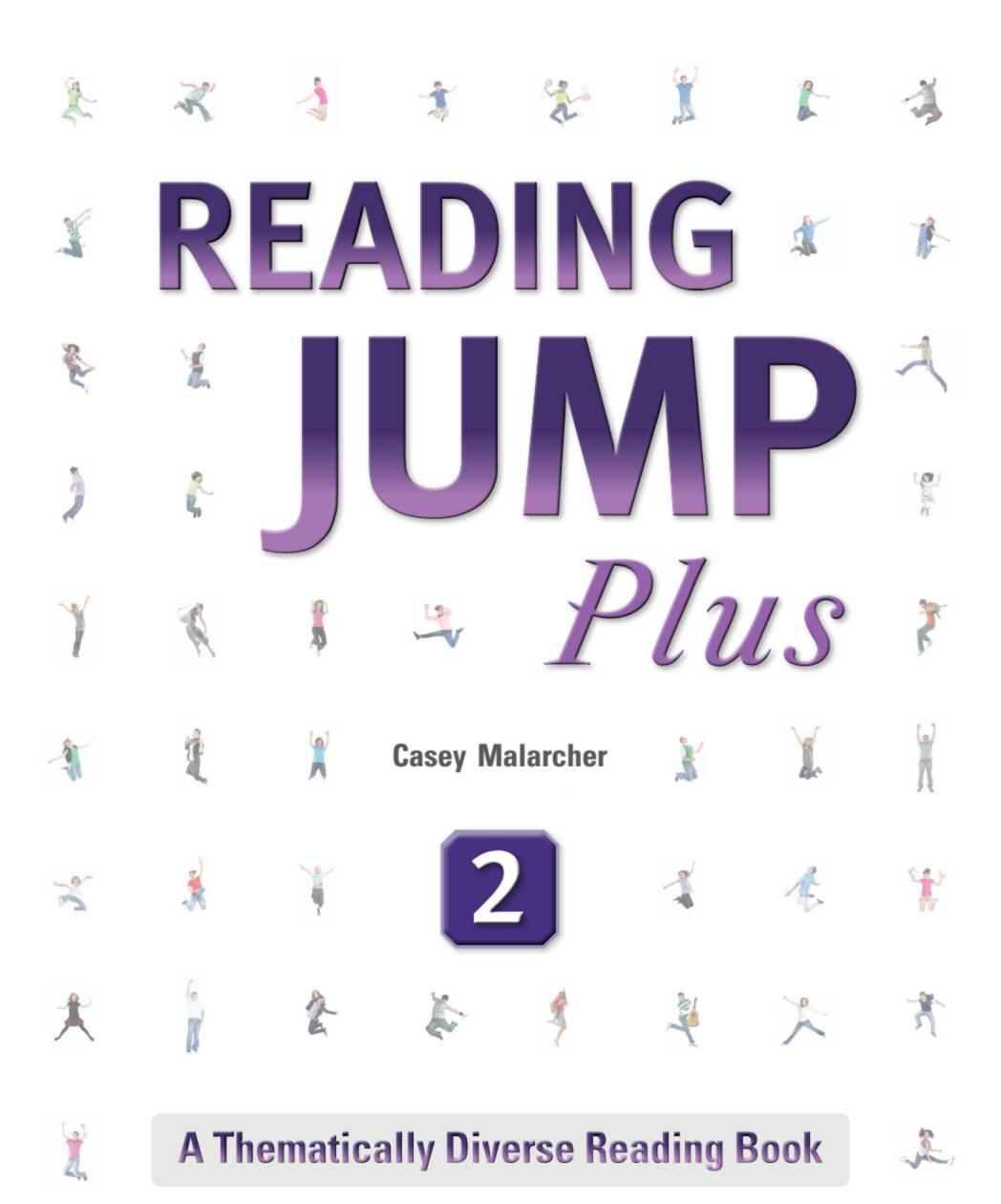


A Thematically Diverse Reading Book









# CONTENTS

How to Use This Book		
Entertai	nment	
Unit 1	The Story of Gladiators	07
Unit 2	3D Movies ····	13
Ar	t	
Unit 3	Surrealism: The Painting of Dreams	19
Unit 4	The Architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright ·····	25
Heal		
	What Is a Stroke?	
Unit 6	What Are the Known Causes of Cancer?	37
Environ	ment	
Unit 7	Incredible Sharks!	43
Unit 8	Earth's Equator: Permanent Summer ·····	49
Scier	nce	
Unit 9	What Makes Swiss Watches Special?	55
Unit 10	What Are Cells?	61

#### READING JUMP Plus 🛂

Casey Malarcher

© 2011 Compass Publishing

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without prior permission in writing from the publisher.

Acquisitions Editor: Tamara Gaskill Copy Editor: Katy Kosek email: info@compasspub.com Content Editor: Andrea Janzen Cover/Interior Design: Design Plus http://www.compasspub.com

Social Sc	tience	
Unit 11	The Spirit of the Pioneers	67
Unit 12	The Story of the Neanderthals	73
Peop	ole	
Unit 13	George Washington: A Great President of the People	79
	Albert Einstein: The Early Years	
Cultu	ire	
Unit 15	All Tied Up ·····	91
	The Real History of Pizza and Its Invention in America	
Natu	ire	
	Poisonous Frogs ·····	103
	The Secret Value of Forest Fires	
Histo	ory	
Unit 19		115
		121

The following writers are gratefully acknowledged for contributing materials to this series: Kelly Daniels, Randy Lewis, Scott Lichtenstein, Karl Nordval, Kelli Ripatti, April Sanders, and Adam Worcester. ISBN: 978-1-59966-630-3

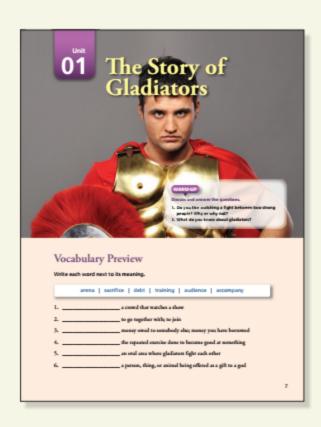
18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 21 20 19 18

> Photo Credits: All photos © Shutterstock, Inc

> > Printed in Korea

## **How to Use This Book**

Each unit in the *Reading Jump Plus* series includes eight parts. These parts work together to initiate student interest and develop understanding by first getting students thinking about the unit's topic, leading students through a reading passage, then consolidating students' comprehension of the reading passage, having students consider their own experiences and opinions related to the topic, and finally, further exposing students to the key vocabulary learned in each unit. A summary of each section is below.



#### Warm-Up

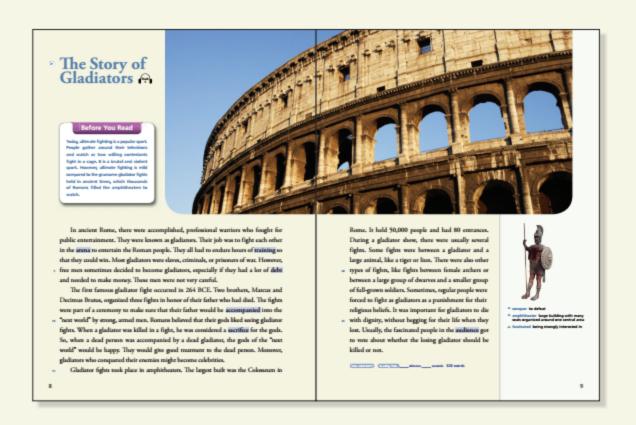
Each Warm-Up activity includes two questions aimed at stimulating students' interest about the topic. Sample responses to each Warm-Up question are provided in the answer key.

#### Vocabulary Preview

This section lists key vocabulary found within the passage. They are level-appropriate and limited, so students encounter mostly known words in each reading passage.

#### **Before You Read**

With this short introduction to the topic, students are provided with a means of accessing additional information helpful for the understanding of the reading passage. Each Before You Read section offers more specific details of the topic and gives new opportunities for discussion.



#### **Reading Passage**

The Reading Passages in each unit have been structured to present information in a familiar organizational pattern. Suggested time limits have been provided at the end of each passage to help students develop their reading speed. Additionally, audio recordings of the passages are available.



## Comprehension Check

The Comprehension Check section includes four multiple choice questions and three open-ended questions. Each question focuses on specific details of the passage to solidify understanding. Answers are provided in the answer key.



#### Think & Write

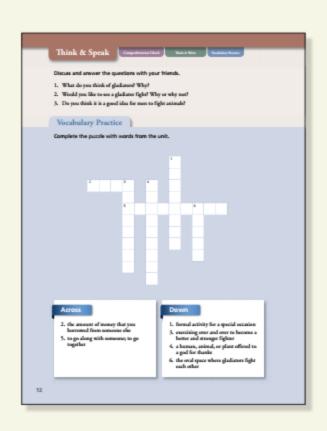
Each Think & Write activity presents a graphic organizer reflecting key information from the reading passage. With these graphic organizers, students reinforce their comprehension of the unit as well as practice organizing texts. Answers for each activity are provided in the answer key.

## Think & Speak

The Think & Speak section provides three questions to allow students to reflect further on the unit's topic. Students are asked to discuss the questions with their peers in order to increase their speaking and conversing skills.

## **Vocabulary Practice**

A variety of activities are recycled throughout the Vocabulary Practice section. Fun puzzles, multiple choice questions, and summary completion activities give students additional exposure to the key vocabulary of each unit.





# Vocabulary Preview

Write each word next to its meaning.

arena | sacrifice | debt | training | audience | accompany

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a crowd that watches a show

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to go together with; to join

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money owed to somebody else; money you have borrowed

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the repeated exercise done to become good at something

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an oval area where gladiators fight each other

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a person, thing, or animal being offered as a gift to a god

# The Story of Gladiators (Track)

#### **Before You Read**

Today, ultimate fighting is a popular sport. People gather around their televisions and watch as two willing contestants fight in a cage. It is a brutal and violent sport. However, ultimate fighting is mild compared to the gruesome gladiator fights held in ancient times, which thousands of Romans filled the amphitheaters to watch.

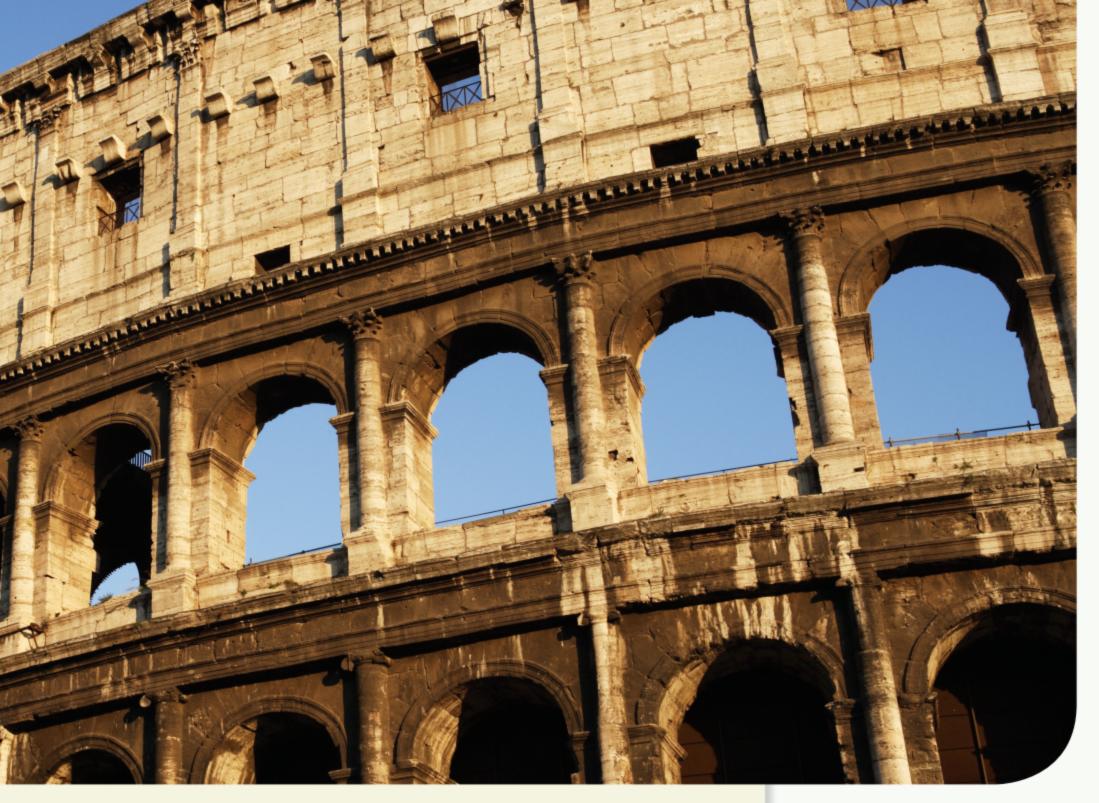


In ancient Rome, there were accomplished, professional warriors who fought for public entertainment. They were known as gladiators. Their job was to fight each other in the arena to entertain the Roman people. They all had to endure hours of training so that they could win. Most gladiators were slaves, criminals, or prisoners of war. However, free men sometimes decided to become gladiators, especially if they had a lot of debt and needed to make money. These men were not very careful.

The first famous gladiator fight occurred in 264 BCE. Two brothers, Marcus and Decimus Brutus, organized three fights in honor of their father who had died. The fights were part of a ceremony to make sure that their father would be **accompanied** into the "next world" by strong, armed men. Romans believed that their gods liked seeing gladiator fights. When a gladiator was killed in a fight, he was considered a **sacrifice** for the gods. So, when a dead person was accompanied by a dead gladiator, the gods of the "next world" would be happy. They would give good treatment to the dead person. Moreover, gladiators who conquered their enemies might become celebrities.

Gladiator fights took place in amphitheaters. The largest built was the Colosseum in

15



Rome. It held 50,000 people and had 80 entrances. During a gladiator show, there were usually several fights. Some fights were between a gladiator and a large animal, like a tiger or lion. There were also other types of fights, like fights between female archers or between a large group of dwarves and a smaller group of full-grown soldiers. Sometimes, regular people were forced to fight as gladiators as a punishment for their religious beliefs. It was important for gladiators to die with dignity, without begging for their life when they lost. Usually, the fascinated people in the **audience** got to vote about whether the losing gladiator should be killed or not.





- 14 conquer to defeat
- amphitheater large building with many seats organized around one central area
- 26 fascinated being strongly interested in

# Comprehension Check

#### Choose the best answer.

- 1. What is the main topic of the passage?
  - a. What the biggest amphitheaters of the world are
  - b. Who gladiators were and what they did
  - c. What the Roman people believed
  - d. What Marcus and Decimus Brutus did to honor their father
- 2. Why was the first gladiator fight held?
  - a. To entertain the citizens
  - b. To honor a dead man
  - c. To kill enemy soldiers
  - d. To scare the gods
- 3. What role did women sometimes play in gladiator fights?
  - a. They determined who would fight each other.
  - b. They chose the weapons that would be allowed in each fight.
  - c. They shot arrows at each other.
  - d. They fought against a group of dwarves.
- 4. How did the spectators participate in the outcome of gladiator fights?
  - a. They set the rules for each fight.
  - b. They threw objects at the fighters.
  - c. They were able to join in the fight to help the gladiator of their choice.
  - d. They got to decide if the loser should live or die.

#### Answer these questions.

5.	What types of people were gladiators?
6.	What did Romans believe about their gods?
7.	Where did gladiator fights take place?

Step 1. Draw a line between A and B to complete each sentence.

A

В

- 1. This is because a gladiator
- 2. Marcus and Decimus Brutus •
- 3. After 264 BCE,
- 4. They wanted a strong gladiator
- 5. These fights were in honor of •

- a. gladiator fights became much more common.
- b. their father who had died.
- c. to accompany him to the "next world."
- d. was a sacrifice to the gods.
- · e. organized three gladiator fights in 264 BCE.

Step 2. Put the sentences in the correct order.

#### The Story of Gladiators

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.