than 2 minutes on an ocean voyage of 5 months won it. The timepiece was called a chronometer. A little later, a chronometer was made that lost only 7 seconds on a 46-day voyage. From chronometers, watch and clockmakers found ways of making their clocks and watches better.

used tens of thousands of signs. With their system, they could write proper names and new words. This, however, was a knotty system. To make writing easier, things had to be simplified in some way. The answer was the development of alphabets. The Phoenicians are often credited with developing one of the first useful alphabets. The Phoenician alphabet used about 20 or 30 signs. They were well on their way to at least one type of modern writing because, as we know, the modern English alphabet uses 26 letters.

	'		T		P
	B		Y		S
	G		K		Q
	D		L		R
	H		M		Š
	W		N		T
	Z		S		
	Ĥ		'		



# THE SEVEN ANCIENT WONDERS OF THE WORLD

The ancient Greeks made a list of places they thought people should see. This list was named the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. The Greeks chose seven wonders, because in their culture this number symbolized



perfection. The only one of the ancient wonders that still exists is in Giza, Egypt. This wonder is the Great Pyramid of Giza. It was one of three great pyramids built around 2500 B.C. It is the oldest wonder of

the seven. People do not know how these pyramids were built but we know that they took over 20 years to complete. For a long time, the Great Pyramid was believed to be the tallest structure in the world. Pyramids were built as tombs for the leaders of Egypt called Pharaohs. Many travelers still visit the Great Pyramid today.

The Hanging Gardens of Babylon are another ancient wonder. This wonder is special because people do not know for sure if it existed. Old books say the garden was built around 600 B.C. It was located on the bank of the Euphrates River. Today, this area is near Baghdad, Iraq.



# Google

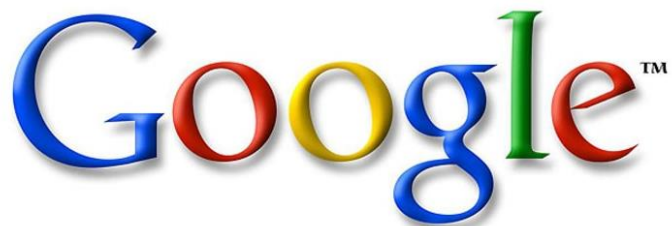
You know that you're doing something big when your company name becomes a verb.  
Ask Xerox.



In 1959 they created the first plain paper copy machine. It was one of the most successful products ever. The company name Xerox grew into a verb that means "to copy," as in "Bob, can you Xerox this for me?" Around 50 years later, the same thing happened to Google. Their company name grew into a verb that means "to do an internet search." Now everyone and their grandma knows what it means to Google it.

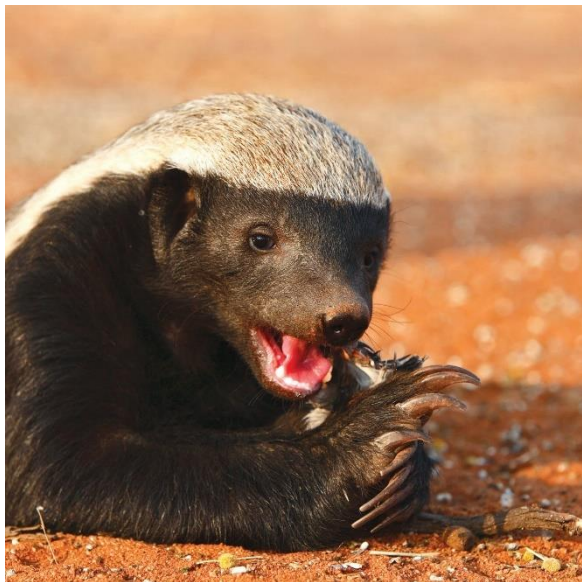
Unlike Xerox, Google wasn't the first company to invent their product, not by a long shot. Lycos released their search engine in 1993. Yahoo! Came out in 1994. AltaVista began serving results in 1995. Google did not come out until years later, in 1998. Though a few years difference may not seem like much, this is a major head start in the fast-moving world of tech. So how did Google do it? How did they overtake their competitors who had such huge leads in time and money? Maybe one good idea made all the difference.

There are millions and millions of sites on the internet. How does a search engine know which ones are relevant to your search? This is a question that great minds have been working on for decades. To understand how Google changed the game, you need to know how search engines worked in 1998. Back then most websites looked at the words in your query. They counted how many times those words appeared on each page. Then they might return pages where the words in your



# Honey Badgers

What's fiercer than a lion but smaller than a beagle? The honey badger, one of the toughest mammals in Africa and western Asia. Honey badgers stand less than a foot high. They are only a couple feet long. They weigh just over 20 pounds. Yet they have a reputation for toughness that is far greater than their size. Some honey badgers will chase away lions and take their kills. I guess that goes to show you that size isn't the only thing that matters in a fight.



So, what makes the honey badger so tough? They have speed, stamina, and agility, but so do many animals. They aren't stronger than lions, so how do they stop them? The thing that sets the honey badger apart is their skin. Their skin is thick and tough. Arrows, spears, and bites from other animals can rarely pierce it. Small bullets can't even penetrate it. Not only is their skin thick and tough, but it is also loose. This allows them to twist and turn to attack while another animal is gripping them. The only safe grip one can get on a honey badger is on the back of their necks.

Honey badgers have long, sharp claws. These claws are good for attacking and even better for digging. Honey badgers are some of nature's most skilled diggers. They can dig a nine-foot tunnel into hard ground in about 10 minutes. They love to catch a meal by digging up the **burrows** of frogs, rodents, and cobras. They also use their digging skills to create their homes. They live in small chambers in the ground and defend them fiercely. They will attack horses, cows, and even water buffalo if they are foolish enough to poke around a honey badger's den.

Let`s have some fun. Animal riddles.

## What am I?

1. The height of my legs—usually around 6 feet—is taller than most humans. What animal am I?
2. I`m an animal you might love, but I`m too big to be your pet. I have an extremely long trunk, and it`s said I never forget. What am I?
3. You might be called this animal if someone thinks that you`re afraid. This is something that you might eat, as well as its eggs that it laid. What animal am I?
4. I hide my treasure in the ground, my tail is big and fluffy. If you spot me in a tree, please don`t call me scruffy. What am I?
5. It takes me two weeks to digest food, but then again, I`m not noted for being fast. What am I?
6. I have two long ears, and I don`t walk, I hop. What am I?
7. I have wings but I am not a bird. I am small, colorful, and beautiful. I live in gardens and fields and forests. I used to be a caterpillar. What am I?
8. My name sounds like something you might use on your hair or eat for dessert. What am I?
9. The alphabet goes from A to Z but I go Z to A. What am I?
10. I`m spotty and speedy, but not at all greedy. I look like a leopard but don`t try to play me at cards. What am I?



**SCAN ME**



Do you know any other stories or novels written by Jack London?

Scan the QR code to access them.

Discuss with your friends which one is your favorite and why.

Have a short survey. Present your findings in a diagram or a table.

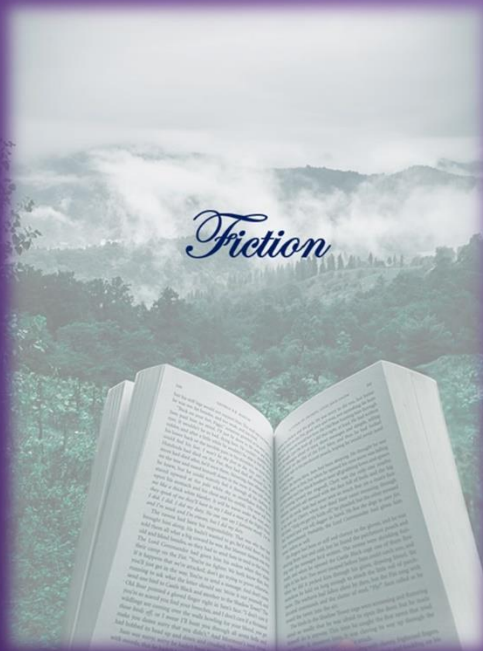
Favorite Story/ Novel	Friend`s Name



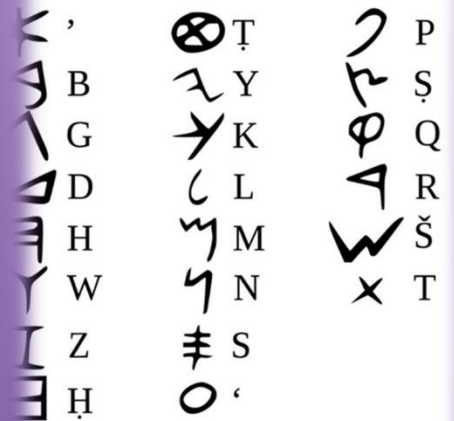
**Regal Education Inc.** presents publications which adopt the **Common Core State Standards** for English Language Arts and Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects, which represent the next generation of K–12 standards designed to prepare all students for success in college (including SAT, and ACP), career, and life by the time they graduate from high school.

**Beyond Language** builds learning through a simple approach: knowing self, loving the family, appreciating the community, and discovering the world.

**Gamebook** is a supplementary material to be used in the classroom and at home to diversify the classroom routine, provide students with engaging materials, and leveled reading texts that would help them to improve not only their academic, but also cognitive and social skills.



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... is it located? Match the place with the sightseeing. Compare your answers with your friends. To check your answers, scan the QR.

QUESTIONS	CHOICES
GREAT PYRAMID	SALISBURY PLAIN
HANGING GARDENS	CRETE
PARTHENON	JERUSALEM
CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE	GIZA PLATEAU
GREAT ZIGGURAT	ATHENS
PETRA	UR
GREAT WALL	TURKEY
STONEHENGE	CHINA
TROY	BABYLON
PALACE OF KNOSSOS	JORDAN



QUESTIONS	CHOICES
1. Pharos	Rome
2. Masada	France
3. Pantheon	Palestine
4. Ishtar Gate	Shaanxi Province
5. Temple of Artemis	Luxor
6. Lascaux Cave	Ephesus
7. Terracotta Army	Alexandria
8. La Brea Tar Pits	Babylon
9. Karnak Temple Complex	Pakistan
10. Mohenjo-daro	California

