

READING PLANET

Reading is a thinking process!

STUDENT BOOK

2

Cumulative
Reading Skill Practice

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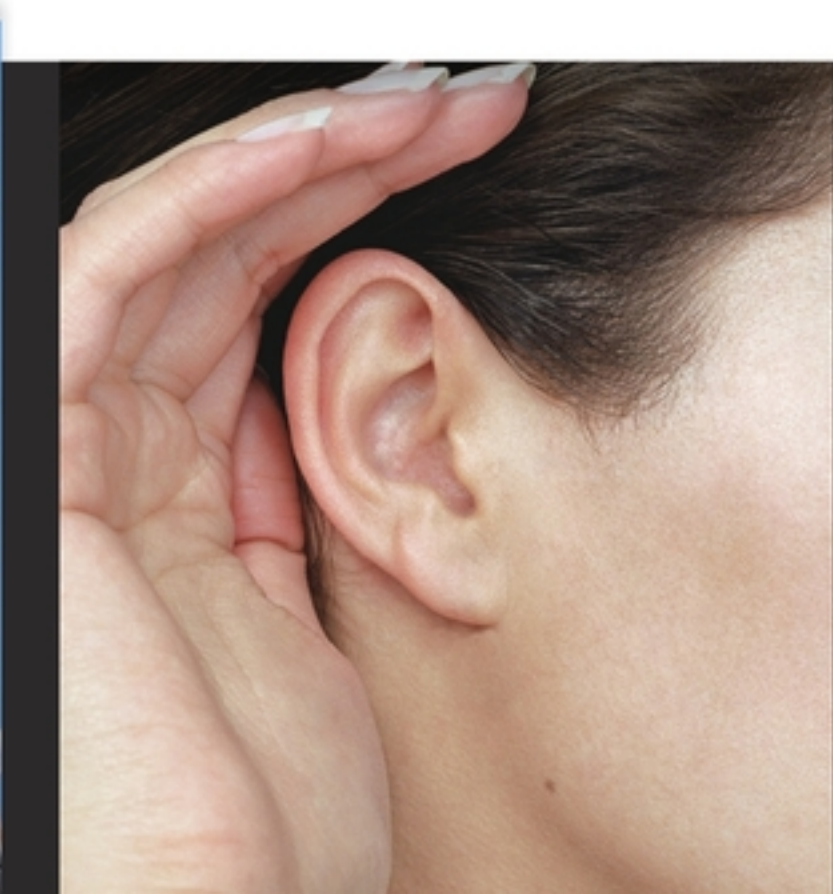
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Word List

210



1. High-Interest Passages

The Reading Planet series features an exciting array of non-fiction content. Each reading passage provides students with a balanced and informative look at a range of subjects, such as animals, technology, arts, business, and history.

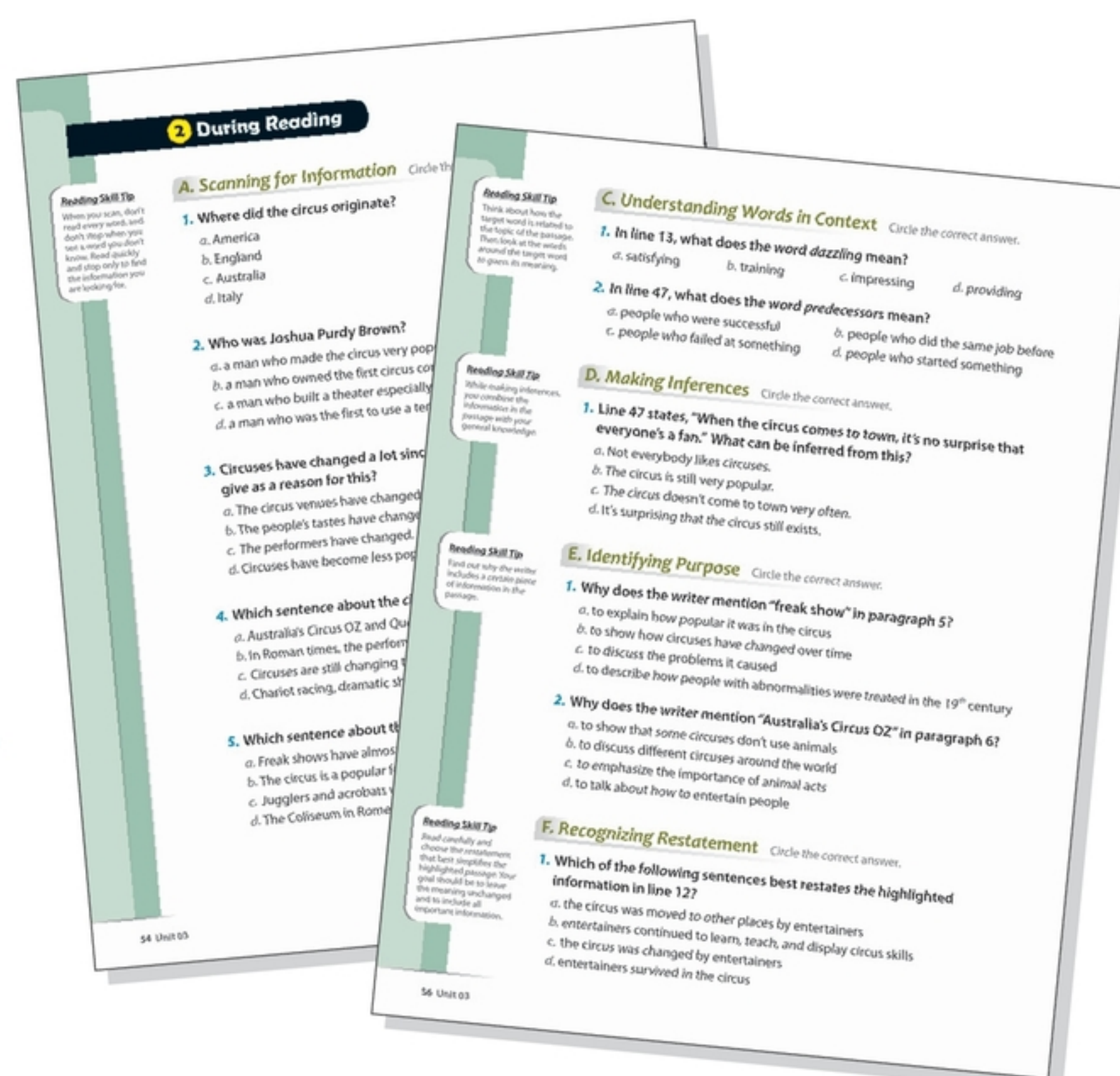


2. Effective Reading Skill Practice

Various reading skills are practiced repeatedly throughout the series so students can consolidate their reading skills step by step.

Reading Skills
Scanning for Information
Understanding Words in Context
Making Inferences
Identifying Method
Identifying Purpose
Recognizing Restatement

Some reading skills are practiced using multiple choice TOEFL type questions.



Reading Skills

Identifying Main Ideas

Sequencing

Compare and Contrast

Classification

Identifying Cause and Effect

Identifying Fact and Opinion

Identifying Fact

Identifying Ideas For and Against

Some reading skills are practiced using graphic organizers so they can be understood easily.

B-1. Organizing Information: Compare and Contrast

Complete the chart.

	In Roman Times	After the Fall of the Roman Empire
Main acts	Main acts included chariot racing, _____ and _____.	Main acts included _____ and _____.
Venue	The venues were open-air _____.	The venues are now public spaces and _____.

Reading Skill Tip
When you compare and contrast, you explore the similarities and differences between two or more things.

B-2. Organizing Information: Sequencing

Complete the chart.

Ancient Roman Times	The art form of the circus _____.
After Roman Times	The circus was kept alive by _____ who traveled around Europe.
1400s	Circuses performed in _____.
1825	Joshua Purdy Brown used a _____ as a _____.
19 th Century	A new type of circus was _____ in America. They were called _____.
Modern Times	Circus companies were criticized for _____.

Reading Skill Tip
Organizing the main events of the passage in the correct order can help you to understand them better.

Lesson 1 55

3. Cumulative Vocabulary Practice

Each target word is practiced five times throughout the student book and the supplementary vocabulary worksheet. This cumulative practice will help students to acquire the new vocabulary easily.

1. Pre-Reading

A. Discussion

1. Answer and discuss these questions with a partner or as a class.

a. What happens in a circus? Have you been to a circus?

b. Are circuses common in your city/town? Explain.

c. Would you like to be a performer in a circus? Why or why not?

2. Which do you think is true? Compare and discuss your answers.

a. In ancient Rome, some circus venues could hold over 200,000 people.

b. The use of animals in circuses has become more popular with fans.

c. Circus acts today have more dancing and music.

B. Key Vocabulary

Look at the words in bold type in the following passage. Write each word next to its definition. (Write the base form of the verb and the singular form of the noun. Adjectives and adverbs should not be modified.)

1. _____ very unkind

2. _____ a situation where something or someone is not present

3. _____ the act of giving money in support of something

4. _____ a place to hold an event

5. _____ to start to begin

6. _____ exactly the same as

7. _____ understanding how someone or something else feels

8. _____ to point out the flaws or problems with something

9. _____ modern; of the current time

10. _____ to express sadness, regret, or disappointment

11. _____ an arm or leg

12. _____ an unusual part or feature

2. After Reading

A. Vocabulary Practice

Fill in the blanks.

absence limbs abnormality lamented contemporary donation venue cruel criticized identical originated sympathy

1. Humans have four _____.

2. I want to help the flood victims, so I made a _____ to a charity.

3. Those two cars are exactly the same. They are _____.

4. I have a lot of _____ for the people that got hurt.

5. I think this drink _____ in Thailand.

6. We have over 1,000 people coming, so we need a big _____.

7. He was born with an unusual _____; he had two thumbs on one hand.

8. I think keeping chickens in cages is very _____.

9. "I wish I'd done it earlier," the boy _____.

10. Many people _____ the government for the economic problems.

11. This building was built just five years ago, so it is very _____.

12. Rogers' _____ due to illness was noted in my report.

B. Synonyms and Antonyms

Fill in the blanks using the words in the box above.

1. unkind = _____ 4. come from = _____

2. place = _____ 5. presence = _____

3. regret = _____ 6. different = _____

C. Writing Practice

Write your opinion and share it with your class.

If I were a circus performer, I would be a _____ because _____.

2. Vocabulary Review

A. Crossword Puzzle

Complete the puzzle.

absence state criticized faltered originated arrival cruel parison sympathy internationally revolution permanent

1. I timed my _____ so I would be just in time for dinner.

2. The horse _____ just before the jump.

3. Baseball may have _____ in England, but most people believe it started in the US.

4. I have a great _____ for the work of Shakespeare I have seen all his plays.

5. In some countries, the _____ supports poor people.

6. It is very _____ to keep a dog in a cage.

7. After they saw the pictures of the disaster, they felt a lot of _____.

8. The Russian _____ started in 1917.

9. Many people _____ the new system. It was worse than the old system.

10. I got a cut on my hand. I hope the scar isn't _____.

11. There is an _____ of good plumbers in this town.

12. Picasso's art is _____ famous.

4. Systematic Four-skills Practice

All four language skills (reading, writing, listening, speaking) are practiced in every unit so students can improve their English as a whole.

Unit Structure

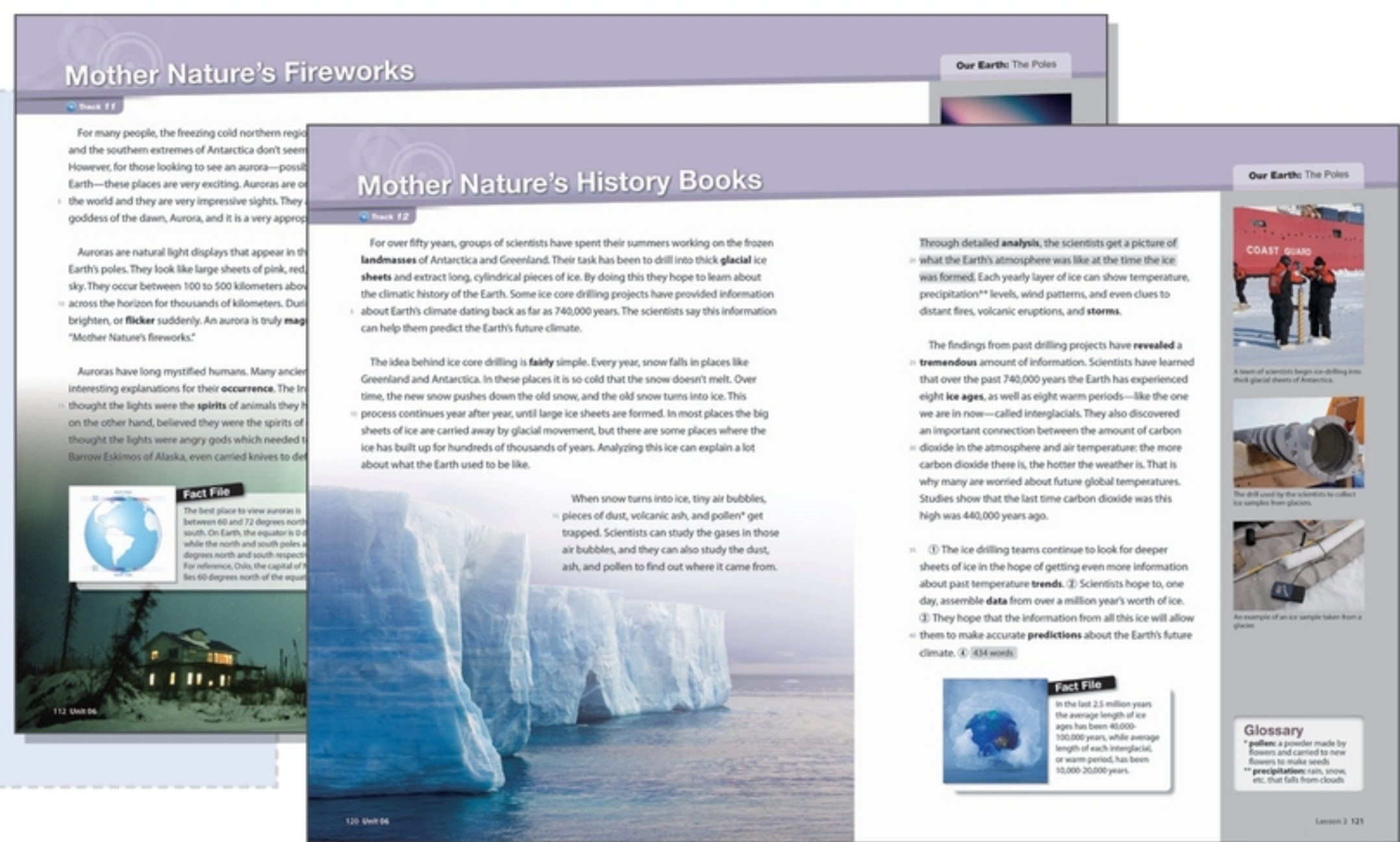
1. Unit Opening

Colorful pictures and illustrations not only grab students' attention but also get them interested in reading.



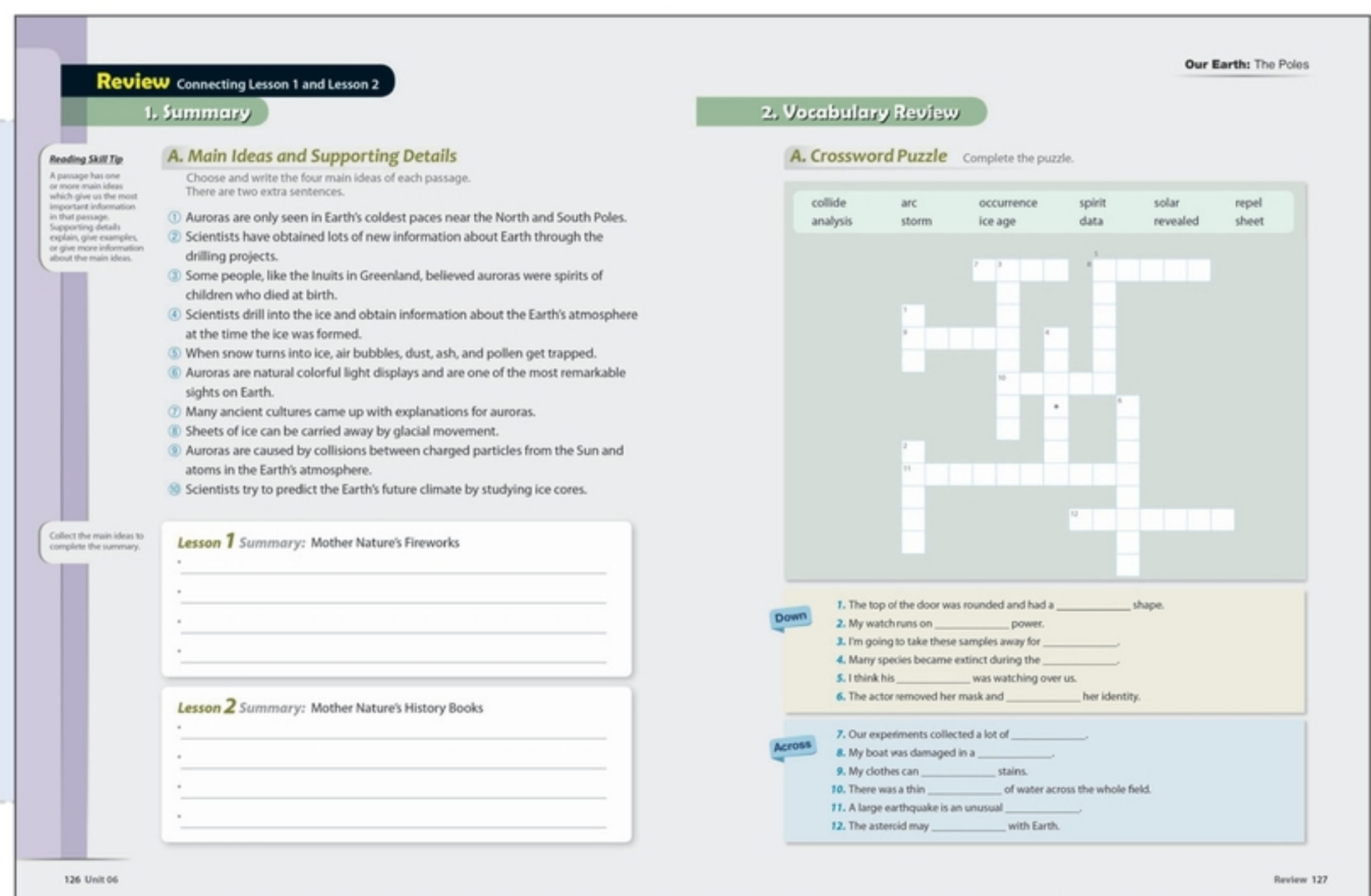
2. Two Consecutive Lessons

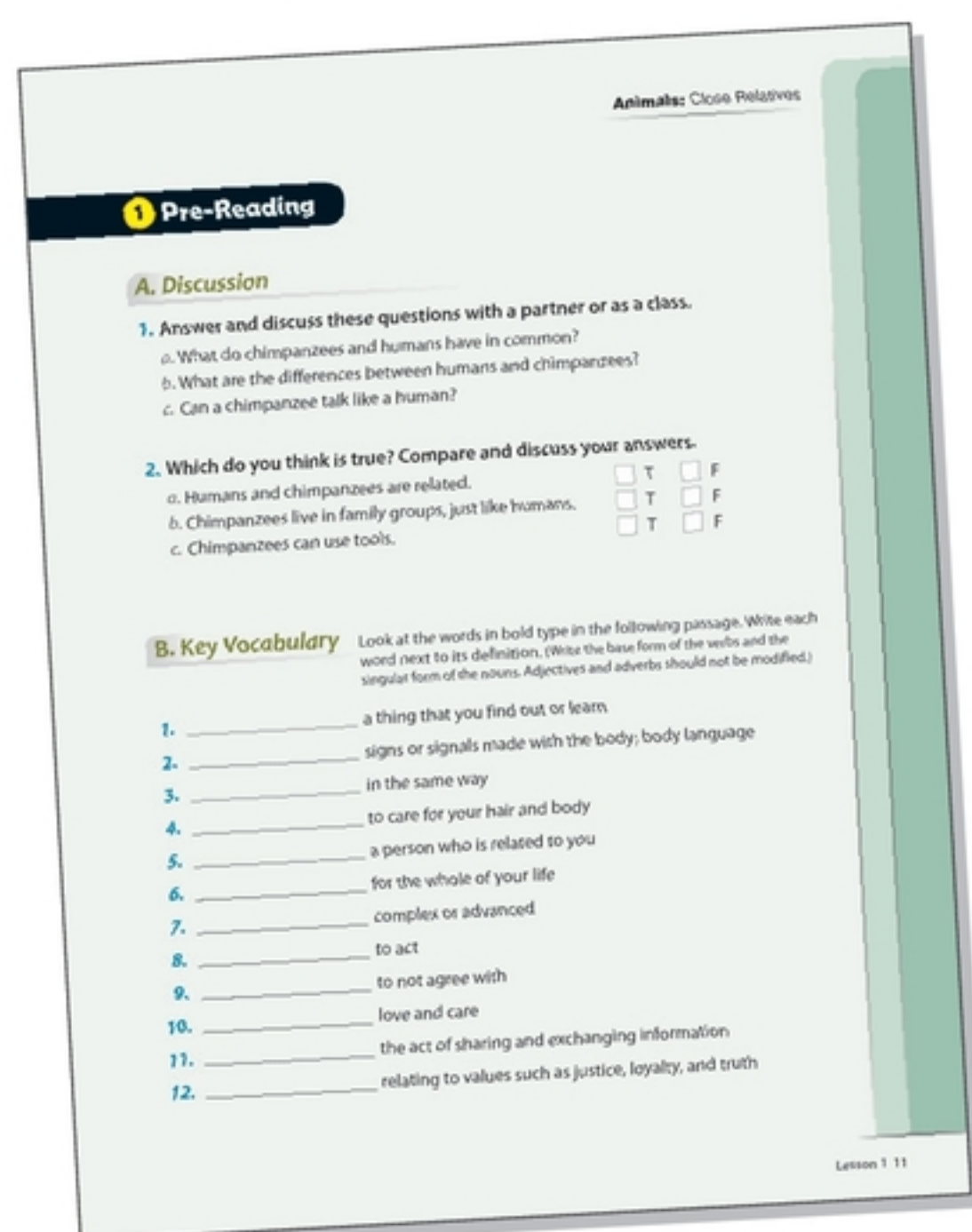
In each unit, students read two related passages from the same subject area. They provide students with content-based vocabulary and, at the same time, help students develop greater understanding of the topic.



3. Review - Connecting Lesson 1 and Lesson 2

The unit review section provides students an opportunity to review and reinforce what they have read and learned.





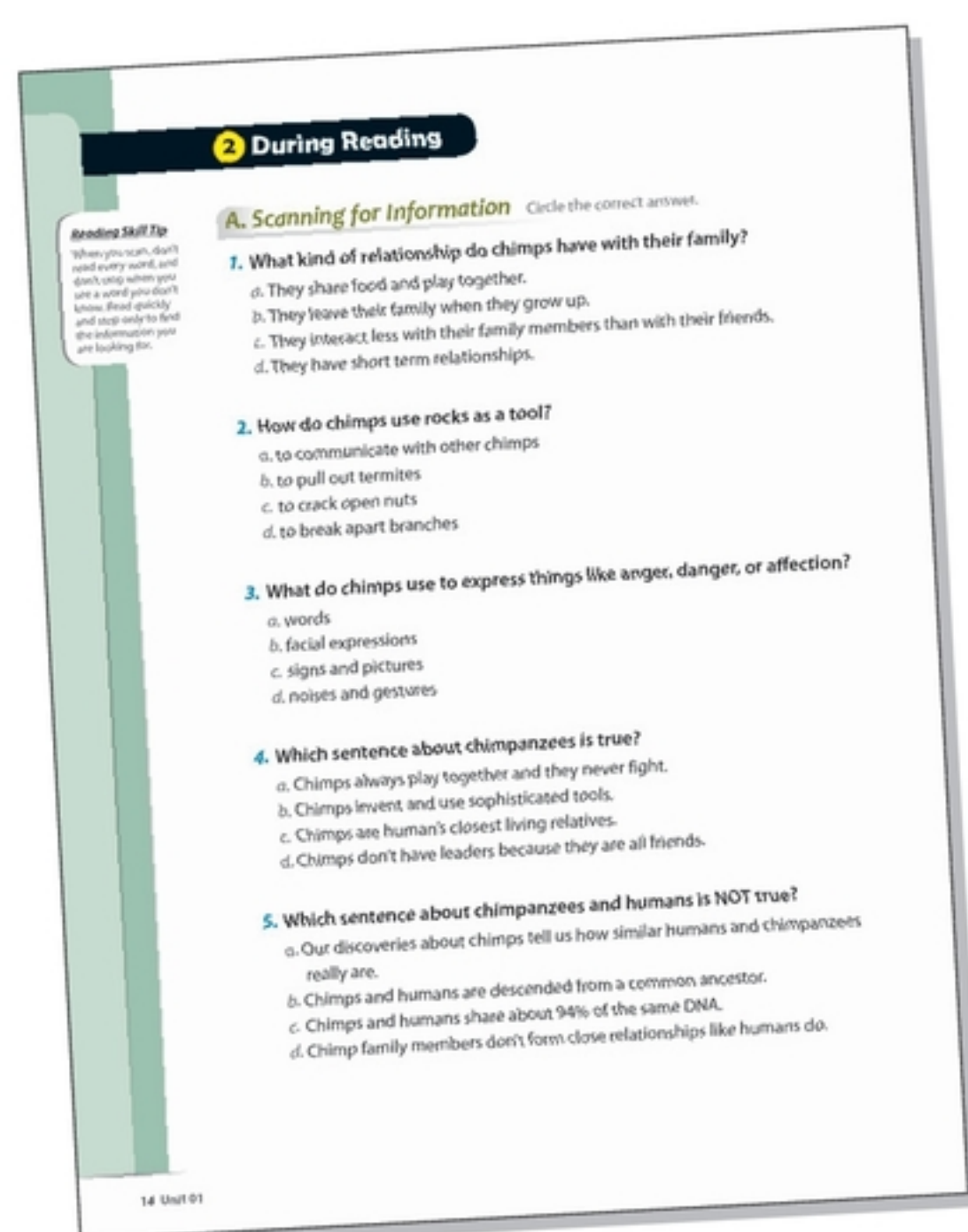
1. Pre-Reading

Warm up Discussion

Discussion questions provide students with some background knowledge as well as an opportunity to predict what they are going to read.

Key Vocabulary

Twelve key words are introduced in each lesson.



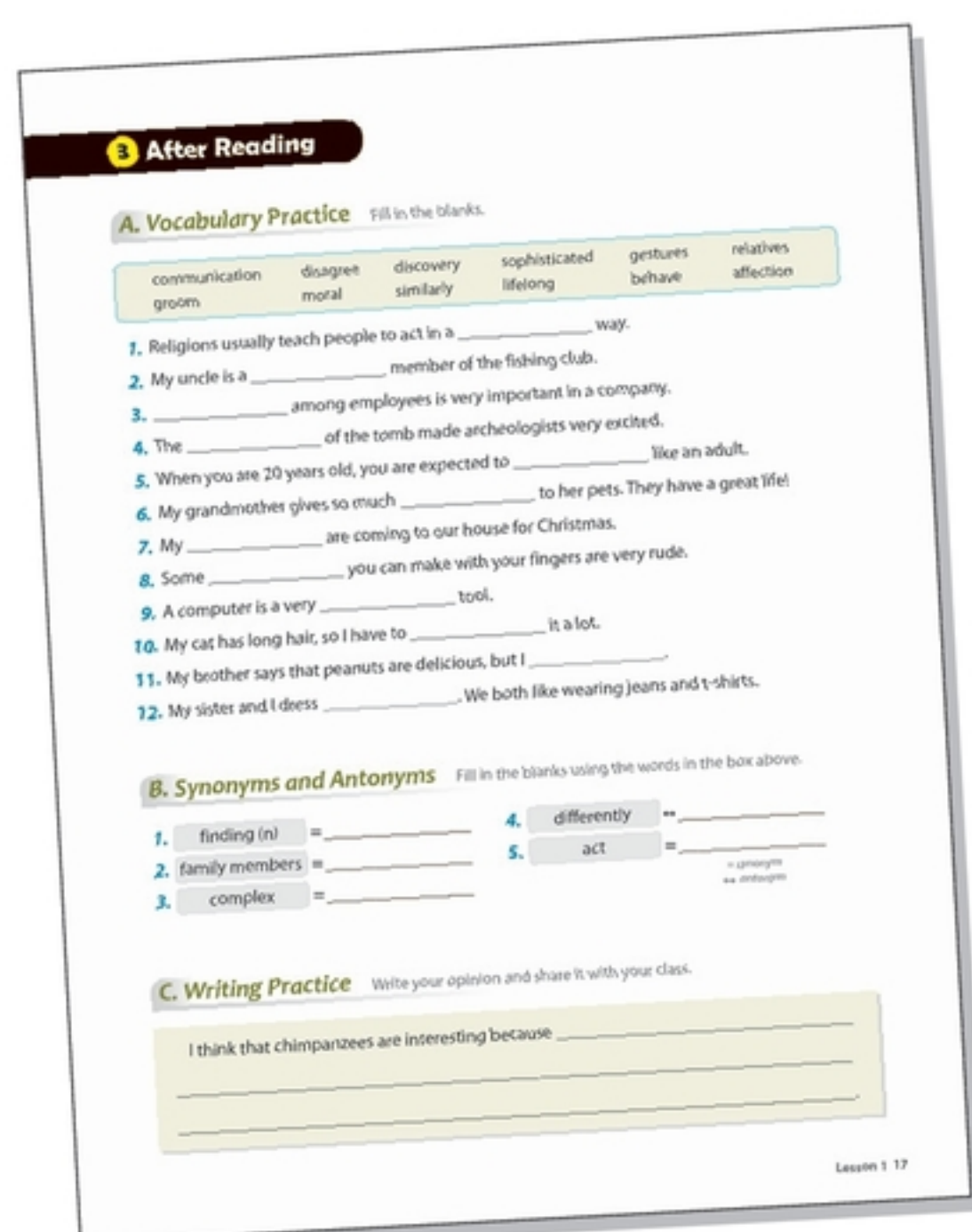
2. During Reading

Various activities to practice reading skills

Reading skills are recycled throughout the series, so students can practice repeatedly and consolidate their learning.

Fact Files

Fact files not only provide additional information, but they also make the lesson more interesting.



3. After Reading

Vocabulary Practice

Key words are practiced in different activities.

Discussion

This activity provides students with a chance to express their personal opinions.

Writing Practice

In this activity, students' opinions are expressed in writing.

READING
PLANET



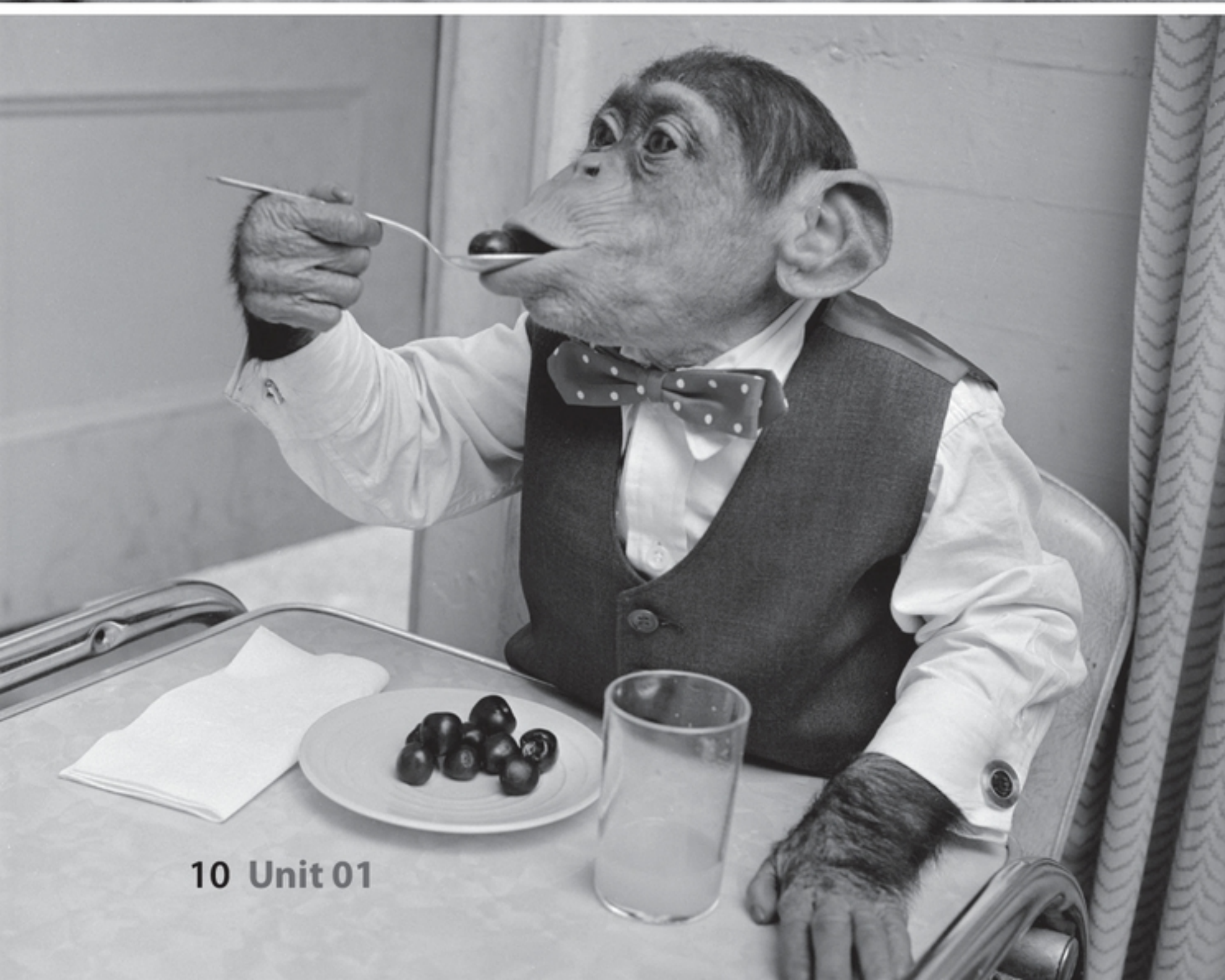
Unit 1

Animals: Close Relatives

A chimpanzee listening to his favorite song. Chimpanzees are very similar to humans. We share 94% of our DNA with them.

Lesson 1

Your Cousin, the Chimpanzee



1 Pre-Reading

A. Discussion

1. Answer and discuss these questions with a partner or as a class.

- a. What do chimpanzees and humans have in common?
- b. What are the differences between humans and chimpanzees?
- c. Can a chimpanzee talk like a human?

2. Which do you think is true? Compare and discuss your answers.

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. Humans and chimpanzees are related. | ☐ T | ☐ F |
| b. Chimpanzees live in family groups, just like humans. | ☐ T | ☐ F |
| c. Chimpanzees can use tools. | ☐ T | ☐ F |

B. Key Vocabulary

Look at the words in bold type in the following passage. Write each word next to its definition. (Write the base form of the verbs and the singular form of the nouns. Adjectives and adverbs should not be modified.)

1. _____ a thing that you find out or learn
2. _____ signs or signals made with the body; body language
3. _____ in the same way
4. _____ to care for your hair and body
5. _____ a person who is related to you
6. _____ for the whole of your life
7. _____ complex or advanced
8. _____ to act
9. _____ to not agree with
10. _____ love and care
11. _____ the act of sharing and exchanging information
12. _____ relating to values such as justice, loyalty, and truth

Your Cousin, the Chimpanzee

Track 01

Have you ever gone to the zoo and looked at the chimpanzees? It can be a fascinating and strange experience. When you look at a chimpanzee, it is easy to see how similar they are to humans. Like us, chimps live in groups, play in groups, and solve problems together. Sometimes they **disagree** with each other and fight like humans as well. Actually, it is not
5 surprising that chimps and humans **behave similarly**. Chimpanzees are our closest living **relatives**.

Chimpanzees and humans have a common ancestor that lived six million years ago. Because of this, we share 94% of our DNA with chimps and we both belong to the same scientific family, the Hominidae family. Further evidence
10 of our similarities can be seen in chimpanzee behavior.

Like humans, chimp groups have lots of different relationships all going on at the same time. Some chimps are leaders in the group, while others follow directions. Some chimps are friends
15 with each other, while others are not. Friends often spend time together and so do family members. Chimp mothers and children, brothers and sisters form close and **lifelong** relationships, just like humans do. Both
20 friends and family members care for each other by sharing food, playing together, and **grooming** one another's hair.



Fact File

Chimpanzees may look hairy, but they actually have about the same number of body hairs as humans. The difference is that chimps' hair is thicker, darker, and longer than human hair.

① People used to think that humans were different from chimps because humans used tools to help them solve
 25 problems, while chimps did not. ② However, this changed after researchers discovered that chimps use twigs to pull termites out of termite mounds and use rocks to crack nuts. ③ Chimps have also been observed using rocks and sticks as weapons for hunting. Although the tools humans invent
 30 are more **sophisticated** than chimp tools, both chimps and humans use objects to help them in the world. ④

One of the ways in which chimps seem very different from humans is their method of **communication**. Humans use words to communicate. Chimps do not speak in words,
 35 but use noises and **gestures** to express things like anger, danger, or **affection**. Chimps can, however, be taught to communicate with humans using signs and pictures. If they are in contact with humans that know sign language, they can learn to *talk* a lot like us.

40 It seems that the more we study chimpanzees, the more we discover how similar humans and chimpanzees really are. This raises an interesting question—should we be allowed to keep chimps in zoos? Our **discoveries** about chimps have created many of these **moral** issues. 409 words



Fact File

Perhaps unfortunately, many chimpanzees have been used by humans in medical experiments. Before they give new drugs to humans, scientists sometimes give them to chimps to test their safety. It is estimated that there are currently about 1,300 chimps working in medical laboratories in the United States, and more in other countries.



Chimpanzees were one of the first animals to be observed using tools.



Chimpanzee mothers have been observed displaying the same care and passion as human mothers.



Through careful observation, scientists have learned that chimpanzees are able to play and solve games and puzzles.

2 During Reading

Reading Skill Tip

When you scan, don't read every word, and don't stop when you see a word you don't know. Read quickly and stop only to find the information you are looking for.

A. Scanning for Information

Circle the correct answer.

1. What kind of relationship do chimps have with their family?
 - a. They share food and play together.
 - b. They leave their family when they grow up.
 - c. They interact less with their family members than with their friends.
 - d. They have short term relationships.

2. How do chimps use rocks as a tool?
 - a. to communicate with other chimps
 - b. to pull out termites
 - c. to crack open nuts
 - d. to break apart branches

3. What do chimps use to express things like anger, danger, or affection?
 - a. words
 - b. facial expressions
 - c. signs and pictures
 - d. noises and gestures

4. Which sentence about chimpanzees is true?
 - a. Chimps always play together and they never fight.
 - b. Chimps invent and use sophisticated tools.
 - c. Chimps are human's closest living relatives.
 - d. Chimps don't have leaders because they are all friends.

5. Which sentence about chimpanzees and humans is NOT true?
 - a. Our discoveries about chimps tell us how similar humans and chimpanzees really are.
 - b. Chimps and humans are descended from a common ancestor.
 - c. Chimps and humans share about 94% of the same DNA.
 - d. Chimp family members don't form close relationships like humans do.

B. Organizing Information: Compare and Contrast

Complete the chart with (✓).

Reading Skill Tip

When you compare and contrast, you explore the similarities and differences between two or more things.

<i>Chimps</i>	<i>Humans</i>	
✓	✓	live in groups
		play together
		solve problems together
		sometimes disagree with each other and fight
		have lots of different relationships all going on at the same time
		have leaders in their groups
		spend time with friends
		form close and lifelong relationships with their family members
		use objects to help them in the world
		invent sophisticated tools
		communicate with each other
		use words
		use noises and gestures



Reading Skill Tip

Think about how the target word is related to the topic of the passage. Then look at the words around the target word to guess its meaning.

Reading Skill Tip

Read carefully and find out how the writer explains or accomplishes something in the paragraph.

Reading Skill Tip

Read carefully and choose the restatement that best simplifies the highlighted passage. Your goal should be to leave the meaning unchanged and to include all important information.

Reading Skill Tip

Think about how the new sentence fits with the other sentences in the passage. Then insert the sentence in the passage to make a logical sequence of ideas.

C. Understanding the Words Circle the correct answer.

1. In line 26, what does *twigs* mean?

- a. fresh leaves
- b. small branches
- c. bark from trees
- d. large rocks

D. Identifying Method Circle the correct answer.

1. How does the writer introduce the moral issues related to chimps in paragraph 5?

- a. by comparing differences between chimps and humans
- b. by raising a question about keeping chimps in zoos
- c. by discussing how chimps communicate with each other
- d. by explaining that chimps and humans are descended from a common ancestor

E. Recognizing Restatement Circle the correct answer.

1. Which of the following sentences best restates the highlighted information in line 2?

- a. It's hard to find similarities between chimps and humans.
- b. It's not possible to compare chimps and humans.
- c. You won't notice how similar chimps are to humans.
- d. You will easily see how similar chimps are to humans.

2. Which of the following sentences best restates the highlighted information in line 17?

- a. Chimp families like to spend time together and to help each other.
- b. Chimp families have many brothers and sisters.
- c. Chimp families live for a long time.
- d. Chimp families play together with other chimp families.

F. Identifying Coherence Circle the correct answer.

1. Find the numbers ① to ④ in the passage. Choose the best location for the following sentence: "Twigs and rocks become tools when used in this way."

- a. ①
- b. ②
- c. ③
- d. ④

3 After Reading

A. Vocabulary Practice

Fill in the blanks.

communication	disagree	discovery	sophisticated	gestures	relatives
groom	moral	similarly	lifelong	behave	affection

1. Religions usually teach people to act in a _____ way.
2. My uncle is a _____ member of the fishing club.
3. _____ among employees is very important in a company.
4. The _____ of the tomb made archeologists very excited.
5. When you are 20 years old, you are expected to _____ like an adult.
6. My grandmother gives so much _____ to her pets. They have a great life!
7. My _____ are coming to our house for Christmas.
8. Some _____ you can make with your fingers are very rude.
9. A computer is a very _____ tool.
10. My cat has long hair, so I have to _____ it a lot.
11. My brother says that peanuts are delicious, but I _____.
12. My sister and I dress _____. We both like wearing jeans and t-shirts.

B. Synonyms and Antonyms

Fill in the blanks using the words in the box above.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. finding (n) = _____ | 4. differently ↔ _____ |
| 2. family members = _____ | 5. act = _____ |
| 3. complex = _____ | |
- = synonym
↔ antonym

C. Writing Practice

Write your opinion and share it with your class.

I think that chimpanzees are interesting because _____

_____.

Lesson 2

Our Family Ghosts



1 Pre-Reading

A. Discussion

1. Answer and discuss these questions with a partner or as a class.

- a. Have you ever seen a lemur?
- b. Have you ever heard of a country called Madagascar?
- c. What do you think the title, *Our Family Ghosts*, means?

2. Do you agree or disagree? Compare and discuss your answers.

- a. Lemurs look like cats, but they don't resemble dogs at all. ☐ Agree ☐ Disagree
- b. Lemurs are a common animal in many different countries. ☐ Agree ☐ Disagree
- c. We can learn a lot about ourselves by studying lemurs. ☐ Agree ☐ Disagree

B. Key Vocabulary

Look at the words in bold type in the following passage. Write each word next to its definition. (Write the base form of the verbs and the singular form of the nouns. Adjectives and adverbs should not be modified.)

1. _____ scary in a way that can't be forgotten
2. _____ a spirit from a dead person or animal
3. _____ attractive; pleasingly pretty
4. _____ when a surface sends back light or heat
5. _____ to divide; to break off
6. _____ the main part of a country or continent; not an island
7. _____ an animal that is similar to a monkey
8. _____ the study of living things
9. _____ the condition of being locked in a cage
10. _____ a mixture of two different things
11. _____ sitting on top of water or gas
12. _____ a small piece of information that helps you find the answer to a question

Our Family Ghosts

Track 02



A lemur is a unique animal. When you look at a lemur, it might be hard to tell what you are really looking at. With their huge dark eyes and lush fur, lemurs are very
5 **cute**, but what animal family are they from? Some lemurs look like a **cross** between a cat and a dog. Some look a little like squirrels, while others resemble monkeys. Why do they look so strange? To answer to
10 this question we need to understand the lemur's history and genetics.

In modern **biology**, lemurs are called prosimians. This means *before monkeys*. Remarkably, lemurs, monkeys, **apes**, and humans all share a common ancestor from about 50 million
15 years ago. Monkeys, apes, and humans developed together in one direction. However, lemurs developed differently and slowly because of their geographical location.

All lemurs come from the island of Madagascar, located off the east coast of Africa. Madagascar **split** off from **mainland**
20 Africa 50 million years ago. It is believed that the first prosimians traveled to Madagascar on **floating** trees and plants. The prosimians that traveled to Madagascar were isolated from the rest of Africa. Predators, like dogs or cats, did not make it to Madagascar. Since there were no dangerous threats, promisians
25 did not have to evolve as quickly as other primates* did.

Fact File

There are about 100 different species of lemur. The largest weighs 9 kilograms while the smallest weighs just 30 grams.

Over time, the original prosimians evolved into lemurs. Lemurs have changed in some ways over those 50 million years, but they are much more similar to our shared ancestor than either humans, monkeys, or apes. Because of this, their
30 bodies and behaviors hold **clues** about what our common ancestor looked like.

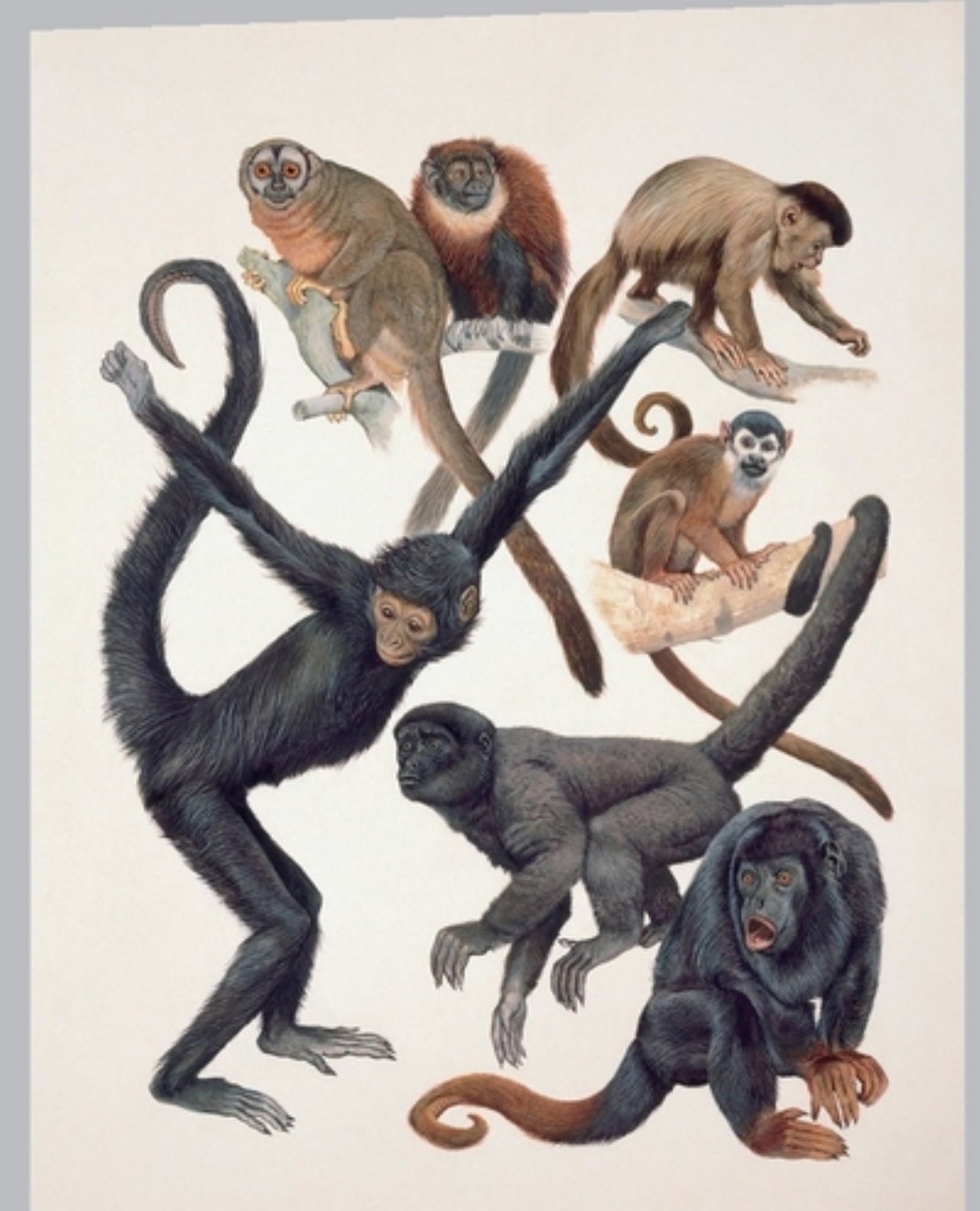
Lemurs have four fingers and a thumb on their hands, and five toes on their feet, just like humans do. They have eyes and jaw bones that are similar to humans as well, but
35 they have a wet nose, like a dog. Lemur behavior is also comparable to human behavior, as they live in social groups. Like apes and humans, lemurs travel together, groom one another, fight each other, and play together. Lemurs, however, have simpler friend and family relationships.
40 Recently, lemurs have been studied in **captivity**. Like their distant chimpanzee and monkey cousins, they can be taught to use tools and to solve complicated problems.

The word *lemur* means **ghost**. While the name probably comes from their huge **reflective** eyes and their strange,
45 **haunting** cries, lemurs are ghosts in a way. They are living ghosts that remind us where we came from, and also give us clues about how humans evolved. 418 words



Fact File

The 2005 movie *Madagascar* tells the story of four zoo animals from New York who somehow arrive in Madagascar. The zoo animals (a lion, a zebra, a giraffe, and a hippopotamus) meet the lemurs and have many adventures with them while trying to return home.



A group of primates. It is easy to see the similarities between the different primates.



Like humans, lemurs are known to dance and play.

Glossary

* **primate:** any animal that belongs to the group of mammals that includes humans, apes, and monkeys

2 During Reading

Reading Skill Tip

When you scan, don't read every word, and don't stop when you see a word you don't know. Read quickly and stop only to find the information you are looking for.

A. Scanning for Information Circle the correct answer.

1. Why did lemurs develop more slowly and quite differently?
 - a. They resemble monkeys.
 - b. They are not related to monkeys, apes, and humans.
 - c. They are prosimians.
 - d. They lived in isolation.

2. What does the word "lemur" mean?
 - a. unique animal
 - b. before monkeys
 - c. ancestor
 - d. ghost

3. What can lemurs be taught in captivity?
 - a. to communicate like humans
 - b. to solve complicated problems
 - c. to play together with friends and family members
 - d. to live in social groups

4. Which sentence about lemurs is true?
 - a. They are ghosts because they are extinct.
 - b. Not all lemurs come from the island of Madagascar.
 - c. Some of them are a cross between a cat and a dog.
 - d. They share a common ancestor with humans.

5. Which sentence about lemurs is NOT true?
 - a. They have been isolated on Madagascar for a long time.
 - b. They had to evolve as quickly as other primates did.
 - c. *Lemur* is a word that means ghost.
 - d. They give us clues about how humans evolved.