



Insight Link

Curriculum Integration Reading Program



120 words

L1

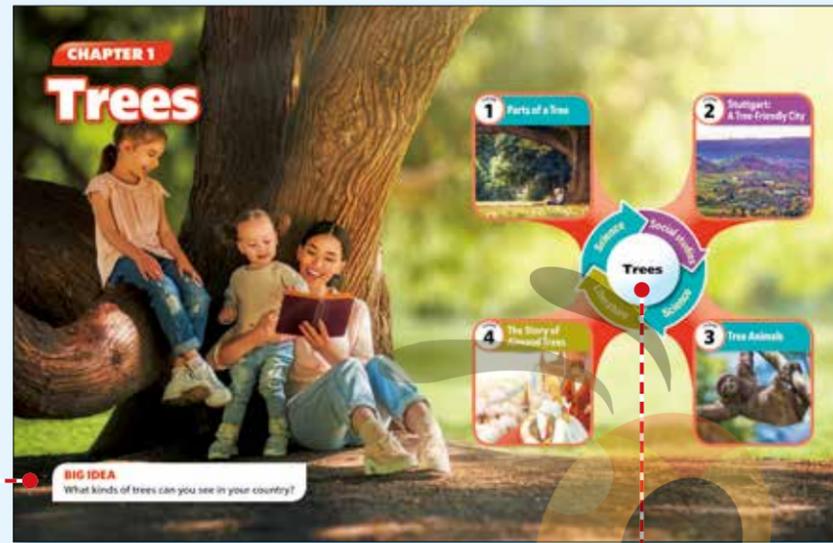
Mult-ROM Included

NE...Build & Grow

Lesson Components

BIG IDEA

The Big Idea section stimulates students' interest and gives them a wider understanding of the chapter's theme.



Contents Map

The Contents Map section previews the content covered in each lesson and presents the unifying theme.

Question

The Question section prepares students for the lesson by asking them about something related to their own lives.



Background Link

The Background Link section offers students background information and interesting activities that help motivate them to read the passage and understand it better.

Key Words

The Key Words section highlights the key words from the lesson and includes a picture alongside each word.



Let's Focus

The Let's Focus section encourages students to think about the main idea as they read through the passage.

Link to Self

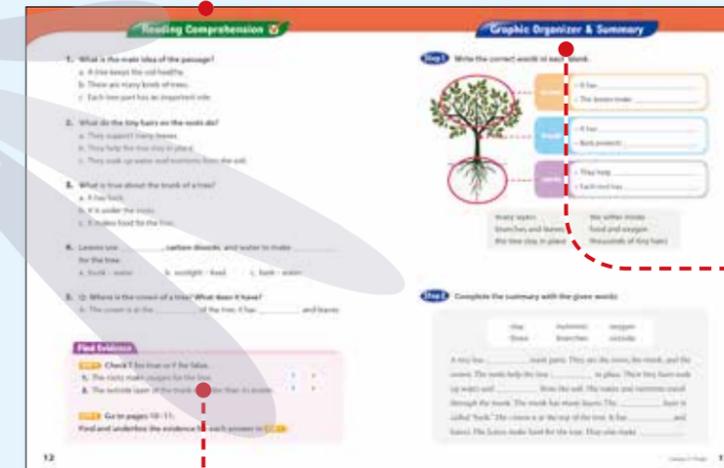
The Link to Self section allows students to relate ideas from the passage to their own lives or to think critically about what they have read.

Reading Comprehension

In this section, students' understanding of the passage is checked through a series of multiple-choice and short-answer questions.

Graphic Organizer & Summary

A two-step summarizing activity teaches students how to make outlines and summaries.



Find Evidence

The Find Evidence section encourages students to closely focus on the meaning of individual words and sentences by finding evidence from the text to answer comprehension questions. Both detail and inference questions are included.

Vocabulary Worksheet

After studying the Key Words section, students apply what they've learned using the Vocabulary Worksheet. While answering questions that include the key words, students can activate their prior knowledge or experience and reinforce their learning.



Contents



CHAPTER 1

Trees



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2	Social Studies	Stuttgart: A Tree-Friendly City	129	14
3	Science	Tree Animals	134	20
4	Literature	The Story of Almond Trees	135	26

CHAPTER 3

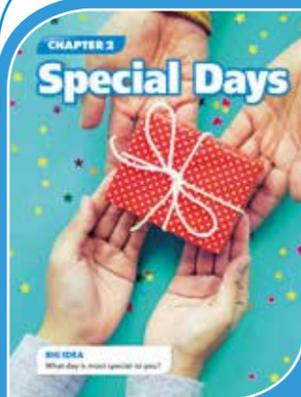
Seasons



LESSON	SUBJECT	TITLE	WORDS	PAGE
9	Science	The Four Seasons in Forests	137	58
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11	Science & Social Studies	Summer and Winter Solstices	131	72
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CHAPTER 2

Special Days



LESSON	SUBJECT	TITLE	WORDS	PAGE
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CHAPTER 4

Mirrors



LESSON	SUBJECT	TITLE	WORDS	PAGE
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14	History	Mirror Writing	139	92
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Supplementary Material

Vocabulary Worksheet p. 113



CHAPTER 1

Trees



LESSON 1 Parts of a Tree

A person is sitting on the ground under a large tree in a field, reading a book. The background shows a line of trees and a clear sky.

LESSON 2 Stuttgart: A Tree-Friendly City

An aerial view of Stuttgart, Germany, showing a city built on hills with many trees. The city is surrounded by green hills and a river.

LESSON 4 The Story of Almond Trees

An illustration of a prince and princess in a forest. The princess is wearing a white dress and the prince is wearing a red and gold outfit. They are standing in a forest with a castle in the background.

LESSON 3 Tree Animals

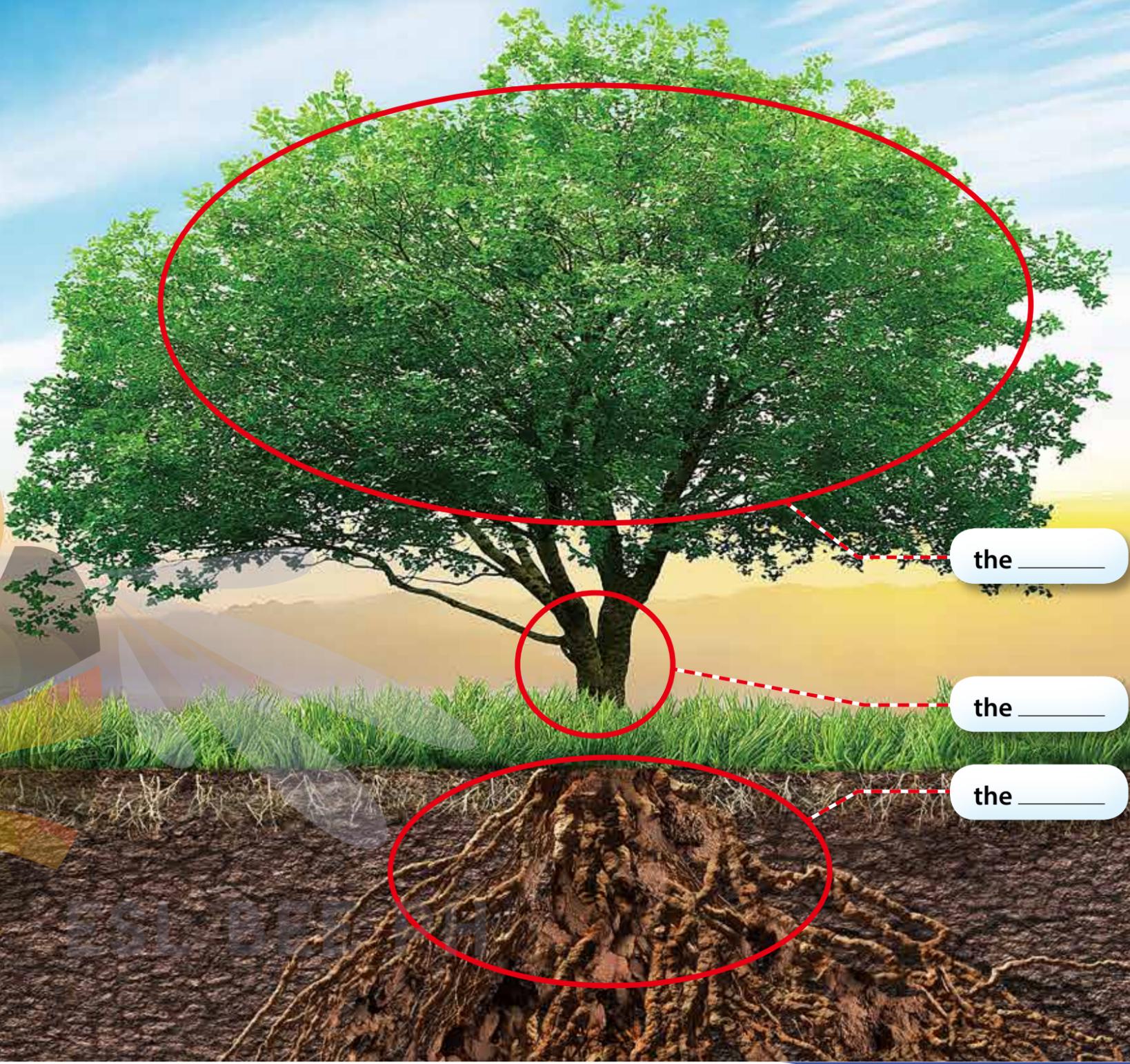
A sloth is hanging from a tree branch. The sloth is brown and has long, shaggy fur. It is hanging upside down from the branch.

BIG IDEA

What kinds of trees can you see in your country?

Parts of a Tree

Q. What parts does a tree have?



the _____

the _____

the _____

Background Link

- A tree has three main parts. They are the crown, the trunk, and the roots. They play important roles for the tree.
- There is a picture of a tree. Write the names of its main parts in the blanks.

Key Words Listen and repeat the words. (02)

Vocabulary Worksheet → p.113



soil



tiny



soak up



nutrient



layer



sunlight

Parts of a Tree

Let's Focus

What does each part of a tree do?

All trees have three main parts—roots, a trunk, and a crown.

The tree's roots are below the **soil**. The strong roots help the tree stay in place. Each root has thousands of **tiny** hairs. They **soak up** water and **nutrients** from the soil.

The water and nutrients travel through the trunk. Inside the trunk, they move to other parts of the tree. The trunk has many **layers**. The thick, hard outside layer is the bark. It protects the softer inside.

The crown is at the top of the tree. It has many branches and leaves. The leaves make food for the tree. They use **sunlight**, carbon dioxide, and water to make it. This process also makes oxygen.

All of a tree's parts are very important, just like your body parts!

Words 131



▲ The leaves make food for the tree.



▲ The bark protects the softer inside of the trunk.



▲ The roots help the tree stay in place.



LINK TO
SELF

Have you seen a tree today?

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- a. A tree keeps the soil healthy.
 - b. There are many kinds of trees.
- Each tree part has an important role.

2. What do the tiny hairs on the roots do?

- a. They support many leaves.
 - b. They help the tree stay in place.
- They soak up water and nutrients from the soil.

3. What is true about the trunk of a tree?

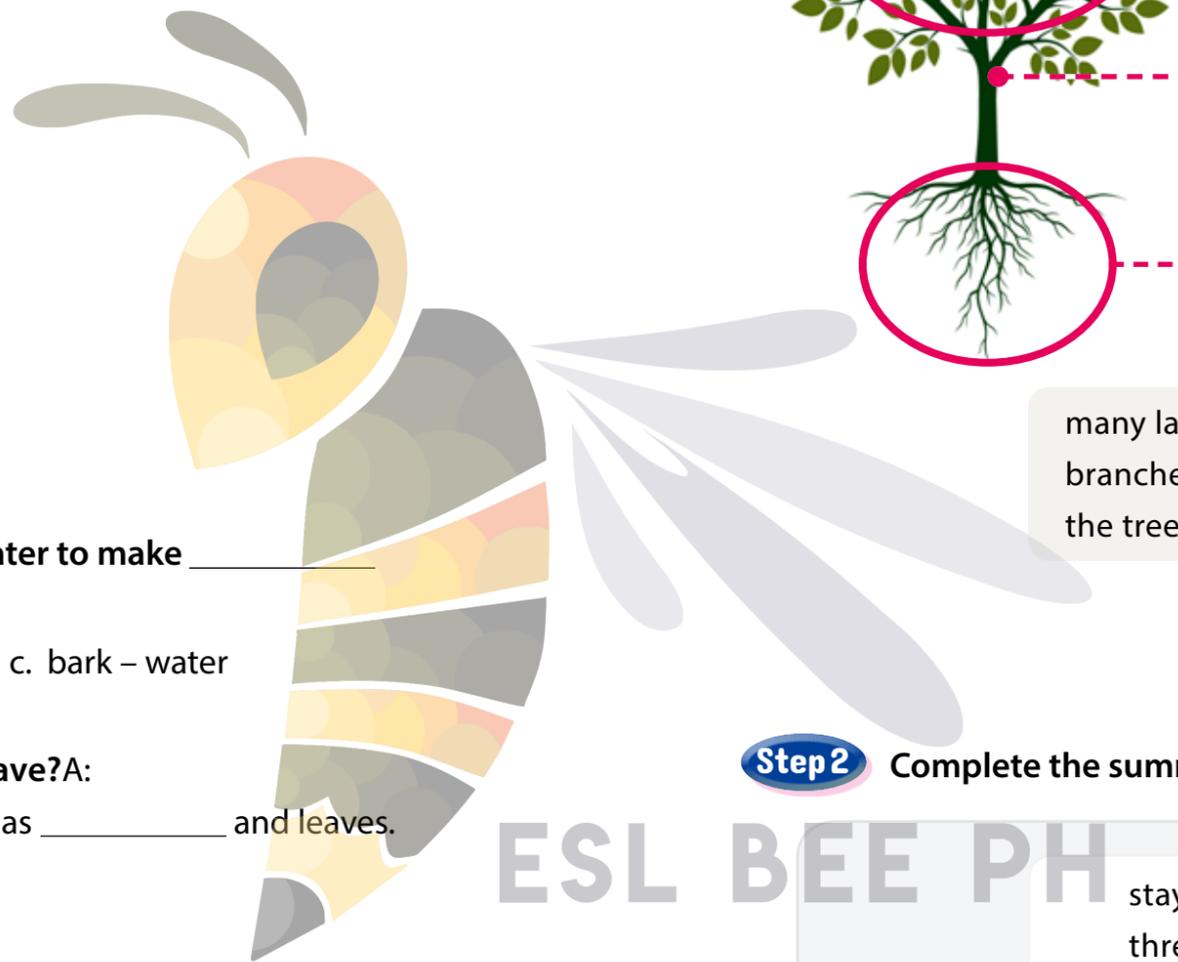
- a. It has bark.
- b. It is under the roots.
- c. It makes food for the tree.

4. Leaves use _____, carbon dioxide, and water to make _____ for the tree.

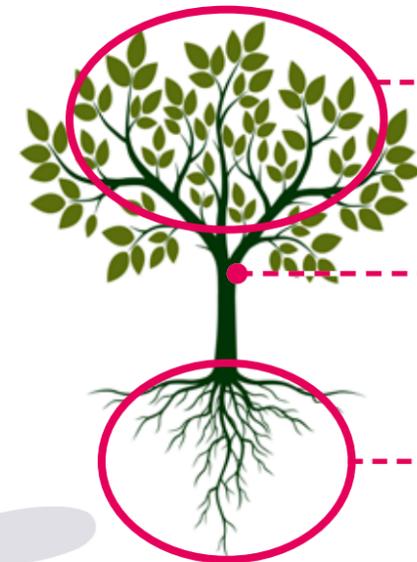
- a. trunk – water
- b. sunlight – food
- c. bark – water

5. Q: Where is the crown of a tree? What does it have?A:

The crown is at the _____ of the tree. It has _____ and leaves.



Step 1 Write the correct words in each blank.



crown

- It has _____.
- The leaves make _____.

trunk

- It has _____.
- Bark protects _____.

roots

- They help _____.
- Each root has _____.

many layers
branches and leaves
the tree stay in place

the softer inside
food and oxygen
thousands of tiny hairs

Step 2 Complete the summary with the given words.

ESL BEE PH

stay nutrients oxygen
three branches outside

A tree has _____ main parts. They are the roots, the trunk, and the crown. The roots help the tree _____ in place. Their tiny hairs soak up water and _____ from the soil. The water and nutrients travel through the trunk. The trunk has many layers. The _____ layer is called “bark.” The crown is at the top of the tree. It has _____ and leaves. The leaves make food for the tree. They also make _____.

Find Evidence

STEP 1 Check T for true or F for false.

- 1. The roots make oxygen for the tree. T F
- 2. The outside layer of the trunk is harder than its inside. T F

STEP 2 Go to pages 10–11.

Find and underline the evidence for each answer in STEP 1.

Stuttgart: A Tree-Friendly City

Q. Have you done something good for the environment?



Background Link

Being eco-friendly means being good for the environment. Look at the pictures and check the eco-friendly practices.



wasting water



saving water



using the sun's energy



burning fossil fuels



cutting down trees



planting a tree

Key Words

Listen and repeat the words. (04)

Vocabulary Worksheet → p.114



eco-friendly



industry



fresh



plant



ban



construction

((05))

Stuttgart: A Tree-Friendly City

Let's Focus

How did Stuttgart become a green city?

Stuttgart is an **eco-friendly** city in Germany. It has a lot of forests. There are more than 100,000 trees in the city.

Stuttgart wasn't always eco-friendly. In fact, it had an air pollution problem. The city was once the center of the German car **industry**. People built many factories and tall buildings there. So there wasn't much **fresh** air in the city.



▲ Stuttgart in Germany

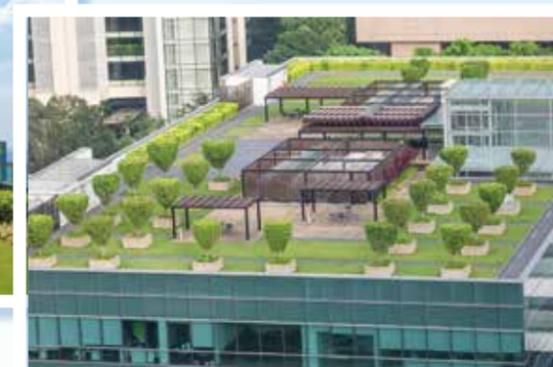
In 1986, Stuttgart decided to take action. The city planned to make more green space. It **planted** many trees. It also planted gardens on top of buildings. It protected all large trees in the city. In addition, it **banned** the **construction** of tall new buildings.

The city is still making changes to make its air cleaner. Now, green areas make up more than 60 percent of Stuttgart!

Words 129



▲ Stuttgart planted gardens on buildings.



ESL BEE PH

LINK TO SELF Does your town have many trees?

1. What is the passage mainly about?
- where tourists usually go in Stuttgart
 - how Stuttgart became an eco-friendly city
 - when many trees were planted in Stuttgart

2. What was Stuttgart famous for before 1986?
- its car industry
 - being eco-friendly
 - its beautiful gardens

3. What did Stuttgart NOT do to make more green space?
- It protected all large trees.
 - It made gardens inside buildings.
 - It banned the construction of tall buildings.

4. After Stuttgart tried to solve the _____ problem, it became a(n) _____ city.
- industrial – large
 - air pollution – industrial
 - air pollution – eco-friendly

5. Q: Why was NOT there much fresh air in Stuttgart before 1986? A: This was because people built many _____ and tall _____ there.

Step 1 Write the correct words in each blank.

Problem

- Stuttgart was once the center of _____ and tall buildings.
- Air pollution became worse.

Solution

- The city planted many trees.
- The city _____ on top of buildings.
- It protected large trees.
- It _____ of tall new buildings.

people built factories planted gardens
banned the construction the German car industry

Step 2 Complete the summary with the given words.

ESL BEE PH

fresh	center	tall
factories	gardens	eco-friendly

Stuttgart, Germany had an air pollution problem. It was once the _____ of the German car industry. People built many _____ and tall buildings, so there wasn't much _____ air. The city started to make changes in 1986. It planted _____ on buildings. It also banned the construction of _____ new buildings. Now Stuttgart is a(n) _____ city.

Find Evidence

STEP 1 Check T for true or F for false.

- You can find gardens on buildings in Stuttgart.
- Less than half of Stuttgart has green areas.

T	F
T	F

STEP 2 Go to pages 16–17.

Find and underline the evidence for each answer in **STEP 1**.

Tree Animals

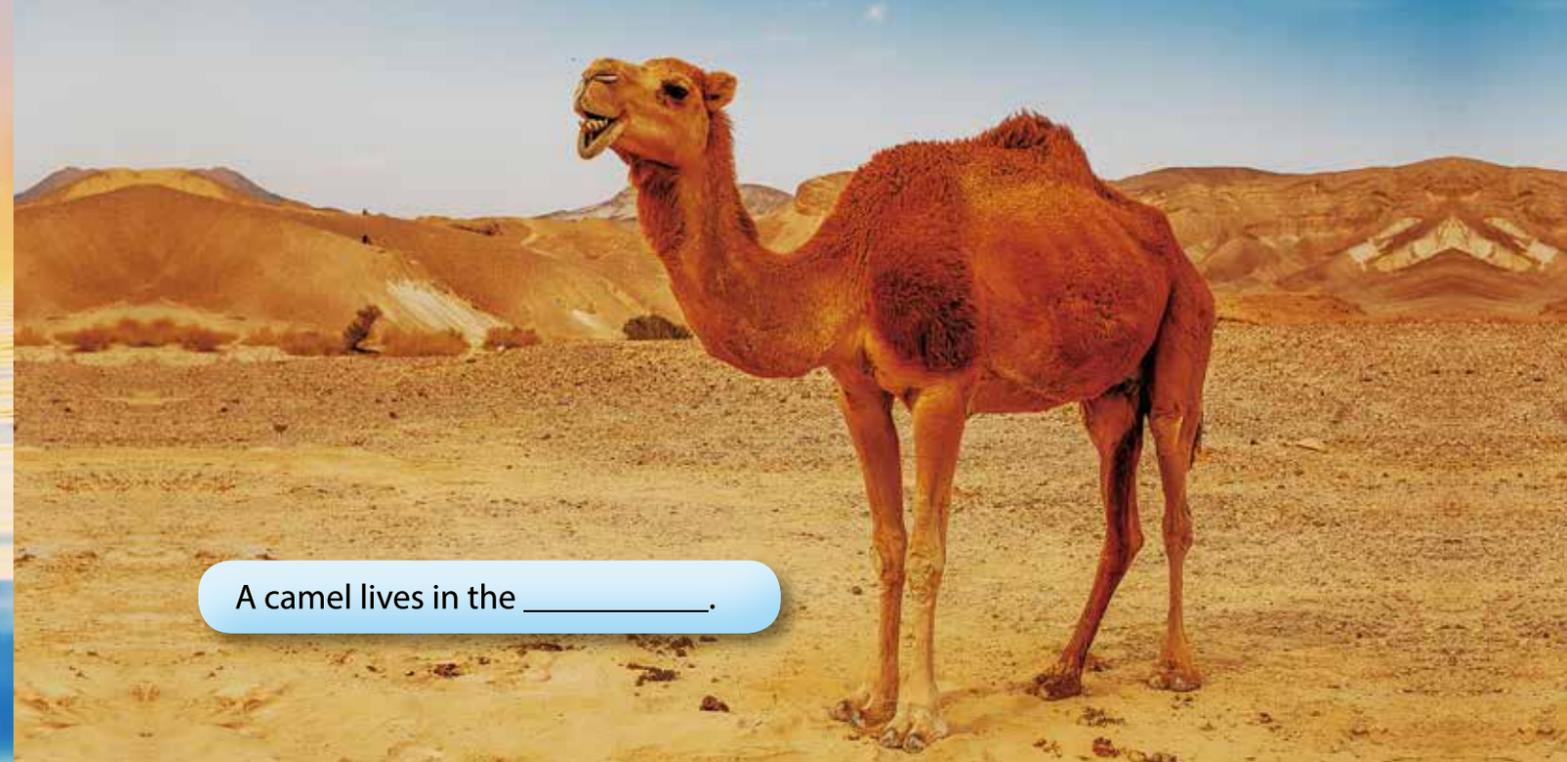
Q. Where do animals live?

Background Link

Where do a dolphin, a camel, and a sloth live? Complete the sentences with the words "desert," "forest," and "ocean."



A dolphin lives in the _____.



A camel lives in the _____.



A sloth lives in a(n) _____.

Key Words

Listen and repeat the words. (06)



natural



claw



speed



rest



fur



cotton

((07)) Tree Animals

Let's Focus

How do tree kangaroos, sloths, and cotton-top tamarins live in trees?

Trees are **natural** homes for many interesting animals. Three examples are tree kangaroos, sloths, and cotton-top tamarins.

Tree kangaroos live happily in trees. They have strong **claws**. These are very useful for climbing trees. They also have a long tail. It helps them stay on tree branches.

a tree kangaroo



strong claws

a long tail

a sloth



Sloths live mostly in trees. Once a week, they come down to find food. Sloths move from tree to tree very slowly. Generally, a sloth travels at a **speed** of 37 meters per day.

Cotton-top tamarins also spend most of their lives in the trees. They're active during the day. At night, they **rest** on branches. They have white **fur** on their head and shoulders. The fur looks like **cotton**!

These are only a few examples of tree animals. What cute animals live in trees near you?

Words 134

ESL BEE PH

white fur



a cotton-top tamarin

LINK TO
SELF

Have you seen any of these animals?

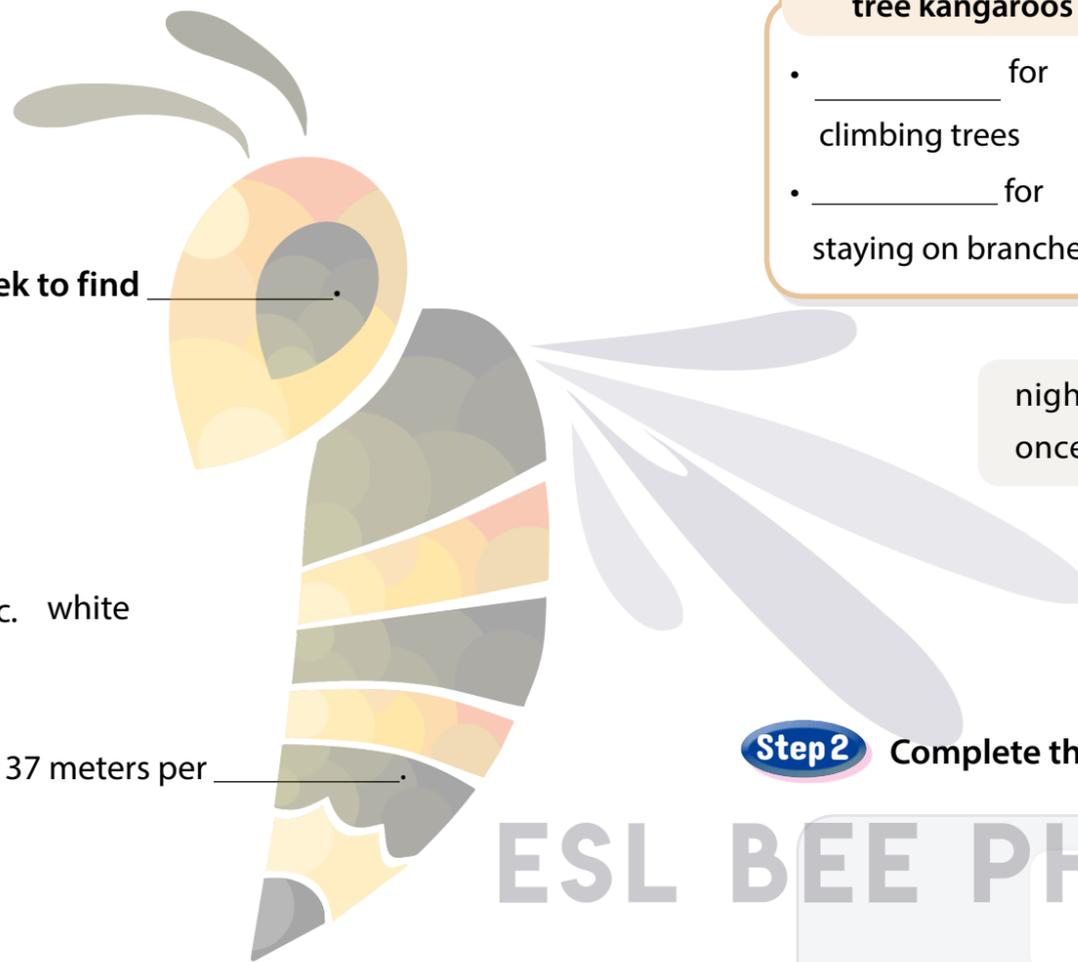
1. What is the main idea of the passage?
- Trees are safe for all animals.
 - Some animals live happily in trees.
 - There are many places for animals to live.

2. What is true about tree kangaroos?
- They have long legs.
 - They have strong claws.
 - They have large shoulders.

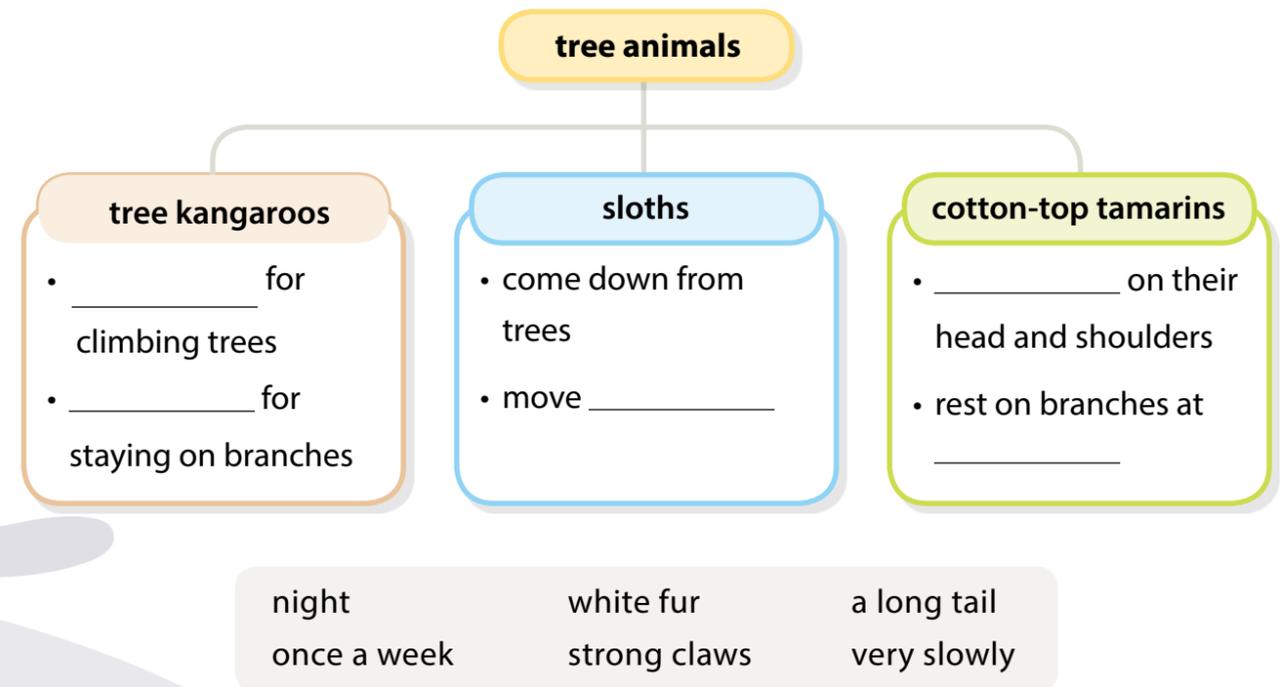
3. Sloths come down from trees _____ a week to find _____.
- once – food
 - once – trees
 - twice – food

4. What color is cotton-top tamarins' fur?
- brown
 - green
 - white

5. Q: How fast does a sloth move?
A: Generally, a sloth moves at a(n) _____ of 37 meters per _____.



Step 1 Write the correct words in each blank.



Step 2 Complete the summary with the given words.

ESL BEE PH

night homes active
white slowly strong

Trees are the _____ of tree kangaroos, sloths, and cotton-top tamarins. Tree kangaroos live happily in trees. They use their _____ claws for climbing. Sloths move from tree to tree very _____. They come down from trees to find food. Cotton-top tamarins have _____ fur on their head and shoulders. They're _____ during the day and rest on branches at _____.

Find Evidence

STEP 1 Check T for true or F for false.

- Tree kangaroos' tails are small and short. T F
- Cotton-top tamarins rest on the ground at night. T F

STEP 2 Go to pages 22–23.

Find and underline the evidence for each answer in **STEP 1**.

The Story of Almond Trees

Q. Have you seen the flowers of an almond tree?



These are almond trees.

Their flowers are white.

The almond is ripe!

Background Link
Almonds are the seeds of almond trees. They grow after the tree's white flowers have fallen off.

Key Words Listen and repeat the words. (08)

Vocabulary Worksheet → p.116



get married



snow-covered



countryside



bloom



homesickness



amazed

((09))

The Story of Almond Trees

Let's Focus

How did the prince cure the princess's homesickness?



▲ the Algarve in Portugal

There once was a prince in the Algarve, Portugal. He met a princess from Northern Europe and fell in love with her. They **got married** and lived together in the Algarve.

One day, the prince noticed his wife was sad. She missed the white **snow-covered countryside** of her homeland. It never snowed in the Algarve. So the prince planted thousands of almond trees. The trees have white flowers. When they **bloom**, the land looks white as snow. The prince hoped the almond blossoms would cure his wife's **homesickness**.

Spring finally came and the trees were in bloom. The princess looked out her window and was **amazed**. The white flowers were so beautiful. They reminded her of her snow-covered homeland. She was touched by her husband's kindness. The prince and the princess lived happily ever after.

Words 135

ESL BEE PH

LINK TO SELF Have you ever made people happy with flowers?

1. What is the passage mainly about?

- a. a delicious almond cookie recipe
- b. the warm and mild weather of the Algarve
- c. the story behind almond trees in the Algarve

2. What did the princess miss from her homeland?

- a. the snow
- b. the almond trees
- c. the white flowers

3. Why did the prince plant almond trees?

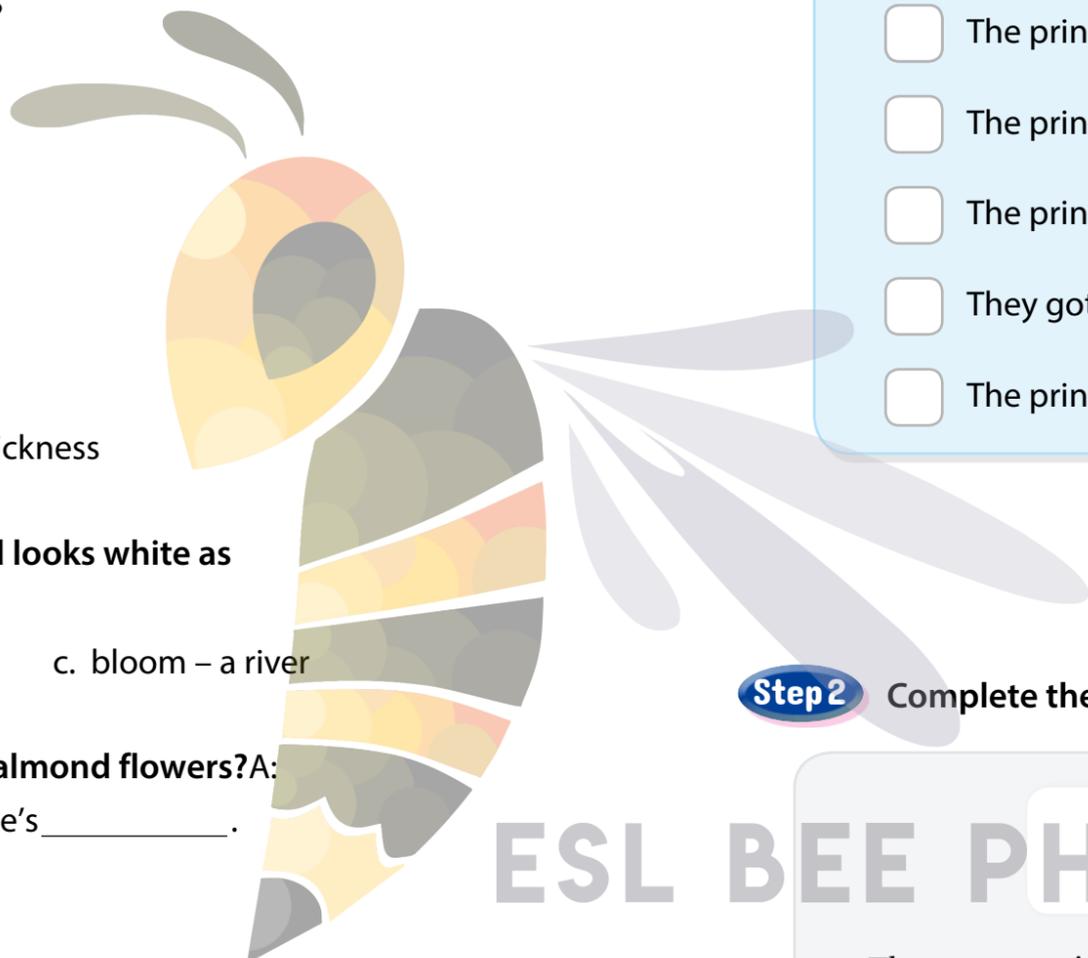
- a. because he liked their white flowers
- b. because he wanted to marry the princess
- c. because he hoped to cure the princess's homesickness

4. When the almond flowers _____, the land looks white as _____.

- a. fall – grass
- b. bloom – snow
- c. bloom – a river

5. Q: How did the princess feel when she saw the almond flowers? A:

She was _____ and touched by the prince's _____.



Step 1 Write the numbers in the correct time order.

There was a prince from the Algarve, Portugal.

- Spring came and almond trees were in bloom.
- The prince planted thousands of almond trees.
- The prince met a princess from Northern Europe.
- The princess missed her snow-covered homeland.
- They got married and lived in the Algarve, Portugal.
- The princess was amazed by the beautiful white flowers.

Step 2 Complete the summary with the given words.

spring missed married
Northern touched amazed

There was a prince from the Algarve, Portugal. He got _____ to a princess from _____ Europe. They lived together in the Algarve. But the princess _____ the white snow of her homeland. So the prince planted a lot of almond trees. One day in _____, the princess looked out her window. When she saw the flowers of the almond trees, she was _____ by their beautiful blossoms. She was also _____ by the prince's kindness.

Find Evidence

STEP 1 Check T for true or F for false.

- 1. The princess liked snow in Northern Europe. T F
- 2. The flowers of almond trees bloom in fall. T F

STEP 2 Go to pages 28–29.

Find and underline the evidence for each answer in **STEP 1**.

ESL BEE PH

CHAPTER 2

Special Days



LESSON 5 A Fun Book Holiday

LESSON 6 Watch the Groundhog



LESSON 8 Marc Chagall's Birthday Painting

LESSON 7 April Fools' with the BBC

BIG IDEA

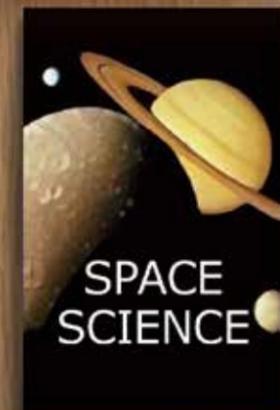
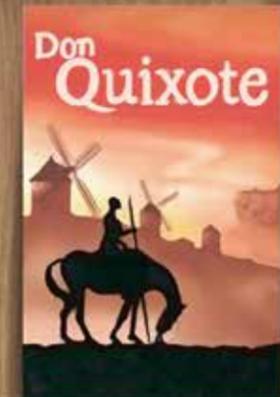
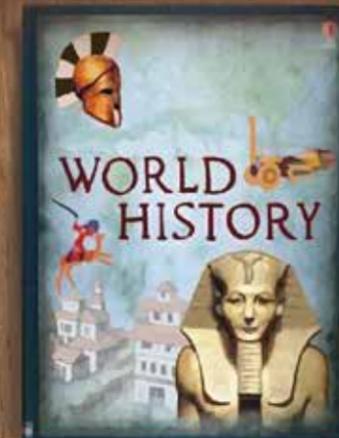
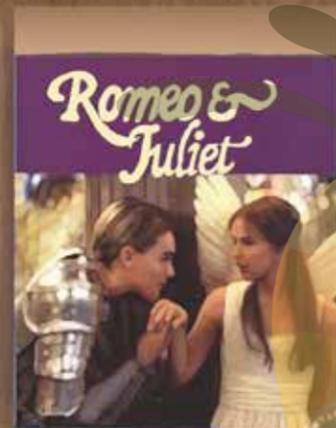
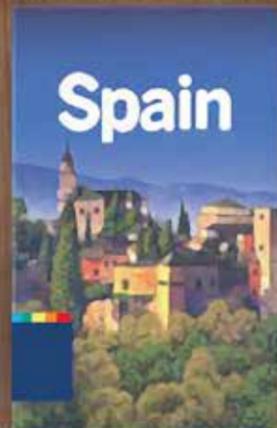
What day is most special to you?

A Fun Book Holiday

Background Link

Look at the books below. Which one do you want to read the most? Check the box next to it.

Q. Do you like reading books?



Key Words

Listen and repeat the words. (10)

Vocabulary Worksheet → p.117



date



playwright



event



aloud



midnight



discount

((11)) A Fun Book Holiday

Let's Focus

Why is World Book Day on April 23?

World Book Day celebrates books and reading. Since 1995, over 100 countries have held it on April 23.

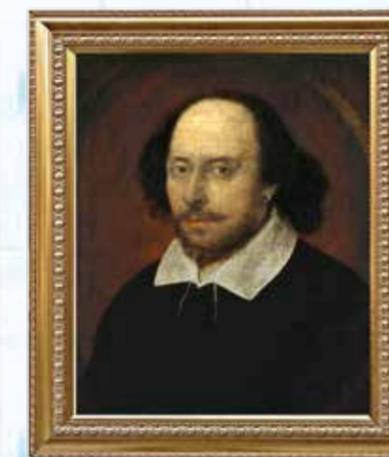
April 23 is a special **date**. Miguel de Cervantes died on April 23, 1616. He was a great writer from Spain. His most famous book is *Don Quixote*. William Shakespeare died on that day too. He was an English poet and **playwright**. Some of his works are *Romeo and Juliet*, *Hamlet*, and *Macbeth*. In 1995, UNESCO made this day World Book Day.



▲ the UNESCO logo



▲ Miguel de Cervantes (1547–1616)



▲ William Shakespeare (1564–1616)

Countries celebrate World Book Day in different ways. In Spain, the country of Cervantes, people hold many **events**. Some read *Don Quixote* **aloud**. It takes 48 hours to finish the book! Also, there is Book Night. Over 100 bookstores stay open until **midnight**. They give **discounts** on many books. It's a fun holiday.



▲ Spain, Western Europe

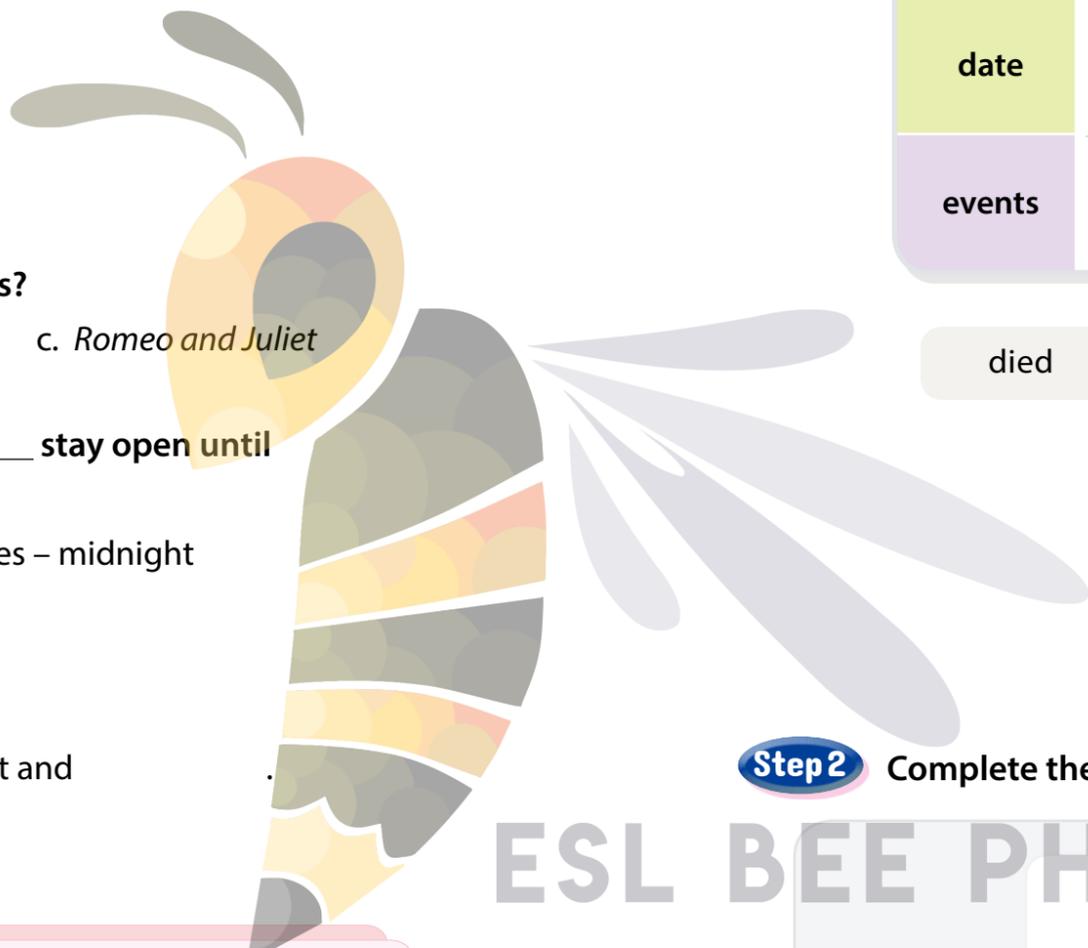
Words 133

ESL BEE PH



LINK TO SELF What do you want to do on World Book Day?

- What is the main idea of the passage?
 - People read only a few books in a year.
 - There is a special day to celebrate books.
 - The most famous writer in history is Shakespeare.
- What is NOT true about World Book Day?
 - It is held on April 23.
 - It was started by UNESCO.
 - It has been celebrated since 1616.
- Which book was written by Miguel de Cervantes?
 - Hamlet*
 - Don Quixote*
 - Romeo and Juliet*
- During Book Night in Spain, over 100 _____ stay open until _____.
 - libraries – morning
 - bookstores – midnight
 - bookstores – noon
- Q: Who was William Shakespeare?
A: William Shakespeare was a(n) _____ poet and _____.



Step 1 Write the correct words in each blank.

World Book Day	
purpose	World Book Day _____ books and reading.
date	It is on _____. Miguel de Cervantes and William Shakespeare _____ on this day in 1616.
events	_____ people read <i>Don Quixote</i> aloud and hold _____.

died celebrates Spanish Book Night April 23

Find Evidence

STEP 1 Check T for true or F for false.

- Cervantes and Shakespeare were born on the date of World Book Day. T F
- Some Spanish people read *Don Quixote* aloud on World Book Day. T F

STEP 2 Go to pages 36–37.
Find and underline the evidence for each answer in **STEP 1**.

Step 2 Complete the summary with the given words.

died aloud discounts
reading date bookstores

World Book Day is on April 23. It celebrates books and _____.
April 23 is a special _____. Miguel de Cervantes wrote *Don Quixote*.
William Shakespeare wrote *Romeo and Juliet*. They both _____
on this day in 1616. In Spain, people read *Don Quixote* _____ on
World Book Day. _____ also stay open until midnight and give
_____.

Watch the Groundhog

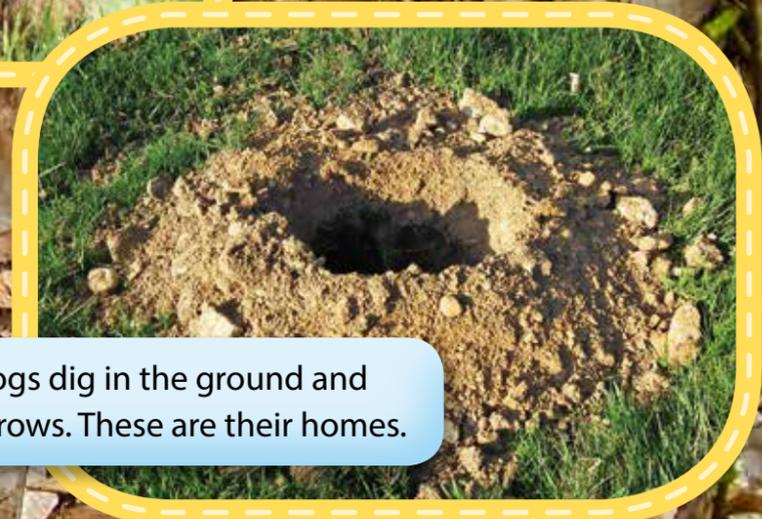
Q. Have you seen a groundhog before?



▶ **Groundhog Profile**
Height: 40 cm
Weight: 3.2 kg
Lifespan: 3–6 years



▶ Groundhogs like apples, beans, and carrots.



▶ Groundhogs dig in the ground and make burrows. These are their homes.

Background Link
Groundhogs sleep in their burrows during winter. When the weather gets warmer, they come out of the burrows.

Key Words Listen and repeat the words. (12)

Vocabulary Worksheet → p.118



observe



burrow



shadow



crop



arrival



fireworks

((13))

Watch the Groundhog



Let's Focus

What do people do on Groundhog Day?

It's February 2. That means it's Groundhog Day! Groundhog Day is popular in the US and Canada. People **observe** groundhogs on that day. This is because groundhogs are a sign of spring!

Groundhogs sleep in **burrows** in winter. Around late February, they come out. If the sky is clear, they can see their **shadows**. Then they go back into their burrows. This means there will be six more weeks of winter. If they don't see their shadows, they leave their burrows. That means spring will come soon. In the past, farmers watched groundhogs. When they left their burrows, the farmers started planting **crops**.

Groundhogs don't actually predict the **arrival** of spring. But many people still love Groundhog Day. They hold festivals, play music, and watch **fireworks**. They have fun and wait for the groundhogs.

Words 134



Phil from Pennsylvania is the most famous groundhog in the US.



ESL BEE PH



LINK TO SELF How do you know when spring has come?

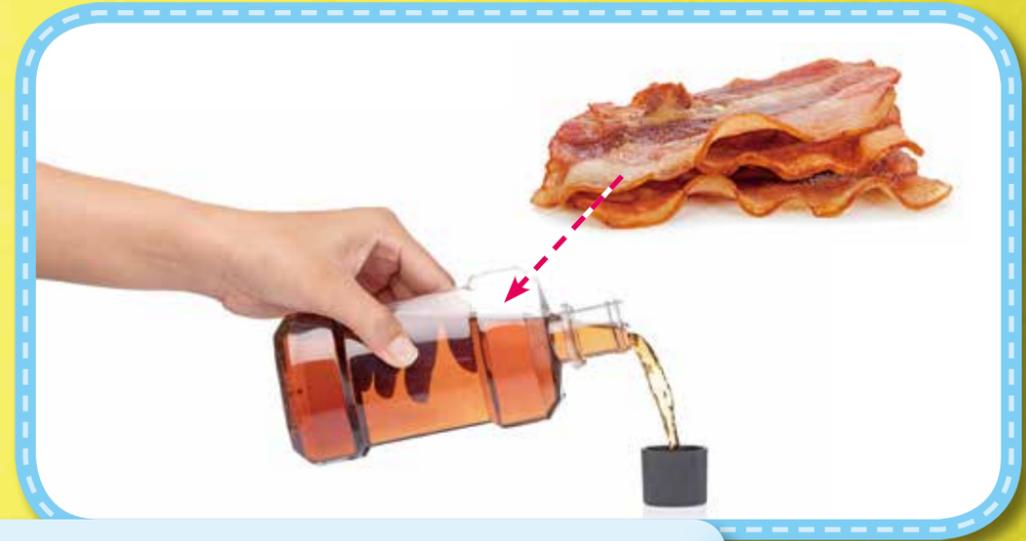
April Fools' with the BBC

Q. Do you like playing jokes on people?



Background Link

April Fools' Day is fun! It is on April 1, and people celebrate it by playing silly jokes. What jokes have you played on April Fools' Day?



One mouthwash company showed a new product on April Fools' Day! It was smoked-meat flavored!



The BBC TV network showed a new kind of TV on April 1. It was called "Smellovision"! The presenter said people could enjoy watching and smelling things at the same time.

Key Words Listen and repeat the words. (14)

Vocabulary Worksheet → p.119



play a joke



company



pick



announcement



presenter



stand

((15)) April Fools' with the BBC

Let's Focus

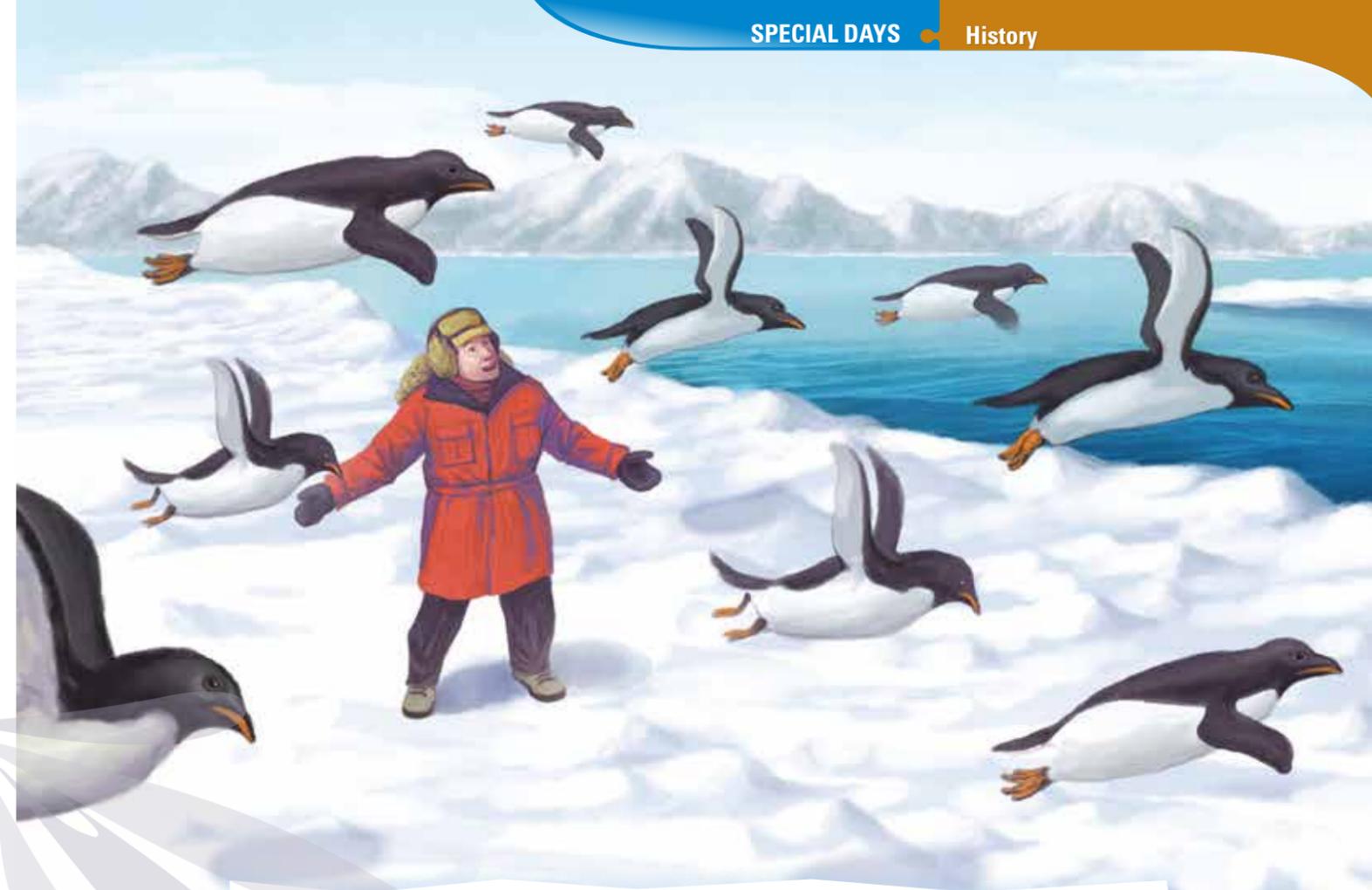
What jokes did the BBC play on April Fools' Day?

April 1 is April Fools' Day. People **play jokes** on each other then. Sometimes, **companies** play jokes too. The BBC TV network is famous for its jokes.

The first BBC joke was on April 1, 1957. A news show talked about spaghetti farms in Switzerland. In its video, people were **picking** spaghetti off trees. They were also drying them on the ground! Many people believed the news. They called and asked how to grow spaghetti trees. However, spaghetti trees don't exist!



▲ The BBC is a broadcasting company in UK.



Another joke was about penguins. On April 1, 2008, the BBC made a big **announcement**. They found flying penguins! They even showed it in a video. The **presenter** said the penguins couldn't **stand** the cold winter. They flew to a warmer place in the video. People were excited about this. They forgot an important fact: Penguins can't fly!

Words 139

LINK TO SELF Can you think of a funny joke like this?

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- a. The BBC plays jokes on April 1.
- b. The BBC invented April Fools' Day.
- c. People enjoy playing jokes on April 1.

2. What did the BBC news show talk about on April 1, 1957?

- a. spaghetti trees
- b. types of spaghetti
- c. recipes for spaghetti

3. In the BBC's video in 1957, people were _____ spaghetti and drying them on the _____.

- a. cooking – floor
- b. making – trees
- c. picking – ground

4. What did people think about the BBC news on April 1, 1957?

- a. They thought it was a joke.
- b. They thought it was true.
- c. They thought it was a mistake.

5. Q: What did the BBC say about flying penguins on April 1, 2008?

A: The BBC said that the penguins couldn't _____ the cold _____.

Find Evidence

STEP 1 Check T for true or F for false.

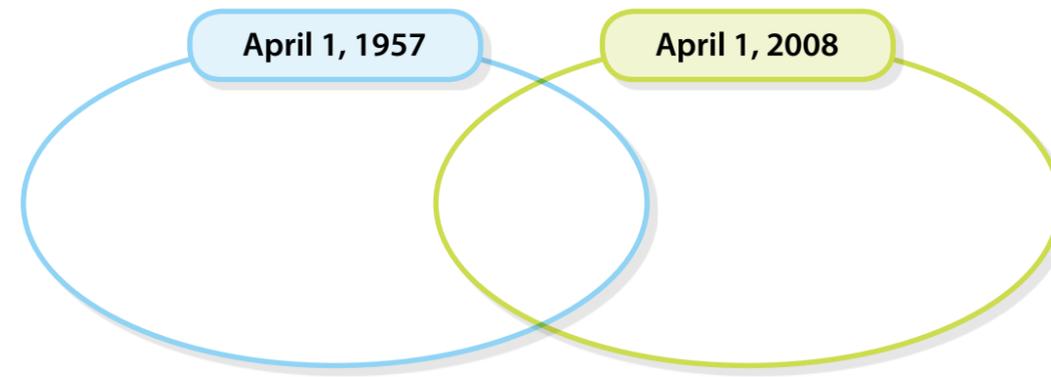
- 1. There are actually spaghetti farms in Switzerland. T F
- 2. People didn't believe the BBC's joke in 2008. T F

STEP 2 Go to pages 48–49.

Find and underline the evidence for each answer in **STEP 1**.

Step 1 Write the correct letters in each space.

the BBC's jokes on April Fools' Day



- a. It was the BBC's first joke.
- b. It was about flying penguins.
- c. Many people believed the news.
- d. It was about spaghetti farms in Switzerland.
- e. In the video, penguins flew to a warmer place.

Step 2 Complete the summary with the given words.

ESL BEE PH

farms	grow	video
jokes	flying	excited

The BBC is famous for its _____ on April Fools' Day. In 1957, a news show talked about spaghetti _____ in Switzerland. Many people believed the news and asked how to _____ spaghetti trees! Another joke in 2008 was about _____ penguins. In the _____, the penguins flew to a warmer place. People _____ about this. were In reality, penguins can't fly!

Marc Chagall's Birthday Painting

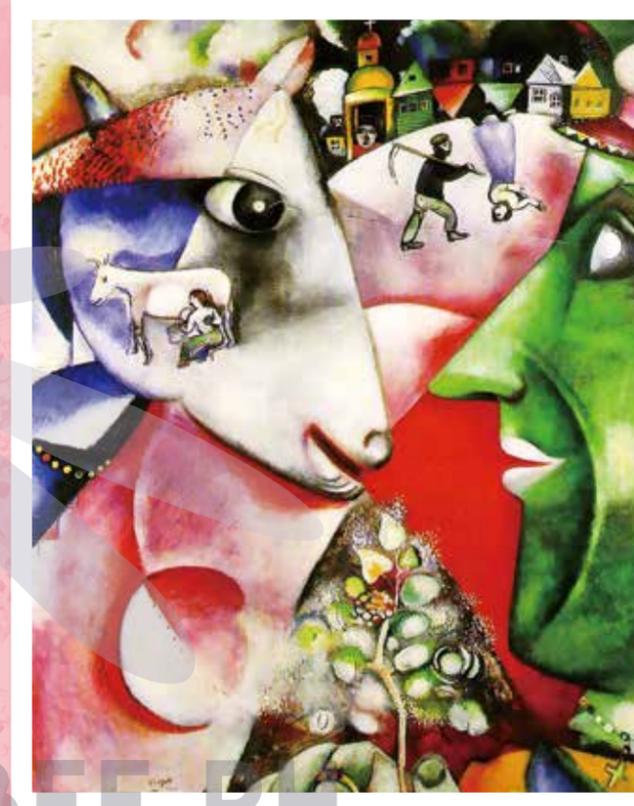
Q. Have you ever seen Marc Chagall's paintings?



▲ Marc Chagall painted the ceiling of Opéra Garnier in Paris, France, in 1964.

Background Link

- Marc Chagall (1887–1985) was a famous painter of the 20th century.
 - Read the sentences about Chagall's paintings. Check the ones you agree with.
- a. They are very colorful. b. They are very realistic.
- c. Some people are tiny, but others are huge.



▲ *I and the Village* (1911) by Marc Chagall



▲ *Bella with White Collar* (1917) by Marc Chagall

Key Words

Listen and repeat the words. (16)



studio



surprise



float



twist



carpet



tablecloth

Vocabulary Worksheet → p.120

((17)) Marc Chagall's Birthday Painting



▲ Marc and Bella Chagall in 1934

Let's Focus

What moment inspired Marc Chagall to paint *The Birthday*?

The Russian-French painter Marc Chagall loved his wife, Bella. He made beautiful paintings of her. One of these is *The Birthday*.

The Birthday is about Marc's birthday on July 7, 1915. It was before he and Bella got married. That day, Marc was working in his **studio**. Then, Bella brought him a cake and flowers. It was a nice **surprise!** Marc loved it. He even jumped up and kissed Bella. Later, the moment inspired him. He decided to paint *The Birthday*.

The Birthday looks like a dream. Marc is **floating** and **twisting** to kiss Bella. He surprises her. She's holding flowers and wearing a black dress. A bright red **carpet** and **tablecloth** make the room look warm.

A few weeks later, Marc and Bella got married. His birthday painting looks so lovely.

Words 132



▲ *The Birthday* (1915) by Marc Chagall

LINK TO SELF What do you think about *The Birthday*?

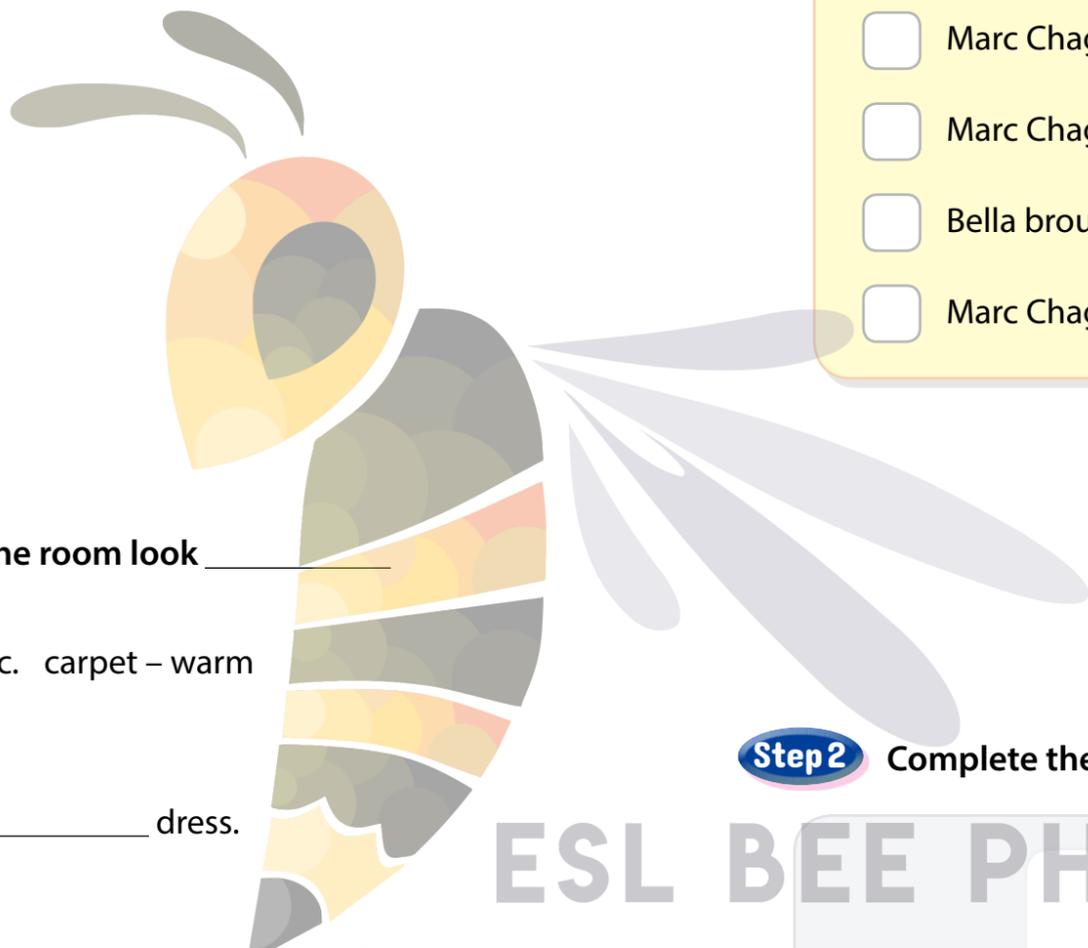
1. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - a. Marc Chagall loved birthday parties.
 - b. Marc Chagall mainly used bright, warm colors.
 - c. Marc Chagall painted a scene from his birthday.

2. Why was Marc surprised on his birthday?
 - a. because Bella left Marc's studio
 - b. because Bella had a party for him at home
 - c. because Bella brought him a cake and flowers

3. Which is NOT true about Marc in *The Birthday*?
 - a. He is dreaming.
 - b. He surprises Bella.
 - c. He is floating and twisting.

4. A bright red _____ and tablecloth make the room look _____ in *The Birthday*.
 - a. flower – lonely
 - b. dress – lovely
 - c. carpet – warm

5. Q: What is Bella doing in *The Birthday*?
 A: She is _____ flowers and wearing a(n) _____ dress.



Step 1 Write the numbers in the correct time order.

Marc Chagall's birthday is July 7. On this day in 1915, ...

- Marc Chagall was working in his studio.
- Marc Chagall jumped up and kissed Bella.
- Marc Chagall and Bella got married a few weeks later.
- Bella brought a cake and some flowers to celebrate Marc's birthday.
- Marc Chagall was inspired by the moment and painted *The Birthday*.

Step 2 Complete the summary with the given words.

ESL BEE PH

wife birthday cake
 bright moment floating

Marc Chagall painted *The Birthday* for his _____, Bella. Before they were married, Bella surprised him with a _____ and flowers on his _____. It was a nice surprise and Marc loved it. *The Birthday* is about that _____, but it looks like a dream. Marc is _____ and twisting to kiss Bella. The _____ red carpet and tablecloth make the room look warm.

Find Evidence

STEP 1 Check T for true or F for false.

1. Marc Chagall got married on his birthday. T F
2. Marc Chagall was inspired to paint a moment from his birthday. T F

STEP 2 Go to pages 54–55.

Find and underline the evidence for each answer in **STEP 1**.

CHAPTER 3

Seasons

LESSON 9 The Four Seasons in Forests



LESSON 10 In-Season Foods Are the Best!



LESSON 12 The Four Musical Seasons



LESSON 11 Summer and Winter Solstices



BIG IDEA

What is your favorite season? Why?

The Four Seasons in Forests

Q. How much do you know about the four seasons?

1. Trees are green during summer. Yes / No
2. You can see the most bugs in spring. Yes / No
3. There isn't much food for animals in winter. Yes / No

Background Link

- The four seasons are spring, summer, fall, and winter. As the seasons change, plants and animals change their lifestyles.
- Read the quiz and choose the correct answer.

4. Fall is the coldest season. Yes / No
5. Many flowers bloom in spring. Yes / No
6. You can see fallen, brown acorns in winter. Yes / No

Key Words

Listen and repeat the words. (18)



spread



leafy



glow



acorn



dig



breathe

Vocabulary Worksheet → p.121

((19))

The Four Seasons in Forests



Let's Focus

How does a forest change each season?

When the seasons change, forests change too.

In spring, the weather gets warm. Dandelions bloom then. After their yellow flowers dry, they **spread** their seeds. You can see many flying dandelion seeds in spring.

dandelion seeds



spring



fall

a squirrel

Leaves come off trees, and the weather becomes colder in fall. Also, animals begin saving food for winter. Squirrels collect brown **acorns**. Then, they **dig** holes and hide them.

Winter is the coldest season. Hedgehogs don't like this season. So they sleep a lot during winter. When they sleep, they **breathe** once every few minutes. That way, they can save energy.

words 137

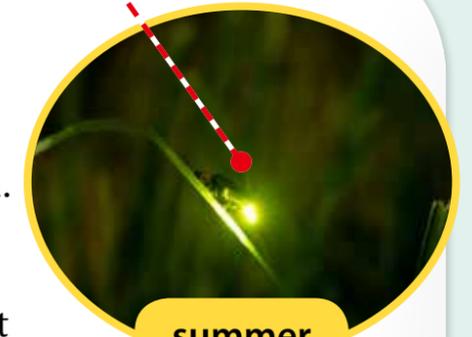


winter

a hedgehog

Summer is hotter than spring. Forests become greener then. Bugs live in **leafy** trees, so they love summer. Fireflies are one of them. They come out only in summer. They **glow** bright to find mates. Glowing fireflies at night are so pretty!

a firefly



summer

LINK TO SELF What do you do in spring, summer, fall, and winter?

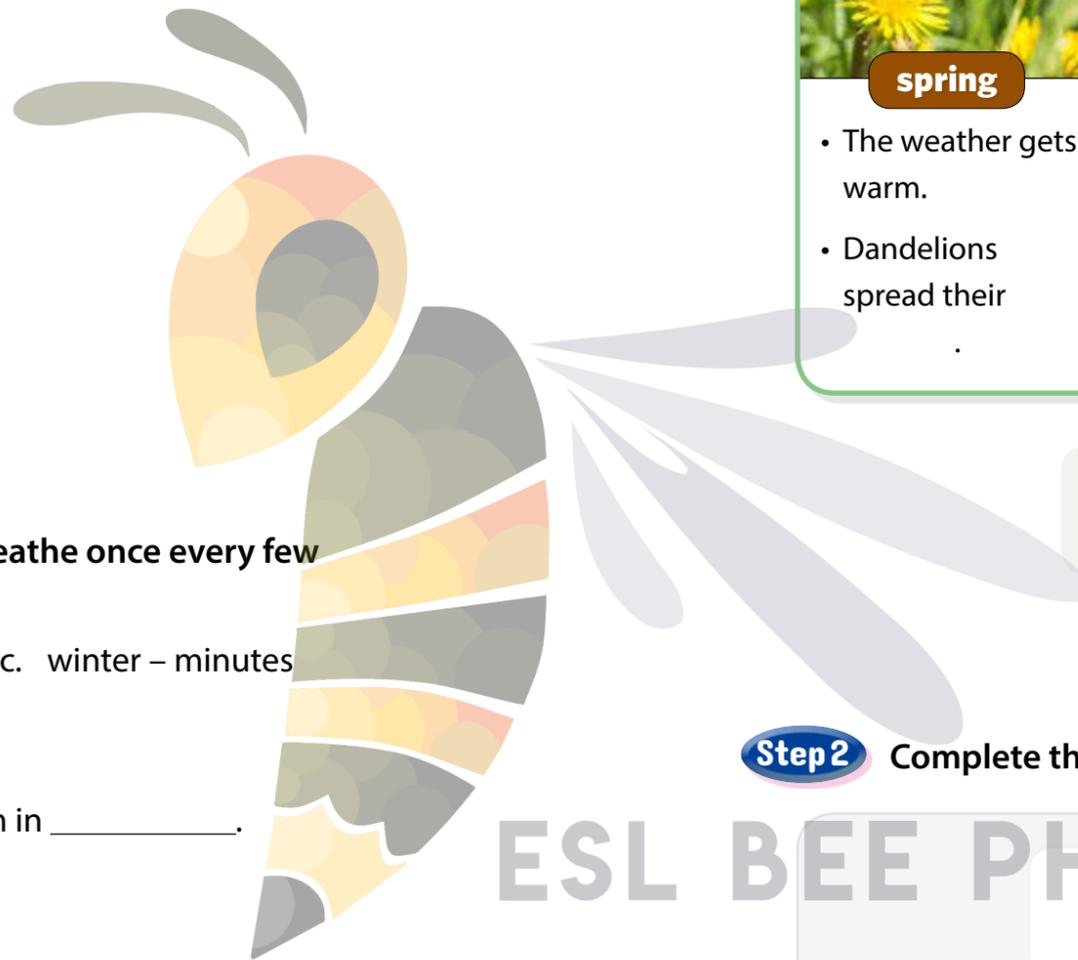
1. What is the passage mainly about?
 - a. what forest animals eat each season
 - b. why forests change after each season
 - c. how forest animals and plants live each season

2. What can you see in spring?
 - a. sleeping squirrels
 - b. falling colorful leaves
 - c. flying dandelion seeds

3. What do fireflies do in summer?
 - a. They sleep a lot.
 - b. They dig many holes.
 - c. They glow bright at night.

4. When hedgehogs sleep in _____, they breathe once every few _____.
 - a. summer – hours
 - b. fall – hours
 - c. winter – minutes

5. Q: What do squirrels do in fall
 A: They collect brown _____ and hide them in _____.



Step 1 Write the correct words in each blank.

			
spring	summer	fall	winter
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The weather gets warm. • Dandelions spread their _____. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forests become greener. • Fireflies _____ at night. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ come off. • Squirrels collect _____ and hide them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the _____ season. • Hedgehogs _____ a lot.

sleep leaves glow
 seeds coldest acorns

Step 2 Complete the summary with the given words.

hide warm mates
 forests once fireflies

When the seasons change, _____ change too. In spring, the weather gets _____. Dandelions spread their seeds after their flowers dry. _____ come out in the hot summer and glow to find _____. Fall is colder, so animals begin saving food. Squirrels _____ acorns in holes then. Hedgehogs sleep a lot in winter. When they sleep, they breathe _____ every few minutes.

Find Evidence

STEP 1 Check T for true or F for false.

1. Dandelions spread their seeds before they bloom. T F
2. Bugs don't like the leafy trees of summer. T F

STEP 2 Go to pages 62–63.

Find and underline the evidence for each answer in **STEP 1**.

In-Season Foods Are the Best!

Q. In what season does an apple taste best?



Apple trees are to be in bloom in spring.



After flowers have fallen, you can see small, green apples in summer.



Apples grow and become red in fall. Now you can pick them.



There are hardly any apples on trees in winter.

Background Link

Each season offers fresh fruits and vegetables. These are "in-season foods." On the other hand, some fruits and vegetables are not good in certain seasons. These are "out-of-season foods."

Key Words

Listen and repeat the words. (20)



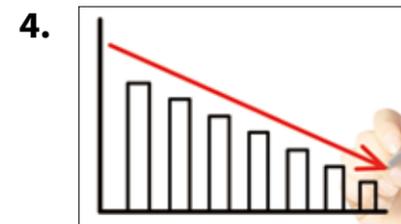
ripe



flavor



store



reduce



cost



sunburn

((21)) In-Season Foods Are the Best!

Let's Focus

What benefits does eating in-season foods have?

When are apples best? In the fall! Each food has its own season. Eating in-season foods has many benefits.

First, in-season fruits and vegetables taste better. In the right season, fruits and vegetables naturally become **ripe**. This gives them more **flavor**.



Also, in-season foods are usually cheaper than out-of-season foods. Farmers can sell these fruits and vegetables right after picking them. They don't have to **store** them for a long time. That **reduces costs**.

Last, in-season foods can give us certain nutrients when we need them. For example, apricots are great in summer. During this season, people get **sunburned** easily. Luckily, an apricot has special nutrients. These help us prevent sunburn.

Buy and eat in-season foods, not out-of-season foods. Your wallet and your body will thank you.



▲ Apricots have beta-carotenes. These help protect us against sunburn.

Words 127



▲ Tangerines are good in winter. The vitamin C in them helps us prevent colds.

LINK TO SELF What in-season food do you know of?

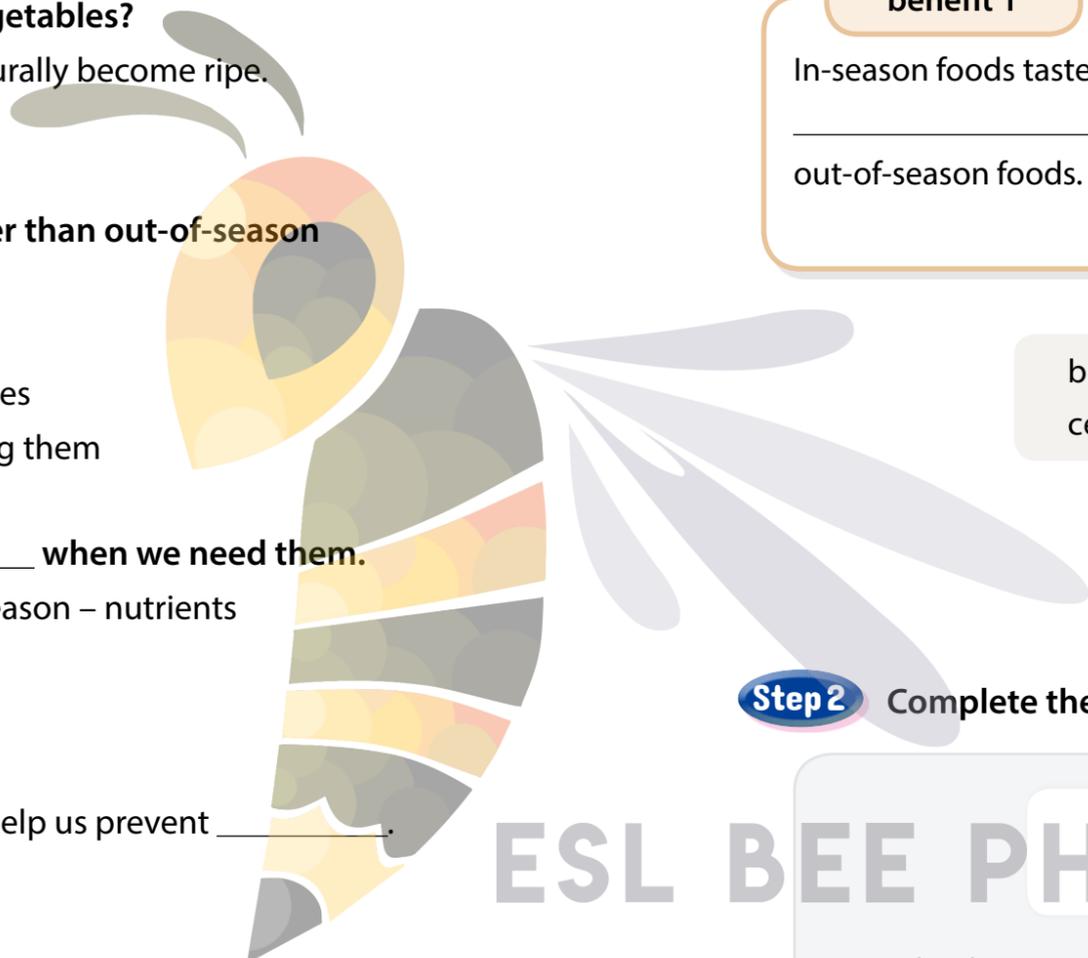
1. What is the passage mainly about?
 - a. how farmers store in-season foods
 - b. why you should eat in-season foods
 - c. what kinds of in-season foods there are

2. What is NOT true about in-season fruits and vegetables?
 - a. They are picked very early.
 - b. They naturally become ripe.
 - c. They taste better than out-of-season foods.

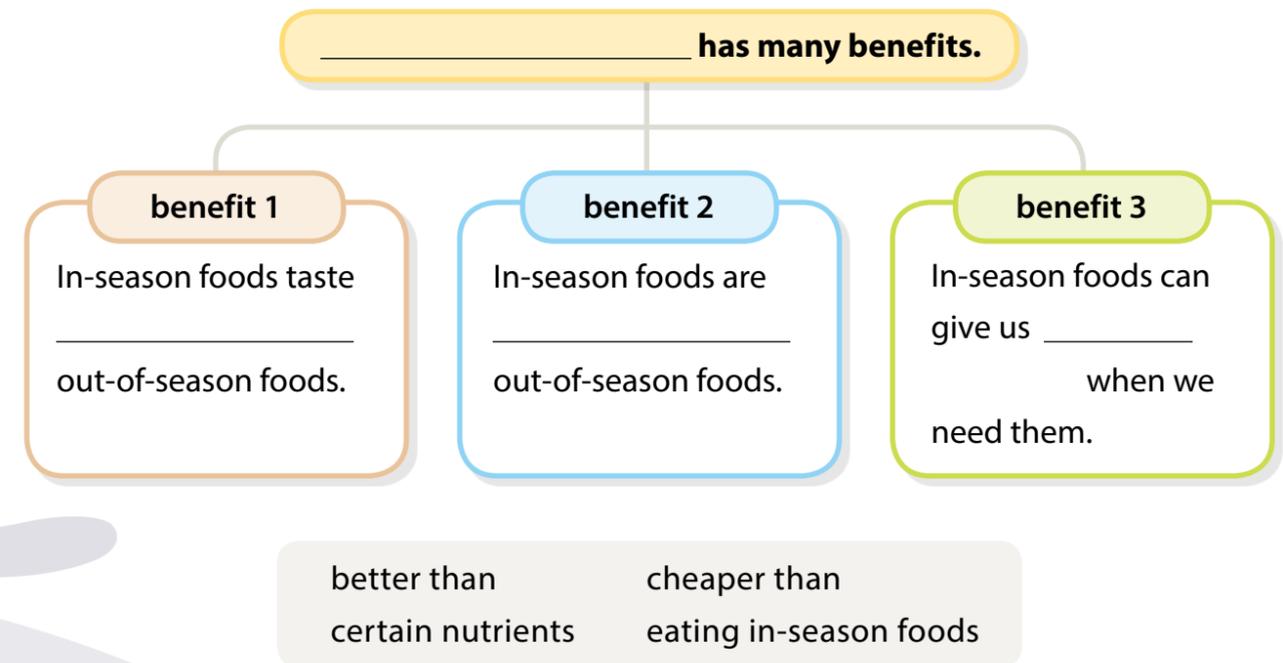
3. Why are in-season fruits and vegetables cheaper than out-of-season ones?
 - a. because farmers can plant them earlier
 - b. because farmers can carry them to faraway places
 - c. because farmers can sell them right after picking them

4. _____ foods can give us certain _____ when we need them.
 - a. In-season – nutrients
 - b. Out-of-season – nutrients
 - c. Out-of-season – flavor

5. Q: What fruit is good for you to eat in summer?
 A: Eating _____ is good because they can help us prevent _____.



Step 1 Write the correct words in each blank.



Step 2 Complete the summary with the given words.

ESL BEE PH

sell
reduces
benefits

flavor
prevent
nutrients

Eating in-season foods has several _____. First, in-season fruits and vegetables taste better because they naturally become ripe. This gives them more _____. Second, in-season fruits and vegetables are cheaper. Farmers pick and _____ them right away. They don't have to be stored. That _____ costs. Last, in-season foods give us certain _____. For example, nutrients in apricots help us _____ sunburn in summer.

Find Evidence

STEP 1 Check T for true or F for false.

1. Apples have more flavor in fall. T F
2. Apricots are more expensive in winter than in summer. T F

STEP 2 Go to pages 68–69.

Find and underline the evidence for each answer in **STEP 1**.

Summer and Winter Solstices

Q. In what seasons do we have the shortest and longest days?

Background Link

- The longest and shortest days of the year are called "solstices." There is a summer solstice and a winter solstice.
- Here is a weather journal from the UK. Find and check the summer and winter solstices on it.



United Kingdom

My Weather Journal

London, UK – in 2017

Date	Weather	Sunrise	Sunset
<input type="checkbox"/> February 9		6:47 a.m.	5:39 p.m.
<input type="checkbox"/> April 25		5:43 a.m.	8:14 p.m.
<input type="checkbox"/> June 21		4:43 a.m.	9:21 p.m.
<input type="checkbox"/> August 17		5:49 a.m.	8:18 p.m.
<input type="checkbox"/> October 9		6:47 a.m.	6:19 p.m.
<input type="checkbox"/> December 21		7:14 a.m.	3:53 p.m.

Key Words

Listen and repeat the words. (22)



rise



set



opposite



dress up



crown



pole

((23))

Summer and Winter Solstices

Let's Focus

What do people do on solstices?

The sun **rises** early and **sets** late in summer. What about winter? In winter, the sun rises late and sets early. This is why we have longer days in summer than in winter.

The longest day of the year is called the summer solstice. The winter solstice is the **opposite**. It is the shortest day of the year. This means that solstices happen only twice a year.

▼ Day is the time between sunrise and sunset.



▲ Peru in South America



▲ Peru holds the Festival of the Sun.



▲ Sweden in Northern Europe



▲ Swedish people are dancing around a pole.

Some countries do something special on these days. Peru holds the Festival of the Sun on the winter solstice. During the festival, a man **dresses up** like a king. He and his people honor the sun god.

Sweden welcomes the summer solstice. On this day, Swedish people make **crowns** with wildflowers and wear them. They also dance together around a big **pole**. How interesting!

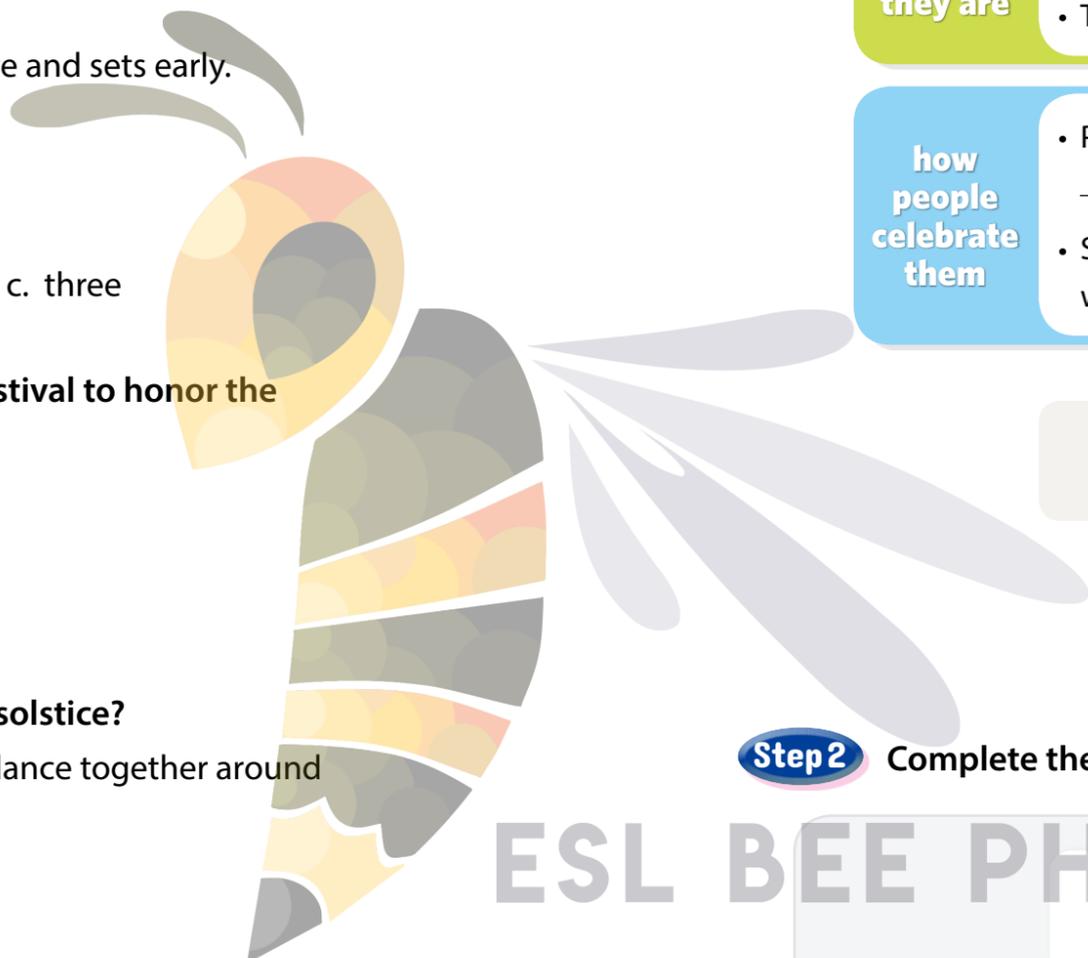


▲ a wildflower crown

Words 131

LINK TO SELF What do you do on the summer and winter solstices?

- What is the passage mainly about?
 - the longest day of the year
 - solstices and festivals to celebrate them
 - differences between the summer and winter solstices
- When does the sun rise and set in summer?
 - It rises late and sets late.
 - It rises late and sets early.
 - It rises early and sets late.
- How many solstices are there in a year?
 - one
 - two
 - three
- During the _____ solstice, Peru holds a festival to honor the _____ god.
 - winter – sun
 - winter – flower
 - summer – flower
- Q: What do Swedish people do on the summer solstice?
 A: They make _____ with wildflowers and dance together around a big _____.



Step 1 Write the correct words in each blank.

the summer and winter solstices

what they are

- The summer solstice is the _____ day of the year.
- The winter solstice is the _____ day of the year.

how people celebrate them

- People in _____ hold the Festival of the Sun on the _____ solstice.
- Swedish people dance around a pole and make crowns with _____ on the _____ solstice.

winter longest Peru
 summer wildflowers shortest

Step 2 Complete the summary with the given words.

twice dance longest
 summer wildflower shortest

The summer solstice is the _____ day of the year. On the other hand, the winter solstice is the _____ day. This means that solstices happen only _____ a year. Peru celebrates the winter solstice and holds the Festival of the Sun. Sweden welcomes the _____ solstice. Swedish people make _____ crowns and _____ around a pole.

Find Evidence

STEP 1 Check T for true or F for false.

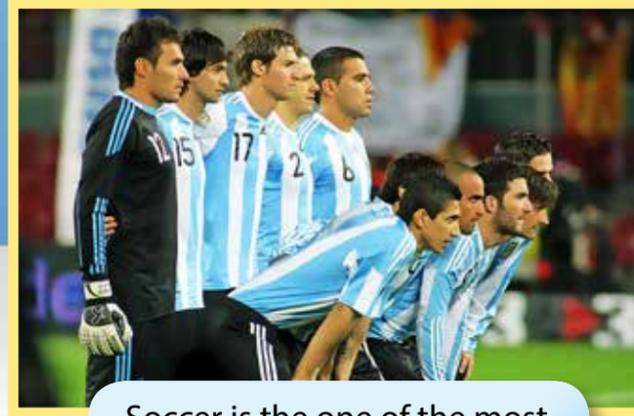
- Some countries have a solstice in spring. T F
- Peru and Sweden celebrate the same solstice. T F

STEP 2 Go to pages 74–75.

Find and underline the evidence for each answer in **STEP 1**.

The Four Musical Seasons

Q. What do you know about Argentina?



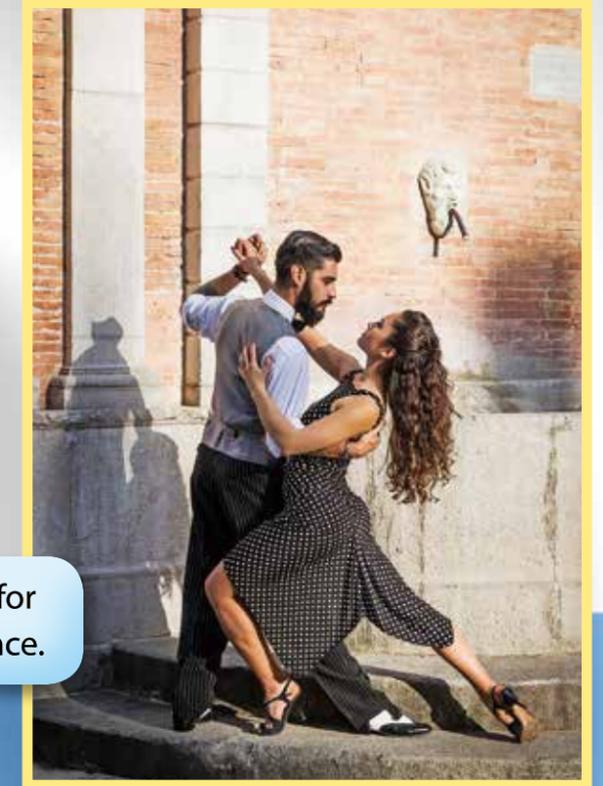
Soccer is the one of the most popular sports in Argentina!



Argentina is located in South America. Its capital is Buenos Aires.



Turtles, sea lions, and penguins live in Argentina. There are even flamingos!



Argentina is famous for tango music and dance.

Background Link

Tango music is very rhythmic. People can dance to it. Originally, tango dance movements were born in Buenos Aires. So you can enjoy real tango dance there.

Key Words

Listen and repeat the words. (24)



tango



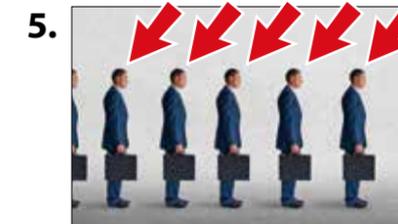
composer



capital



instrument



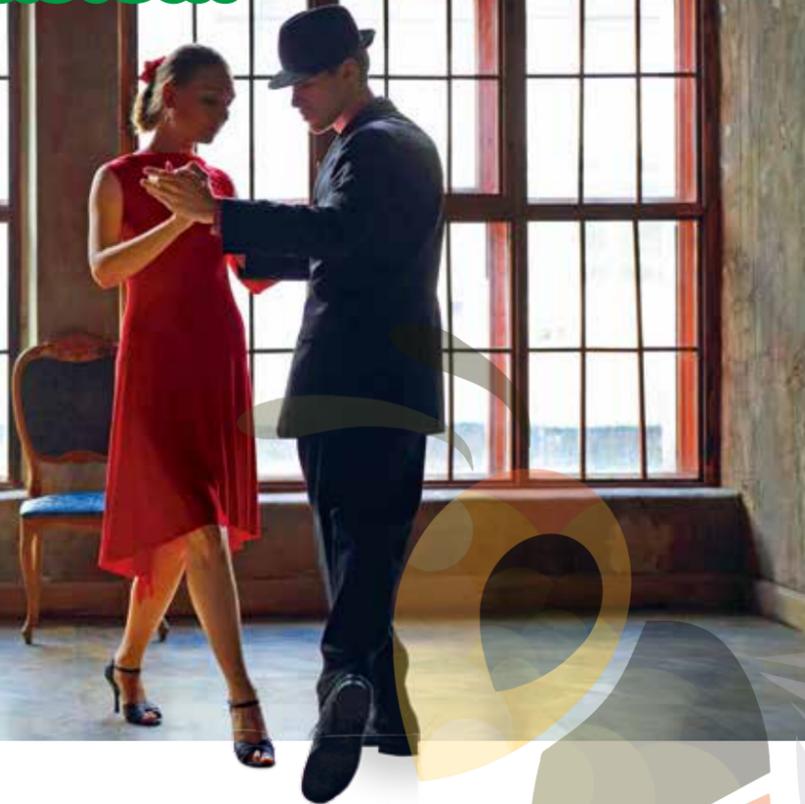
individual



classical music

((25))

The Four Musical Seasons



Let's Focus

How has *The Four Seasons of Buenos Aires* by Astor Piazzolla changed?

Argentina is full of **tango**. You can enjoy tango music and dance there.

Astor Piazzolla was a tango **composer** from Argentina. In 1965, he wrote four special tango pieces. They were about the **capital** of the country, Buenos Aires. Each was named after a season. They describe the seasons of the city perfectly. They're written for many **instruments**. There are violins, a piano, and an electric guitar!



▲ Astor Piazzolla (1921–1992)

At first, the four pieces were **individual** songs. Later, they became one set. It is called *The Four Seasons of Buenos Aires*.

Around 1996, a Russian composer changed it. He chose a famous piece of **classical music**. And then he added it to Piazzolla's tango. The piece was *The Four Seasons* by Antonio Vivaldi.

Now you can hear Piazzolla's and Vivaldi's music together.



▲ Antonio Vivaldi (1678–1741)

Words 130



LINK TO SELF Let's listen to *The Four Seasons of Buenos Aires*. What part do you like the best?

- What is the passage mainly about?
 - Astor Piazzolla's favorite piece of music
 - Buenos Aires, Astor Piazzolla's hometown
 - Astor Piazzolla's music about Buenos Aires
- What can you enjoy in Argentina according to the passage?
 - two seasons
 - classical music
 - tango music and dance
- Which one is true about the pieces written by Piazzolla in 1965?
 - They were named after cities.
 - They were about Buenos Aires.
 - They were written only for violins.
- Piazzolla's four pieces were _____ songs, but they become _____ later.
 - similar – different
 - similar – one set
 - individual – one set
- Q: What did a Russian composer do to *The Four Seasons of Buenos Aires*? A: He chose a famous piece of _____ music and _____ it to _____ Piazzolla's tango.

Step 1 Match the words to make the main idea of each paragraph.

Paragraph 1 You can enjoy tango	•	by Vivaldi to Piazzolla's tango.
Paragraph 2 Astor Piazzolla wrote four tango pieces	•	music and dance in Argentina.
Paragraph 3 The four pieces became one set, and it was	•	called <i>The Four Seasons of Buenos Aires</i> .
Paragraph 4 A Russian composer added <i>The Four Seasons</i>	•	about Buenos Aires in 1965.

Step 2 Complete the summary with the given words.

ESL BEE PH

tango	classical	electric
violins	seasons	Russian

Astor Piazzolla was a(n) _____ composer from Argentina. He wrote four tango pieces about the _____ of Buenos Aires in 1965. They're written for _____, a piano, and even a(n) _____ guitar. Later, the four pieces became a set. Around 1996, one _____ composer added a famous piece of _____ music by Antonio Vivaldi. Now you can hear both composers' music together.

Find Evidence

STEP 1 Check T for true or F for false.

- There are parts for an electric guitar in Piazzolla's tango pieces from 1965. T F
- When you listen to *The Four Seasons of Buenos Aires*, you can hear Vivaldi's music. T F

STEP 2 Go to pages 80–81.

Find and underline the evidence for each answer in **STEP 1**.

CHAPTER 4

Mirrors



BIG IDEA

When do you use a mirror?

LESSON
13

Patterns of Light



LESSON
14

Mirror Writing



LESSON
16

The Secret of *The Arnolfini Portrait*



LESSON
15

The Hall of Mirrors



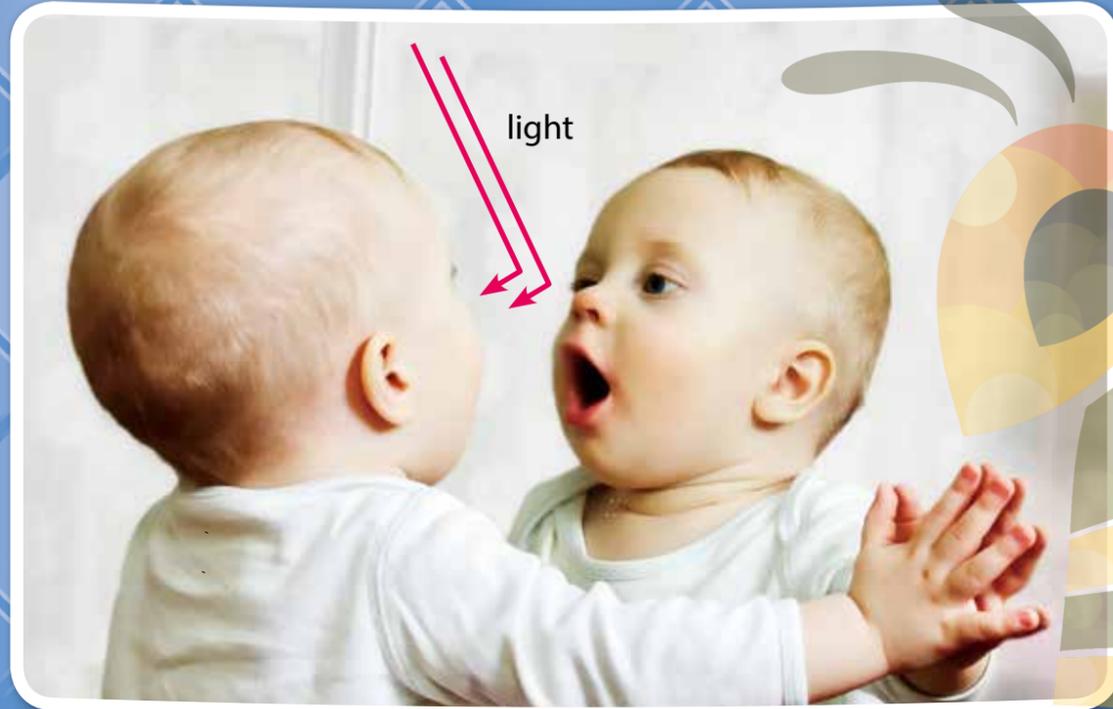
ESL

Patterns of Light

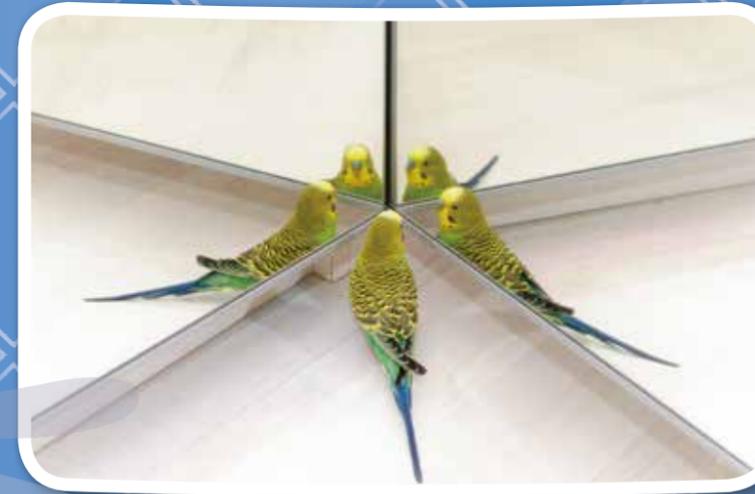
Background Link

When there is more than one mirror, they reflect images back and forth and from side to side. They make multiple reflections.

Q. How does a mirror reflect an image?



A mirror is a piece of glass. It shows an image by reflecting light.



◀ two mirrors



more than three mirrors ▶

Key Words

Listen and repeat the words. (26)

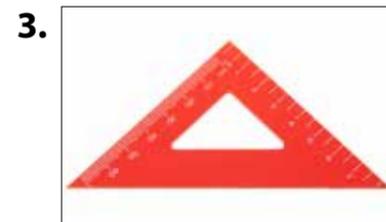
Vocabulary Worksheet → p.125



bounce off



reflect



triangle



bead



back and forth



fashionable

((27))

Patterns of Light

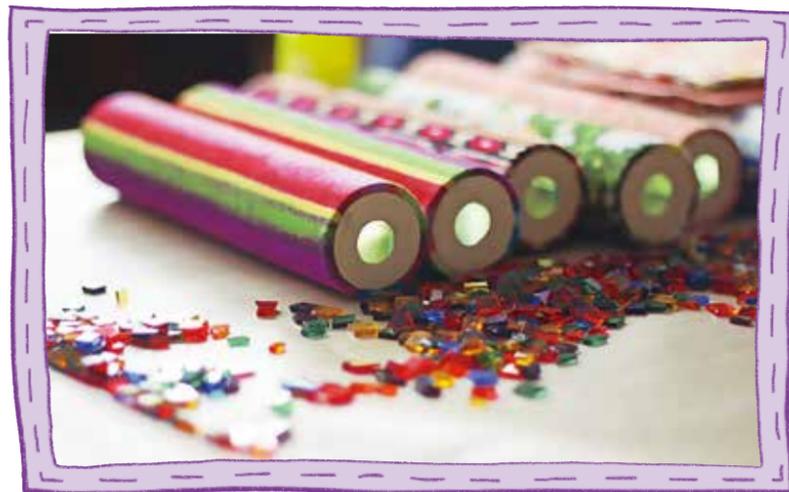
Let's Focus

How does a kaleidoscope make multiple reflections?

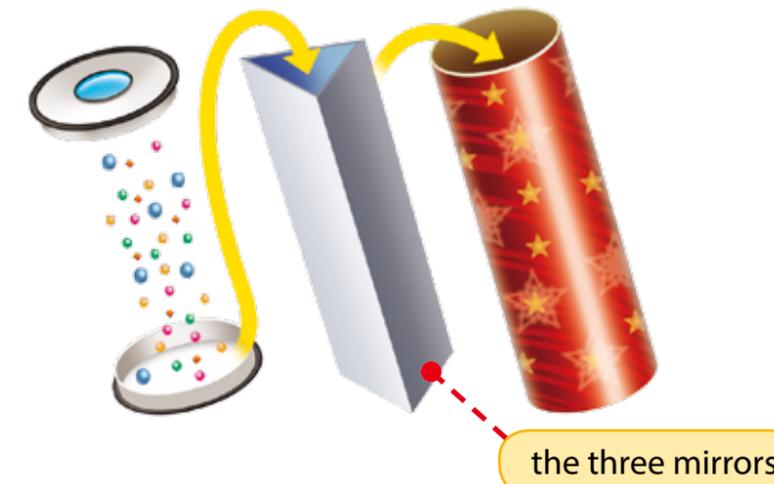
Try throwing a ball at a wall. What happens to the ball? It **bounces off** the wall and comes back to you. This happens with light and mirrors too! When light hits a mirror, the mirror **reflects** the image.

A kaleidoscope is a toy with mirrors. One type has three mirrors inside. They make a **triangle**. It

also has some **beads**. When you look inside it, you can see beautiful patterns. How does this work?



◀ kaleidoscopes and beads



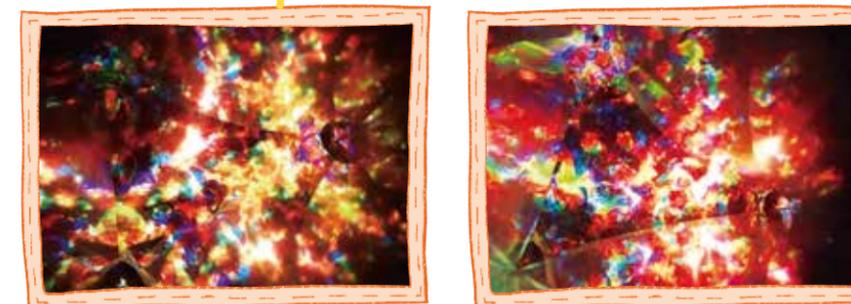
The three mirrors reflect the images of the beads. The reflections bounce **back and forth** and from side to side. This creates multiple patterns. As you turn the toy, the beads move. This makes the patterns keep changing.

Because of their beauty, people use kaleidoscope designs for many things. You can find these pretty patterns on wrapping paper and **fashionable** clothes!



ESL BEE PH

Words 136

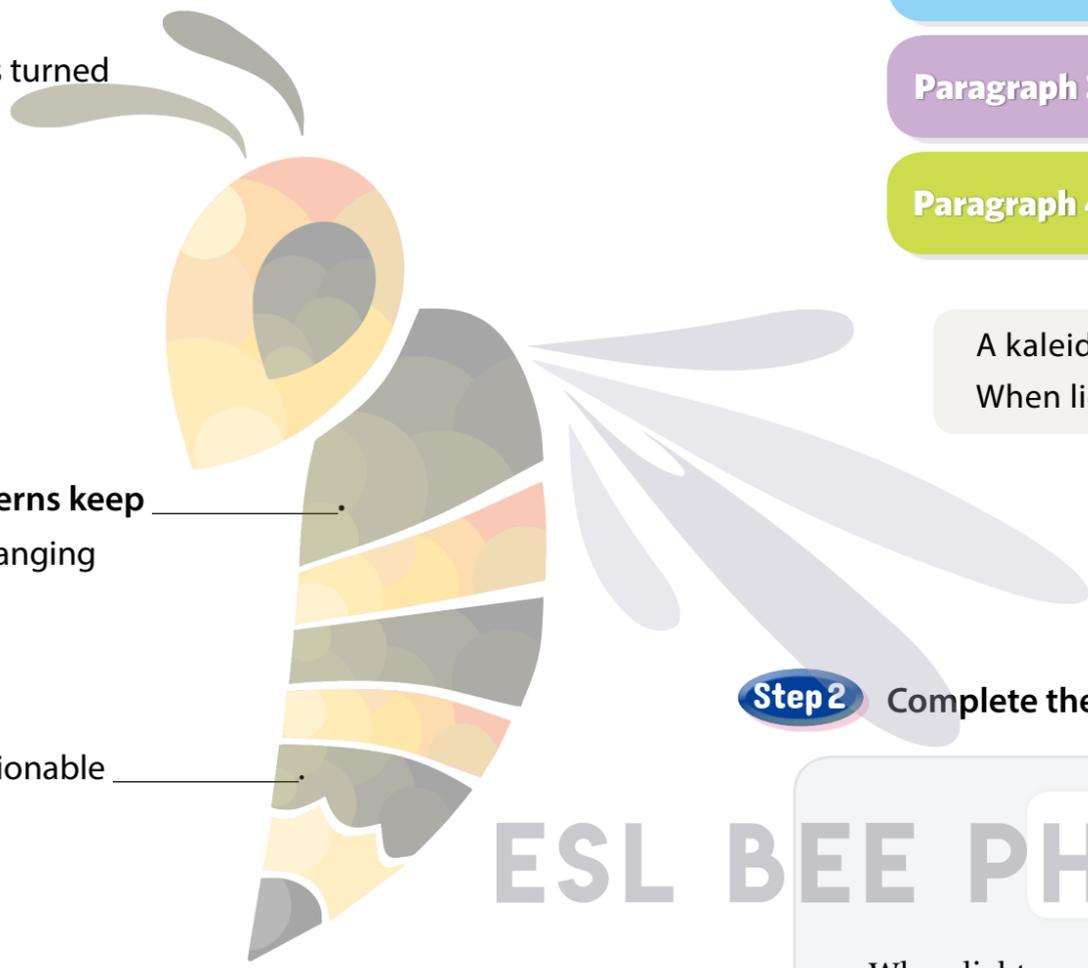


◀ As you turn the kaleidoscope, you can see different patterns.

LINK TO SELF

Have you ever made a kaleidoscope?

- What is the passage mainly about?
 - how a kaleidoscope works
 - how to make a kaleidoscope
 - how a kaleidoscope bounces a ball
- When does a mirror reflect an image?
 - when light hits it
 - when it is turned
 - when a person moves it
- How does a kaleidoscope make its patterns?
 - Light hits the mirrors outside the toy.
 - Mirrors make different triangle shapes.
 - Mirrors reflect the images of the beads inside.
- When you _____ a kaleidoscope, the patterns keep _____.
 - turn – growing
 - turn – changing
 - hold – growing
- Q: Where can you find kaleidoscope patterns?
 A: I can find them on _____ paper and fashionable _____.



ESL BEE PH

clothes inside hits
 image patterns three

Find Evidence

STEP 1 Check T for true or F for false.

- A kaleidoscope can make its patterns in the dark. T F
- As the beads move in a kaleidoscope, new patterns are created. T F

STEP 2 Go to pages 88–89.

Find and underline the evidence for each answer in **STEP 1**.

Step 1 Complete the main idea of each paragraph with the given words.

Paragraph 1 _____, the mirror reflects the image.

Paragraph 2 _____ with mirrors and beads.

Paragraph 3 _____ make patterns.

Paragraph 4 _____ for many things.

A kaleidoscope is a toy The three mirrors inside the toy
 When light hits a mirror People use kaleidoscope designs

Step 2 Complete the summary with the given words.

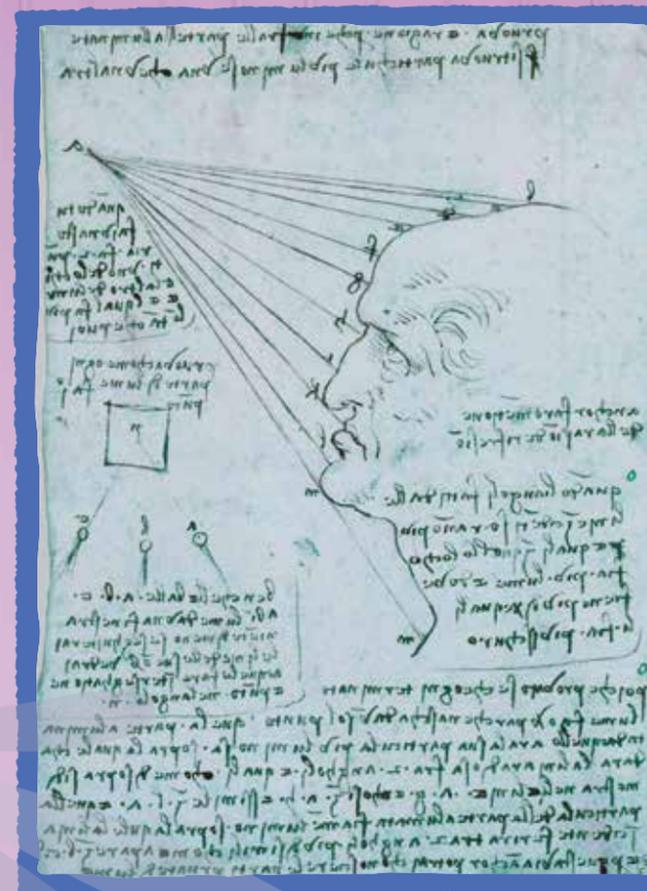
When light _____ a mirror, the mirror reflects the _____.
 This is how a kaleidoscope works. One type of kaleidoscope has _____ mirrors. They make a triangle. There are also some beads in it. When you look _____ the toy, you can see beautiful reflections of the beads. When you turn the toy, the keep _____ changing. They are beautiful. So people use kaleidoscope designs for wapping paper or fashionable _____.

Mirror Writing

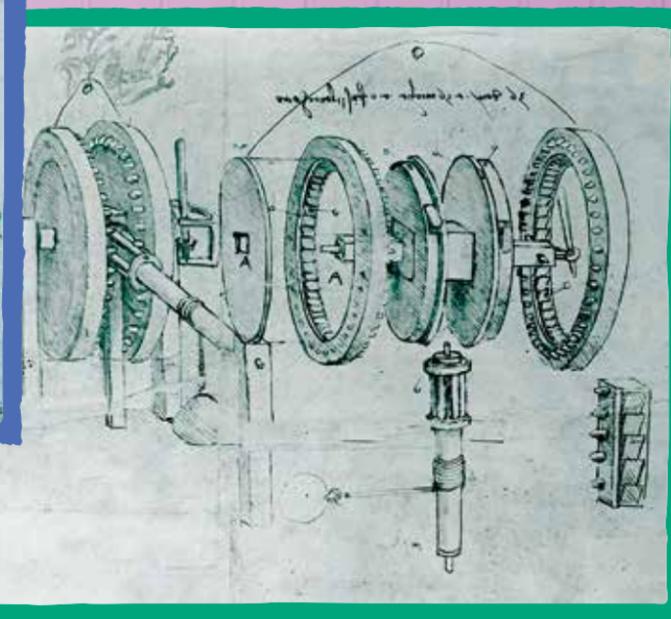
Q. Do you know who painted the *Mona Lisa*?



◀ *Mona Lisa* (1519)
by Leonardo da Vinci



◀ Da Vinci's notes



Background Link

Leonardo da Vinci was a very talented person. He was an artist, scientist, and inventor from Italy in the 15th and 16th centuries. He left many notes about his ideas. Do you find anything interesting about them?

Key Words Listen and repeat the words. (28)

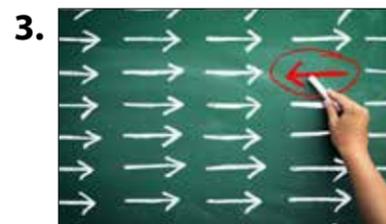
Vocabulary Worksheet → p.126



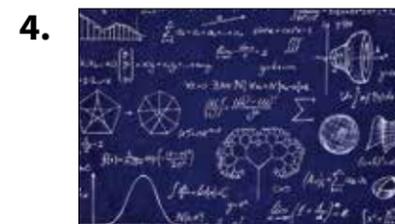
record



letter



backwards



theory



left-handed



ambulance

Mirror Writing

Let's Focus How did Leonardo da Vinci write down his ideas?

Leonardo da Vinci loved **recording** everything. He always wrote down his ideas.

He had a special way of writing. He wrote from right to left. He also wrote his **letters backwards**. This is called "mirror writing." It is hard to read. But a mirror shows the letters with left and right reversed. So it can help people read mirrored text.

Why did Da Vinci write like this? There are many **theories**. One of them is that he was a **left-handed** person. Writing this way probably kept his hand and notes clean.

Today we still see mirror writing. You can see it on the front of **ambulances**. The word AMBULANCE is usually written in large mirrored letters. This is for the cars in front of the ambulance. The drivers can see the word the right way in their rearview mirror.



▲ Leonardo da Vinci
(1452–1519)



▲ Leonardo da Vinci's notes about engineering



a rearview mirror



▲ an ambulance with mirrored text

Words 139

LINK TO SELF Try to write your name in mirror writing.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- a. People loved Leonardo da Vinci's notes.
- b. Leonardo da Vinci had a special way of writing.
- c. Leonardo da Vinci wrote many ideas on his notes.

2. How did Leonardo da Vinci write letters?

- a. He wrote letters backwards.
- b. He wrote letters upside down.
- c. He wrote letters from top to bottom.

3. How does a mirror help people read Leonardo da Vinci's notes?

- a. It shows a clearer image.
- b. It shows the large letters only.
- c. It shows his letters with left and right reversed.

4. Leonardo da Vinci was a _____ person, and mirror writing probably kept his hand and notes _____.

- a. left-handed – dirty
- b. left-handed – clean
- c. right-handed – clean

5. Q: Why is the word AMBULANCE written in large mirrored letters?

A: It is for the cars in _____ of the ambulance. The drivers can see the word the right way in their _____ mirror.

Find Evidence

STEP 1 Check T for true or F for false.

1. Leonardo da Vinci's notes are full of his ideas.

T F

2. People should read Leonardo da Vinci's notes from left to right.

T F

STEP 2 Go to pages 94–95.

Find and underline the evidence for each answer in **STEP 1**.

Step 1 Write the correct words in each blank.

Leonardo da Vinci's mirror writing

how Da Vinci wrote

He wrote from right to _____. He also wrote letters _____.

why Da Vinci wrote this way

He was a left-handed person. Writing this way probably kept his _____ clean.

where you can see mirror writing

You can see it on the front of _____ today.

backwards hand ambulances left

Step 2 Complete the summary with the given words.

ESL BEE PH front left rearview
reversed clean recording

Leonardo da Vinci liked _____ his ideas. But he wrote from right to _____. Also his letters were written backwards. His writing is called "mirror writing." To make the letters easy to read, use a mirror. The mirror shows the letters with left and right _____. Da Vinci wrote this way because he was left-handed. Writing this way probably kept his hand and notes _____. We still use mirror writing today. Look at your _____ mirror the next time your car is _____ of an ambulance.

The Hall of Mirrors

Q. What do you think this building is?



The Palace of Versailles is 20 kilometers away from the center of Paris.



The palace has large gardens. In the gardens, there are beautiful fountains and flower beds.

Background Link

The Palace of Versailles is in France. It was built in the 17th century by King Louis XIV. The palace is famous for its large, beautiful gardens. It also has many rooms, including the Hall of Mirrors.

Key Words Listen and repeat the words. (30)

- 

across
- 

balanced
- 

show off
- 

wealth
- 

ceiling
- 

victory

((31))

The Hall of Mirrors



Let's Focus

What does the Hall of Mirrors look like?

The Palace of Versailles in France is visited by many people every year. Visitors love walking through the palace's beautiful rooms. Let's look at one of them.

The Hall of Mirrors is the palace's most famous room. Inside the room, there are 17 huge mirrors. Each huge mirror consists of 21 smaller mirrors. So there are 357 mirrors in total. **Across** from the huge mirrors, there are 17 large windows. The mirrors and the windows are the same shape. So the room looks **balanced**.



▲ The Palace of Versailles has around 700 rooms.



This palace was built under King Louis XIV. Back then, mirrors were very expensive. This room was made to **show off** France's **wealth**. It also showed Louis XIV's power. King Louis XIV is shown in 30 different paintings on the **ceiling**. Some of them show his **victories** in war. He looks like a powerful god!



▲ King Louis XIV (1643–1715)

Words 139



▲ the ceiling of the Hall of Mirrors

LINK TO SELF If you were a king, how would you show off your country's power?

1. What is the passage mainly about?

- a. how popular the Hall of Mirrors is
- b. when the Hall of Mirrors was built
- c. what the Hall of Mirrors has inside

2. How many mirrors are in the Hall of Mirrors in total?

- a. 21
- b. 30
- c. 357

3. Why does the Hall of Mirrors look balanced?

- a. because the windows are next to huge mirrors
- b. because the windows and mirrors are the same shape
- c. because the windows and mirrors are so big and wide

4. The _____ in the Hall of Mirrors show King Louis XIV's _____ in war.

- a. mirrors – death
- b. paintings – death
- c. paintings – victories

5. Q: Why was the Hall of Mirrors made?

A: It was made to _____ France's wealth and King Louis XIV's _____.

Find Evidence

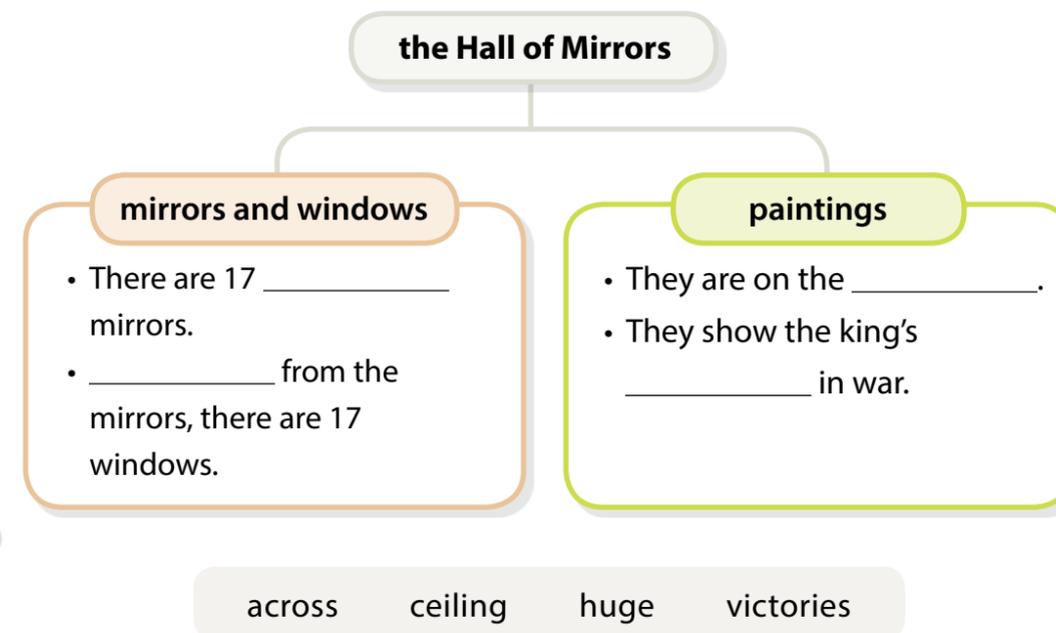
STEP 1 Check T for true or F for false.

- 1. It cost a lot of money to make the Hall of Mirrors. T F
- 2. There are 30 windows and 17 paintings in the Hall of Mirrors. T F

STEP 2 Go to pages 100–101.

Find and underline the evidence for each answer in **STEP 1**.

Step 1 Write the correct words in each blank.



Step 2 Complete the summary with the given words.

ESL BEE PH

power same balanced
windows expensive seventeen

The Hall of Mirrors is a beautiful room in the Palace of Versailles. Inside the room, there are _____ mirrors. The other side has seventeen _____. Their shapes are the _____. This makes the room look _____. When the room was made, mirrors were very _____. King Louis XIV built the room to show off France's wealth and his _____.

The Secret of *The Arnolfini Portrait*

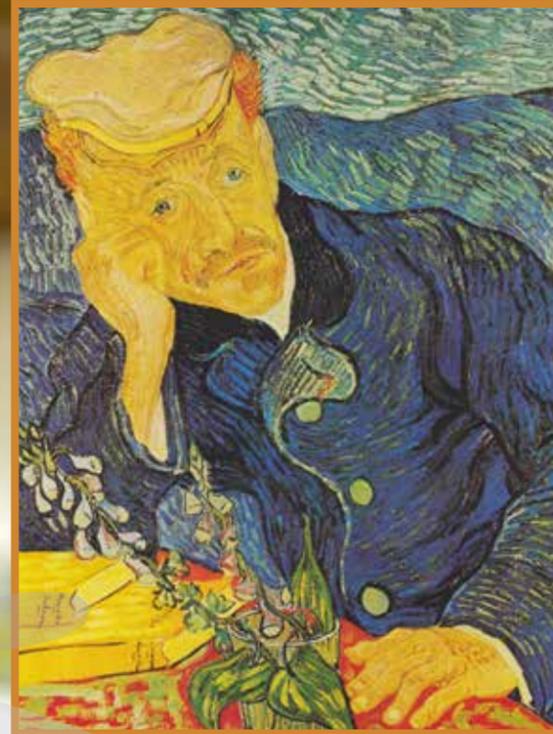
Q. What did the painters show in the paintings below?



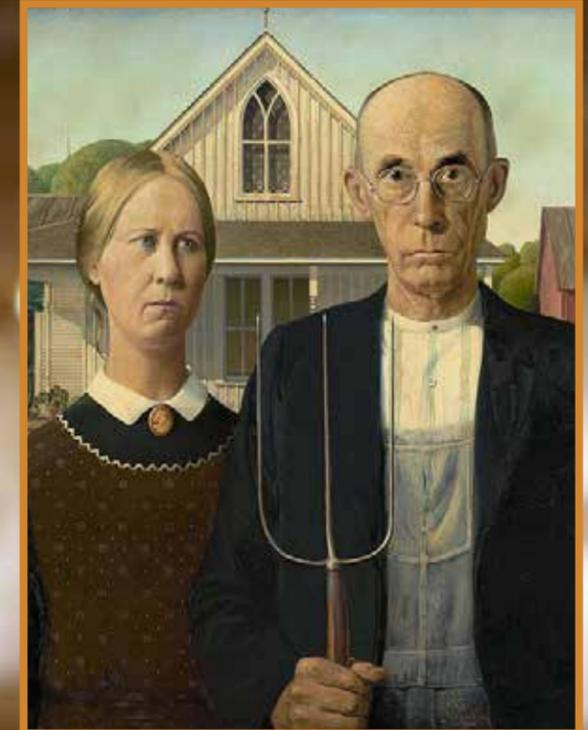
▲ *Girl with a Pearl Earring* (1665) by Johannes Vermeer



▲ *The Lady in Gold* (1907) by Gustav Klimt



▲ *Portrait of Dr. Gachet* (1890) by Vincent van Gogh



▲ *American Gothic* (1930) by Grant Wood

Background Link

All of these paintings are portraits. A portrait is a painting of a person. It usually focuses on the person's face and expression.

Key Words

Listen and repeat the words. (32)



realistic



sandal



portrait



secret



closely



above

((33))

The Secret of *The Arnolfini Portrait*

Let's Focus

How many people can you see in the portrait?



▲ *The Arnolfini Portrait* (1434) by Jan van Eyck

Jan van Eyck was a painter from the Netherlands of the 1400s. His paintings are famous for looking **realistic**.



▲ Jan van Eyck (1390–1441)

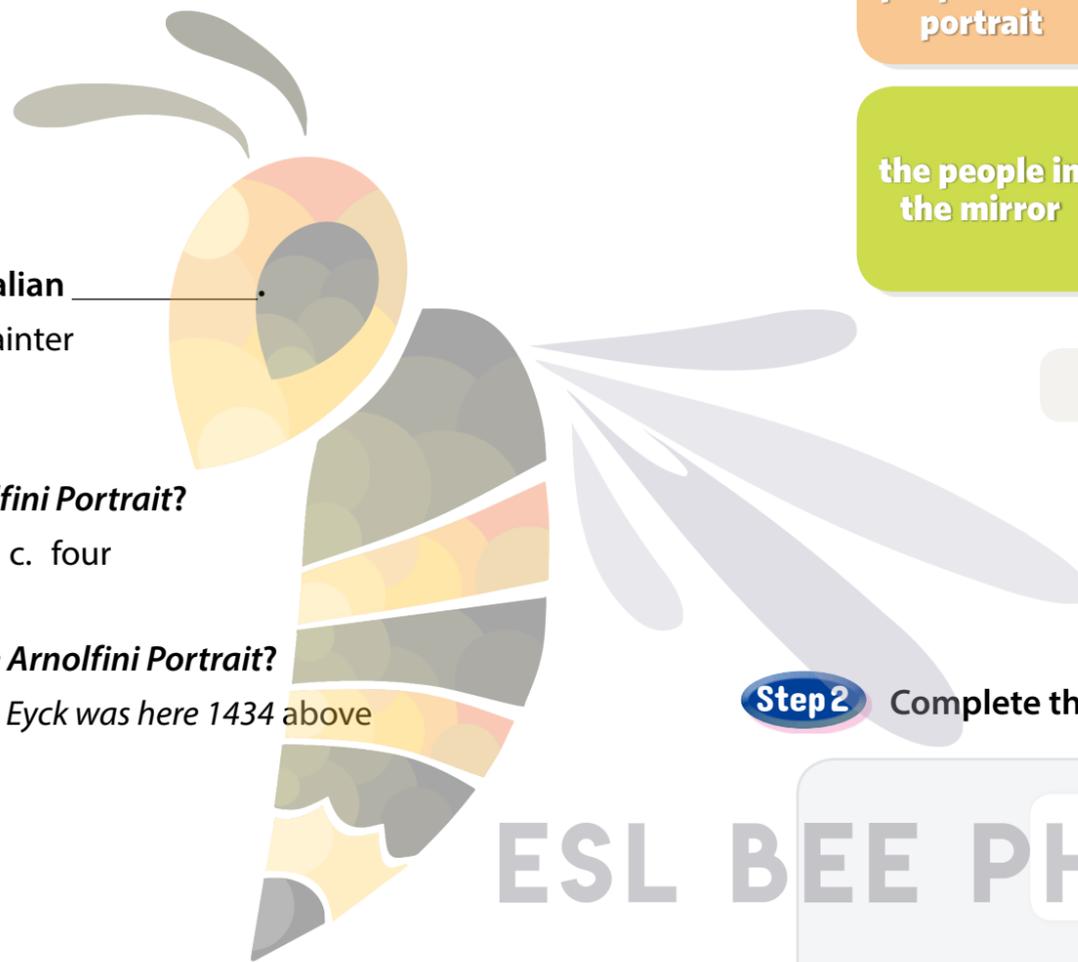
One of his greatest works is *The Arnolfini Portrait*. Do you see the man and woman in the painting? The man is Giovanni Arnolfini. He was a wealthy Italian trader. The woman is his wife. They are holding hands. You can also see a dog, two pairs of **sandals**, and a mirror.

This **portrait** has an interesting **secret**. Look **closely** at the mirror on the wall. There are two other people in it! Many people believe one of them is Jan van Eyck. He even wrote *Jan van Eyck was here 1434* **above** the mirror. The painter put himself in the center of the painting. This makes the painting truly special!

Words 130

LINK TO SELF What other things can you see in the painting?

- What is the passage mainly about?
 - the special traits of *The Arnolfini Portrait*
 - the real life items in *The Arnolfini Portrait*
 - Jan van Eyck's room in *The Arnolfini Portrait*
- What are Jan van Eyck's paintings famous for?
 - They look huge.
 - They look simple.
 - They look realistic.
- The _____ in *The Arnolfini Portrait* is an Italian _____.
 - man – trader
 - man – painter
 - woman – painter
- How many people are in the mirror in *The Arnolfini Portrait*?
 - two
 - three
 - four
- Q: Why do people believe Jan van Eyck is in *The Arnolfini Portrait*?
 A: This is because the painter _____ *Jan van Eyck was here 1434* above the _____ in the painting.



Step 1 Write the correct words in each blank.

The Arnolfini Portrait

the main people in the portrait

- Giovanni Arnolfini and his _____ are shown.
- Giovanni Arnolfini was a wealthy _____ trader.

the people in the mirror

- There are _____ other people in the mirror.
- Many people believe that one of them is the _____ himself.

two Italian wife painter

Step 2 Complete the summary with the given words.

Italian two above
 painter secret mirror

Jan van Eyck was a(n) _____ from the Netherlands of the 1400s. *The Arnolfini Portrait* is one of his famous paintings. He painted Giovanni Arnolfini, a rich _____ trader, and his wife. This painting has a(n) _____. There is a(n) _____ on the wall in the painting. Look closely at it. There are _____ other people in it. Many people believe that one of them is the painter himself. He even wrote his name _____ the mirror!

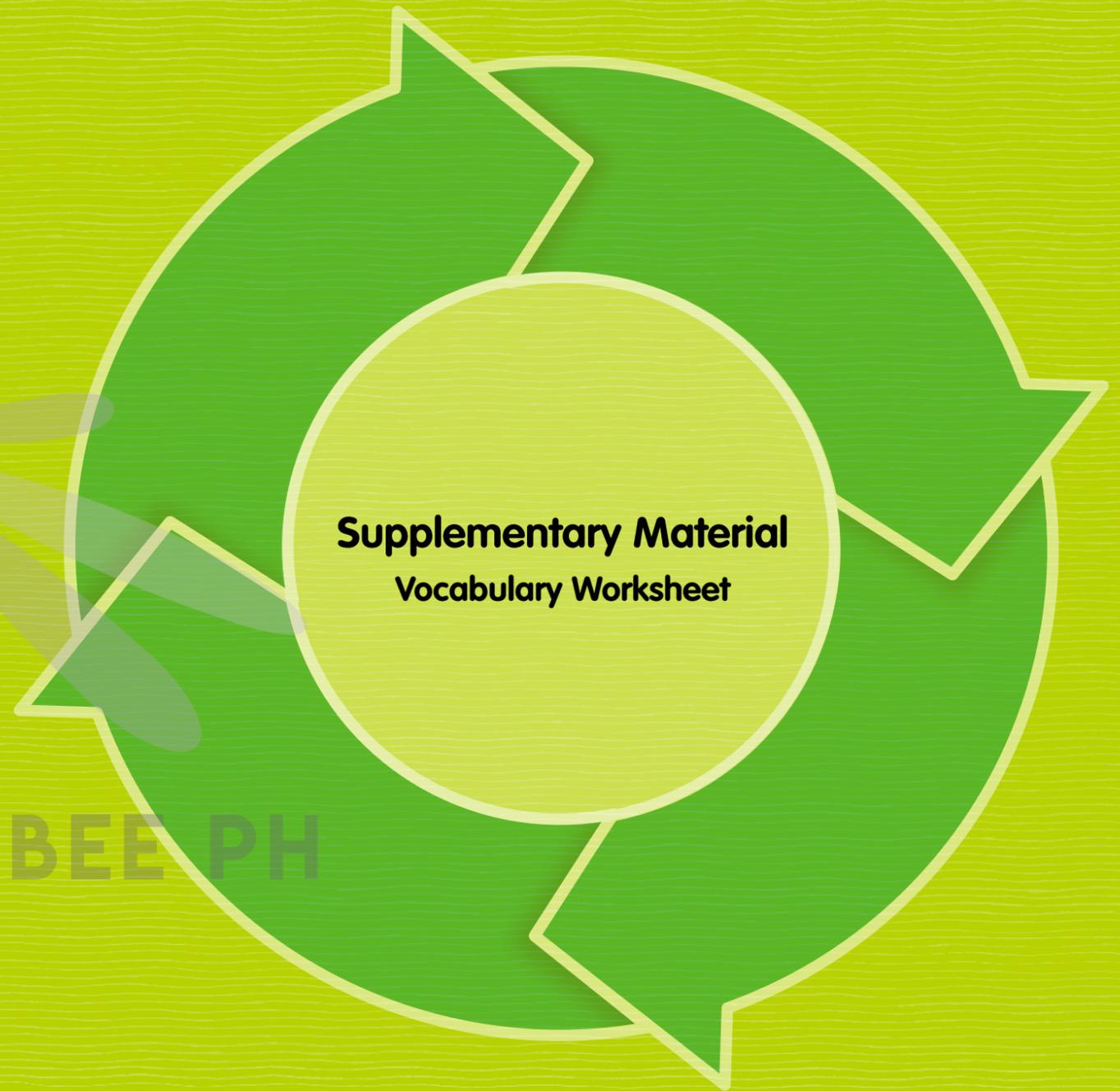
Find Evidence

STEP 1 Check T for true or F for false.

- Everything in *The Arnolfini Portrait* looks like a dream. T F
- Jan van Eyck is in the corner of *The Arnolfini Portrait*. T F

STEP 2 Go to pages 106–107.

Find and underline the evidence for each answer in **STEP 1**.



ESL BEE PH

1. What kinds of vegetables grow in the soil?



_____ grow in the soil.

2. Which of these houses is *tiny*?

a.



b.



3. What is this sponge *soaking up*?



It is soaking up some _____.

4. What *nutrient* do oranges have?



(Sample)

They have vitamin C.

5. How many *layers* does the piece of cake have?



It has _____ layers.

6. Which picture has more *sunlight*?

a.



b.



1. Which one is an *eco-friendly* practice?

a.



b.



3. Which apple looks *fresh*?

a.



b.



5. What are people *banned* from doing here?



They are banned from _____.

2. What *industry* are these people working in?



They are working in the (movie / car) industry.

4. Have you *planted* seeds before? What kind of seeds were they?



(Sample)

Yes No). They were cosmos seeds.

6. Is there a *construction* site in your town? What are people building there?



(Sample)

Yes No). They are building a house.

1. What kinds of *natural* disasters do you know of?



(Sample)

I know of earthquakes, volcanos, and floods

3. What does this *speed* limit sign mean?



It means people must drive under a speed of 90 km/h.

5. What color is the Arctic fox's *fur*?



The Arctic fox's fur is _____.

2. How many *claws* does this animal have on one paw?



It has _____ claws.

4. What time of the day do you usually *rest*?



(Sample)

I usually rest at nine[9] (a.m. / p.m.)

6. Which one is a *cotton* pillow?

a.



b.



1. When do you want to *get married*?



(Sample)

I want to get married when I am thirty[30] years old.

2. Which one is a *snow-covered* mountain?

a.



b.



1. What *date* is it today?



(Sample)

It is March 3.

2. Find one great *playwright* from history. Search



(Sample)

I found . He/ She wrote .

3. Which picture shows the *countryside*?

a.



b.



4. What season do *cosmos flowers bloom* in?



Cosmos flowers bloom in .

3. What *event* did your school have recently?



(Sample)

My school recently had a sports day.

4. Have you read something *aloud* in front of your friends? What did you read?



(Sample)

Yes/ No. I read Red Riding Hood in front of them.

5. Have you ever had a feeling of *homesickness*? When did you feel it?



(Sample)

Yes/ No. I felt it when I traveled far from home

6. Who is *amazed* by something?

a.

b.

c.



5. When do you go to bed, before or after *midnight*?



(Sample)

I usually go to bed (before / after) midnight.

6. How much is this item with a ten percent *discount*?



It is dollars.

Watch the Groundhog

1. Which tool can you use to **observe** something?

a.



b.



3. What does this **shadow** look like?



(Sample)

It looks like a(n) dog[wolf].

5. This is an **arrival** time display board at an airport. When does the flight from Vienna arrive?

Arrivals		
Flight	Arriving From	Time
BL 6537	BRUSSELS	12:30
HJ 7365	FRANKFURT	12:40
KA 9538	MOSCOW	13:00
LR 7839	VIENNA	13:10
CU 6482	MUNICH	13:50
TR 7935	AMSTERDAM	14:10
XA 3675	ATHENS	14:50
DC 8257	REYKJAVIK	15:00
SA 5422	SYDNEY	15:30

It arrives at _____.

April Fools' with the BBC

2. What animal can you see in this **burrow**?



I can see a(n) _____.

4. What kinds of **crops** do you know?



(Sample)

I know rice, wheat, and maize.

6. Which picture shows **fireworks**?

a.



b.



1. Which person is **playing a joke**?

a.



b.



3. What fruit is the child **picking**?



She is picking a(n) _____.

5. What is the **presenter** wearing?



She is wearing a red _____.

2. Name one famous **company** in your country.



(Sample)

One famous company is Samsung.

4. What school **announcement** did you hear today?



(Sample)

I heard that summer vacation
starts in a week.

6. What can this man NOT **stand**?



He cannot stand the (heat / cold).

1. What is the girl doing in the *studio*?



She is _____ in the studio.

2. Have you thrown a *surprise* party? Who was it for?



(Sample)

(Yes/ No). It was for my little sister.

1. What is the person *spreading* on the bread?



The person is spreading _____.

2. You're walking through a tunnel of *leafy* trees. Where are you now?

a.



b.



3. What are *floating* in the sky?



_____ are floating in the sky.

4. What is *twisted* in the picture?



A slice of _____ is twisted.

3. Which picture shows a *glowing* sign?

a.



b.



4. What animal likes to eat *acorns*?



A(n) _____ likes to eat acorns.

5. What color is the *carpet*?



The carpet is _____.

6. What picnic items are there on the *tablecloth*?



(Sample)

There are grapes, tomatoes, and bread.

5. What is the boy *digging* in the sand with?



He is digging in the sand with his _____.

6. What animal can *breathe* underwater?



(Sample)

A(n) fish can breathe underwater.

1. Which bananas are *ripe* enough to eat?

a.



b.



3. What is *stored* in this bathroom closet?



Some _____ are stored here.

5. What is the *cost* of getting a haircut at this barber shop?

BARBER SHOP	
HAIRCUT	15 \$
BUZZ	10 \$
BEARD TRIM	8 \$
SHAVE	12 \$
CUT & SHAVE	20 \$

It is _____ dollars.

2. What is your favorite ice cream *flavor*?



(Sample)

My favorite ice cream flavor is strawberry.

4. Who is trying to *reduce* the amount of garbage?

a.



b.



6. What do you do to avoid getting *sunburned* in summer?



(Sample)

I wear a cap.

1. From which direction does the sun *rise*?



The sun rises in the _____.

3. What is the *opposite* of the word "noisy"?

a.

quiet

b.

light



5. What is this *crown* made of?



It is made of _____.

2. The sun is *setting* in the sky. Which picture shows this?

a.



b.



4. What is this girl *dressing up* as?



She is dressing up as _____.

6. What did someone lock to the *pole*?



The person locked his/her _____ to the pole.

1. Which people are dancing to *tango* music?

a.



b.



3. What is the *capital* of the United States of America? Search



Its capital is _____.

5. Which group of people are working on *individual* art projects?

a.



b.



2. What is the name of the *composer* of *Moonlight Sonata*? Search



The composer's name is _____.

4. Can you play any *musical instruments*?
What can you play?



(Sample)

(Yes/ No). I can play the piano.

6. You're at a *classical music* concert.
What do you see?

a.



b.



1. What is *bouncing off* the court floor?



A(n) _____ is bouncing off the court floor.

3. How many angles does a *triangle* have?



It has _____ angles.

5. Which chair can rock *back and forth*?

a.



b.



2. Which bird is *reflected* in the water?

a.



b.



4. What is this girl making with *beads*?



She is making a(n) _____.

6. Where can you see *fashionable* people?



(Sample)

I can see fashionable people (at / on / in) Paris.

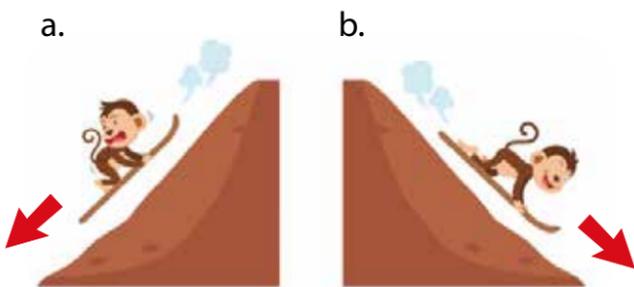
1. Do you *record* your spending? Where do you record it?



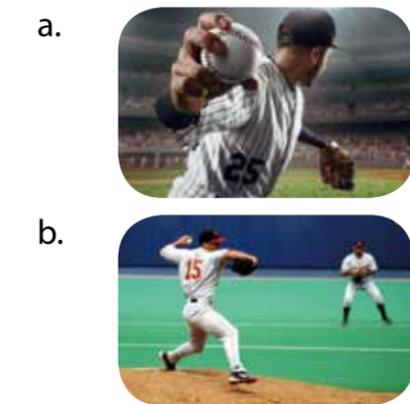
(Sample)

(Yes) No). I record my spending (on) / in my phone.

3. Which monkey is sliding down the hill backwards?



5. Which pitcher is *left-handed*?



2. What *letter* did these people make together?



They made the letter _____ together.

4. Who came up with the *theory* of evolution? Search



_____ came up with it.

6. What number do you have to dial to call an *ambulance* in your country?



(Sample)

I have to dial 119[911] to call an ambulance.

1. You are one of the kids in this picture. What is *across* the street?



A(n) _____ is across the street.

3. What is this woman *showing off* to her mother?



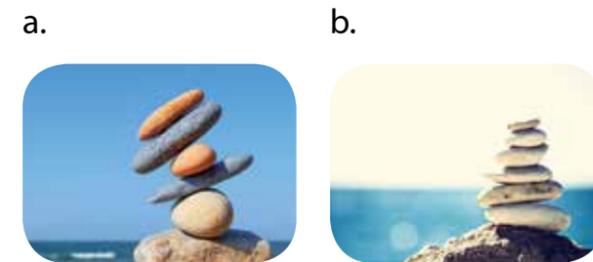
She is showing off her _____.

5. What is the man doing to the *ceiling*?



He is _____ the ceiling.

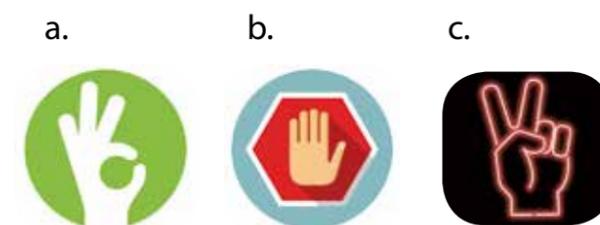
2. Which stone pyramid is *balanced*?



4. Who do you think has more *wealth*?



6. Which hand sign means *victory*?



1. Which one do you think is more *realistic*?

a.



b.



3. Which picture is a *portrait*?

a.



b.



5. Look *closely* at the picture. What do you think it is? (tip: You can eat it.)



I think it is _____.

2. Where did this person leave his/her *sandals*?



This person left them on the _____.

4. Have you ever told your friend a *secret*? What was it?



(Sample)

Yes/ No. I told (him/ her) that _____.
I liked one of my classmates _____.

6. What is hanging *above* the table?



A(n) _____ is hanging above the table.

Lesson 1

- soil
- tiny
- soak up
- nutrient
- layer
- sunlight

Lesson 2

- eco-friendly
- industry
- fresh
- plant
- ban
- construction

Lesson 3

- natural
- claw
- speed
- rest
- fur
- cotton

Lesson 4

- get married
- snow-covered
- countryside
- bloom
- homesickness
- amazed

Lesson 5

- date
- playwright
- event
- aloud
- midnight
- discount

Lesson 6

- observe
- burrow
- shadow
- crop
- arrival
- fireworks

Lesson 7

- play a joke
- company
- pick
- announcement
- presenter
- stand

Lesson 8

- studio
- surprise
- float
- twist
- carpet
- tablecloth

Lesson 9

- spread
- leafy
- glow
- acorn
- dig
- breathe

Lesson 10

- ripe
- flavor
- store
- reduce
- cost
- sunburn

Lesson 11

- rise
- set
- opposite
- dress up
- crown
- pole

Lesson 12

- tango
- composer
- capital
- instrument
- individual
- classical music

Lesson 13

- bounce off
- reflect
- triangle
- bead
- back and forth
- fashionable

Lesson 14

- record
- letter
- backwards
- theory
- left-handed
- ambulance

Lesson 15

- across
- balanced
- show off
- wealth
- ceiling
- victory

Lesson 16

- realistic
- sandal
- portrait
- secret
- closely
- above



MEMO

A series of horizontal dashed lines for writing a memo.

ESL BEE PH

MEMO



ESL BEE PH