

A photograph of a misty forest with tall, thin trees and a soft, hazy atmosphere.

GRADE 6

BEYOND LANGUAGE

A decorative graphic featuring a crown at the top, floral motifs, and a large, stylized, semi-transparent watermark that reads 'Recall EDUCATION'.A photograph of four children jumping joyfully in a lush green field. The child in the center is wearing a green shirt and blue shorts, reaching high. To their left, a child in a blue shirt and white shorts is also jumping. In front of the central child, another child in a red shirt and blue shorts is jumping. To the right, a child in a blue shirt and red pants is jumping. The background shows a line of trees.

GAMEBOOK

GRADE 6

BEYOND LANGUAGE

EDUCATION

Name: _____

Class: _____

GAMEBOOK

Beyond Language Gamebook Grade 6~ 1 ~



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Beyond Language Gamebook **Grade 5**

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Maryia Chautayeva

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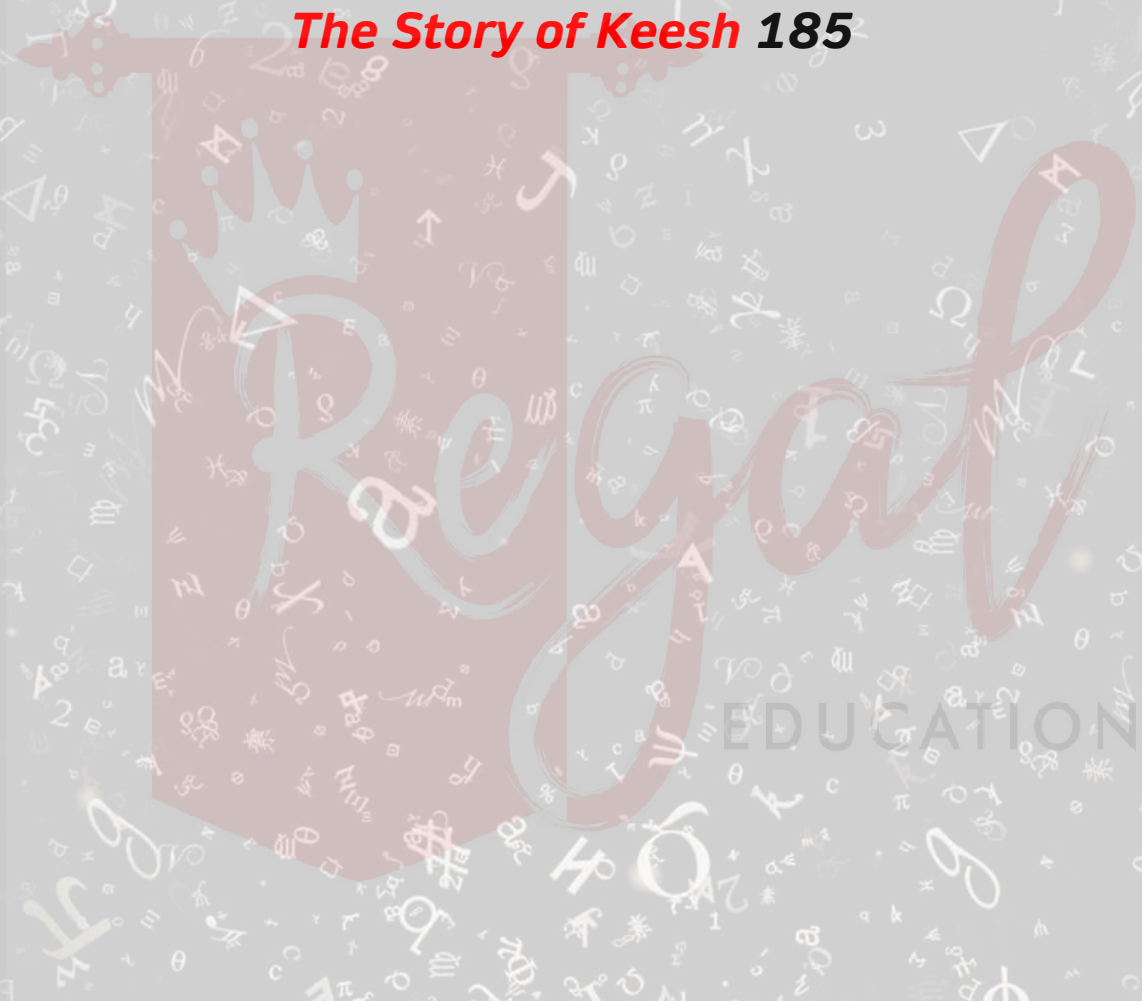
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EACH TEXT YOU are going to read falls into one or more categories. Once you finish reading anything, tick which category you will place the text in. Some texts can fall into multiple categories. There are empty columns provided. Fill them in with your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

Text	Unexpected Consequences	Wildlife and Environment	Cooperation and Teamwork	Nature and Science	Family	Overcoming Challenges	Connecting people		
It's About Time . . .									
Koko									
How Writing Developed									
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The Story of Keesh									

Reading Tricks

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.

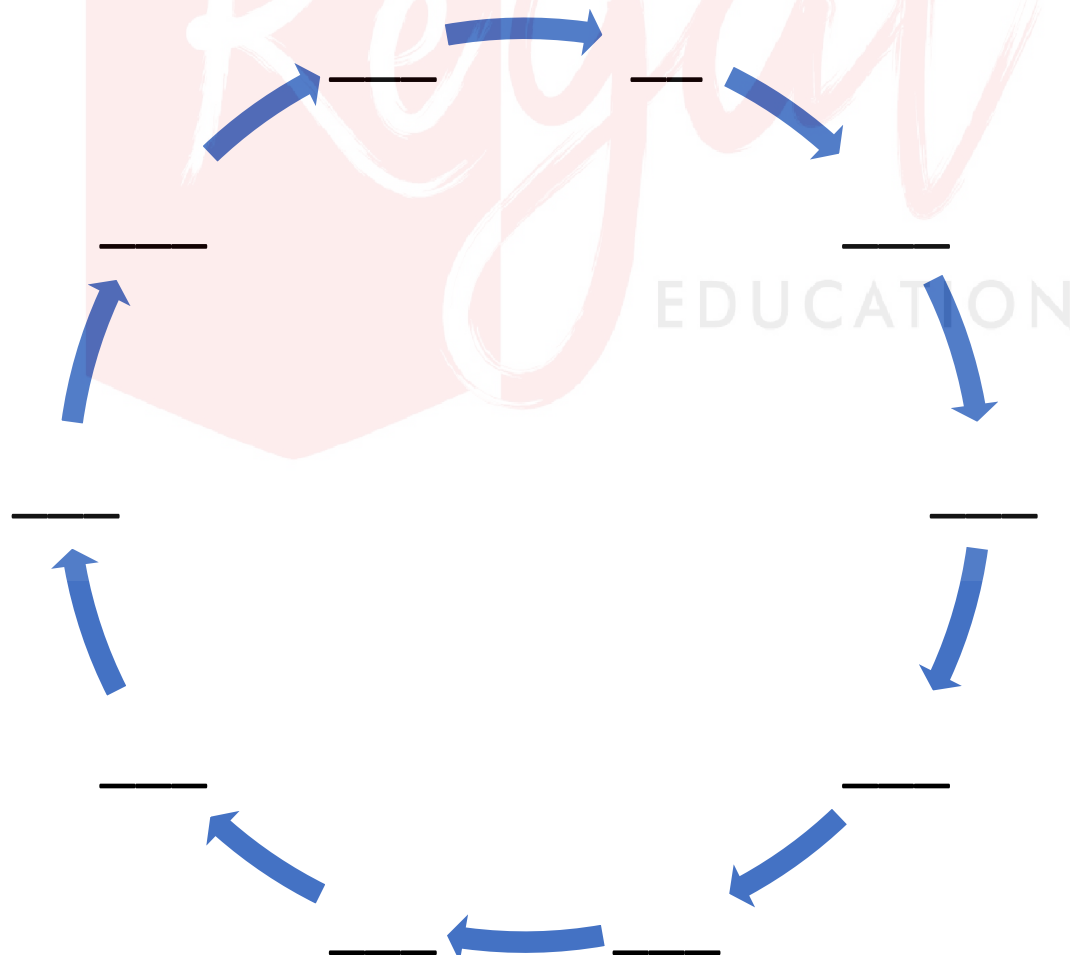
9. It improves your grammar.

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.

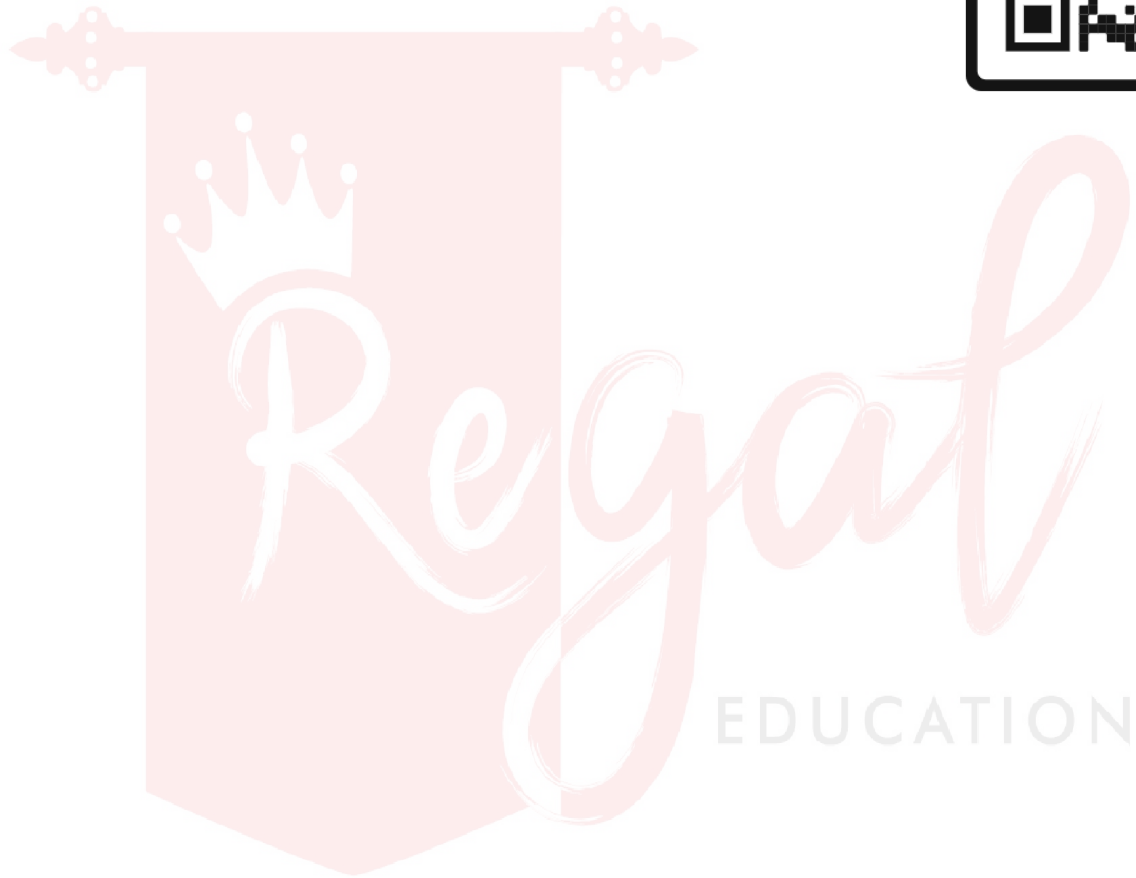
Because reading helps to improve your vocabulary, communication, and grammar skills, it ultimately improves your writing skills as well. Do you want to be the smartest in the room and make your parents proud? Grab a book!

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.

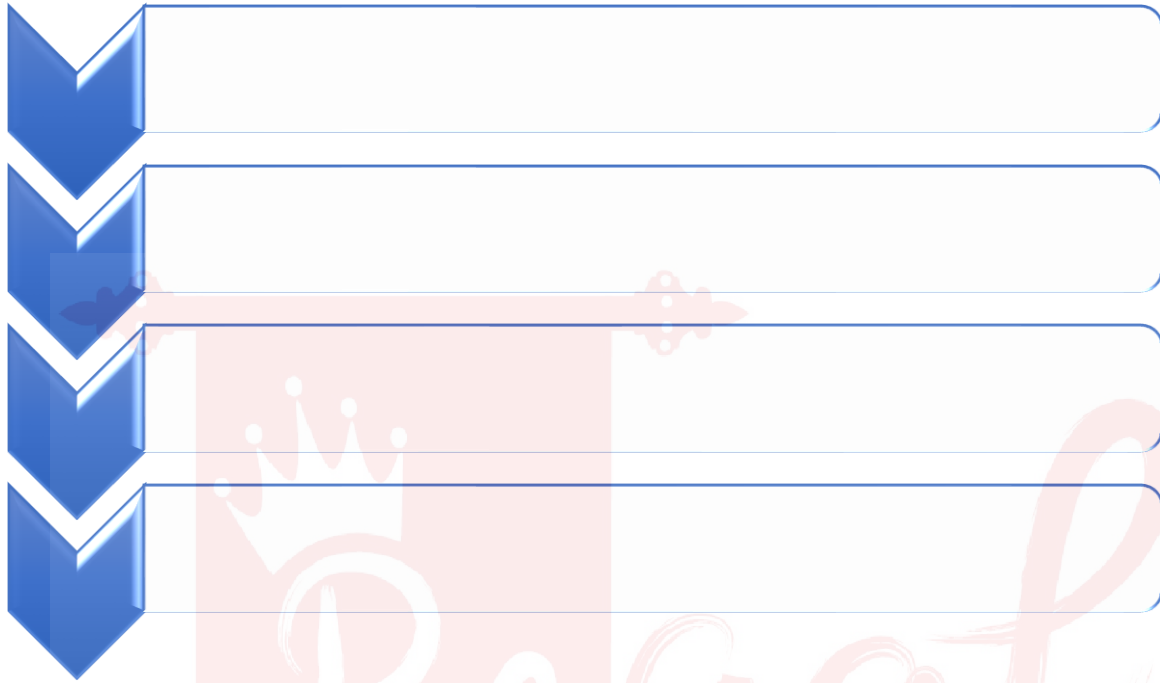
Answer the questions. Compare your answers with your friends`. Be ready to prove your point. There are no wrong answers if you can explain your point of view logically.

1. What is the theme of a text?

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

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

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

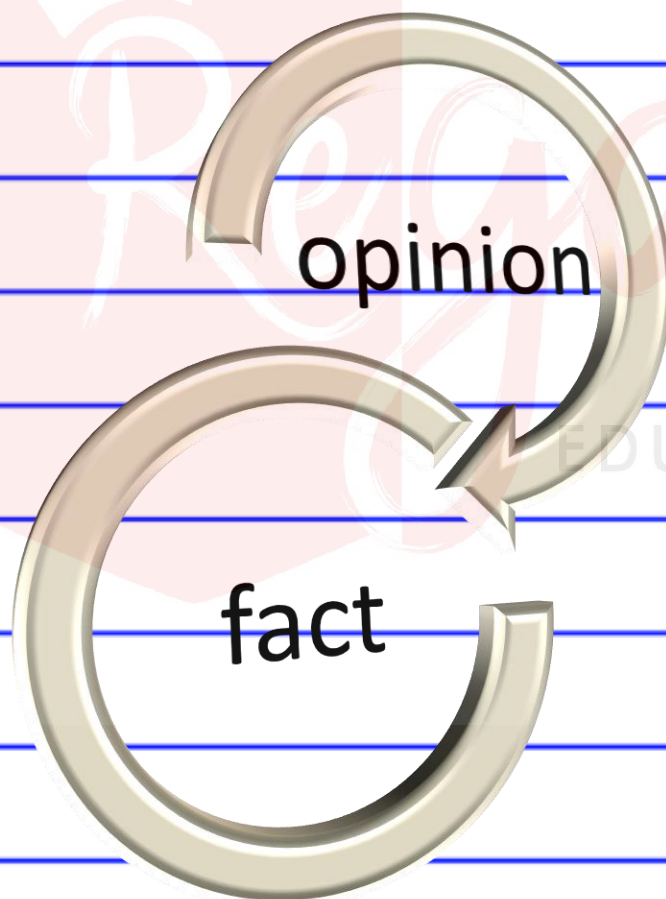


5. How could a text have more than one theme?



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.



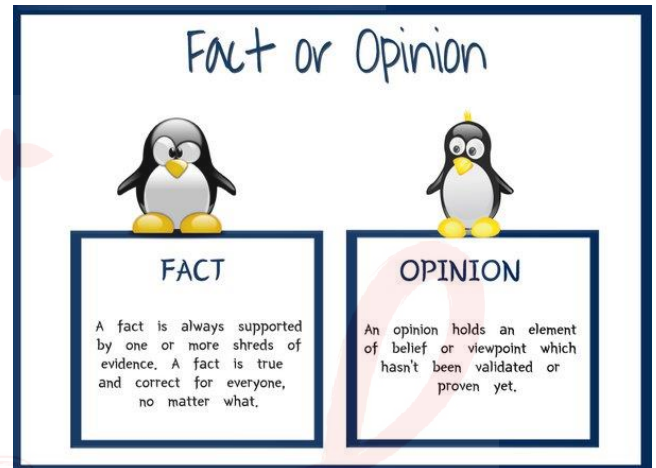
Compare your answers with the samples below.

FACT

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

OPINION

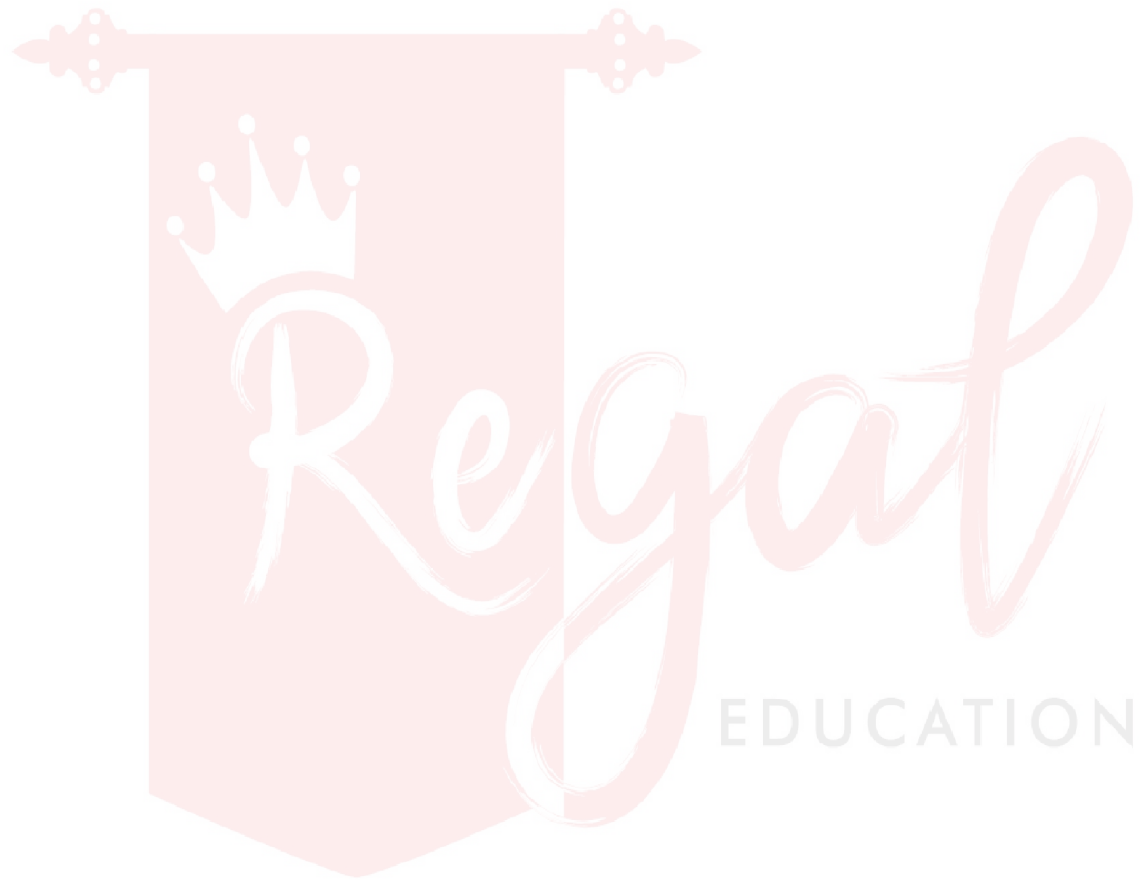
- He **claimed** that...
- It is the officer's **view** that...
- The report **argues** that...
- Many scientists **suspect** that...



What is FAKE NEWS?

Why it is important for you to spot FAKE FACTS.

Brainstorm with your friends.



SCAN ME

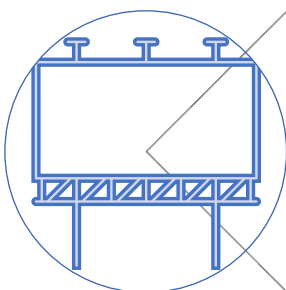
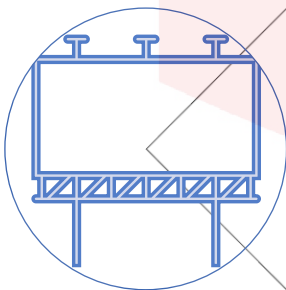
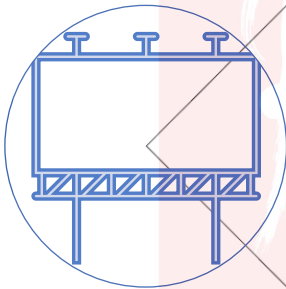
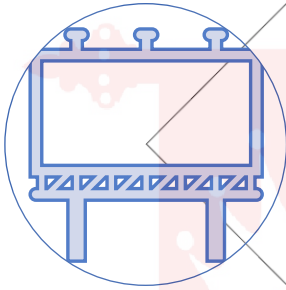


How to spot FAKE NEWS.

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. Blue is the prettiest color.

Fact or Opinion

Explain: _____

2. George Washington was born in February.

Fact or Opinion

Explain: _____

3. Sarah went to the store on Monday.

Fact or Opinion

Explain: _____

4. A camel is a mammal.

Fact or Opinion

Explain: _____

5. Spinach tastes great.

Fact or Opinion

Explain: _____

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

Fact or Opinion

Explain: _____

7. Spinach tastes great.

Fact or Opinion

Explain: _____

8. Theresa's dog is a poodle. She showed me its documents.

Fact or Opinion

Explain: _____

9. Bears are very interesting.

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. Jake is the best baseball player.

Fact or Opinion

Explain: _____

13. George Washington was the first president of the United States.

Fact or Opinion

Explain: _____

14. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday are weekdays.

Fact or Opinion

Explain: _____

15. Picnics are better in the summer.

Fact or Opinion

Explain: _____

16. Your birthday comes only one day a year.

Fact or Opinion

Explain: _____

17. Anchovies are the most disgusting type of fish.

Fact or Opinion

Explain: _____

18. Soccer is a dumb game.

Fact or Opinion

Explain: _____

19. Our tickets cost fifty-two dollars.

Fact or Opinion

Explain: _____

20. The earth has a north and south pole.

Fact or Opinion

Explain: _____

21. Cheetahs can run faster than horses.

Fact or Opinion

Explain: _____

22. George Washington was the greatest president of the United States.

Fact or Opinion

Explain: _____

23. Red shoes are better than white shoes.

Fact or Opinion

Explain: _____

24. Tuesday comes after Monday.

Fact or Opinion

Explain: _____

25. Spiders are creepy.

Fact or Opinion

Explain: _____

26. The capital of the USA is Washington, D.C.

Fact or Opinion

Explain: _____

27. January is the worst month of the year.

Fact or Opinion

Explain: _____

28. Dogs have a better sense of smell than humans.

Fact or Opinion

Explain: _____

29. Halloween is in October.

Fact or Opinion

Explain: _____

30. Lions are mammals.

Fact or Opinion

Explain: _____

31. People shouldn't litter here. It is the rule.

Fact or Opinion

Explain: _____

32. Fish make great pets.

Fact or Opinion

Explain: _____

33. Fruits and vegetables are part of a healthy diet.

Fact or Opinion

Explain: _____

34. Texas is the best place to live.

Fact or Opinion

Explain: _____

35. Baseball is America's national sport.

Fact or Opinion

Explain: _____

36. Many students come to school by bus.

Fact or Opinion

Explain: _____

37. Athletes are good role models.

Fact or Opinion

Explain: _____

38. You need water to survive.

Fact or Opinion

Explain: _____

39. Jeff Kinney is a great writer.

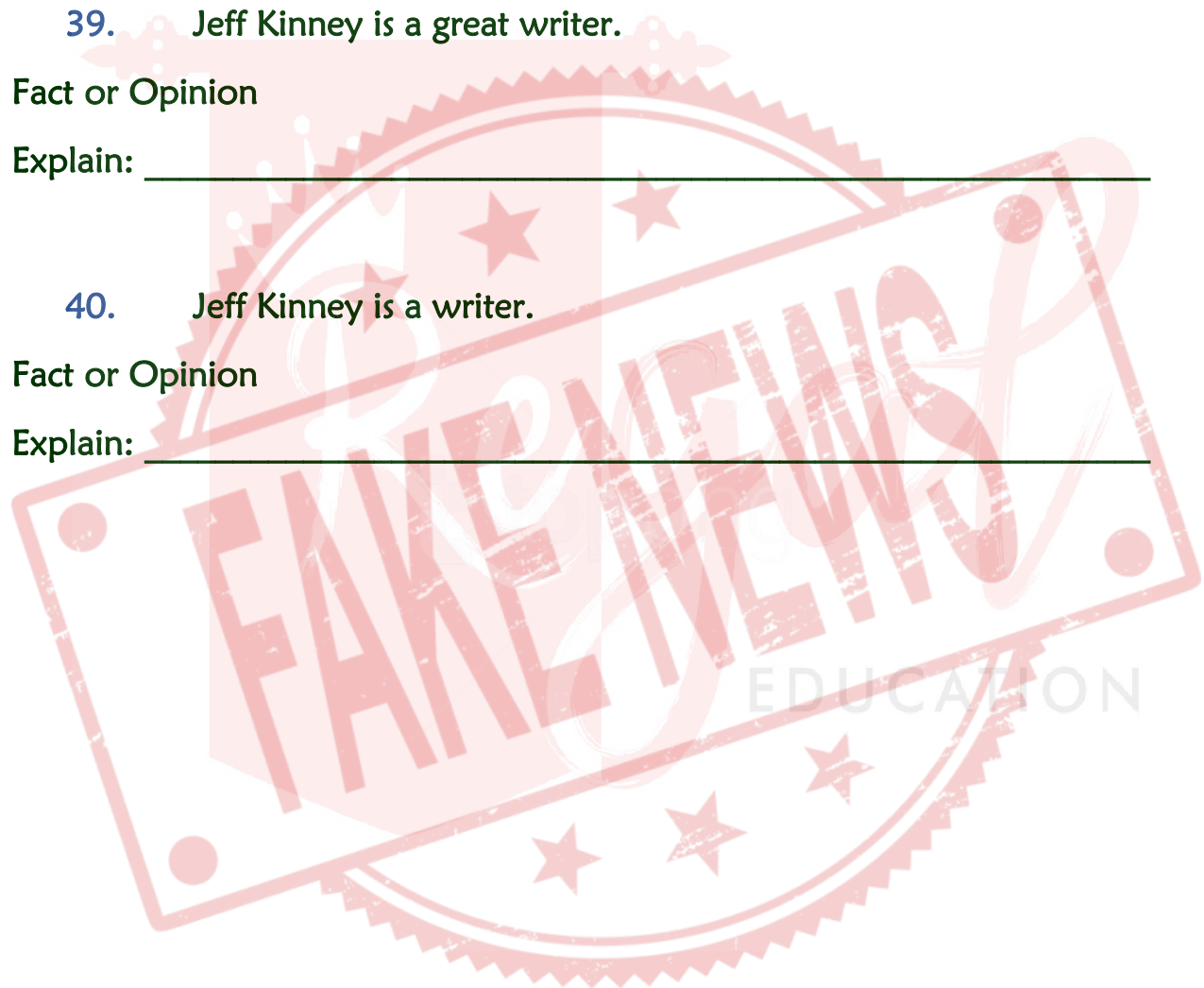
Fact or Opinion

Explain: _____

40. Jeff Kinney is a writer.

Fact or Opinion

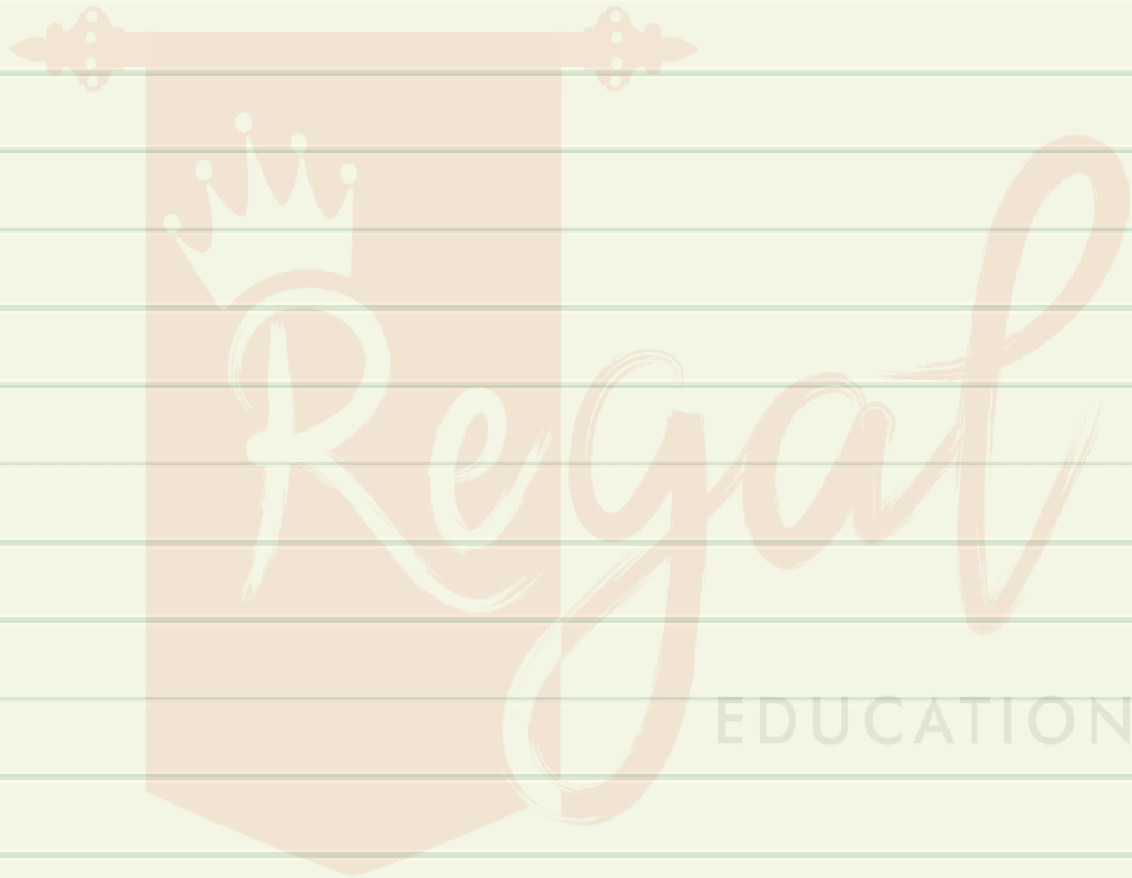
Explain: _____



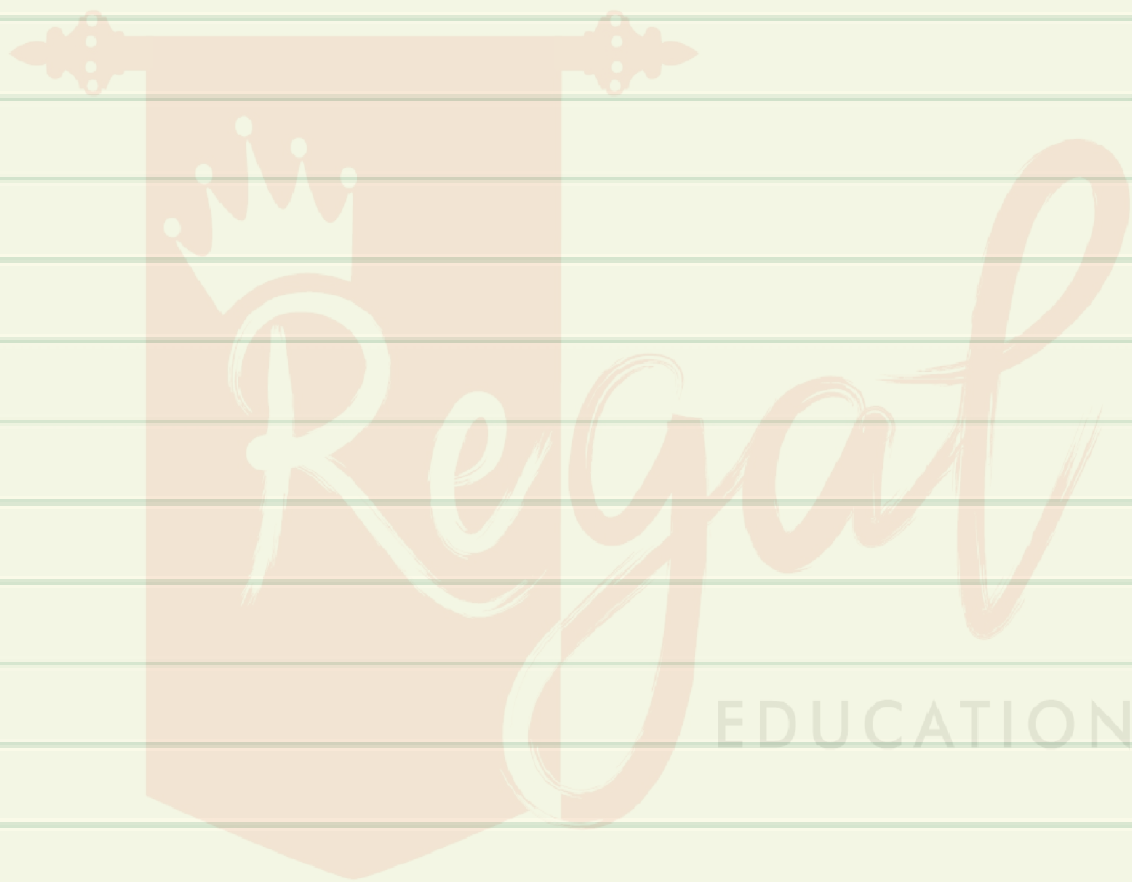
Work alone or with friends.

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. Have a discussion.









Context Clues

Context clues are hints found within a sentence, paragraph, or passage that a reader can use to understand the meanings of new or unfamiliar words.



Examples:

- a. His **emaciation**, that is, his skeleton-like appearance, was frightening to see.

“Skeleton-like appearance” is the definition of “emaciation.”

- b. **Fluoroscopy**, examination with a fluoroscope, has become a common practice.

The commas before and after “examination with a fluoroscope” point out the definition of “fluoroscopy.”

- c. **Celestial** bodies, including the sun, moon, and stars, have fascinated man through the centuries.

“Celestial” objects are those in the sky or heavens.

Read each sentence and determine the meaning of the word using cross sentence clues or your prior knowledge. Then, explain what clues in the sentence helped you determine the word meaning. Compare your answers with your friends`.

1. **unpleasant:** Brian felt that Ms. Golding was much more unpleasant than usual, and he suspected that she did not have her coffee this morning.

The word in bold means _____ because

2. **remedy:** The richest man in town was losing his hearing and he offered a large reward to anyone who could find a remedy for his condition.

The word in bold means _____ because

3. **singe**: The curling iron was so hot that Martha singed her hair when she tried using it.

The word in bold means _____ because

4. **quarrel**: Max was sick of quarreling with his wife about money when all he wanted to do was enjoy her company.

The word in bold means _____ because

5. **conclude**: After finding crumbs all over Fido's bed, Mom concluded that the dog had eaten the cookies.

The word in bold means _____ because

6. **enormous**: After taking the final exam, Felix felt as though an enormous burden had been lifted.

The word in bold means _____ because

7. **haughty**: Megan did not like the new girl because she was rich, haughty, and kept her nose up high.

The word in bold means _____ because

8. **dreary**: After the quarterback from the visiting team snuck in for another touchdown, the mood over the home team's bleachers grew quite dreary.

The word in bold means _____ because

9. **dispute**: My father and Mr. McClure, our neighbor, have had a dispute as to the property line separating our two houses ever since Mr. McClure planned to build a fence.

The word in bold means _____ because

10. **absurd**: Bobby thought that Clyde's theories about their substitute teacher being an alien were absurd.

The word in bold means _____ because

11. **involuntary**: As a student serving a detention, Derrick's participation on the school cleanup crew was involuntary, unlike Scott, who genuinely wanted to make the school a better place.

The word in bold means _____ because

12. **native**: Unlike most of the college students, who came to DeKalb from many different parts of the state and nation to attend the university, Cletus was a native of the town, born and raised.

The word in bold means _____ because

13. **severe:** Most people feared the king because his judgment was final, and his punishments were severe.

The word in bold means _____ because

14. **impatient:** After waiting for his call for two days, Cassie grew impatient with Henry and decided that she would call him first.

The word in bold means _____ because

15. **procession:** the graduates marched down the aisles and filled in their seats in an orderly procession.

The word in bold means _____ because

16. **bewilder:** John was bewildered when he saw the math teacher writing letters on the board that were to be added and subtracted. Aren't letters for reading class? John thought to himself.

The word in bold means _____ because

17. **gradual**: Alice was not happy with product's promise of gradual weight loss. She wanted to lose all her fat immediately.

The word in bold means _____ because

20. **indifferent**: Most of the boys in the class were in some heated argument about which sports team would win the big game, but Jeremy was indifferent. He just wanted to play Death Troopers on his game box.

The word in bold means _____ because

21. **wretched**: Alice woke up feeling wretched. She was covered with sweat and had a headache.

The word in bold means _____ because

22. **substantial**: After receiving just a single slice of pizza at the party, Kelvin was disappointed. He had hoped for a more substantial portion.

The word in bold means _____ because

23. **haste**: We can still make it to the movie on time if we make haste!

The word in bold means _____ because

24. **proper**: Lance felt that it would be proper to ask Barbie's father for permission to marry her.

The word in bold means _____ because

25. ignorant: Bobby never realized how ignorant he had been about matters of the home until his wife got sick and he had to manage the house alone.

The word in bold means _____ because

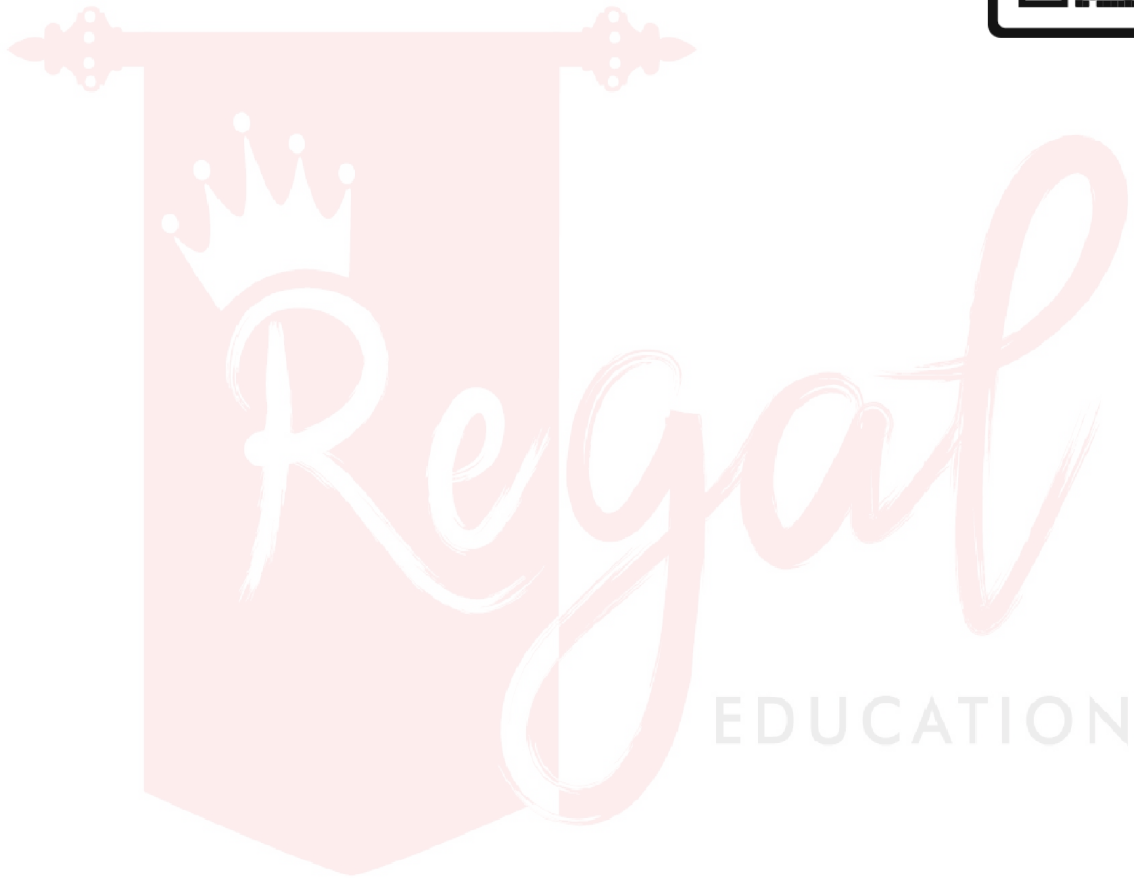
26. straggle: Vinnie thought that the 5K run would be a breeze but after he got about a mile into it, he started to straggle behind the rest of the group.

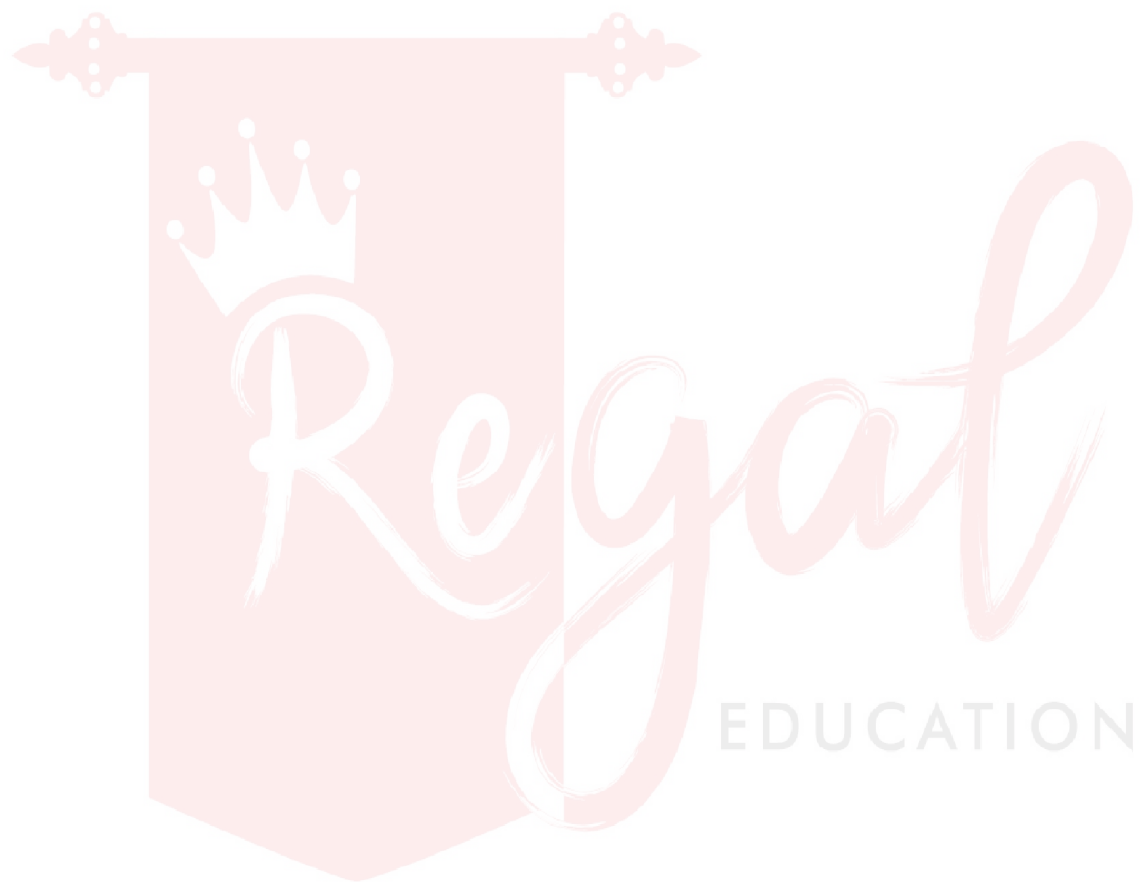
The word in bold means _____ because

Work alone or with friends. Create a mind map on “How to understand the word in the text”. Compare your answers with your friends.

To recall what a mind map is, scan the QR.

SCAN ME



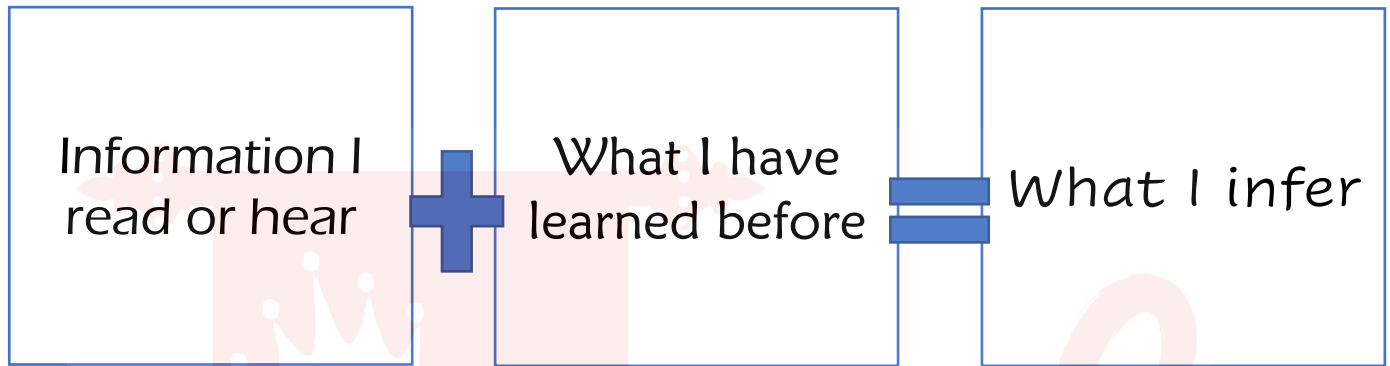


SCAN ME



LOGICAL INFERENCE.

What is that and why is it important?

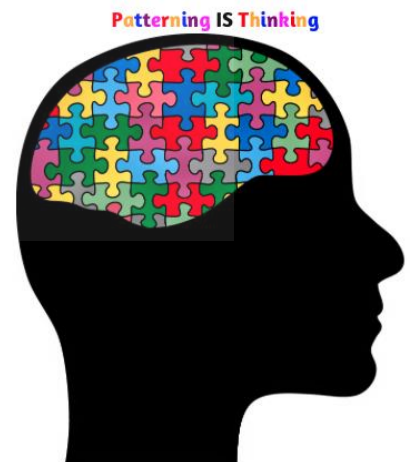


Underline important information in all texts you read. Listen to the KEY WORDS when you watch a video or listen to someone.

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

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

IMPORTANT INFORMATION



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

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

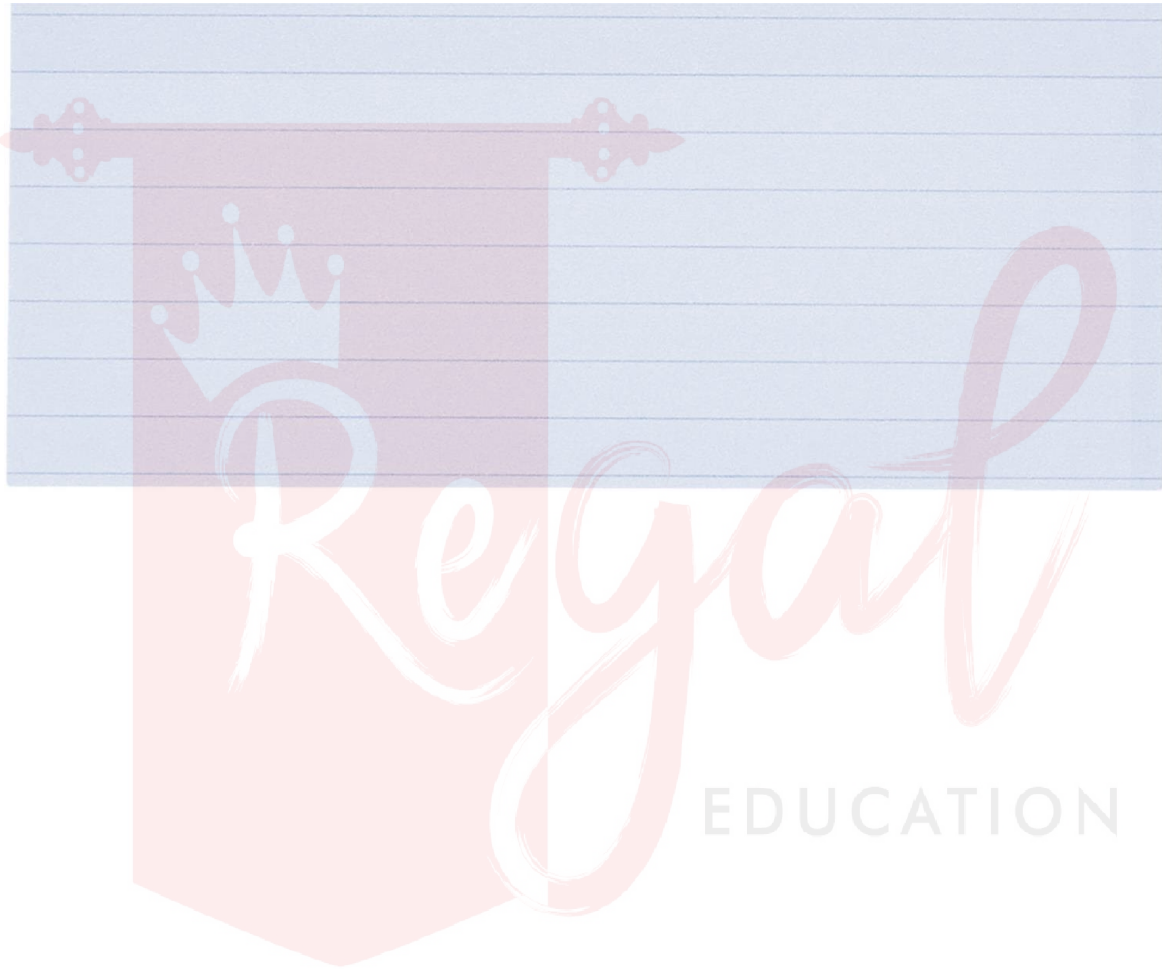


When you are reading, do you try to think what will happen next (anticipate)? Why? How often are your predictions correct?

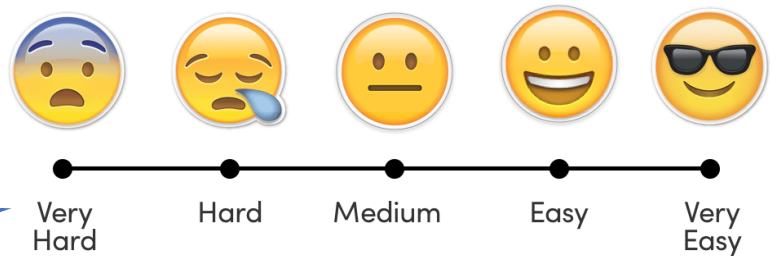


Why is it important to compare everything you read with both your previous knowledge and personal experience?

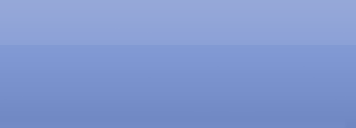
Explain your opinion.



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.

"I'm home!" Earl shouted as he walked in the door. His wife Gail came bounding down the stairs. She hadn't seen him since he had left to go on his silly fishing trip two weeks ago.

"I missed you, Husband. Did you catch anything?" Gail reluctantly asked, knowing that Earl was not a very good fisherman.

Earl scratched his head and responded, "You're not going to believe what I'm bringing home."

Earl unzipped a cooler and pulled out several perfectly filleted salmon steaks.

"Wow, Earl, I didn't know that you could fillet a fish like that." Earl looked around the room a little bit and scratched his head,

"Uh, yeah, Jeff taught me how." Gail looked at him suspiciously.

"Well, let me help you unpack."

As Gail was helping Earl unpack his truck, she found a receipt from the grocery store. It was dated from that morning. What she saw was both disappointing and unsurprising.



1. What did Gail find on the receipt? Explain your answer.



2. Why was Gail disappointed and
unsurprised with what she saw?
Explain your answer.



"Gus, I need to see you in my office," said Mr. Matthews.

Gus nervously shut the door to Mr. Matthews' office behind him and took a seat. Mr. Matthews' office was so high up that Gus had to angle his chair



awkwardly so that he couldn't see out of the window. Mr. Matthews pointed his finger at Gus and began talking, "You have been fitting in great over here, and that's one of the most

important things you can do in this company."

Gus let out a sigh of relief. Mr. Matthews continued speaking.

"Gus, I want to invite you on a company trip. We will be taking a private jet to Colorado."

Gus's eyes widened and his heart began thumping rapidly.

"Wow, Mr. Matthews! I don't know what to say," Gus replied honestly.

Mr. Matthews continued, "Then we will be climbing up a mountain to a private cabin." Gus loosened his tie a bit and gulped. He was hoping that it would be over, but Mr. Matthews continued, "After completing some team building activities, we will take a hot air balloon ride over the mountains!"

Gus's heart was now pounding so hard that he was worried that Mr.

Matthews might see it thumping

through his shirt. He was sweating excessively.

Mr. Matthews slapped him on the shoulder, "So what do you say Gus?" Gus did not know what to say.

1. Why does the view from Mr. Matthews' office make Gus uncomfortable?

Explain your answer.



2. How does Gus really feel about his boss's invitation? Why does he feel this way? Explain your answer.



3. Why is Gus reluctant to tell Mr. Matthews how he truly feels? Explain your answer.



4. If you were Gus, what would you say?



How easy or difficult was this task for you?



Very Hard



Hard



Medium



Easy



Very Easy

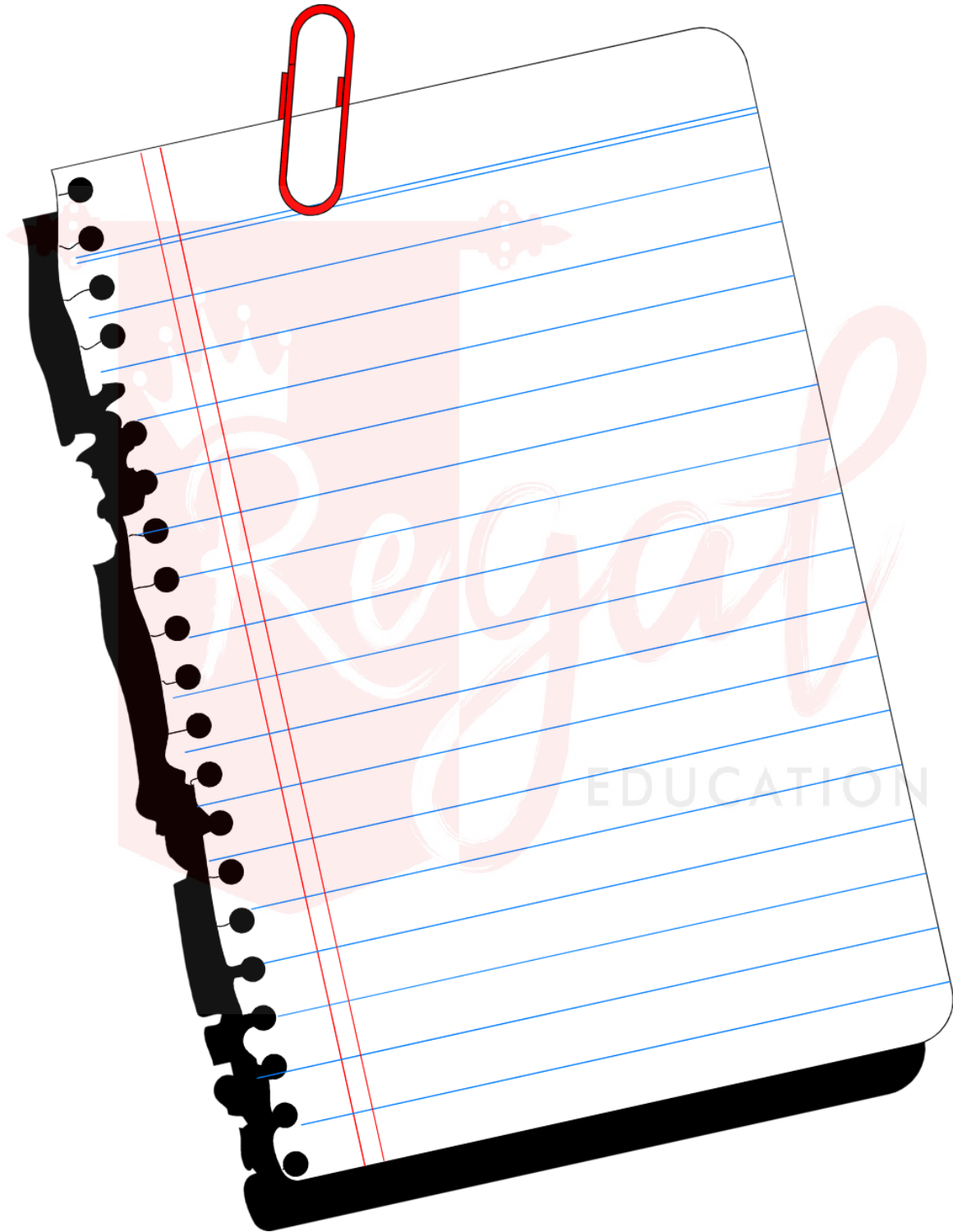
Mike got out of the driver seat of the classic car. He looked at the mailbox and then at the bumper. The mailbox was smashed and



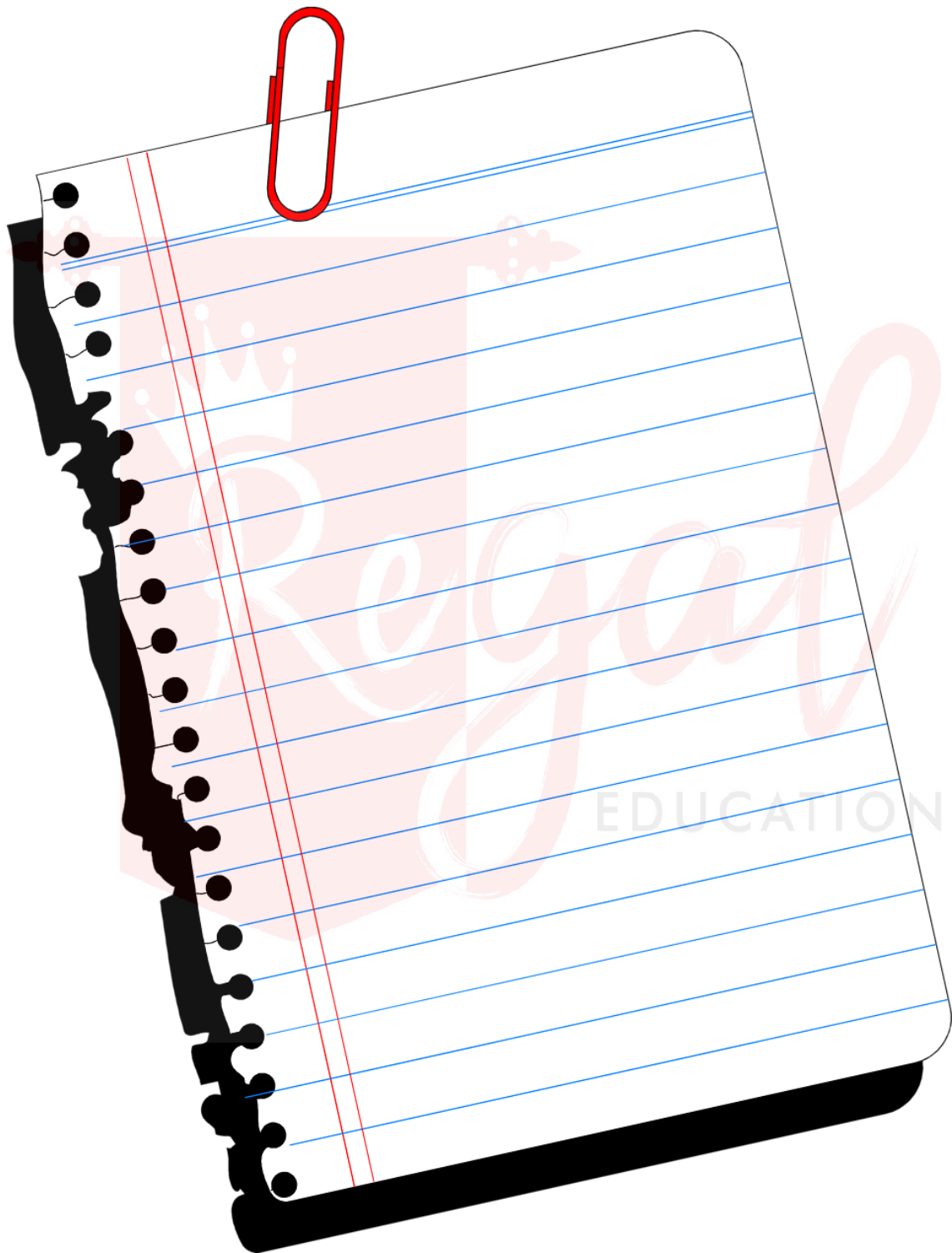
bent. The shiny chrome bumper had a dent about the size of a football around the passenger side. Mike shook his head and got back in the driver seat. He knew what he had to do. He didn't want

to do it, but he had to. He drove back home and sat in the driveway for a few minutes, holding his head in his hands. Mike's dad came out of the house carrying a black garbage bag. He smiled and waved at Mike as he passed the driver side of the car. Then he looked again as he walked past the passenger side of the vehicle. His mouth dropped open, and he let go of the garbage bag.

1. In the text it says, "[Mike] knew what he had to do." What did Mike have to do? Explain your answer.

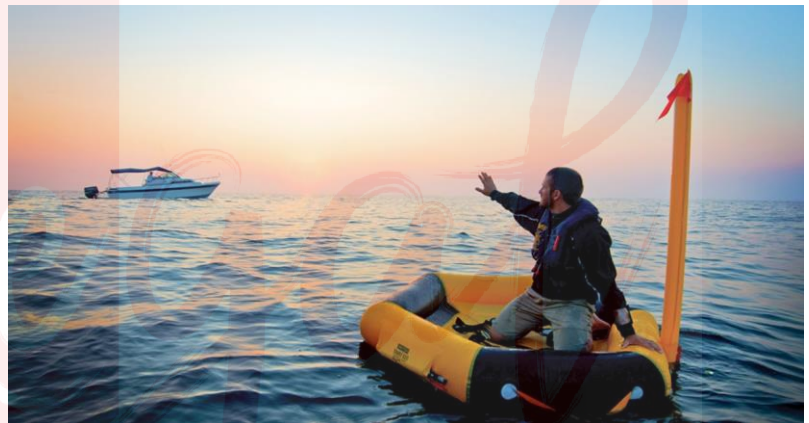


2. What is Mike going to tell his father and how will his father react?
Explain your answer.



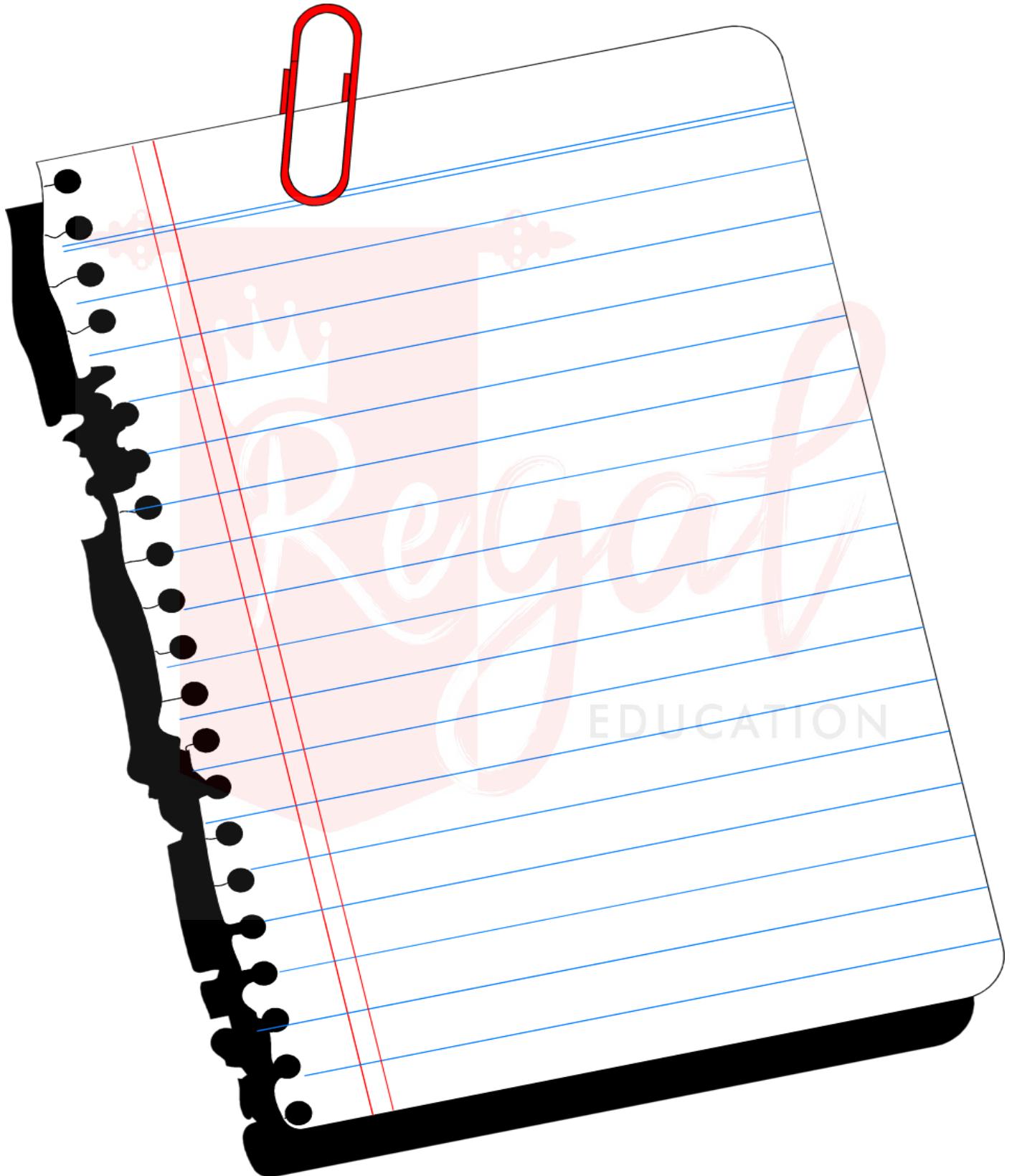
Jack leaned back on the inflatable raft. It was too hot to paddle, and he needed to conserve his energy. He had been lost at sea for the last three days. He was out of food and water, and he only had one emergency flare left. Yesterday he saw a plane pass overhead. He lit two flares, hoping to attract the attention of the pilot. The plane did not turn around. Jack used the map he had salvaged from the wreck as a makeshift visor. He knew that continued exposure to the sun would kill him sooner than anything else. Then he saw a small blob on the horizon. He could do nothing but wait. Twenty minutes later, the blob had grown to the shape of a yacht. It appeared to be a cruise ship of some sort. It was about five hundred yards away.

While Jack could see the yacht, it was unlikely that anyone on the cruise ship could see Jack's tiny raft from that distance. Jack knew he had to try anyway. He tied his sweater to his oar and began waving it in the air. He was exhausted, but he mustered the strength. As the yacht appeared to be sailing away, Jack made one last-ditch effort and fired the emergency flare.

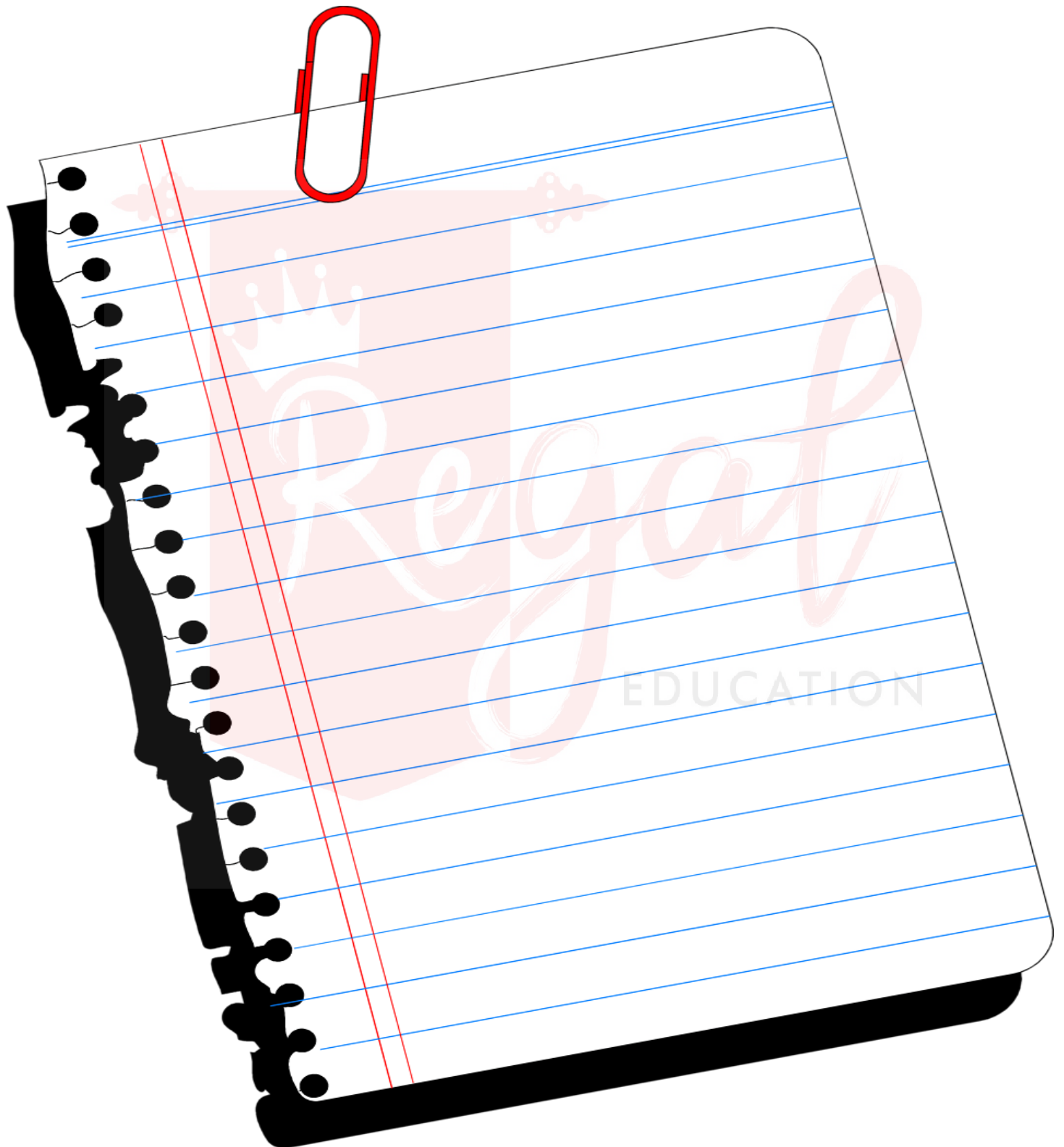


The small flare shot up about twenty feet in the air and popped. Jack lowered his head in dismay. Then he heard a loud toot. The ship appeared to be turning. He heard the ship toot its horn again as it continued turning toward Jack. He jumped up and down in the life raft and continued waving the makeshift flag he had constructed.

1. Why was Jack lost at the sea? What do you think happened? Tell the story behind this accident. Compare your story with your friends`.



2. What event is most likely to occur next? Tell your story. Compare your answer with your friends`.



As the teacher brought the class back from the washroom, he noticed that Alvin and Elijah were nowhere to be seen. He asked the class, "Has anyone seen Alvin or Elijah?" Most of the students confirmed that they had not seen them, except for Rodney, who remained silent while tapping his foot on the



floor anxiously. The teacher noticed this. "Rodney, do you happen to know where your best buddies Alvin and Elijah went?" Rodney looked away and said, "Nah, I haven't seen them." The teacher notified the office of the missing

students. An announcement was made over the PA system and a few minutes later, Alvin and Elijah returned to class. Both of them were very sweaty and Elijah was carrying a basketball. "Sorry we took so long. We had to use the bathroom," said Elijah. "Yeah," chimed in Alvin, "it took longer than we thought."

EDUCATION

1. What were Alvin and Elijah doing while they were gone? Explain your answer.



2. Why was Rodney acting so strangely? Explain your answer.

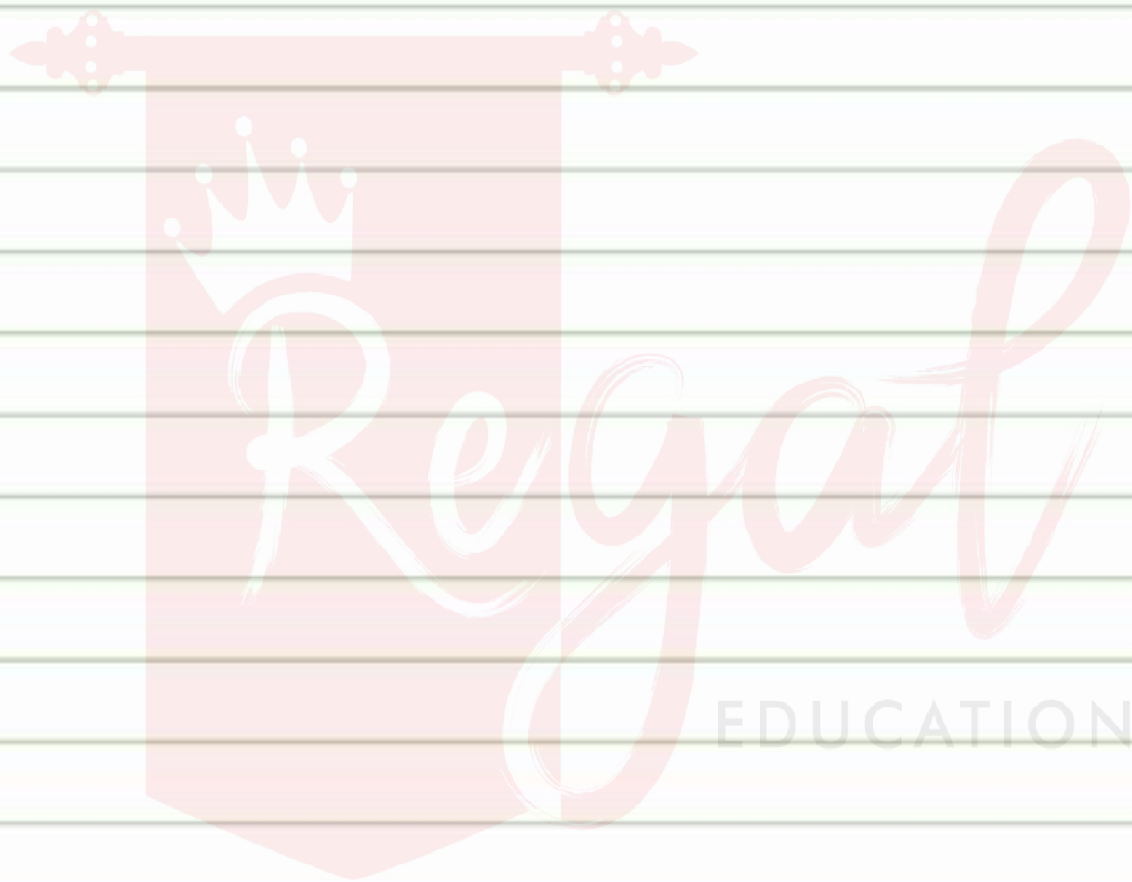


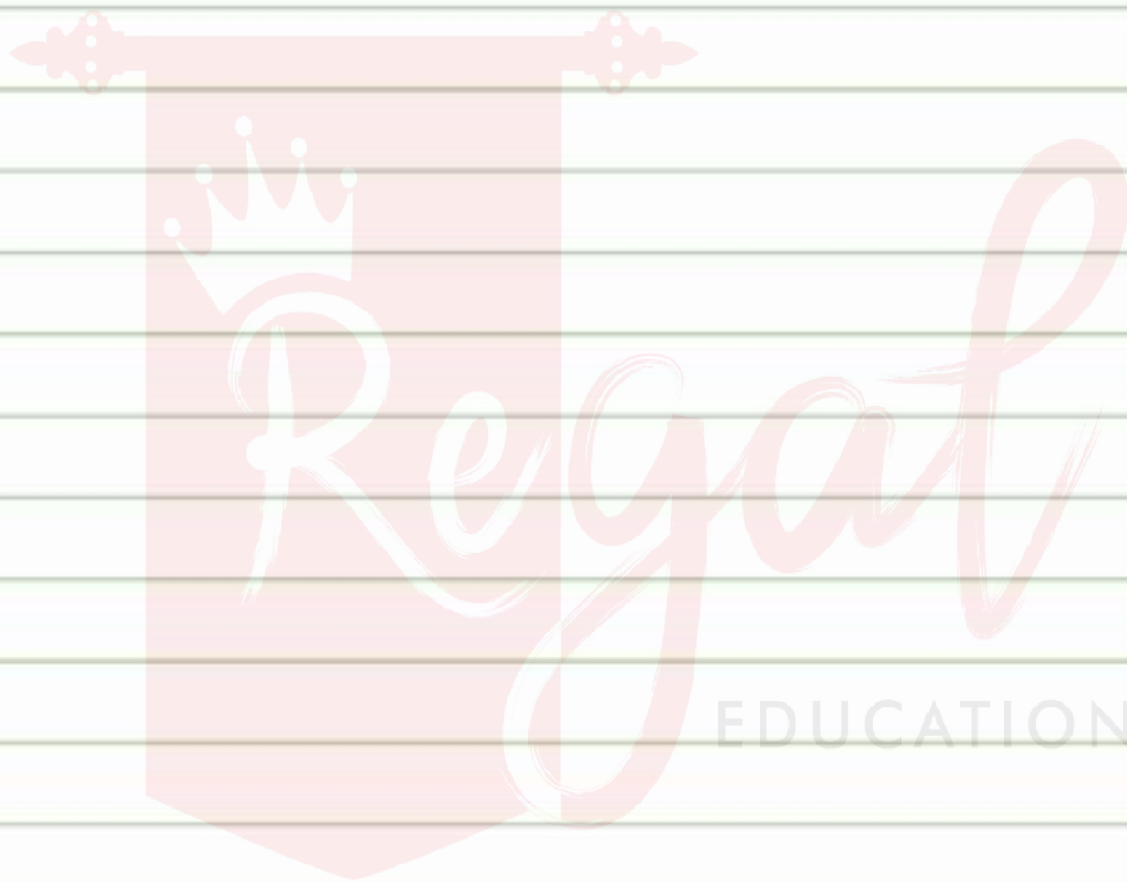
3. Will the teacher believe Alvin and Elijah's story? Explain your answer.

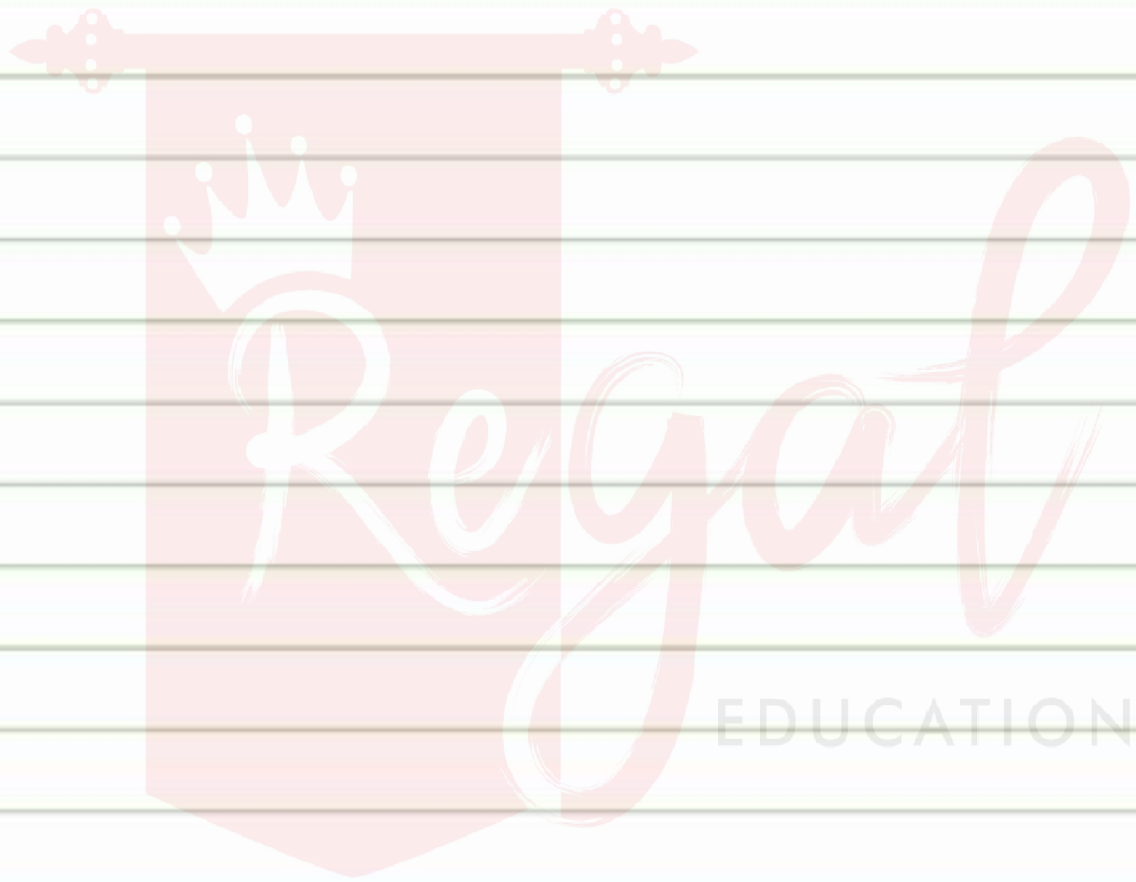


Work alone or with friends. Write a couple of short stories. Swap the books. Ask others to anticipate what would happen next.









Nonfiction



It's About Time . . .

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



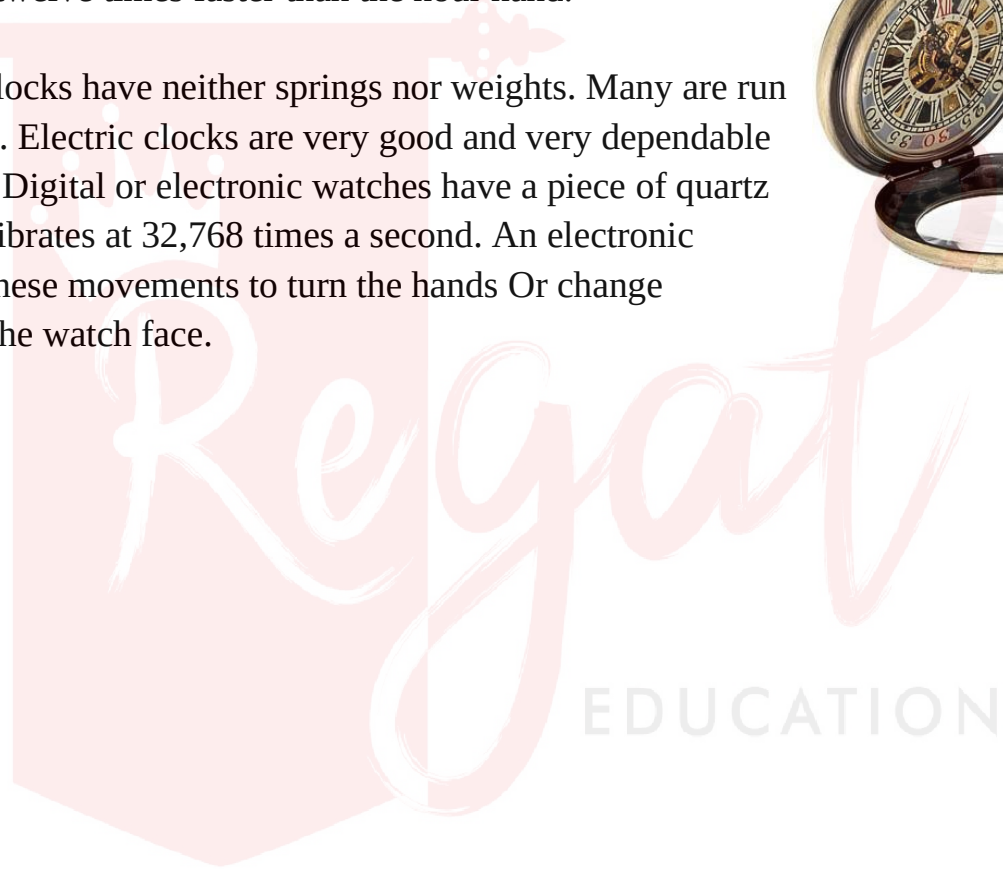
The first clocks we know much about were made toward the end of the 13th century. Some of them had no hands and no faces. These clocks told time simply by striking the hour. Bells were important parts of early clocks. The word “clock” comes from the French word *cloche*, which means bell. Hammers held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



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

Mechanical clocks are much more accurate. They have three main parts: an energy supply, a mechanism for regulating the energy, and a way of showing the passing of time. A coiled spring or a weight supplies the energy. The weight hangs on a cord wound around a shaft so that the weight turns the shaft to move the gears. The spring unwinds, or the weight falls and turns a series of interlocking toothed wheels. Hands linked to the wheels rotate around a dial. The gears make sure that the minute hand goes around twelve times faster than the hour hand.

Now many clocks have neither springs nor weights. Many are run by electricity. Electric clocks are very good and very dependable timekeepers. Digital or electronic watches have a piece of quartz crystal that vibrates at 32,768 times a second. An electronic circuit uses these movements to turn the hands Or change numbers on the watch face.



Get together with friends or work alone. Answer these questions. Compare your answers with your friends. REMEMBER, there are no answers if you can prove your point with facts.

1. You would probably find this passage in a _____.

A world atlas

B literature book

C magazine about clocks

D book about school bells

2. What belongs in the empty box in this timeline of timekeeping development?



A Hammer clocks

B Spring clocks

C Electric clocks

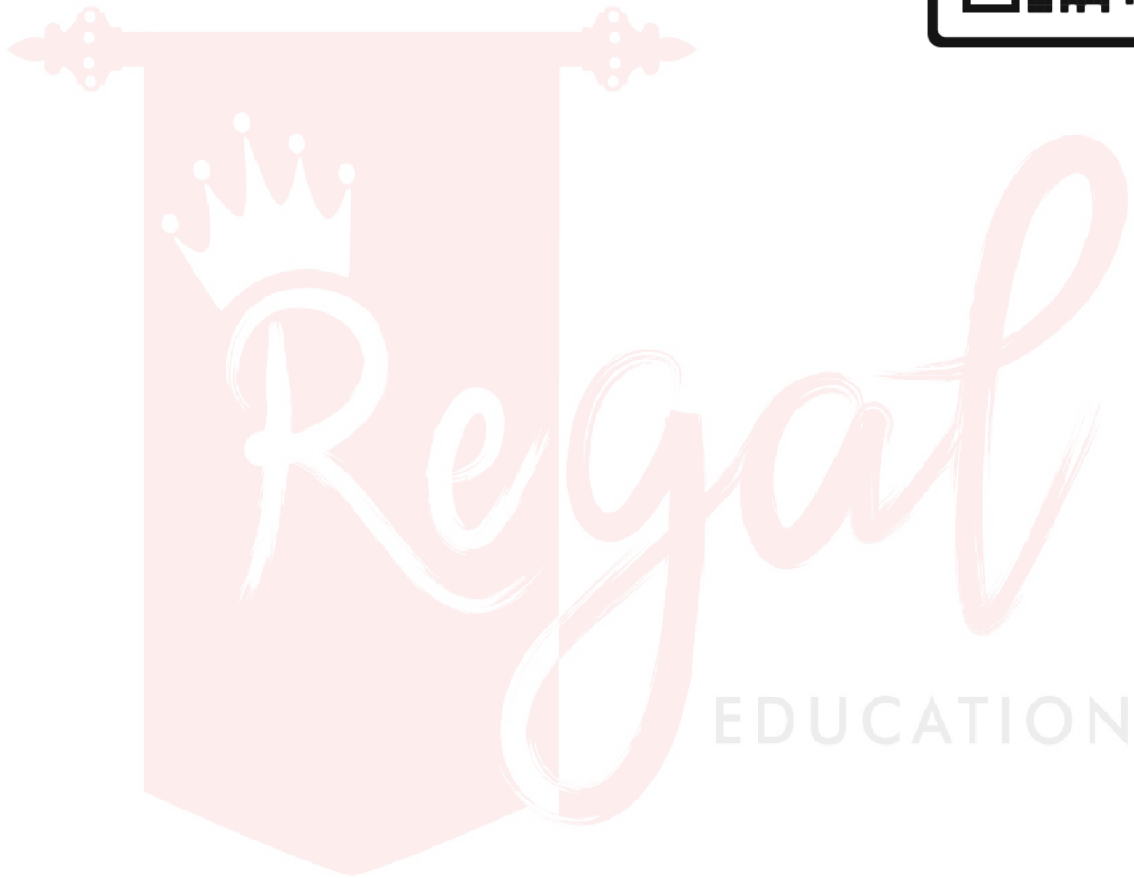
D Chronometers

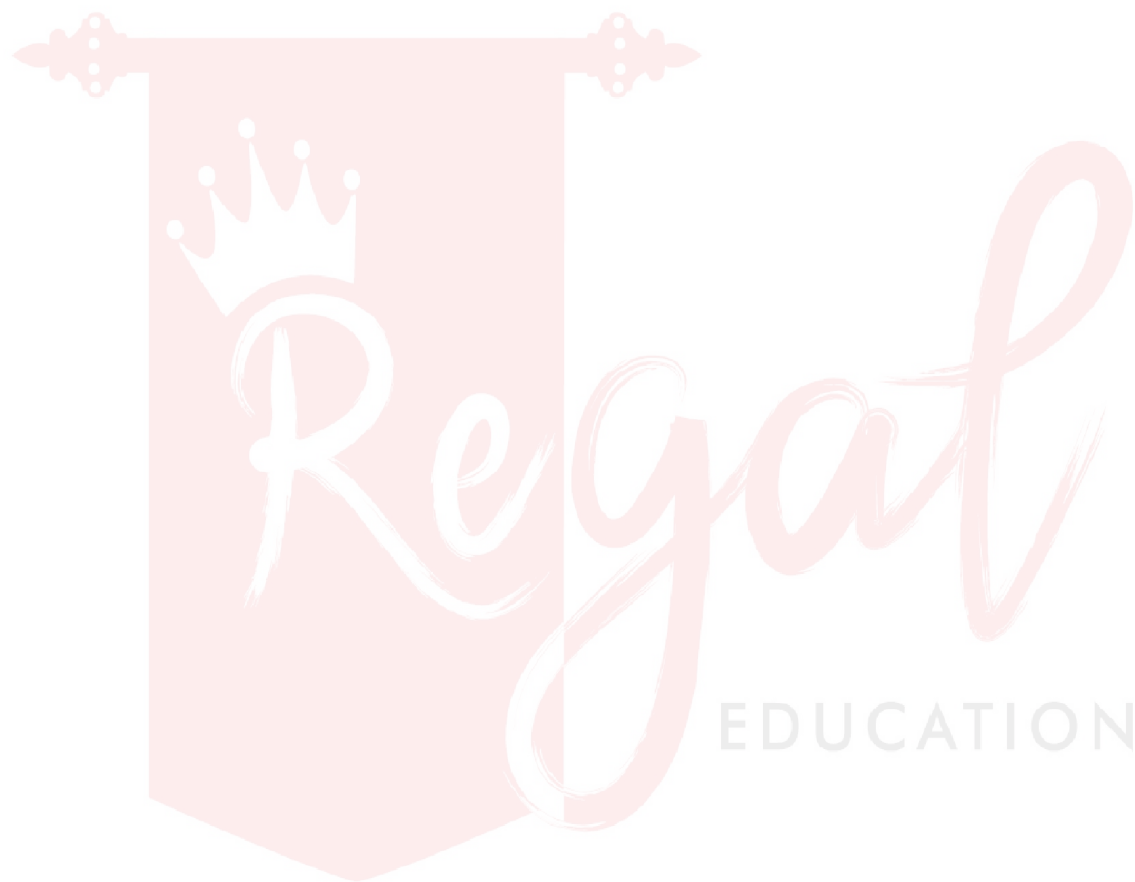
EDUCATION

Scan the QR code and watch a video “History of Clocks and Watches”.

Work alone or with friends. Create a timeline which includes the main inventions, countries, and methods.

SCAN ME





SCAN ME



Koko

Did you know that humans aren't the only species that use language? Bees communicate by dancing. Whales talk to each other by singing. And some apes talk to humans by using American Sign Language.

Meet Koko: a female gorilla born at the San Francisco Zoo on July 4th, 1971. Koko learned sign language from her trainer, Dr. Penny Patterson. Patterson began teaching sign language to Koko in 1972, when Koko was one year old. Koko must have been a



good student, because two years later she moved onto the Stanford University campus with Dr. Patterson.

Koko continued to learn on the campus until 1976. That's when she began living full-time with Patterson's group, the Gorilla Foundation. Patterson and Koko's relationship has blossomed ever since. Dr. Patterson says that Koko has mastered sign language. She says that Koko knows over 1,000 words, and that Koko makes up new words. For example, Koko didn't know the sign for ring, so she signed the words finger and bracelet. Dr. Patterson thinks that this shows

meaningful and constructive use of language. Not everyone agrees with Dr.

Patterson. Some argue that apes like Koko do not understand the meaning of what they are doing. Skeptics say that these apes are just performing complex tricks. For example, if Koko points to an apple and signs red or apple, Dr.

Patterson will give her an apple. They argue that Koko does not really know what the sign apple means. She only knows that that if she makes the right motion, one which Dr. Patterson has shown her, then she gets an apple. The debate is unresolved, but one thing is for certain: Koko is an extraordinary ape.

Sign language isn't the only unusual thing about Koko. She's also been a pet-owner. In 1983, at the age of 12, researchers said that Koko asked for a cat for Christmas. They gave Koko a stuffed cat. Koko was not happy. She did not play with it, and she continued to sign sad. So for her birthday in 1984, they let her pick a cat out of an abandoned litter. Koko picked a gray cat and named him "All



Ball." Dr. Patterson said that

Koko loved and nurtured All Ball as though he was a baby gorilla.

Sadly, All Ball got out of Koko's cage and was hit by a car.

Patterson reported that Koko signed "Bad, sad, bad" and "Frown, cry, frown, sad" when she broke the news to her.

It seems like Patterson and Koko have a good relationship, but not everyone agrees with it. Some critics believe that Patterson is humanizing the ape. They believe that apes should be left in the most natural state possible. Even Dr. Patterson struggles with these feelings. When asked if her findings could be duplicated by another group of scientists, she said, "We don't think that it would be ethical to do again." She went on to argue that animals should not be kept in such unnatural circumstances.

Nonetheless, Koko lives in her foundation today. As for the future, Dr. Patterson and the Gorilla Foundation would love to get Koko to an ape preserve in Maui, but they are having trouble securing the land. So, unless you have a few million dollars to spare, Koko's going to be spending her time in Woodland, California with Dr. Patterson. Koko probably doesn't mind that. If she moved to Hawaii, she'd have to give up her Facebook page and Twitter feed, and she's got like 50 thousand "likes."

Some may deny that she knows sign language, but nobody says that she doesn't know social networking.

Work together with friends or alone. Answer the questions. Refer to the text to check your answers when appropriate. Compare your answers with other groups.

1. Which best expresses the main idea of this article?
 - a. Bees, whales, and apes like Koko all use language to communicate.
 - b. Koko uses sign language, but some think it's just a trick.
 - c. It is natural for gorillas and house cats to live together.
 - d. If you want a lot of "likes" on Facebook, get a talking gorilla.

2. Which best describes how the second paragraph is organized?
 - a. Chronological order
 - b. Cause and effect
 - c. Compare and contrast
 - d. Problem and solution

3. Which best expresses the author's purpose in writing the second paragraph?
 - a. The author is describing the environment in which Koko lives.
 - b. The author is informing readers how Dr. Patterson developed her skills.
 - c. The author is persuading readers that Koko should be freed.
 - d. The author is telling readers about Koko and Dr. Patterson's background.

4. Which happened last?
 - a. Koko got a stuffed cat for Christmas.
 - b. Koko lost All Ball.
 - c. Koko began living with the Gorilla Foundation.
 - d. Dr. Patterson began teaching Koko to sign.

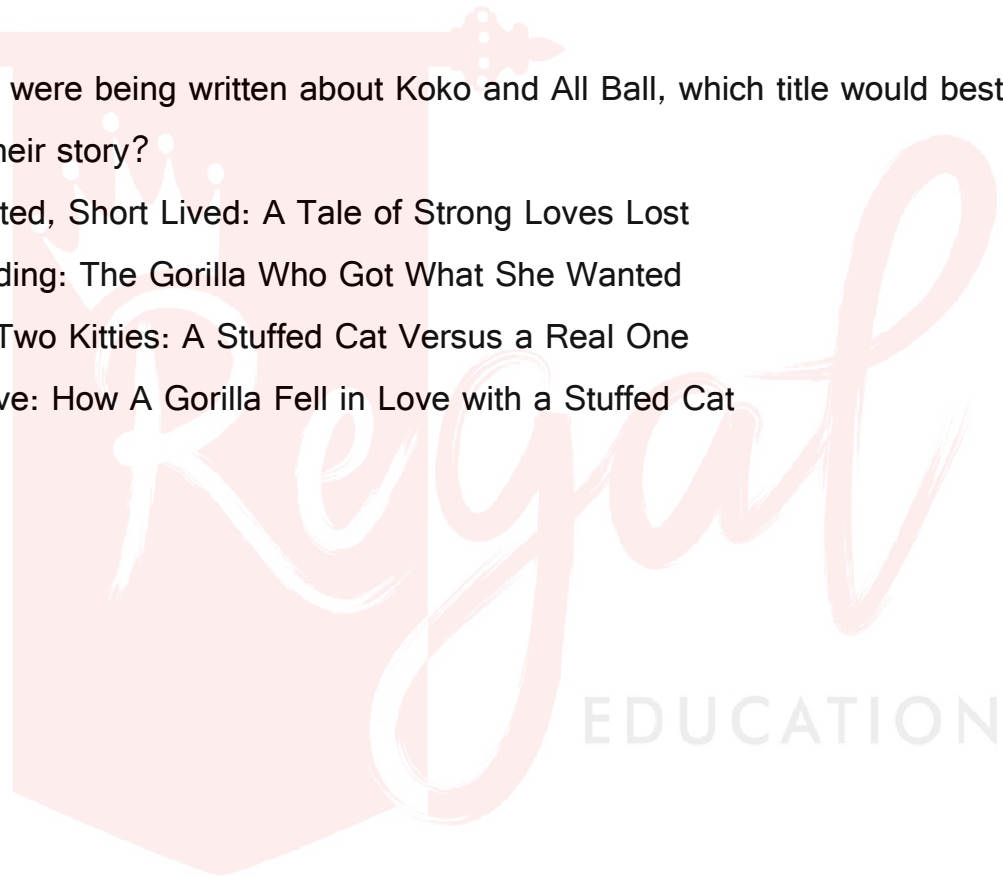
5. Which statement would the author most likely agree with?
- a. Koko has mastered sign language without a doubt.
 - b. Everybody likes how Dr. Patterson has raised Koko.
 - c. Koko doesn't really know sign language.
 - d. Some people are troubled by how Koko was raised.
6. Which best defines the word duplicated as it is used in the sixth paragraph?
- a. To dispute a fact or disagree with someone
 - b. To lie to someone or to fool them
 - c. To copy or recreate something
 - d. To be disproven through debate
7. Which event happened first?
- a. Koko moved onto the Stanford University campus.
 - b. Koko picked All Ball out for her birthday.
 - c. Koko began living with the Gorilla Foundation.
 - d. Koko got a stuffed cat for Christmas.
8. Which best describes the main idea of the sixth paragraph?
- a. Dr. Patterson has treated Koko very cruelly.
 - b. Dr. Patterson and Koko have a beautiful, pure, and unconflicted relationship.
 - c. Some people think that Koko should not have been treated like a human.
 - d. Some people are working very hard to prove that Dr. Patterson is wrong.

9. Which statement would the author most likely disagree with?

- a. Dr. Patterson has worked hard to teach Koko sign language.
- b. Some people think that Koko only signs to get food.
- c. The Gorilla Foundation would like to move Koko to an ape preserve.
- d. Dr. Patterson has no regrets about working with Koko.

10. If a book were being written about Koko and All Ball, which title would best summarize their story?

- a. Long Wanted, Short Lived: A Tale of Strong Loves Lost
- b. Happy Ending: The Gorilla Who Got What She Wanted
- c. A Tale of Two Kitties: A Stuffed Cat Versus a Real One
- d. Plushy Love: How A Gorilla Fell in Love with a Stuffed Cat



What do you think?

Does Koko really understand sign language? Support your position with quotes from the text. Explain your quotes clearly. Argue your point thoroughly.

Compare your answers with your friends.



Lined writing area with horizontal lines for text entry.





How Writing Developed

Today we see writing all around us. There is writing in books, on signs, and on computer screens. Most children learn to read and write at an early age and use these skills to gather and share information in books, magazines, letters, and e-mail messages. Businesses depend on written words to communicate and to sell products. Governments rely on written documents as the basis for their laws. We would be lost without writing. The earliest people had no system of writing. Writing developed over thousands of years in different cultures around the world. Peoples in ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, Crete, China, and elsewhere all made important contributions.



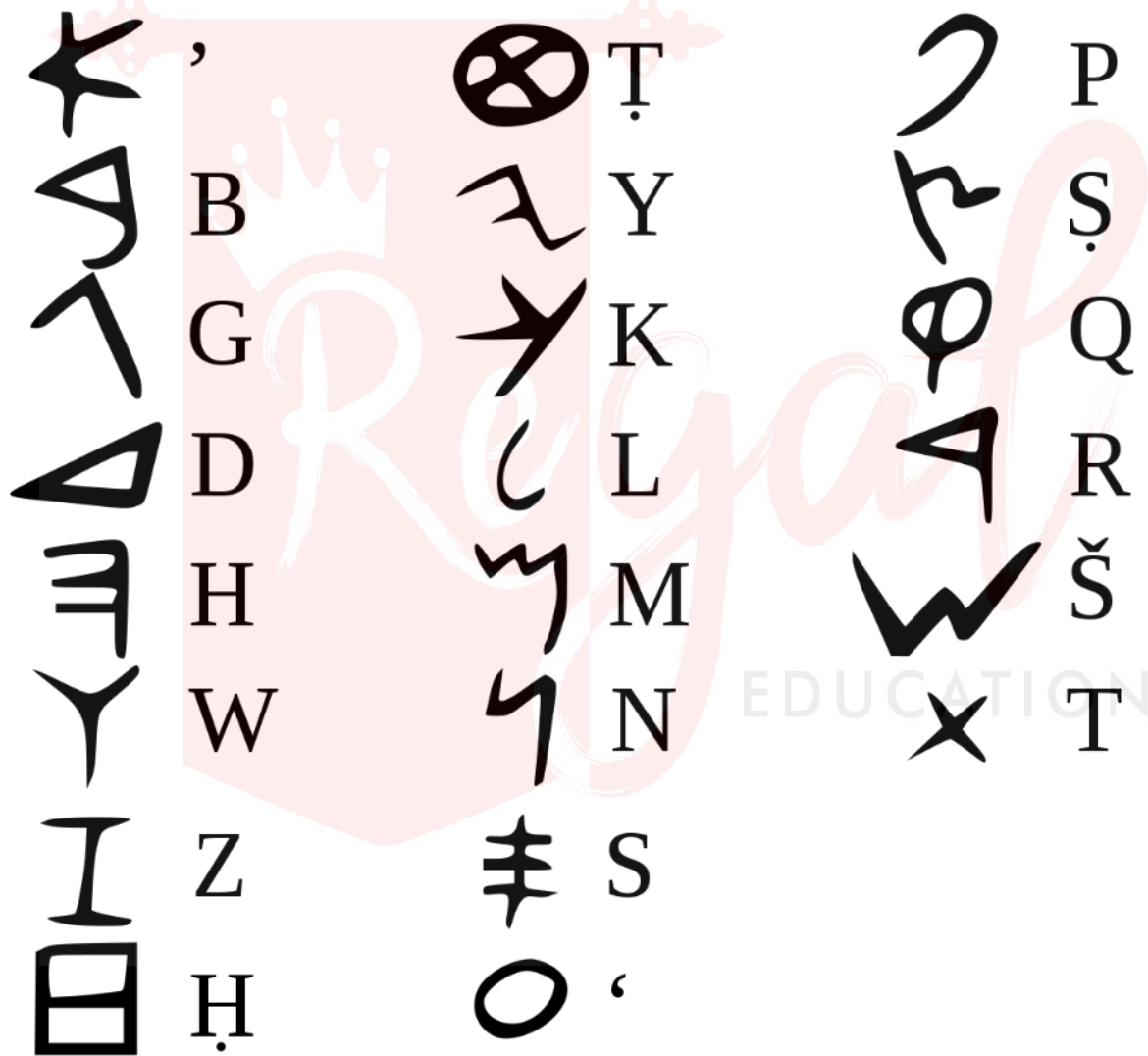
Before writing as we know it existed, drawings were used as a form of communication. Rock drawings have been found in many places. One rock drawing in a mountainous region of New Mexico shows a mountain goat standing up and a man riding a horse upside

down. Archaeologists believe that the drawing was a warning to riders that the trail was too steep.

Modern forms of writing began when people learned to use symbols, such as letters and words, to stand for ideas. At first, they used pictures that stood for words. For example, a picture might show a hunter, the weapons the hunter used, and a pair of deer the hunter killed. Further developments occurred in Mesopotamia, where people known as Sumerians learned to use the same symbols to stand for different words. The writing used by ancient Egyptians used symbols known as hieroglyphs. It was similar to the writing of the Sumerians.

Even greater advances were made in China about 3500 years ago. The Chinese

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



Study the map of ancient civilizations. Write down the names of the modern countries that are located on the territories of ancient kingdoms. Add other ancient civilizations you have read about into the empty columns. Compare your answers' with your friends'.

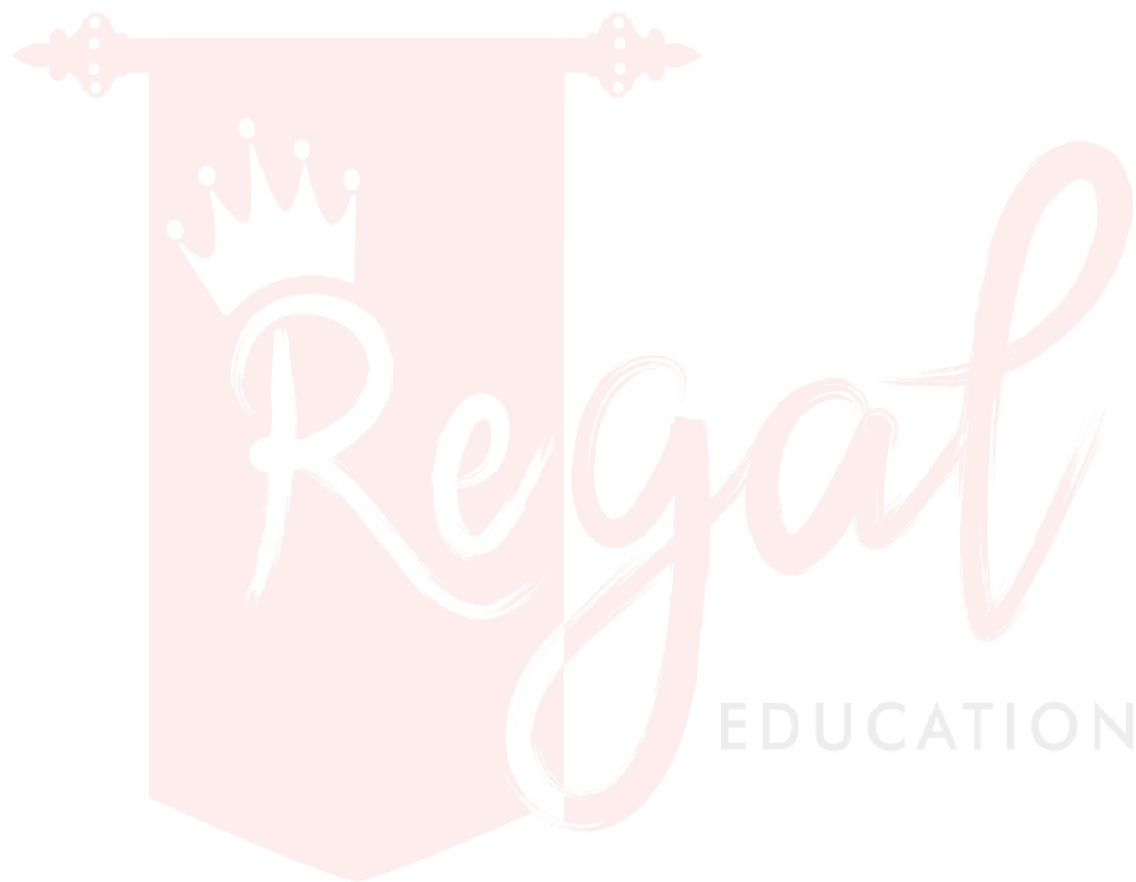
Ancient Civilizations	Modern countries
Ancient Egypt	
Mesopotamia	
Crete	
China	
Phoenicians	

Scan the QR code and watch a video “The Alphabet - Origins of Writing - Extra History”.

Work alone or with friends. Create a mind map, a diagram or a timeline which demonstrates all the important points mentioned in the video.

Compare your work with your friends’.





THE SEVEN ANCIENT WONDERS OF THE WORLD

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



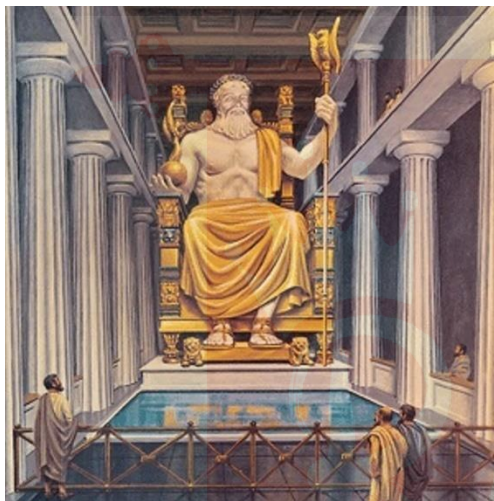
perfection. The only one of the ancient wonders that still exists is in Giza, Egypt. This wonder is the Great Pyramid of Giza. It was one of three great pyramids built around 2500 B.C. It is the oldest wonder of

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

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



These gardens were built by a king for his wife. Living in the desert, she missed the plants at her old home. The king wanted to make his queen like their new home more. It may never be known if the Hanging Gardens of Babylon truly existed, but the descriptions of this beautiful place have made their place in history.



The Greeks also added a couple of their own structures on the list of ancient wonders. The Statue of Zeus was built in Olympia, Greece in 457 B.C. This statue was built to honor the Greek god Zeus. The statue was as tall as a four-story building! It was made of wood and decorated with gold and ivory. Unfortunately, the statue was destroyed by a

fire and no longer exists for us to see.

In addition to Zeus, the Greeks also built a very big statue to honor the Greek sun god, Helios. This wonder is known as the Colossus of Rhodes. The Colossus of Rhodes took twelve years to build. It was finished in 226 B.C. It was 110 feet high. That is about the same size as the Statue of Liberty. Also like the Statue of Liberty, the Colossus of Rhodes was placed at the entrance to a harbor.

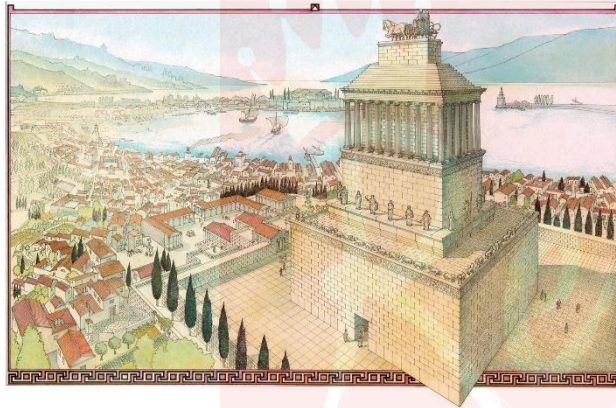


Built around 550 B.C., the Temple of Artemis at Ephesus was considered the most beautiful structure on earth. It was built to honor the goddess of hunting, nature, and fertility. Ephesus was an ancient city that was located in what is now Turkey. The temple was made of marble and had many bronze

statues. People used to come from all over the world to worship Artemis. The temple was later burned down and now there is only a marshy field where this wonder once stood.



Another wonder was also located in what is now Turkey. It was the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus. This tomb was built for King Mausolus of Caria. Some of the best artists and craftsmen of the time period helped build and decorate this beautiful tomb.



The mausoleum was finished around 350 B.C. Later, several earthquakes damaged the mausoleum. A group called the Knights of St. John later used the ruins to build a castle. King

Mausolus's name and his connection with such a special tomb led people to use the word mausoleum.

The only wonder built for a practical use was the Pharos of Alexandria. This was a lighthouse off the coast of Egypt. It was once the tallest building in the world. There was a very large mirror inside this lighthouse. It was used to reflect sunlight to help warn ships that they were getting close to the shoreline. At night, a fire was lit inside the



Pharos of Alexandria to help sailors. The design and building of this lighthouse started in 290 B.C. It was later ruined by earthquakes. However, it remained longer than any of the wonders, other than the Great Pyramid.

The Seven Wonders of the Ancient World are unknown to many people because most of these structures were destroyed so long ago. While it is sad people cannot see most of these wonders in person, the detailed stories about them help people know how special they were.



Work together with friends or alone. Answer the questions. Refer to the text to check your answers when appropriate. Compare your answers with other groups.

1. Which of the following countries did not have one of the Seven Ancient Wonders of the World?
 - A. Greece
 - B. United States
 - C. Egypt
 - D. Turkey
2. What is a *mausoleum*?
 - A. A large tomb
 - B. Coffin
 - C. A kind of fabric
 - D. A country
3. Why were the places and structures described in the passage considered wonders?
 - A. They were extraordinary.
 - B. People would visit them to think.
 - C. They were holy.
 - D. They were old.
4. Based upon the passage you know that ALL the Seven Wonders were:
 - A. Built by the Greeks
 - B. Built by humans
 - C. Destroyed by natural disasters
 - D. Made of wood
5. Why can't people visit most of the Seven Ancient Wonders of the Ancient World?
 - A. They no longer exist.
 - B. They are imaginary.
 - C. It is dangerous to go to those places.
 - D. They are well guarded.

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

QUESTIONS	CHOICES
1. GREAT PYRAMID	SALISBURY PLAIN
2. HANGING GARDENS	CRETE
3. PARTHENON	JERUSALEM
4. CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE	GIZA PLATEAU
5. GREAT ZIGGURAT	ATHENS
6. PETRA	UR
7. GREAT WALL	TURKEY
8. STONEHENGE	CHINA
9. TROY	BABYLON
10. PALACE OF KNOSSOS	JORDAN



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



QUESTIONS	CHOICES
1. Giza Plateau, Egypt	Nazca Lines
2. Phocis, Greece	Hadrian's Wall
3. Rome, Italy	Lion Gate
4. Jerusalem, Israel	Temple of Solomon
5. Syrian Desert	Palmyra
6. Mycenae, Greece	Harappa
7. River Tyne to Solway Firth, England	Great Sphinx
8. Desert of same name, Peru	Colossos
9. Rhodes	Colosseum
10. Punjab, Pakistan	Oracle of Delphi



How does Camera Work?

Complete the following survey. Ask your friends, teachers, and family members. Add your own questions to the survey. Share the results with others.

Questions	Me				
Do you know how cameras work?					
Do you like taking pictures?					
Do you have a favorite camera type?					
Do you shoot with digital or film cameras?					
How old were you when you took your first photo?					
What do you usually take photos of?					

Questions	Me				
Do you know how cameras work?					
Do you like taking pictures?					
Do you have a favorite camera type?					
Do you shoot with digital or film cameras?					
How old were you when you took your first photo?					
What do you usually take photos of?					

Want to know how cameras work but don't want to read about complicated mathematics and physics? This is the guide for you.

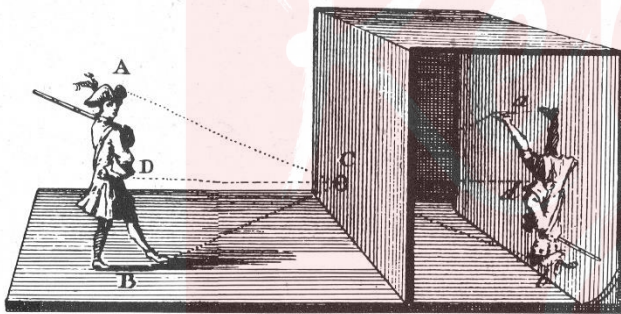
How do cameras work? The basics

If you look at the giant cameras used by photography pioneers, then you check out the latest iPhone camera, you might think they don't have anything in common.

But in reality, the basic concept of how cameras work hasn't changed much. Put simply, the light reflected from the subject goes into the camera through a hole; it's then projected on the back of the camera, where it's registered by a light-sensitive material (whether a digital sensor or film).

This core process has stayed the same since the invention of photography, though the details have changed. Let's start at the very beginning, then build up to modern-day camera equipment.

The camera obscura



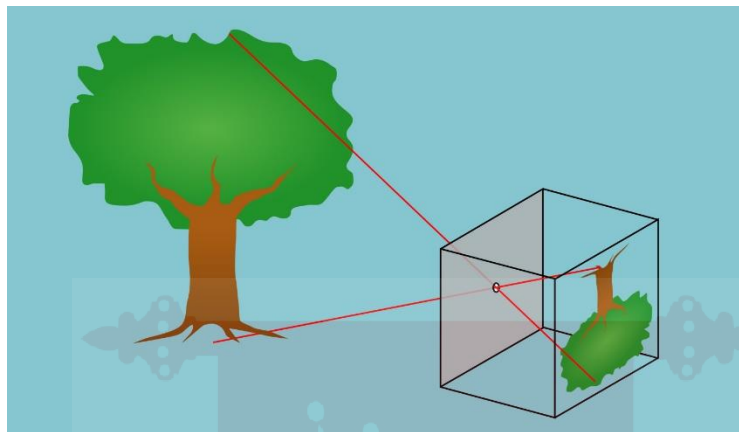
The forefather of the photographic camera was the camera obscura, first created in 1545 based on a principle that dates back to around 400 BCE.

The first camera obscura was just a dark room with a hole in one of the walls. Whatever was outside of the

room would be projected through the hole onto the opposite wall. Because light travels in a straight line, the projection would be upside down, as you can see in the diagram above.

Over time, the camera obscura became smaller – instead of whole rooms, it was made from boxes – and was used to aid artists when drawing.

The pinhole camera



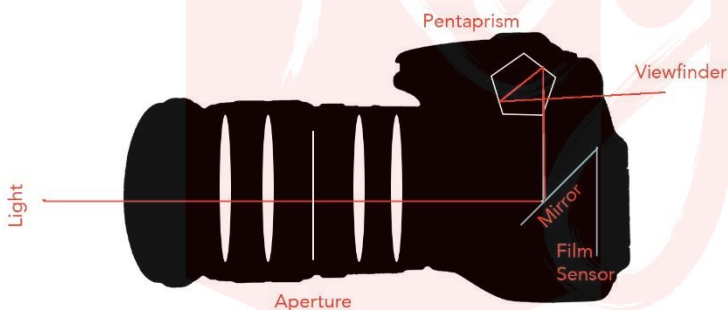
A camera obscura is just a box with a hole that allows light to project on the opposite side – but once you add in a light-sensitive material, you have a pinhole camera.

It's a simple item you can create with a shoebox (or any box) painted black. Use a needle or a pin to punch a small hole, then

place a negative film or a sheet of photographic paper at the back to register the image projected inside.

In essence, this is how any photographic camera works, even the latest models. Of course, some elements have evolved, as I explain in the next section:

Photographic cameras



The basic DSLR components. All cameras, old and new, work under the same principle: light comes through a hole and projects an image on the back of the camera. But different models feature various details, and I can't go into *all* the developments, so please

bear with me as I talk generically.

Lenses

Unlike pinhole cameras, most current cameras have a lens. Lenses generally include multiple glass elements that bend the light for a sharp, focused image.

The quality of the glass, the way it's arranged, and the amount of glass inside the lens can impact the quality of the final image. This is one of the reasons why some lenses are more expensive than others.

By moving the lens glass, you can focus the image. And in some (zoom) lenses, you can also change the focal length.

Aperture

Modern lenses contain an aperture, a hole that allows in light. In most cameras, you can control the size of the aperture, much the same way as the pupil in our eyes dilates or contracts to let in more or less light.

The lenses that allow for wider maximum apertures are more expensive and are commonly known as fast lenses. Note that the aperture is expressed in f-numbers, like so: $f/1.8$, $f/2.8$, $f/6.3$, $f/9$, $f/16$, etc., where smaller f-numbers correspond to larger apertures.

Shutter

As light moves through the lens toward the camera body, it won't simply impact the camera sensor or film. There's a barrier that opens and closes to block the light or allow it through, called the *shutter*.

Most shutters consist of two curtains. When you press your camera's shutter button to take a photo, the first curtain slides up to expose the sensor or film to light. Once a predetermined amount of time has passed (the shutter speed), the second curtain covers the sensor or film, and the image-making process stops.

Film/Sensor and ISO

When light reaches the back of the camera, it gets recorded by the film (analog cameras) or the sensor (digital cameras). That films and sensors can have different sensitivities to light, called ISO (or ASA).

By the way, ISO is the third factor you need to consider when exposing a photograph. The ISO, along with the aperture and the shutter speed, form the exposure triangle.

Film vs digital cameras: what's the difference?



These days, digital cameras are far more popular than film cameras – yet some photographers still prefer film, and the technology is more similar than you might think.

The main difference between film and digital cameras is the medium that registers the image. Digital cameras have a sensor that stores the image as data, while analog cameras use photosensitive film.

A digital camera uses *one* sensor – once the camera is built, there's no changing it. But analog cameras offer all sorts of film types. You can load a traditional camera with negative film (black and white or color), slide film (also known as color reversal and black and white reversal), or infrared film.

Of course, before you load an analog camera, you'll need to decide which type of film you want to use, how sensitive it should be (the ISO/ASA), and how many pictures you want (conventional film rolls offer 12, 24, or 36 exposures).

You can make some changes afterward, such as pushing or pulling the film, as well as cross processing. However, these changes affect the entire roll and not a single photo.

With digital cameras, you can change nearly every setting from image to image: the ISO, image quality, file format, and whether the shot is in color or black and white.

Photographic film comes in different sizes (35mm, 120mm, 4×5, etc.). In the same way, you can find different digital sensor sizes; I'll talk more about them in a later section.

Let me emphasize that film is not better than digital or vice-versa. It's a matter of personal preference, style, and storytelling.

Types of digital cameras

Photographers use many different camera types, but for the purposes of brevity, I'll skip the large- and medium-format cameras and focus only on the most common options.

DSLR



DSLR stands for digital single-lens reflex, which is the digital counterpart of the popular SLR film camera. DSLRs use interchangeable lenses, and the lenses from a DSLR often work on an SLR and vice-versa.

The most distinctive characteristic of the DSLR is a reflex system that allows you to see exactly what you capture through the viewfinder. On the

outside of the camera, you'll notice a bump, beneath which sits a series of mirrors. On the inside, the light that comes through the lens hits a mirror in the back of the camera. This mirror is positioned at such an angle that it reflects the light up toward a pentaprism, where it bounces to reach the viewfinder.

When you push the shutter button on a DSLR, the mirror flips up to let the light pass through to the sensor. That's why, during a DSLR exposure, you can't see anything through the viewfinder.

Mirrorless cameras



As the name suggests, mirrorless cameras *don't* have a mirror in front of the sensor.

Mirrorless cameras are relatively new, and prior to the last few years, they were considered amateurish because the quality didn't match that of a DSLR.

Nowadays, mirrorless cameras have full-frame sensors just like DSLRs, so the main difference is the size –

mirrorless cameras tend to be far smaller than DSLRs – and the viewfinder. You see,

because mirrorless cameras don't feature the mirror used by DSLR technology, there's no "true" viewfinder image; instead, higher-end mirrorless cameras offer a feed to the camera sensor (so you can preview the image), while some entry-level cameras don't have a viewfinder at all. (In the latter case, you can preview the image on the rear LCD screen.)

Optical viewfinders (DSLRs) and electronic viewfinders (mirrorless) offer various advantages and disadvantages. I won't get into the details here, but suffice it to say that both work great for pro-level work, and you can rely on either option for beautiful results.

Bridge cameras

Bridge cameras are often called "superzoom cameras," because they generally feature a wide range of focal lengths – though unlike DSLRs, you can't swap out the lens.

And while bridge cameras are built like DSLRs, they usually don't have an optical viewfinder.

The sensor is often small, and to this day, there aren't any full-frame bridge cameras. In fact, bridge cameras are halfway between a DSLR and a point-and-shoot camera – hence the name, "bridge."

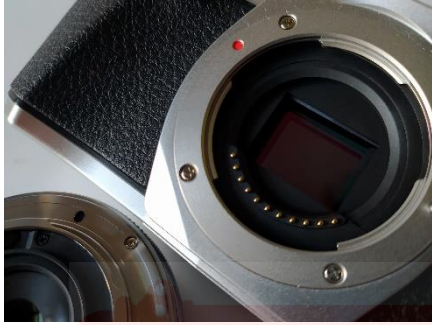
Point-and-shoot cameras



Point-and-shoot cameras, also known as *compact cameras*, may offer some manual control – but they're meant to be used in Auto mode, and they're all about ease of use. You simply point the camera, press the shutter button, and get a photo.

Point-and-shoot cameras have a fixed lens, and while they're quite small in size, they have become somewhat irrelevant as smartphone cameras have advanced in power and popularity.

Camera sensors: why do they matter?



In the back of every digital camera is a sensor that records light, and you see the result as a digital photo.

A camera sensor is a grid of photo sites that capture photons and convert them into a voltage value. This information is later processed in different ways according to the type of sensor – currently, they can

be CCD or CMOS, although CCD is becoming less common.

Each photo site is called a *pixel* (*sensel* is a more technical term, but this article is meant to be an introduction, so I'll stay with the commonly used *pixel*).

When you see that a camera has 24 megapixels, it produces images formed by 24 million pixels. Don't be tempted by a high pixel count, though. You'll have bigger images, yes – but they won't necessarily be better. Let me elaborate.

How cameras work: final words

As you can see, cameras can be complicated! But hopefully, you now have a better understanding of how cameras work, and you know how to pick a camera of your own.

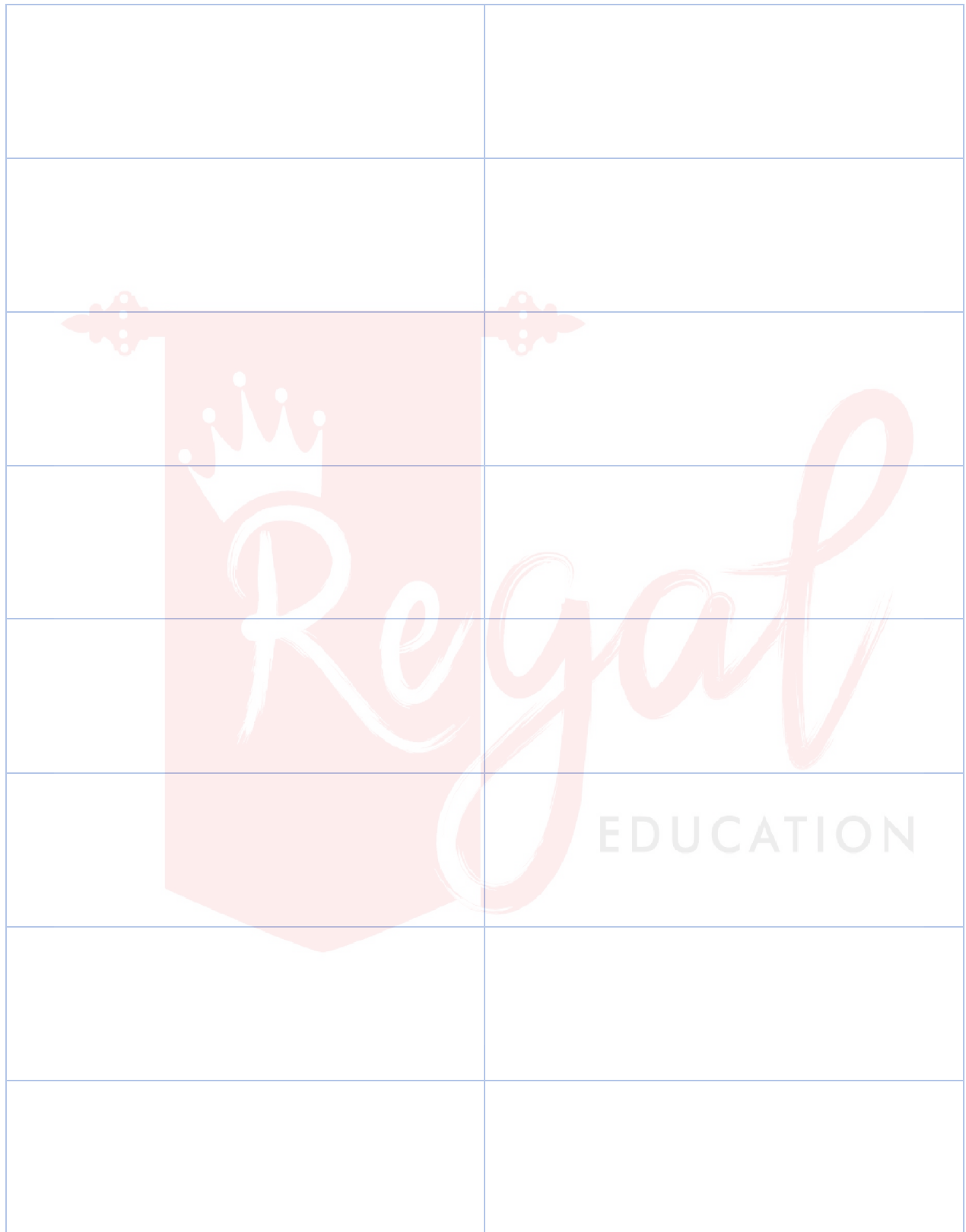
EDUCATION

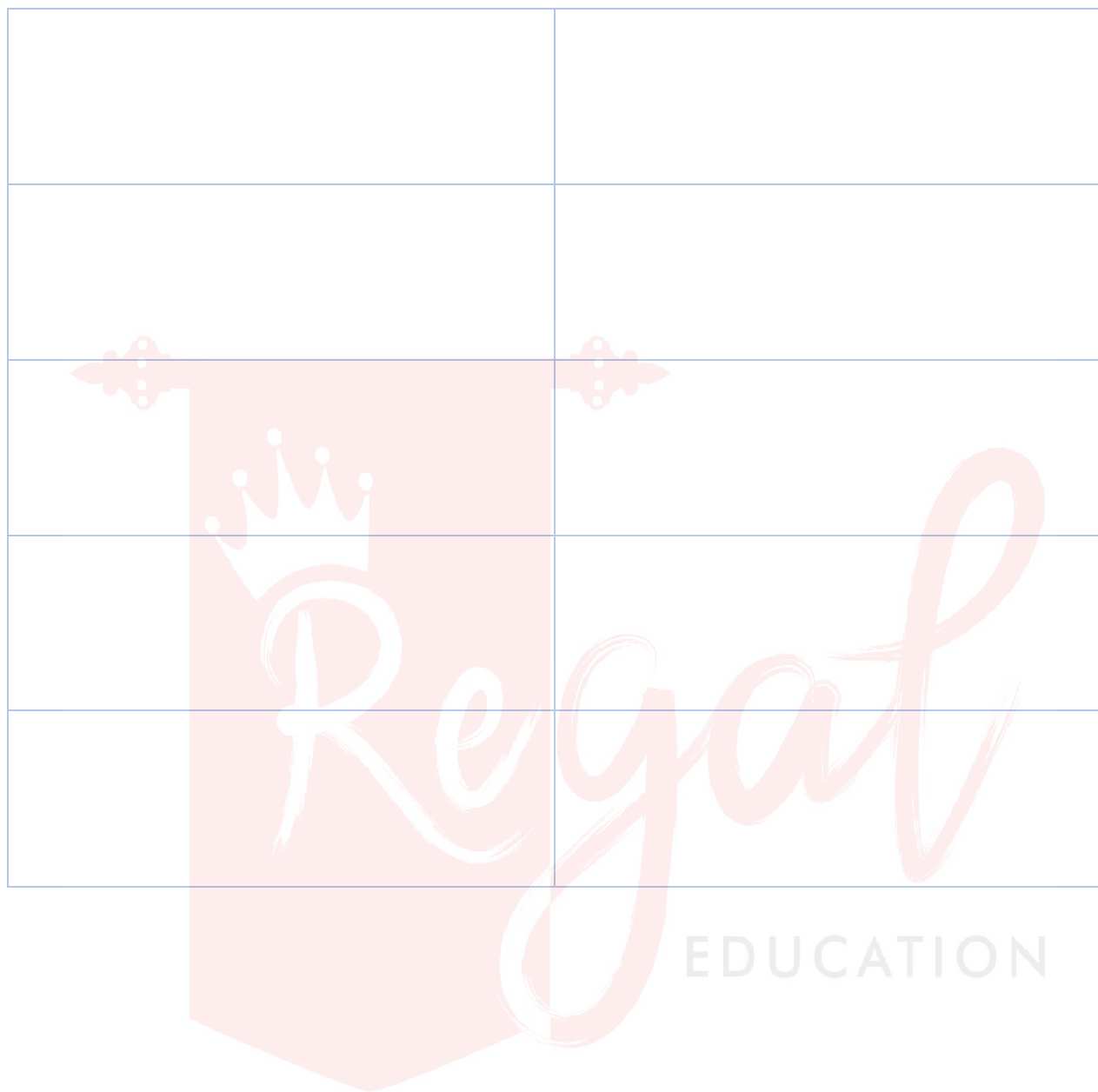
Prepare a list of 20 questions based on the text you have read.

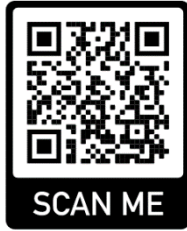
Swap the books with friends. Ask them to answer your questions. Compare your answers.

If you have different answers, go back to the text and check.

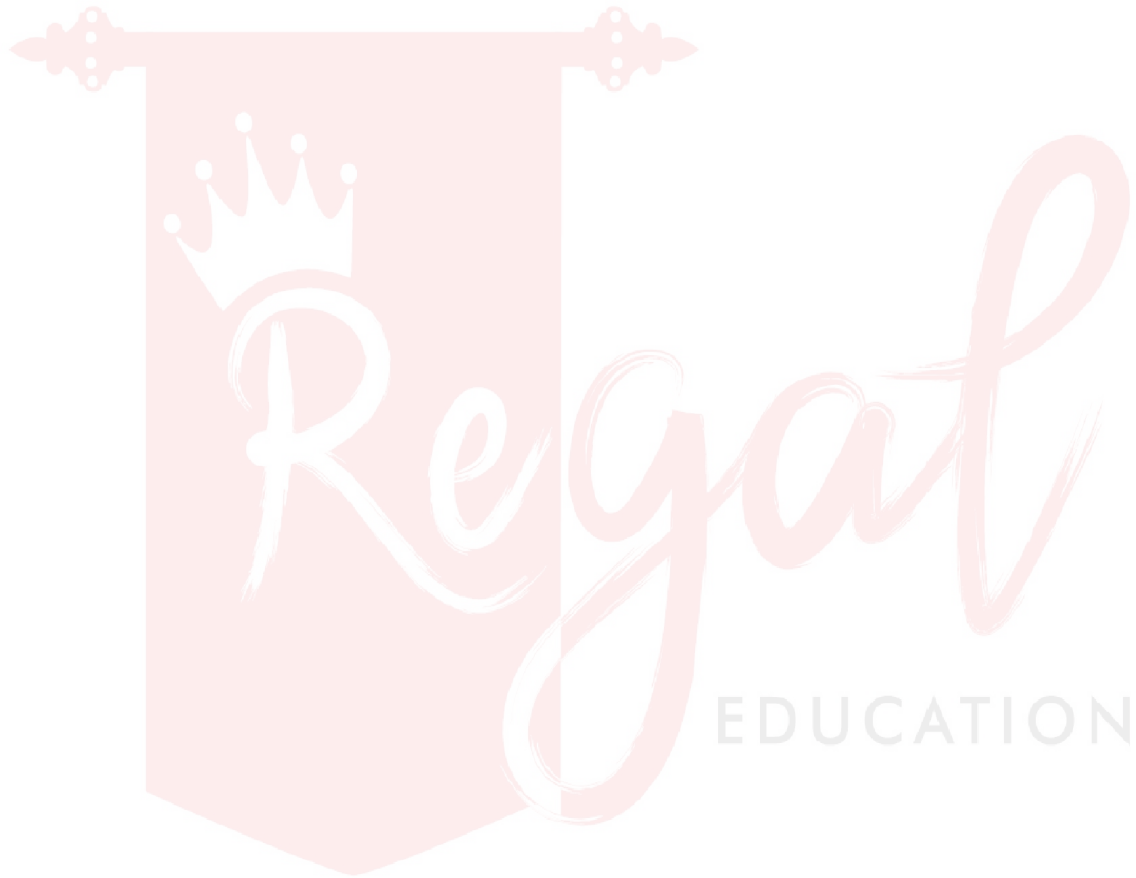
Question	Answer

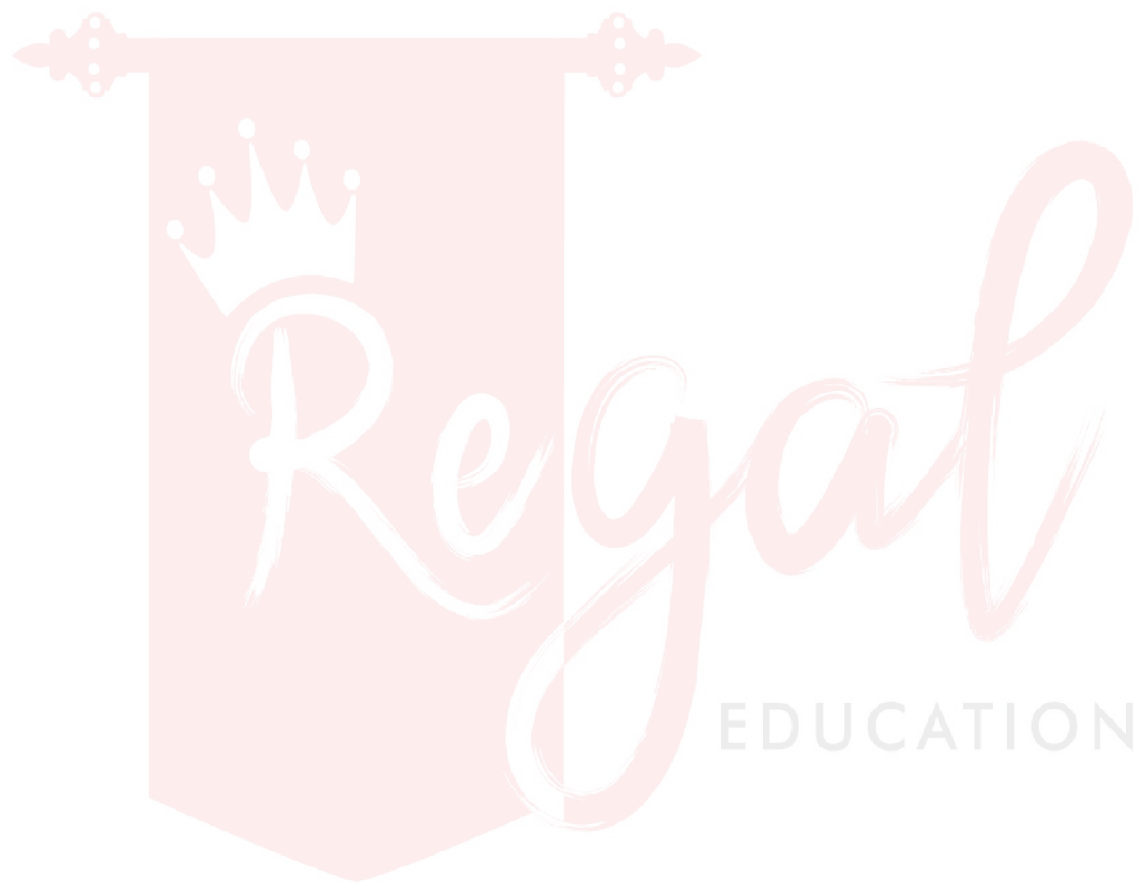






Create a process chart (flowchart) to show how cameras work. You can work alone or with friends. If you don't remember what a flowchart is, scan the QR code.





Google

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

Ask Xerox.



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

Unlike Xerox, Google wasn't the first company to invent their product, not by a long shot. Lycos released their search engine in 1993. Yahoo! Came out in 1994. AltaVista began

YAHOO!

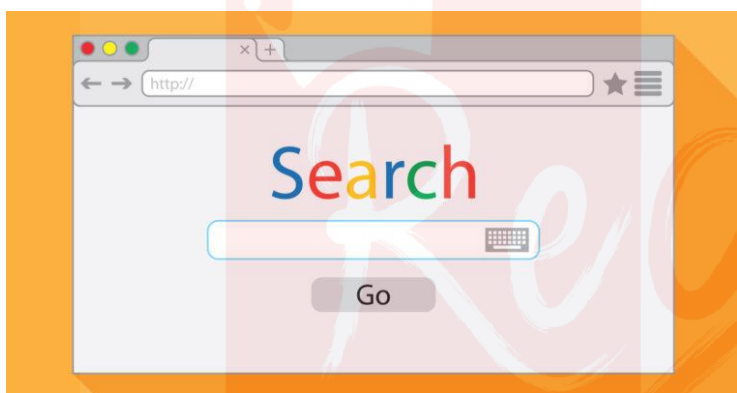
serving results in 1995. Google did not come out until years later, in 1998. Though a few years difference may not seem like much, this is a major head start in the fast-moving world of tech. So how did Google do it? How did they overtake their competitors who had such huge leads in time and money? Maybe one good idea made all the difference.

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

Google™

query appeared the most. This system did not work well and people often had to click through pages and pages of results to find what they wanted.

Google was the first search engine that began considering links. Links are those blue underlined words that take you to other pages when you click on them. Larry Page, cofounder of Google, believed that meaningful data could be drawn from how those links connect. Page figured that website with many links pointing at them were more important than those that had few. He was right. Google's search results were much better than their rivals. They would soon become the world's most used search engine.



It wasn't just the great search results that led to Google becoming so well liked. It also had to do with the way that they presented their product. Most of the other search engines were cluttered. Their home pages were filled with everything from

news stories to stock quotes. But Google's homepage was, and still is, clean. There's nothing on it but the logo, the search box, and a few links. It almost appears empty. In fact, when they were first testing it, users would wait at the home page and not do anything. When asked why, they said that they were, "waiting for the rest of the page to load." People couldn't imagine such a clean and open page as being complete. But the fresh design grew on people once they got used to it.

These days Google has its hands in everything from self-driving cars to helping humans live longer. Though they have many other popular products, they will always be best known for their search engine. The Google search engine has changed our lives and our language. Not only is it a fantastic product, it is a standing example that one good idea (and a lot of hard work) can change the world.

Work together with friends or alone. Answer the questions. Refer to the text to check your answers when appropriate. Compare your answers with other groups.

1. Which event happened last?
 - a. Lycos released their search engine.
 - b. Yahoo! released their search engine.
 - c. Google released their search engine.
 - d. Xerox released their copy machine.

2. Which statement would the author of this text most likely disagree with?
 - a. Part of Google's success is due to the design of their homepage.
 - b. Google succeeded by following examples of others in their field.
 - c. Google wasn't the first search engine, but it was the best.
 - d. Google's success may not have been possible without Larry Page.

3. Which best expresses the main idea of the third paragraph?
 - a. There are lots and lots of websites connected to the internet.
 - b. Google created a better way to organize search results.
 - c. Many smart people have worked on search engines over the years.
 - d. Older search engines used unreliable methods to order results.

4. What is the author's main purpose in writing this article?
 - a. To explain how Google overtook its rivals
 - b. To compare and contrast Google and Xerox
 - c. To persuade readers to use Google for internet searches
 - d. To discuss how companies can influence language over time

5. Which statement would the author most likely agree with?

- a. Google became successful because its founders were well-connected.
- b. Google was the world's first and best search engine.
- c. Google changed the world by solving an old problem in a new way.
- d. Google's other products are now more important to its success than search.

6. Which best expresses the main idea of the fourth paragraph?

- a. Links allow people to surf from one website to the next.
- b. Larry Page's ideas about links helped Google get to the top.
- c. Larry Page contributed to the internet by inventing the link.
- d. Google is a website that serves important links to users.

7. Which best explains why the author discusses Xerox in this text?

- a. He is discussing big companies that came before Google.
- b. He is explaining how companies must change with the times.
- c. He is showing how companies can affect our language.
- d. He is comparing and contrasting Google and Xerox.

8. How did Google improve search quality in 1998?

- a. They counted how many times queries appeared on each page.
- b. They looked more closely at the words in search queries.
- c. They linked to more pages.
- d. They studied the relationships of links.

9. Which was cited as a reason why Google became so popular?

- a. Google's homepage was clean.
- b. Google provided catchy news stories on their homepage.
- c. Google homepage loaded quickly.
- d. Google provided useful stock quotes on their homepage.

10. Which title best expresses the author's main purpose in writing this text?

- a. Xerox Vs. Google: Battle of the Titans
- b. Search Engines: How They Work and Why They're Important
- c. A Better Way: How Google Rose to the Top
- d. Search Engines: A Short History of Important Tools



What can readers learn about Google's approach to doing business based on reading this article? Use information from the text to support your response. Jot down your ideas. Compare your answers with the friends'.



Explain how Google was able to overcome its competitors. Cite information from the text to support your response. Jot down your ideas. Compare your answers with the friends'.



What do Google and Xerox have in common? Support your answer with information from the text. Jot down your ideas. Compare your answers with the friends'.



Scan the QR code. Watch to the video on “Google Founders”.
Find the answers to the following questions.

SCAN ME



1. Who are the founders of Google?

2. What do they have in common?

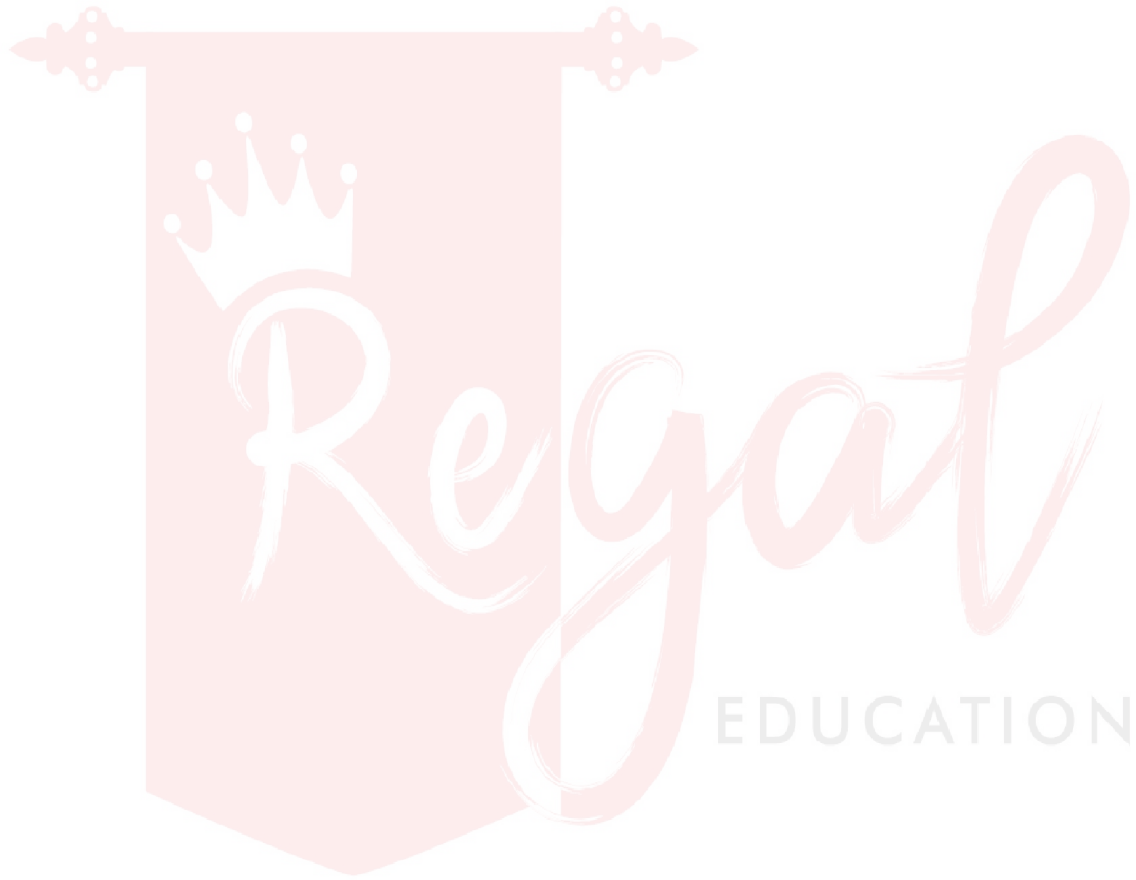
3. How did they come to an idea of Google? And why Google is the name?

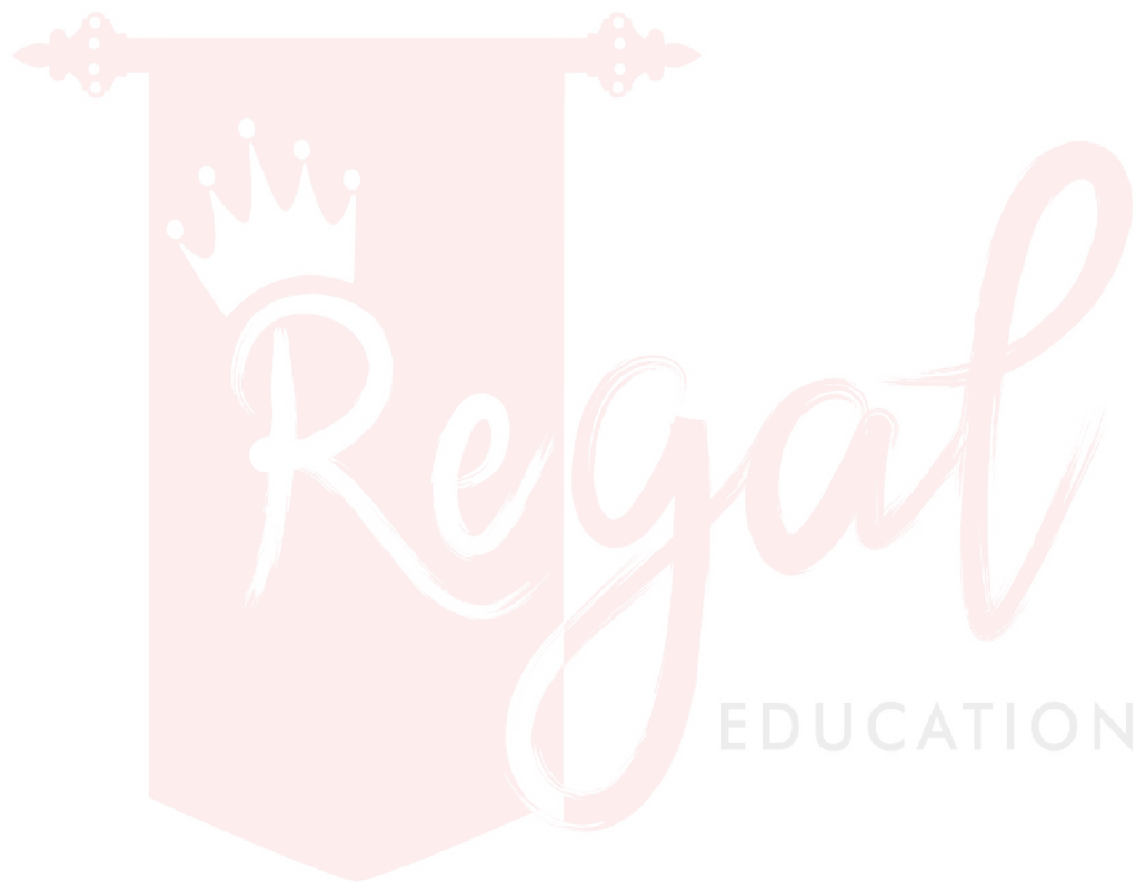
4. Who helped them to start the project off the ground?

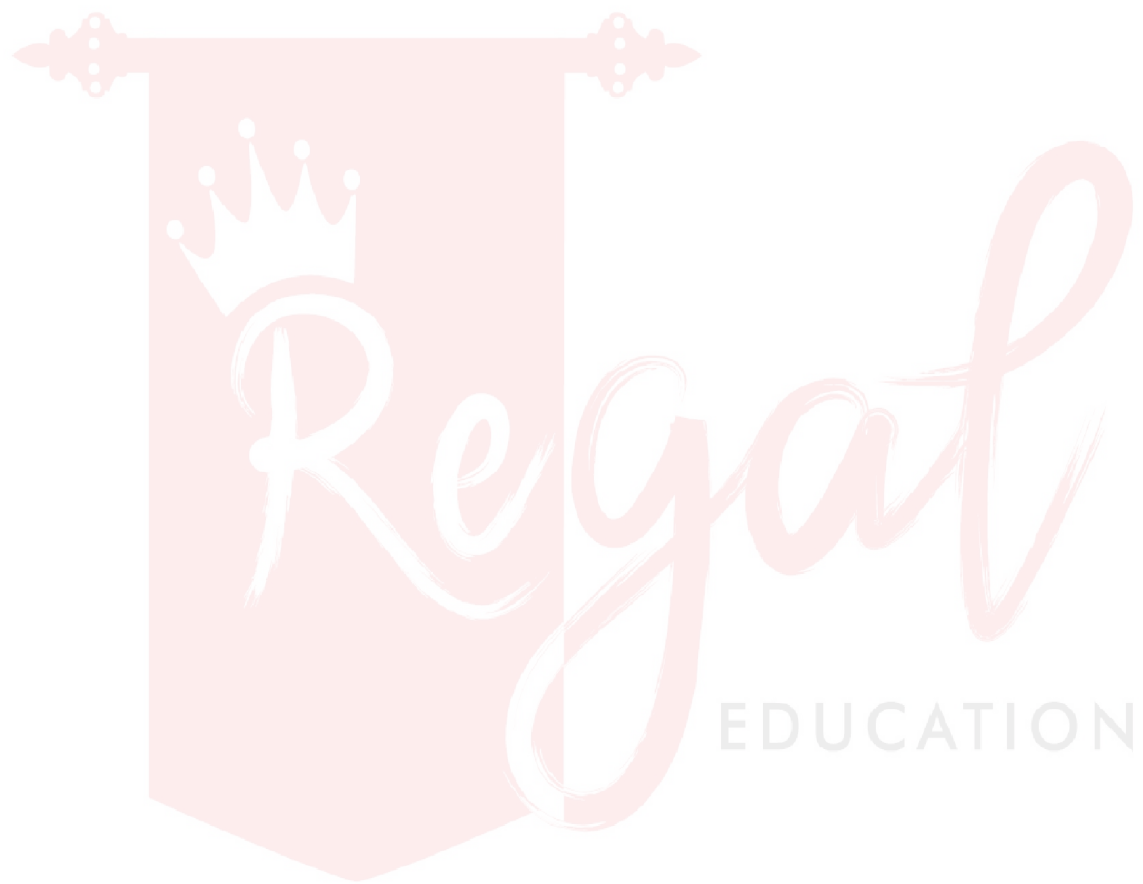
5. Other important details.

Get together with friends or work alone. Google for the information on “Wizkid of Silicon Valley”. Select one or two individuals, do research on them. Present the information you have found in a form of a flowchart, diagram, PowerPoint, drawing or any other creative method. Compare your findings with your friends.

Remember to check on Fake News, Opinions and Facts.







Trampolines

What's more fun than standing still? Jumping up and down on a springy piece of fabric! This activity is known as trampolining and it's sweeping the nation.



The idea of trampolining is ancient. Eskimos have been tossing each other in the air using walrus skin for thousands of years. Firemen began using a life net to catch people jumping from buildings in 1887.

And in the early 1900s, circus performers began bouncing off of netting to amuse audiences. These weren't the same as today's trampolines, but they show that the idea has been bouncing around for a long time.

A tumbler named George Nissan and his coach Larry Griswold made the first modern trampoline in 1936. They got the idea by watching trapeze artists bouncing off of a tight net at the circus. The two men experimented with different fabrics and designs. They found a winner when they stretched a piece of canvas across a steel frame and held it in place with springs. They named their device after the Spanish word *trampolín*, which means diving board.



At first Nissan and Griswold used their device to train tumblers. The piece of training equipment was a lot of fun. They realized that everyone could enjoy their trampoline, not just tumblers. The men wanted to share their idea with the whole world. In 1942 they began making trampolines to sell to the public.

Trampolines may be fun, but they can also be dangerous. Experts estimate that more than 100,000 people hurt themselves while using one each year. Clubs and gyms use large safety nets and rubber padding to make it safer. Most trampoline injuries happen at home. Since trampolines are more affordable than ever, injuries are even more common.

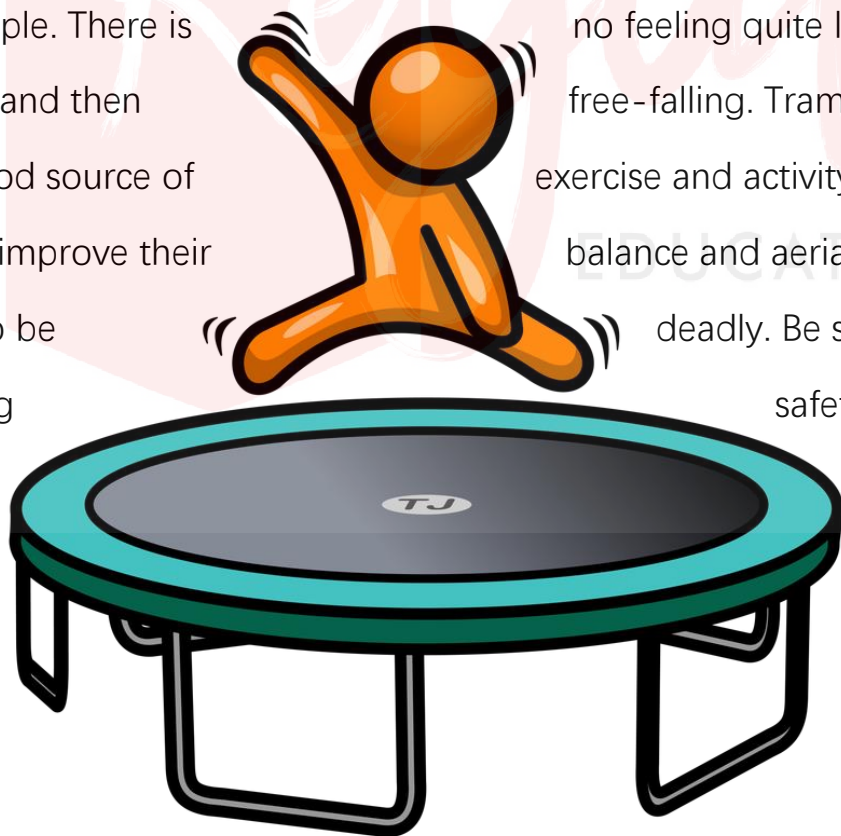


These injuries happen for many reasons. People may bounce too high and land off of the trampoline or onto the springs. From the peak of the bounce, this can be a fall of 13 feet or more. Ouch. Injuries also happen when many people are

jumping at the same time. Jumpers may collide and cause one another to land in strange ways. Lots of people have broken bones in this way. Perhaps the worst injuries happen when untrained people try to do flips. Landing on your neck or head can paralyze or even kill you.

But don't let all that bad news keep you down. There are many things that you can do to practice safe trampolining. You can cover the springs with special pads so that people's limbs are less likely to get stuck in them. You can surround your trampoline with a net so that people don't fall off of it. You can limit bouncers to one at a time. This will prevent collision injuries. Perhaps most importantly, you should never flip on a trampoline without professional guidance. You are much less likely to get hurt on a trampoline if you do these things.

Trampolines have been around for a while now. They have brought a lot of joy to many people. There is no feeling quite like soaring up in the air and then free-falling. Trampolines can also be a good source of exercise and activity. They can help people improve their balance and aerial moves. But they can also be deadly. Be sure that you are practicing safety while having a good time. Happy bouncing!



Work together with friends or alone. Answer the questions. Refer to the text to check your answers when appropriate. Compare your answers with other groups.

1. Which statement would the author most likely **disagree** with?
 - a. The basic idea of a trampoline has been around for a long time.
 - b. Nissan and Griswold owe much of their success to circus performers.
 - c. Most club and gym trampolines are safer than most home trampolines.
 - d. Trampolines are dangerous and not much can be done to make them safer.

2. Which best describes the main idea in the second paragraph?
 - a. It explains how Eskimo have used walrus skins like trampolines for a long time.
 - b. It describes activities similar to trampolining that came first.
 - c. It compares and contrasts how different groups have used trampolines.
 - d. It discusses how trampolining is ancient.

3. Which of the following events happened **first**?
 - a. Firemen begin using life nets to catch people jumping from buildings.
 - b. Nissan and Griswold begin selling trampolines to the public.
 - c. Circus performers begin using netting to perform tricks.
 - d. Nissan and Griswold invent the modern trampoline.

4. Which is **not** cited as a cause of trampoline related injuries?
 - a. Colliding with other bouncers
 - b. Bouncing into low hanging objects
 - c. Jumping off of the trampoline
 - d. Landing a flip incorrectly

5. Which best explains why trampoline injuries are more likely to happen at home?

- a. Home trampolines get rained on and become very slippery.
- b. Home trampolines are cheaply made and fall apart during use.
- c. Home trampolines often lack proper safety equipment.
- d. Most people are on their best behavior when they leave the home.

6. Which best describes the structure of the text in the sixth paragraph?

- a. Cause and effect
- b. Compare and contrast
- c. Chronological order
- d. Descriptive writing

7. How does the purpose of the text switch after the fourth paragraph?

- a. It goes from describing the uses of a trampoline to the dangers.
- b. It shifts from explaining the history of the trampoline to health benefits.
- c. It moves from Nissan and Griswold's life story to how trampolines are used today.
- d. It changes from discussing the origins of the trampoline to the risks.

8. Which statement would the author most likely **agree** with?

- a. Trampolines are extremely dangerous and should be banned.
- b. Nissan and Griswold stole the idea for the trampoline from the eskimos.
- c. You should take turns when jumping on a trampoline with friends.
- d. You'll never learn to flip if you don't start practicing by yourself.

9. Which best expresses the author's purpose in writing the seventh paragraph?

- a. He is persuading readers to stay off of trampolines.
- b. He is telling readers how to prevent trampoline injuries.
- c. He is describing what a modern trampoline looks like.
- d. He is informing readers about the risks of trampolining.

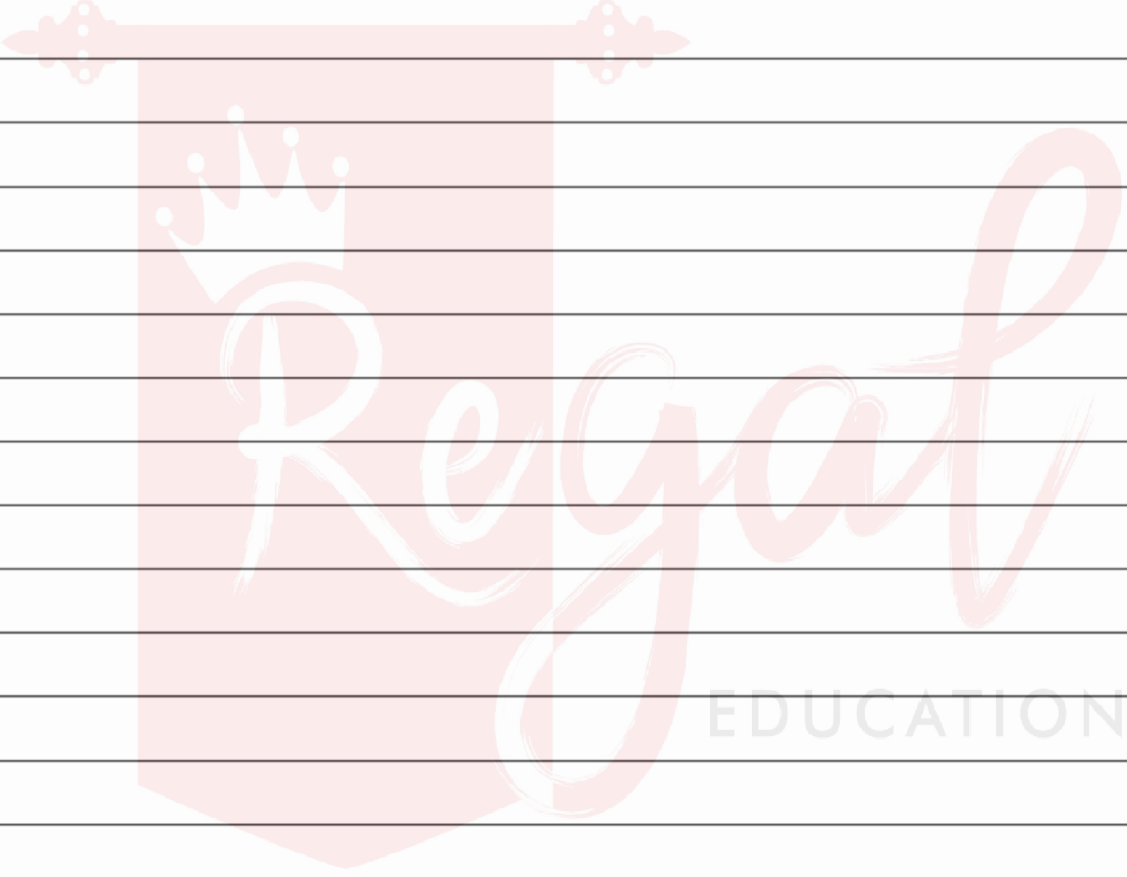
10. Which of the following is **not** a main idea in this text?

- a. Trampoline-like activities have been around for a long time.
- b. Trampolining can be dangerous if practiced unsafely.
- c. Trampolining is a great way to reduce stress and anxiety.
- d. Modern trampolines were invented by Nissan and Griswold.



If you were buying a new trampoline, what advice do you think the author would give you?

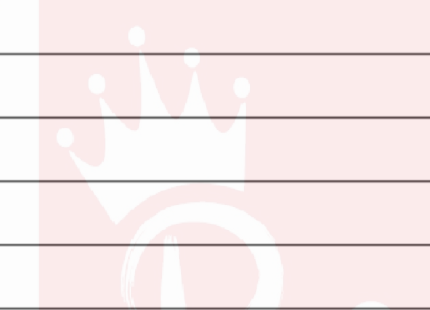
Refer to the text to support your response. Compare your answers with your friends`. Have a discussion.

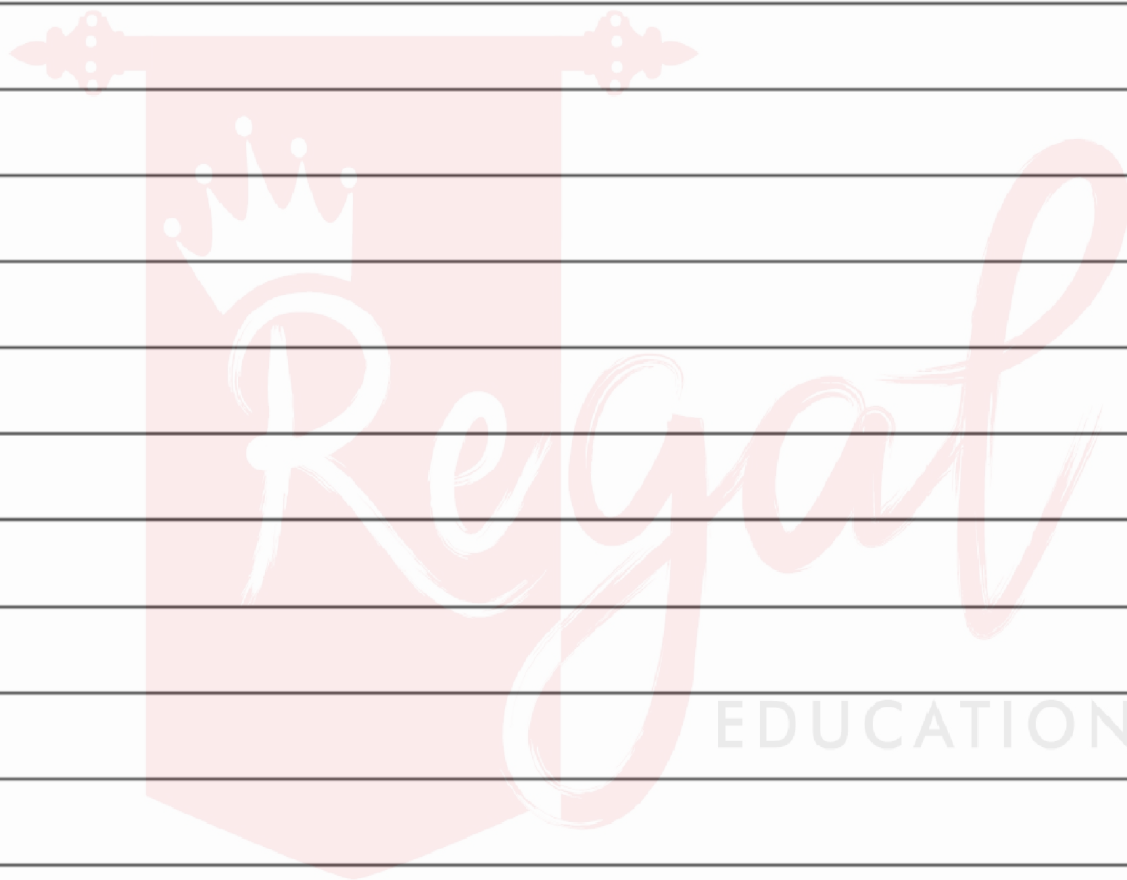


A large, light pink shield-shaped watermark is centered on the page. The shield features a crown at the top and the word "Regal" in a large, cursive font. Below "Regal", the word "EDUCATION" is written in a smaller, sans-serif font. The background of the page consists of horizontal lines, and the watermark is semi-transparent, allowing the lines to be seen through it.

Should George Nissan and Larry Griswold be credited as the inventors of the trampoline? Why or why not? Use evidence from the text to support your position. Compare your answers with your friends`. Have a discussion.

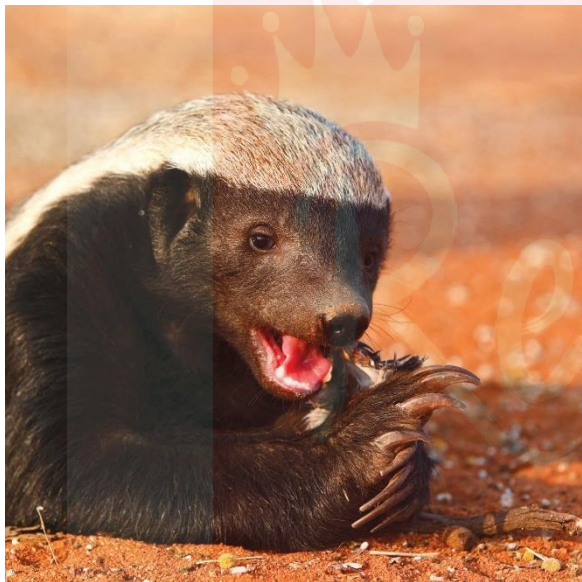






Honey Badgers

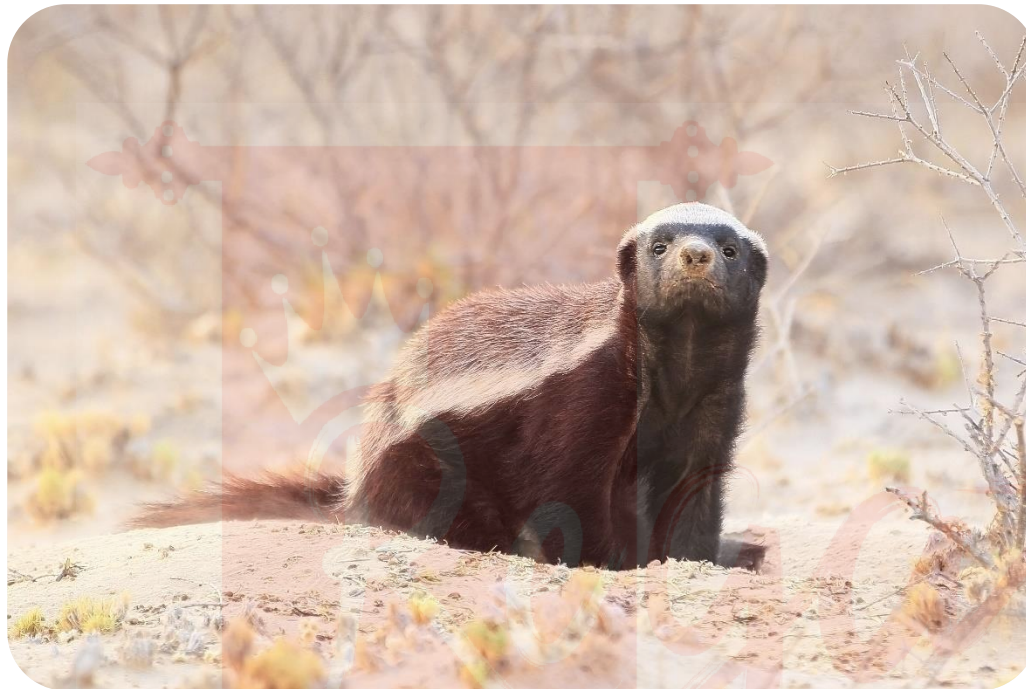
What's fiercer than a lion but smaller than a beagle? The honey badger, one of the toughest mammals in Africa and western Asia. Honey badgers stand less than a foot high. They are only a couple feet long. They weigh just over 20 pounds. Yet they have a reputation for toughness that is far greater than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



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

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

You don't get a reputation like the honey badger by running from danger. The honey badger is fearless and a tireless fighter. They will attack any creature that threatens them, man included. Because of the honey badger's reputation, most predators avoid them. Some animals use the honey badger's rep to their advantage. Adult cheetahs have spotted coats,



but their kittens have silver manes and look like honey badgers. Some scientists believe that their coloring tricks predators into avoiding them. Wouldn't you walk the other way if you saw a honey badger?

You might be wondering: "If honey badgers are so tough, how did they get a name that makes them sound like a piece of candy?" The answer makes sense. Since honey badgers have such thick skin, bee stings rarely harm them. So, honey badgers love to raid beehives. I can't blame them. Who doesn't like free honey? Honey badgers chase after honey aggressively. So much so that beekeepers in Africa have to use electric fencing to hold them back. There's nothing sweet about that. Beekeepers aren't the only people who have grown to hate honey badgers. Honey badgers may be fun to read about, but they are nasty neighbors. They attack chickens, livestock, and some say children, though they

usually leave people alone. But if a honey badger moves in your backyard, there's not a whole lot that you can do about it. I mean, are you going to go and tangle with an animal that eats the bones of its prey? An animal with teeth strong enough to crunch through turtle shells? An animal that never tires, gives up, or backs down? Yeah, I wouldn't either...



Work together with friends or alone. Answer the questions. Refer to the text to check your answers when appropriate. Compare your answers with other groups.

1. Which best expresses the main idea of the third paragraph?
 - a. Honey badgers have sharp claws that they use for fighting.
 - b. Honey badgers digging skills assist them in many ways.
 - c. Honey badgers use their claws to defend their homes.
 - d. Honey badgers will defend their homes to the death against any animal.

2. Which statement would the author most likely **agree** with?
 - a. What makes the honey badger so tough is their speed and strength.
 - b. Honey badgers are large in size and tireless in fighting spirit.
 - c. What makes honey badgers so tough is their thick, loose skin.
 - d. Honey badgers got their name from the sweet taste of their meat.

3. Which best defines the meaning of the word *burrows* as it is used in the third paragraph?
 - a. Lily pads or other seaweeds in which animals hide
 - b. Holes or tunnels in which animals live
 - c. A nest or animal dwelling in a tree or bush
 - d. A water supply where small animals come to drink

4. Which best expresses the main idea of the last paragraph?

- a. Honey badgers are a nuisance to the neighborhood.
- b. Beekeepers and honey badgers do not get along well.
- c. Honey badgers have very strong jaws and teeth.
- d. Honey badgers eat chicken and livestock.

5. Which best describes one of the author's main purposes in writing this text?

- a. To persuade readers to join the efforts to protect honey badgers
- b. To compare and contrast honey badgers with beagles and lions
- c. To describe how honey badgers select their partners
- d. To explain why honey badgers are so tough

6. Which statement would the author most likely **disagree** with?

- a. Honey badgers like to raid beehives to eat honey.
- b. Honey badgers are not the biggest animals, but they may be the toughest.
- c. Honey badgers disguise their young to look like cheetah kittens.
- d. Honey badgers are not afraid to fight with humans.

7. Which person is **most likely** to be disturbed by a honey badger moving in next door?

- a. A beekeeper
- b. A biologist
- c. A bus driver
- d. A salesman

8. Which animal is the honey badger afraid to attack?

- a. Lion
- b. Water buffalo
- c. Poisonous snake
- d. None of these

9. Which is **not** one of the honey badger's strengths?

- a. Thick skin
- b. Powerful jaws and strong teeth
- c. Poisonous claws
- d. Tireless fighting spirit

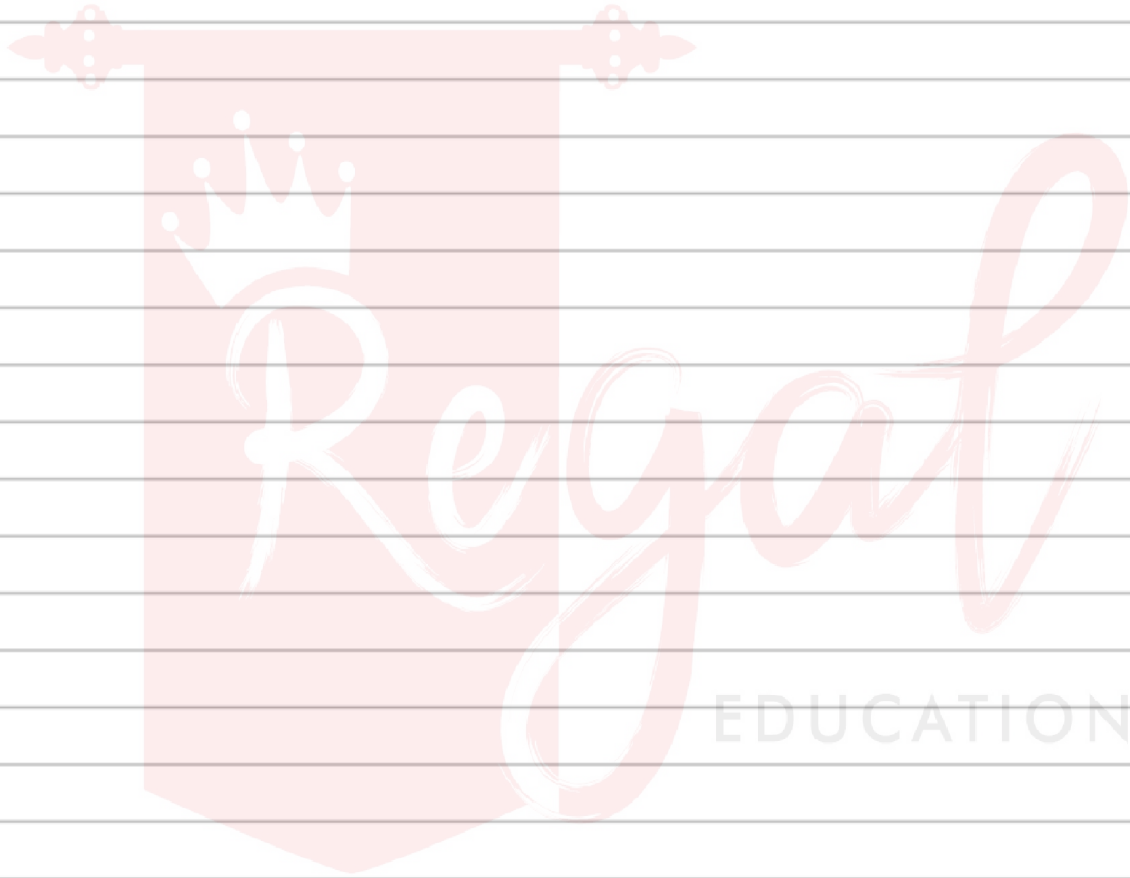
10. Which title best expresses the main idea of this text?

- a. *Battle on the Savannah: Honey Badgers Vs. Lions*
- b. *Little Badger, Big Fight: One of Nature's Toughest Scrappers*
- c. *Ace in the Hole: How Honey Badgers Build and Protect Their Homes*
- d. *Little Game: Interesting Animals That Live in Africa*

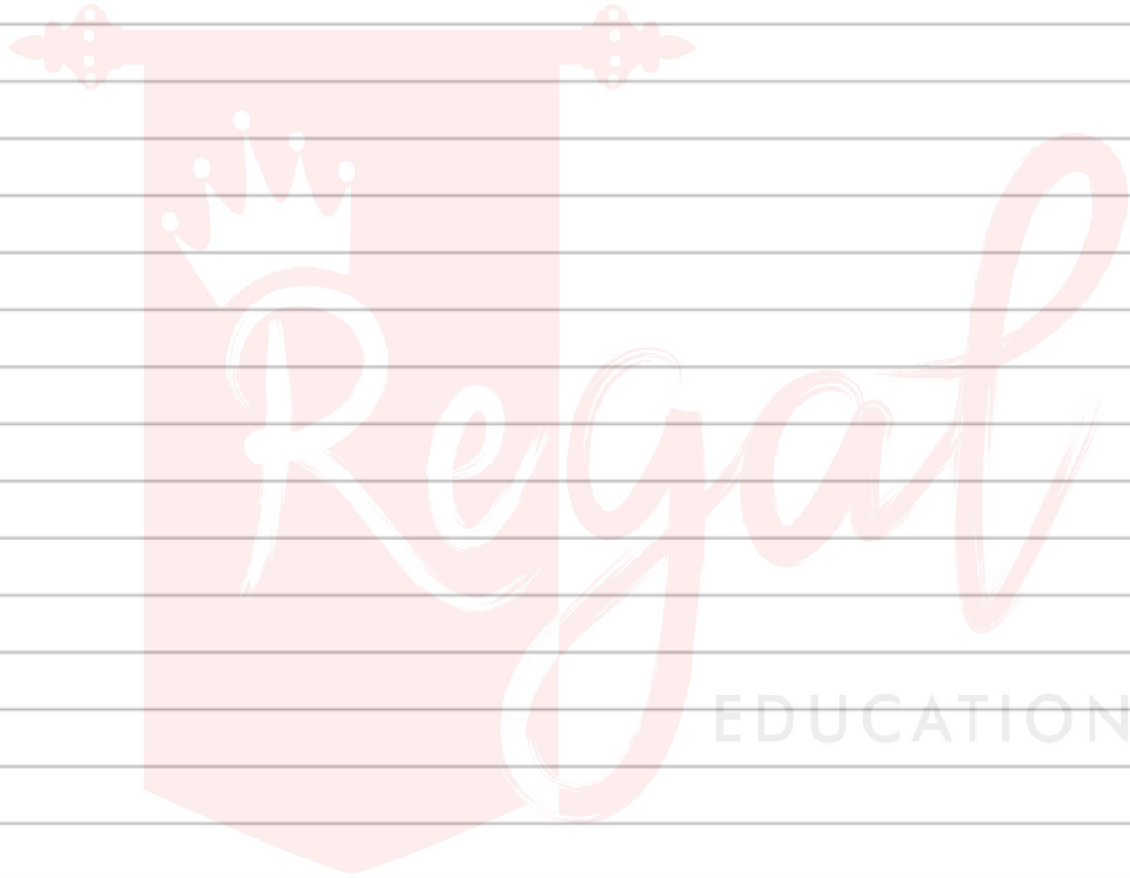
Notes

TOPIC: _____

What would be the safest thing to do if you encountered a honey badger? Cite evidence from the text to support your argument. Compare your answers with your friends'. Have a discussion.



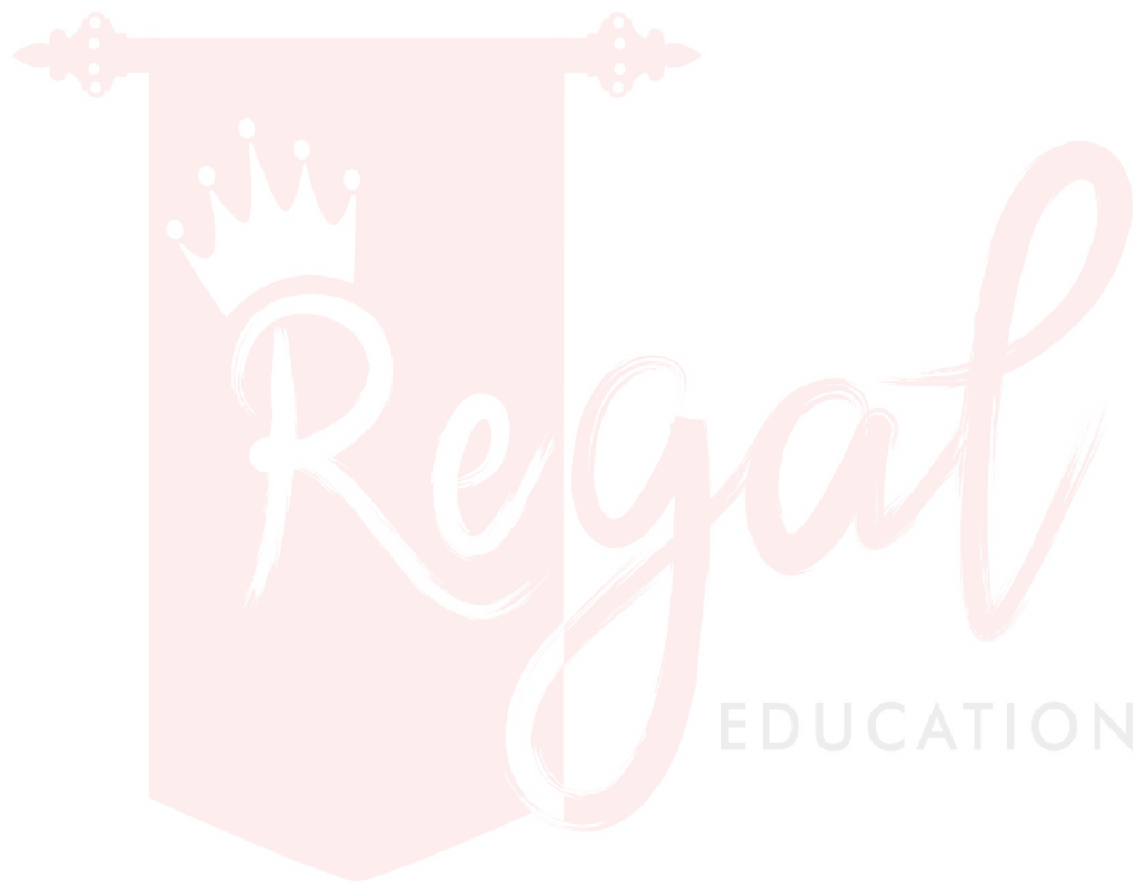
What is the honey badger's greatest asset or quality? Quote evidence from the text to support your response and explain what the text that you are quoting shows. Compare your answers with your friends'. Have a discussion.

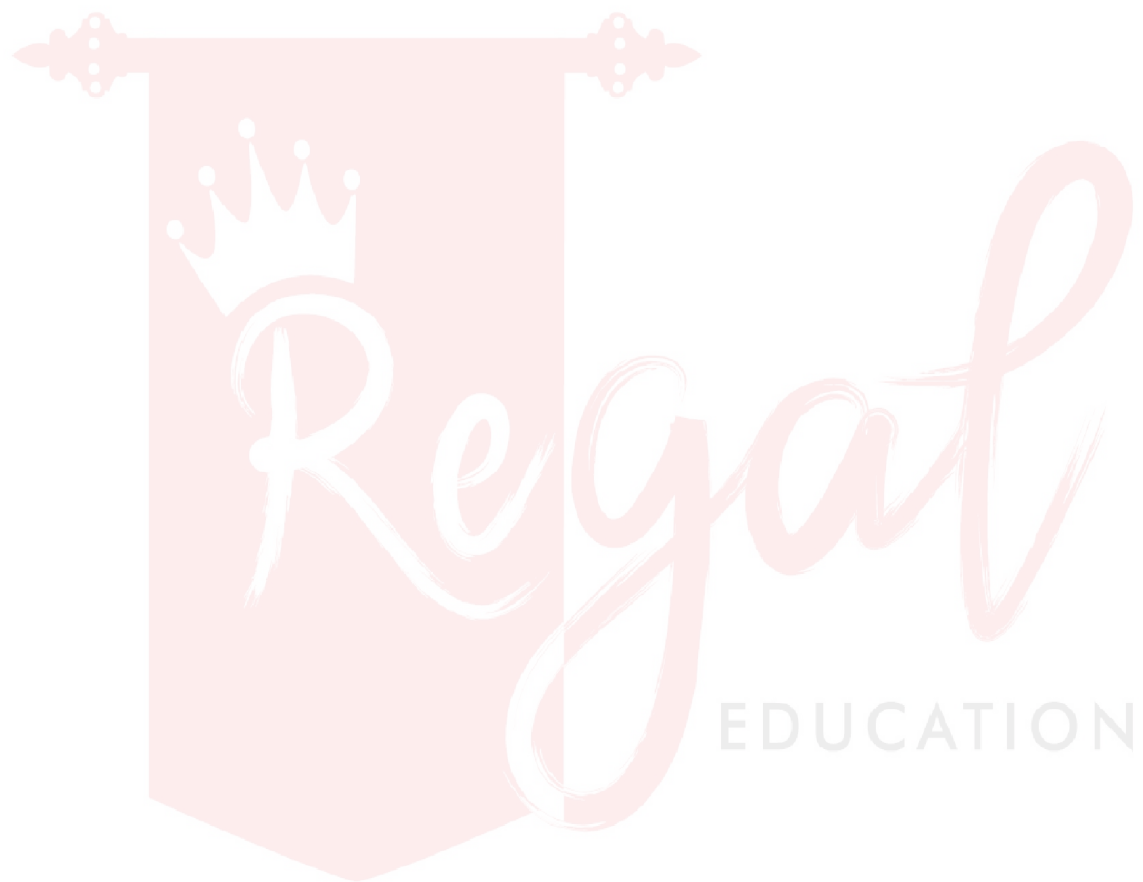


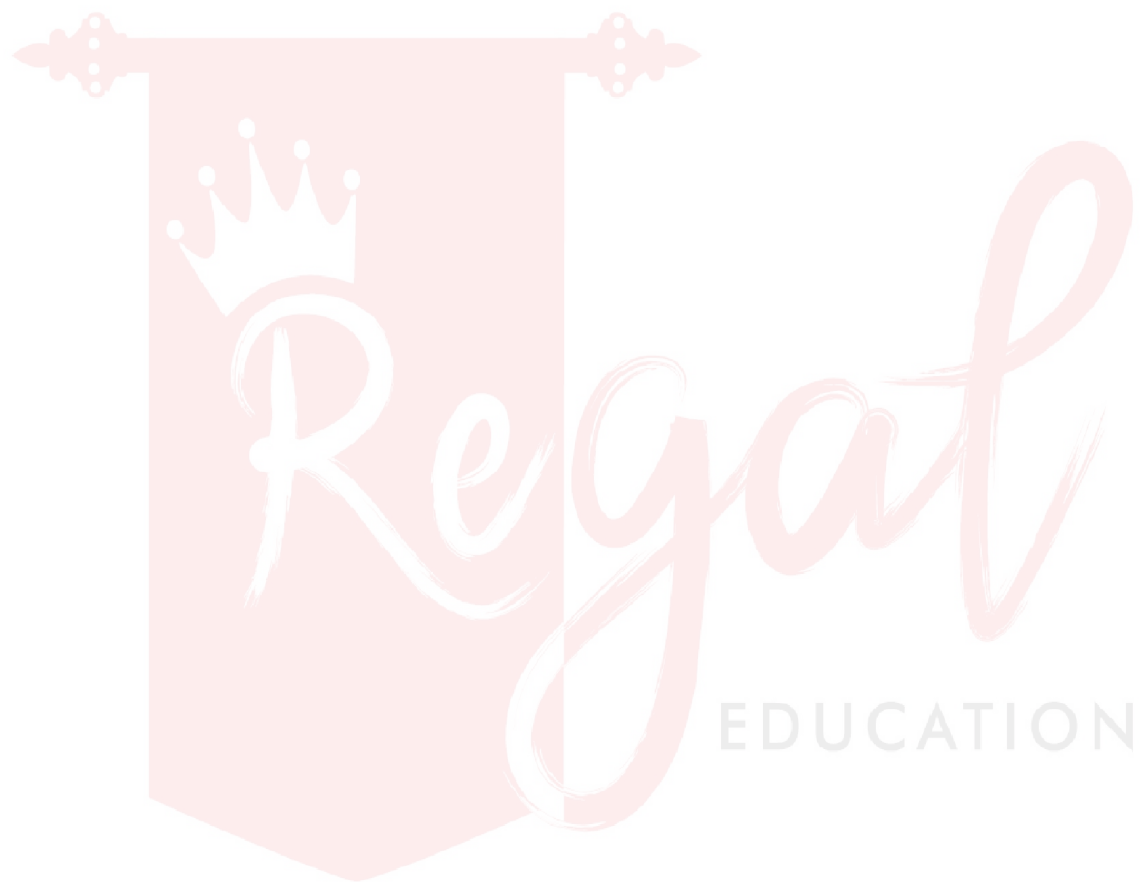
Scan the QR codes to watch a series of videos about Honey Badgers.

Work alone or with friends. Create a table, diagram, or a flowchart, that would explain why honey badger is one of the most dangerous animals in Africa.



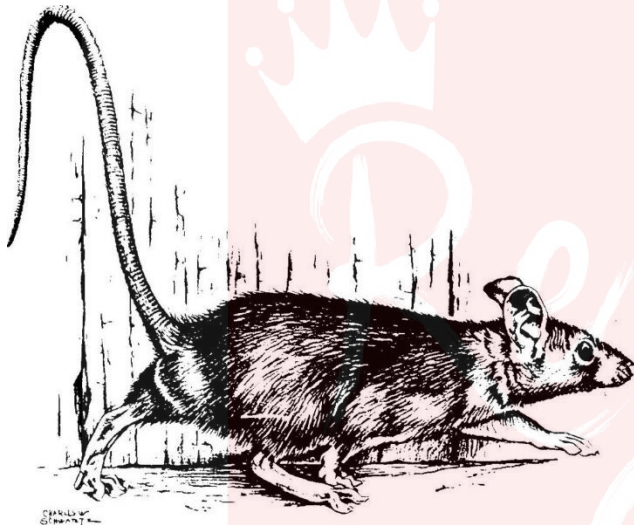






Mongoosees

If you plan on going to Hawaii, don't bring any pets. Hawaiians are wary of letting in foreign animals. Your beloved Rex or Fi-fi could spend up to 120 days in quarantine. They have strict rules for importing animals. They carefully screen all incoming pets. Who could blame them? They've had problems with new animals in the past.



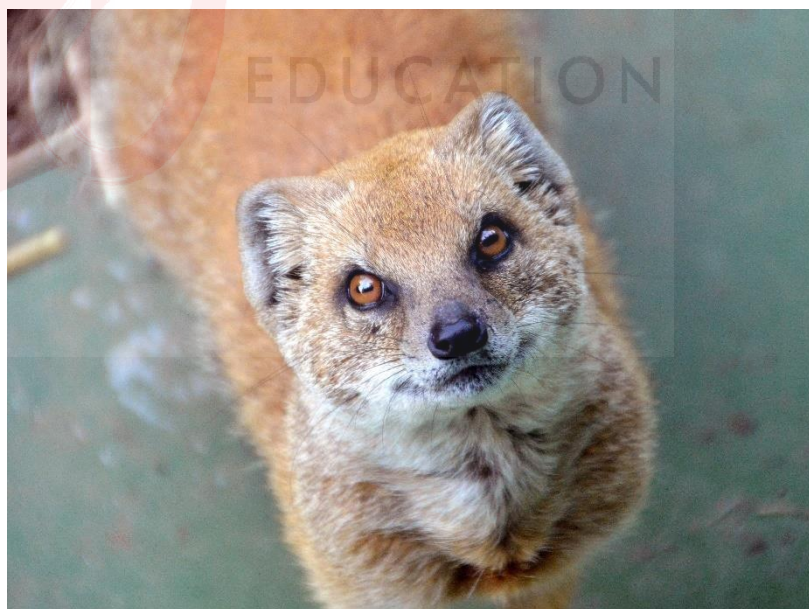
The black rat was introduced to Hawaii in the 1780s. These ugly suckers *originated* in Asia, but they migrated to Europe in the 1st century. Since then, they've snuck on European ships and voyaged the world with them. These rats carry many diseases including the plague. They are also good at surviving and tend to displace native species. That means that after they infest an area, there will be fewer birds and more black rats. Most people prefer living around birds.

Since their arrival in Hawaii, black rats have been pests. They've feasted on sea turtle eggs. They've eaten tree saplings, preventing trees from being reforested. And they've been a leading cause in the extinction of more than 70 species of Hawaiian birds. They love to climb trees to eat bird eggs. They also compete with forest birds for food, such as snails, insects, and seeds.

Perhaps more troubling, black rats threaten humans. They spread germs and incubate disease. They are a vector for more than 40 deadly illnesses. Some think that rat-borne diseases have killed more people than war in the last 1,000 years. Rats also eat our food. They eat more than 20% of the world's farmed food. And that's why the mongoose was brought to Hawaii.

During the mid-1800s, the Hawaiian sugar industry was thriving. Americans were just realizing that they loved sugar. Hawaii was pretty much the only place in America where one could grow sugarcane. But those filthy vermin were tearing up the fields. Black rats were destroying entire crops. What's a plantation owner to do? The answer is simple. Import an animal known to kill rats. What could go wrong with that? In 1883 plantation owners imported 72 mongooses and began breeding them.

People *revere* the mongoose in its homeland of India. They are often kept tame in Indian households. Mongooses feed on snakes, rats, and lizards, creatures that most people dislike. They are also cute and furry. And they kill deadly cobras. What's not to love? Sadly, India is a much different place than Hawaii.



When the mongooses got to Hawaii, they did not wipe out the rats as plantation owners hoped. Instead, they joined them in ravaging the birds, lizards, and small plants that were native to Hawaii. It's not that the mongooses became friends with the rats. They still ate a bunch of them. But mongooses are not too different from most other animals: they go for the easy meal. In Hawaii they had a choice. Pursue the elusive black rat or munch on turtle eggs while tanning on the beach. Most took the easy route.



**ACCESS
DENIED**

Now Hawaii has two unwanted guests defacing the natural beauty. The Hawaiians have learned their lesson. Talks of bringing in mongoose eating gorillas have been tabled. So, don't get uptight when they don't welcome your cat Mittens with open arms. They're trying to maintain a delicate ecosystem here.

EDUCATION

Work together with friends or alone. Answer the questions. Refer to the text to check your answers when appropriate. Compare your answers with other groups.

1. Based on the text, which best explains how black rats were introduced to Hawaii?
 - a. The native Hawaiians imported them to solve a problem with their crops.
 - b. The Asians brought them to Hawaii when they first arrived.
 - c. The Europeans brought them on their ships.
 - d. The rats were able to swim to Hawaii from Asia.

2. Which best defines the word *originate* as it was used in the **second** paragraph?
 - a. To come from a place
 - b. To go to a place
 - c. To become independent
 - d. To wander the world

3. Which event happened **first**?
 - a. The mongoose was introduced to Hawaii
 - b. The black rat was introduced to Hawaii
 - c. The black rat migrated to Europe
 - d. Plantation owners bred mongooses

4. Which statement would the author most likely **disagree** with?

- a. Black rats threaten many creatures native to Hawaii.
- b. Mongooses threaten many creatures native to Hawaii.
- c. Mongooses were brought to Hawaii intentionally.
- d. The only reason people dislike rats is because they are ugly.

5. Which best express the author's main purpose in writing this text?

- a. To persuade readers to protect the endangered mongoose
- b. To describe the habits and hazards of the black rat
- c. To inform readers about species that have invaded Hawaii
- d. To entertain readers with tales of a mongoose's adventures

6. Which best expresses the main idea of the **sixth** paragraph?

- a. This paragraph is about Indian culture and wildlife.
- b. This paragraph is about the mongoose's role in Indian society.
- c. This paragraph is about the lifecycle of the mongoose.
- d. This paragraph is about how mongooses migrated to India.

7. Which statement is **false** according to information in the text?

- a. Rats eat lots of vegetation and crops.
- b. Mongooses eat sea turtle eggs.
- c. Rats climb trees and eat bird eggs.
- d. Mongooses have spread more than 40 diseases.

8. Which best explains why plantation owners imported mongooses to Hawaii?

- a. Mongooses eat rats.
- b. Mongooses are fuzzy and adorable.
- c. Mongooses make great household pets.
- d. Mongooses kill deadly cobras.

9. Which best defines the word *revere* as it is used in the sixth paragraph?

- a. To dislike someone or something
- b. To respect someone or something
- c. To hunt someone or something
- d. To get rid of someone or something

10. Which title best expresses the main idea of this text?

- a. *Travel Procedures: Getting in and out of Hawaii with Pets*
- b. *Unwanted: The Journey of the Black Rat to Hawaii*
- c. *Uncovered: What the Real Rikki-Tikki-Tavi is Like*
- d. *Backfired: Solving Problems with Problems in Hawaii*

Notes

TOPIC: _____

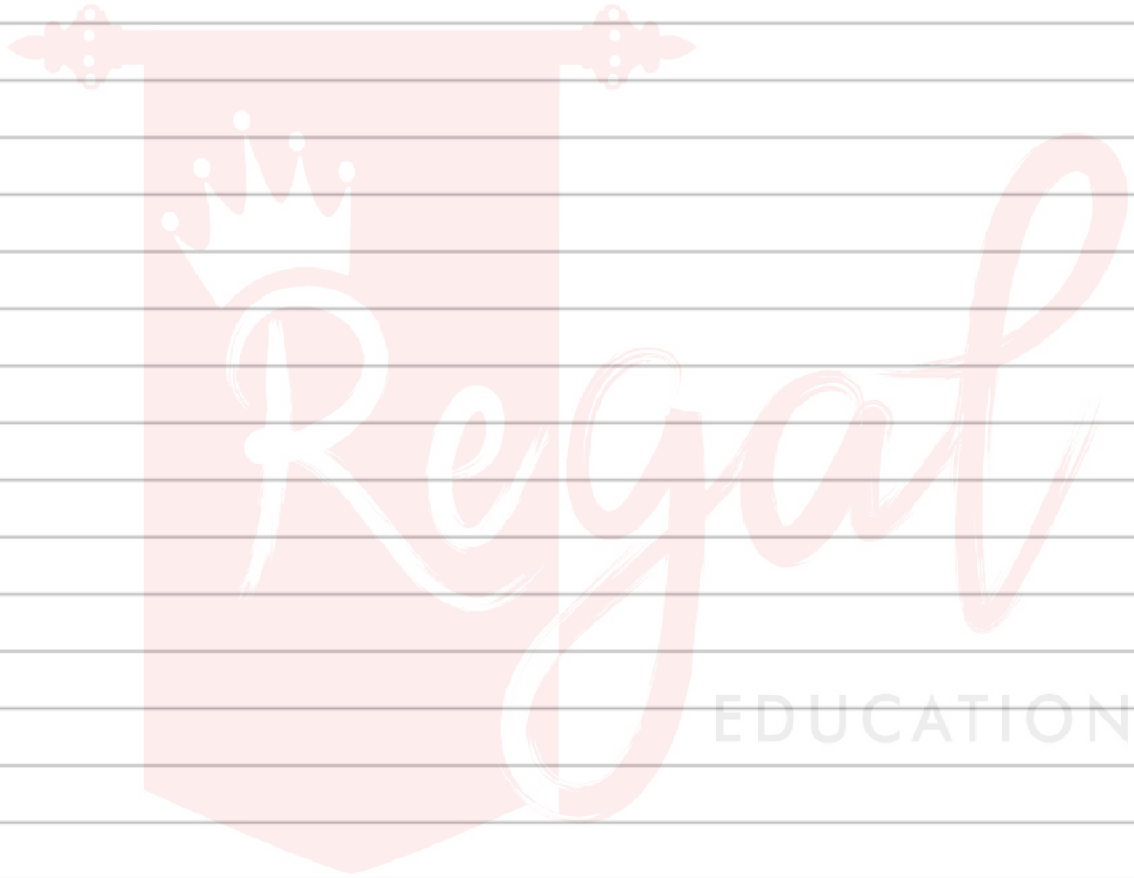
The mongoose is praised in Indian culture and hated in Hawaiian culture.

Why is this animal perceived differently in these environments? Cite

information from the text to support your response.

Explain your evidence thoroughly. Compare your answers with your

friends`.



Notes

TOPIC: _____

Do a quick search. Find out about other animals that are respected and loved in one culture but hated in the other. Some of the examples for you.

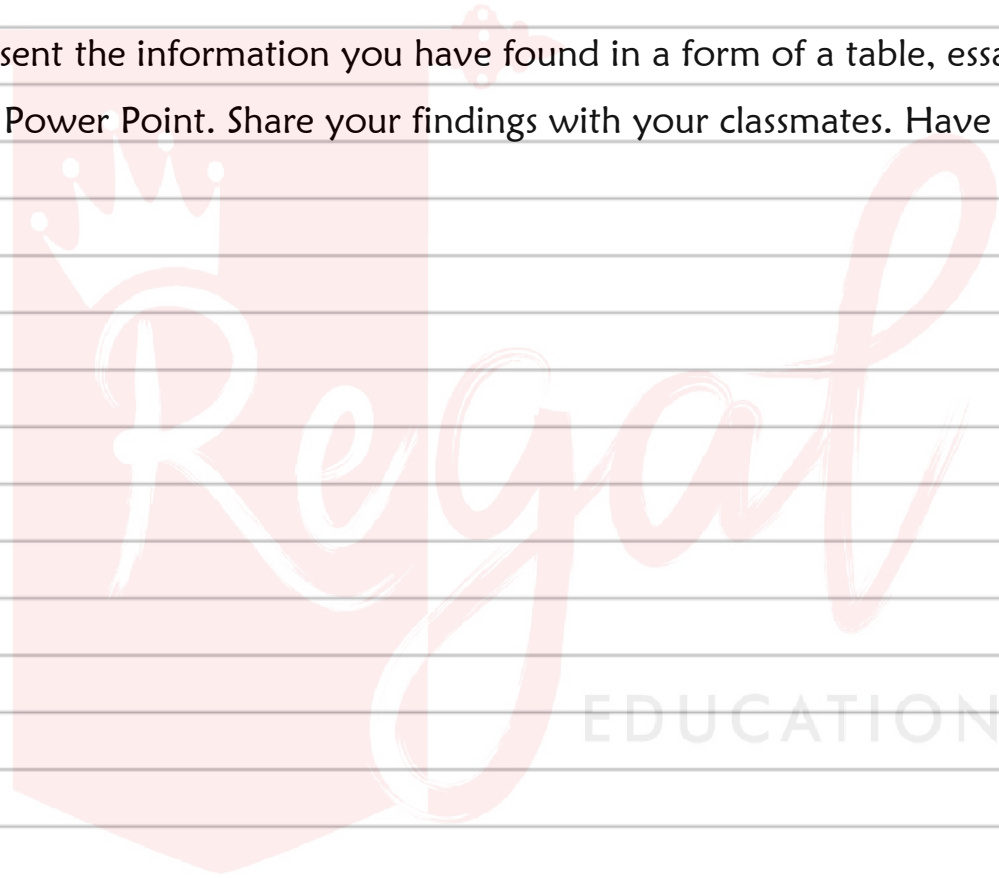
Crows

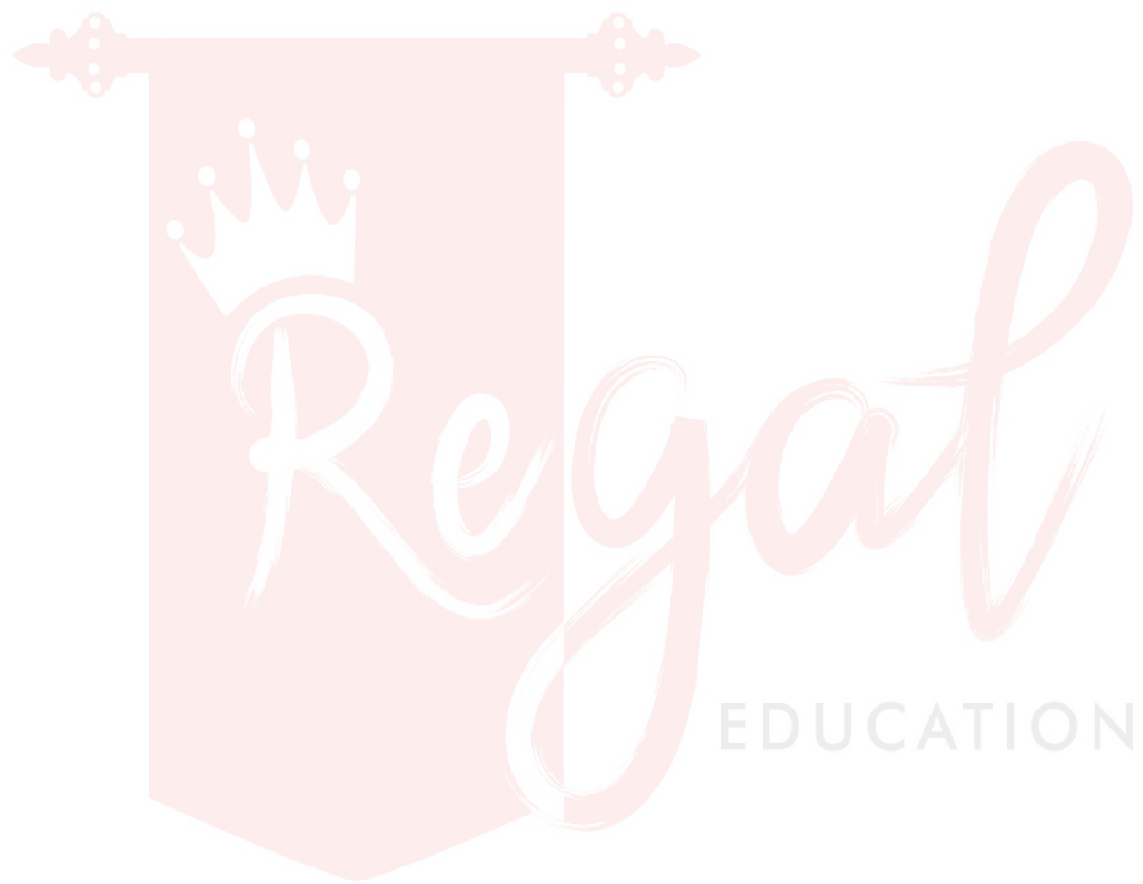
Bears

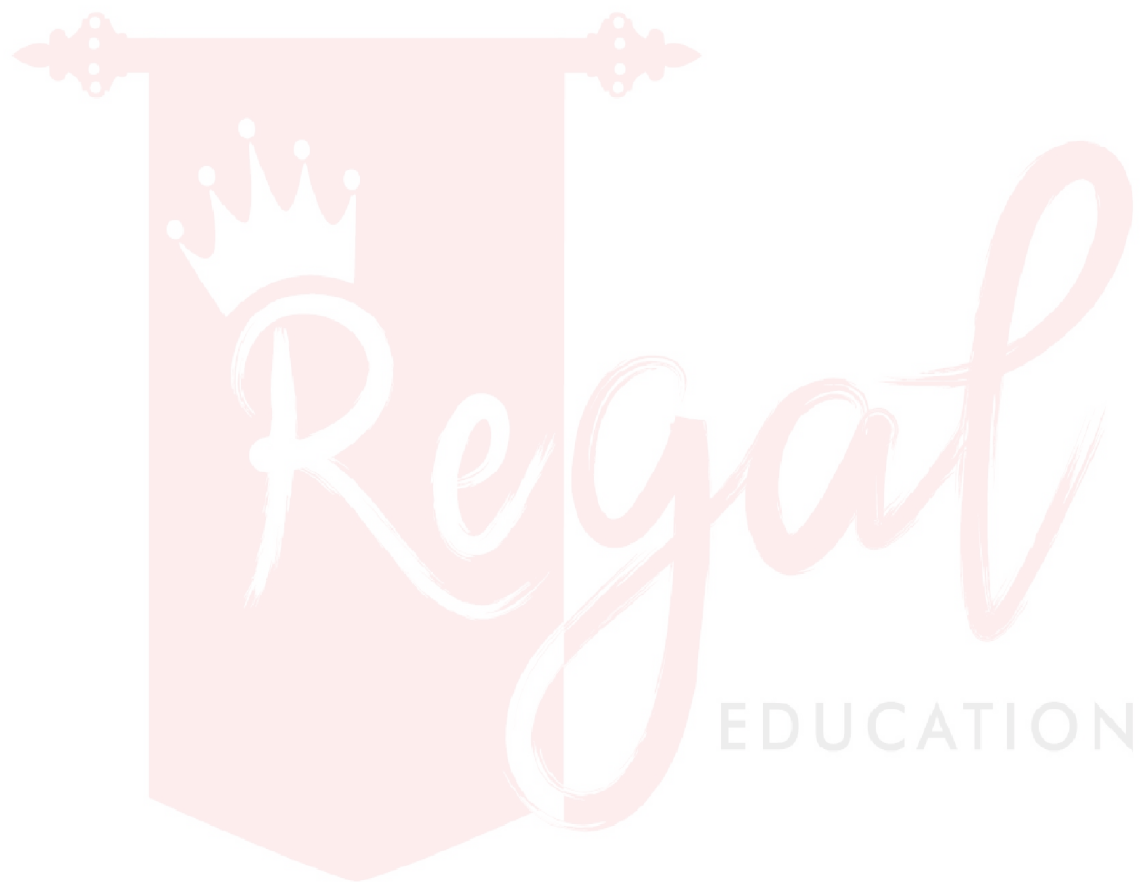
Snakes

Owls

You can present the information you have found in a form of a table, essay, diagram, or Power Point. Share your findings with your classmates. Have a discussion.







Let`s have some fun. Animal riddles.

What am I?

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

WHAT LIVES IN,
A TINY HOUSE,
ALL ALONE?



1. Answer: A giraffe
2. Answer: An elephant.
3. Answer: A chicken.
4. Answer: A squirrel.
5. Answer: A sloth.
6. Answer: A rabbit.
7. Answer: A butterfly.
8. Answer: A moose.
9. Answer: A zebra
10. Answer: A cheetah.
11. Unborn chicken egg

For more online activities scan the QR.

SCAN ME



EDUCATION

Fiction



How the Chipmunk Got Its Stripes

A Legend of the Iroquois

Long ago, the Earth was covered in darkness. None of the creatures living there knew what daylight looked like.



One day, all the animals of the forest gathered together in a clearing. They wondered if it would be better to remain in darkness, or if it would be better to also have light. Deer, Chipmunk, Raccoon, Wolf, Bear, and many other creatures climbed to the top of the highest mountain. The mountain stood so tall that there were no trees on its top, and it was covered only with rocks. Millions of stars blinked in the dark sky

overhead. The biggest and most powerful animal in the forest was the bear, and he was the first to reach the mountaintop. Bear stood on the highest peak, looked out over the forest below, and argued for remaining in darkness. He said that the creatures of the forest would be able to sleep better in darkness because there would be no light to keep them awake. Most of the other animals were afraid, and they agreed with Bear.



Raccoon said that he did not mind the darkness because he was so smart that he could find plenty of food, even in the dark. Wolf was easy to please, too. She didn't mind the darkness because she could howl in darkness or in light.

But one animal did stand up to Bear. Chipmunk, the smallest of the animals, argued that it would be better to have both light and dark. Chipmunk was very clever. As Bear continued to argue for darkness, Chipmunk made many good arguments for light.



Slowly, the night passed. Bear grew tired of talking, but Chipmunk chattered on and on, as if she had all the energy in the world. As the other animals dropped off to sleep, one by one, Chipmunk kept arguing. Finally, the first sunrise ever seen by the animals appeared over the top of the mountain. They woke up and were amazed by what they saw.

Chipmunk began to dance from rock to rock. Bear became angry because he didn't get his way. He roared loudly and ran after Chipmunk. He chased Chipmunk all the way down the mountain. Bear was fast, and he reached out his giant paw to grab Chipmunk. Chipmunk got away, but not before Bear managed to scratch her back with his long claws. And that is why, to this day,

you can see stripes on Chipmunk's back!



Work together with friends or alone. Answer the questions. Refer to the text to check your answers when appropriate. Compare your answers with other groups.

1. What happened after Chipmunk's argument with Bear?

- A. The animals saw their first sunrise ever.
- B. Bear was happy that he got his way.
- C. The animals continued to live in darkness.
- D. Chipmunk fell asleep.

2. The word clever means _____.

- A. Fast
- B. Witty
- C. Dull
- D. Persistent

2. What is the theme of this story?

- A. Stand up for what you believe in.
- B. It is always better to go along with the crowd.
- C. There is only one right way to do things.
- D. Making decisions is easy.

3. How is Chipmunk different from the other animals?

- A. Chipmunk was afraid of the darkness.
- B. Chipmunk was the only animal to fall asleep.
- C. Chipmunk was the largest creature on the mountain.
- D. Chipmunk outsmarted the Bear, making clever arguments for light.

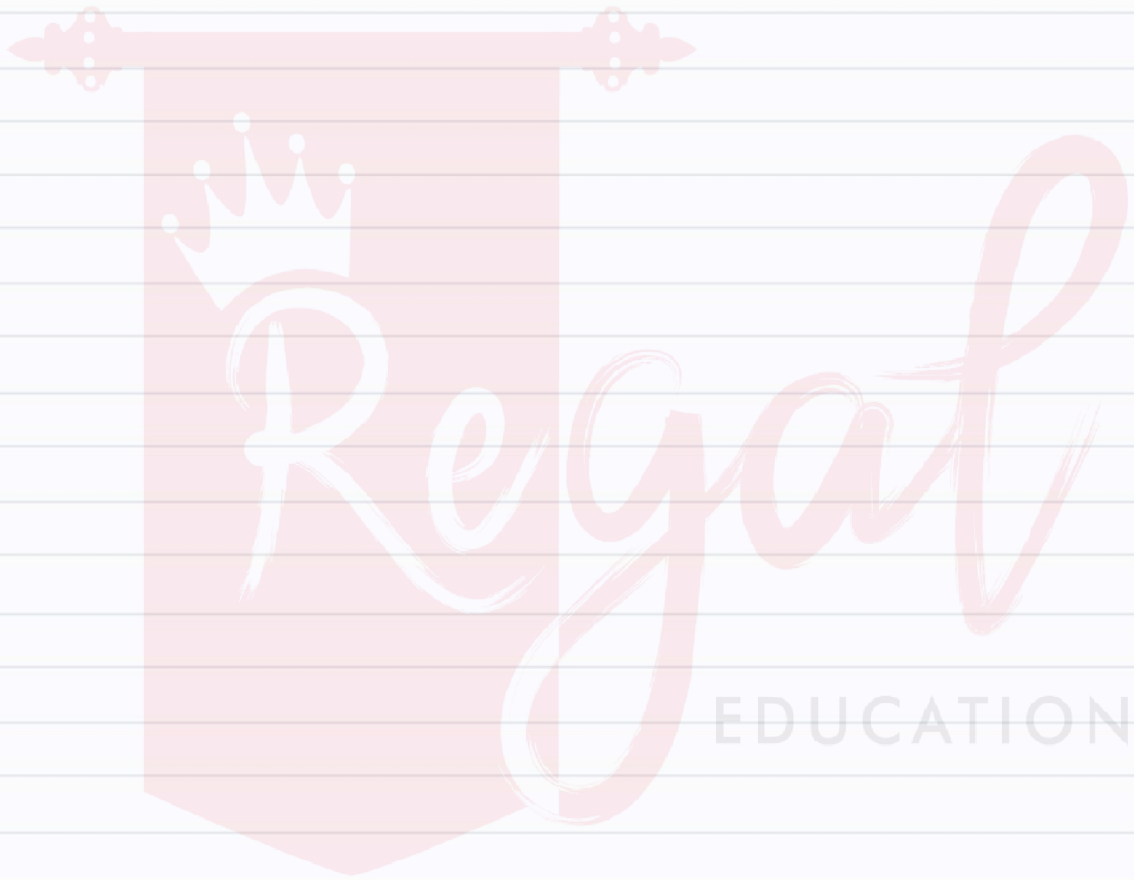
6. Folk tales such as this story:

- A. Always have a happy ending
- B. Are taught the same in every culture
- C. Explain the origins of something observed in the present time
- D. Are factual accounts from history

notes

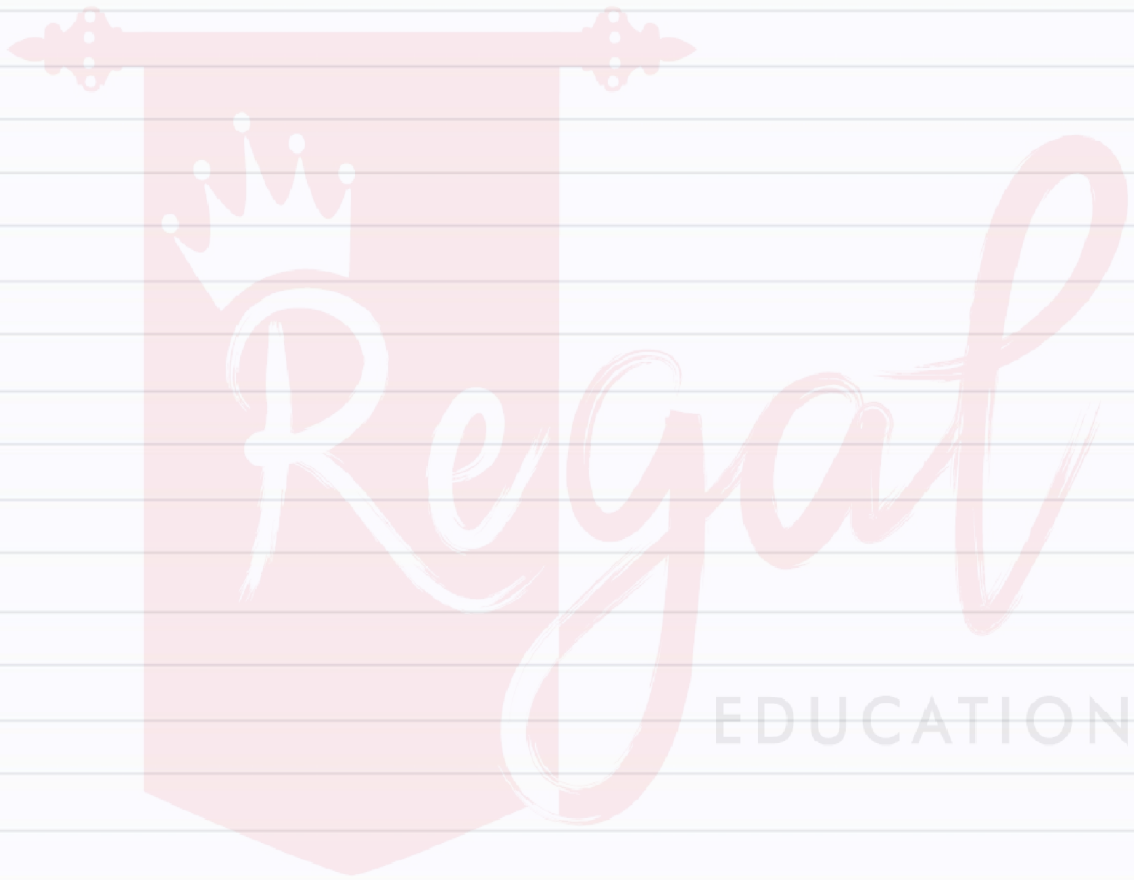
Date:

Create your own folk tale to describe how something came to be similar to how the chipmunk got its stripes. Swap the books with your friends. Read their tales. Vote for the best one. Explain your choice.



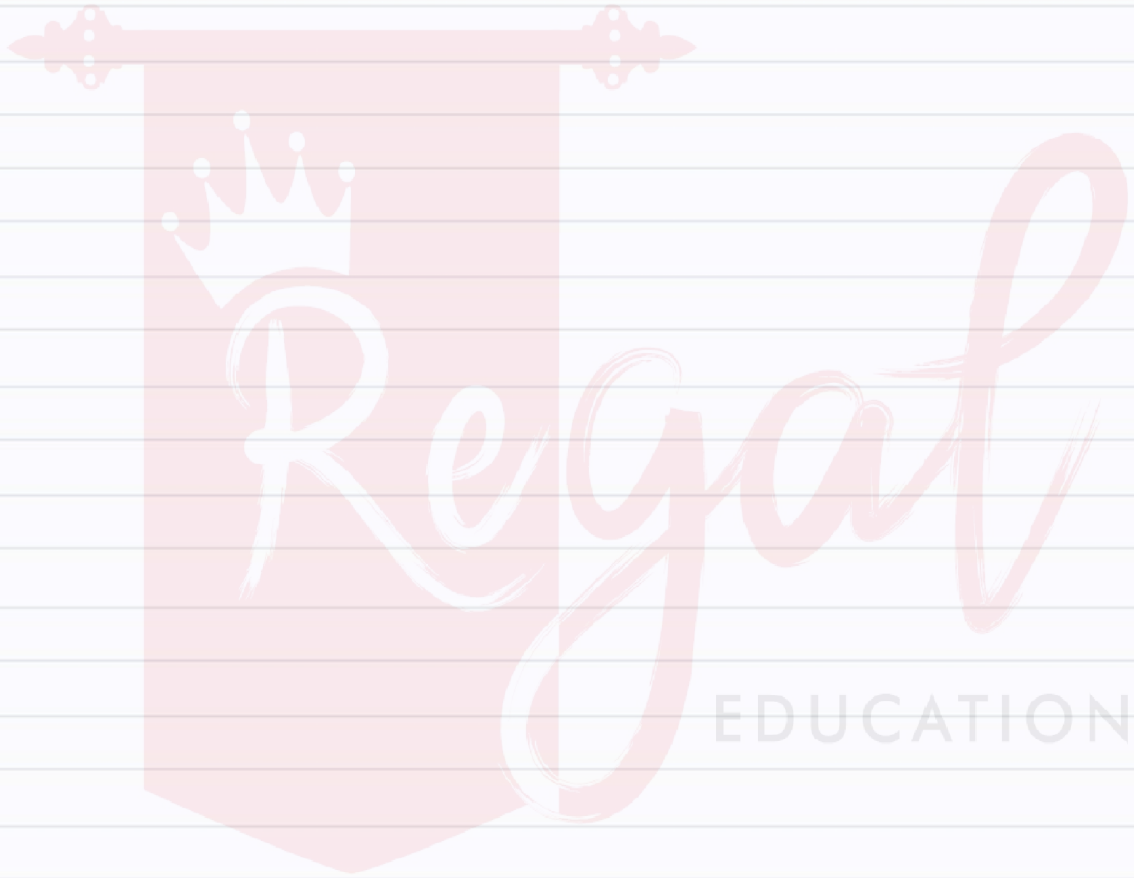
notes

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Date:



The Cowardly Lion and the Hungry Tiger

By L. Frank Baum

Read the short story and answer the questions. Refer to the text to check your answers when appropriate. Compare your answers with your friends. There are no wrong answers if you can prove your point with facts.

Vocabulary

1. **personages**: people who are notable or great
2. **solemn**: deeply serious
3. **ornamental**: acting as an ornament; decorative
4. **jiffy**: a short, unspecified period of time
5. **majestically**: showing the qualities of royalty and great dignity
6. **distress**: danger or discomfort
7. **reproach**: to criticize or bring shame
8. **indignant**: showing anger at something unjust

In the splendid palace of the Emerald City, which is in the center of the fairy Land of Oz, is a great Throne Room. This is where Princess Ozma, the Ruler, sits in a throne of glistening emeralds for an hour each day and listens to all the troubles of her people, which they are sure to tell her about. Around Ozma's throne, on such occasions, are grouped all the important **personages** of Oz, such as the Scarecrow, Tiktok the Clockwork Man, the Tin Woodman, the Wizard of Oz, and other famous fairy people. Little Dorothy usually has a seat at Ozma's feet, and crouched on either side the throne are two enormous beasts known as the Hungry Tiger and the Cowardly Lion.

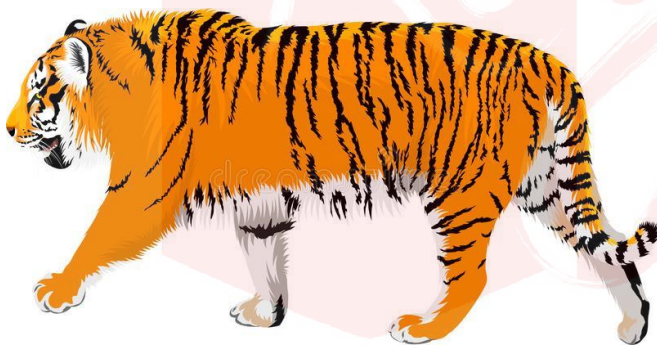
These two beasts are Ozma's chief guardians, but as everyone loves the beautiful girl Princess there has never been any disturbance in the great Throne Room, or anything for the guardians to do but look fierce and **solemn** and keep quiet until the Royal Audience is over and the people go away to their homes.



Of course, no one would dare be naughty while the huge Lion and Tiger crouched beside the throne; but the fact is, the people of Oz are very seldom naughty. So Ozma's big guards are more **ornamental** than useful. No one realizes that better than the beasts themselves. One day, after everyone had left the Throne Room except the Cowardly Lion and the Hungry Tiger, the Lion yawned and said to his friend: "I'm getting tired of this job. No one is afraid of us and no one pays any attention to us."

"That is true," replied the big Tiger, purring softly. "We might as well be in the thick jungles where we were born, as trying to protect Ozma when she needs no protection. And I'm dreadfully hungry all the time."

"You have enough to eat, I'm sure," said the Lion, swaying his tail slowly back and forth. "Enough, perhaps; but not the kind of food I long for," answered the Tiger. "What I'm hungry for is fat babies. I have a great desire to eat a few fat babies. Then, perhaps, the people of Oz would fear me and I'd become more important."



"True," agreed the Lion. "It would stir up quite a scene if you ate but one fat baby. As for myself, my claws are sharp as needles and strong as crowbars. My

teeth are powerful enough to tear a person to pieces in a few seconds. I could spring upon a man and make chop suey of him. There would be wild excitement in the Emerald City. People would fall upon their knees and beg me for mercy. That, in my opinion, would render me very important."

"After you had torn the person to pieces, what would you do next?" asked the Tiger sleepily.

"Then I would roar so loudly it would shake the earth and stalk away to the jungle to hide myself, before anyone could attack me or kill me for what I had done."

"I see," nodded the Tiger. "You are really cowardly."

"To be sure. That is why I am named the Cowardly Lion. That is why I have always been so tame and peaceable. But I'm awfully tired of being tame," added the Lion, with a sigh, "and it would be fun to raise a row and show people what a terrible beast I really am."

The Tiger remained silent for several minutes, thinking deeply as he slowly washed his face with his left paw. Then he said: "I'm getting old, and it would please me to eat at least one fat baby before I die. Suppose we surprise these people of Oz and prove our power. What do you say? We will walk out of here just as usual and the first baby we meet I'll eat in a **jiffy**. And the first man or woman you meet, you will tear to pieces. Then we will both run out of the city gates and gallop across the country and hide in the jungle before anyone can stop us."

"All right. I'm game," said the Lion, yawning again so that he showed two rows of large sharp teeth.

The Tiger got up and stretched his great, sleek body.

"Seen any of them old Hydrophobies the last day or two?" "Come on," he said.

The Lion stood up and proved he was the larger of the two, for he was almost as big as a small horse.

Out of the palace they walked and met no one. They passed through the beautiful grounds, past fountains and beds of lovely flowers and met no one. Then they unlatched a gate and entered a street of the city and met no one.



"I wonder how a fat baby will taste," said the Tiger, as they stalked **majestically** along, side by side.

"I imagine it will taste like nutmegs," said the Lion.



"No," said the Tiger, "I've an idea it will taste like gumdrops." They turned a corner, but met no one, for the people of the Emerald City usually take their naps at this hour of the afternoon.

"I wonder how many pieces I ought to tear a person into," said the Lion, in a thoughtful voice.

"Sixty would be about right," suggested the Tiger.

"Would that hurt any more than to tear one into about a dozen pieces?" asked the Lion, with a little shudder.

"Who cares whether it hurts or not?" growled the Tiger.

The Lion did not reply. They entered a side street, but met no one.

Suddenly they heard a child crying.

"Aha!" exclaimed the Tiger. "There is my meat."

He rushed around a corner, the Lion following, and came upon a nice fat baby sitting in the middle of the street and crying as if in great **distress**.

"What's the matter?" asked the Tiger, crouching before the baby.

"I--I--I-lost my m-m-mamma!" wailed the baby.

"Why, you poor little thing," said the great beast, softly stroking the child's head with its paw. "Don't cry, my dear, for mamma can't be far away. I'll help you find her."

"Go on," said the Lion, who stood by.

"Go on where?" asked the Tiger, looking up.

"Go on and eat your fat baby."

"Why, you dreadful creature!" said the Tiger **reproachfully**.

"Would you want me to eat a poor little lost baby?" And the beast gathered the little one into its strong, hairy arms and tried to comfort it by rocking it gently back and forth.



The Lion growled low in his throat and seemed very much disappointed. But at that moment a scream reached their ears, and a woman came bounding out of a house and into the street. Seeing her baby in the embrace of the monster Tiger the woman screamed again and rushed forward to rescue it. In her haste she caught her foot in her skirt and tumbled head over heels and heels overhead. She stopped with such a bump that she saw many stars in the

heavens, although it was broad daylight. And there she lay, in a helpless manner, all tangled up and unable to stir.

With one bound and a roar like thunder the huge Lion was beside her. With his strong jaws he grasped her dress and raised her into an upright position.

"Poor thing! Are you hurt?" he gently asked.

Gasping for breath the woman struggled to free herself and tried to walk, but she limped badly and tumbled down again.

"My baby!" she said pleadingly.

"The baby is all right; don't worry," replied the Lion; and then he added: "Keep quiet, now, and I'll carry you back to your house, and the Hungry Tiger will carry your baby."

The Tiger, who had approached the place with the child in its arms, asked in astonishment:

"Aren't you going to tear her into sixty pieces?"

"No, nor into six pieces," answered the Lion **indignantly**.

"I'm not such a brute as to destroy a poor woman who has hurt herself trying to save her lost baby. If you are so cruel and bloodthirsty, you may leave me and go away, for I do not care to associate with you."

"That's all right," answered the Tiger. "I'm not cruel--not in the least--I'm only hungry. But I thought you were cruel."

"Thank heaven I'm respectable," said the Lion, with dignity.

He then raised the woman and with much gentleness carried her into her house, where he laid her upon a sofa. The Tiger followed with the baby, which he safely deposited beside its mother. The little one liked the Hungry Tiger and, grasping the enormous beast by both ears, the baby kissed the beast's nose to show he was grateful and happy.

"Thank you very much," said the woman. "I've often heard what good beasts you are, in spite of your power to do mischief to mankind. Now I know that the stories are true. I do not think either of you have ever had an evil thought."



The Hungry Tiger and the Cowardly Lion hung their heads and did not look into each other's eyes, for both were shamed and humbled. They crept away and stalked back through the streets until they again entered the palace grounds, where they retreated to the pretty, comfortable rooms they occupied at the

back of the palace. There they silently crouched in their usual corners to think over their adventure.

After a while the Tiger said sleepily: "I don't believe fat babies taste like gumdrops. I'm quite sure they have the flavor of raspberry tarts. My, how hungry I am for fat babies!"

The Lion grunted. "You're a humbug," said he.

"Am I?" retorted the Tiger, with a sneer. "Tell me, then, into how many pieces you usually tear your victims, my bold Lion?"

The Lion impatiently thumped the floor with his tail.

"To tear anyone into pieces would soil my claws and blunt my teeth," he said.

"I'm glad I didn't muss myself up this afternoon by hurting that poor mother."

The Tiger looked at him steadily and then yawned a wide, wide yawn.

"You're a coward," he remarked.

"Well," said the Lion, "it's better to be a coward than to do wrong."

"To be sure," answered the other. "And that reminds me that I nearly lost my own reputation. For, had I eaten that fat baby I would not now be the Hungry Tiger. It's better to go hungry, seems to me, than to be cruel to a little child." And then they dropped their heads on their paws and went to sleep.

Work together with friends or alone. Answer the questions. Refer to the text to check your answers when appropriate. Compare your answers with other groups.

1. Why are the Lion and the Tiger bored at the beginning of the story?
 - a. The people of Oz rarely misbehave.
 - b. Nobody acts bad around the Lion and the Tiger.
 - c. Nobody wants to hurt Ozma.
 - d. They are bored for ALL of these reasons.
2. Which one of these is **NOT** a reason why the Lion and the Tiger make their plan?
 - a. They want attention.
 - b. They want to feel more important.
 - c. They are bored.
 - d. They need to be fed more food.
3. Which is **NOT** part of the Lion and Tiger's plan?
 - a. The Lion will tear up the first person he sees.
 - b. The Tiger will eat a baby.
 - c. The Lion will become the king of Oz.
 - d. They will hide in the jungle after it is done.
4. According to the text, which of the following is **true**?
 - a. The Lion is bigger than the Tiger.
 - b. The Lion is hungrier than the Tiger.
 - c. The Tiger is braver than the Lion.
 - d. The Lion is smaller than the Tiger.
5. Which **figurative language** technique is used in the following sentence?
"I would roar so loudly it would shake the earth."
 - a. Simile
 - b. Hyperbole
 - c. Metaphor
 - d. Personification

6. Which event happens **last**?

- a. The Lion and the Tiger feel guilty.
- b. A woman falls and injures herself.
- c. The Lion and the Tiger wander the streets.
- d. The Tiger rescues a baby.

7. Which best expresses a lesson that the Lion learned?

- a. It's never too late to follow your dreams.
- b. Always back up your words with actions.
- c. Never give up on your life goals, no matter what.
- d. It's better to be teased than to do something you'll regret.

8. How motivated the Lion and the Tiger were to follow through on their plan?

- a. The Lion and the Tiger were very serious about wanting to hurt people.
- b. The Lion was just trying to sound brave but the Tiger almost ate someone.
- c. The Lion and the Tiger never had any real intentions of hurting anyone.
- d. The Lion might have eaten that woman had the Tiger not talked him out of it.

9. Which best describes the narrator's **tone** in this sentence from the last paragraph?
"Tell me, then, into how many pieces you usually tear your victims, my bold Lion?"

- a. Sincere
- b. Sarcastic
- c. Spiteful
- d. Sweet

10. Which prediction is best supported by evidence from the text?

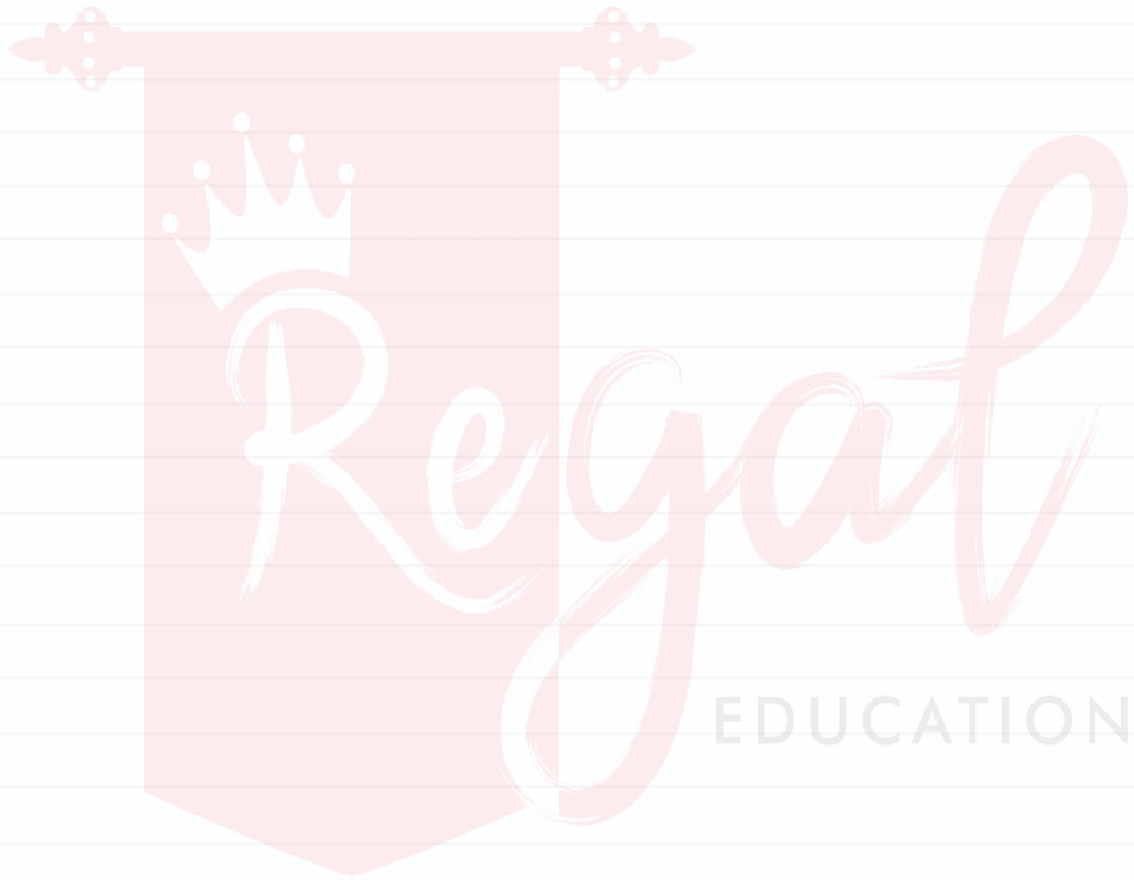
- a. It is only a matter of time before the Tiger convinces the Lion to kill.
- b. The Lion will probably return to the jungle, learn to rule, and come back to conquer Oz.
- c. The Tiger will one day live out his desire to find out how a fat baby tastes.
- d. The Lion and the Tiger will keep living boring lives in the comforts of the palace.

Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

Date: _____

Irony is when something turns out exactly the opposite of the way that was expected.

What is ironic about the Lion and the Tiger's adventure? Or, what makes the end of the Lion and Tiger's adventure so funny? Use quotes from the text when you are explaining your reply. Compare your answers with your friends'. Have a discussion.



SCAN ME



Do you know any other stories or novels written by Frank Baum?

Scan the QR codes to access them.

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

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

SCAN ME



Favorite Story/ Novel	Friend`s Name

SCAN ME

The Story of Keesh

By Jack London



Read the short story and answer the questions that follow. Refer to the text to check your answers.

Vocabulary

1. **industrious**: hard-working and persistent
2. **solicitude**: excessive concern; uneasiness occasioned by fear of evil
3. **temperance**: moderation, specifically in respect to using liquors
4. **acquiesce**: to accept or consent by silence or by omitting to object



Keesh lived long ago on the rim of the polar sea, was head man of his village through many and

prosperous years and died full of honors with his name on the lips of men. So long ago did he live that only the

old men remember his name, his name and the tale, which they got from the old men before them, and which the old men to come will

tell their children and their children's children down to the end of time. And the winter darkness, when the north gales make their long sweep across the icepack, and the air is filled with flying white, and no man may venture forth, is the chosen time for the telling of how Keesh, from the poorest igloo in the village, rose to power and place over them all.

He was a bright boy, so the tale runs, healthy and strong, and he had seen thirteen suns, in their way of reckoning time. For each winter the sun leaves the land in darkness, and the next year a new sun returns so that they may be warm again and look upon one another's faces. The father of Keesh had been a very brave man, but he had met his death in a time of famine, when he sought to save the lives of his people by taking the life of a great polar bear. In his eagerness he came to close grapples with the bear, and his bones were crushed; but the bear had much meat on him and the people were saved. Keesh was his only son, and after that Keesh lived alone with his mother. But the people are prone to forget, and they forgot the deed of his father; and he being but a boy, and his mother only a woman, they, too, were swiftly forgotten, and ere long came to live in the meanest of all the igloos.

It was at a council, one night, in the big igloo of Klash-Kwan, the chief, that Keesh showed the blood that ran in his veins and the manhood that stiffened his back. With the dignity of an elder, he rose to his feet, and waited for silence amid the babble of voices.

"It is true that meat be apportioned me and mine," he said. "But it is oftentimes old and tough, this meat, and, moreover, it has an unusual quantity of bones."

The hunters, grizzled and gray, and lusty and young, were aghast. The like had never been known before. A child, that



talked like a grown man, and said harsh things to their very faces!

But steadily and with seriousness, Keesh went on. "For that I know my father, Bok, was a great hunter, I speak these words. It is said that Bok brought home more meat than any of the two best

hunters, that with his own hands he attended to the division of it, that with his own eyes he saw to it that the least old woman and the last old man received fair share."

"Na! Na!" the men cried. "Put the child out!" "Send him off to bed!" "He is no man that he should talk to men and graybeards!"

He waited calmly till the uproar died down.

"Thou hast a wife, Ugh-Gluk," he said, "and for her dost thou speak. And thou, too, Massuk, a mother also, and for them dost thou speak. My mother has no one, save me; wherefore I speak. As I say, though Bok be dead because he hunted overkeenly, it is just that I, who am his son, and that Ikeega, who is my mother and was his wife, should have meat in plenty so long as there be meat in plenty in the tribe. I, Keesh, the son of Bok, have spoken."

He sat down, his ears keenly alert to the flood of protest and indignation his words had created.

"That a boy should speak in council!" old Ugh-Gluk was mumbling.

"Shall the babes in arms tell us men the things we shall do?"

Massuk demanded in a loud voice. "Am I a man that I should be made a mock by every child that cries for meat?"

The anger boiled a white heat. They ordered him to bed, threatened that he should have no meat at all, and promised him sore beatings for his presumption. Keesh's eyes began to flash, and the blood to pound darkly under his skin. In the midst of the abuse he sprang to his feet.



"Hear me, ye men!" he cried. "Never shall I speak in the council again, never again till the men come to me and say, 'It is well, Keesh, that thou shouldst speak, it is well and it is our wish.' Take this now, ye men, for my last word. Bok, my father, was a great hunter. I, too, his son, shall go and hunt the meat that I eat. And be it known, now, that the division of that which I kill shall be fair. And no widow nor weak one shall cry in the night because there is no meat, when the strong men are groaning in great pain for that they have eaten overmuch. And in the days to

come there shall be shame upon the strong men who have eaten overmuch. I, Keesh, have said it!"

Jeers and scornful laughter followed him out of the igloo, but his jaw was set and he went his way, looking neither to right nor left.

The next day he went forth along the shoreline where the ice and the land met together. Those who saw him go noted that he carried his bow, with a goodly supply of bone-barbed arrows, and that across his shoulder was his father's big hunting-spear. And there was laughter, and much talk, at the event. It was an unprecedented occurrence. Never did boys of his tender age go forth to hunt, much less to hunt alone. Also were there shaking of heads and prophetic mutterings, and the women looked pityingly at Ikeega, and her face was grave and sad.

"He will be back ere long," they said cheeringly.

"Let him go; it will teach him a lesson," the hunters said.

"And he will come back shortly, and he will be meek and soft of speech in the days to follow."

But a day passed, and a second, and on the third a wild gale blew, and there was no Keesh.

Ikeega tore her hair and put soot of the seal-oil on her face in token of her grief; and the women assailed the men

with bitter words in that they had mistreated the boy and sent him to his death; and the men made no answer, preparing to go in search of the body when the storm abated.



Early next morning, however, Keesh strode into the village. But he came not shamefacedly. Across his shoulders he bore a burden of fresh-killed meat. And there was importance in his step and arrogance in his speech.

"Go, ye men, with the dogs and sledges, and take my trail for the better part of a day's travel," he said. "There is much meat on the ice--a she- bear and two half-grown cubs."

Ikeega was overcome with joy, but he received her demonstrations in manlike fashion, saying: "Come, Ikeega, let us eat. And after that I shall sleep, for I am weary."

And he passed into their igloo and ate profoundly, and after that slept for twenty running hours.

There was much doubt at first, much doubt and discussion. The killing of a polar bear is very dangerous, but thrice dangerous is it, and three times thrice, to kill a mother bear with her cubs. The men could not bring themselves to believe that the boy Keesh, single-handed, had



accomplished so great a marvel. But the women spoke of the fresh-killed meat he had brought on his back, and this was an overwhelming argument against their unbelief. So, they finally

departed, grumbling greatly that in all probability, if the thing were so, he had neglected to cut up the carcasses. Now in the north it is very necessary that this should be done as soon as a kill is made. If not, the meat freezes so solidly as to turn the edge of the sharpest knife, and a three-hundred-pound bear, frozen stiff, is no easy thing to put upon a sled and haul over the rough ice. But arrived at the spot, they found not only the kill, which they had doubted, but that Keesh had quartered the beasts in true hunter fashion and removed the entrails. Thus began the mystery of Keesh, a mystery that deepened and deepened with the passing of the days. His very next trip he killed a young bear, nearly full-grown, and on the trip following, a large male bear and his mate. He was ordinarily gone from three to four days, though it was nothing unusual for him to stay away a week at a time on the ice-field. Always he declined company on these expeditions, and the people marveled. "How does he do it?" they demanded of one another. "Never does he take a dog with him, and dogs are of such great help, too."

"Why dost thou hunt only bear?" Klash-Kwan once ventured to ask him.

And Keesh made fitting answer. "It is well known that there is more meat on the bear," he said.

But there was also talk of witchcraft in the village. "He hunts with evil spirits," some of the people contended, "wherefore his hunting is rewarded. How else can it be, save that he hunts with evil spirits?"

"Mayhap they be not evil, but good, these spirits," others said.

"It is known that his father was a mighty hunter. May not his father hunt with him so that he may attain excellence and patience and understanding? Who knows?"

None the less, his success continued, and the less skillful hunters were often kept busy hauling in his meat. And in the division of it he was just. As his father had done before him, he saw to it that the least old woman and the last old man received a fair portion, keeping no more for himself than his needs required. And because of this, and of his merit as a hunter, he was looked upon with respect, and even awe; and there was talk of making him chief after old Klash-Kwan. Because of the things he had done, they

looked for him to appear again in the council, but he never came, and they were ashamed to ask.

"I am minded to build me an igloo," he said one day to Klash- Kwan and a number of the hunters. "It shall be a large igloo, wherein Ikeega and I can dwell in comfort."

"Ay," they nodded gravely.



"But I have no time. My business is hunting, and it takes all my time. So, it is but just that the men and women of the village who eat

my meat should build me my igloo."

And the igloo was built accordingly, on a generous scale which exceeded even the dwelling of Klash-Kwan. Keesh and his mother moved into it, and it was the first prosperity she had enjoyed since

the death of Bok. Nor was material prosperity alone hers, for, because of her wonderful son and the position he had given her, she came to be looked upon as the first woman in all the village; and the women were given to visiting her, to asking her advice, and to quoting her wisdom when arguments arose among themselves or with the men.

But it was the mystery of Keesh's marvelous hunting that took chief place in all their minds. And one day Ugh-Gluk taxed him with witchcraft to his face.

"It is charged," Ugh-Gluk said ominously, "that thou dealest with evil spirits, wherefore thy hunting is rewarded."

"Is not the meat good?" Keesh made answer. "Has one in the village yet to fall sick from the eating of it? How dost thou know that witchcraft be concerned? Or dost thou guess, in the dark, merely because of the envy that consumes thee?"

And Ugh-Gluk withdrew discomfited, the women laughing at him as he walked away. But in the council one night, after long deliberation, it was determined to put spies on his track when he went forth to hunt, so that his methods might be learned. So, on

his next trip, Bim and Bawn, two young men, and of hunters the craftiest, followed after him, taking care not to be seen. After five days they returned, their eyes bulging and their tongues a-tremble to tell what they had seen. The council was hastily called in Klash-Kwan's dwelling, and Bim took up the tale.

"Brothers! As commanded, we journeyed on the trail of Keesh, and cunningly we journeyed, so that he might not know. And midway of the first day he picked up with a great he-bear. It was a very great bear."

"None greater," Bawn corroborated, and went on himself.

"Yet was the bear not inclined to fight, for he turned away and made off slowly over the ice. This we saw from the rocks of the shore, and the bear came toward us, and after him came Keesh, very much unafraid. And he shouted harsh words after the bear, and waved his arms about, and made much noise. Then did the bear



grow angry, and rise up on his hind legs, and growl. But Keesh walked right up to the bear."

"Ay," Bim continued the story. "Right up to the bear Keesh walked. And the bear took after him, and Keesh ran away. But as he ran he dropped a little round ball on the ice. And the bear stopped and smelled of it, then swallowed it up. And Keesh continued to run away and drop little round balls, and the bear continued to swallow them up."

Exclamations and cries of doubt were being made, and Ugh- Gluk expressed open unbelief.

"With our own eyes we saw it," Bim affirmed. And Bawn--"Ay, with our own eyes. And this continued until the bear stood suddenly upright and cried aloud in pain, and thrashed his fore paws madly about. And Keesh continued to make off over the ice to a safe distance. But the bear gave him no notice, being occupied with the misfortune the little round balls had wrought within him."

"Ay, within him," Bim interrupted. "For he did claw at himself, and leap about over the ice like a playful puppy, save

from the way he growled and squealed it was plain it was not play but pain. Never did I see such a sight!"

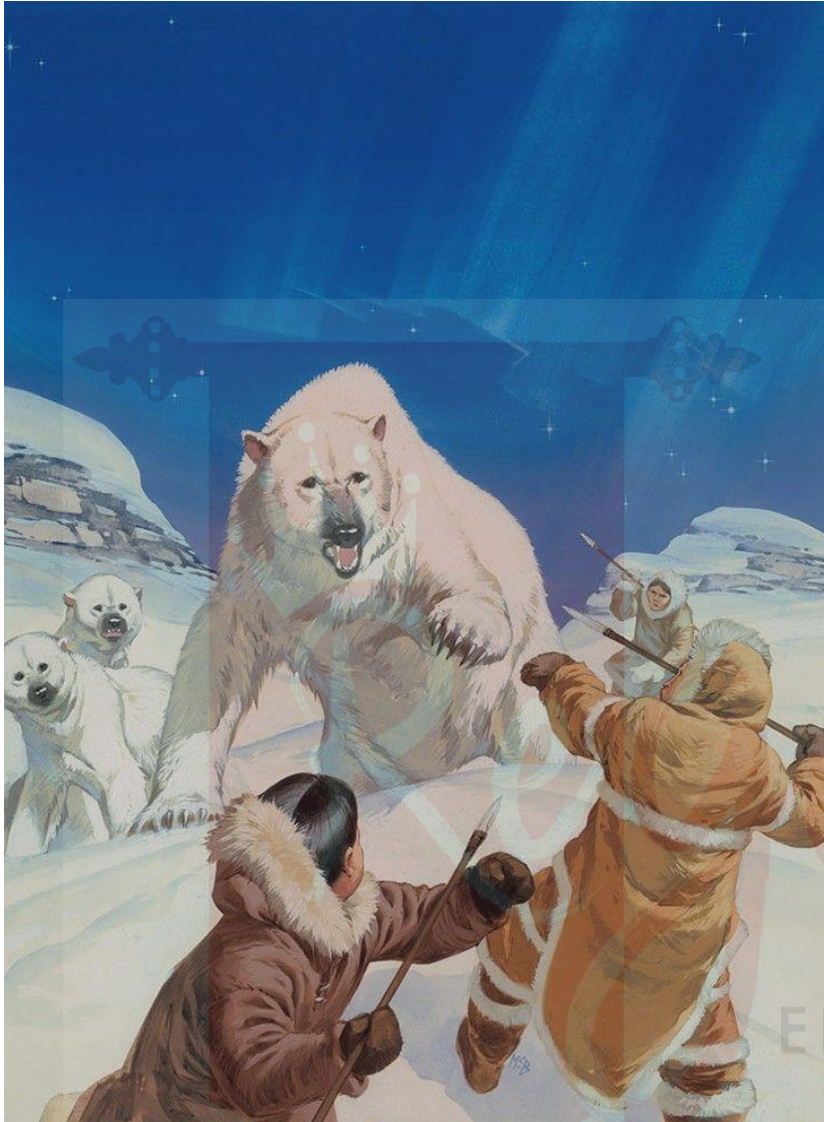
"Nay, never was such a sight seen," Bawn took up the strain.

"And furthermore, it was such a large bear."

"Witchcraft," Ugh-Gluk suggested.



"I know not," Bawn replied. "I tell only of what my eyes beheld. And after a while the bear grew weak and tired, for he was very heavy and he had jumped about with exceeding violence, and he went off along the shore- ice, shaking his head slowly from side to side and sitting down ever and again to squeal and cry. And Keesh followed after the bear, and we followed after Keesh, and for that day and three days more we followed. The bear grew weak, and never ceased crying from his pain."



"It was a charm!"

Ugh-Gluk exclaimed.

***"Surely it was a
charm!"***

"It may well be."

***And Bim relieved
Bawn. "The bear
wandered, now this
way and now that,
doubling back and
forth and crossing his
trail in circles, so
that at the end he***

***was near where Keesh had first come upon him. By this time, he
was quite sick, the bear, and could crawl no farther, so Keesh came
up close and speared him to death."***

"And then?" Klash-Kwan demanded.

"Then we left Keesh skinning the bear and came running that the news of the killing might be told."

And in the afternoon of that day the women hauled in the meat of the bear while the men sat in council assembled.

When Keesh arrived, a messenger was sent to him, bidding him come to the council. But he sent reply, saying that he was hungry and tired; also, that his igloo was large and comfortable and could hold many men.

And curiosity was so strong on the men that the whole council, Klash-Kwan to the fore, rose up and went to the igloo of Keesh. He was eating, but he received them with respect and seated them according to their rank. Ikeega was proud and embarrassed by turns, but Keesh was quite composed.

He waited calmly till the uproar died down. Klash-Kwan recited the information brought by Bim and Bawn, and at its close said in a stern voice: "So explanation is wanted, O Keesh, of thy manner of hunting. Is there witchcraft in it?"

Keesh looked up and smiled. "Nay, O Klash-Kwan. It is not for a boy to know aught of witches, and of witches I know nothing. I have but devised a means whereby I may kill the ice-bear with ease, that is all. It be head craft, not witchcraft."

"And may any man?"

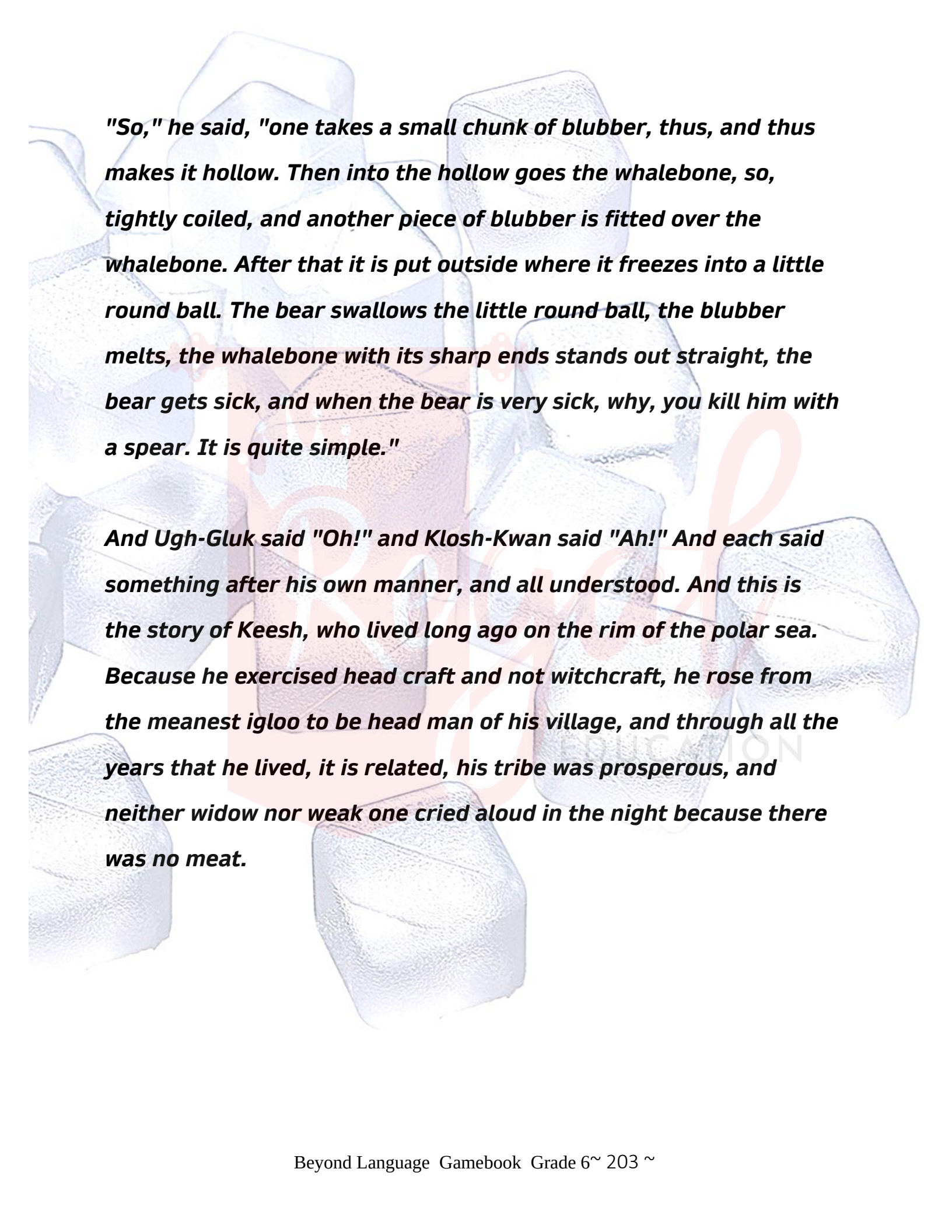
"Any man."

There was a long silence. The men looked in one another's faces, and Keesh went on eating.

"And... and... and wilt thou tell us, O Keesh?" Klash-Kwan finally asked in a tremulous voice.

"Yea, I will tell thee." Keesh finished sucking a marrow-bone and rose to his feet. "It is quite simple. Behold!"

He picked up a thin strip of whalebone and showed it to them. The ends were sharp as needle-points. The strip he coiled carefully, till it disappeared in his hand. Then, suddenly releasing it, it sprang straight again. He picked up a piece of blubber.

The background of the page features a collection of translucent, blue-tinted ice cubes of various sizes scattered across the surface. A large, thin, red ribbon is draped diagonally from the upper right towards the lower left, partially overlapping the ice cubes and the text.

"So," he said, "one takes a small chunk of blubber, thus, and thus makes it hollow. Then into the hollow goes the whalebone, so, tightly coiled, and another piece of blubber is fitted over the whalebone. After that it is put outside where it freezes into a little round ball. The bear swallows the little round ball, the blubber melts, the whalebone with its sharp ends stands out straight, the bear gets sick, and when the bear is very sick, why, you kill him with a spear. It is quite simple."

And Ugh-Gluk said "Oh!" and Klash-Kwan said "Ah!" And each said something after his own manner, and all understood. And this is the story of Keesh, who lived long ago on the rim of the polar sea. Because he exercised head craft and not witchcraft, he rose from the meanest igloo to be head man of his village, and through all the years that he lived, it is related, his tribe was prosperous, and neither widow nor weak one cried aloud in the night because there was no meat.

1. Keesh is facing all of the following problems at the beginning of the story *EXCEPT* which?

- a. He is not given his fair share of food.**
- b. His father was crushed by a polar bear.**
- c. He is not respected by the old hunters.**
- d. His mother is sick.**

2. Which character trait does *NOT* apply to Keesh?

- a. Timid**
- b. Loyal**
- c. Wise**
- d. Respectful**

3. Which best explains why the women look pityingly at Ikeega in the following?

"Also were there shaking of heads and prophetic mutterings, and the women looked pityingly at Ikeega."

- a. They think that Keesh disrespected the elders.**
- b. They think Ikeega is at fault for Keesh's bad manners.**
- c. They think that Keesh is going to die.**
- d. They think that the Ikeega's sickness will kill her soon.**

4. Which best expresses how the men reacted to the success of Keesh's first hunt?

- a. They were happy that he shared his meat.**
- b. They were angry that he left without permission.**
- c. They were suspicious of his success.**
- d. They were regretful for how they acted.**

5. Which of the statements about how Keesh gains status in the village is FALSE?

- a. Keesh distributes his meat fairly.**
- b. Keesh asks to rejoin the council.**
- c. Keesh goes on many successful hunts.**
- d. Keesh hunts alone.**

6. Which conclusion is most logical when comparing Keesh's new igloo with that of Chief Klosh-Kwan's?

- a. Keesh is more important to the tribe than Klosh-Kwan.**
- b. Keesh is of equal importance as Klosh-Kwan to the tribe.**
- c. Keesh is less important to the tribe than Klosh-Kwan.**
- d. Keesh is of no importance to the tribe.**

7. Which figurative language technique is used in the following?
"How dost thou know that witchcraft be concerned? Or dost thou guess, in the dark?"

- a. Personification**
- b. Metaphor**
- c. Hyperbole**
- d. Onomatopoeia**
- e. Simile**

8. Which of the following is *NOT* an effect of Keesh's success?

- a. Jealous tribesmen accuse Keesh of witchcraft.**
- b. Ikeega becomes well-respected amongst the women.**
- c. Men from the village spy on Keesh.**
- d. Ugh-Gluk attempts to poison Keesh.**

9. Which best explains how Keesh is able to hunt so many bears by himself?

- a. Keesh is protected by his father's spirit.**
- b. Keesh is stronger than the bears.**
- c. Keesh outsmarts the bears.**
- d. Keesh uses witchcraft.**

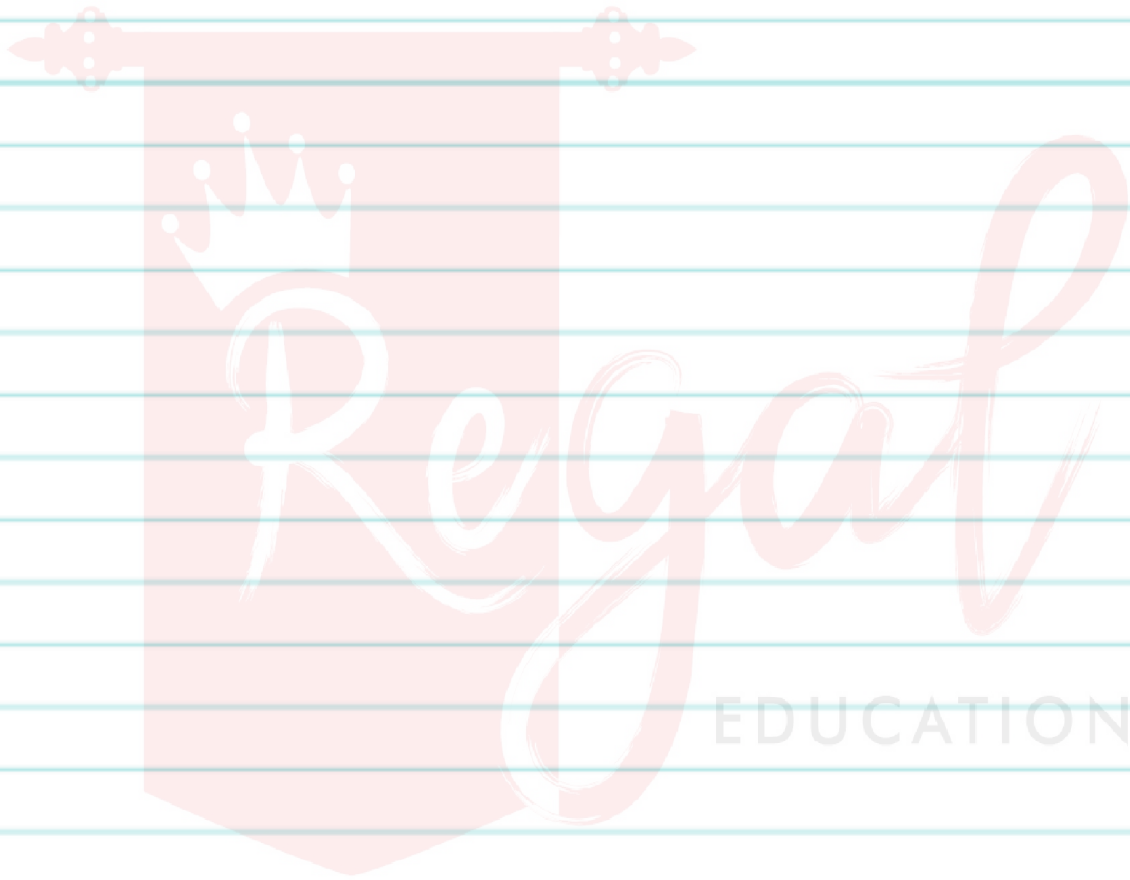
10. Which adage expresses a theme in this story?

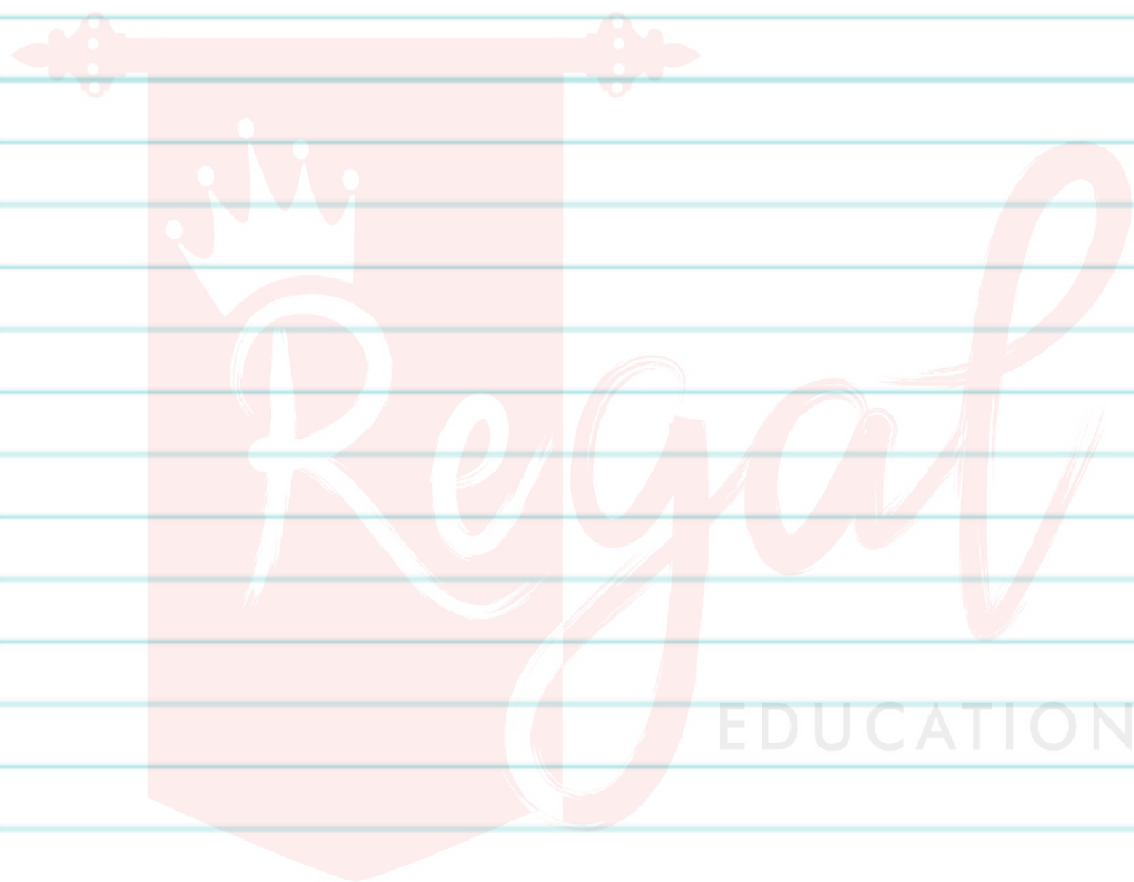
- a. A watched pot never boils**
- b. Two wrongs don't make a right.**
- c. Beggars can't be choosers.**
- d. Work smarter not harder.**



Answer the following question in complete sentences. **Use at least two examples from the text to support your response** and explain what your support shows.

What can you learn from this text? What is the lesson of the story? Explain how the text teaches you this lesson. Be sure to use the text to support your response. Compare your answers with your friends.





SCAN ME



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

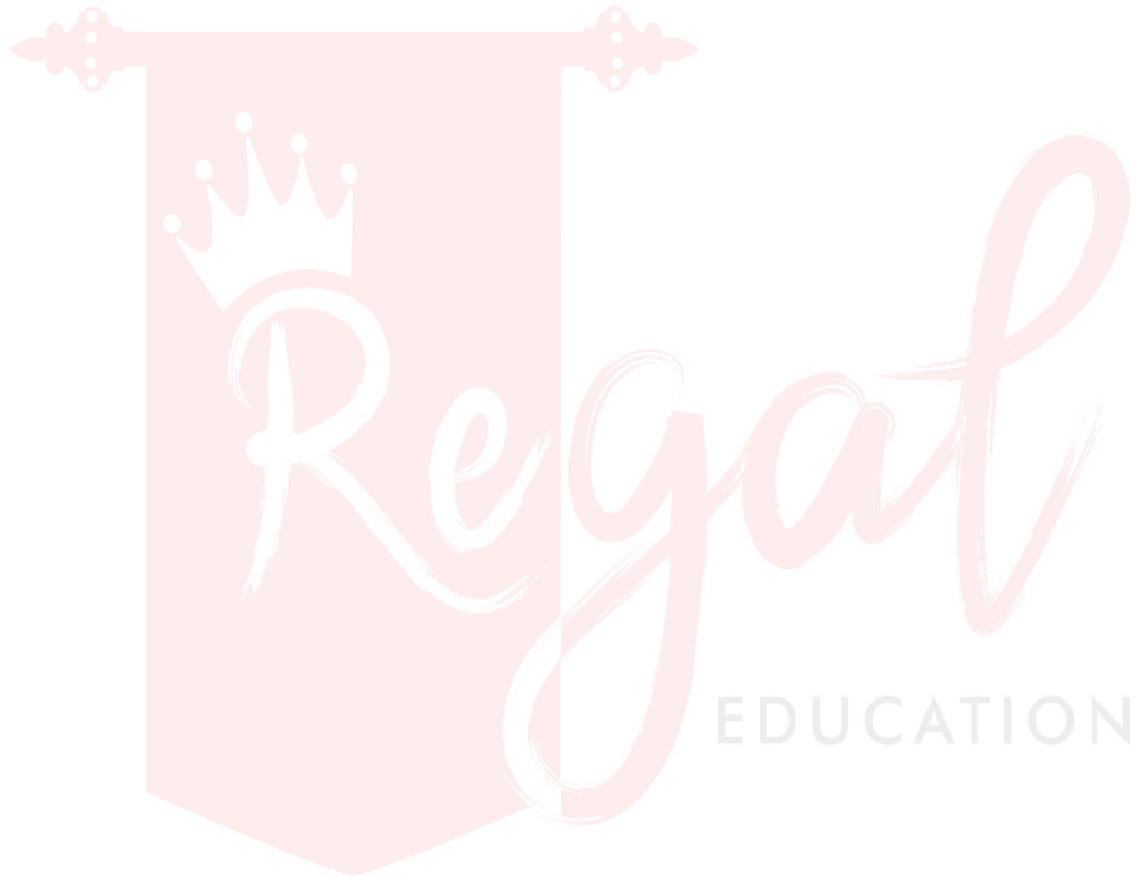
Scan the QR code to access them.

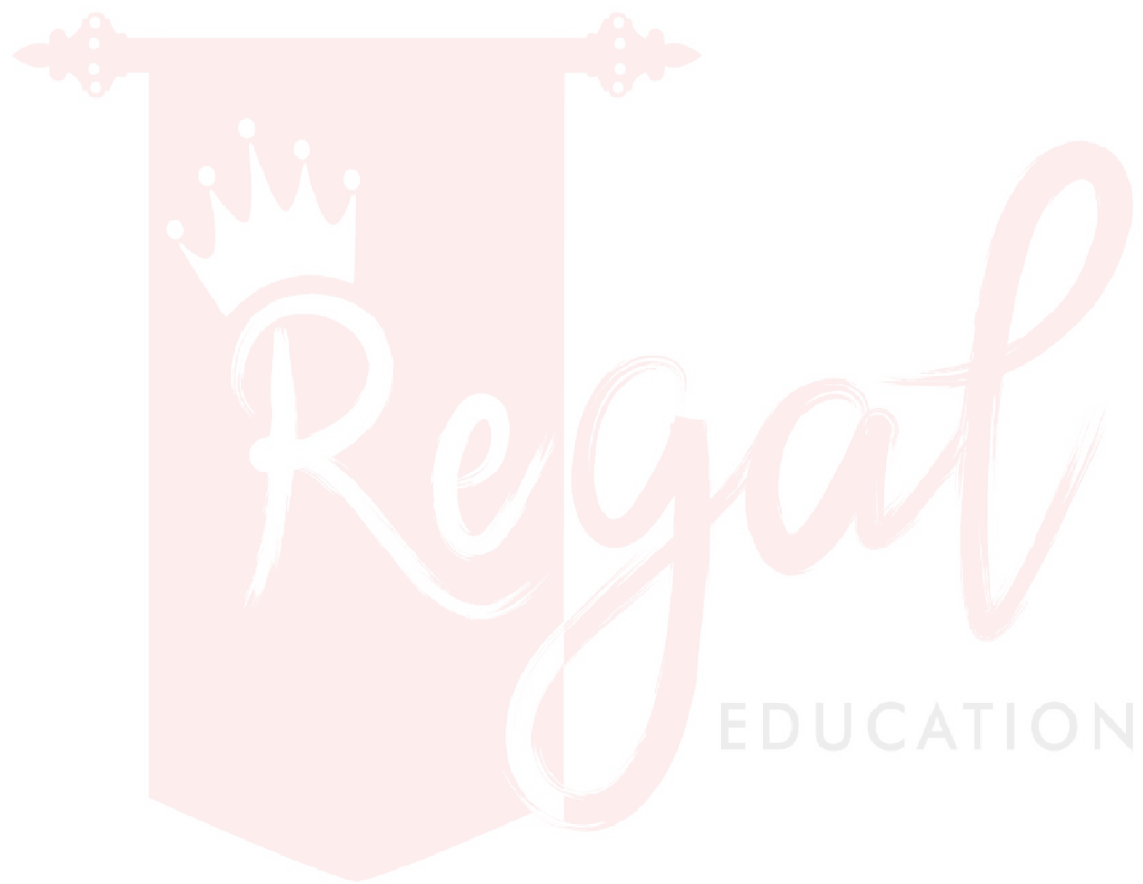
Discuss with your friends which one is your favorite and why.

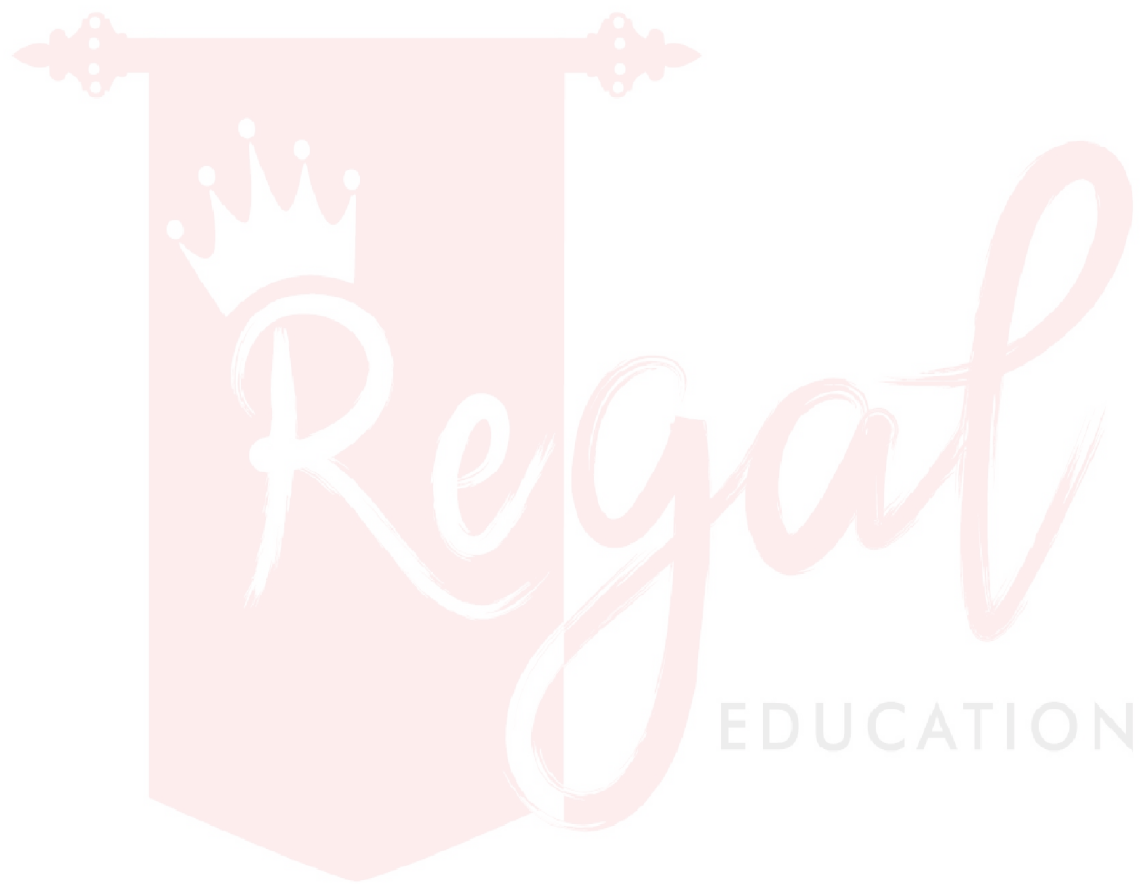
Have a short survey. Present your findings in a diagram or a table.

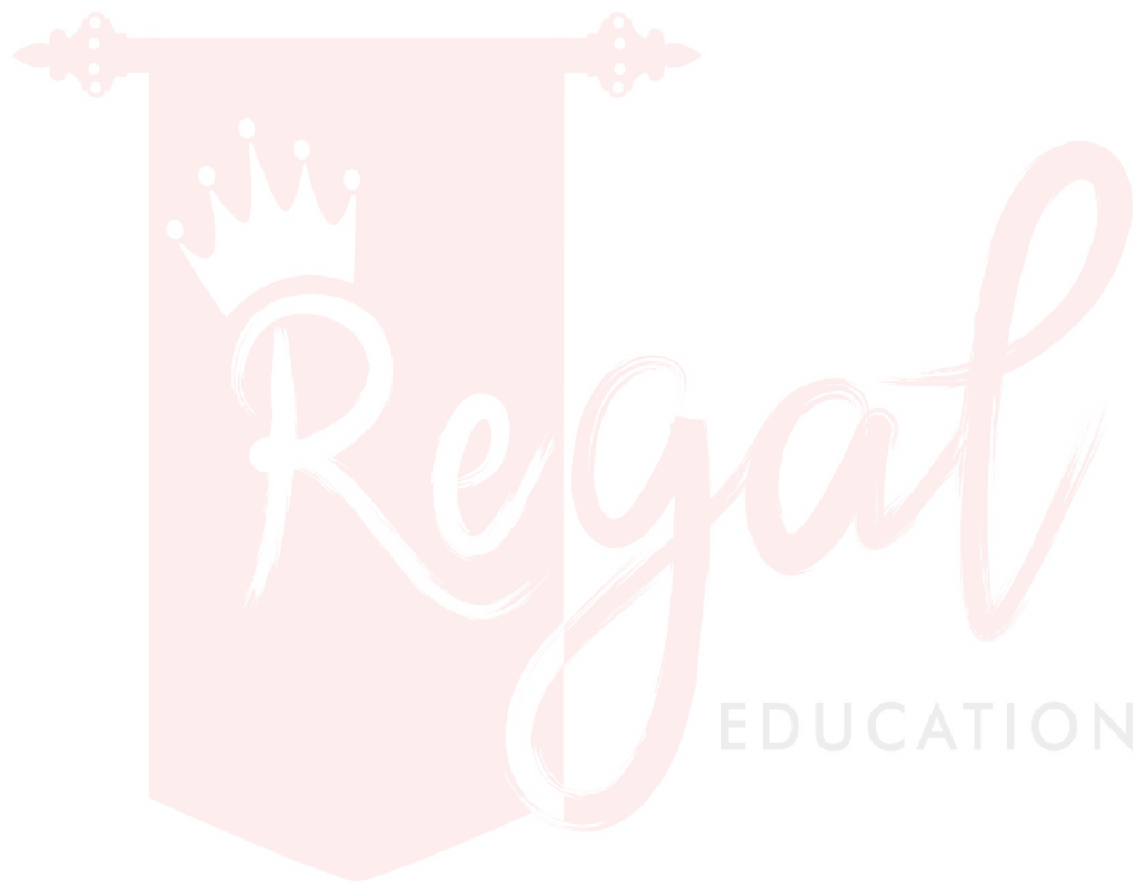
Favorite Story/ Novel	Friend`s Name

My Notes







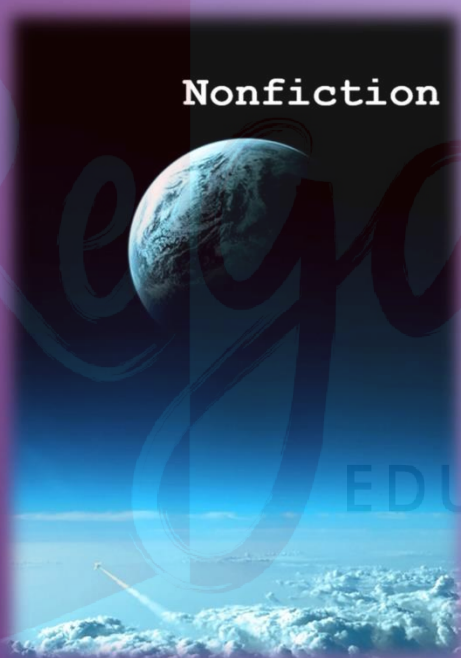




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...ens of thousands of signs. With their system, they could write proper names and words. This, however, was a knotty system. To make writing easier, things had to be simplified in some way. The answer was the development of alphabets. The Phoenicians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



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

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



SCAN ME

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



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