# Unscramble Sheet Answer Key



## Unit 1. Heritage Sites in Satellite Images

A. ① They collect, receive, and send information.

B. ④ They tell a lot about the people who lived there long ago.

C. ② Archaeologists are people who study the history of humans.

D. ③ They often find these things at heritage sites.

## Unit 2. Things that Science Has Not Explained

A. ② They look like they were cut by modern machines or lasers.

B. ① The very large stones fit perfectly together like a puzzle.

C. ③ Many people have attempted to explain these sites.

D. ④ However, science has not been able to prove that they are right.

## Unit 3. An Ancient Game

A. ② Some of these games are similar to games people still play.

B. ③ But there is one old game that is truly unique.

C. ④ Go is the Japanese name for an ancient Chinese game.

D. ① There are few that survive the test of time.

**Unit 4. The Dead Sea Scrolls**

A. ② The rock made a strange sound inside the cave.

B. ① One of the boys climbed up a hill to look for a missing goat.

C. ④ The boys saw that the rock hit one of several large jars.

D. ③ They imagined it was treasure, but they found something even more important.

**Unit 5. Rising Sea Levels**

A. ① Many scientists believe that this is a growing worry.

B. ③ However, if a big hurricane happens, waves rise even higher.

C. ④ One nation in South Asia is considered at risk due to climate change.

D. ② These islands could decrease in size or disappear.

**Unit 6. A “Must See” of India**

A. ③ There are also many precious stones covering various parts of the temple.

B. ④ They only need to show respect for the temple and the Sikhs who are there.

C. ① The soldiers drank this heavenly liquid to get their strength back in order to keep fighting.

D. ② The walls of the temple are made of marble covered with thin sheets of copper and gold.

## Unit 7. The Amazon

A. ① It is a rainforest that covers half of South America.

B. ③ This rainforest has the largest number of plants and animals in the world.

C. ④ The Amazon River makes it possible for so much life to survive.

D. ② It makes more than twenty percent of the oxygen the Earth needs.

## Unit 8. The Kingdom of Bhutan

A. ② You can tell how important someone is by the color of their clothes.

B. ③ Bhutan was one of the last countries in the world to get television.

C. ④ He also said it was important for the country's happiness.

D. ① The traditional dress for men is a knee-length robe tied at the waist.

## Unit 9. Weather Control

A. ② Russian scientists wanted to stop rain from spoiling Victory Day.

B. ③ Scientists in both countries seeded clouds so the sun would shine.

C. ④ First, scientists select the place and time.

D. ① Each try has been an attempt by humans to win against nature.

**Unit 10. The Water Cycle**

A. ① Wind then moves the clouds over the land.

B. ② Some of this rainwater will stay on the land, but most of the water goes down into rivers and streams.

C. ④ It's much, much older than you thought.

D. ③ The water cycle is billions of years old.

**Unit 11. Weird Weather!**

A. ① This means that it is raining heavily.

B. ② The people in Odzaci, a town in Serbia, are now very familiar with this phrase.

C. ③ However, when the wind brought the storm clouds over their town, they didn't get rain.

D. ④ The people were very surprised by this strange weather.

**Unit 12. The Blue Sky**

A. ① The answer depends on the time of day, your location, and even the weather.

B. ③ The blue color you see is caused by blue light waves coming through the air.

C. ④ So the sky looks blue!

D. ② In the early evening, the sunset looks red and orange.

## Unit 13. The Best Second Language

A. ② What's the best second language to know in order to succeed?

B. ① Today, there are nearly seven thousand languages spoken.

C. ④ Also, it is not often used in the sciences.

D. ③ One sixth of people in the world speak Chinese.

## Unit 14. Words from Greek Myths

A. ③ As a result, Greek became less important.

B. ② People stopped travelling with camels and horses along the Silk Road.

C. ④ But the words from Greek myths remained.

D. ① We can still see some examples in English today.

## Unit 15. A New Language for the World

A. ③ Dr. Zamenhof wanted the new language to be very logical.

B. ① At the same time, they could keep their original languages and cultural identities.

C. ② No one would feel that their native language was better than any other.

D. ④ Esperanto achieved only limited success.

**Unit 16. A Family of Words**

A. ② The loanword “ballet” is an example.

B. ① As a result, this word was loaned, or borrowed, from Korean.

C. ④ Where do all the loanwords in English come from?

D. ③ Why can’t you hear the “t” sound in “ballet”?