



Unit 1

quips

quips

grins

gr²ins

grumps

grumps

blends

blend²s

pink

pink

blobs

blob²s

best

best

brisk

brisk

drops

drops

damp

damp

drum

drum

drinks

drinks

stinks

stinks

stunt

stunt

Ten Quips

Glad Gwen grins at grumps.

Brad blends pink blobs best.

Kit skips in brisk wind.

Dan drops his damp drum on his desk.

Glen left his lamp and lost his list.

Fran flips fat frogs fast.

Ted gets rest in bed.

Kris drinks pink ink. It stinks!

Stunt man Stan slips and spins on his spit.

Tom trips on ten traps.





Unit 5

wombat

wom bat

animal

an i mal

ears

²
ears

digesting

dī ²gest ing

tunnels

tun nels²

protected

prō tec ted

enemy

en em ⁴y

away

ā way

meters

mē ²ters

seconds

sec onds²

Olympic

Ō lŷm pic

sprinter

sprin ter

brutal

brū tal

remember

rē mem ber

Wombats



A wombat is a funny animal. It has a thick body with short legs. A wombat has a very short tail. It has a big head with small ears, and it has big,

strong teeth. A wombat eats grass and shrubs. Then it spends up to 2 weeks digesting its meal!

Wombats dig many tunnels. A tunnel can be up to 30 meters long. That is as long as three buses!

A wombat sleeps in the day. It sleeps in its tunnel or nearby. It sleeps on its back with its feet sticking up in the air.



A wombat mom has a pocket for its baby. But the pocket opens in the back! That is so the baby is kept clean and protected as the mom digs tunnels.



Unit 13

very

vě⁴ y

family

fam i lŷ⁴

lazy

lā zŷ⁴

several

sev er al

every

ev er y⁴

disgusting

dis gust ing

soundly

sound lŷ⁴

clamor

clam or

swords

swords²

enough

ē nough⁵

laugh

laugh²

sorry

sor ry⁴

tormented

tor ment ed

The Toothpick Fighters

Adapted from a Traditional Japanese Folktale

Illustrated by Libby Johnson

Long ago in Japan, it was common to cover the floors with thick, soft mats of woven **reeds**. The mats had to be kept very clean, for the family sat, slept, and even had meals on the floor. The family did not wear shoes indoors, and children had to learn never to harm the mats or get dirt on them.

Most children in Japan did a great job of being neat and clean. But now and then a child did not do such a good job. In fact, in a small fishing town on the



coast was a girl who had a bad **habit**. At night when she went to bed, she always wanted to pick her teeth with a toothpick.

Now, it was not so bad that she wanted to pick her teeth with a toothpick. The bad part was that after she did it, she was too lazy to get up out of bed to throw it away. Instead, she stuck the toothpick between the reeds of the mat near her bed.

After several months, the mat was so full of



Unit 15

geothermal

²
gē ō ther mal

energy

^{2 4}
en er gy

offices

^{2 2}
of fi ces

fossil fuels

²
fos sil fū els

poisonous

^{2 4}
poi son ous

chemicals

^{2 2}
chem i cals

sources

^{2 2 2}
sour ces

continuous

⁴
con tin ū ous

supply

sup pl̄y

absorbs

^{2 2}
ab sorbs

process

²
proc ess

system

sŷs tem

costly

⁴
cost l̄y

develop

dē vel op

Geothermal Energy



Burning fossil fuels for energy

Humans need energy to keep houses, offices, and schools warm in the winter and cool in the summer. We get most of the energy for heating and cooling from burning **fossil fuels**: oil, gas, and coal.

Fossil fuels, however, cannot be **renewed**. Burning fossil fuels **emits** poisonous chemicals that can harm plants, animals, and humans. Research also shows that burning fossil fuels adds to global warming.

With all the problems from burning fossil fuels, it is important to invest in other sources of energy for heating and cooling. Wind energy from windmills and solar power from the sun can be good. But wind and solar power need just the



To get a lot of energy from solar panels, the sun must be out.



Unit 17

chocolate

choc ō lāte

average

av ²er age

American

Ā mēr i can

consumes

con sūmēs²

removes

rē mōvēs²

factory

fac tor⁴ y

separates

sep ā rātes

cultivate

cul ti vāte

cinnamon

²cin nā mon

continued

con tin ūed²

ingredients

in grē dī ³ents

businesses

bus ²i ness es

diseases

dī ²seas ²²es

motivated

mō ti vā ted

The Story of Chocolate

The average American **consumes** twelve pounds of chocolate each year! But how much do you know about chocolate? What is in chocolate? How is it made? Who makes it? You might be surprised what you can learn about this popular treat!

Cocoa or cacao?

Cacao (că că ō) was the original word and spelling. Like many words, it changed with time. The spelling **cocoa** (cō cōa) probably began when early English traders misspelled the word *cacao*. Today, *cacao* mostly refers to the trees and the seeds. *Cocoa* mostly refers to the powder that is made from the seeds.

From Cacao Trees to Chocolate Candy

Chocolate is made from the seeds of the cacao tree. Cacao trees grow in warm, humid rainforests. Although cacao trees first grew in South America, today western Africa has the most cacao tree farms.

The cacao tree produces a fruit called a



Cacao pods



Unit 22

kneaded

knead ed

savored

sā vo²red

possible

pos si ble

imagined

i mag² in²ed

mesmerized

mes² mer² ized

unattainable

un at tain ā ble

imaginary

im ag² i nā⁴ r⁴y

cinnamon

²cin nā mon

enthusiastically

en thū^{2 3} si as tic al⁴ ly

consoled

con sō²led

arguing

ar gū ing

profusely

prō fū⁴se ly

announced

an ^{2 3}nounced

generosity

²gen er os i⁴ ty



The Boy Who Wanted a Drum

Adapted from a Traditional Indian Folktale

In a small village in India lived a poor woman and her son. Every morning the boy walked to a forest to find firewood and brought it to his mother. Sometimes he had to walk a long way to find enough wood.

Every day his mother got up and made *parathas*. She ground up some grain and mixed the flour with water and salt. She kneaded the dough and formed it into small balls. Then she took each ball and flattened it into a circle, adding layers of oil and spices and folding it and flattening it over and over. Finally, she started a fire with the wood that the boy





Unit 28

sepak

sep ak

takraw

tā kraw

lunging

lun ²ging

stadium

stā ³dī um

gymnastics

²gŷm nas tics

martial arts

mar tiäl arts

agility

ā ²gil i ⁴ty

circumference

²cir cum fer ²enceu

synthetic

sŷn thet ic

badminton

bad min ton

Malaysia

Mä lay ²siä

Philippines

Phil ip ⁴pines ²u

cooperatively

cō öp er ā tive ⁴ly

renowned

rē nowned ²

Sepak Takraw



Pal2iyawit / Shutterstock.com

She watches the small plastic ball bounce off her opponent's head and soar back over the net. In an instant, she leaps up, turns upside-down, spikes the ball with the side of her foot, finishes her mid-air flip, and lands on her feet again. As the

ball slams down over the net, the opponent's lunging attempt to kick the ball fails. The stadium explodes with the roaring cheers of fans. With a scream of joy she realizes that her team has just won the King's Cup! They are the best women's sepak takraw team in the world!

Sepak takraw combines elements of soccer, volleyball, gymnastics, and martial arts. Like soccer, players are not allowed to touch the ball with their hands or arms. Like volleyball, players must keep the ball from touching the ground and get it over