



GRADE 5

# BEYOND LANGUAGE



GAMEBOOK





GRADE 5

# BEYOND LANGUAGE

EDUCATION

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_



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## **Beyond Language Gamebook** **Grade 5**

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

Games offered in this book allow children to use their creativity while:

1. training memory and attention span,
2. developing cognitive and emotional strength,
3. learning the importance of teamwork and collaboration,
4. improving cognitive and interpersonal skills,
5. developing the understanding of self and the surroundings.



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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                                     | Lucky Accidents | Wildlife and Environment | Cooperation and Teamwork | Nature and Science | Family | Overcoming Challenges | Connecting people |  |  |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|--|--|
| Pandora's Box                            |                 |                          |                          |                    |        |                       |                   |  |  |
| Theseus and the Minotaur                 |                 |                          |                          |                    |        |                       |                   |  |  |
| The Adventures of Hercules               |                 |                          |                          |                    |        |                       |                   |  |  |
| Why the Sun and the Moon live in the Sky |                 |                          |                          |                    |        |                       |                   |  |  |
| The Ape, the Snake, and the Lion         |                 |                          |                          |                    |        |                       |                   |  |  |

| Text                                  | Lucky Accidents | Wildlife and Environment | Cooperation and Teamwork | Nature and Science | Family | Overcoming Challenges | Connecting people |  |  |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|--|--|
| MAYA Creation Story                   |                 |                          |                          |                    |        |                       |                   |  |  |
| Who is Dr. Seuss?                     |                 |                          |                          |                    |        |                       |                   |  |  |
| Rosa Parks                            |                 |                          |                          |                    |        |                       |                   |  |  |
| Spitting to Survive                   |                 |                          |                          |                    |        |                       |                   |  |  |
| The Dodo Bird: A Symbol of Extinction |                 |                          |                          |                    |        |                       |                   |  |  |
| The Last of the Great Auks            |                 |                          |                          |                    |        |                       |                   |  |  |
|                                       |                 |                          |                          |                    |        |                       |                   |  |  |
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| Text                                      | Lucky Accidents | Wildlife and Environment | Cooperation and Teamwork | Nature and Science | Family | Overcoming Challenges | Connecting people |  |  |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|--|--|
| Shark Facts                               |                 |                          |                          |                    |        |                       |                   |  |  |
| Whales and Fish:<br>Creatures of the Deep |                 |                          |                          |                    |        |                       |                   |  |  |
| How the Internet Travels Across the Ocean |                 |                          |                          |                    |        |                       |                   |  |  |
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|                                           |                 |                          |                          |                    |        |                       |                   |  |  |

# Is Reading fun?

## 10 Reasons Why Reading is Important

### 1. It expands your vocabulary.

While reading, you might come across words you have never heard of. As a result, you will add them to your vocabulary.

### 2. It makes you better at it.

Practice makes perfect, right? The best way to get better at reading is just to do it!

### 3. It helps building independence and self-confidence.

As you learn that you no longer have to rely on your parents to read things to you, you develop a sense of independence. Through reading, you can begin to understand the world on your own. You can “live through” the situations and participate in a number of events without living your bedroom.

### 4. It keeps you safe.

Traffic signs have words and so do warning labels. Reading allows you to understand when something says it could harm you. Books, stories, and articles will tell you about the dangers that exist in this world and how you can avoid them.

### 5. You will be able to make sense of the world around you.

As you learn to read you can determine what things around you say – from signs to stickers and labels. Being able to read helps you to understand what is what and what purpose it serves.

### 6. It leads to your future academic success.

One must be able to read in order to even progress through school. Reading is essential to following the instructions on the test and being able to even understand or answer the questions.

### 7. It enhances your imagination.

When you read, you can begin to imagine where the characters are. You might even create your own little world, as well. Reading enhances your imagination by forcing you to picture what the characters look like and who they are.



### 8. It entertains you.

Bored at home? You want to travel, but your parents don't have an opportunity to go with you? Grab a book and start reading. You will travel to far-away places without leaving your sofa.

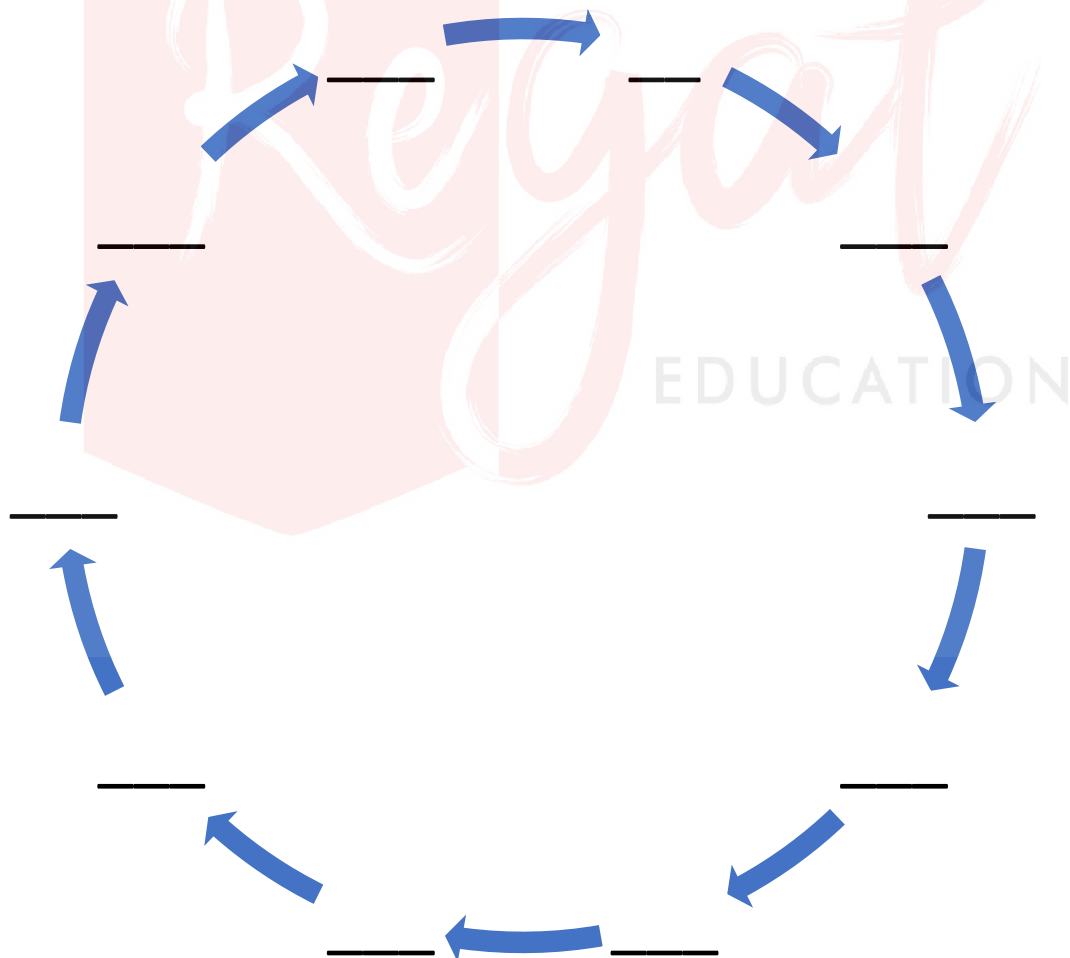
### 9. It improves your grammar.

Through reading, you can see how the authors composed their sentences. You will be able to write better yourself and will score the high grade on the text!

### 10. It improves your writing skills.

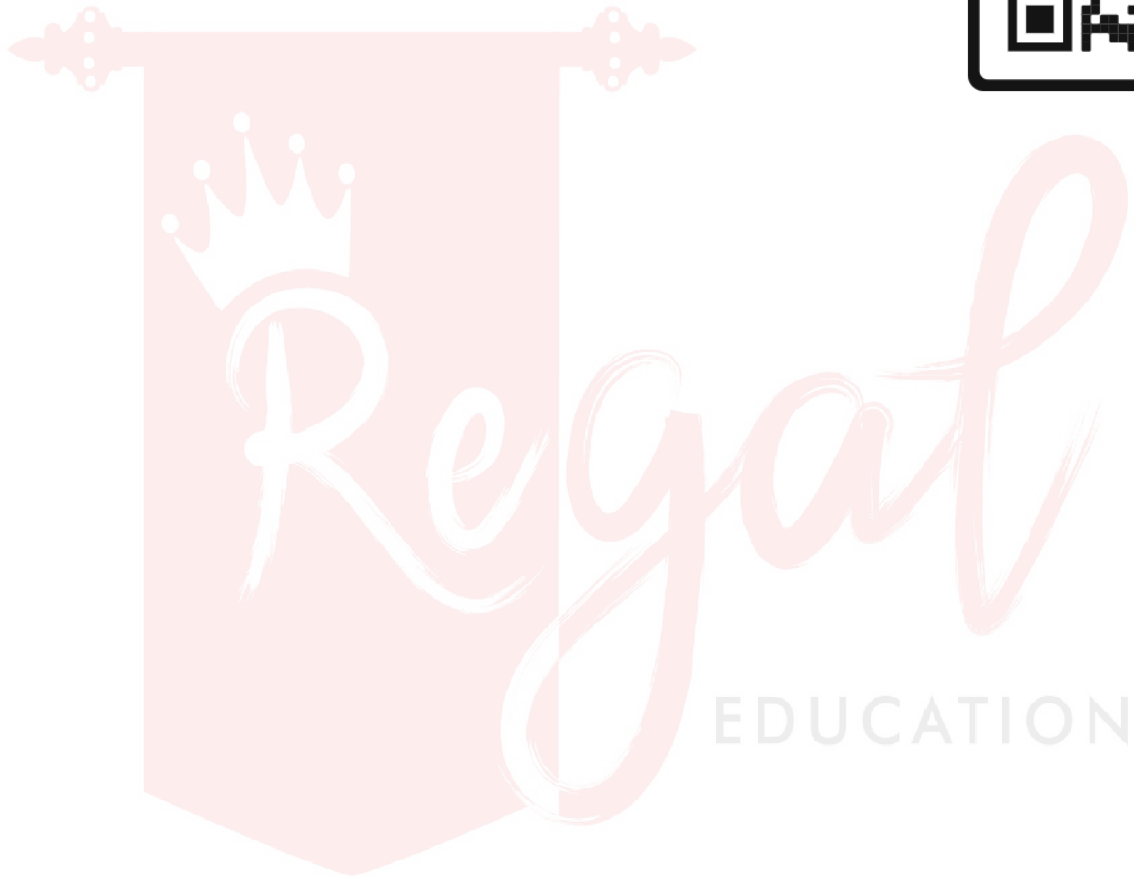
Because reading helps to improve your vocabulary, communication, and grammar skills, it ultimately improves your writing skills as well. Do you want to be the smartest in the room and make your parents proud? Grab a book!

Fill in the diagram "Why reading is important". You can work alone or with friends.



Create a diagram “*The books I like*”. Compare your answers with your friends. If you forgot what a diagram is, scan the QR code.

SCAN ME



# Work Smart, Not Hard!

## How to Find the Theme of a Text

Reading is fun! In addition to reading for fun, though, we can also analyze texts to learn more *from* the texts and more *about* the texts. One way we can do this with fiction books, passages, or poems is by identifying **the theme**.

The theme of a book is the “**big idea**” that runs throughout the text, connecting the characters and events. Many times, it has to do with what the main character learned over the course of the story. Most of the time, the theme of a book is not written out in the words, you have to use clues in the text to infer it. Themes can be ideas like friendship, bravery, love, honesty, good versus evil, or family. The theme might not be able to be said in just one word, though. It might be an idea such as, “Be careful what you wish for.” There may also be more than one theme in a story.

To start finding the theme, first you need to make sure you’ve read the entire text. Characters change throughout the story, so what you might think is the theme initially might not be true at the end!

After reading the text, summarize the plot. What important events occurred during the story? What was the problem? How did the problem get resolved? How did the character(s) change? What did the character(s) learn?

Use the answers from those questions to see if you can spot a pattern. Did a lot of the plot revolve around friendship? Did many characters resolve problems with their families? Did hard work pay off for the main character? Did the main character learn the importance of fairness?

Once you've identified a "big idea," go through the text to find evidence that supports this idea throughout the entire text. If there was only one small problem with a character's family, then "family" might not be the theme of the text. You might find more evidence for friendship or bravery.

Now you are ready to find the theme of books, passages, and poems! Grab your favorite book and see if you can identify the theme.

Answer the questions. Compare your answers with your friends`.  
Be ready to prove your point. There are no wrong answers if you  
can explain your point of view logically.

1. What is the theme of a text?

---

---

2. Why do you need to read the entire text before you determine the theme?

---

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3. What does "*infer*" mean in the second paragraph? How do you know?

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4. What are the four steps to finding the theme of a text?

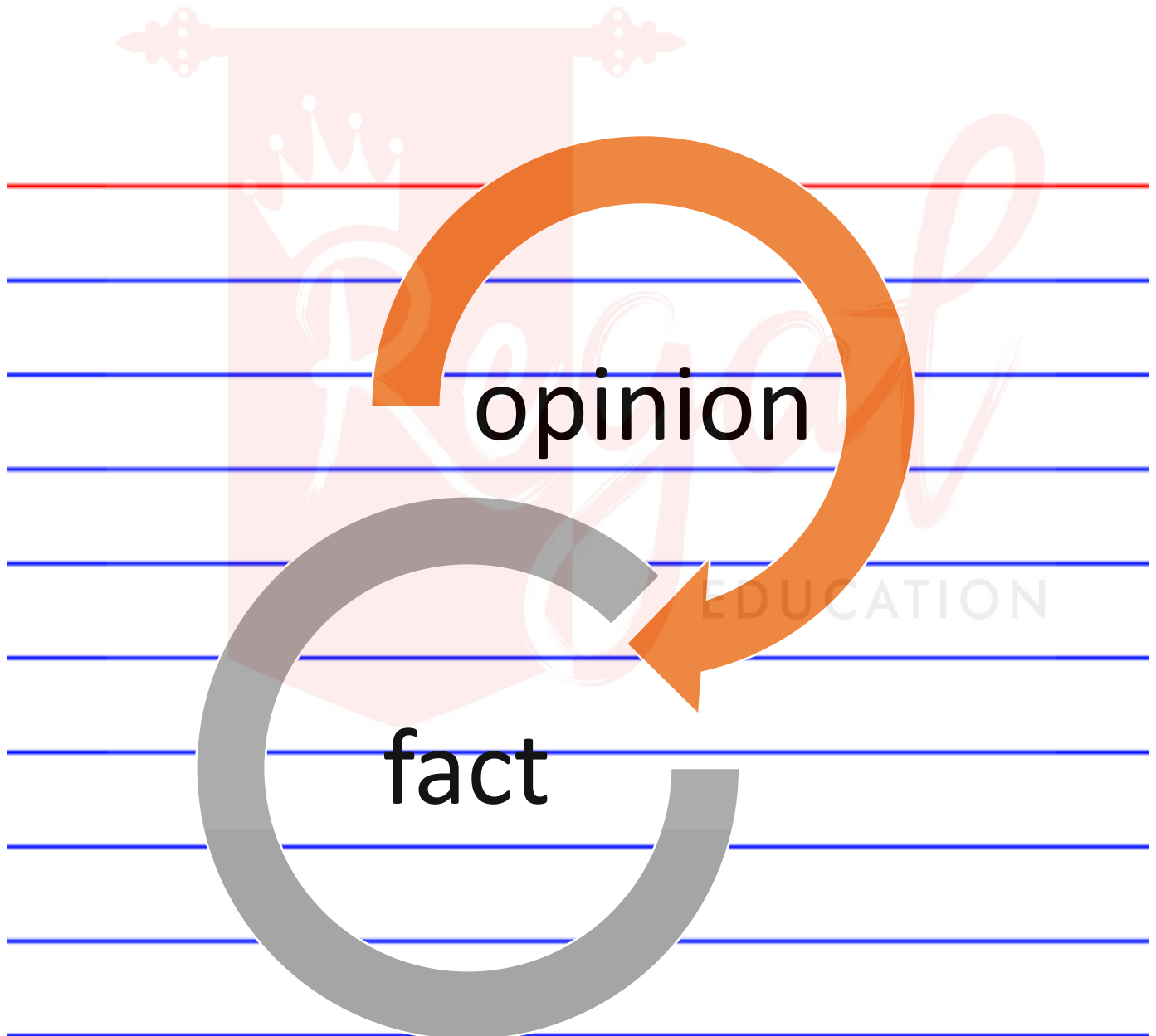


5. How could a text have more than one theme?



# Why is it important to understand the difference between a fact and an opinion?

Work alone or with friends. Brainstorm for the answer. Fill in the chart.



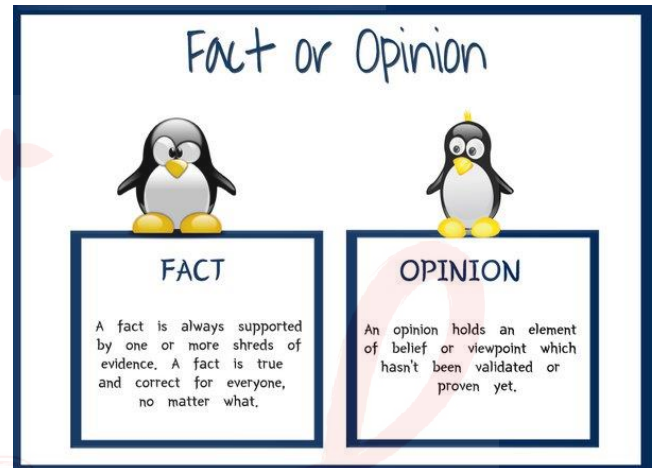
*Compare your answers with the samples below.*

### FACT

- The annual report **confirms**...
- Scientists have recently **discovered**...
- **According to** the results of the tests...
- The investigation **demonstrated**...

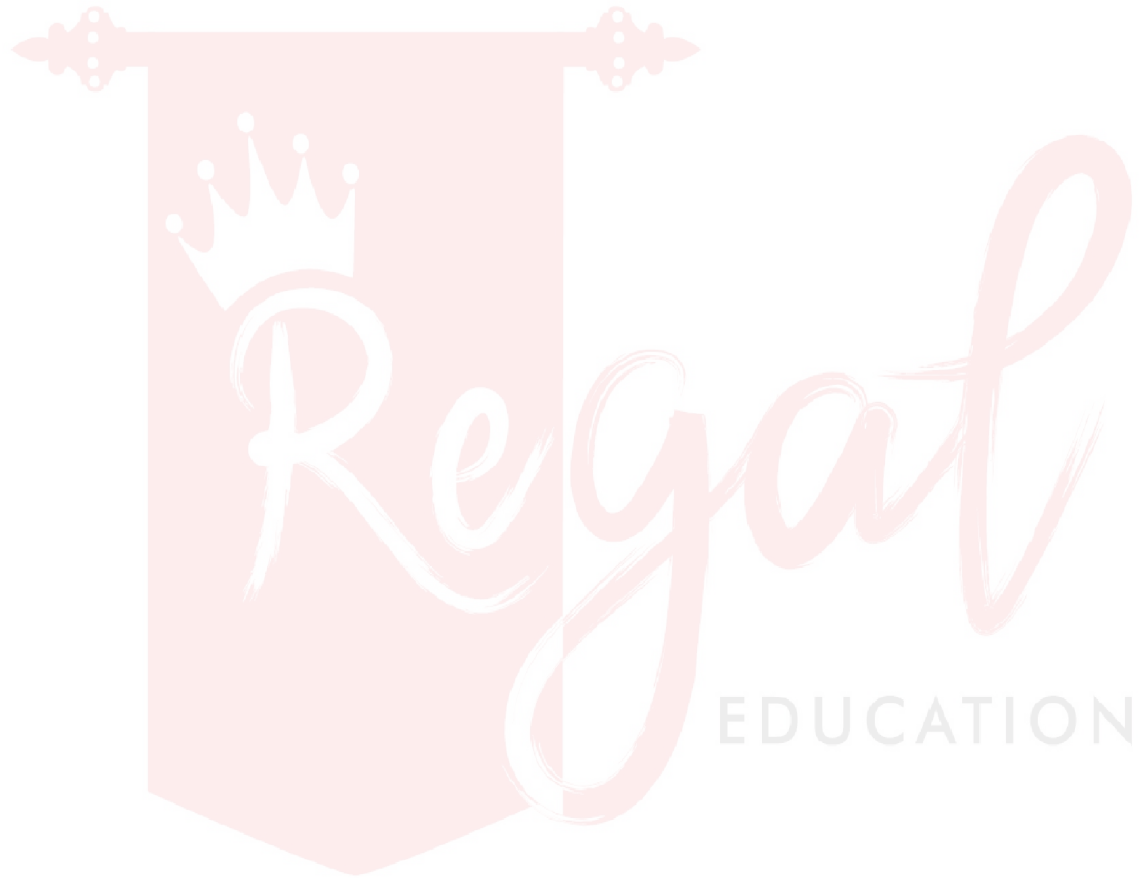
### OPINION

- He **claimed** that...
- It is the officer's **view** that...
- The report **argues** that...
- Many scientists **suspect** that...



What is FAKE NEWS?

Think WHY it is important for you to spot FAKE FACTS.  
Brainstorm with your friends.



SCAN ME

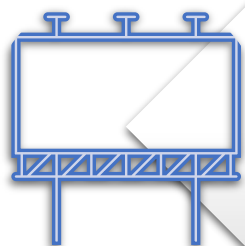
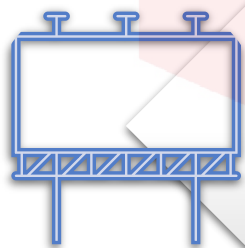
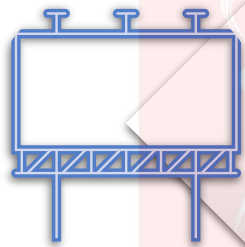
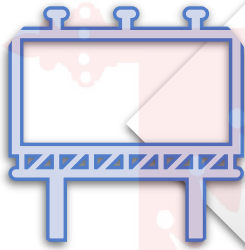


**How to spot FAKE NEWS.**

**Scan the QR code and watch a video.**

**Fill in the diagram.**

**Compare your answers with your friends`.**



When you confuse and opinion with a fact, you can create FAKE NEWS.

## Fact and Opinion

*Read each statement and then circle whether it is a fact or an opinion. Explain your answer. Compare your answers with your friends`. Prove your point.*

**1. Sunday is the best day of the week.**

**Fact or Opinion**

**Explain:**

---

**2. George Washington was born in February.**

**Fact or Opinion**

**Explain:**

---

**3. Memorial Day is the most important holiday of the year.**

**Fact or Opinion**

**Explain:**

---





**4. Thanksgiving is celebrated in autumn.**

**Fact or Opinion**

**Explain:**

---

**5. Some families eat turkey on Thanksgiving.**

**Fact or Opinion**

**Explain:**

---

**6. Watching fireworks on the 4th of July is lots of fun.**

**Fact or Opinion**

**Explain:**

---

**7. Flour is the main ingredient in pizza dough.**

**Fact or Opinion**

**Explain:**

---

**8. April is a month with 30 days.**

**Fact or Opinion**

**Explain:**

---

**9. New York-style pizza is more fun to eat than Chicago-style pizza because you can fold the slices.**

**Fact or Opinion**

**Explain:**

---

**10. There are 12 months in the year.**

**Fact or Opinion**

**Explain:**

---

**11. This has been a terrible week.**

**Fact or Opinion**

**Explain:**

---

12. Spring is the most beautiful season of all.

**Fact or Opinion**

**Explain:**

---

13. Pizza is not a healthy food to eat.

**Fact or Opinion**

**Explain:**

---

14. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday are weekdays.

**Fact or Opinion**

**Explain:**

---

15. The first day of the school year is scary.

**Fact or Opinion**

**Explain:**

---



16. Your birthday comes only one day a year.

**Fact or Opinion**

**Explain:**

---

17. Anchovies are the most disgusting pizza topping.

**Fact or Opinion**

**Explain:**

---

18. The football game was lots of fun yesterday.

**Fact or Opinion**

**Explain:**

---

19. Our tickets cost fifty-two dollars.

**Fact or Opinion**

**Explain:**

---

20. It was money well-spent.

**Fact or Opinion**

**Explain:**

---

21. The referee has been making terrible calls.

**Fact or Opinion**

**Explain:**

---

22. Pepperoni should be placed on top of a pizza, not underneath the cheese.

**Fact or Opinion**

**Explain:**

---

23. We had a terrific view of the game from our seats.

**Fact or Opinion**

**Explain:**

---



24. The final quarter was the most exciting of all.

**Fact or Opinion**

**Explain:**

---

25. The score was tied until the final minute of the game.

**Fact or Opinion**

**Explain:**

---

26. There was cheering in the stands.

**Fact or Opinion**

**Explain:**

---

27. Our opponent is the worst team in the league.

**Fact or Opinion**

**Explain:**

---



28. Our team will be difficult to beat.

**Fact or Opinion**

**Explain:**

---

29. A Ferraris F12 Berlinetta is more expensive than a Ford Taurus.

**Fact or Opinion**

**Explain:**

---

30. The Bugatti Veyron Super Sport is the fastest car in production today with a top speed of 267 MPH.

**Fact or Opinion**

**Explain:**

---

31. Car accidents accounted for 2.09% of all deaths in 2002.

**Fact or Opinion**

**Explain:**

---

32. The sky is blue.

**Fact or Opinion**

**Explain:**

---

33. Yellow is a pretty color

**Fact or Opinion**

**Explain:**

---

34. It is wrong to drive faster than the posted speed limit in a school zone where children are present.

**Fact or Opinion**

**Explain:**

---



35. In Germany, people who are caught violating traffic laws should have to pass traffic safety courses as well as to visit a psychologist to check if they are mentally ill.

**Fact or Opinion**

**Explain:**

---

36. One of the root words of automobile is from the Ancient Greek word *autós*, which means "self."

**Fact or Opinion**

**Explain:**

---

37. Green apples taste great.

**Fact or Opinion**

**Explain:**

---



38. The orange shirt looks nice on you.

**Fact or Opinion**

**Explain:**

---

39. My dad has a gray car.

**Fact or Opinion**

**Explain:**

---

40. Black spiders are scary.

**Fact or Opinion**

**Explain:**

---

41. In 2007 over 71 million automobiles were sold worldwide.

**Fact or Opinion**

**Explain:**

---

42. China was the largest automobile producer in 2009, and they also had the largest automobile market.

**Fact or Opinion**

**Explain:**

---

43. My father makes the most delicious spaghetti dinners in the world.

**Fact or Opinion**

**Explain:**

---

44. Dad uses Grandma's secret recipe to make spaghetti sauce.

**Fact or Opinion**

**Explain:**

---

45. We ought to have a spaghetti dinner every week.

**Fact or Opinion**

**Explain:**

---

46. There were over 1.2 million car thefts in the US in 2005.

**Fact or Opinion**

**Explain:**

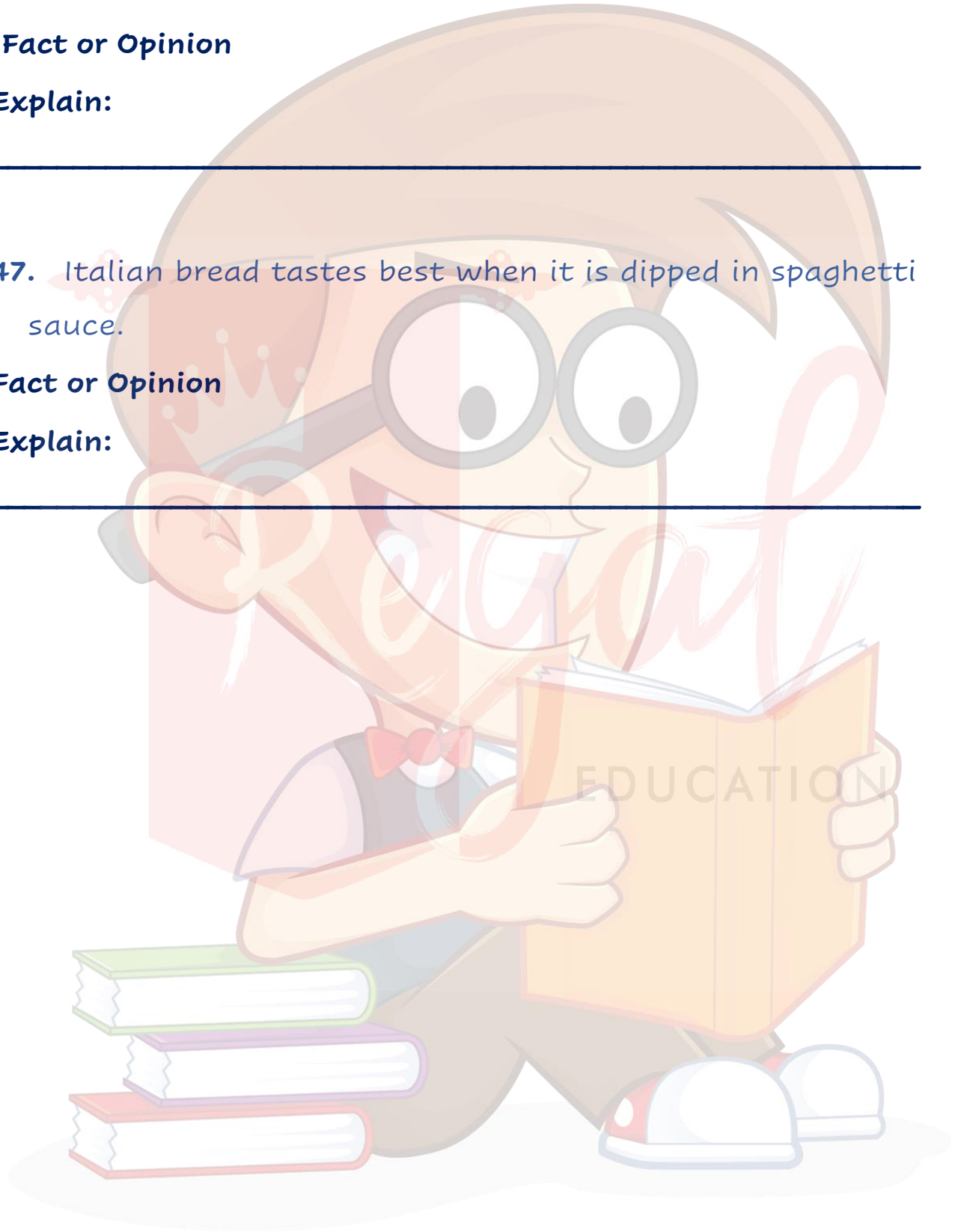
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47. Italian bread tastes best when it is dipped in spaghetti sauce.

**Fact or Opinion**

**Explain:**

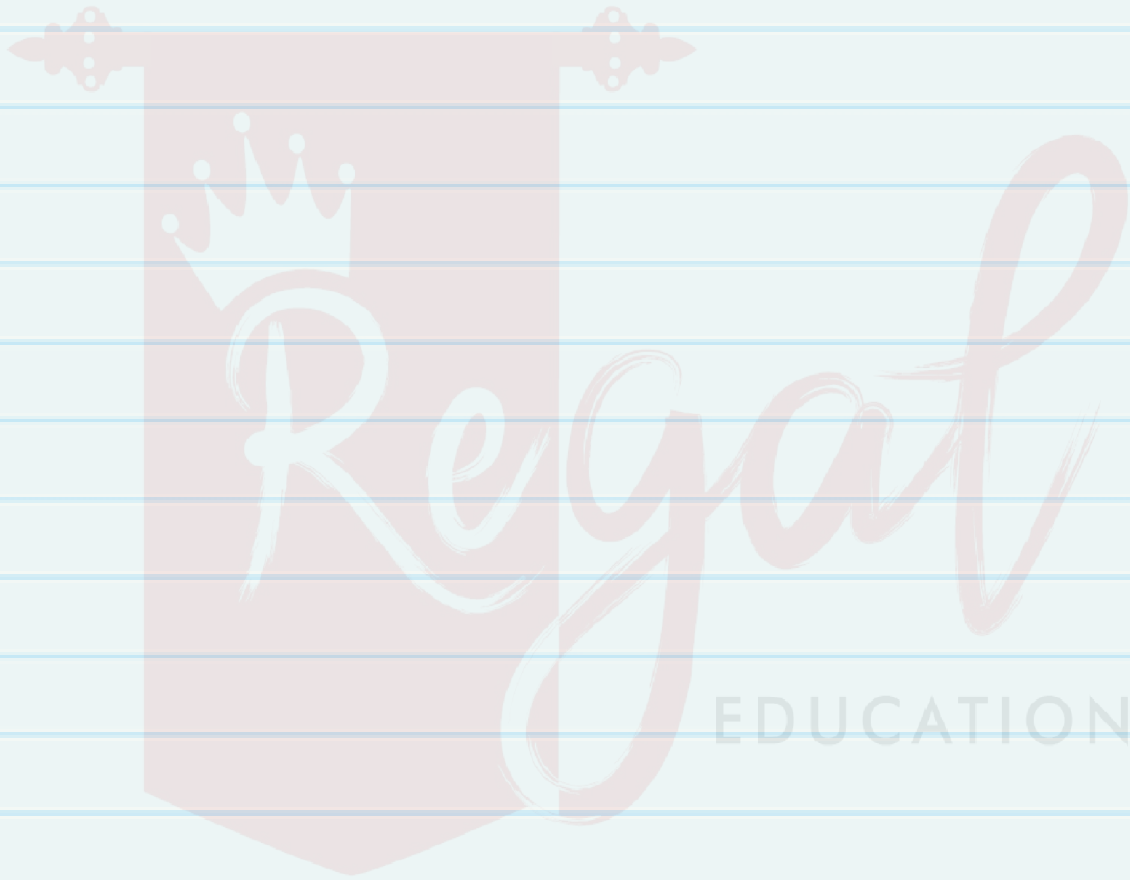
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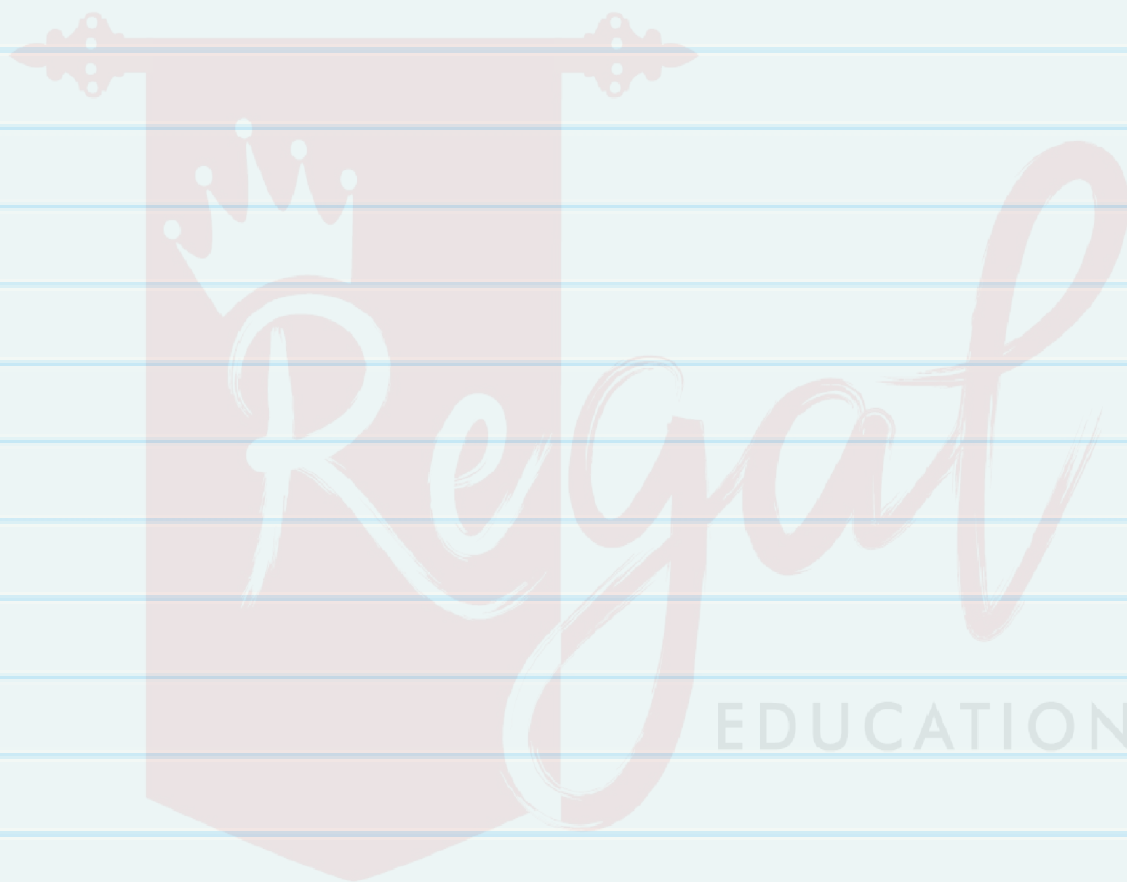
Work alone or with friends.

Create a list of facts, opinions, and FAKE NEWS.

Swap the books. Ask others to think if what you have written is a FACT,  
an OPINION or FAKE NEWS.

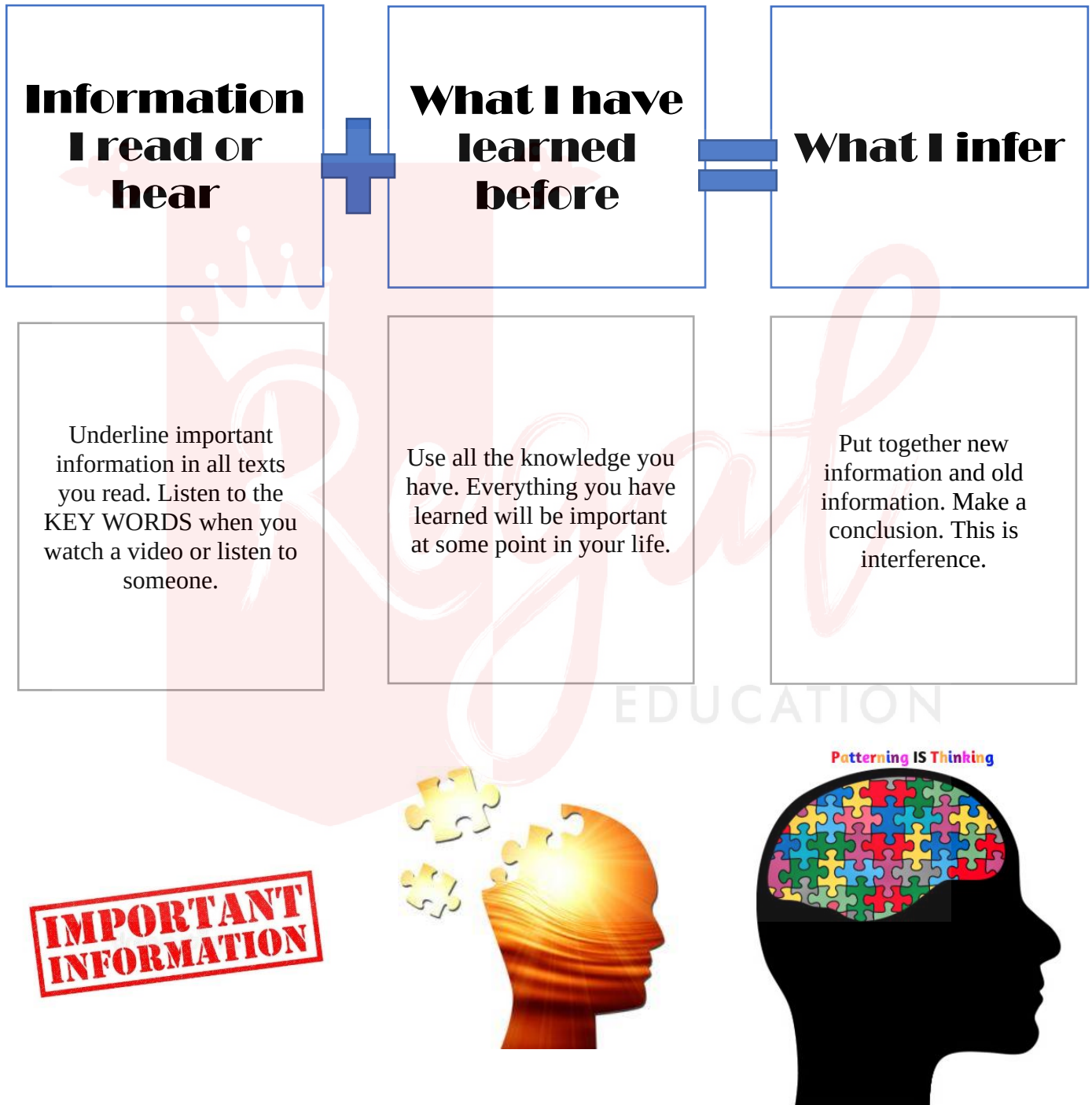






## Logical inference.

What is that and why is it important?

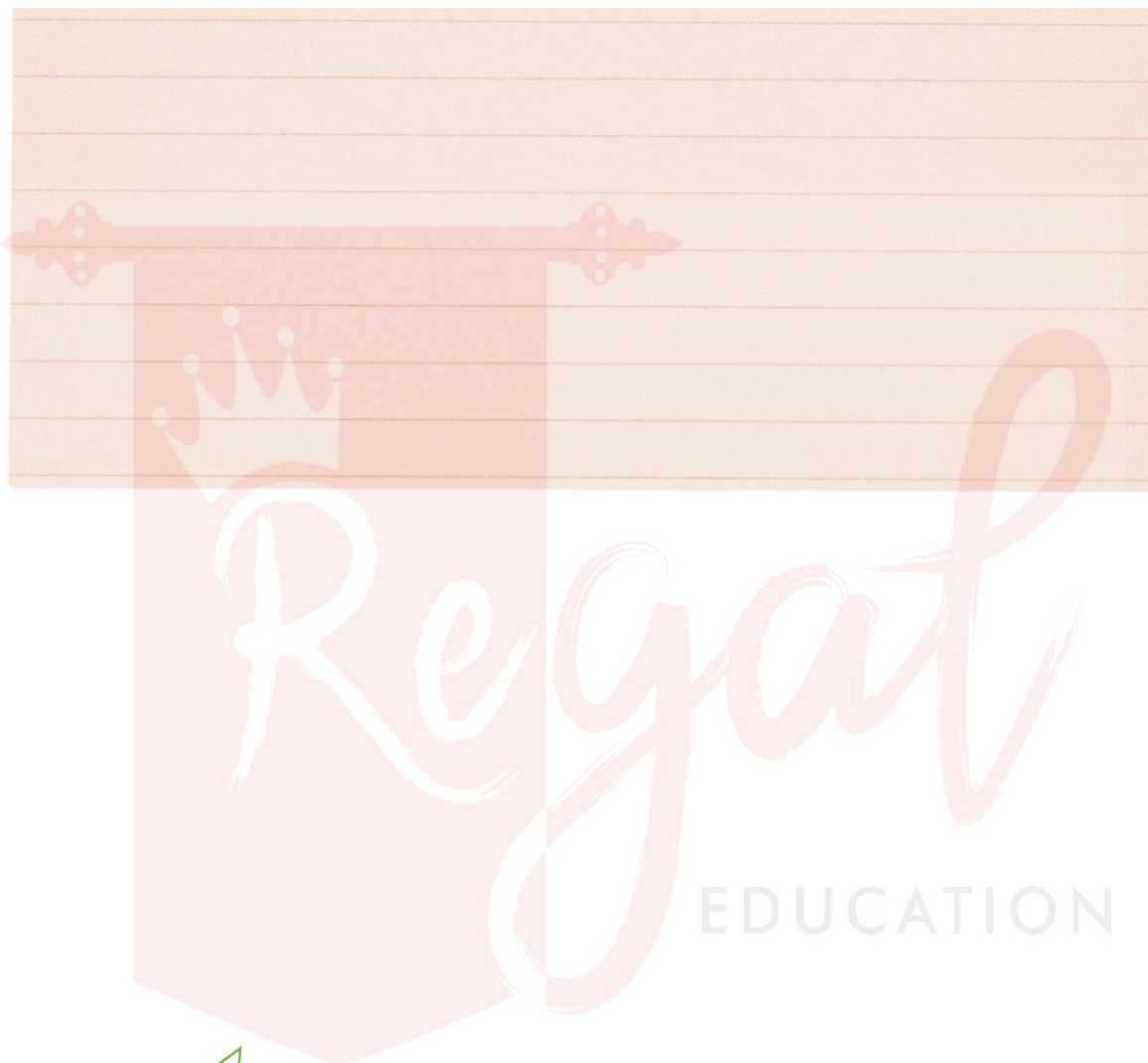


Get together with your friends. Answer the following questions.  
Compare your answers.

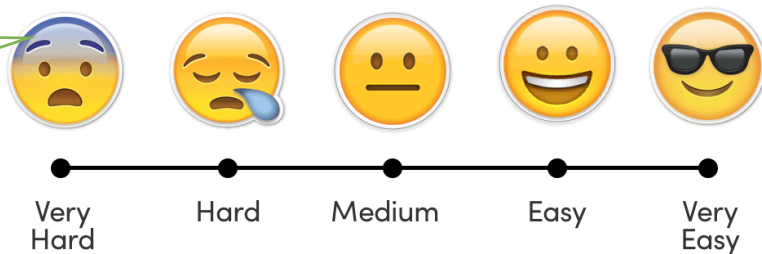
When you are reading, do you compare the information in the text  
with the information you have learned before? How?

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.



How easy or difficult was this task for you?



Logical inference is used in many other school subjects and daily activities. Work alone or with friends. Think about your daily routines where you need to access the situation, use your previous knowledge, and make a conclusion or prediction.

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*Read each passage and then respond to the questions. Each question will ask you to make a logical inference based on textual details. Explain your answer by referencing the text.*

*Compare your answers with your friends`. They may differ. Be ready to prove your point of view.*



Miya came out of the bathroom with tears in her eyes. She ran down to the cafeteria and asked the staff if they had any rice. Fortunately for Miya, Ms. Lucille did. Ms. Lucille filled a red plastic cup about halfway with white rice grains and handed it to Miya. Miya pulled a damp phone from out of her back pocket and pushed it into the dry rice grains inside of the plastic cup. She sincerely thanked Ms. Lucille and then went back to class. She felt relieved, but she was still a little worried.

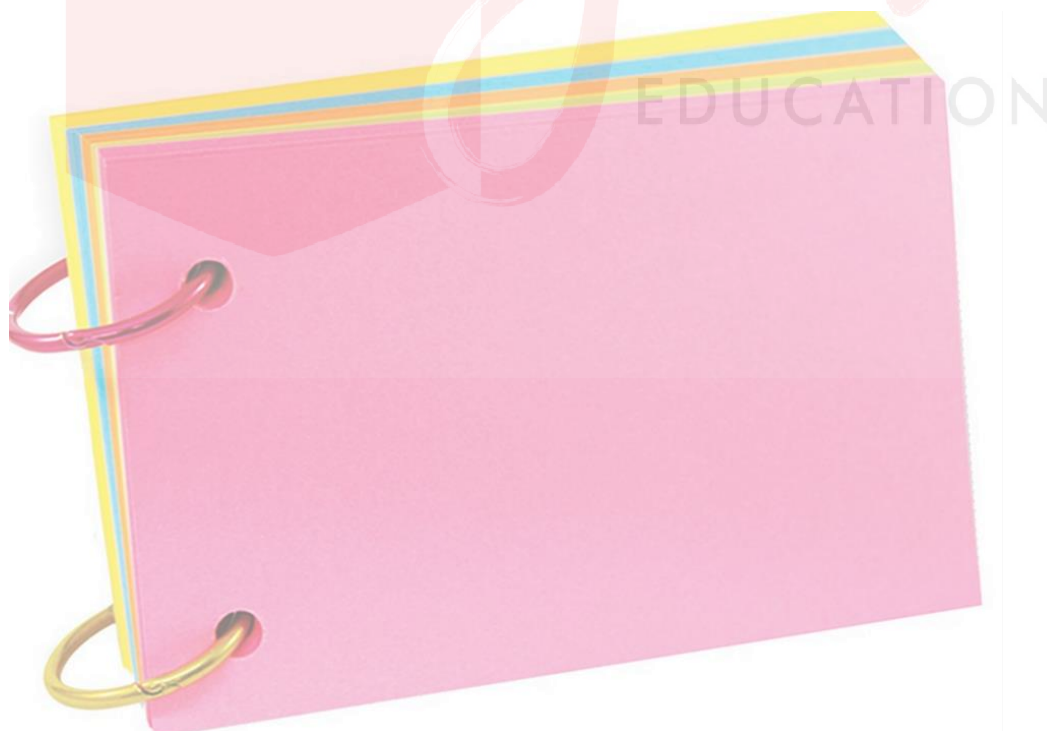
EDUCATION



1. Why is Miya upset at the beginning of the passage?



2. Why does Miya put her phone in the cup of rice?





3. Why is Miya relieved but still worried at the end of the text?



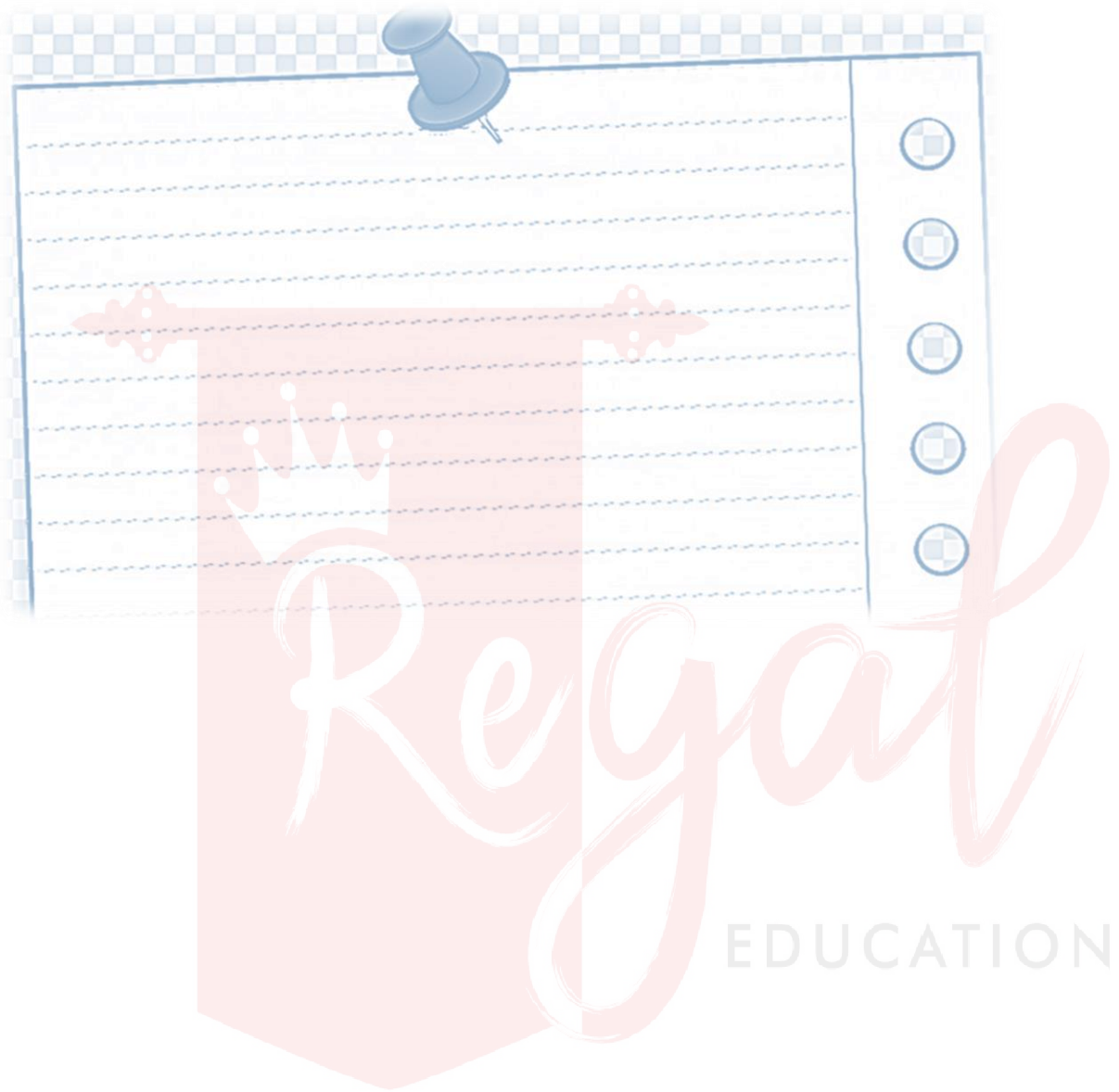


“Tommy!” Mom called out as she walked in the front door. “Tommy,” she continued shouting, “I sure could use some help with these groceries. There was still no reply. Mom walked

into the kitchen to put the grocery bags down on the counter when she noticed shattered glass from the picture window all over the living room floor and a baseball not far from there. “I’m going to kill you, Tommy!” Mom yelled to herself as she realized that Tommy’s shoes were gone.

1. What happened to the window?

2. Why did Tommy leave?



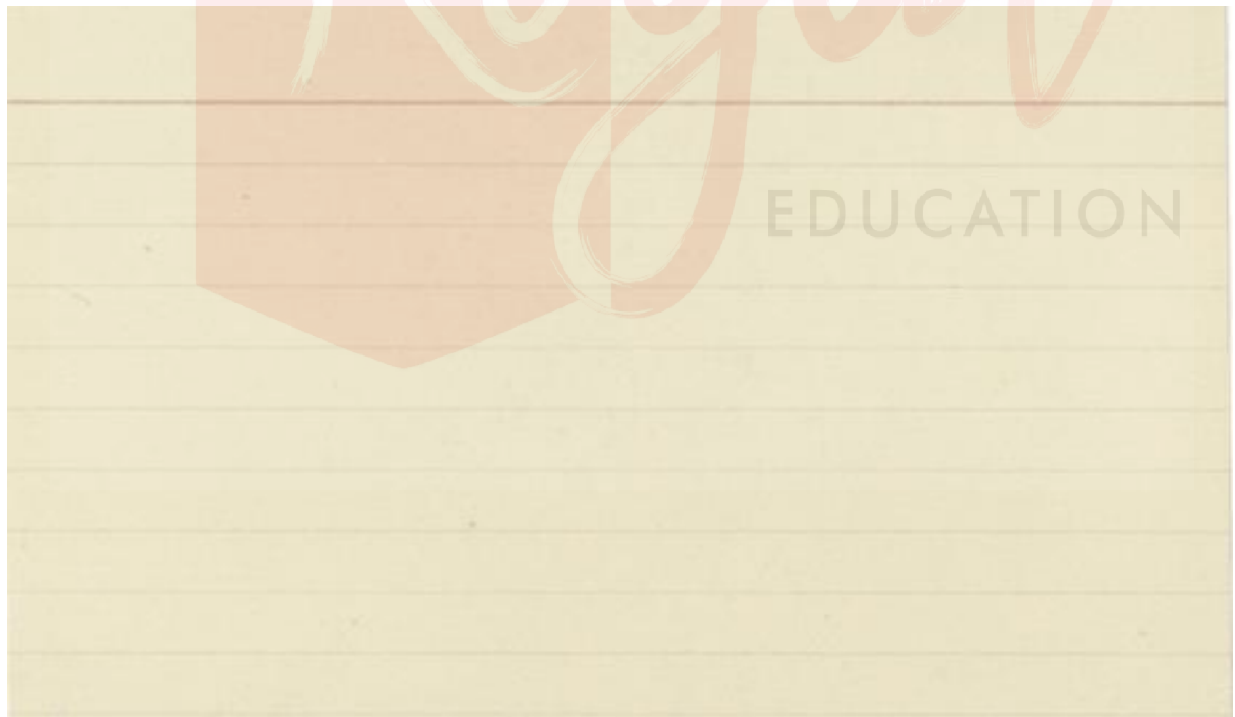
Otto stuffed another candy bar in his mouth. He lay sprawled on the floor with his back against his bed. Candy wrappers surrounded him. His shirt was caught in the folds of his belly, and he had melted chocolate all over his



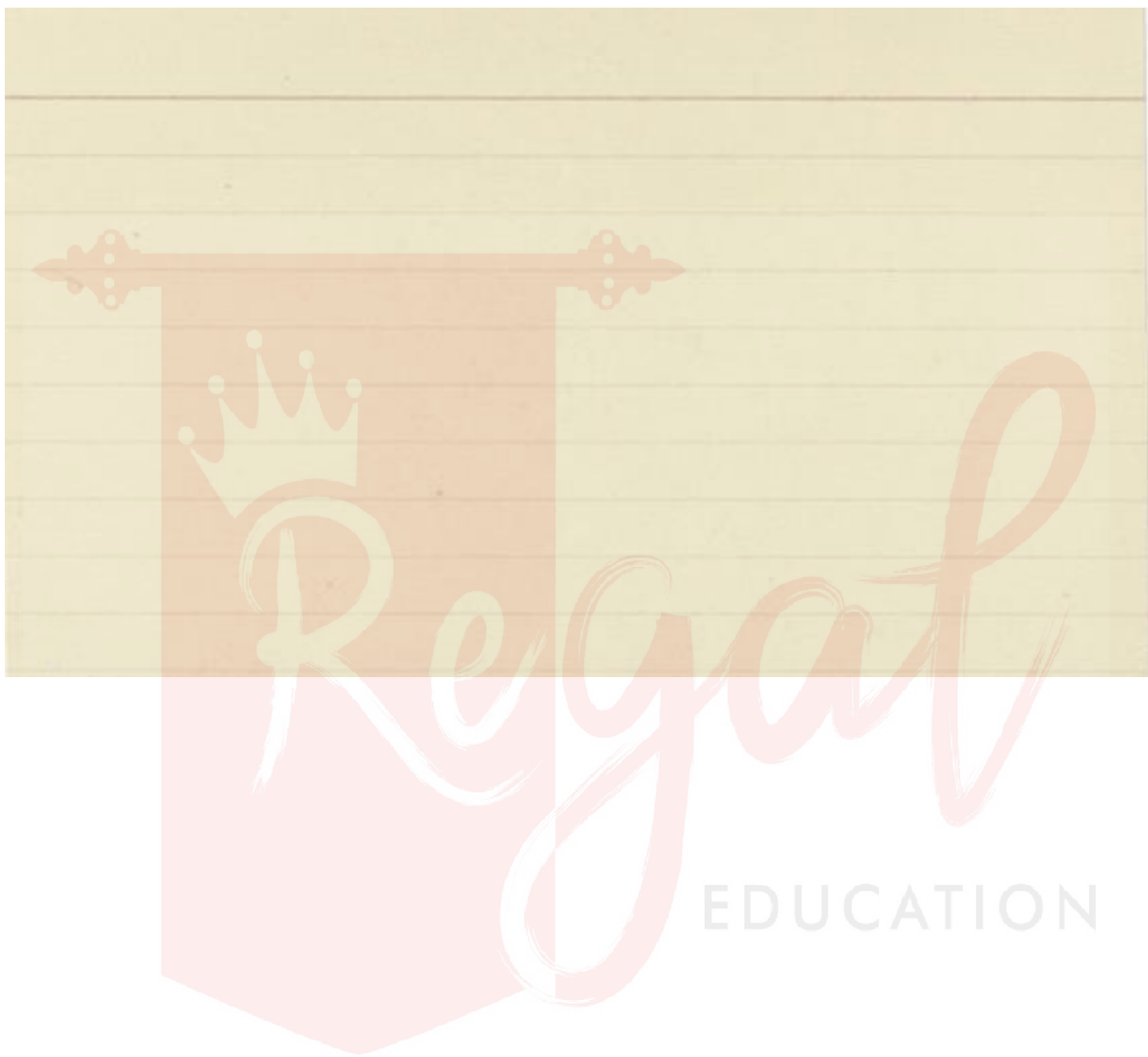
face and hands. "Ugh..." he groaned weakly as he struggled to finish chewing. Suddenly, the front door opened. "Otto, I'm home!" It was his mom.

Otto rolled almost gracefully from his sprawled position and began kicking the candy wrappers under his bed. As she walked slowly up the stairs to his room, he managed to get all the wrappers under the bed and then he threw a blanket over them. She opened the door, took one look at his face, and knew.

1. Why does Otto act guiltily when his mom comes home?



2. How did Otto's mom know what he was doing?





Justin came running down the stairs wearing his pajamas. He did a karate kick-off of the last step and shouted "Kiya!"



He slipped on the floor and almost fell as he landed, which didn't stop him from continuing to practice his ninja strikes on his way to the bathroom. He brushed his teeth with his Tatakai Ninjas toothbrush and rinsed his mouth out with water from a Tatakai Ninjas cup.

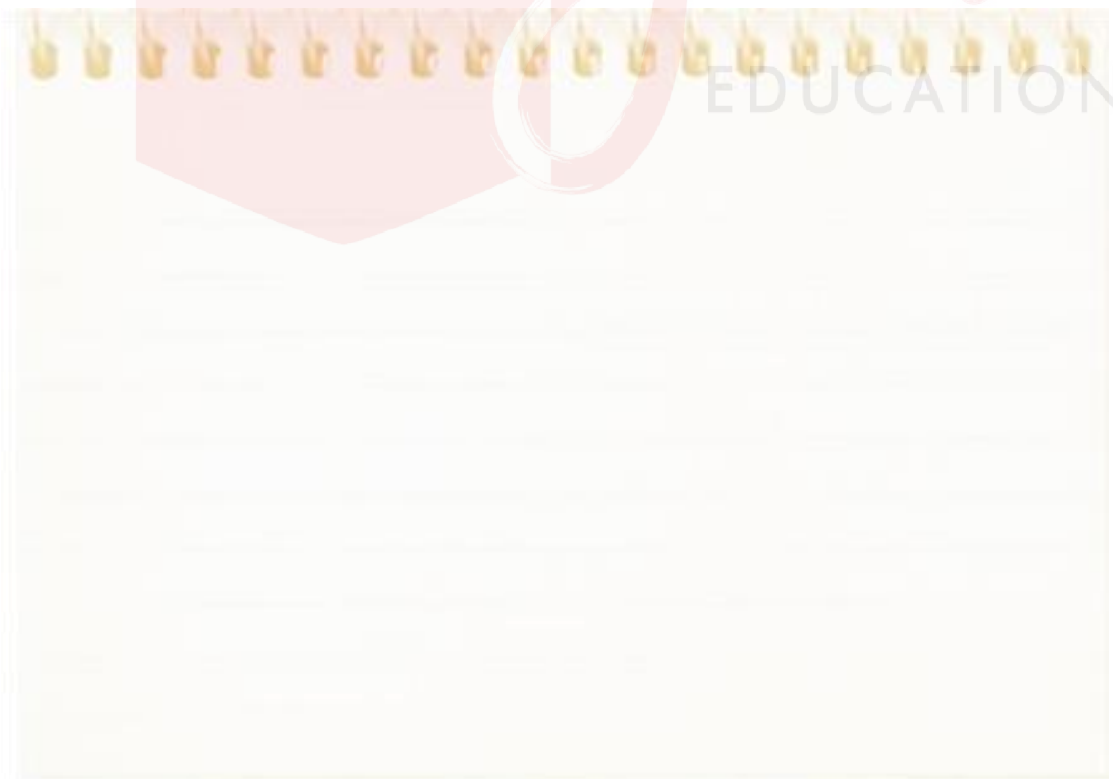
"Moouooooom, Daaaaad! It's time to open my present!"

After his parents came downstairs and poured themselves coffee, Justin began to open his present. His fingers were tense with excitement. Then they were still. It was six pairs of plain white socks. Justin checked in the box for something else. There was nothing. He looked at his parents and said, "Oh, socks. Just what I needed. Thank you so much," and then he sighed.

1. Is Justin happy with the socks? Explain your answer.



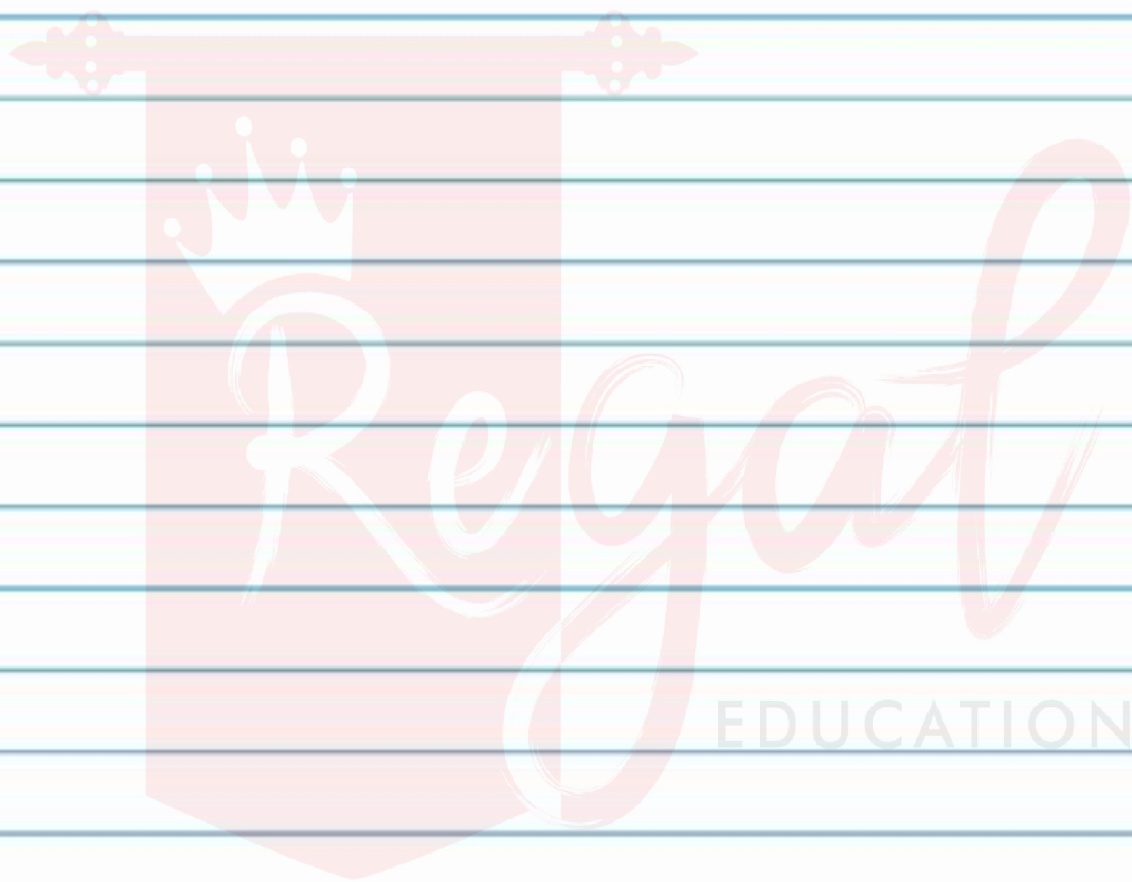
2. What present would have made Justin happier? Explain your answer.

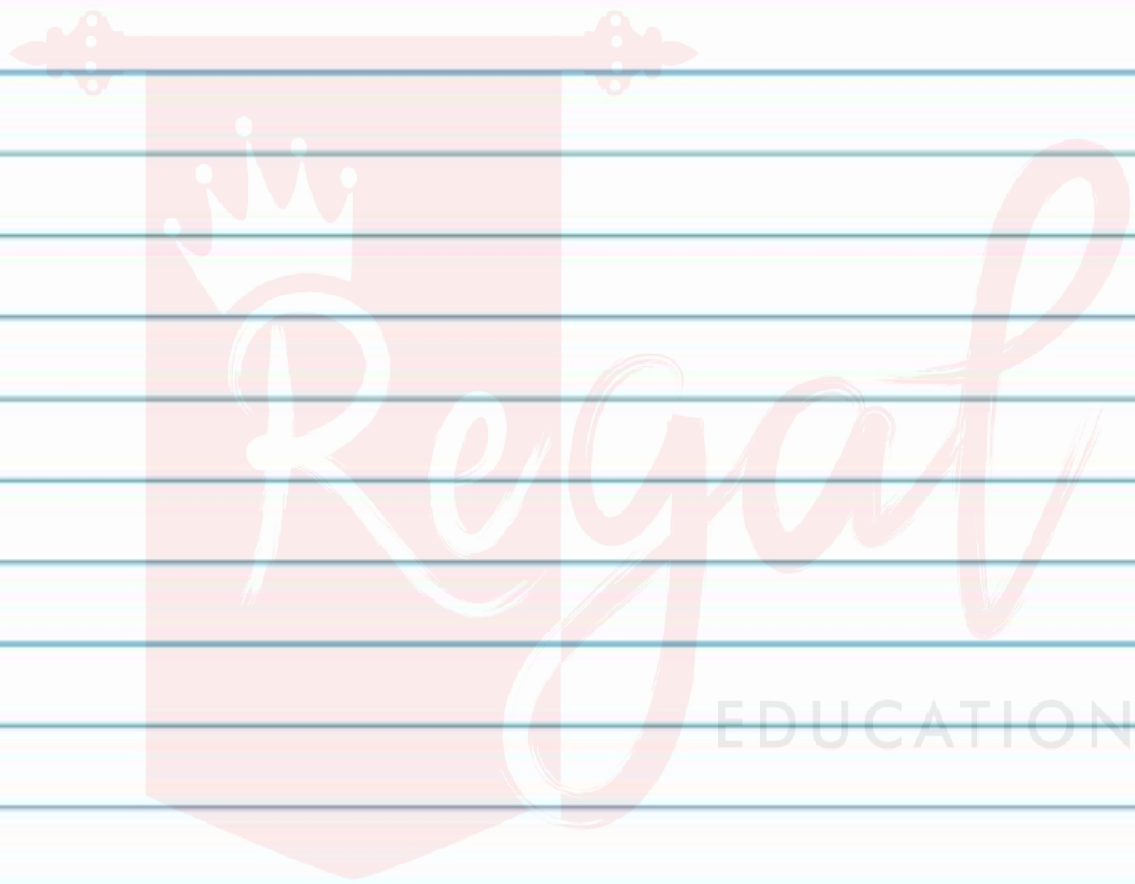




**Work alone or with friends. Write three short stories. Swap the books. Ask others to anticipate what would happen next.**











*Legends*

*Myths*

*Folk tales*

*From around the Globe*

# Pandora's Box

A long time ago in Ancient Greece, there lived two brothers named Epimetheus and Prometheus. They were good Greek gods with very kind hearts. Zeus, the most powerful of all gods, had hidden fire from mankind, never allowing them to make tools or cook their food.

Prometheus, with his kind heart, thought this was unfair.

Prometheus was clever and knew that on the Isle of Lemnos lived Hephaestus, who was a blacksmith. Zeus allowed Hephaestus to use fire to make things for the gods.

Prometheus travelled to Lemnos and stole the fire from Hephaestus and gave it to man. He also taught humans arts such as writing, medicine, mathematics, and science.



Zeus was furious at Prometheus and, as a punishment, chained him to the side of a cliff for many years. Zeus decided that the humans also needed to be punished for their lack of respect. Zeus was creative when it came to revenge and therefore came up with a very cunning plan. With the help of Hephaestus, he sculpted a woman out of clay. The goddess Athena breathed life into the clay and the woman came to life. Aphrodite made her beautiful and Hermes taught her



how to be both charming and deceitful. Zeus called her Pandora and sent her to Epimetheus, as he knew that he was lonely.

Epimetheus went to visit his brother and Prometheus warned him not to accept any gifts from anyone. However, Epimetheus was so charmed by Pandora that he thought she could never cause any harm. Zeus was pleased that his plan was working and, as a wedding gift, gave Pandora a small box.

When Pandora was given the box, she instantly became curious. The box was locked, but had a small key and a note attached to it that said 'DO NOT OPEN!' Pandora had promised that she would not open the



box, but all she could think about was its contents. Why would someone send her a box and not allow her to open it? Pandora could no longer stand the torture of not knowing what was in the beautiful box. When she knew that Epimetheus was out of sight,

Pandora placed the box on the floor and took the small gold key. She closed her eyes and took a deep breath as she unlocked the box.

She opened her eyes and pulled the box open, expecting to see fine silk dresses and jewelry. But there was not one gold bracelet or fine silk dress in sight! Instead, Zeus had packed terrible evils into the box

and out poured sickness, death, poverty, and sadness in the form of a horrible black mass.

Pandora slammed the lid shut, but it was too late; the evils had already escaped into the world. Epimetheus heard her weeping and ran into the room to console her. Pandora could still hear a tiny voice inside the box, pleading to be released. Epimetheus and Pandora thought that nothing could be worse than the horrors that had already been released, so together they opened the box. Out fluttered hope in the form of a beautiful gold dragonfly, healing some the sickness and sorrow.

Even though Pandora had released suffering and sadness upon the world, she had also released hope, and this made all the difference in the world.





*Work alone or with a friend. Answer the following questions. Compare your answers` with other friends. If you have different answers, go back to the text, and prove your point. There are no wrong answers if you can back it up with the evidence.*

*1. Who was the most powerful god in ancient Greece?*

---

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*2. How could Prometheus be described?*

---

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*3. How did Zeus punish Prometheus for stealing fire?*

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*4. Who else did Zeus punish?*

---

---

*5. Who helped Zeus to create Pandora and how did they help?*

---

---

*6. Who was given a small box?*

---

---

*7. What came out of the box?*

---

---

*8. Why did Epimetheus need to console Pandora?*

---

---

*9. Why did Pandora and Epimetheus open the box again?*

---

---

*10. Why did hope make a difference in the world?*

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# THESEUS AND THE MINOTAUR

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Once upon a time, a long time ago, there lived a king named Minos. King Minos lived on a lovely island called Crete. King Minos had everything a king could possibly want. Now and then, King Minos sent his navy to the tiny village of Athens, across the sea. The king of Athens did not know what to do. He was desperate. He figured if

he had some time, he could build a strong navy, too, strong enough to send King Minos packing the next time he attacked Athens. The king of Athens offered King Minos a deal. If he would not attack Athens for 9 years, Athens would send 7 boys and 7 girls to the island of Crete to be eaten by the awful monster that



King Minos kept as a pet, the dreaded minotaur.

The minotaur lived in the heart of a maze on the island of Crete. King Minos loved that old monster. King Minos only attacked Athens when he was bored. He really didn't want anything. This way, his beloved monster could look forward to a special treat every 9 years or so. And so, King Minos took the deal.

9 years passed. Athens did build a navy, and, even worse, King Minos did not attack as the king of Athens had expected. In fact, King Minos kept his word. And now it was time for Athens to keep theirs. Everyone in Athens was crying. Prince Theseus of Athens knew the importance of keeping one's word. He knew that a deal was a deal. But he was also quite sure that it was wrong to send small children to be eaten by a monster. Prince Theseus told his father (the king) that he was going to Crete as the seventh son of Athens. He was going to kill the Minotaur and end the terror.

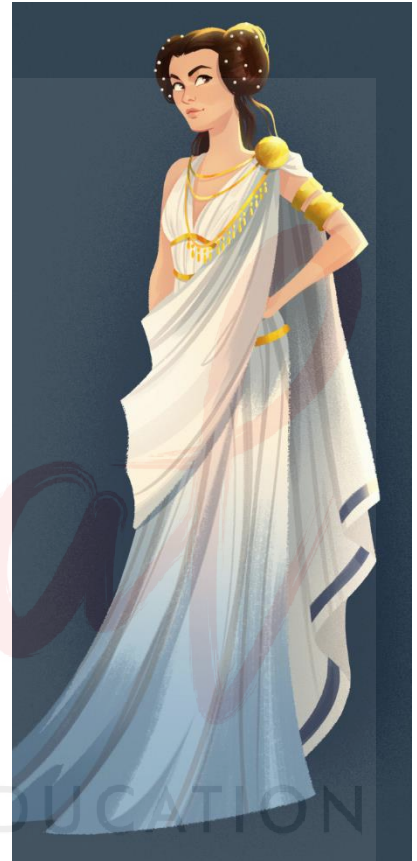


"The Minotaur is a terrible monster! What makes you think you can kill it?" cried his father.

"I'll find a way," Theseus replied gently.

His father begged him not to go. But the prince took his place as the seventh Athenian boy. Along with six other Athenian boys and seven Athenian girls, Prince Theseus sailed towards Crete.

When the prince and the children arrived on the island of Crete, King Minos and his daughter, the Princess Ariadne, came out to greet them. The Princess Ariadne did not say anything. But her eyes narrowed thoughtfully. Late that night, she wrote Prince Theseus a note and slipped it under his bedroom door.



*Dear Theseus,*

*I am a princess as you probably noticed the minute you saw me. I am also a very bored princess.*

*Without my help, the Minotaur will surely gobble you up. I know a trick or two that will save your life. If I help you kill the monster, you must promise*



*to take me away from this tiny island. If interested in this deal, meet me by the gate to the Labyrinth in one hour.*

*Yours very truly,  
Princess Ariadne.*

Prince Theseus slipped out of the palace and waited patiently by the gate.

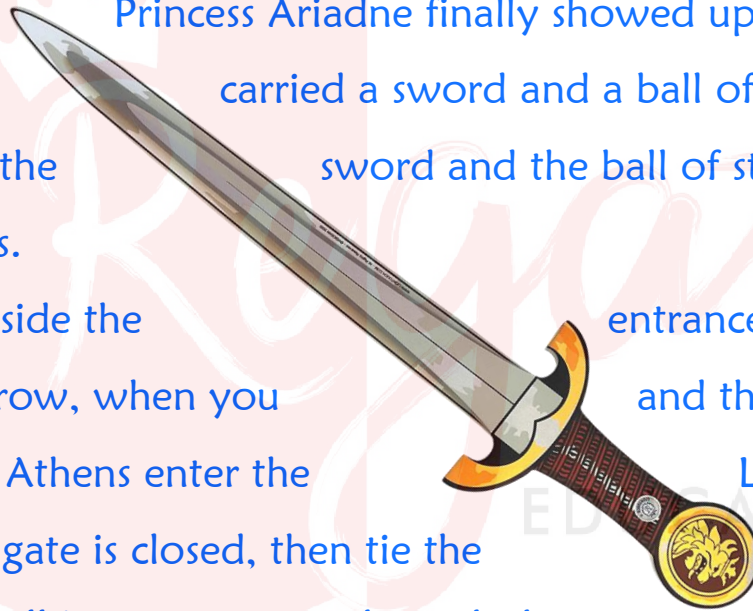
Princess Ariadne finally showed up. In her hands, she carried a sword and a ball of string.

Ariadne gave the sword and the ball of string to Prince Theseus.

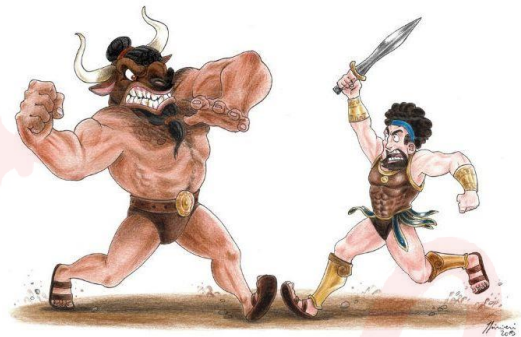
"Hide these inside the entrance to the maze. Tomorrow, when you and the other children from Athens enter the Labyrinth, wait until the gate is closed, then tie the string to the door. Unroll it as you move through the maze. That way, you can find your way back again. The sword, well, you know what to do with the sword," she laughed.

Theseus thanked the princess for her kindness.

"Don't forget, now," she cautioned Theseus. "You must take me with you so that I can see the world."



The next morning, the Athenian children, including Prince Theseus, were shoved into the maze. The door was locked firmly behind them. Following Ariadne's directions, Theseus tied one end of the string to the door. He told the children to stay by the door and to make sure the string stayed tied, so the prince could find his way back again. The children hung on to the string tightly, as Theseus entered the maze alone.



Using the sword Ariadne had given him, Theseus killed the monstrous beast. He followed the string back and knocked on the door. Princess Ariadne was waiting. She opened the door.

Without anyone noticing, Prince Theseus and the children of Athens ran to their ship and sailed quietly away. Princess Ariadne sailed away with them. On the way home, they stopped for supplies on the tiny island of Naxos. Princess Ariadne insisted on coming ashore. There was nothing much to do on the island. Soon, she fell asleep. All the people gathered to admire the sleeping

princess. Theseus sailed quietly away with the children of Athens and left her there, sleeping. After all, a deal is a deal.

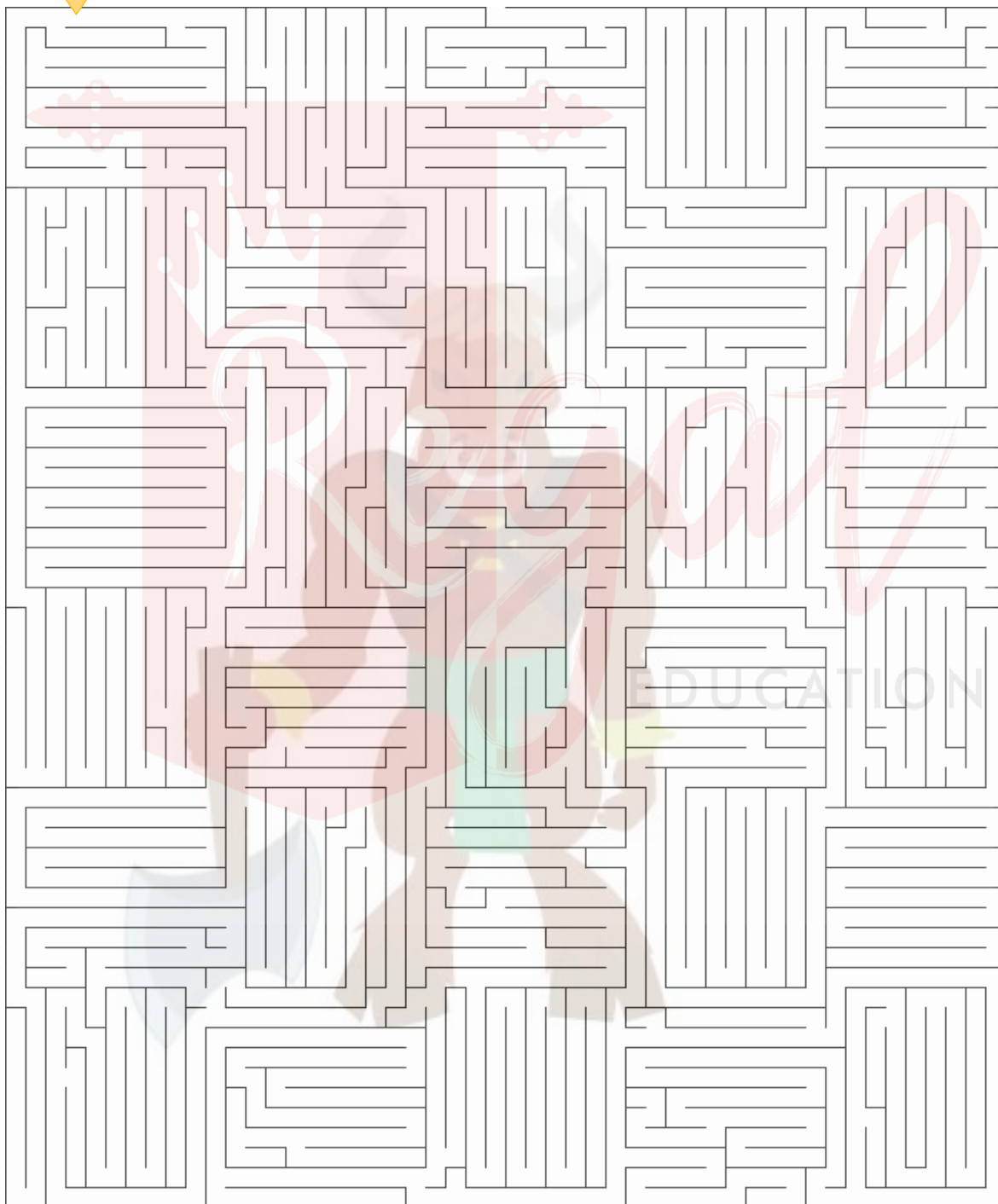


*Work alone or with a friend. Fill in the table. Compare your answers` with other friends. If you have different answers, go back to the text, and prove your point. There are no wrong answers if you can back it up with evidence.*

| <i>Hero of the story</i> | <i>Positive traits</i> | <i>Negative Traits</i> | <i>My opinion about the hero.</i> |
|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Princess Ariadne         |                        |                        |                                   |
| Prince Theseus           |                        |                        |                                   |

|                    |  |  |  |
|--------------------|--|--|--|
| King Minos         |  |  |  |
| The king of Athens |  |  |  |
| The minotaur       |  |  |  |

Help Theus to get to  
the center of the  
maze.





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**SCAN ME**



**SCAN ME**



**SCAN ME**



# THE ADVENTURES OF HERCULES

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Hercules was the son of Zeus and Alcmena. As Hera was always hostile to the offspring of her husband by mortal mothers, she declared war against Hercules from his birth. Knowing that Hera would forever hate her child, Alcmena left the poor child on a hill to die, fearing that life for him would be a more horrible fate. However, from the sky Athena saw a bright light and went down to Earth to see what it was. It was Alcmena's infant. Athena felt that this baby was special, and as the patron of heroes, brought the baby up to Mount Olympus to raise. One day, Athena handed off the child to Hera to feed, but he bit so hard that Hera pulled away, and the milk went flying across the sky, and this created what we call the "Milky Way." After drinking divine milk, the baby became stronger. A few months later, Athena found his mother Alcmena and returned the baby to her. Alcmena named the child "Heracles", meaning "pride of Hera" in Greek, at another attempt to calm Hera.

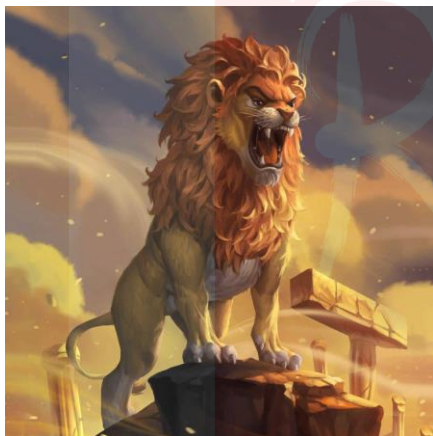


But he is more well-known by his Roman name, Hercules.

But this was not enough to keep Hera calm. She sent two serpents to destroy Hercules as he lay in his cradle, but the talented little infant strangled them with his own hands. Hera left

little Hercules alone for a while after this. When he grew up, Hercules married the king of Thebes, King Creon's daughter named Megara. After some years, Hera noticed that Hercules was having really successful life, and thus made Hercules go insane – insane enough to kill his own children. After he came back to his senses, he begged for a way to be forgiven. The gods decided he could only be redeemed by completing twelve impossible tasks.

The first was the fight with the Nemean lion. The valley of Nemea was attacked by a terrible lion.



Eurystheus, the king of the land, supervisor of the twelve tasks, and Hercules' worst enemy, ordered Hercules to bring him the skin of this monster. After using in vain his club and arrows against the lion, Hercules strangled the animal with his hands. He returned carrying the dead lion on his shoulders; but Eurystheus was so frightened at the sight of it and at this proof of the extraordinary strength of the hero, that he ordered him to deliver the proof of his tasks completed in the future outside the town.

His next labor was to kill the Hydra. This monster devastated the country of Argos and lived in a swamp. The Hydra had nine heads, of which the middle one was immortal. Hercules struck off its heads with his club, but in the place of the head



knocked off, two new ones grew forth each time. Eventually, he burned away the heads of the Hydra and buried the ninth immortal one under a huge rock.

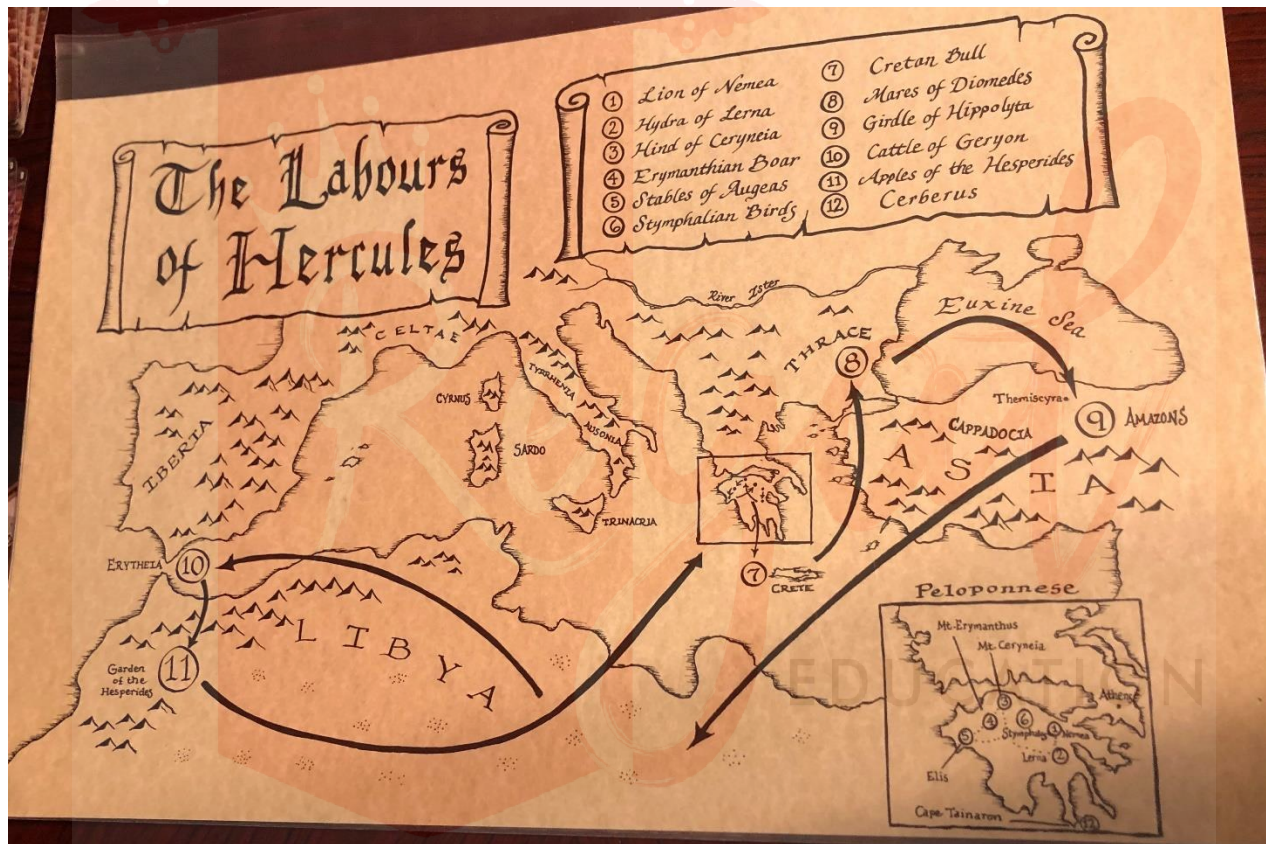
Another labor was the cleaning of the Augean stables. Augeas, king of Elis, had a herd of three thousand oxen whose barns had not been cleaned for 30 years. Hercules pulled two nearby rivers and ran the waters through the barns and cleaned them thoroughly in one day.

His next labor was of a more delicate kind. Admeta, the daughter of Eurystheus, had always wanted the jeweled belt of the queen of the Amazons, and so Eurystheus ordered Hercules to go and get it. The Amazons were a nation of women. They were very warlike and held several prosperous cities. It was their custom to bring up only the female children; the boys were either sent away to the neighboring nations or put to death. Hercules was accompanied by a number of volunteers, and after various adventures at last reached the country of the Amazons. Hippolyta, the queen, received him kindly, and agreed to give him her belt, but Hera did not like how easy this task had become, and taking the form of an Amazon, went and persuaded the rest that the strangers were carrying off their queen. They instantly armed and came in great numbers down to the ship. Hercules, thinking that Hippolyta had betrayed him, killed her and took the belt.

Another task was to bring to Eurystheus the oxen of Geryon, a monster with three bodies, who lived on the island Erytheia, near Spain, of which Geryon was king. After crossing various countries, Hercules reached the frontiers of Libya and Europe, where he raised the two mountains of Calpe and Abyla, as monuments of his progress, forming the straits of Gibraltar, the two mountains being called the Pillars of Hercules. The oxen were guarded by the giant Eurytion and his two-headed dog, but Hercules killed the giant and his dog and brought the oxen to Eurystheus.

The most difficult labor of all was getting the golden apples of the Hesperides, for Hercules did not know where to find them. These were the apples which Hera had received at her wedding from the goddess of the Earth, and which she had entrusted to the keeping of the daughters of Hesperus, assisted by a watchful dragon. After various adventures, Hercules arrived at Mount Atlas in Africa. Atlas was one of the Titans who had fought against the gods, and thus as his punishment, he was to bear on his shoulders the weight of the heavens. He was the father of the Hesperides, and Hercules wondered if anyone could find the apples and bring them to him. But how could he send Atlas away from his post, or who would hold up the heavens while he was gone? Hercules took the burden on his own shoulders and sent Atlas to seek the apples. Atlas returned with the apples but enjoyed his freedom. He did not want to trade places

with Hercules and once again hold up the universe. But Hercules had more tasks to complete! Finally, he thought of a plan. Hercules told Atlas, "The buckle on my cape is hurting my neck. Could you hold this for a second while I adjust my cape?" Atlas reluctantly took back the universe, and Hercules cleverly ran away with the apples Atlas brought for him.



A celebrated accomplishment of Hercules was his victory over Antaeus. Antaeus, the son of Terra, the Earth, was a mighty giant and wrestler, whose strength was invincible as long as he remained in contact with his mother Earth. He forced all strangers who came to his country to wrestle with him, on condition that if defeated (as they all were), they should be put to death. Hercules challenged him



and finding that it was not possible to throw him, for he always rose with renewed strength from every fall, he lifted him up from the earth and strangled him in the air.

The last task we shall record was bringing Cerberus from the lower world. Hercules descended into Hades, accompanied by Hermes and Athena. He obtained permission from Hades to carry Cerberus to the upper air, provided he could do it without the use of weapons; and in spite of the monster's struggling, he captured him, held him fast, and carried him to Eurystheus, and afterward brought him back again.



But Hera was furious that Hercules survived all twelve tasks and was not ready to forgive him, so once again she made Hercules go insane, and he killed his friend Iphitus and was sentenced for this offense to become the slave of Queen Omphale for three years.

While in this service, the hero's nature seemed changed. He lived effeminately, wearing at times the dress of a woman, and spinning wool with the female servants of Omphale, while the queen wore his lion's skin. When this punishment ended, he married Dejanira and lived in peace with her for three years.

On one occasion as he was traveling with his wife, they came to a river, across which the Centaur Nessus carried travelers for a fee. Hercules himself crossed the river but gave Dejanira to Nessus to be

carried across. Nessus attempted to run away with her, but Hercules heard her cries and shot an arrow into the heart of Nessus. The dying Centaur gave Dejanira a small bottle and told her to take some of his blood and keep it, as it might be used as a charm to preserve the love of her husband.

Dejanira did so and before long had a reason to use it. Hercules in one of his conquests had taken a pretty woman as prisoner, named Iole, of whom he seemed more interested in than Dejanira approved. When Hercules was about to offer sacrifices in honor of his victory, he asked his wife for a white robe to wear for this special occasion. Dejanira, thinking it was a good opportunity to try her love spell, soaked the robe in the blood of Nessus. She gave him the robe, and as soon as he put it on, the garment became warm on the body of Hercules, and a poison penetrated into all his limbs, causing him the most intense agony. He tried to remove the robe, but it stuck to his skin, and with it he tore away whole pieces of his body.

Dejanira, on seeing what she had done, hung herself. Hercules, prepared to die, climbed Mount Oeta, where he built a funeral pyre of trees, gave away his prized bow and arrows, and laid himself down on the pyre, his head resting on his club, and his lion's skin spread over him. With his expression as peaceful as if he were about to take a nap, he commanded one of his



followers to apply the torch. The flames spread and soon overwhelmed the whole pyre.

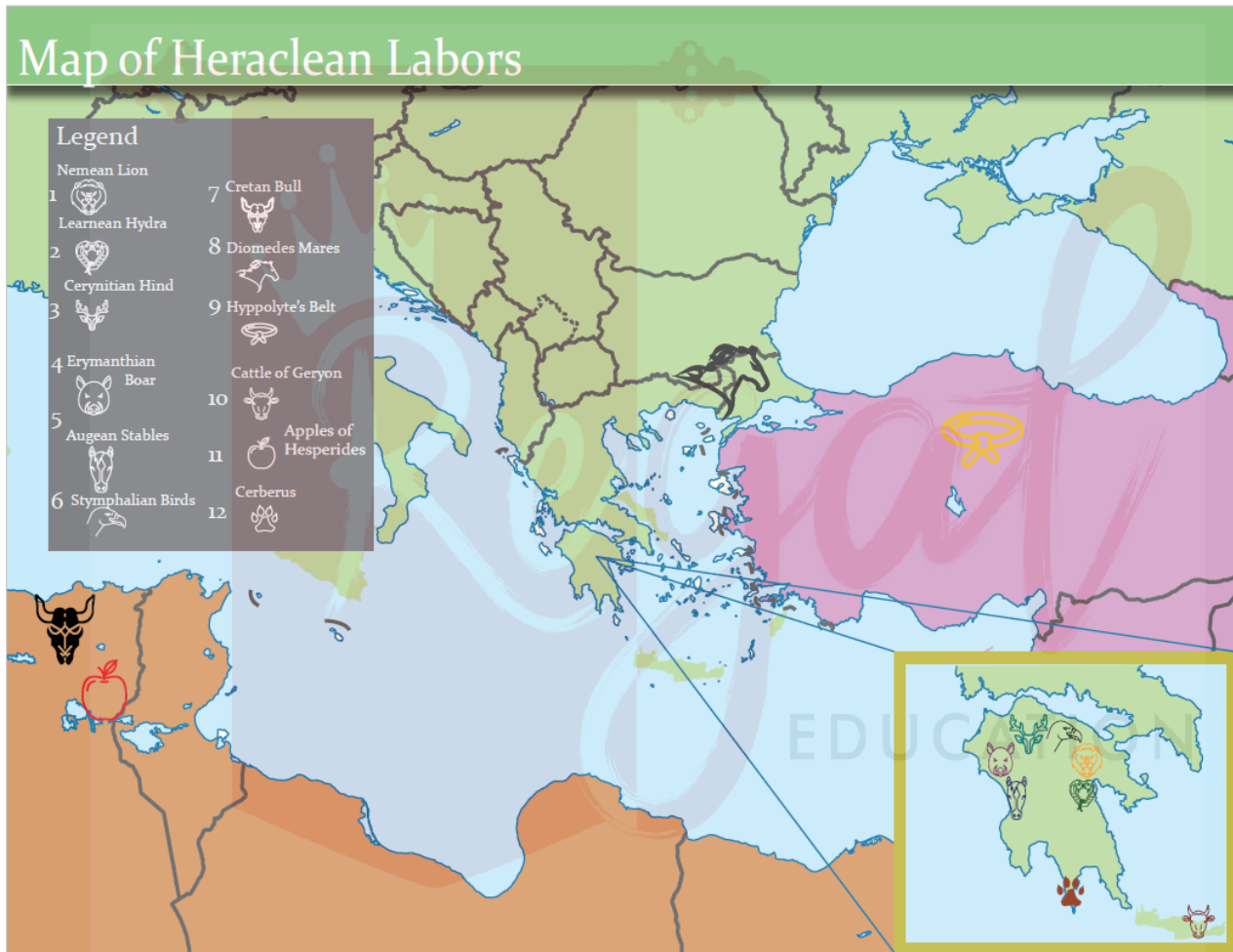
The gods themselves felt troubled at seeing the champion of the earth brought to an end like this. But Zeus with a smile addressed them: "I say to you, fear not. He who conquered all else is not to be conquered by those flames which you see blazing on Mount Oeta. Only his mother's share in him can die; what he got from me is immortal. I will take him, dead to earth, to the heavenly shores, and I require of you all to receive him kindly. No one can deny that he has deserved it."

The gods all gave their approval. So, when the flames had consumed the mother's share of Hercules, the diviner part, instead of being injured, seemed to start forth with new life. Zeus enveloped him in a cloud and took him up in a four-horse chariot to live among the stars. As he took his place in heaven, Atlas felt the added weight.



Hera finally felt sorry for all the pain she caused him and gave him her daughter Hebe in marriage.

Work alone or with a partner. Study the map of 12 labors. Which modern countries can you pin the labors to? Use Google Maps to help you.



Work with friends or with a group. Ask each other these questions.

1. What did Hera do to try to kill baby Hercules and why?
2. Why did Hercules have to do difficult tasks?
3. Why was killing the Hydra difficult?
4. How did Hercules complete the task of cleaning the Augean stables?
5. Who is Hippolyta?
6. How did Hera interfere with the task of getting Hippolyta's belt? What was the consequence?
7. How did Hercules get the Spanish oxen back to the king of Argos?
8. How did Hercules get the golden apples?
9. How did Hercules defeat Antaeus?
10. What happened to Hercules when he completed all his tasks?
11. What was his punishment?
12. What did Hercules' wife do with his robe and why?
13. What happened to Hercules and his wife after this?

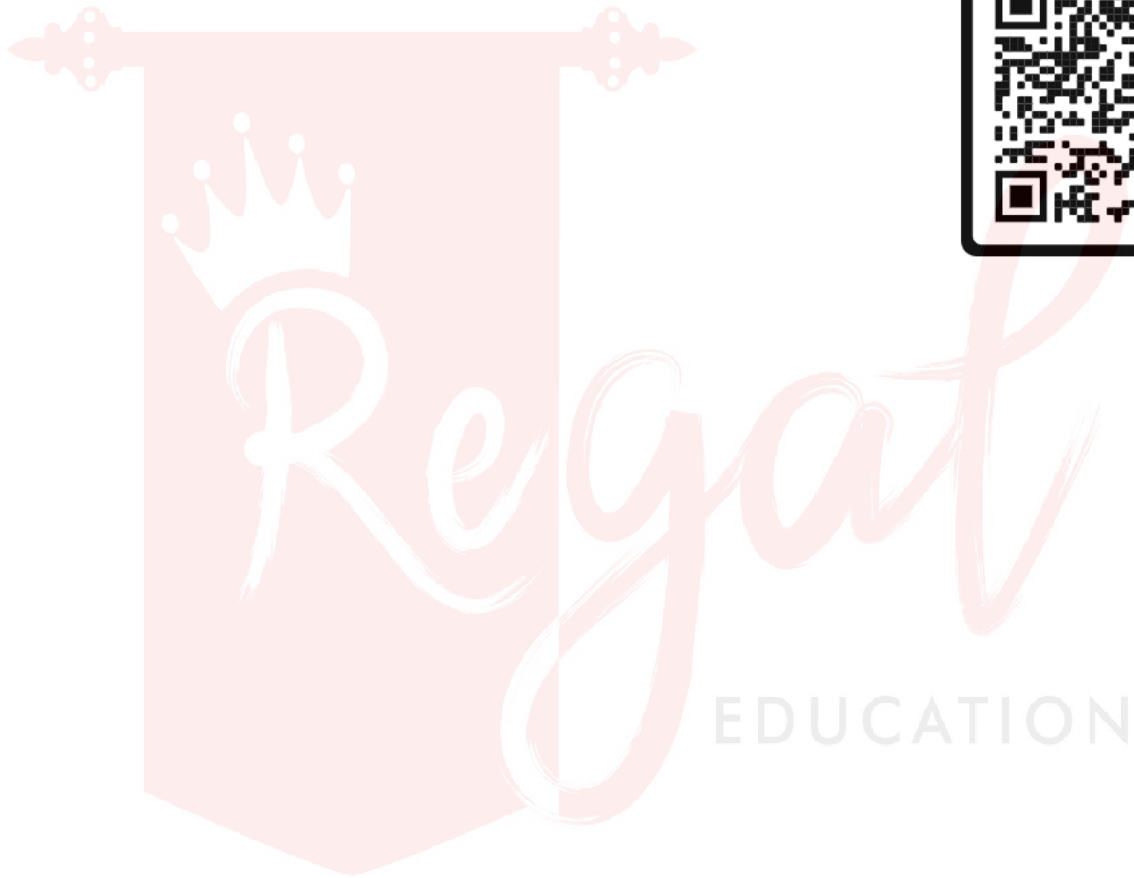


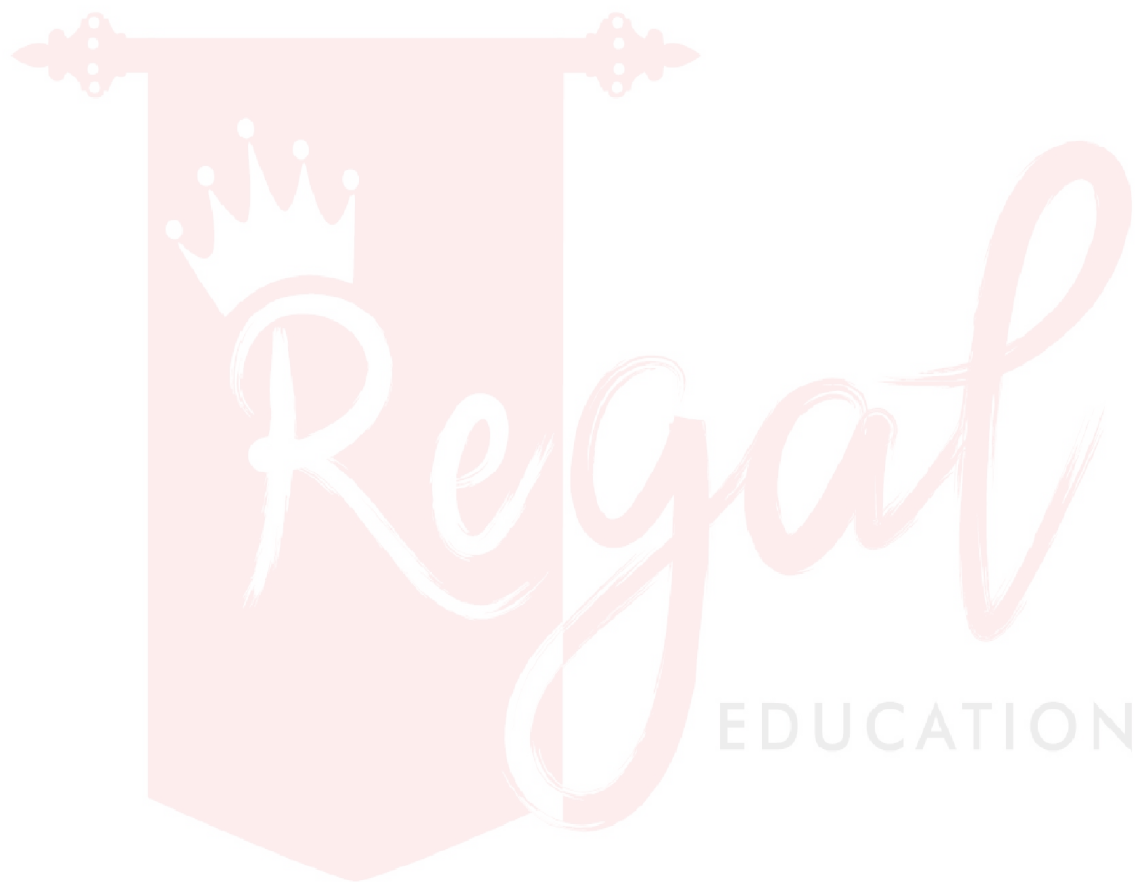


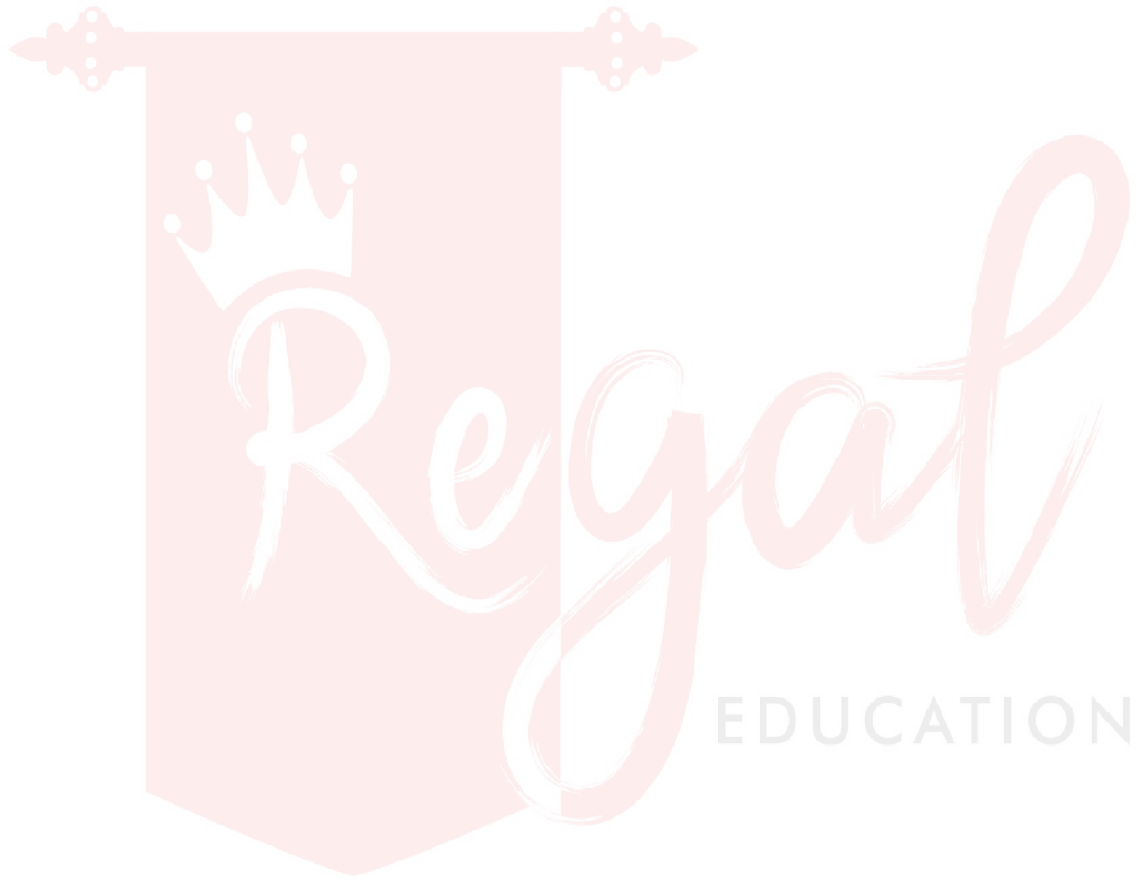
Work alone or with friends. Write down all 12 labors and illustrate them. Be creative. Compare your illustration to other students' illustration. Choose the winner.

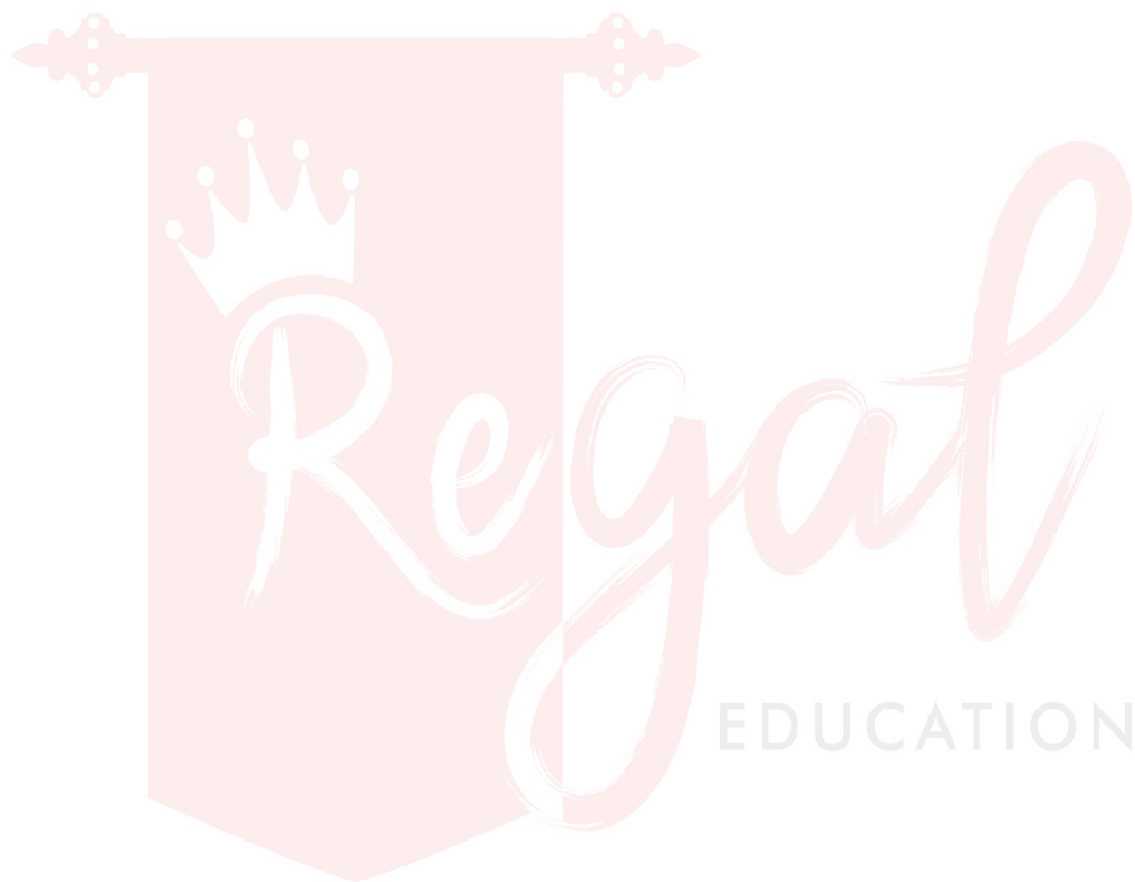
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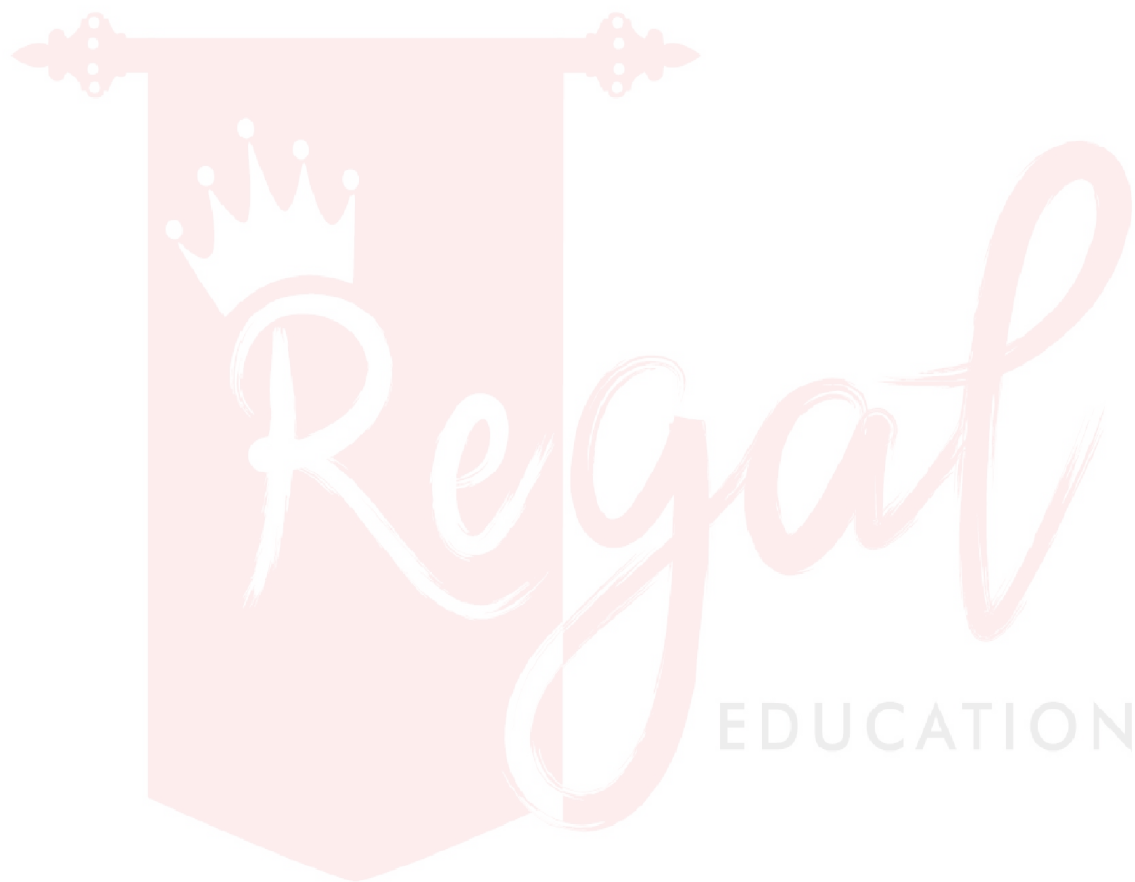
Scan the QR code to watch to the cartoon about 12 labors.













# Why the Sun and the Moon live in the Sky

## Nigerian Folktale

Many years ago, the sun and water were great friends, and both lived on



the earth together. The sun very often used to visit the water, but the water never returned his visits. At last, the sun asked the water why it was that he never came to see him in his house, the water replied that the sun's house was not big enough, and that if he came with his people, he would drive the sun out.

He then said, "If you wish me to visit you, you must build a very large compound; but I warn you that it will have to be a tremendous place, as my people are very numerous, and take up a lot of room."

The sun promised to build a very big compound, and soon afterwards he returned home to his wife, the moon, who greeted him with a broad smile when he opened the door. The sun told the moon what he had promised the water, and the next day commenced building a huge compound in which to entertain his friend.



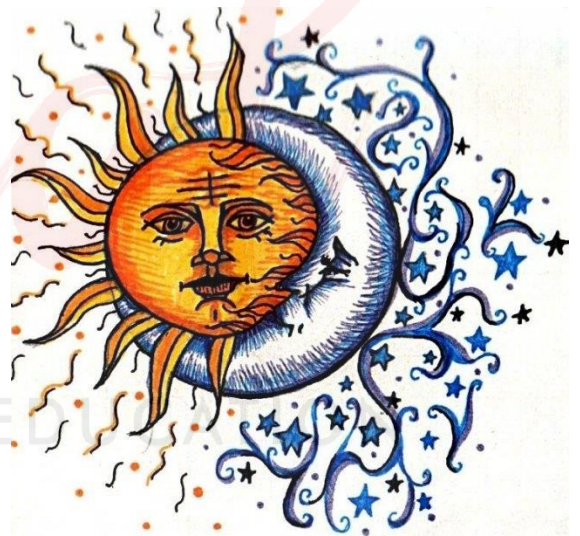
When it was completed, he asked the water to come and visit him the next day.

When the water arrived, he called out to the sun, and asked him whether it would be safe for him to enter, and the sun answered, "Yes, come in, my friend."

The water then began to flow in, accompanied by the fish and all the water animals.

Very soon the water was knee-deep, so he asked the sun if it was still safe, and the sun again said, "Yes," so more water came in.

When the water was level with the top of a man's head, the water said to the sun, "Do you want more of my people to come?" and the sun and moon both answered, "Yes," not knowing any better, so the water flowed on, until the sun and moon had to perch themselves on the top of the roof.



Again, the water addressed the sun, but receiving the same answer, and more of his people rushing in, the water very soon overflowed the top of the roof, and the sun and moon were forced to go up into the sky, where they have remained ever since.

**Work alone or with friends. Have a discussion about the following points. Jot down your ideas.**

**What do you think this story teaches us? Prove your point.**

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**Have you ever been in a similar situation (when there were too many guests in your house)? What did you do? How did you feel?**

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**To watch more Nigerian folk takes, scan the QR code.**



# The Ape, the Snake, and the Lion

## Tanzanian Folktale

Long, long ago there lived, in a village called Keejee'jee, a woman whose



husband died, leaving her with a little baby boy. She worked hard all day to get food for herself and child, but they lived very poorly and were most of the time half-starved.

When the boy, whose name was 'Mvoo' Laa'na, began to get big, he said to his mother, one day: "Mother, we are always hungry. What work did my father do to support us?"

His mother replied: "Your father was a hunter. He set traps, and we ate what he caught in them."

"Oho!" said 'Mvoo Laana; "that's not work; that's fun. I, too, will set traps, and see if we can't get enough to eat."

The next day he went into the forest and cut branches from the trees and returned home in the evening.

The second day he spent making the branches into traps.

The third day he twisted cocoanut fiber into ropes.

The fourth day he set up as many traps as time would permit.

The fifth day he set up the remainder of the traps.

The sixth day he went to examine the traps, and they had caught so much game, beside what they needed for themselves, that he took a great quantity to the big town of Oongoo'ja, where he sold it and bought corn and other things, and the house was full of food; and, as this good fortune continued, he and his mother lived very comfortably.



But after a while, when he went to his traps, he found nothing in them day after day.

One morning, however, he found that an ape had been caught in one of the traps, and he was about to kill it, when it said: "Son of Adam, I am Neea'nee; do not kill me. Take me out of this trap and let me go. Save me from the rain, that I may come and save you from the sun someday."

So, 'Mvoo Laana took him out of the trap and let him go.



When Neea'nee had climbed up in a tree, he sat on a branch and said to the youth: "For your kindness I will give you a piece of advice: Believe me, men are all bad. Never do a good turn for a man; if you do, he will do you harm at the first opportunity."

The second day, 'Mvoo Laana found a snake in the same trap. He started to the village to give the alarm, but the snake shouted: "Come back, son of Adam; don't call the people from the village to come and kill me. I am Neeo'ka, the snake. Let me out of this trap, I pray you. Save me from the rain today, that I may be able to save you from the sun to-morrow, if you should be in need of help."

So the youth let him go; and as he went, he said, "I will return your kindness if I can, but do not trust any man; if you do him a kindness, he will do you an injury in return at the first opportunity."

The third day, 'Mvoo Laana found a lion in the same trap that had caught the ape and the snake, and he was afraid to go near it. But the lion said: "Don't run away; I am Sim'ba Kong'way, the very old lion. Let me out of this trap, and I will not hurt you. Save me from the rain, that I may save you from the sun if you should need help."





So, 'Mvoo Laana believed him and let him out of the trap, and Simba Kong'way, before going his way, said: "Son of Adam, you have been kind to me, and I will repay you with kindness if I can; but never do a kindness to a man, or he will pay you back with unkindness."

The next day a man was caught in the same trap, and when the youth released him, he repeatedly assured him that he would never forget the service he had done him in restoring his liberty and saving his life.

Well, it seemed that he had caught all the game that could be taken in traps, and 'Mvoo Laana and his mother were hungry every day, with nothing to satisfy them, as they had been before. At last, he said to his mother, one day: "Mother, make me seven cakes of the little meal we have left, and I will go hunting with my bow and arrows." So, she baked him the cakes, and he took them and his bow and arrows and went into the forest.

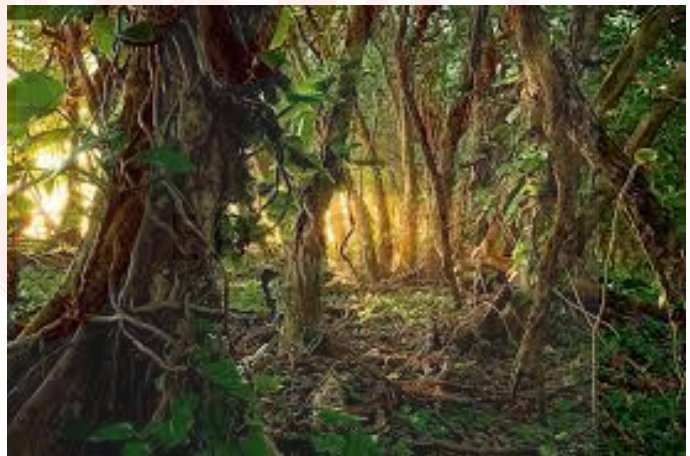
The youth walked and walked, but could see no game, and finally he found that he had lost his way and had eaten all his cakes but one.

And he went on and on, not knowing whether he was going away from his home or toward it, until he came to the wildest and most desolate looking wood he had ever seen. He was so wretched and tired that he felt he must lie down and die, when suddenly he heard someone calling him, and looking up he saw Neea' nee, the ape, who said, "Son of Adam, where are you going?"

"I don't know," replied 'Mvoo Laana, sadly; "I'm lost."

"Well, well," said the ape; "don't worry. Just sit down here and rest yourself until I come back, and I will repay with kindness the kindness you once showed me."

Then Neea'nee went away off to some gardens and stole a whole lot of ripe paw-paws and bananas, and brought them to 'Mvoo Laana, and said: "Here's plenty of food for you. Is there anything else you want?"



"Would you like a drink?" And before the youth could answer he ran off with a calabash and brought it back full of water. So, the youth ate heartily, and drank all the water he needed, and then each said to the other, "Good-bye, till we meet again," and went their separate ways.

When 'Mvoo Laana had walked a great deal farther without finding which way he should go, he met Simba Kongway, who asked, "Where are you going, son of Adam?"

And the youth answered, as dolefully as before, "I don't know; I'm lost."

"Come, cheer up," said the very old lion, "and rest yourself here a little. I want to repay with kindness today the kindness you showed me on a former day."



So, 'Mvoo Laana sat down. Simba Kong'way went away, but soon returned with some game he had caught, and then he brought some fire, and the young man cooked the game and ate it. When he had finished, he felt a great deal better, and they bade each other good-bye for the present, and each went his way.

After he had traveled another very long distance the youth came to a farm, and was met by a very, very old woman, who said to him: "Stranger, my husband has been taken very sick, and I am looking for someone to make him some medicine. Won't you make it?" But he answered: "My good woman, I

am not a doctor, I am a hunter, and never used medicine in my life. I cannot help you.”

When he came to the road leading to the principal city, he saw a well, with a bucket standing near it, and he said to himself: “That’s just what I want. I’ll take a drink of nice well-water. Let me see if the water can be reached.”

As he peeped over the edge of the well, to see if the water was high enough, what should he behold but a great big snake, which, directly it saw him, said, “Son of Adam, wait a moment.” Then it came out of the well and said: “How? Don’t you know me?”

“I certainly do not,” said the youth, stepping back a little.

“Well, well!” said the snake; “I could never forget *you*. I am Nee’oka, whom you released from the trap. You know I said, ‘Save me from the rain, and I will save you from the sun.’ Now, you are a stranger in the town to which you are going; therefore, hand me your little bag, and I will place in it the things that will be of use to you when you arrive there.”



So, 'Mvoo Laana gave Neeoka the little bag, and he filled it with chains of gold and silver and told him to use them freely for his own benefit. Then, they parted very cordially.

When the youth reached the city, the first man he met was he whom he had released from the trap, who invited him to go home with him, which he did, and the man's wife made him supper.

As soon as he could get away unobserved, the man went to the sultan and said: "There is a stranger come to my house with a bag full of chains of silver and gold, which he says he got from a snake that lives in a well. But although he pretends to be a man, I know that he is a snake who has power to look like a man."

When the sultan heard this, he sent some soldiers who brought 'Mvoo Laana and his little bag before him. When they opened



the little bag, the man who was released from the trap persuaded the people that some evil would come out of it and affect the children of the sultan and the children of the vizir.

Then the people became excited and tied the hands of 'Mvoo Laana behind



him.

But the great snake had come out of the well and arrived at the town just about this time, and he went and lay at the feet of the man who had said all those bad things about 'Mvoo Laana, and when the people saw this, they said to that man: "How is this? There is the great snake that lives in the well, and he stays by you. Tell him to go away."

But Nee'oka would not stir. So, they untied the young man's hands, and tried in every way to make amends for having suspected him of being a wizard.

Then the sultan asked him, "Why should this man invite you to his home and then speak ill of you?"

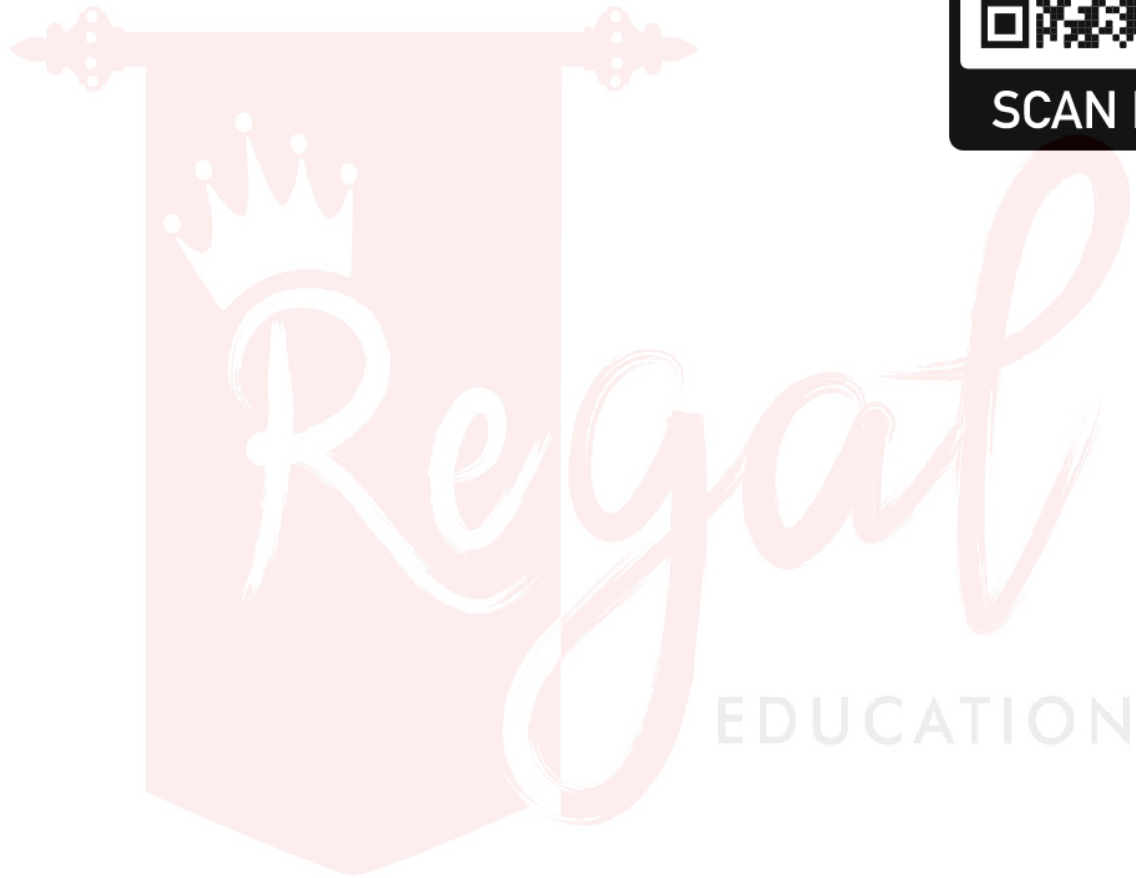
And 'Mvoo Laana related all that had happened to him, and how the ape, the snake, and the lion had cautioned him about the results of doing any kindness for a man.

And the sultan said: "Although men are often ungrateful, they are not always so; only the bad ones. As for this fellow, he deserves to be put in a sack and drowned in the sea. He was treated kindly and returned evil for good."

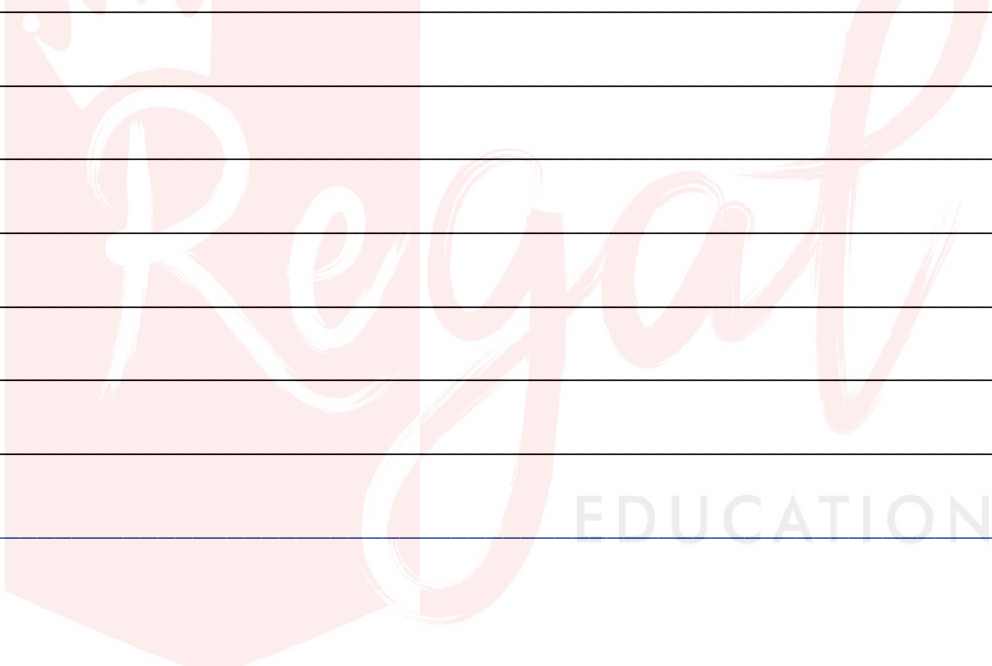


**If you want to listen / watch to more folktales, scan the QR code.**

*Write down the names of the tales you listened/ watched. Compare your list with your friends. Discuss the tales.*

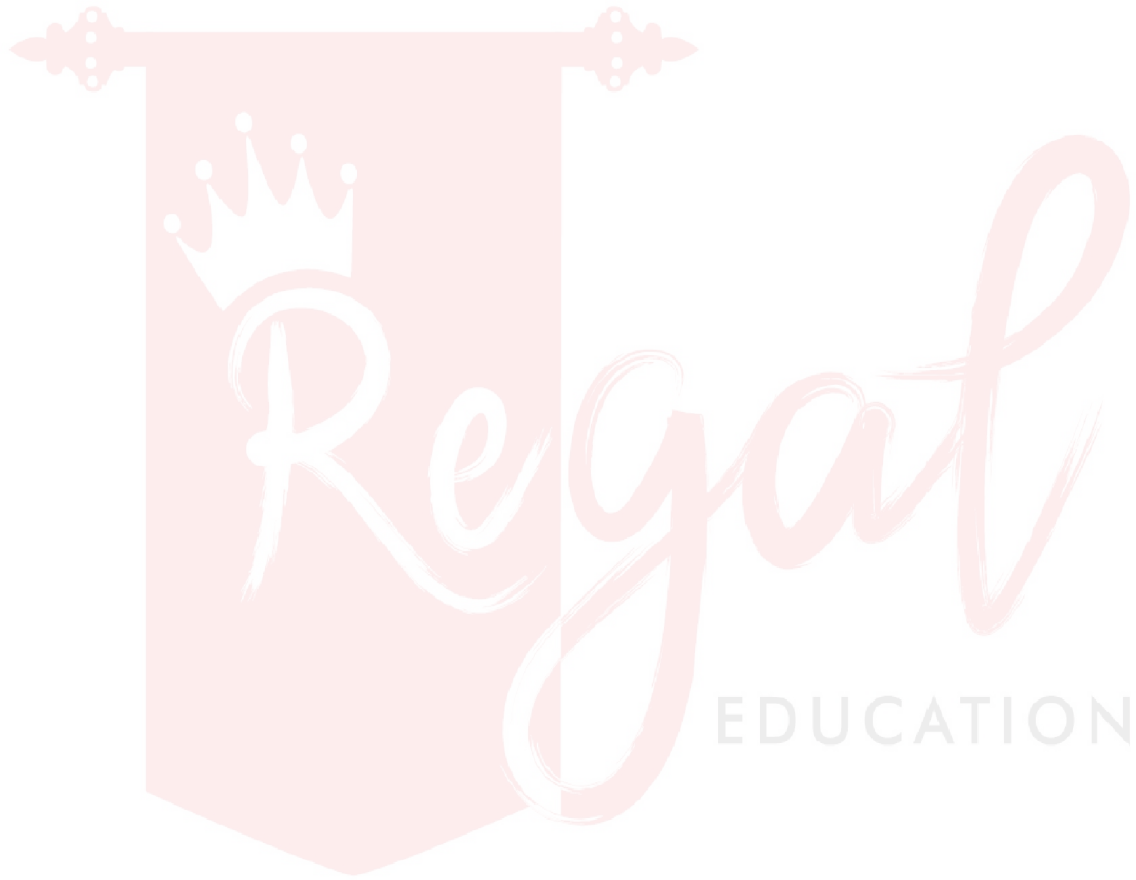


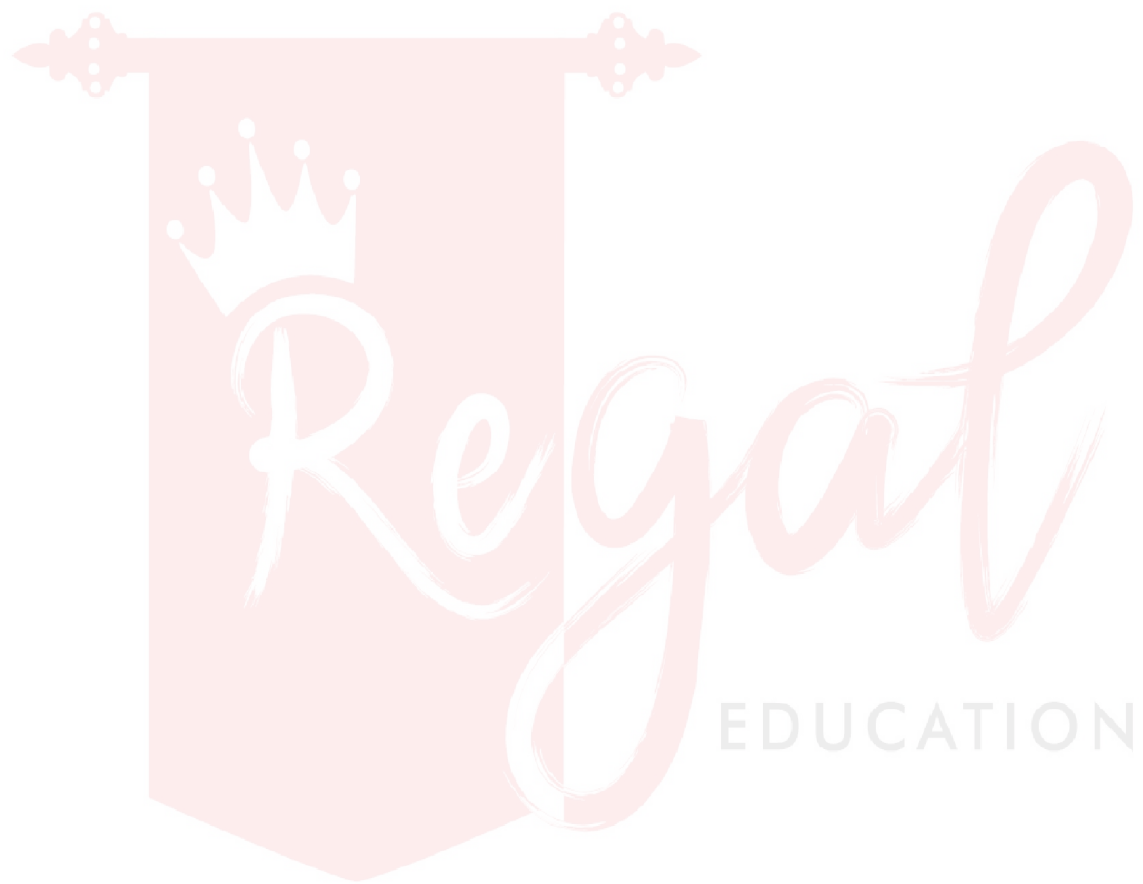
What do you think this story teaches us? Prove your point.

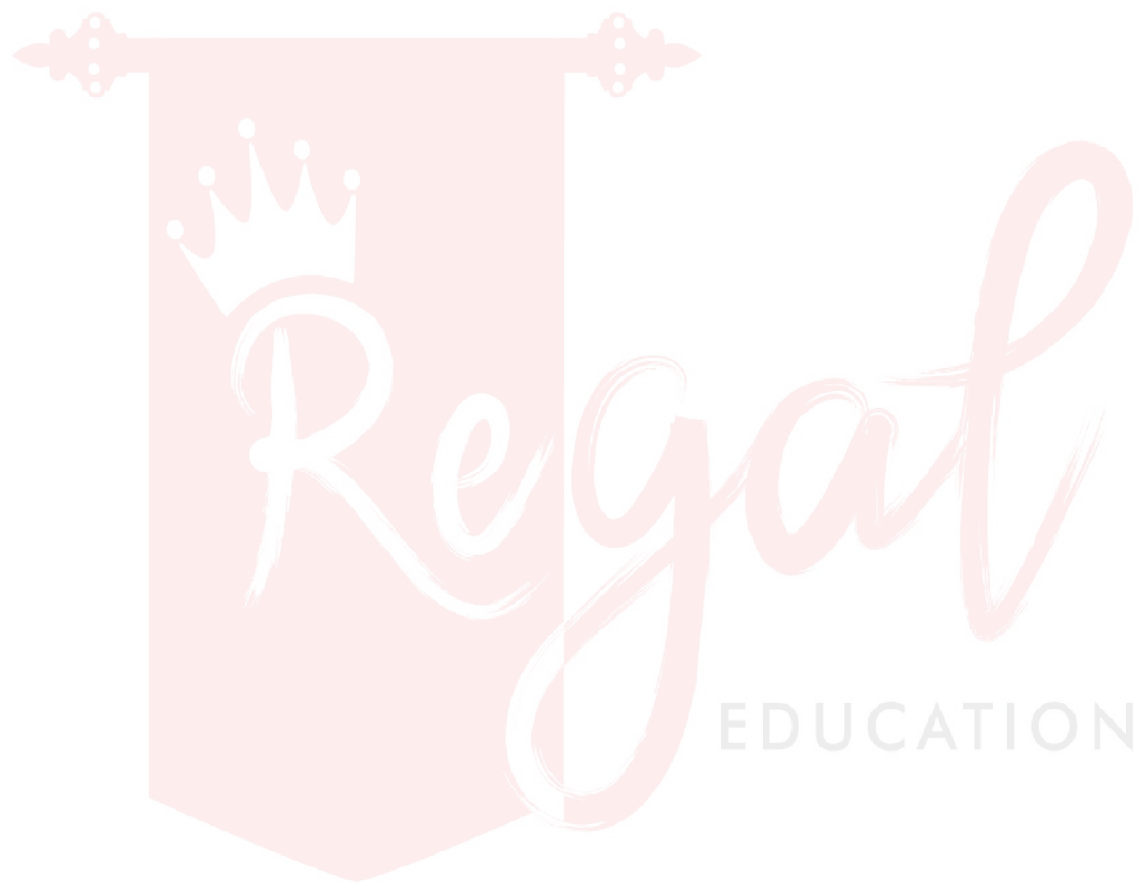
The logo for Regent Education features a large, stylized, light red shield on the left. Inside the shield, the word "Regent" is written in a white, elegant script font. To the right of the shield, the word "EDUCATION" is written in a smaller, light blue, sans-serif, all-caps font. The entire logo is set against a background of horizontal lines, with a solid blue line at the bottom.

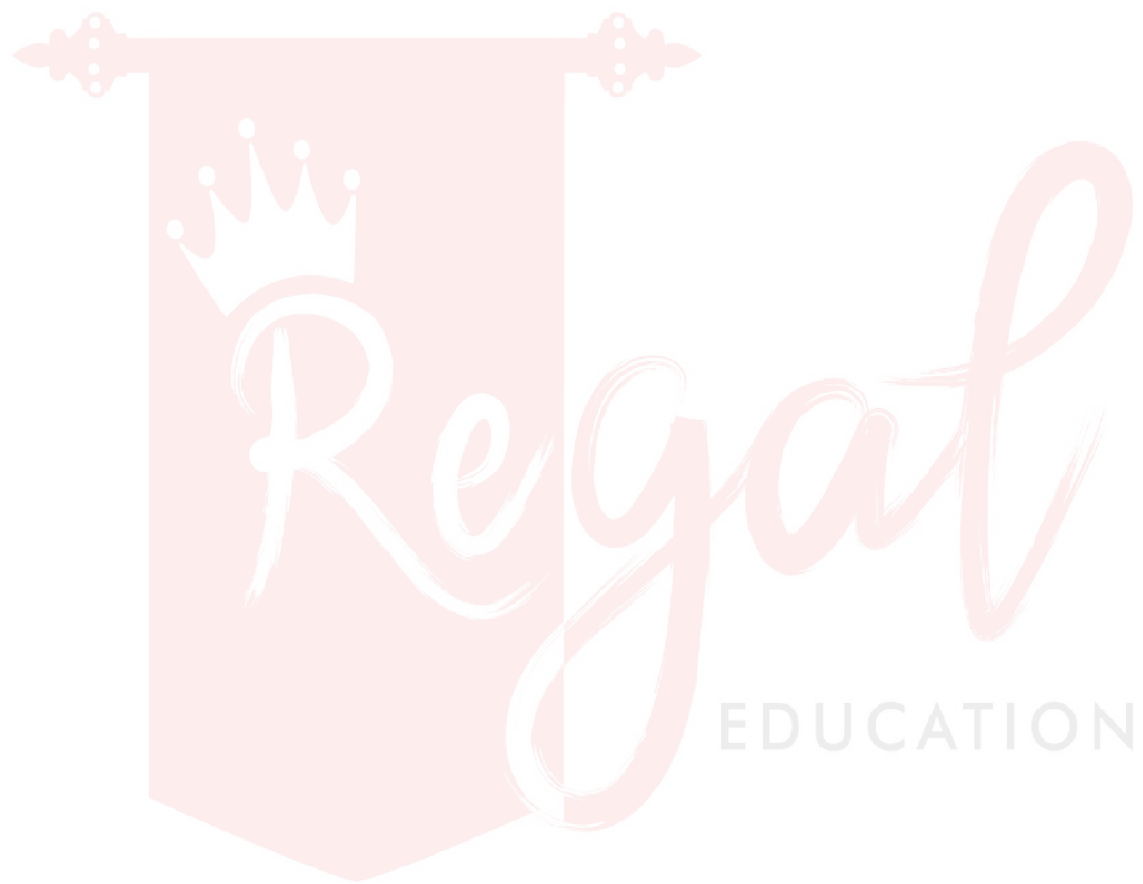
Work alone or with friends. Use any of the folk tales or myths you liked and draw a comic story for it. You can draw yourself, or you can find out pictures on the internet, cut them out and glue them here.

Swap books with other classmates, check their comics. Vote for the best one.











## WORK ALONE OR WITH FRIENDS. STUDY THE MAP.

Discuss the following questions.

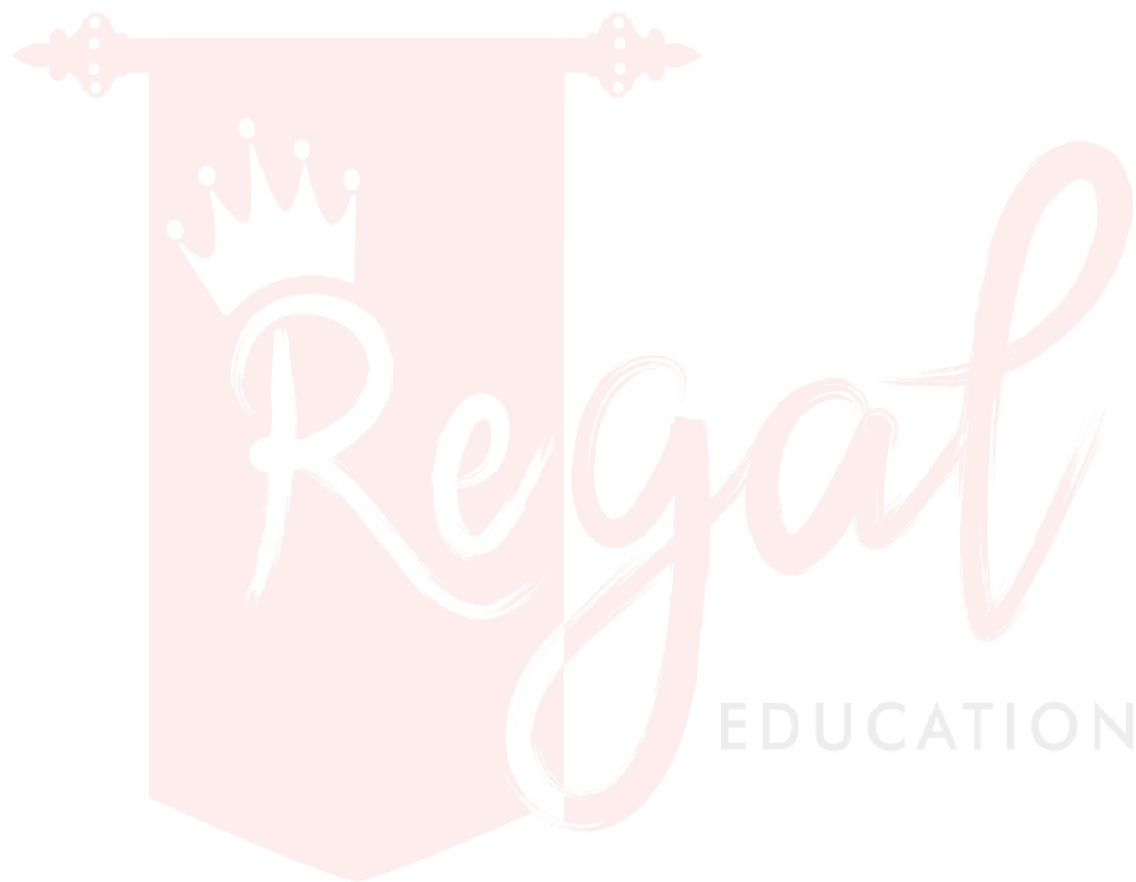
1. Have you ever heard of Mayans, Aztecs, or Incas?
2. What modern countries are located on the territories that belonged to those tribes?
3. What do you know about them?
4. Where did they live?
5. Are they alive nowadays?
6. What happened to them?



**Scan the QR code and check if you were correct.**

***Create a mind map of everything that you have learned from the video. Compare your mind map with your friends`.***





# MAYA CREATION STORY

Before the world had a true form, there were two Gods. These Gods were Tepeu, the Maker and Gucumatz, the Feathered Spirit. While the world around them was dark, the two Gods glittered with brilliant blue and green feathers. They came together to create the world.

Whatever they thought came into being. When they thought “Earth”, land formed in the darkness. They thought of mountains and valleys, pine trees and sky. All these things appeared the instant they thought them, and thus the Earth was formed.

Tepeu and Gucumatz decided that they needed beings there to look after their vast creation, and to praise their names as the creators. So, they created deer and birds and panthers and serpents, all the creatures that roam the Earth today.

“Now praise us! Say our names!” commanded the creators.

But the animals could only roar or howl, bleat, bark, twitter, or moan. They tried as hard as they could to speak, but they could not. They chirped and mewed at the top of their lungs until the noise was so deafening, that Tepeu and Gucumatz ordered them to stop. Disappointed, the makers agreed that they would have to create better beings, ones who would be able to worship them properly.

The first race of men was made from wet clay. The creators gave them life, and the first men tried to speak; but instead, they crumbled apart soon after they were made. The Maker and the Feathered Spirit were determined to create a hardier race of men.

The second race of men were carved from wood. These were much stronger and were able to walk and talk and multiply. But these men had no minds, and their hearts were empty. They had no memories of their creation and when they spoke their words were just as empty and meaningless. They could not praise their Gods.



## MAYA CREATION Story

Tepeu and Gucumatz sent a great flood down to destroy them. They commanded the animals to attack the survivors and tear them into pieces. The few who managed to escape fled to the woods and became monkeys. The creators left them there as an example to the next race of men.

The Maker and the Feathered Spirit thought for a long time about how they should make the race of men they wanted. There seemed to be no perfect material to build them. Finally, some animals brought the Gods a stack of white corn which grew on the far side of the Earth. Tepeu and Gucumatz ground this into a paste and from this formed four individual men.

The new beings seemed perfect. They were sturdy enough to last and their minds were rich with thoughts and feelings. Their first act after their creation was the immediately worship Tepeu and Gucumatz and thank them for their lives. Tepeu and Gucumatz were pleased. “What do you see?” they asked the corn men.

“We can see forever, through rocks and trees and mountains to the edges of the Earth. We can see your entire creation, with all its animals and plants. We can see and understand everything!”

Tepeu and Gucumatz looked at each other, “perhaps we made these beings too well... they should not see as well as WE do!”

The makers removed some of the men’s vision. After that they could only see things close to them, and they were no longer able to see through or above things that they should not. Thus, their understanding of the world was weakened. But the men still sang their creators’ praises and settled down to live on the new land. Tepeu and Gucumatz made four women to be their mates.

These eight men and women were the ancestors of all Quiche men and women today. Even today their sight and understanding of the world is not perfect.



**Work alone or with friends. Have a discussion about the following points. Jot down your ideas.**

1. What are the names of the two Mayan Gods?

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2. How did the Gods create things according to Mayas?

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3. Why did the Gods order the animals to stop trying to say their names?

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4. Why did the Gods create the first race of men?

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5. What were the first race of men made from?

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6. How were the second race of men, who were made from wood, better than the first?

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7. Name two ways that the wooden men were destroyed.

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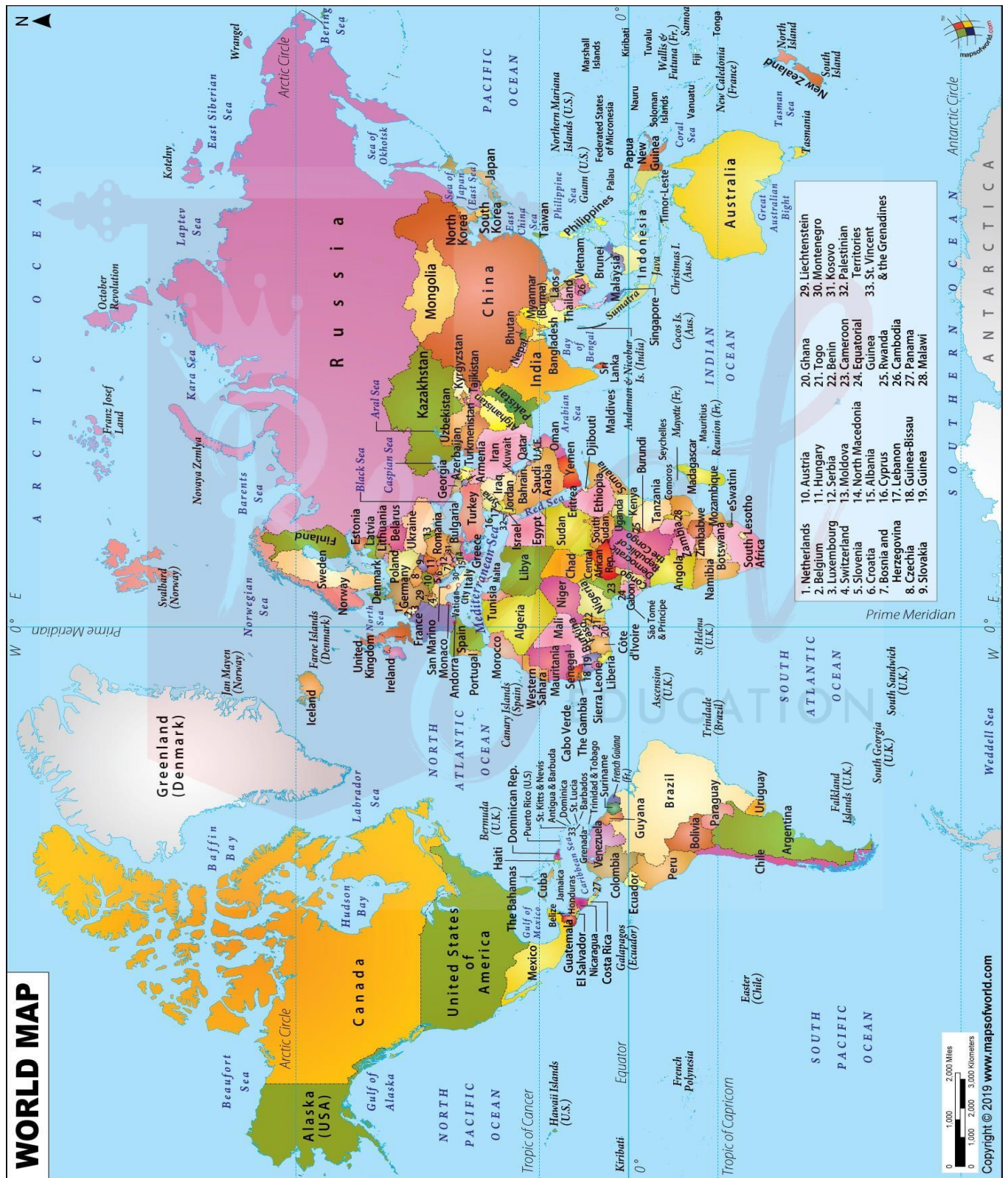
8. Why did the Gods remove some of the new beings' sight?

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Have a look at the world of the map.

You have just read legends and myth from different countries of the world. Mark all these countries on the map. Compare your answers with your friends.





Interview your classmates.

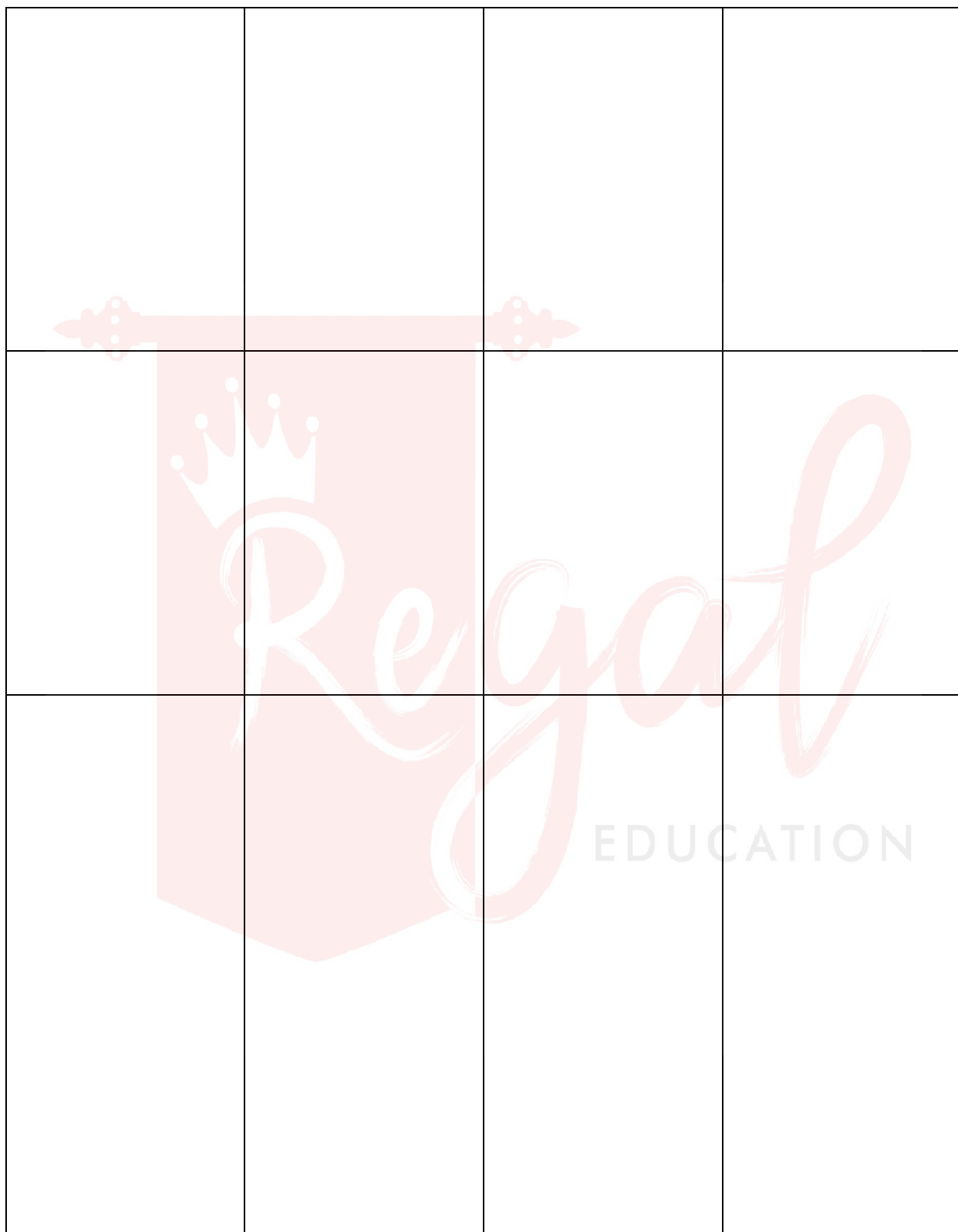
Complete the table.

Add your own questions to the table. Compare your answers with your friends`.

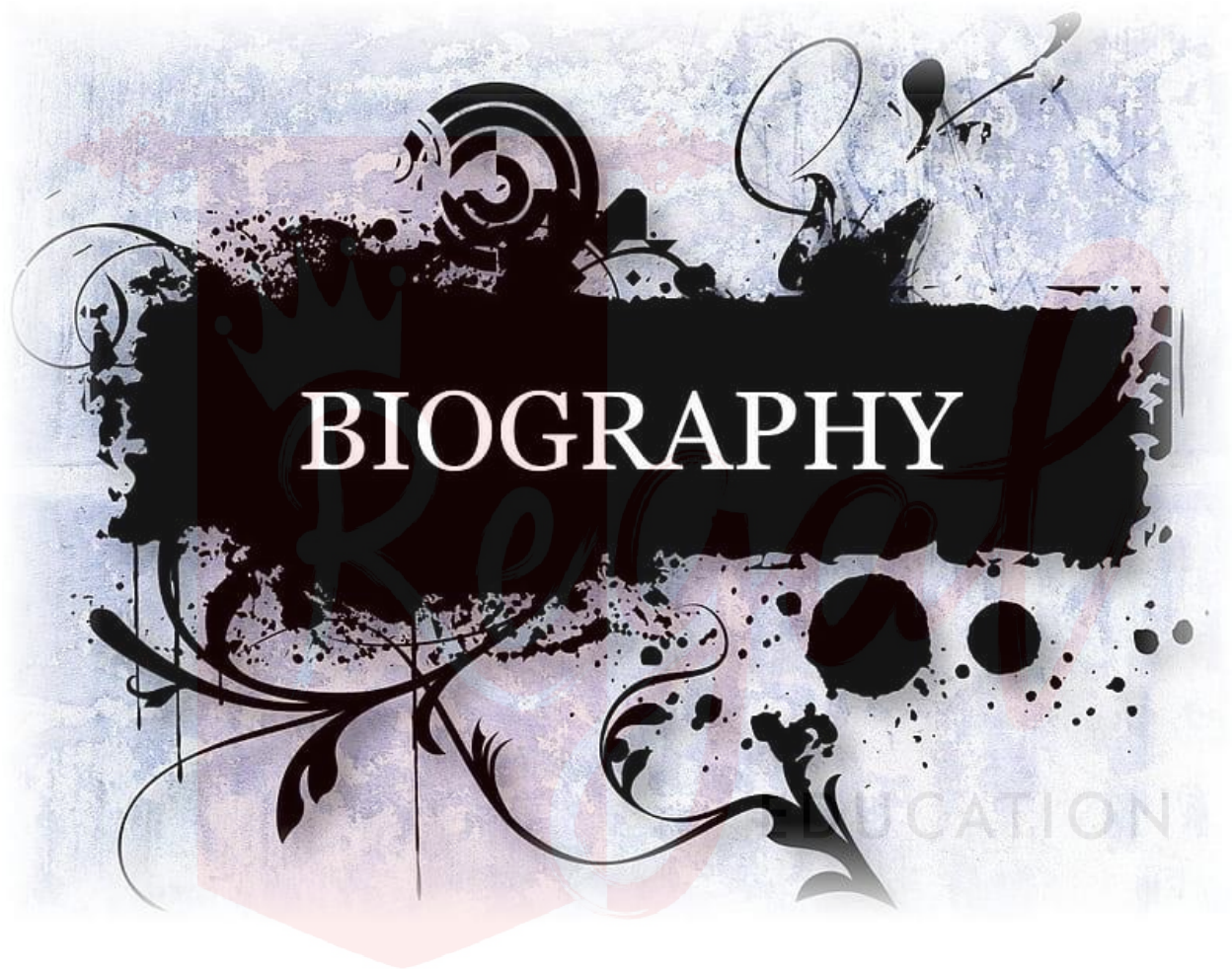
| Question/Name                                                       | Me | Friend 1 ... | ..... |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----|--------------|-------|
| How many myths, legends and tales have you read?                    |    |              |       |
| Which one was your favorite? Why?                                   |    |              |       |
| In general, which country`s tales/myths you enjoyed most? Why?      |    |              |       |
| In general, which country`s tales/myths you enjoyed the least? Why? |    |              |       |
| Who is your favorite hero from all these                            |    |              |       |

|                          |  |  |  |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|
| myths and tales,<br>why? |  |  |  |
|                          |  |  |  |
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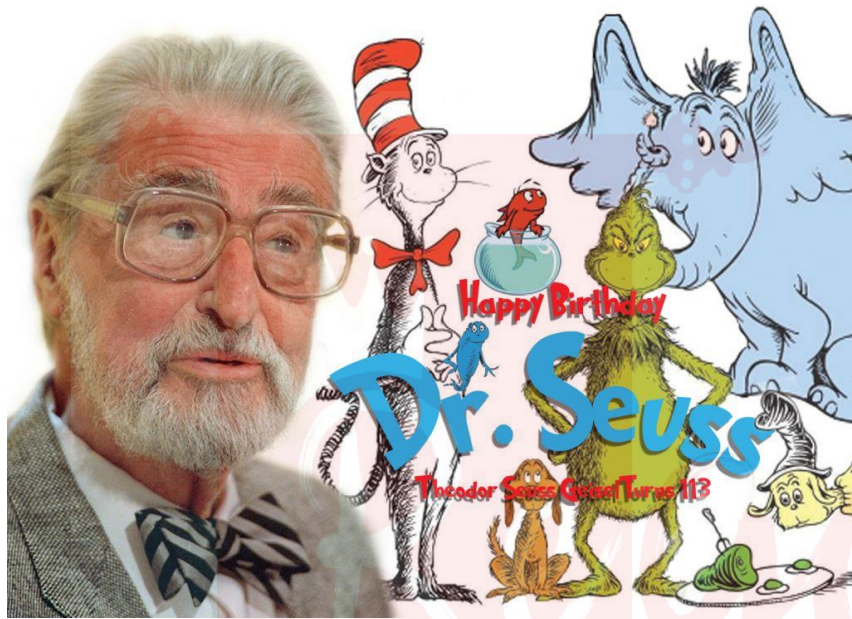
| Question/Name                                                       | Friend ..... | Friend .... | ..... |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------|
| How many myths, legends and tales have you read?                    |              |             |       |
| Which one was your favorite? Why?                                   |              |             |       |
| In general, which country's tales/myths you enjoyed most? Why?      |              |             |       |
| In general, which country's tales/myths you enjoyed the least? Why? |              |             |       |
| Who is your favorite hero from all these myths and tales, why?      |              |             |       |
|                                                                     |              |             |       |



Biographies



# Who is Dr. Seuss?



While many children and adults have enjoyed books by Dr. Seuss, very few actually know anything about Dr. Seuss himself. Dr. Seuss was born in 1904 and was given the name Theodor Seuss Geisel. He grew up in

Springfield, Massachusetts and left town as a young man to attend Dartmouth College in New Hampshire. In college, he wrote for the school newspaper. Geisel created the name Dr. Seuss, a penname he would continue to write under for the rest of his life. Seuss first entered college with the idea that he would become a professor, but a classmate who saw him sketching thought he should become an artist. He soon pursued his passion for drawing. After college, he got a job working as a cartoonist for a newspaper. However, once the United States became involved in World War II, Seuss wanted to use his talent to help in the war effort. He worked for the Army making different types of war movies and animated films that were used to train soldiers. Publishers who saw his work during the war wanted Seuss to illustrate a children's book. The war experience, along with



his experience as a journalist, led to his desire to write and illustrate his own children's books.

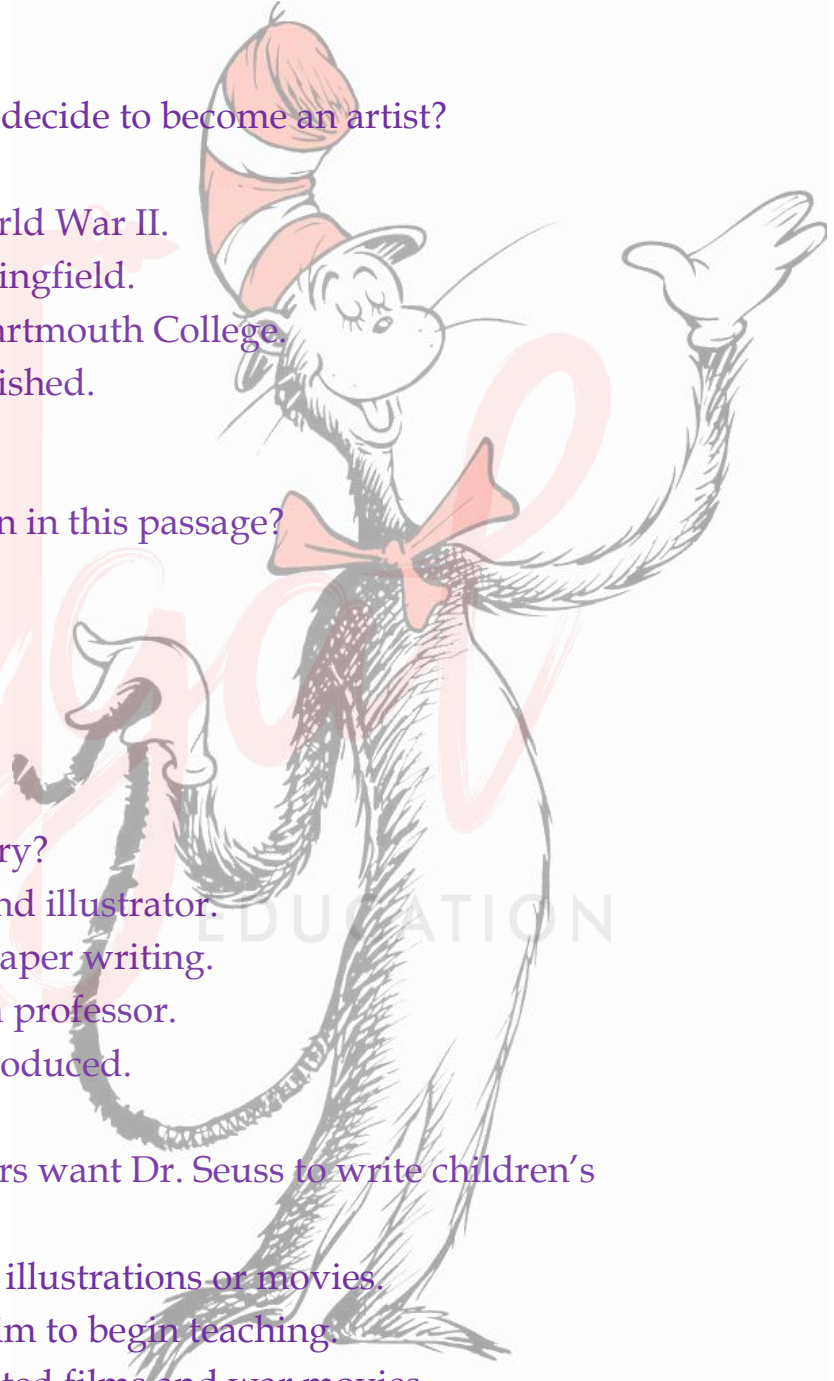
Dr. Seuss had a slow and difficult start as an author. His first book almost did not get published. However, after many months of being turned down his persistence paid off. Seuss soon signed with a new publisher. This small success was enough to keep Dr. Seuss writing and illustrating. While writing, he often put on silly hats to help to reduce the stress of finishing a story. Shortly after his first work was published, Dr. Seuss wrote and published *The Cat in the Hat*, the book that made him famous. For years afterwards, Dr. Seuss continued to write and illustrate many books in his own unique style, which was very different than other authors. He won many awards for his books throughout his writing career, and many were adapted for television and movies. The name, Dr. Seuss, became very popular in children's literature. Though Theodor Seuss Geisel, also known as Dr. Seuss, passed away at the age of 87 in 1991, his books and illustrations continue to live on.

**To listen to and read Dr. Seuss' stories, scan the QR codes.**



**Work alone or with friends. Discuss the following questions and select the correct answer. If you are not sure, go back to the text and look for the answer. Compare your answers with your friends`.**

1. When did Thedor Seuss Geisel decide to become an artist?
  - A. When he was fighting in World War II.
  - B. When he was at home in Springfield.
  - C. When he was a student at Dartmouth College.
  - D. After his first book was published.
2. What does the word *unique* mean in this passage?
  - A. Fun
  - B. Lonely
  - C. Different
  - D. Identical
3. What is the main idea of this story?
  - A. Dr. Seuss' life as an author and illustrator.
  - B. Dr. Seuss' passion for newspaper writing.
  - C. Dr. Seuss' desire to become a professor.
  - D. The movies that Dr. Seuss produced.
4. After the war, why did publishers want Dr. Seuss to write children's books?
  - A. Because they did not like his illustrations or movies.
  - B. Because they did not want him to begin teaching.
  - C. Because they liked his animated films and war movies.
  - D. Because they wanted him to stay in the Army.



5. Which of these events happened first?
- A. Dr. Seuss went to college.
  - B. Dr. Seuss wrote *The Cat in the Hat*.
  - C. World War II
  - D. Dr. Seuss got a job as a cartoonist.



**"Why fit in when  
you were born to  
stand out?"**

**-Dr. Seuss**

EDUCATION

# Rosa Parks



Rosa Parks was born February 4, 1913 in Tuskegee, Alabama. She spent her childhood in Alabama. When she was 11, she enrolled in the Montgomery Industrial School for Girls. Later, she worked as a seamstress in Montgomery.

Rosa Parks has been called the "mother of the civil rights movement" and one of the most important citizens of the 20th century.

In the early 1950s, the bus system in Montgomery, as in many parts of the United States, was segregated. Blacks were required to board the bus at the front, buy their tickets, and then re-board the bus in the back. Sometimes, they weren't able to get on the bus again before it drove away. They were not allowed to sit in the front of the bus, which sometimes made it difficult to get off at the right stop. Even if they were sitting in the "black section", they were still required to give their seats up to white passengers if the "white section" was full. In December of 1955, Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a city bus to a white passenger. The bus driver had her arrested. She was tried and convicted of violating a local ordinance.

Her act sparked a citywide boycott of the bus system. This refusal to ride the bus introduced the country to a clergyman named Martin Luther King, Jr. who gained national prominence, leading the protest with the words: "There comes a time that people get tired". Eventually, the U.S.



Supreme Court made a decision outlawing segregation on city buses. In December 1956, Montgomery's public transportation system was legally integrated.

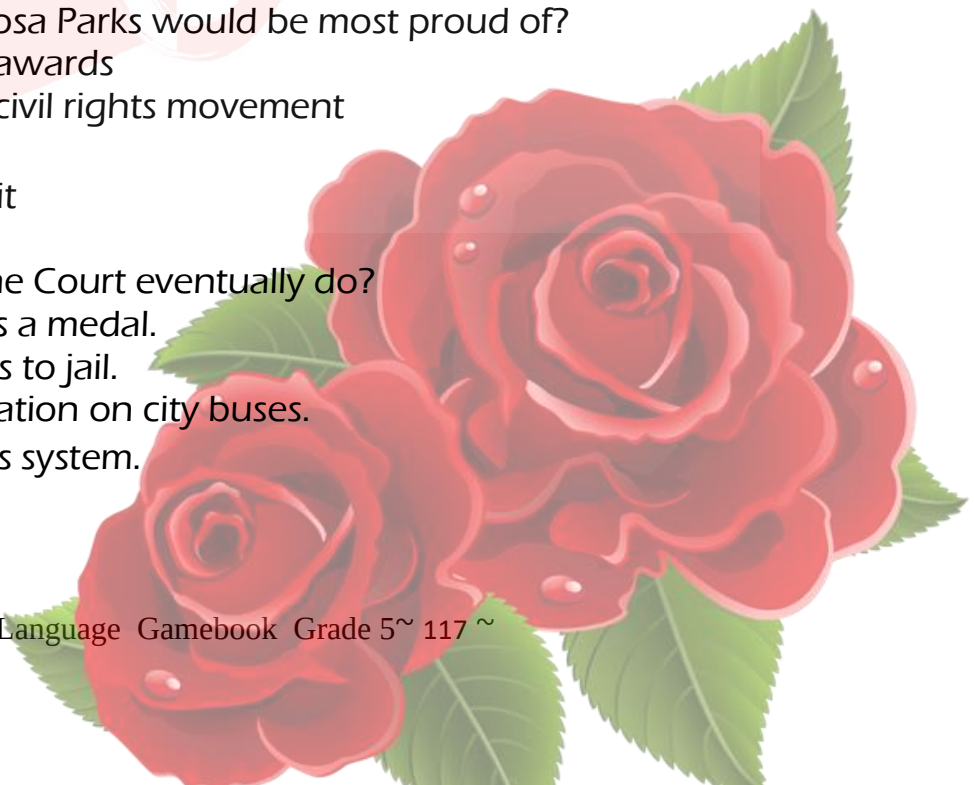
Over the next four decades, Rosa Parks helped make her fellow Americans aware of the history of the civil rights struggle. This pioneer in the struggle for racial equality earned many honors, including the Martin Luther King Jr. Nonviolent Peace Prize, the Presidential Medal of Freedom, and the Congressional Gold Medal. She is an example of



courage and determination and an inspirational symbol to all Americans. She recently died in Detroit, Michigan on October 24, 2005, at age 92.

Work alone or with friends. Discuss the following questions and select the correct answer. If you are not sure, go back to the text and look for the answer. Compare your answers with your friends`.

1. What did Rosa Parks refuse to do?
  - A. Go to jail
  - B. Ride a bus
  - C. Give up her seat
  - D. Pay for her ticket
2. The word boycott as it is used in this passage means
  - A. Supporting the separation of white and black passengers.
  - B. Refusing to ride the segregated buses.
  - C. Always sitting in the front of the bus.
  - D. Encouraging all people to ride buses for transportation.
3. What is the main idea of this passage?
  - A. Rosa Parks played an important role in the civil rights movement.
  - B. Rosa Parks was born in Alabama.
  - C. Rosa Parks has earned many awards.
  - D. Rosa Parks knew Martin Luther King Jr.
4. What do you think Rosa Parks would be most proud of?
  - A. Earning many awards
  - B. Helping in the civil rights movement
  - C. Being arrested
  - D. Living in Detroit
5. What did the Supreme Court eventually do?
  - A. Give Rosa Parks a medal.
  - B. Send Rosa Parks to jail.
  - C. Outlaw segregation on city buses.
  - D. Boycott the bus system.





Inference.

Get together with friends. In your own words explain how has Rosa Parks made a significant impact in the civil rights movement? Support your answer with facts from the passage. Listen to your friends` answers and ask questions.

To learn more about Rosa Park, scan QR codes.



Choose a person you admire most and write down their biography.  
It can be a celebrity, your family member, your teacher, or your friend. You  
can even write your own biography.  
Swap the books with friends and read their biographies.

The image shows a worksheet for writing a biography. It has a light pink background. At the top, there are several red roses. In the center, there is a large, faint watermark that says 'Regal' in a cursive font, with 'EDUCATION' in a sans-serif font below it. The page is filled with horizontal lines for writing.









# Science

# Spitting to Survive

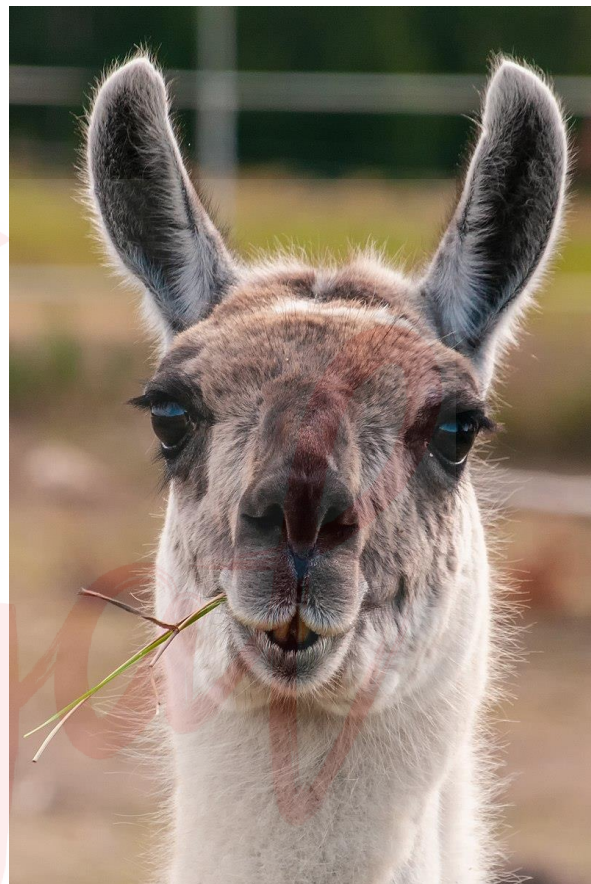
by Liana Mahoney

Spit keeps our mouths moist and softens our food when we chew. Without spit in our mouths, we would have a hard time talking. We would find it even harder to swallow. But for some animals, spit works better after it has left the mouth. Some animals are experts at surviving because they are expert spitters.

Llamas are animals often found in petting zoos and farms. These animals seem to like their personal space. A llama that feels threatened or annoyed will spit slimy gobs at you to get you to leave it alone.

Sometimes llamas even spit on each other to steal food! This trick usually works because llama spit includes food from the llama's stomach, and it can be quite smelly. When a llama spits on another animal, the animal usually loses its appetite and walks away, leaving its food behind.

The archer fish is a very skilled spitter. This fish is like a submarine with a loaded weapon. It takes aim and spits jets of water at insects and other small creatures to knock them into the water. Then it gulps them down quickly. To create such a forceful stream of water, an archer fish closes its gills, and uses its





tongue to form a tube in its mouth. Then the fish sticks its snout out of the water and aims. Aim! Launch! Lunch!

Spitting cobras are also known for their expert aim. These snakes spray poisonous venom from their fangs to protect themselves. Scientists believe that these snakes actually aim for the eyes! When the cobra's venom gets into the eyes of an animal, the venom causes terrible pain, and even blindness. This gives the snake plenty of time to get away.'



Spitting is considered to be rude behavior in people. But for some animals, spitting can be a smart way to get lunch –or a clever way to avoid becoming lunch!

**Work alone or with friends. Discuss the following questions and select the correct answer. If you are not sure, go back to the text and look for the answer. Compare your answers with your friends`.**

**1. List the three ways spit helps humans.**

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**2.** Which animal creates a forceful stream of water to capture insects?

**a.** humans **b.** archer fish

**c.** spitting cobras **d.** llamas

**3.** Name two reasons a llama might choose to spit.

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**4.** How does a spitting cobra use its spit to protect itself?

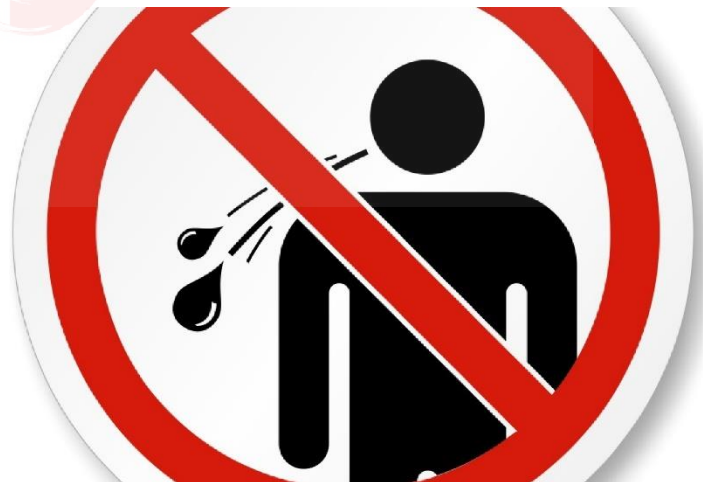
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**5.** What is the author's purpose for writing this passage?

**a.** to tell funny stories about animals **b.** to teach the reader how animals survive

**c.** to express opinions about animals **d.** to show how animals are different

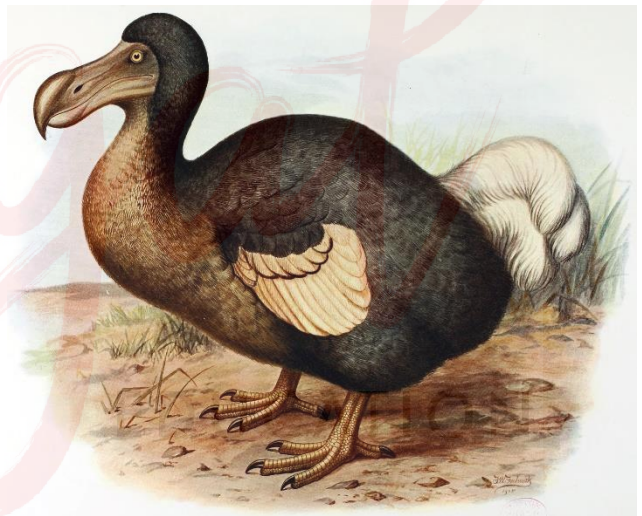


## The Dodo Bird: A Symbol of Extinction

The dodo bird lived on the island of Mauritius, off the southeast coast of Africa. Because the bird went extinct in the 17th century, there are no photos available. Drawings, paintings, written accounts, and a handful of specimens give us a rough understanding of its appearance and behavior.

What we do know about the dodo bird is that it stood more than three feet tall, weighed not less than 40 lbs (18.1 kg), and was flightless. It most likely lost this trait because it didn't need to fly: There were no predators on the island, and fruit and seeds provided abundant food sources.

Things started to change for the dodo bird in 1505 when the Portuguese arrived on the island. After that, the



bird, which weighed about 50 lbs (22.7 kg), became a welcome source of food for sailors. Along with humans came monkeys and rats, which made meals of the dodo bird eggs. Since the species had never seen humans before, none of the dodo birds on the island were afraid of humans, yet another reason they became such easy prey.

The last reported sighting of a dodo bird was in 1688, in the hunting records of Isaac Johannes Lamotius, who was the governor of Mauritius.

All that remains of the dodo bird today are a dried head and foot at the Oxford University Museum of Natural History and skeletal remains. In recent decades, several excavations on the island have allowed scientists to assemble complete skeletons of the dodo bird.

Because it took so little time after human contact for this animal to go extinct, the dodo bird has become a symbol of the role of humans in protecting endangered animals.





# The Last of the Great Auks



The Great Auk is an extinct species of bird that covered a large range of the North Atlantic coast, from Iceland to northern Spain. Though it was flightless, it was a powerful swimmer and used its skills in the water to hunt crustaceans, one of the staples of its diet. It stood a little under 3 feet tall and weighed about 11 pounds. It nested along the coast in colonies consisting of thousands of birds. The colonies were so dense that sailors reported being able to spot the shore based on the sight of the black and white birds.

The Great Auk was hunted by sailors and fisherman for more than 100,000 years. Because they were flightless and rather clumsy on land, they were easy to catch. The bird's eggs and feathers were also in high demand in Europe, further reducing the bird's population.

By the early-1800's, the population of Great Auk colonies had dwindled significantly. Iceland was the



home of the last known colony of Auks, who were killed for their skins in 1835. One of the very last birds was caught on St. Kilda Island in Scotland in 1844 by three sailors. A large storm passed through the area and the men killed the Great Auk, believing it was a witch who caused the storm.

The cultural significance of the bird has been discovered in recent history. Cave paintings featuring Great Auks were found in France dating back 20,000 years.

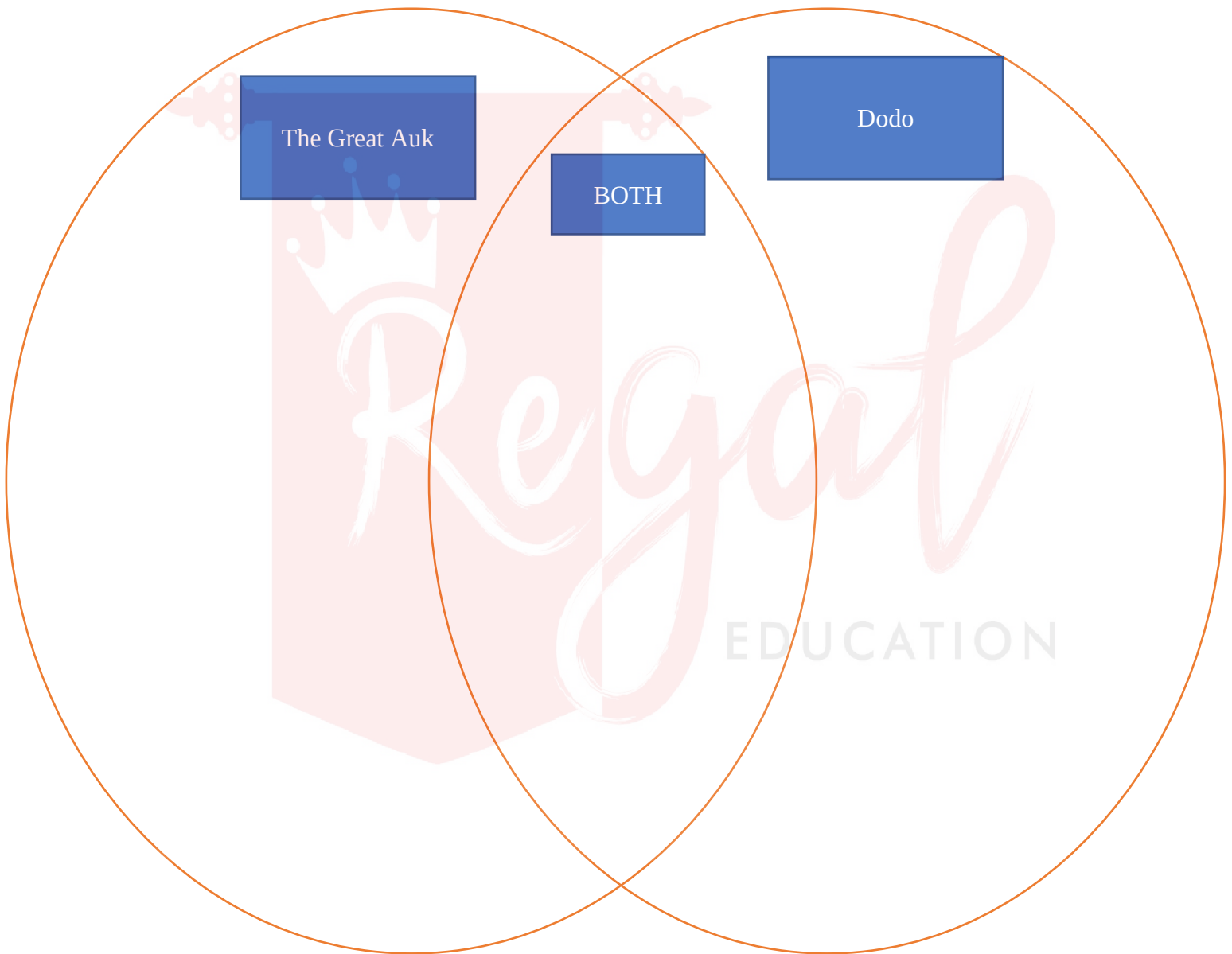
The Great Auk was also an important symbol for Native Americans. A person buried in Newfoundland around 2000

BC was found surrounded by more than 200 Great Auk beaks, believed to be part of a ceremonial burial.

About 80 specimens of the Great Auk exist today, found in museums around the world.



Now, it's time to compare and contrast these two stories! Fill out the "compare and contrast diagram" below with details from the text.





**To learn about other extinct animals,  
scan QR codes.**



**SCAN ME**



**SCAN ME**

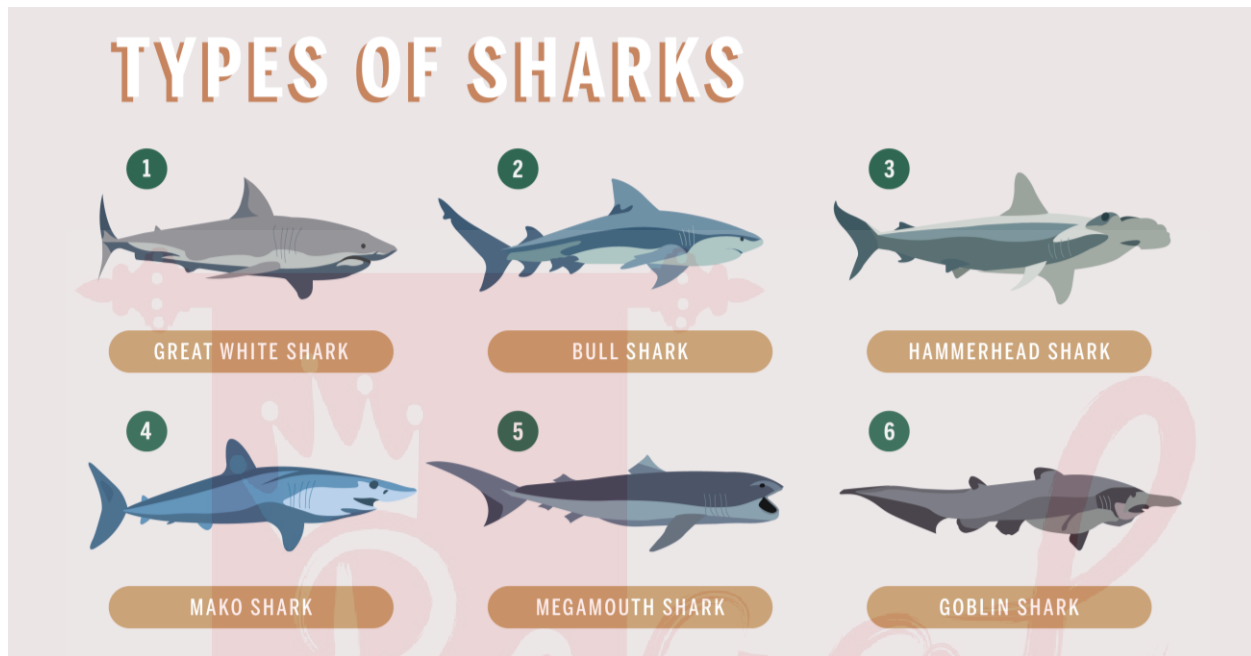


**SCAN ME**



**SCAN ME**

# Shark Facts



There are almost 400 different kinds of sharks. Each kind of shark looks different, has a unique diet, and behaves differently. There are sharks in all four oceans of the world. Some sharks are longer than a school bus, while others are so small, they can live in fish tanks. Sharks come in all kinds of colors. Most of the time, their skin color helps them blend in with their surroundings. But some sharks that live in the deepest part of the ocean actually have parts that glow in the dark. Most sharks live in salt water, but some can live in fresh water. All sharks are unique or have different qualities that make them so special.

Sharks are, actually, a type of fish. There are some similarities as well as differences between sharks and typical fish. Shark skeletons are made of cartilage. Fish skeletons are made of bones. Cartilage is the bendy, tough

substance in people's ears and noses. Like other fish, sharks have gills. Gills are how fish breathe. Unlike fish, people use lungs to get oxygen from the air. Fish get oxygen from the water using gills. Water needs to move over the gills so that sharks and fish get enough oxygen. To keep the water moving, most sharks need to swim in water that has a very strong current. Sharks have lots of teeth that are arranged in many rows, rather than in just one row like people. The teeth from the outside row gradually fall out, and teeth from the next row take their place. Some sharks will lose 30,000 teeth in a lifetime! Each species of shark has different kinds of teeth. This is because different sharks eat different kinds of food. Some sharks eat food as small as plankton while other sharks eat animals as big as sea turtles. Most sharks do not eat very often. Some sharks will go weeks between meals. Sharks are at the top of the ocean food chain, which means that no animal is hunting them for food. This position is very important because sharks keep the other animal populations from growing out of control. This process helps ensure there is diversity, or many types, of life in the oceans.

EDUCATION



## TYPES OF SHARKS



**WHALE SHARK**



**HAMMERHEAD SHARK**



**MEGALODON SHARK**



**TIGER SHARK**



**MAKO SHARK**



**NURSE SHARK**

One of the things particularly special about sharks is they have been around a long time. Sharks have lived in the oceans since dinosaurs roamed the Earth about 64 million years ago! Scientists believe there may have even been shark relatives living 400 million years ago. Sometimes, sharks are

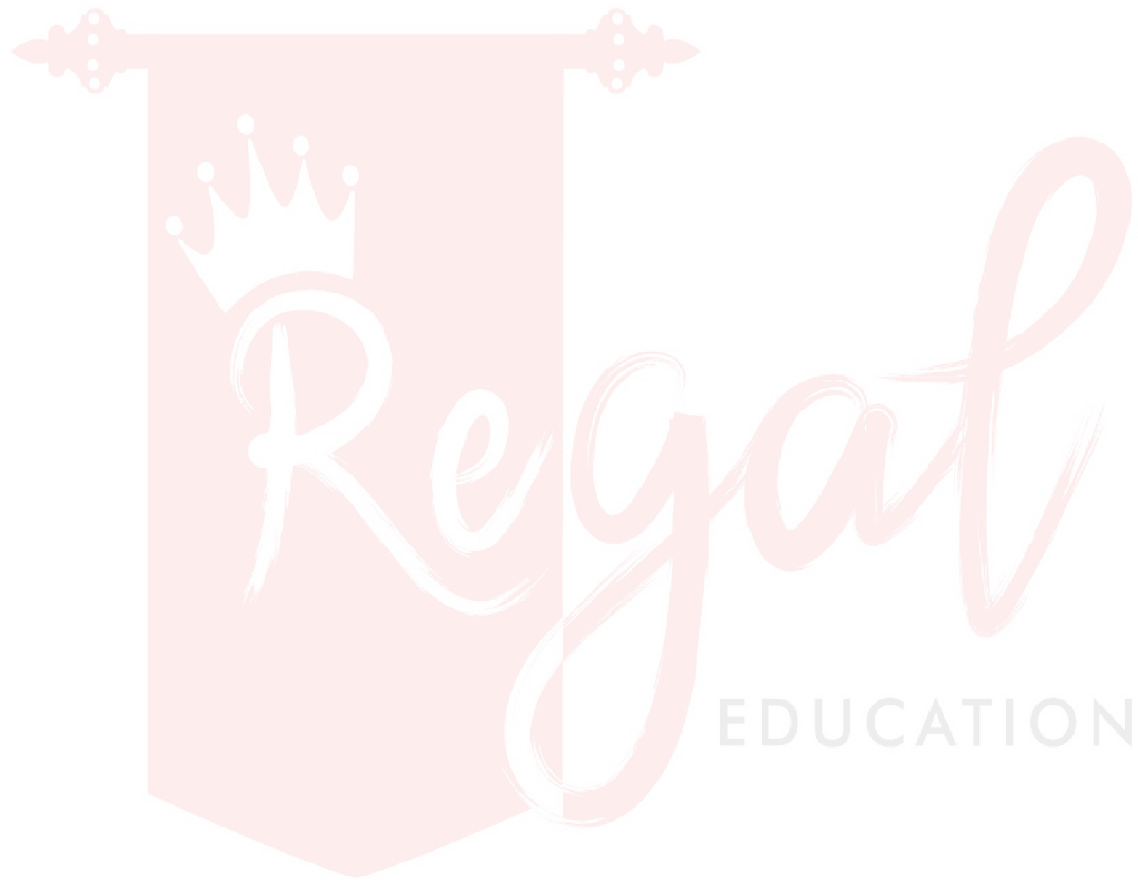
described as primitive because they have existed for so many years, and they have not changed much since then. It is amazing how long sharks have been living in the ocean! Sharks are very different animals, and there are many things people can learn about them.

To learn more about sharks, scan the QR code.

**SCAN ME**



Work alone or with a friend. Draw a diagram to reflect everything you have learned about sharks. Compare your diagram with your friends`.

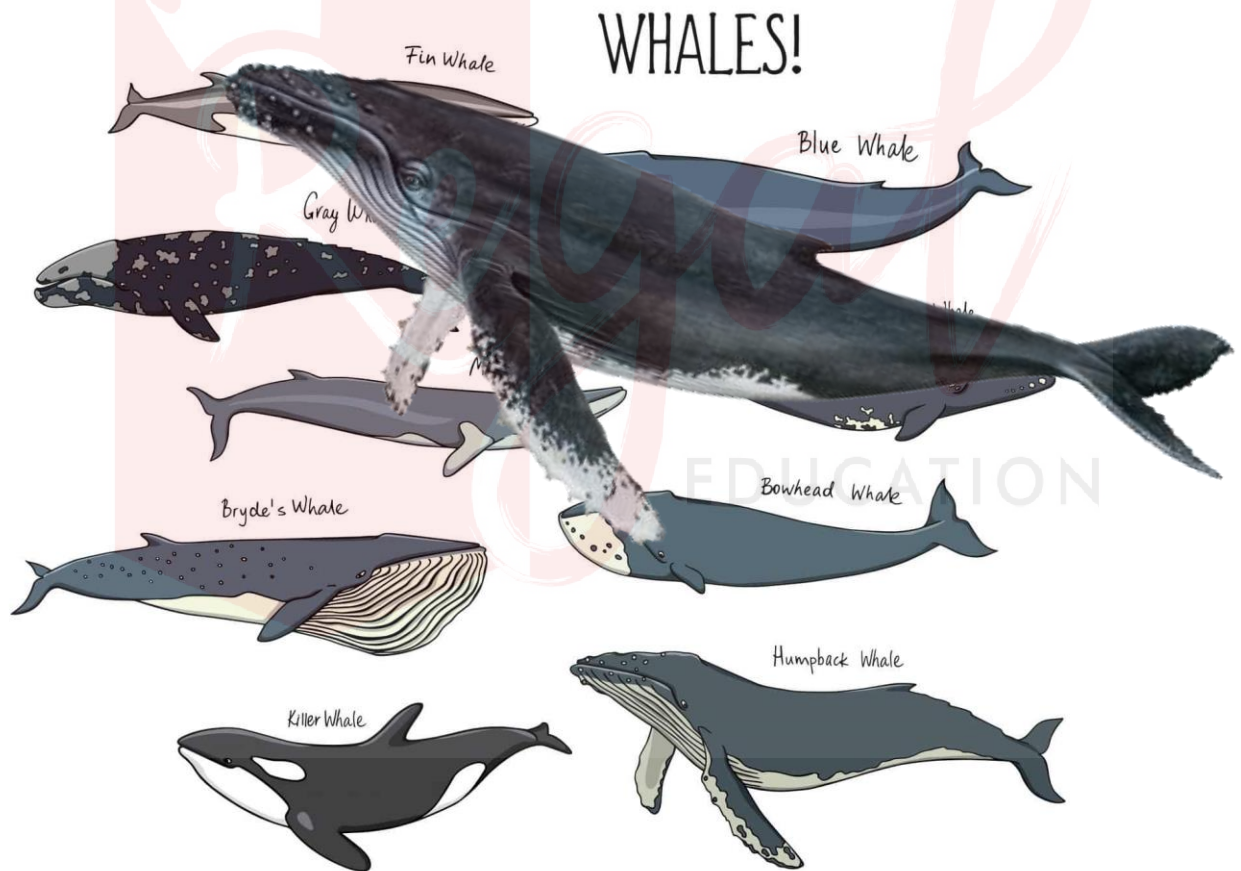


Work alone or with friends. Discuss the following questions and select the correct answer. If you are not sure, go back to the text and look for the answer. Compare your answers with your friends`.

1. Which human organ is most similar to a shark's gills?
  - A. Heart.
  - B. Lungs.
  - C. Brain.
  - D. Kidneys.
2. The word *diversity* as it is used in the passage means
  - A. Important.
  - B. Variety.
  - C. Alike.
  - D. Dangerous.
3. What is the main idea of this passage?
  - A. Sharks are unusual creatures.
  - B. Sharks live in all the oceans.
  - C. Fish are just like sharks.
  - D. Sharks are at the top of the food chain.
4. Which of the following statements is most likely true based on this passage?
  - A. Sharks have bones like people.
  - B. Sharks are only found in a few places around the world.
  - C. Fish and sharks use gills to breathe.
  - D. Fish do not have teeth.
5. Which of the following is a fact not an opinion?
  - A. Sharks have cartilage like people.
  - B. Sharks are scary.
  - C. Sharks are mean.
  - D. Studying sharks is interesting.

## Whales and Fish: Creatures of the Deep

Fish and whales are both vertebrates, which means they both have backbones. They also live in aquatic environments. Except for a couple of species, whales live only in the ocean water. Fish, however, inhabit both fresh and salt water. Whales are among the largest animals on Earth, and some fish can be among the smallest.



Being mammals, whales are warm-blooded. This means they must maintain a constant and warm body temperature. Fish, on the other hand, are more

like reptiles. Most are cold-blooded. This means their body temperature changes to match the surrounding water.

Whales have a thick layer of fat called blubber under their smooth, almost hairless skin. This fat helps them retain their body heat. Fish have very little fat, which is why many fish are prized as food. To keep from freezing in the cold water, fish blood contains an anti-freeze substance. Fish are also covered with a slimy material that helps protect their skin from salt or other chemicals in the water.

Though whales are mammals and fish are not, they are similar in some ways. Both have fins and a tail, which helps them swim and stay upright in the water. But these similarities are in appearance only. Whales move their body through the water with the help of their horizontal tail, which flaps up and down to propel them through the water. Fish, on the other hand, have vertical tails, which move from side to side. Even though whales are huge creatures, they can reach astounding speeds when swimming. Killer whales can swim up to 37 miles per hour; some dolphins move at speeds of 18 miles per hour, while the large Fin Whale cruises along at 13 to 16 miles per hour. Right Whales and Gray Whales are somewhat slower, with a top speed of about 6 miles per hour. How fast fish swim depends on the size and shape of the fish. Herring, a small fish, swims at only 3 miles per hour. Swordfish are the speedsters. They have been clocked at 60 miles per hour. Both whales and fish will swim at high speeds if they are chasing or escaping an enemy. It requires too much energy to swim fast all the time.



Whales can dive deeply and stay underwater a long time. The Sperm Whale, for instance, can dive to more than 6,500 feet, depths that would crush a submarine. It can also remain under water for up to 90 minutes! Like land mammals, whales have lungs and must come to the surface to breathe through their blowhole, which is located on the top of the whale's head. Fish, on the other hand, breathe by removing oxygen from the water through special organs called gills. A fish will quickly suffocate when removed from the water.

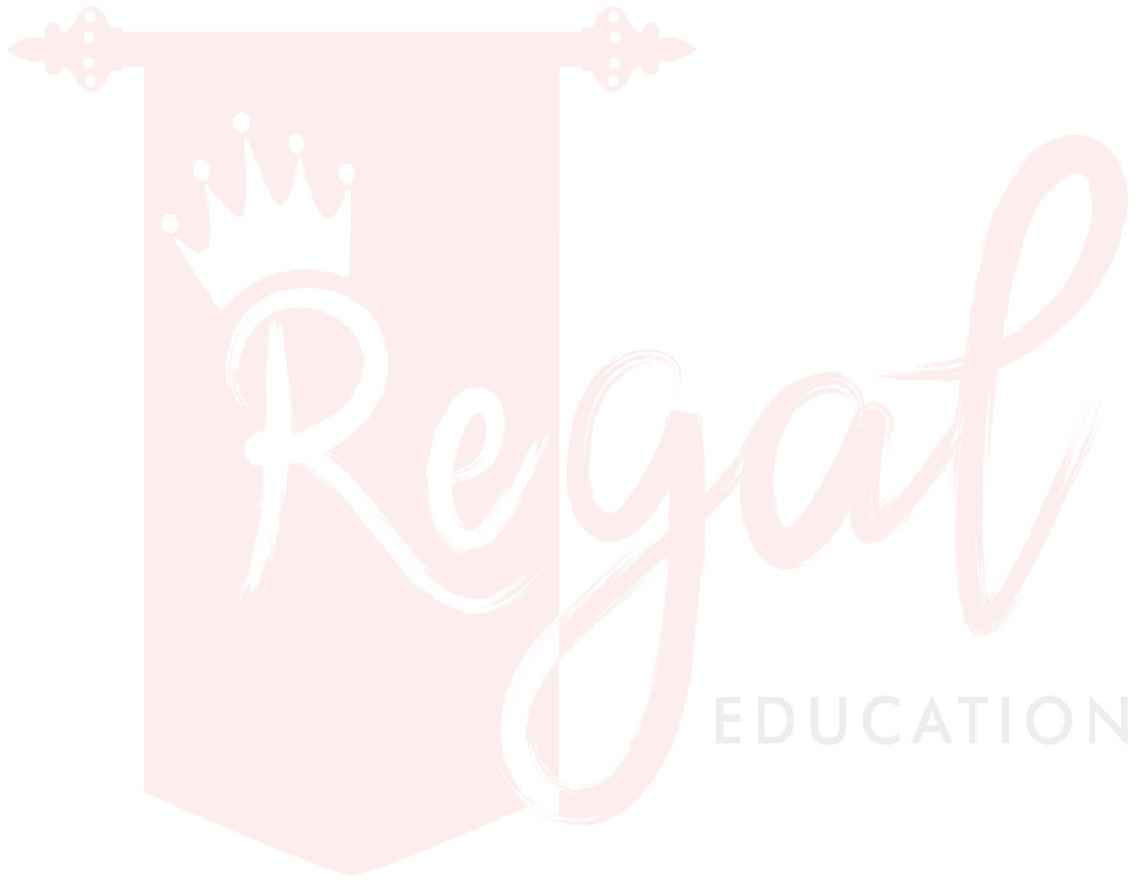


Work alone or with friends. Discuss the following questions and select the correct answer. If you are not sure, go back to the text and look for the answer. Compare your answers with your friends`.

1. What protects a fish from freezing in very cold water?
  - A. A layer of slimy material coating the fish's skin.
  - B. A layer of blubber.
  - C. An anti-freeze substance in the fish's blood.
  - D. Fish normally stay in warm water to prevent freezing.
2. What does the word propel mean in this passage?
  - A. To keep horizontal.
  - B. To move or push forward.
  - C. To keep the air pressure constant.
  - D. To stabilize or hold upright.
3. The main idea of this passage is:
  - A. How whales and fish are different and similar.
  - B. How whales swim.
  - C. Why whales can stay underwater longer than fish.
  - D. How fish and whales use oxygen.
4. A fish will die if removed from water because
  - A. The fish's internal organs will be crushed by air pressure.
  - B. The anti-freeze in the fish's blood will quit working.
  - C. A fish's gills cannot remove oxygen from the air.
  - D. The air pressure will burst the fish's lungs.
5. Some characteristics of mammals are that they:
  - A. Have scales and lay eggs.
  - B. Can adjust their body temperature to match the water temperature.
  - C. Can swim very quickly.
  - D. Are warm-blooded and have lungs.

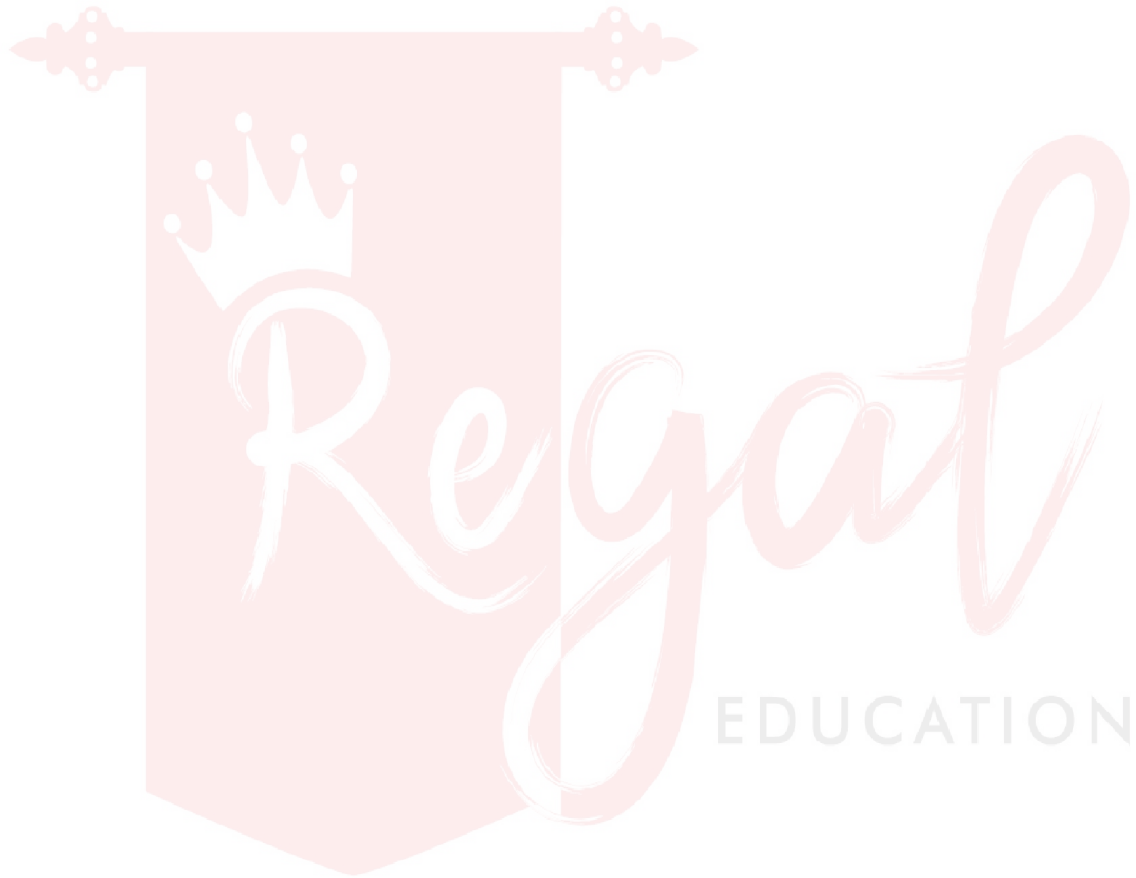
**Work alone or with friends.**

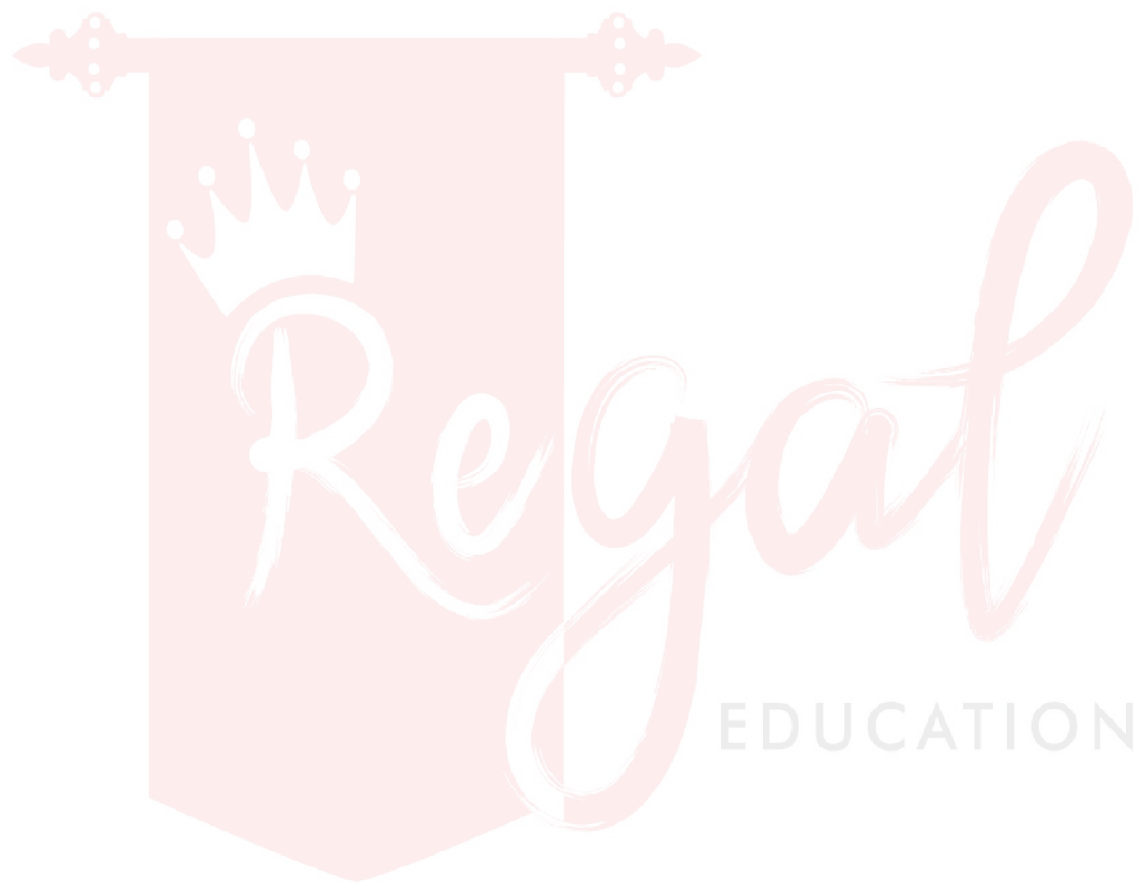
Create a diagram that shows the similarities and differences between whales and fish.



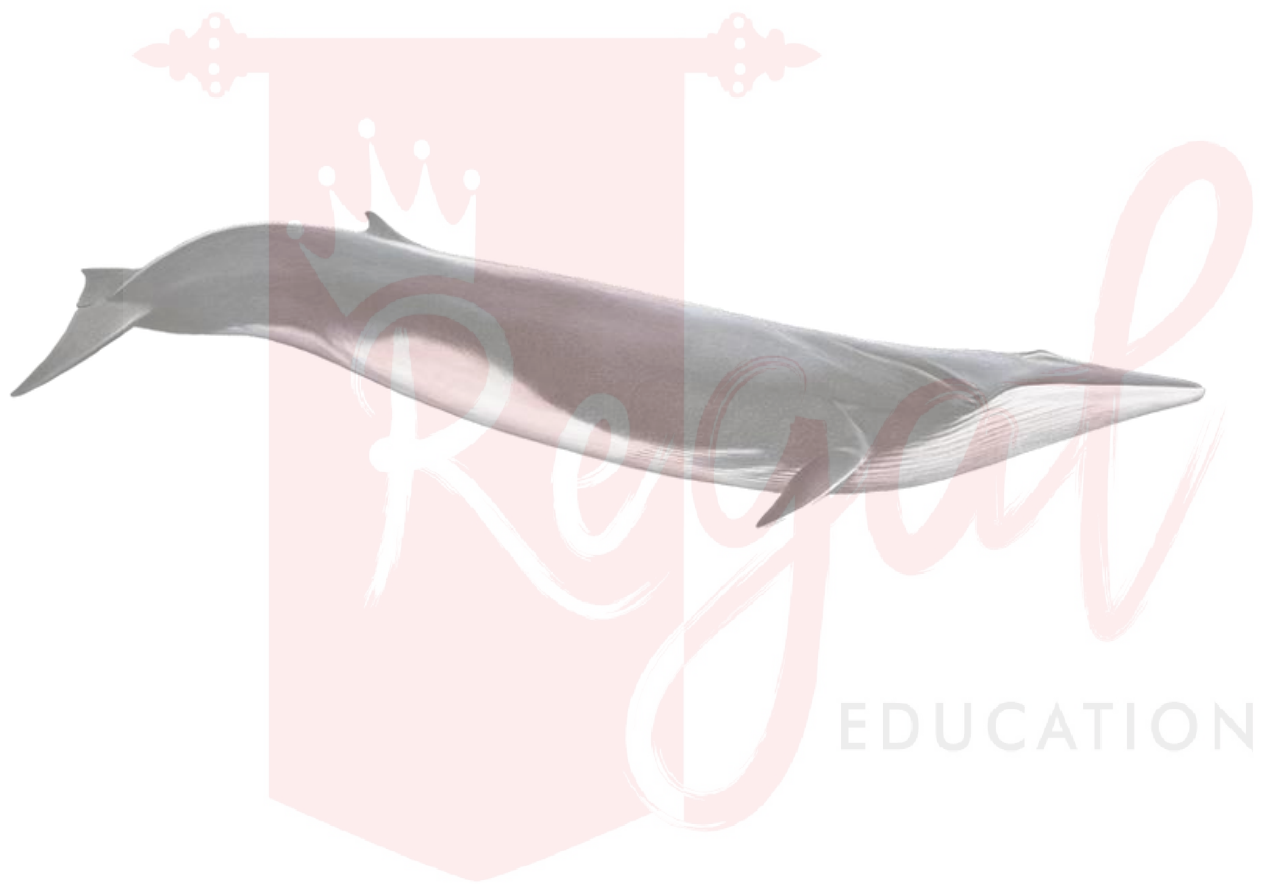
Time to compile all the knowledge. Create a diagram, a drawing, or a chart, that compares fish, sharks, and whales. You can work alone, with friends or in mini-groups.

Compare your work with other students. Vote for the best diagram.





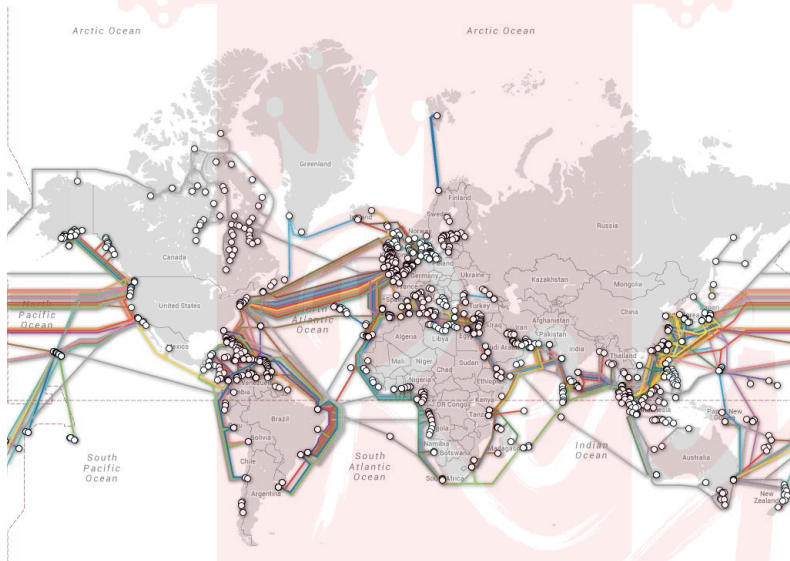






# How the Internet Travels Across the Ocean

Have you thought about how much you depend on technology, or more specifically, the internet?



Have you used it today?

Did You Know?

Even internet cables have felt the strength of a shark's jaw. Sharks have bitten into cables many times.

The internet has opened the door to international communication. Jobs, schoolwork, and entertainment rely on the internet in some form or another.

The Net is a network that allows for computers to talk to each other. Computers work together and share information as part of a giant, global network. This network is not located in a building, but rather is connected by cables around the world.

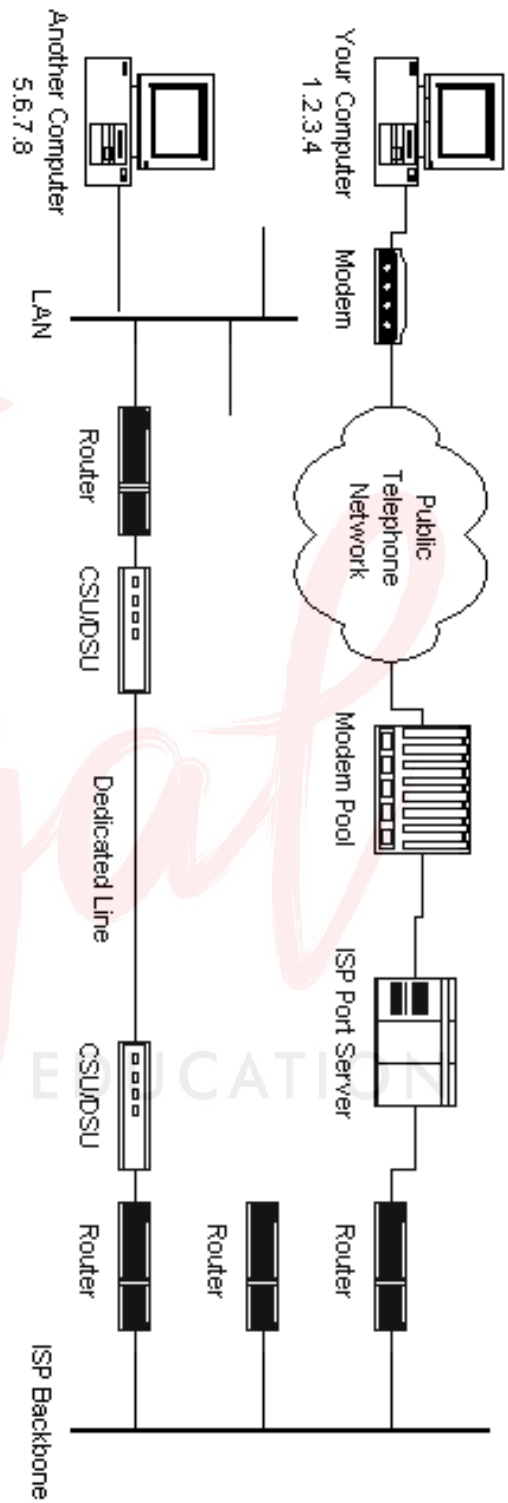
These cables even run through oceans! When one computer communicates with another, it sends information through a network of

cables. The information is sorted into packets, which are small pieces of information similar to a puzzle, and then sent through the cables.

Packets can travel millions of miles per millisecond through transoceanic cables. Cables emerge from the sea at landing stations where they connect up to wires on land.

When a computer receives a packet, the pieces are mixed up. Then it's the computer's job to piece together the information that was sent and share it with the user. It's this interconnected system that allows people to communicate across oceans.





## Across

- ## 1. Between nations

## Down

2. Opened the door for global communication
3. A \_\_\_ is a small amount of information
4. Cables connect at the landing \_\_\_\_
5. Needed to send messages across the ocean

A crossword puzzle grid with 5 numbered starting points. The grid is composed of white squares for letters and red squares for empty space. The numbers are: 1. (top left), 2. (top middle), 3. (middle left), 4. (middle right), and 5. (bottom right).



To learn more about technology, please scan QR codes.

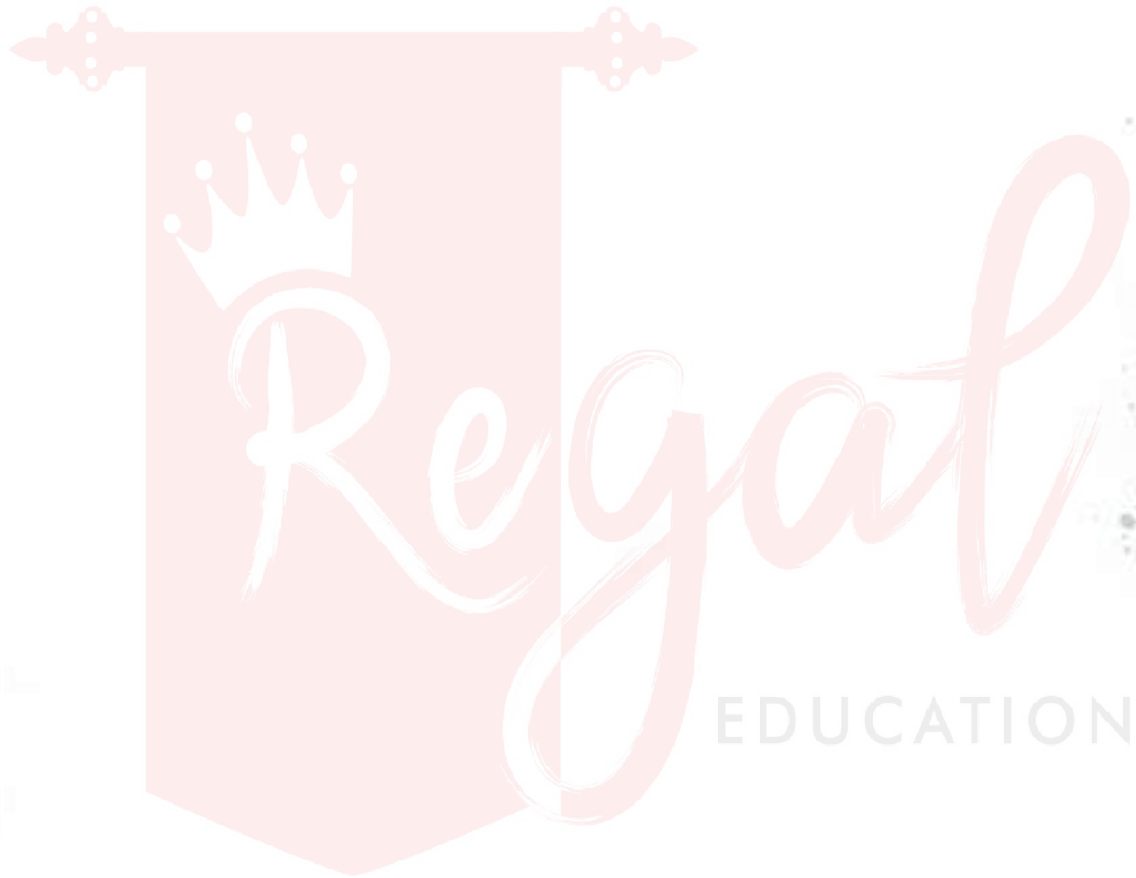


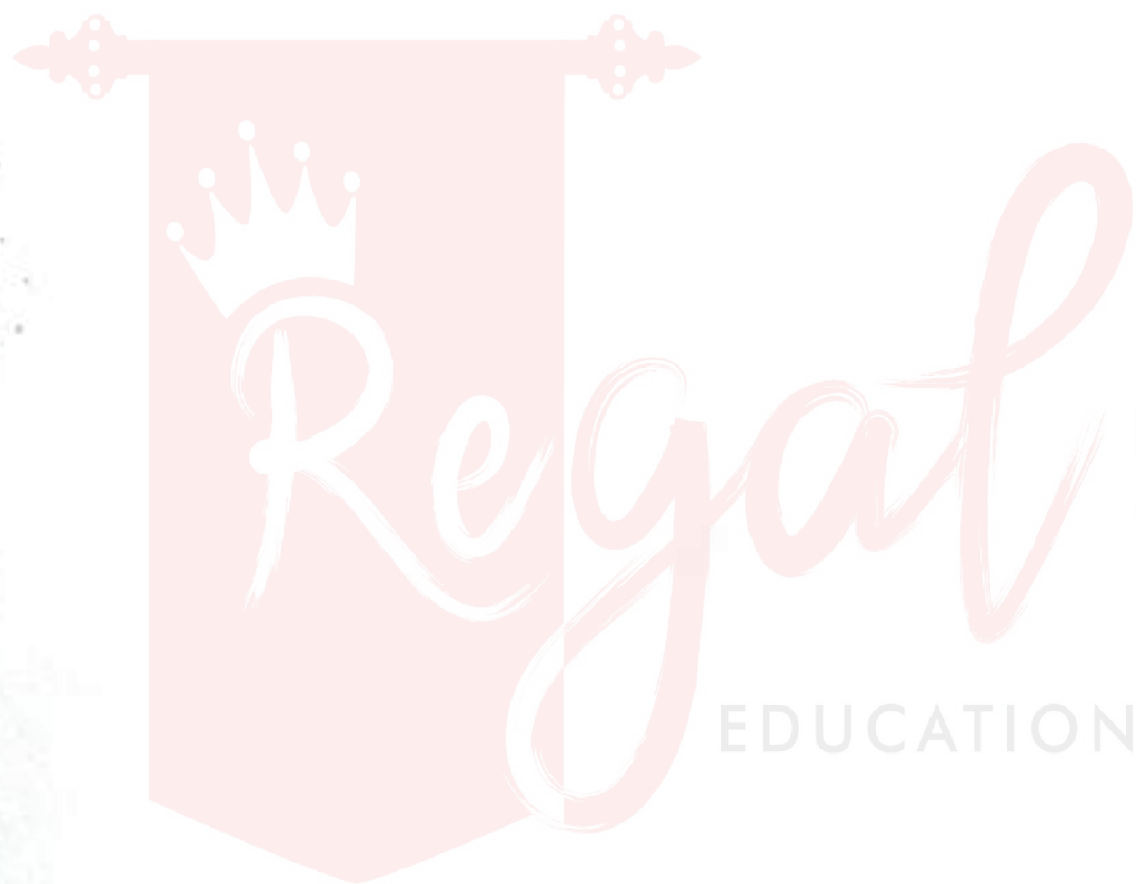


Can you imagine what a day might look like without any internet connection?

Consider this thought experiment and take it one step further What would your day look like without technology? Sketch or write your answer.

Compare your answer with your friends`.





Start a new challenge in the class and record the winner in each category.  
First 4 categories are provided. Create 6 more nominations.

1. A day without WhatsApp
2. A day without Instagram
3. A day Without Tick Tock
4. A day without YouTube
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

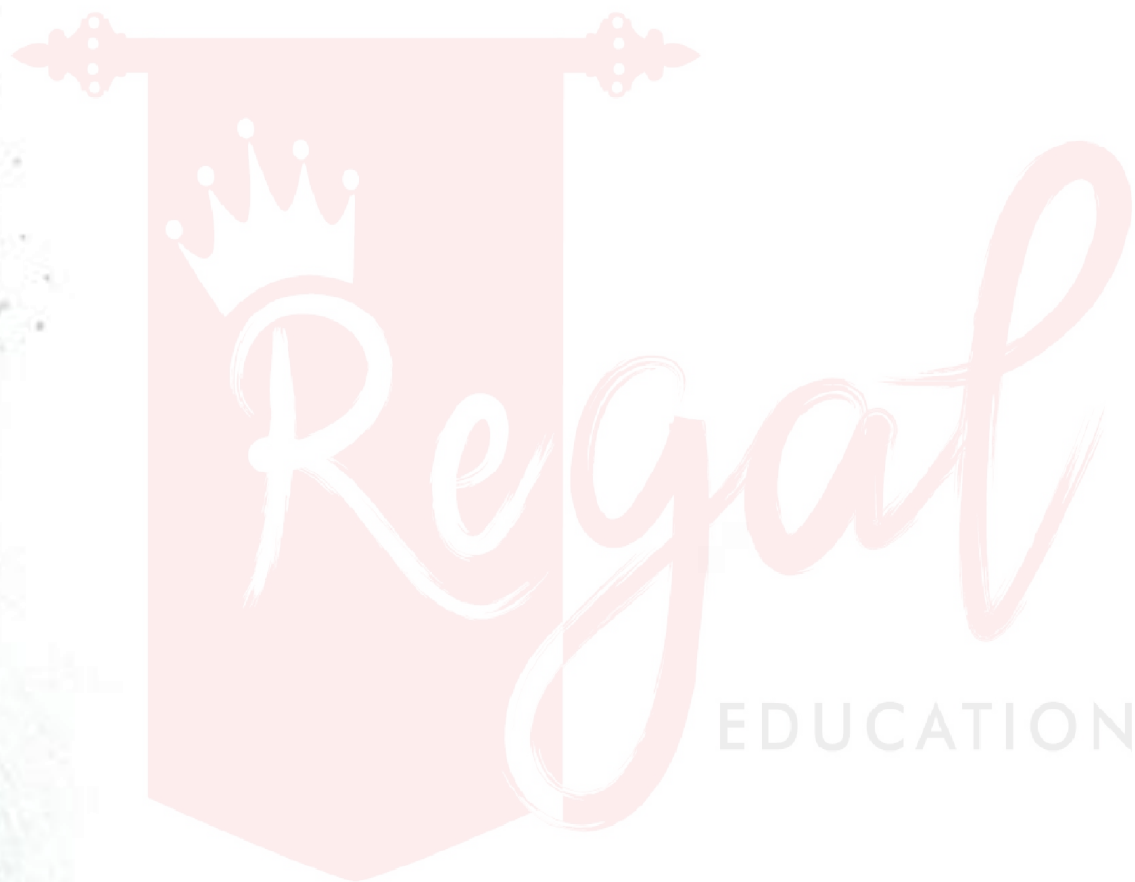
Write down the rules of a challenge.

Think of the following.

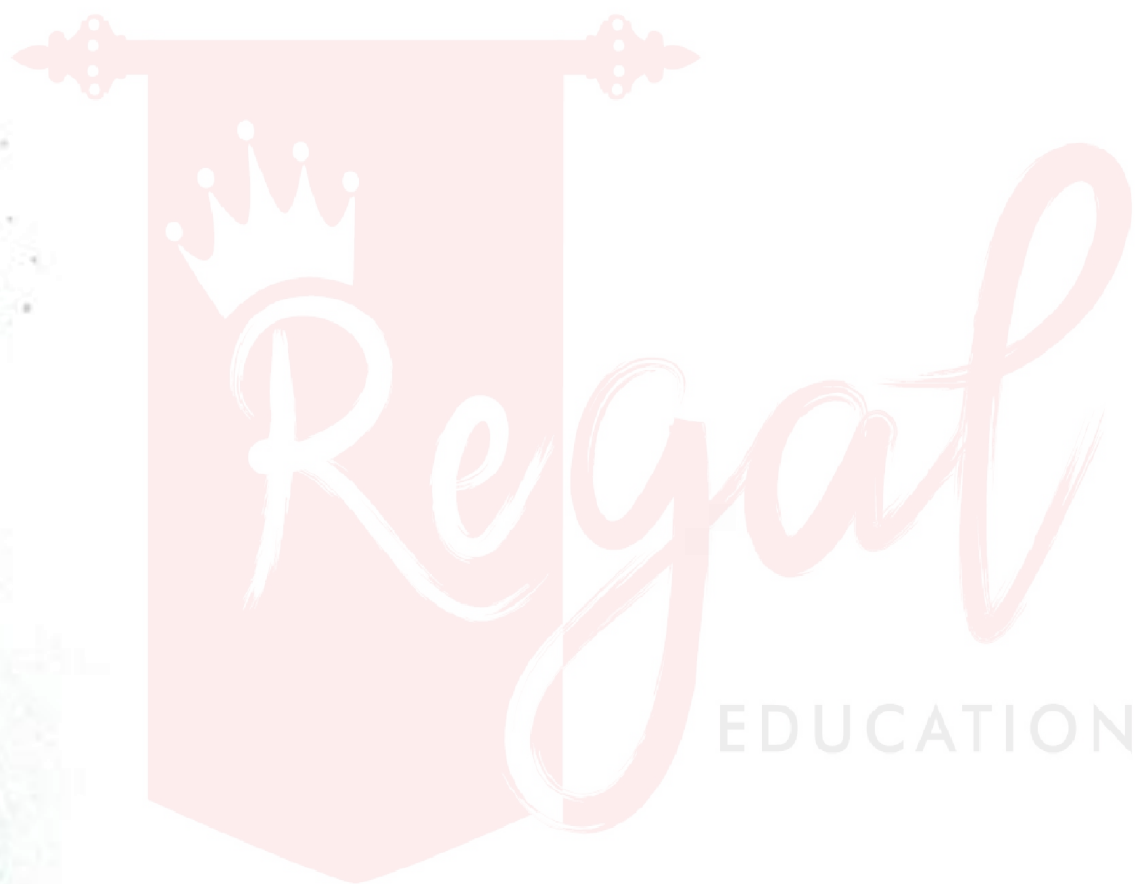
1. Time of the challenge.
2. Proof of participation.
3. Duration.
4. Prize for the winners
5. Other rules.



Write down the rules of the challenge here.

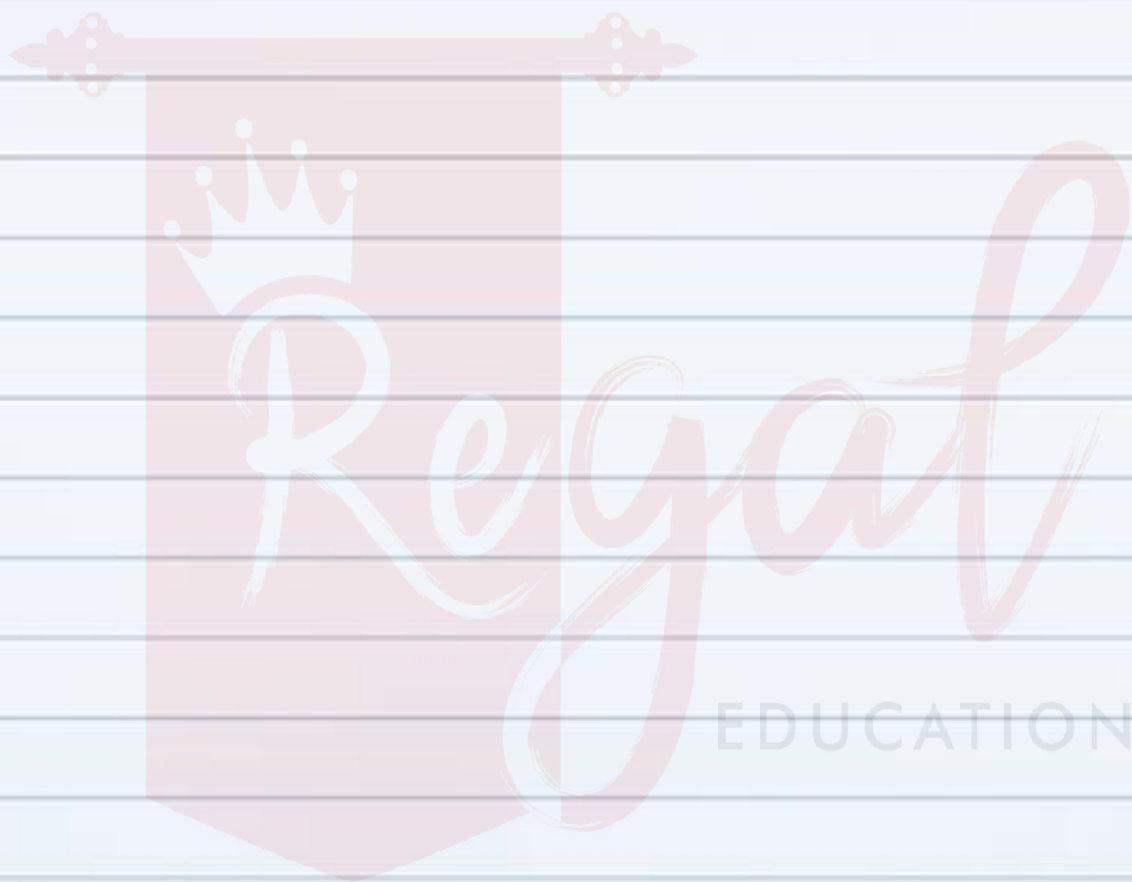


List of winners and their achievements.



# My Notes.

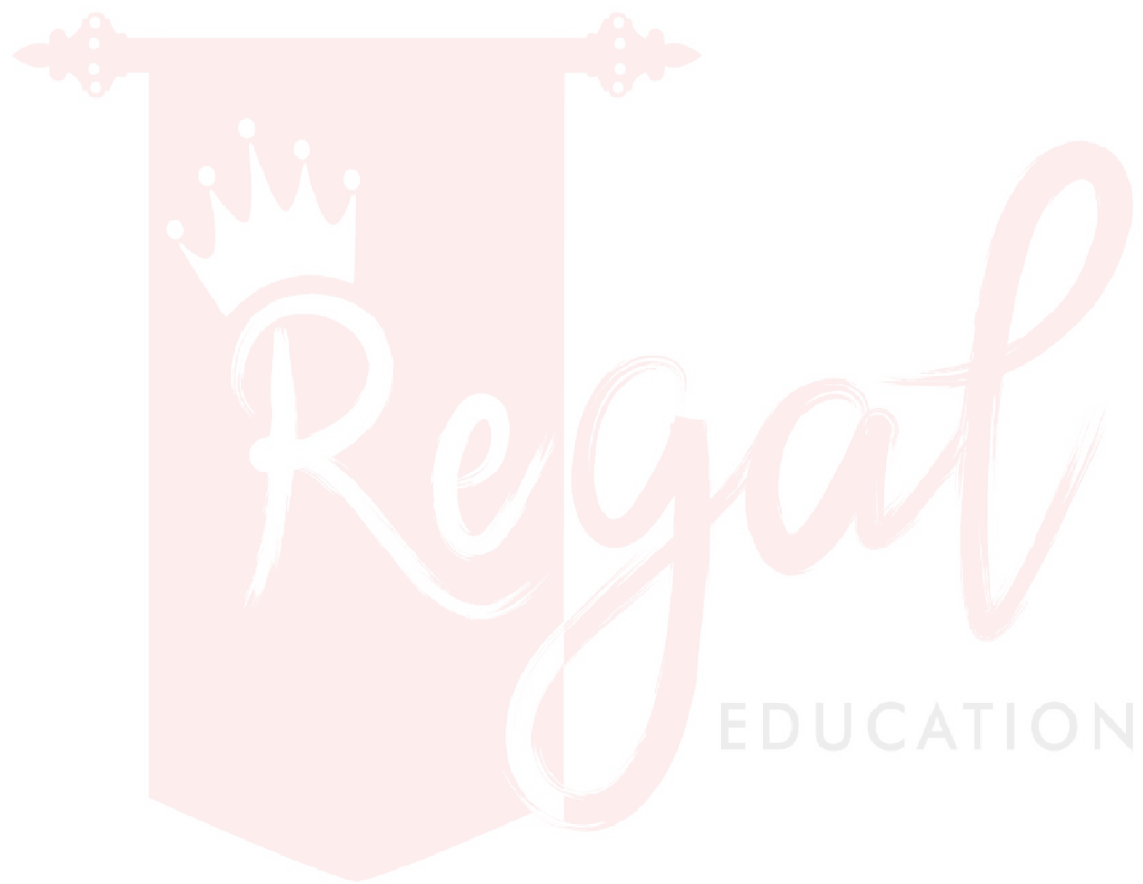














**Regal Education Inc.** presents publications which adopt the **Common Core State Standards** for English Language Arts and Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects, which represent the next generation of K–12 standards designed to prepare all students for success in college (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.



Work alone or with friends. Have a discussion about the following points. Jot down your ideas.

What do you think this story teaches us? Prove your point.

Have you ever been in a similar situation (when there were too many guests in your house)? What did you do? How did you feel?

To watch more Nigerian folk tales, scan the QR code.



### The Ape, the Snake, and the Lion Tanzanian Folktale

Long, long ago there lived, in a village called **Keeje-Jee**, a woman whose husband died, leaving her with a little baby boy. She worked hard all day to get food for herself and child, but they lived very poorly and were most of the time half-starved.

When the boy, whose name was **Moyo**, began to get big, he said to his mother, one day: "Mother, we are always hungry. What work did my father do to support us?"

His mother replied: "Your father was a hunter. He set traps, and we ate what he caught in them."

"Oh!" said **Moyo Laana**: "that's not work; that's fun. I, too, will set traps, and see if we can't get enough to eat."

The next day he went into the forest and cut branches returned home in the evening.

The second day he spent making the branches into tra

