Reading Explorer 2 (2nd Edition) Teacher’s Guide

*Unit 1 – Food and Health*

**Warm Up**

Answer Key:

Answers will vary. Possible answers include:

1. Healthy foods may include foods and dishes made up mostly of whole foods (foods that are not processed) such as fruits, vegetables, meats, legumes, nuts, etc. 2. Unhealthy foods may include processed foods, such as junk food or fast food, or sweet desserts made with a lot of sugar. 3. Because people eat so many processed foods today, many people believe we ate healthier food in the past when we only ate whole foods.

**Lesson 1A – Sweet Love**

Answer Key:

Before You Read

A. 1. e; 2. b; 3. c; 4. d; 5. a

B. Students’ answers may vary. The actual answer is that sugar is an addictive drug.

Reading Comprehension

1. a; 2. d; 3. c (lines 18–21); 4. a (paragraph 4); 5. c (lines 24–26); 6. d (lines 29–30); 7. d

Reading Skill

A. 1. a; 2. a; 3. b; 4. b; 5. b

Critical Thinking

Answers will vary. Some may argue that if sugar is addictive, then manufacturers have a responsibility to prevent creating a population of sugar addicts. However, others may argue that a manufacturer only has a responsibility to state on its product’s label how much sugar is contained in it, and that they are not responsible for the health of people who then choose to consume that product anyway.

Vocabulary Practice

A. 1. drug; 2. recommend; 3. addicted

B. 1. b; 2. b; 3. b; 4. a; 5. b; 6. a; 7. a

**Lesson 1B – Food for the Future**

Answer Key:

Before You Read

A. 1. d; 2. c; 3. b; 4. a

B. Answers will vary, but students should recognize that the topic is related to preserving food crops and/or seeds that are disappearing.

Reading Comprehension

1. b; 2. c (lines 2–3); 3. d (line 10); 4. b (lines 14–17); 5. a (lines 14–16); 6. b (lines 26–27); 7. c (lines 34–35)

Reading Skill

A. 1. a; 2. b; 3. b; 4. b; 5. b; 6. b

Critical Thinking

Answers will vary. It may be easier for some to emotionally connect to saving endangered animals because of the bond that humans have with animals. Others may argue that without food diversity, the human species may eventually face extinction itself.

Vocabulary Practice

A. 1. varieties; 2. continents; 3. -scale; 4. historic; 5. Crop

B. 1. j; 2. g; 3. h; 4. a; 5. b; 6. e; 7. c; 8. d; 9. i; 10. f

**Viewing: Olive Oil**

Answer Key:

Before You Watch

A. 1. Syria; 2. Spain, Italy, Greece; 3. Answers may vary. The Mediterranean region has a mild climate with warm summers and cool winters. There are only two seasons and the temperature usually does not rise above 22°C (72°F) in the summer.

While You Watch

A. 1. T; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T; 5. F

After You Watch

A. 1. the same tree; 2. fruit; 3. thousands; 4. Black

B. 1. Answers will vary. 2. Answers will vary. 3. Answers will vary. Possible answers include: blueberries, almonds, Greek yogurt, flaxseeds, shiitake mushrooms, wild salmon, etc.

*Unit 2 – Our Bond With Animals*

**Warm Up**

Answer Key:

1. Answers will vary. The elephant is acting playful with its caretaker, and both human and animal appear to be happy. It’s possible that they are both thinking positive thoughts about the other. 2. Animals communicate with sounds, body language, and movements. 3. Answers will vary. When humans and domesticated animals live together for a long time, they often become able to interpret each other’s moods, thoughts, and emotions as communicated through sound, movement, and body language.

**Lesson 2A – Song of the Humpback**

Answer Key:

Before You Read

A. 1. often; 2. jumps out of; 3. catch fish; 4. singing

B. Students should scan the article to check answers to Activity A.

Reading Comprehension

1. c; 2. b (lines 31–32); 3. a (lines 24–25); 4. d (line 38); 5. c; 6. a; 7. b (lines 18 and 45–46)

Reading Skill

A. 1. a; 2. a; 3. b

B. 1. the whale’s voice; 2. Douglas Chadwick; 3. the humpback; 4. the humpback (a different whale from 3)

Critical Thinking

Answers will vary. The author suggests the males are competing with other males. In the past, scientists thought the sounds were a mating call for males to attract females. Because whales in the same area all sing the same song, and the songs change, (which means the whales are composing them) perhaps they sing simply because they enjoy it or in order to communicate with each other.

Vocabulary Practice

A. 1. single; 2. aware; 3. Apparently; 4. leap; 5. alarmed

B. 1. complex; 2. season; 3. unknown; 4. interact; 5. curious

**Lesson 2B – Dogs in a Human World**

Answer Key:

Before You Read

A. 1. From left to right, the types of dogs are: German shepherd, mountain dog (possibly a cross with a shepherd), Staffordshire bull terrier, English mastiff, mountain dog (possibly Estrelan), Rat terrier 2. German shepherds are known to be good working dogs and protectors; Rat terriers are known for being able to kill rats and other pests. 3. The German shepherd is often used as a guard dog or police dog because they’re obedient and fierce. Rat terriers have been used for pest control. 4. Answers will vary depending on where a person lives and what kind of pet they want, but good pets are usually friendly, not aggressive, and easy to live with.

B. Wheaten terrier, carer; beagle, worker; Yorkshire terrier, pampered

Reading Comprehension

1. c; 2. b (paragraph 1); 3. d (lines 22–23); 4. b (line 38); 5. d (line 39); 6. a (caption and lines 13–14 and 20–24); 7. c (lines 46–48)

Reading Skill

A. 1. date/number, about 14,000 years ago (line 2); 2. name, Shaynee (line 13); 3. reason, They bring love and cheer to patients (lines 12–13); 4. place, in airports (line 20); 5. name, doga (line 38)

B. 1. T (lines 4–5); 2. F (line 15); 3. T (line 28); 4. T (line 45)

Critical Thinking

Answers will vary. Some other animals that have a close relationship with humans include horses, cats, and birds. Other animals that are kept as pets include: hamsters, guinea pigs, rabbits, snakes, turtles, lizards, fish, etc.

Vocabulary Practice

A. 1. luggage; 2. garbage; 3. track; 4. donated; 5. talents

B. 1. rescue; 2. select; 3. obedient; 4. plenty; 5. affection

**Viewing: Man’s Best Friend**

Answer Key:

Before You Watch

1. husky; 2. Siberia, north Asia, the Arctic; 3. They help humans hunt and travel.

While You Watch

The following should be checked: examples of dogs that help humans; a dog’s sense of smell; history of human partnership with dogs; theories on why humans acquired dogs

After You Watch

A.1. c; 2. b; 3. a; 4. c

B.1. e; 2. d; 3. b; 4. c; 5. a

C. Answers will vary. Students should support their opinions with reasons and examples.

*Unit 3 – History Detectives*

**Warm Up**

Answer Key:

1. Scientists learn about the past from written records and physical remains such as the ruins of buildings, equipment, or personal possessions that have survived, and sometimes human bodies. 2. Ancient Egypt was a civilization along the Nile River over 3,000 years ago. It is known for its complex religion and language, and great feats of architecture and art. Ancient Egypt was ruled by a series of powerful pharaohs. The pharaoh was both the political and religious leader of the people. Over the course of its civilization, Ancient Egypt had a number of dynasties in power, or families who ruled for years through hereditary succession. 3. Answers will vary.

**Lesson 3A – Was King Tut Murdered?**

Answer Key:

Before You Read

A. 1. d; 2. b; 3. c; 4. a

B. Theories include murder, an injury from war or a hunting accident, and an infection from a leg fracture.

Reading Comprehension

1. c (lines 36–37, 46); 2. d; 3. d (lines 35–36); 4. d; 5. c (lines 41–43); 6. a (line 39); 7. a (line 38)

Reading Skill

A. a. line 38; b. line 2; c. line 5; d. line 11; e. page 41 (in the caption); f. line 3; g. line 32; h. line 20

B. from left to right: f, b, c, e, d, h, g, a

Critical Thinking

Answers will vary. Students should support their opinions with reasons.

Vocabulary Practice

A. 1. conducted; 2. injury; 3. luxurious; 4. rule out; 5. vulnerable

B. 1. offer; 2. analyze; 3. effective; 4. murder; 5. attachment

**Lesson 3B – Who Killed the Iceman?**

Answer Key:

Before You Read

A. Predictions will vary. Actual answers are: 1.He was not young, and he was probably an important and wealthy man. (paragraph 2); 2. He was killed in the Ötztal Alps over 5,300 years ago. (paragraph 1) He was killed by an injury from a stone arrow that hit him from behind. (paragraph 5)

B. Students should use the headings in the passage to help them scan for the correct answers.

Reading Comprehension

1. b; 2. c (lines 3–4); 3. d (line 10); 4. a (line 22); 5. c (lines 29–31); 6. d (lines 34–35); 7. a

Reading Skill

A. 1. lines 2–3; 2. lines 4–5; 3. line 9; 4. lines 32–33; 5. line 34; 6. lines 35–36; 7. line 37; 8. lines 39–40; 9. lines 41–42; 10. line 42

B. 1. F; 2. F; 3. T (believe, line 9); 4. F; 5. F; 6. T (unlikely, line 34; may mean, line 35); 7. T (perhaps, line 37; scientists don’t think so, line 41); 8. F; 9. T (More likely, line 41); 10. T (may have thought, line 42)

Critical Thinking

Answers will vary. Some ideas include: He had an argument while eating dinner and ran away, and then was chased and killed from behind; He was hunting and another hunter accidentally injured him with an arrow; He was at a meeting of leaders and was assassinated on the way home.

Vocabulary Practice

A. 1. debatable; 2. deduce; 3. frozen; 4. imply; 5. enable

B. 1. cruel; 2. wealthy; 3. laborer; 4. indicates; 5. beneath

**Viewing: Inca Mummy**

Answer Key:

Before You Watch

A. 1. a; 2. c; 3. b; 4. d

B. Predictions will vary. Actual answer is: b

While You Watch

A. top row, left to right: 3, 1; bottom row, left to right: 4, 2

After You Watch

A. 1. T (believed to be); 2. T (according to Reinhard, the Inca believed); 3. F; 4. F

B. Answers will vary. Possible answers include:

1. The cold, frozen ground, and the ice on the mountaintop.

2. Scientists can learn more about ancient cultures and people, such as what people looked like, what they wore, and perhaps some things about their belief system.

3. Tut’s body was carefully wrapped by embalmers in ancient Egypt and his tomb contained many sarcophaguses and coffins. Ötzi’s body was preserved by the cold like the girl, but he was not carefully buried like she was.

*Unit 4 – Traditions and Rituals*

**Warm Up**

Answer Key:

Answers will vary. Students should give examples or details to support their answers.

**Lesson 4A – Bride of the Sahara**

Answer Key:

Before You Read

A. her wedding

B. b

Reading Comprehension

1. c; 2. c; 3. a (lines 11–12); 4. d (lines 19–20); 5. c (line 23); 6. b (lines 26–27); 7. b (line 29)

Reading Skill

A. nomad: lines 4, 30; drew: line 6; tagelmust: lines 15, 17; warrior: line 16; jinns: lines 18, 27; henna: line 19; ehan: line 21

B. 1. a; 2. g; 3. b; 4. c; 5. f; 6. e; 7. d

Critical Thinking

Answers will vary. Assalama is 15 and Mohamed is 25.

Vocabulary Practice

A. 1. tents; 2. reserved; 3. ceremony; 4. wrap; 5. symbolize; 6. reunite; 7. weddings

B. 1. jealous; 2. reserved; 3. reunite; 4. ceremony; 5. demonstrate; 6. approve

**Lesson 4B – The Changing Face of Kung Fu**

Answer Key:

Before You Read

A. 1. monk; 2. Acrobatics; 3. temple; 4. master; 5. martial art

B. Predictions will vary. The actual answer is that kung fu today often integrates acrobatics and jumping, something not a part of traditional kung fu, which is about disciplined fighting, not entertainment.

Reading Comprehension

1. c (line 22); 2. b (lines 5–7); 3. b (lines 12–14); 4. d (lines 19–20); 5. c; 6. b; 7. c

Reading Skill

A. Paragraph 1: a. S, b. M; Paragraph 2: a. M, b. S; Paragraph 3: a. S, b. M; Paragraph 4: a. S, b. M; Paragraph 5: a. S, b. M

Critical Thinking

Answers will vary. Students should support their opinions with reasons. Students may also think about changes in traditional cuisines, celebrations, and ways of dressing.

Vocabulary Practice

A. 1. basis; 2. inspired; 3. series; 4. convinced; 5. ensure

B. 1. a; 2. a; 3. b; 4. a; 5. a

**Viewing: Aboriginal Rock Art**

Answer Key:

Before You Watch

A. 1. serpent; 2. Aborigines; 3. sites; 4. spirits; 5. (the) outback

While You Watch

A. 1. T; 2. F; 3. T; 4. F

After You Watch

A. 1. only recently; 2. humans; 3. creator; 4. passed down through

B. 1. Answers will vary. Possible answers include: 2. Answers will vary. Possible answers include: She probably means that people must preserve their culture by knowing, understanding, and practicing it, and recognizing that it is an important part of their identity. Ways that individuals can preserve a culture include: learning traditions, such as dances, songs, and stories, and participating in rituals and ceremonies to showcase these traditions; studying and using a native language that may no longer be used outside of your community; learning about the past from elders or teaching it to younger people, etc. 3. Answers will vary.

*Unit 5 – Urban Underworlds*

**Warm Up**

Answer Key:

Answers will vary. Students should support their answers with examples and reasons. Possible answers include: 2. Subway lines, tunnels, walking paths, and shopping centers. 3. Most people will likely be comfortable with visiting established underground areas of a city, such as shopping areas or subways. Other areas, such as the tunnel in the picture, may seem dangerous or dirty to some, and an interesting adventure to others.

**Lesson 5A – Under Paris**

Answer Key:

Before You Read

A. 1. c; 2. e; 3. a; 4. b; 5. d

B. Possible answers include: have parties, perform, create (art), explore, destroy

Reading Comprehension

1. b; 2. c (inferred from line 17 and entire passage); 3. d (paragraph 2); 4. b (line 21); 5. a (line 30); 6. b (inferred through context); 7. d (lines 42–43)

Reading Skill

A. line 1: on a sidewalk, in the early morning; line 2: of Paris, From a bakery; line 3: of fresh bread, with long hair; line 4: on his head, from a hole, in the sidewalk; line 5: by a young woman; line 6: over the hole; line 7: down the street

B. 1. on a sidewalk; 2. in the early morning; 3. on his head; 4. over the hole; 5. down the street

Critical Thinking

Answers will vary. There may be dangers underground. If someone got hurt, or if a crime happened, it would be hard to get help. There are many places of historical importance as well, which careless explorers could disturb or destroy.

Vocabulary Practice

A. 1. tunnels; 2. entrance; 3. permitted; 4. silent; 5. descend

B. 1. a; 2. b; 3. a; 4. b; 5. a

**Lesson 5B – New York’s Underside**

Answer Key:

Before You Read

A. 1. explosives; 2. sewage; 3. manholes B. Predictions will vary. Actual answers are: what lies beneath the streets of New York City, what makes working under New York City dangerous

Reading Comprehension

1. c (lines 2–4); 2. d; 3. c (lines 24–25); 4. c; 5. a (lines 26–28, 40); 6. c; 7. d

Reading Skill

A. I looked up (into darkness) and down (into deeper blackness),/then the elevator stopped,/ and everyone got out.

B. (With a group of 11 “sandhogs”)—the nickname for the workers who build New York’s underground—I boarded a slow, shaky elevator lit (by a single light bulb). (Slowly) we went down a shaft dug (through 200 meters of rock).

Critical Thinking

Answers will vary. Jobs underground are particularly dangerous because of the chance of accidents, and the difficulty of getting help easily. The sandhogs use explosives in an enclosed space, and often get injured. Other dangerous jobs include: firefighting, deep-sea fishing, mining, logging, farming, working with chemicals or waste, and working in a factory with dangerous equipment. Many dangerous jobs are paid well, which is probably one reason why people do them.

Vocabulary Practice

A. 1. concrete; 2. board; 3. Experienced; 4. opportunity; 5. joked; 6. awful

B. 1. slippery; 2. confident; 3. flowed; 4. Drowned

**Viewing: Sewer Diver**

Answer Key:

Before You Watch

A. Answers will vary. Actual answers are: 1. Both men dive into sewage to remove items that are blocking the flow of wastewater; 2. Carlos Barrios enjoys his job very much. B. Predictions will vary.

While You Watch

A. human waste, chairs, cars, bodies, garbage, dirty water, bones, dead animals

B. We see him take out a dead animal, garbage, and an old iron wheel. He says “We take out chairs, cars, bones, everything.”

After You Watch

A. 1. c; 2. c; 3. a; 4. a; 5. a

B. 1. Answers will vary. Possible answers include: He must be careful and calm while doing his job in order not to get hurt. He also must make sure not to get cut because the water that he dives in likely carries diseases. 2. Answers will vary. 3. Miner, butcher, charcoal maker, and bridge painter.

*Unit 6 – Reef Encounters*

**Warm Up**

Answer Key:

1. Answers will vary. 2. Some fish (barracuda, stonefish, lionfish, and scorpion fish), sharks, stingrays, and jellyfish are dangerous. Some corals sting as well. 3. Damage has been caused by numerous kinds of pollution, by over-fishing, and by physically hurting coral reefs and the ocean floor. In addition, global warming is having a negative effect on marine habitats.

**Lesson 6A – Cities Beneath the Sea**

Answer Key:

Before You Read

A. 1. T; 2. F; 3. F; 4. T

B. Predictions will vary. Actual answers are: How coral reefs are formed; Coral reef wildlife; Problems affecting reefs

Reading Comprehension

1. d; 2. c (line 2); 3. b (line 16); 4. c; 5. b (lines 30–31 ); 6. d; 7. c (lines 49–50)

Reading Skill

A. Not all reefs begin naturally. For example, an ocean current may encounter a man-made object, like a sunken ship. As a result, the water around the ship may become rich with tiny animals called plankton. A lot of small fish gather there to feed on the plankton. Consequently, larger animals are attracted to the ship. Because the ship has many little openings, many creatures also have a place to hide. In time, the ship becomes covered in polyps. As a result, soon, it no longer looks like a ship at all.

B. 1. Effect: water becomes rich in plankton; 2. Effect: larger animals are attracted to the ship; 3. Cause: the ship has many openings; 4. Cause: the ship becomes covered in polyps; Effect: it no longer looks like a ship

Critical Thinking

Answers will vary.

Vocabulary Practice

A. 1. negative; 2. shallow; 3. remarkable; 4. thrive; 5. conservation; 6. generations

B. 1. b; 2. a; 3. b; 4. b; 5. a

**Lesson 6B – The Truth about Great Whites**

Answer Key

Before You Read

A. 1. fish; 2. length; 3. teeth; 4. whales; 5. nets

B. Predictions will vary. Actual answers are:

Many people think that great whites are aggressive animals who hunt and kill humans. The truth is that they might just be curious fish with poor eyesight who bite in order to investigate.

Reading Comprehension

1. d; 2. a (lines 9–10); 3. c (lines 19–21); 4. d; 5. a; 6. a (line 28); 7. d

Reading Skill

A. 1. Sharks are dangerous animals, yet many people also think they’re beautiful. 2. Although seals and sea lions may look similar, they are actually very different species. 3. Many people think great whites are the biggest fish on Earth, but whale sharks are much bigger. 4. Despite many shark warning signs on that beach, people still go swimming there.

Critical Thinking

Answers will vary. The author says that great whites might just be curious and using their mouths to investigate. Other theories presented in the passage include: Great whites don’t see well and think humans are seals or sea lions.

Vocabulary Practice

A. 1. tempting; 2. arranged; 3. hypothesize; 4. gather; 5. categorizes

B. 1. victims; 2. confusion; 3. horror; 4. inaccurate; 5. bite

**Viewing: Swimming with Sharks**

Answer Key:

Before You Watch

A. 1. b; 2. a; 3. e; 4. d; 5. c

B. Predictions will vary. Actual answers are: 1. T; 2. F; 3. T

While You Watch

A. 1. Florida; 2. occasionally; 3. ban; 4. never; 5. “hit and run”

After You Watch

A. 1. d; 2. a; 3. c; 4. b B. Answers will vary. Students should support their answers with reasons and examples.

*Unit 7 – Sweet Scents*

**Warm Up**

Answer Key:

1. Answers will vary. Popular flower names include: rose, daisy, lily, tulip, sunflower, iris, pansy, orchid, daffodil, morning glory, lilac, jasmine, hydrangea, etc. Note that in English, flowers often have two names: common names and botanical names in Latin. 2. Answers will vary. Students should support their opinions with reasons. 3. Possible answers include: as decoration inside the home, as gifts, for religious ceremonies, etc.

**Lesson 7A – The Flower Trade**

Answer Key:

Before You Read

A. 1. d; 2. b; 3. a; 4. c

B. b

Reading Comprehension

1. c (line 4); 2. a (lines 13–14); 3. b (line 18); 4. b; 5. b (lines 32–33 ); 6. b (line 38); 7. a

Reading Skill

A. Roses: b (most popular in red); Both: a (nice fragrance); Orchids: c (popular house plant)

B. Netherlands: b (line 11), d (lines 9–10); Both: f (lines 10, 33); Ecuador: a (line 30), c (line 29), e (line 26)

Critical Thinking

Answers will vary. The international flower industry continues to grow every year, and may seem to be a good one to be involved in from a business perspective. In growing and transporting flowers, there are risks such as weather-related problems or insect infestations that could destroy a crop or a shipment.

Vocabulary Practice

A. 1. makes sense; 2. prevents; 3. exported; 4. handle

B. 1. a; 2. a; 3. b; 4. b; 5. a; 6. a

**Lesson 7B – The Power of Perfume**

Answer Key:

Before You Read

A. Answers will vary. Students should support their opinions with reasons and examples.

B. Derek Jeter is a sports celebrity who has his own fragrance brand.

Reading Comprehension

1. a (line 5); 2. b (entire paragraph); 3. d (lines 13–14); 4. a; 5. c (lines 26–27); 6. c (lines 24–27); 7. a (line 35)

Reading Skill

A. 1. a; 2. c; 3. b; 4. c; 5. a

B. In a Paris cologne shop, a building of shining stone, metal, and glass, well-known perfumes are displayed and guarded like works of art in the nearby Louvre Museum. Salespeople are dressed stylishly in black, and every kind of perfume is sold in a uniquely shaped bottle.

Critical Thinking

Answers will vary. Have students give examples to support their ideas. Perfume ads often present the ideas of beauty and attraction.

Vocabulary Practice

A. 1. essences; 2. obtain; 3. distinctive; 4. budget; 5. derived

B. 1. a; 2. b; 3. a; 4. a; 5. a

**Viewing: Madagascar Perfume**

Answer Key:

Before You Watch

A. Answers will vary. Students should support their opinions with reasons and examples.

While You Watch

A. 1. scents and tastes; 2. recreate the scents; 3. taste; 4. Only a few

After You Watch

A. 1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T; 5. T

B. Answers will vary. Students should support their answers with reasons and examples.

*Unit 8 – Great Explorers*

**Warm Up**

Answer Key:

1. Answers will vary. Some famous explorers are Marco Polo, Ferdinand Magellan, and Zheng He. 2. The ocean floor remains to be explored in many places, as well as remote jungles where few humans live, such as parts of the Amazon rainforest and Indonesian jungles. There is also outer space to be explored. 3. Answers will vary. Students should support their opinions with reasons.

**Lesson 8A – Marco Polo in China**

Answer Key:

Before You Read

A. 1. Marco Polo started and finished his trip in Venice. He traveled for 24 years; 2. Singapore, Suzhou, Beijing, Hangzhou; 3. He visited the Middle East, Pakistan, India, and many parts of China. Students’ knowledge of the places will vary.

B. Predictions will vary. The passage tells us that Marco Polo traveled to China to meet and work for the powerful Mongol leader, Kublai Khan.

Reading Comprehension

1. b; 2. b (line 7); 3. c; 4. c (line 31); 5. d; 6. c (lines 42–43 ); 7. b (line 44)

Reading Skill

A. before: line 14; after: line 43; when: lines 3, 11, 13; as soon as: line 32; as: line 7; while: lines 20, 42

B. 1. 2, 1; 2. 2, 1; 3. 1, 1; 4. 1, 1; 5. 1, 2

Critical Thinking

Answers will vary. The reading focuses mainly on what Marco Polo learned and brought back to the West, instead of what China gained.

Vocabulary Practice

A. 1. objective; 2. admire; 3. mineral; 4. undertake; 5. administration; 6. informal

B. 1. voyage; 2. administration; 3. contributed; 4. journal; 5. admire; 6. perceived

**Lesson 8B – The Travels of Ibn Battuta**

Answer Key:

Before You Read

A. Guesses will vary. Actual answers are: 1. Ibn Battuta; 2. He traveled through 44 modern countries; 3. 29 years

B. Students scan the first two paragraphs of the passage to check their answers to A.

Reading Comprehension

1. c; 2. c (line 3); 3. c; 4. b (lines 22–23); 5. c (line 29); 6. d (lines 31–32); 7. d (line 10)

Reading Skill

A. 1. Returning; 2. Driven; 3. celebrated; 4. seeking; 5. Scattering

B. 1. Leaving his friends behind, Ibn Battuta started traveling in 1325; 2. Known as Rihla, Ibn

Battuta’s book details his travels in Asia and Africa.

Critical Thinking

Answers will vary. Students should support their opinions with reasons.

Vocabulary Practice

A. 1. remote; 2. intention; 3. misfortunes; 4. prior; 5. unparalleled

B. 1. translators; 2. financed; 3. consented; 4. wisdom; 5. abandoned

**Viewing: The Legend of Marco Polo**

Answer Key:

Before You Watch

A. 1. d; 2. c; 3. b; 4. a

While You Watch

A. 1. inaccuracies; 2. battle; 3. fish; 4. fur; 5. invented; 6. coal; 7. 6,000; 8. buildings

After You Watch

A. 1. When Marco Polo wrote his book, he was in jail in Italy; 2. Marco Polo set off for China from Venice in 1271 A.D., traveling as a merchant; 3. The Chinese call the Taklamakan Desert the “desert of death”; 4. Marco Polo claims he went to Shengdu, to Kublai Khan’s summer palace.

B. Answers will vary. Students should support their answers with reasons and examples.

*Unit 9 – Who We Are*

**Warm Up**

Answer Key:

1. Answers will vary. Students should describe themselves and support their answers with examples.

**Lesson 9A – The Teenage Brain**

Answer Key:

Before You Read

A. 1. unfortunately; 2. prepare; 3. hunt for; 4. adolescence; 5. socialize

B. Predictions will vary. On line 15 of the passage, it says that our brains continue to change until age 25.

Reading Comprehension

1. c; 2. d (lines 15–17); 3. c (lines 22–23); 4. a; 5. d (lines 29–32); 6. d (lines 36–37); 7. a

Reading Skill

A. Students underline the claims. 1. lines 9–10; 2. line 15; 3. lines 17–18; 4. lines 20–21; 5. lines 27–29; 6. lines 41–43

B. 1. discovered, H; 2. concluded, H; 3. claim, L; 4. confirm, H; 5. believe, L; 6. suggest, L

Critical Thinking

Answers will vary. The passage talks about how teenagers usually take more risks than adults, and spend more time socializing with friends. For teenagers, responsibilities usually revolve around school and perhaps part-time jobs. Otherwise, they rely on their parents to provide them with life’s necessities. This in turn keeps them dependent on their parents. Adults are able to live independently, but this comes with heavier responsibilities. For most adults, this includes having a full-time job, and learning how to live without being dependent on others. For adults who are married and/or have children, taking care of their own families adds to their responsibilities.

Vocabulary Practice

A. 1. risk; 2. realize; 3. rewards; 4. intense; 5. deal with; 6. risks; 7. concluded

B. 1. b; 2. b; 3. a; 4. a; 5. b; 6. a

**Lesson 9B – Seeing Double**

Answer Key:

Before You Read

A. 1. in common; 2. influence; 3. IQ; 4. identical; 5. genes

B. They looked alike. They were both the same height and weight. They had the same smile and voice. Also, they both had named their dogs Toy, both had married and divorced women named Linda, both had had the same job (sheriff) and hobbies (carpentry), both got bad headaches, and both liked to leave love notes for their wives.

Reading Comprehension

1. b; 2. a (lines 2–5); 3. d (lines 13–14); 4. a; 5. d (line 24); 6. a (line 25); 7. d

Reading Skill

A. 1. Yes; 2. No; 3. Yes; 4. No; 5. Yes

B. 1. c; 2. c

Critical Thinking

Answers will vary. Some twins find it hard to establish themselves as individuals, especially when young. Some may not like being seen as a twin first and an individual second. For parents, raising two children at once presents many challenges. It is hard to find time to focus on each child individually. There are likely many sibling arguments to handle. Parents will also face challenges in helping each child develop their identify and interests apart from their sibling. Plus, many items will have to be bought twice.

Vocabulary Practice

A. 1. admitted; 2. adopted; 3. apart; 4. coincidences; 5. Raised

B. 1. b; 2. a; 3. a; 4. b; 5. b; 6. b

**Viewing – The Global Village**

Answer Key:

Before You Watch

A. Answers will vary. Actual answers are: 1. They are standing in the countries of their closest ancestors; 2. Students should support their answers with examples; 3. We can learn about human migration and genetic commonalities between different peoples, and see that we are actually all connected through our DNA.

While You Watch

A. The following should be checked: the different groups people are divided into; the continent where we all came from; where humans have spent most of our history.

After You Watch

A. 1. 14,000, Europe; 2. Central Asia, 40,000; 3. 45,000, the Middle East; 4. Africa, 60,000

B. 1. Answers will vary. Students should support their answers with reasons and examples; 2. The speaker means that the human race is genetically one big family, and so the problems we have with getting along are similar to the problems any family experiences.

*Unit 10 – Global Warming*

**Warm Up**

Answer Key

1. Answers will vary. 2. The Arctic areas are the most affected at present, but many parts of the world are experiencing warmer and more extreme weather conditions due to global warming. 3. Glaciers and sea ice will melt, ocean levels will rise and flood coastal cities, more severe storms will occur, plants and animals will have difficulty coping with a warmer environment and some species will likely go extinct.

**Lesson 10A – The Big Thaw**

Answer Key:

Before You Read

A. 1. 7.79; 2. 4.17; 3. 2008

B. Chacaltaya, Jakobshavn Isbræ

Reading Comprehension

1. b; 2. c; 3. a (lines 17–19); 4. b (line 30); 5. a (line 32); 6. c (lines 47–48); 7. c (line 52)

Reading Skill

A. 1. c (facts); 2. d (expert opinion); 3. b (examples or reasons); 4. a (common sense)

B. Students circle the following: 1. In fact (line 24); 2. Many scientists think (line 39); 3. As a result (line 40); 4. As most would agree (lines 51–52)

Critical Thinking

Answers will vary depending on where students are from. People can make changes to their lifestyles, such as conserving energy, driving less, wasting less water, recycling more, as well as becoming more informed about the issue to help change thinking. Governments can make stricter laws to limit greenhouse gas emissions, from industrial sources especially, to lessen the impact of global warming.

Vocabulary Practice

A. 1. absorbs; 2. critical; 3. shift; 4. Consequences; 5. unexpected

B. 1. host; 2. crack; 3. unstoppable; 4. slide; 5. exceed

**Lesson 10B – Last Days of the Ice Hunters**

Answer Key:

Before You Read

A. 1. The walrus hunt in Greenland begins in the Inglefield Fjord and continues to Baffin Bay before returning to the fjord; 2. winter; 3. Qaanaaq (Thule); 4. for food

B. Predictions will vary. Actual answer is: by dogsled

Reading Comprehension

1. c (lines 8–9); 2. a (lines 38–39); 3. d; 4. a (line 6); 5. d (line 28); 6. c (lines 43–44); 7. b

Reading Skill

A. Positive: brilliant, considerate, encouraging, fortunate, warm; Negative: artificial, careless, childish, irresponsible, jealous, stubborn

B. 1. unfavorable, a. serious; 2. understandably, c. sympathetic

Critical Thinking

Answers will vary. Have students give examples to support their ideas. The author points out that without government help one winter, the Inuit hunters would not have had enough food.

Vocabulary Practice

A. 1. quantity; 2. starving; 3. urgent; 4. sufficient

B. 1. b; 2. b; 3. b; 4. b; 5. a; 6. b; 7. b

**Viewing: Greenland’s Melting Glaciers**

Answer Key:

Before You Watch

A. A rise in global temperatures from 2–5°C will cause the size of the ice sheet to shrink severely.

B. 1. measures; 2. approaching; 3. rapidly; 4. compressed; 5. computer models

While You Watch

A. 2, x, 3, 1, 4, 5

After You Watch

A. 1. a; 2. e; 3. b; 4. c; 5. d

B. 1. Answers will vary. Students should support their answers with reasons and examples.

*Unit 11 – Incredible Insects*

**Warm Up**

Answer Key:

1. Answers will vary. 2. Answers will vary. 3. Answers will vary, but may include those with interesting life cycles such as butterflies and silkworms that go through larva (caterpillar) and pupa (cocoon) stages and then metamorphose into their winged adult state.

**Lesson 11A – Army Ants**

Answer Key:

Before You Read

A. They cut into pieces and kill creatures much larger than themselves.

B. Predictions will vary. Actual answers is: c (lines 7–8)

Reading Comprehension

1. b (line 1); 2. a (line 10); 3. a (line 9, paragraph 3); 4. d (lines 16–17); 5. a; 6. c; 7. c (lines 30–32)

Reading Skill

A. 1. Weaver, a person who weaves; 2. shorten, to become short; 3. immature, not mature; 4. construction, the act of constructing; 5. useful, full of use

B. 1. hunters; 2. unusual; 3. oversized; 4. non-army; 5. selfless

Critical Thinking

Answers will vary. Army ants are loyal to their colony. Many animals who live in groups, like elephants, lions, whales, dolphins, etc., are loyal to their groups. Some animals are known to choose only one mate for life, such as wolves, swans, beavers, and many kinds of birds. Animals that are known for their loyal personalities to other animals and humans include: dogs, horses, cats, etc.

Vocabulary Practice

A. 1. nests; 2. constitute; 3. observed; 4. fellow; 5. loyalty; 6. prey

B. 1. b; 2. a; 3. a; 4. a; 5. b

**Lesson 11B – Unexpected Beauty**

Answer Key:

Before You Read

A. 1. 1 a) a butterfly; 2 b) a moth; 3 c) a dragonfly 2. Answers will vary. Students may want to comment on color, size, behaviors, etc.

B. b

Reading Comprehension

1. c; 2. d (line 16); 3. d; 4. a; 5. d (line 29); 6. a; 7. b

Reading Skill

A. 1. a

B. have created a new form of art; 1. beauty; 2. displayed; 3. lights; 4. scanner; 5. species

Critical Thinking

Answers will vary. Possible answers include: bats, spiders, beetles, worms, etc.

Vocabulary Practice

A. 1. exotic; 2. retain; 3. reaction; 4. emerge

B. 1. b; 2. a; 3. b; 4. a; 5. a; 6. a

**Viewing: Kenya Butterflies**

Answer Key:

Before You Watch

A. From left to right, top to bottom: 2, 1, 4, 3

B. The butterfly is most protected during the pupa stage.

While You Watch

A. 1. 870; 2. the wild; 3. survival; 4. benefits; 5. income; 6. 60,000; 7. 1,000

After You Watch

A. 1. b; 2. b; 3. c; 4. a; 5. b

B. 1. Some people who would buy butterflies include collectors, zoos, researchers, etc; 2. Answers will vary. Students should support their answers with reasons and examples; 3. Some insect that could be commercially traded include beetles, ladybugs, grasshoppers, etc.

*Unit 12 – Going to Extremes*

**Warm Up**

Answer Key:

1. Answers will vary. 2. Some extreme places include high mountain tops, deep caves, deep under the sea, etc. 3. Some adventurous sports include skydiving, BASE jumping, caving, rock climbing, mountain climbing, backcountry skiing, etc.

**Lesson 12A – The Dream of Flight**

Answer Key:

Before You Read

A. 1. airplane; 2. Skydiving; 3. BASE jumping; 4. hang glider

B. 1. Answers will vary. Many people who enjoy extreme sports like the experience of a thrill and the rush of adrenaline that goes with it. 2. Answers will vary.

C. d

Reading Comprehension

1. d (line 1); 2. c (line 21); 3. c (line 24); 4. b; 5. c (line 37); 6. b (line 45); 7. c (lines 42–43)

Reading Skill

A. 1. it felt like falling from a building, headfirst(lines 28–29); 2. I was more like a pigeon than an eagle (line 32); 3. fly as free as a bird (line 45)

B. 1. f; 2. a; 3. d; 4. c; 5. e; 6. b

C. 1. cats and dogs; 2. a pig; 3. a dog; 4. a bird

Critical Thinking

Answers will vary. The higher a flyer goes the more danger there is in getting injured badly or dying. Hang gliding might be considered the safest because usually gliders don’t fly at great heights. However, BASE jumping is actually considered the most dangerous because it’s at a low height. Jumps happen from a height of less than 600 meters, which means that jumpers have very little time to open their parachutes.

Vocabulary Practice

A. 1. thrill; 2. towed; 3. steered; 4. feat; 5. courage

B. 1. b; 2. b; 3. b; 4. b; 5. a; 6. b

**Lesson 12B – Dark Descent**

Answer Key:

Before You Read

A. 1. descent; 2. passage; 3. entrance; 4. cave

B. b

Reading Comprehension

1. b; 2. a (line 3); 3. c (line 35); 4. d (line 36); 5. c (line 41); 6. d (line 59); 7. c

Reading Skill

A. a footnote, a map, a photo, a caption

B. 1. a (footnote on page 184); 2. b (caption on page 184, line 3–4); 3. b (map); 4. d (line 7)

Critical Thinking

Answers will vary. Have students give examples to support their ideas. We can learn a lot about our physical world and nature by exploring caves. Some might feel that caves like Krubera are too dangerous to be opened to tourists, but that caves that are easier to explore might be a better choice for inexperienced cavers.

Vocabulary Practice

A. 1. blocks; 2. necessity; 3. exhilarated; 4. conquer; 5. out of time; 6. ease; 7. ascend; 8. relatively

B. 1. relatively; 2. depth; 3. ease; 4. disappointed; 5. blocking; 6. exhilarated

**Viewing: Sky Shooter**

Answer Key:

Before You Watch

A. 1. Answers will vary. Students should support their opinions with reasons and examples. 2. Answers will vary. Actual answer is: He was skydiving too. 3. Answers will vary. Students should support their opinions with reasons and examples.

While You Watch

A. 1. F; 2. T; 3. F; 4. T

After You Watch

A. 1. There are 5,000 skydivers at the convention; 2. Sanders films while skydiving from a helicopter; 3. Paul Waschak is ready to “jump the jet”; 4. Sanders makes a less than perfect landing.

B. 1. Sanders means that watching a skydive and experiencing a skydive are two very different things. The emotion and excitement of a free fall cannot be communicated in a picture or video. 2. Answers will vary. Students should support their answers with reasons and examples.