

READING WORLD



e future

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READING WORLD 1

SECOND EDITION



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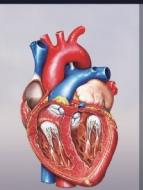
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Features

1. High-Interest Passages

Reading World 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, culture, and the arts.



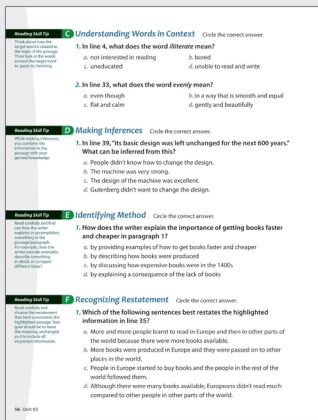
2. Effective Reading Skill Practice

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 multi-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.

Identifying Main Ideas

Complete the chart using the options below. Write one sentence in each box.

Paragraph	Main Idea
Paragraph 3	
Paragraph 4	

Options

- The life-sized bronze statue of Team Hoyt is placed near the start line of the Boston Marathon.
- While on the tandem bike, Rick sat in front and Dick pedaled from behind.
- Team Hoyt participated in the Boston Marathon over 30 times.
- Dick and Rick finished an Ironman Triathlon in less than the 16-hour limit.
- During their entire racing career, Team Hoyt participated in more than 1,000 competitions, including the Ironman Triathlon.
- The race that meant the most to Team Hoyt was the Boston Marathon.

Organizing Information: Sequencing

Number the statements from 1 (happened first) to 4 (happened last).

The Hoyts were honored with a life-sized bronze statue.	
Dick and Judy Hoyt learned that their son had cerebral palsy.	
Team Hoyt were added to the Ironman Hall of Fame.	
Dick and Judy Hoyt decided to raise Rick like a normal child.	
Team Hoyt participated in their official 1,000 th race.	
Dick and Rick ran in their first race to raise money for a paraplegic college student.	

3. Cumulative Vocabulary Practice

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



After Reading

Read the passage and answer the questions.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

2. What is the purpose of the passage?

3. What is the author's attitude towards the subject?

4. What is the author's main point?

5. What is the author's main message?

6. What is the author's main conclusion?

7. What is the author's main recommendation?

8. What is the author's main warning?

9. What is the author's main advice?

10. What is the author's main suggestion?

Key Vocabulary

Look at the words in the box. Write the meaning of each word in your notebook. Use a dictionary if you need to.

1. ...

2. ...

3. ...

4. ...

5. ...

6. ...

7. ...

8. ...

9. ...

10. ...

Comprehension Practice

Read the passage and answer the questions.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

2. What is the purpose of the passage?

3. What is the author's attitude towards the subject?

4. What is the author's main point?

5. What is the author's main message?

6. What is the author's main conclusion?

7. What is the author's main recommendation?

8. What is the author's main warning?

9. What is the author's main advice?

10. What is the author's main suggestion?

Vocabulary Review

Write the meaning of each word in your notebook. Use a dictionary if you need to.

1. ...

2. ...

3. ...

4. ...

5. ...

6. ...

7. ...

8. ...

9. ...

10. ...

4. Systematic Four-Skills Practice

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

Unit Structure

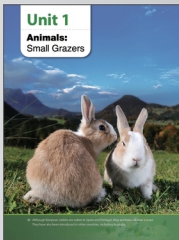
Unit 8

Smart Living:
Future
Transportation



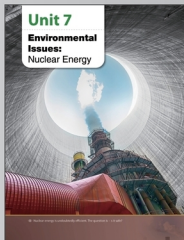
Unit 1

Environmental
Issues:
Small Grazers



Unit 7

Environmental
Issues:
Nuclear Energy



1. Unit Opening

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

Painting with Thread

Spencer's love of painting with thread led to a series of tapestries that were sold and displayed in museums and galleries. He was a pioneer in the use of thread as a medium for art.

Between 17 and 19 centuries, tapestries were used to decorate the walls of the wealthy. They were made of wool and silk, and often depicted scenes from history or mythology.



A Tapestry for the Ages

The Bayeux Tapestry is one of the most important historical artifacts to be discovered in the last century. It is a long strip of cloth, made of wool, that depicts the events of the Norman Conquest of England in 1066.

The tapestry is made of a single piece of cloth, and it is the longest of its kind. It is made of a single piece of cloth, and it is the longest of its kind.

How the tapestry was made is still a mystery. It is made of a single piece of cloth, and it is the longest of its kind.



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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.

Review

Connecting Lesson 1 and Lesson 2

1. Summary

1. The Bayeux Tapestry is a long strip of cloth, made of wool, that depicts the events of the Norman Conquest of England in 1066.

2. The tapestry is made of a single piece of cloth, and it is the longest of its kind.

3. How the tapestry was made is still a mystery. It is made of a single piece of cloth, and it is the longest of its kind.

4. The tapestry is made of a single piece of cloth, and it is the longest of its kind.

5. How the tapestry was made is still a mystery. It is made of a single piece of cloth, and it is the longest of its kind.

6. The tapestry is made of a single piece of cloth, and it is the longest of its kind.

7. How the tapestry was made is still a mystery. It is made of a single piece of cloth, and it is the longest of its kind.

8. The tapestry is made of a single piece of cloth, and it is the longest of its kind.

9. How the tapestry was made is still a mystery. It is made of a single piece of cloth, and it is the longest of its kind.

10. The tapestry is made of a single piece of cloth, and it is the longest of its kind.

2. Vocabulary Review

Choose the word that best describes the meaning of the word.

1. The Bayeux Tapestry is a long strip of cloth, made of wool, that depicts the events of the Norman Conquest of England in 1066.

2. The tapestry is made of a single piece of cloth, and it is the longest of its kind.

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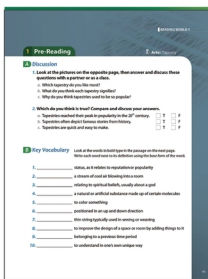
8. The tapestry is made of a single piece of cloth, and it is the longest of its kind.

9. How the tapestry was made is still a mystery. It is made of a single piece of cloth, and it is the longest of its kind.

10. The tapestry is made of a single piece of cloth, and it is the longest of its kind.

3. Review - Connecting Lesson 1 and Lesson 2

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



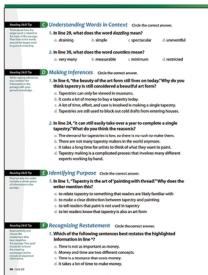
1. Pre-Reading

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

Ten key words are introduced in each lesson.



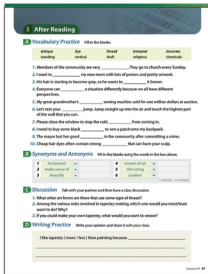
2. During Reading

Reading Skill Activities

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 also make the lesson more interesting.



3. After Reading

Vocabulary Practice

Key words are practiced in two different activities.

Discussion

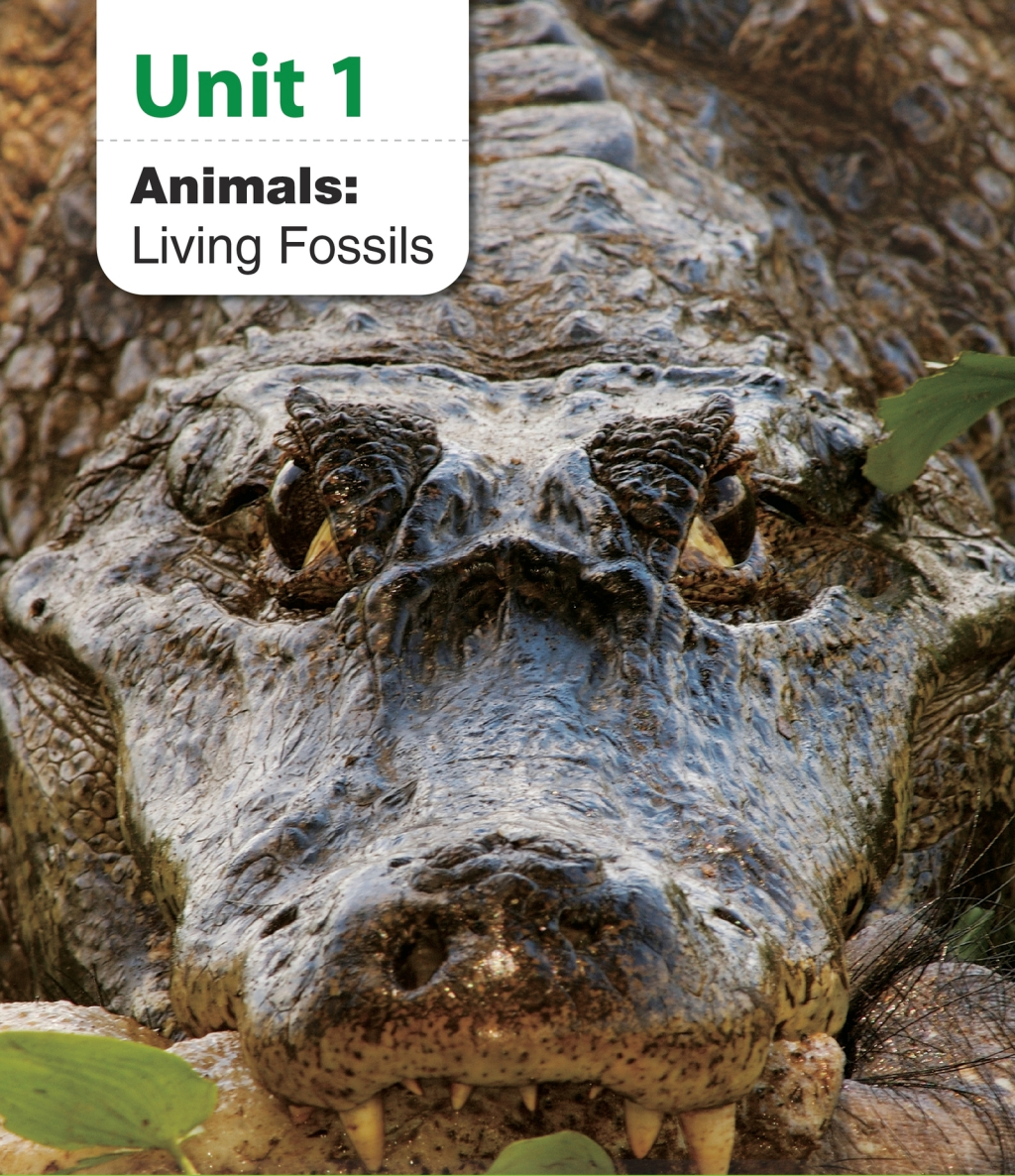
This activity provides students with a chance to express their personal opinions.

Writing Practice

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

Unit 1

Animals: Living Fossils



- 👁 Alligators are very old animals, and they haven't changed much in millions of years. That's why they are called living fossils.

Lesson 1

The Tuatara: A New Zealand Survivor

What are fossils?

Fossils are the hard remains of animals, plants, and other organisms from the prehistoric period. They are found inside rock.



What are living fossils?

Living fossils are the animals, plants, and other organisms that have survived while their relatives have become extinct. They are living on Earth now.

Koala



Ginkgo Tree



Red Panda



1 Pre-Reading



Animals: Living Fossils

A Discussion

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

- Have you ever seen a fossil? If you have, when and where?
- What other "living fossils" do you know of?
- What do you think a "tuatara" is?

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

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. The tuatara lives only in New Zealand. | ☐ T | ☐ F |
| b. The tuatara is related to dinosaurs. | ☐ T | ☐ F |
| c. The tuatara is a large animal. | ☐ T | ☐ F |

B Key Vocabulary

Look at the words in bold type in the passage on the next page.
Write each word next to its definition using the *base form* of the word.

- _____ different or separate
- _____ the hard remains of animals and plants found inside rock
- _____ to come out from an egg
- _____ to examine something; to collect data
- _____ to grow well and to be healthy
- _____ the natural environment in which an animal or plant lives
- _____ rank or condition
- _____ to put into a particular group
- _____ related to science
- _____ an answer

The Tuatara:

A New Zealand Survivor

Track 01

"Living **fossil**" is a term used to describe animals that have survived, while many members of their **scientific** family have become extinct. We know that these family members once existed because we've found their fossils. That's why we call the special survivors "living fossils." They are living,

5 but most or all of their relatives are now just rocky skeletons.

One such species is a reptile called the tuatara, which is native to New Zealand. The tuatara survived while the dinosaurs and many other reptile species became extinct. Although it resembles modern lizards, the tuatara is actually part of a **distinct** group called Sphenodontia*.

10 Two species of tuatara represent the only surviving members of this group, which **flourished** around 200 million years ago.

Even after surviving the great extinction, the life of the tuatara wasn't easy. Like many of New Zealand's native animals, the tuatara was threatened by **habitat** loss and its predators. One predator that posed a serious threat to the tuatara's population was the Polynesian rat. They competed with the tuatara for food and probably preyed on tuatara eggs. For these reasons, the tuatara became **classified**

20 as an endangered species in 1895.

In **response** to their threatened **status**, the New Zealand Department of Conservation (DOC) created an intensive recovery program. This special

Fact File

Other members of Sphenodontia were reptiles that were similar to the tuatara, as well as various kinds of pleurosaurs. Pleurosaurs were marine reptiles that could swim.

Glossary

* Sphenodontia - a group of related reptiles that were common during the Mesozoic era

** sanctuary - a place where animals are protected





plan included breeding tuataras on various islands, and removing all the pests so that these islands could serve as predator-free sanctuaries**. The program was so successful that tuataras were reintroduced to the New Zealand mainland in 2005.

A decade after the reintroduction, seventy tuatara eggs were **hatched** at Victoria University, then forty of these living fossils were released to various sanctuaries. In 2015, while **surveying** on Little Barrier Island, volunteers found four unmarked tuataras, and researchers interpreted this as a positive sign of their survival. Today, the tuatara is no longer on the list of

endangered

species.

Thanks to the DOC, the future

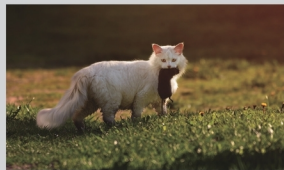
of the tuatara looks brighter.

321 words



Fact File

An adult tuatara can grow 60 centimeters long and can weigh between 0.5 and 1 kilogram. Because they are so small, even cats and dogs can be dangerous.



This pleurosauroidea is a distant relative of the tuatara.

Pleurosauroidea



All reptiles are cold blooded. They have scales and they also lay eggs.

Reptiles



In Zealandia wildlife sanctuary, there is a special fence which stops predators from entering.

Zealandia

2 During Reading

Reading Skill Tip

When you are scanning, 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. Which group does the tuatara belong to?

- a. dinosaurs
- b. Sphenodontia
- c. marine reptiles
- d. lizards

2. When was the tuatara listed as an endangered species?

- a. 2015
- b. 2005
- c. 1895
- d. 200 million years ago

3. What did the New Zealand Department of Conservation do?

- a. It classified the tuatara as an endangered species.
- b. It began a program of breeding tuataras on various islands.
- c. It allowed tuataras and Polynesian rats to live together.
- d. It removed all the pests from New Zealand.

4. Which sentence about living fossils is true?

- a. They are survivors.
- b. Dinosaurs are good examples of living fossils.
- c. All living fossils will become extinct.
- d. We don't know whether their other family members existed or not.

5. Which sentence about tuataras is NOT true?

- a. They live mainly in New Zealand.
- b. They often ate Polynesian rats.
- c. They are not an endangered species now.
- d. Their numbers will probably increase in the sanctuaries.

B-1 Identifying Main Ideas

Complete the chart using the options below.
Write one sentence in each box.

Reading Skill Tip

Every paragraph has a main idea. Often, but not always, the main idea is contained in a topic sentence.

Main Idea	
Paragraph 2	
Paragraph 3	
Options	
• The tuatara is a member of Sphenodontia. • The tuatara is an example of a living fossil. • The tuatara looks like a lizard. • The tuatara survived the great extinction that wiped out the dinosaurs. • The Polynesian rat probably preyed on tuatara eggs. • The tuatara was threatened by habitat loss and predators.	

B-2 Organizing Information: Identifying Cause and Effect

Complete the chart.

Reading Skill Tip

Identify the various actions that occur in the passage. Now consider the consequences of each of those actions. Use this method to summarize what happened in the passage.

Cause	Effect
habitat _____ predators such as _____ _____	The tuatara became _____ _____
The DOC operates a successful _____ _____	In 2005, tuataras were reintroduced to the New Zealand _____
The DOC created a number of predator-free _____ _____	The tuatara is no longer on the list of _____ _____

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.

C Understanding Words in Context Circle the correct answer.

1. In line 8, what does the word *resembles* mean?

- a. becomes dangerous
- b. is an example of
- c. looks like
- d. has a relation of

2. In line 19, what does the word *preyed* mean?

- a. ate
- b. gave
- c. saved
- d. hid

Reading Skill Tip

While making inferences, you combine the information in the passage with your general knowledge.

D Making Inferences Circle the correct answer.

1. In line 1, “Living fossil” is used to describe animals that have survived. What do you think these animals have survived?

- a. hungry predators
- b. egg-eating mammals
- c. habitat destruction
- d. all of the above

2. In line 14, “Like many of New Zealand’s native animals, the tuatara was threatened by habitat loss and its predators.” What can be inferred from this?

- a. Many of New Zealand’s native animals are threatened by the tuatara.
- b. Among New Zealand’s native animals, only the tuatara is threatened by habitat loss and the Polynesian rat.
- c. Including the tuatara, many of New Zealand’s native animals are threatened by habitat loss and the Polynesian rat.
- d. Just like the tuatara, the predators are also threatened by habitat loss.

Reading Skill Tip

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

E Recognizing Restatement Circle the correct answer.

1. Which of the following sentences best restates the highlighted information in line 32?

- a. Researchers believe that volunteers looked after four young tuataras.
- b. Volunteers lived on the island to take care of the tuatara population.
- c. The discovery of several unmarked tuataras proved that the situation is improving.
- d. Surveying was the reason that the number of tuataras on the island increased.

3 After Reading

A Vocabulary Practice Fill in the blanks.

classify	status	scientific	response	distinct
hatch	fossils	habitat	flourish	surveyed

1. If you take good care of them, these plants will _____.
2. A hen must sit on the eggs until they are ready to _____.
3. He is an engineer. He has a strong mathematical and _____ background.
4. I sent an application form and got a very positive _____.
5. The style of these two writers is quite _____.
6. Please _____ these books by writer and put them back on the shelf.
7. The villagers _____ the forest to find the missing child.
8. We saw some _____ in the museum. They were two million years old!
9. Some professions, such as doctors or lawyers, come with high _____.
10. The jungle is the favored _____ of the monkey.

B Synonyms and Antonyms Fill in the blanks using the words in the box above.

1	grow	=		4	analyzed	=	
2	different	=		5	answer	=	
3	categorize	=		6	state	=	

= synonym ↔ antonym

C Discussion Talk with your partner and then have a class discussion.

1. What other things could people do to protect the tuatara?
2. Why do you think the other members of the Sphenodontia group became extinct?
3. Do you know any other endangered animals? What are they?

D Writing Practice Write your opinion and share it with your class.

I think the population of tuataras will (increase / decrease) in the future because _____

Lesson 2

The Most Powerful Jaws in the World

Crocodylomorpha Family

Extinct Members

There are lots of other species that became extinct. These are just two examples.



Sarchosuchus Imperator



Hesperosuchus

Surviving Members



Crocodile



Alligator



Gharial



Caiman

1 Pre-Reading



Animals: Living Fossils

A Discussion

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

- What's your first thought when you see a crocodile? Why do you think that way?
- Why do you think some species of crocodiles became extinct and some survived?
- When you hear the word "jaws," which animals do you think of?

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

- The crocodile is a living fossil. ☐ Agree ☐ Disagree
- Crocodiles have survived for millions of years. ☐ Agree ☐ Disagree
- There are crocodile farms around the world. ☐ Agree ☐ Disagree

B Key Vocabulary

Look at the words in bold type in the passage on the next page.
Write each word next to its definition using the *base form* of the word.

- _____ shaped so that it can move quickly or efficiently through air or water
- _____ at the present time
- _____ the lower part of your face, below your mouth
- _____ will probably not happen
- _____ for that reason
- _____ even though
- _____ a change that makes something suitable for a new situation
- _____ to make it possible for someone to do something
- _____ to grow strong and healthy; to be successful
- _____ able to cause fear

The Most Powerful Jaws in the World

Track 02

Sometimes when people hear the name “living fossil” they picture a strange, lonely animal that wouldn’t hurt anyone. **Therefore**, it may be surprising to learn that the crocodile is a living fossil too. They are one of the last surviving members of the scientific family Crocodylomorpha.

- 5 Crocodiles are **fearsome** predators that have survived for 200 million years.

A long time ago, the Crocodylomorpha family included lots of species, but only four remain. These are the crocodile, the alligator, the gharial, and the caiman. The extinct members of the family include large sea crocodiles with tails like fish and small running crocodiles that looked similar to greyhounds.

- 10 These land and ocean crocodiles didn’t survive, but the river and estuary* crocodiles are still with us.

Crocodiles have a number of **adaptations** that have helped them to survive the last 200 million years. Firstly, they have a **streamlined** body that **enables** them to swim swiftly.

- 15 Secondly, they have webbed feet that allow them to make fast turns and sudden moves in the water. Lastly, and perhaps most importantly, crocodiles have very
20 powerful **jaws**. A crocodile’s jaws are the strongest of any animal.



Fact File

The crocodile's size varies greatly between species, from 1 meter to about 5 meters. Larger species can weigh well over 1,200 kilograms. Scientists estimate that crocodiles live for around 70 years, but some may live for over 100 years.

Glossary

* estuary - the area of water where a river meets the sea



The crocodile's bite force is more than 352 kilograms per square centimeter, compared to just 24 kilograms per square centimeter for a Rottweiler dog, and 28

25 kilograms per square centimeter for a great white shark.

With jaws like these, it's not hard to understand how the crocodile can attack and kill large prey. They have been known to eat large animals like wildebeest and zebras. One large crocodile is said to have eaten an
30 adult hippopotamus!

Nowadays, wild crocodiles continue to **thrive** in the tropical areas of America, Asia, Australia, and Africa, while captive crocodiles live on crocodile farms in many of the same areas. It all adds up to a large number of
35 crocodiles! **Despite** being a living fossil, the crocodile is **unlikely** to disappear any time soon. 318 words

Fact File

Crocodile leather can be made into goods such as belts, shoes, and handbags. In some countries like Australia and Thailand, crocodile meat is eaten. Some people say it tastes like chicken or crab!



Greyhound

Small running crocodiles may have looked similar to this greyhound.



Wildebeest

African wildebeests make a massive meal for a crocodile.



Hippopotamus

Hippos are giant animals that live in and around rivers and lakes in Africa.

2 During Reading

Reading Skill Tip

When you are scanning, 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. How strong is the crocodile's bite force?

- a. 24 kilograms per square centimeter
- b. 28 kilograms per square centimeter
- c. more than 352 kilograms per square centimeter
- d. more than 200 kilograms per square centimeter

2. Which of the following is one of the extinct members of the crocodile family?

- a. land crocodiles
- b. river crocodiles
- c. estuary crocodiles
- d. the caiman

3. Which of the following is one of the crocodile's adaptations that is mentioned in the passage?

- a. strong tail
- b. tough skin
- c. webbed feet
- d. a powerful body

4. Which sentence about crocodiles is true?

- a. They are endangered animals that need special protection.
- b. Captive crocodiles can't survive on farms.
- c. They are one of the last surviving members in the Crocodylomorpha family.
- d. The number of crocodiles is decreasing and soon they will disappear.

5. Which sentence about crocodiles is NOT true?

- a. They have a number of adaptations that have helped them to survive.
- b. We can still see small running crocodiles that look like greyhounds.
- c. They can attack and kill large prey with their powerful jaws.
- d. They have survived for 200 million years.