Unit 1 Artificial Limbs

A.
1. stairs
2. light
3. respond
4. replace
5. rotating

B.
1. Artificial limbs are fake arms and legs.
2. Humans and machines make artificial limbs to replace missing limbs.
3. The design and performance of artificial limbs have improved.
4. In the future, thoughts will control artificial limbs.
5. Scientists are already making computer chips that will work with the brain.

C.
1. b
2. c
3. a
4. c
5. a

Unit 2 Winners Wear Red

A.
1. competition
2. simply
3. recent
4. automatically
5. influence

B.
1. Researchers wanted to know if uniform colors affected the match.
2. They studied many athletes in several different sports.
3. The results showed that wearing red gives an advantage.
4. Athletes who wore red won more matches.
5. They beat their opponents who wore other colors.

C.
1. b
2. a
3. c
4. c
5. a

Unit 3 Noise Pollution

A.
1. realize
2. traffic
3. silent
4. serious
5. health

B.
1. Most people think their home is silent when everyone is sleeping.
2. But maybe there is a little noise from the fridge.
3. Or maybe there is the sound of cars from a nearby road.
4. Planes, construction, or even loud TVs add to the problem.
5. You may not realize it, but this noise is a form of pollution.

C.
1. c
2. b
3. b
4. a
5. b

Unit 4 Understanding the Heart

A.
1. necessary
2. vitamins
3. pumped
4. emptied
5. vital

B.
1. The heart is one of the five vital organs in the human body.
2. These organs are necessary for humans to stay alive.
3. So it’s important to understand how the heart works.
4. The human heart beats about seventy times per minute.
5. It pumps 7,500 liters of blood through your body every day.

C.
1. a
2. b
3. c
4. a
5. c

Unit 5 Hypertext Literature

A.
1. device
2. participate
3. hyperlink
4. storyline
5. series

B.
1. *Pottermore* is J. K. Rowling's hypertext novel.
2. It is part of the *Harry Potter* series.
3. Readers can link to information about the characters.
4. The links help readers understand more about the other *Harry Potter* books.
5. Hypertext can be an exciting way to experience literature.

C.
1. b
2. a
3. a
4. c
5. c

Unit 6 Types of Writing

A.
1. purpose
2. event
3. contains
4. fact
5. plot

B.
1. Take the time to read different formats of literature.
2. You can enjoy different things with different formats.
3. An article is one type of format.
4. It gives information and is often found in a newspaper or a magazine.
5. It contains facts about a topic.

C.
1. a
2. c
3. b
4. b
5. b

Unit 7 The Power of Poetry

A.
1. soil
2. surface
3. late
4. considering
5. reflecting

B.
1. The poem makes us consider what happens at the end.
2. A worm that comes up to the surface early in the morning is in danger.
3. It will probably get picked up by a bird for breakfast.
4. But another worm sleeps late and remains under the soil.
5. This worm continues living safely and happily.

C.
1. c
2. b
3. a
4. a
5. b

Unit 8 A Positive Thinker: *Anne of Green Gables*

A.
1. attitude
2. positive
3. arrives
4. disappointed
5. instead

B.
1. *Anne of Green Gables* was written by L. M. Montgomery in Canada.
2. It was first published in 1908.
3. It is about an orphan who helps change the lives of people around her.
4. The story begins with an elderly man and woman.
5. They want to adopt a boy to help them on the farm.

C.
1. a
2. b
3. b
4. c
5. a

Unit 9 Digital Money

A.
1. methods
2. coins
3. cash
4. security
5. card

B.
1. Increasingly, people are using only cards and online banking.
2. By using only cards, people carry less paper money and coins.
3. But they still need to bring their cards with them.
4. Another type of digital money is through online payment companies.
5. Of course, banks have websites and apps.

C.
1. c
2. b
3. c
4. a
5. b

Unit 10 The History of Money

A.
1. throughout
2. convenient
3. introduced
4. stamped
5. services

B.
1. Metal coins were introduced about 3,300 years ago.
2. The value of each coin was stamped on it.
3. Coins made paying for things easier.
4. Everyone easily understood the value of coins.
5. Coins tend to last a lot longer than many commodities.

C.
1. b
2. c
3. b
4. b
5. c

Unit 11 The Stock Market

A.
1. stock
2. hired
3. cooperate
4. investor
5. owns

B.
1. The stock market is good for businesses.
2. Companies who have many investors can create new goods.
3. This helps the companies make big profits.
4. They use money from investors to improve their company.
5. This is how companies and investors work together to make profits.

C.
1. c
2. c
3. b
4. a
5. a

Unit 12 Credit Cards

A.
1. due
2. fundamental
3. borrow
4. password
5. bill

B.
1. Credit cards are small plastic cards.
2. They can be used to buy things.
3. Only adults who earn money can get a credit card.
4. It’s important to understand how credit cards work.
5. Then people can be smart with their money.

C.
1. c
2. a
3. a
4. c
5. b

Unit 13 The Math of Faces

A.
1. recognized
2. geometry
3. program
4. identify
5. width

B.
1. Almost everyone has different facial features.
2. Most people analyze facial features without really thinking about it.
3. Computer programs can recognize these differences in people's faces.
4. Actually, computers can do this much better than humans can.
5. Facial recognition programs are used in different ways.

C.
1. c
2. b
3. a
4. a
5. c

Unit 14 Cooking with Math

A.
1. tricky
2. aid
3. vanilla
4. culinary
5. particularly

B.
1. Using math can aid us when we need to cook.
2. Adding fractions can help with those tricky culinary calculations.
3. Let's say you want to make cookies for twenty people.
4. The cookie recipe you have only makes ten cookies.
5. All you need to know is how to add fractions.

C.
1. c
2. b
3. b
4. a
5. a

Unit 15 Measurement Systems

A.
1. trouble
2. pound
3. widely
4. miles
5. unfortunatly

B.
1. There are two widely used systems of measurement.
2. They are the metric system and the imperial system.
3. A long time ago, the imperial system was the most widely used system.
4. But later, the metric system was introduced.
5. Currently, most of the world uses the metric system.

C.
1. b
2. a
3. a
4. c
5. b

Unit 16 Measuring Big Animals in the Wild

A.
1. collects
2. tool
3. approximate
4. figure out
5. creative

B.
1. Some things are easy to measure.
2. You can use a simple tool and read the measurement.
3. But a big animal can’t be measured easily.
4. Scientists use math creatively to measure big animals.
5. They collect as much information as they can.

C.
1. a
2. c
3. a
4. b
5. b