

PASSAGE 1

Venice is a city in Italy. It is an old city. It is very beautiful. You want to explore Venice. You want to see its beautiful buildings. Do you take a car? Do you take a bus? Do you take an airplane? You can't take a car. You can't take a bus. You can't take an airplane. They are not allowed! How do people get around? How do they explore the city? They take boats! Venice is filled with canals. The canals go up and down. The canals are like streets.

1. What is not true about Venice?

- a. It is old.
- c. It allows cars.
- b. It has canals.
- d. It is in Italy.

2. From the story, you can tell that the canals must be filled with

- a. dirt.
- c. water.
- b. sand.
- d. roads.

3. If you go to see new things, you

- a. sing.
- c. sleep.
- b. exit.
- d. explore.

PASSAGE 2

A famous tower is in France. It is in the city of Paris. It was built in 1889. It is made of iron. It is very high. It has lots of steps. It has more than 1,500 steps. It is called the Eiffel Tower. People come to see the tower. They come from all over. They want to go up the tower. They want to go up high. They want to look out over the city. People have two ways to go up. They can walk up the tower. They can take an elevator. It costs less to walk. It costs more to ride the elevator. How would you go up?

1. Most likely, how many ways can you safely go down the tower?

- a. one
- c. three
- b. two
- d. four

2. What is the Eiffel Tower made of?

- a. wood
- c. iron
- b. rock
- d. steel

3. A person would pay less to go up the tower if he or she

- a. had come from France.
- c. wanted to look out over the city.
- b. wanted to ride the elevator.
- d. did not mind walking up lots of steps.

PASSAGE 3

Japan needed to build a new airport. There was a problem. There was not enough space. The land was too crowded. People thought and thought. They came up with an answer. The answer was to build an island. They would build an island in a bay. Building the island was a lot of work. It took a long time. Three mountains were leveled. The dirt from the mountains was used to make the island. The new island was big enough for the airport. When it was done, a bridge was built. The bridge connected the new island to the old Japan.

1. When something is leveled, it is

- a. crowded.
- c. made flat.
- b. connected.
- d. built in a bay.

2. Dirt from how many mountains was used to make the new island?

- a. three
- c. five
- b. four
- d. six

3. The bridge had to be built so

- a. there was more space.
- c. people would be less crowded.
- b. an answer could be found.
- d. people could easily get to the airport.

PASSAGE 4

You are wearing a true super suit. This suit protects you. It guards your body from the outside world. It keeps germs out. It is waterproof. It can mend itself. This suit fits you perfectly. It will always fit you perfectly. It will never be too small. It will never be too big. It can stretch and grow. What is this super suit? It is your skin! Where does a lot of dust in your house come from? Believe it or not, it comes from your skin! Skin cells flake off all the time. They flake off by the thousands. New skin cells keep growing back.

1. What is not a reason your skin is a super suit?

- a. It is waterproof.
- c. It turns into dust.
- b. It can mend itself.
- d. It will never be too big.

2. The title that sums up the story best is

- a. "All About Skin."
- c. "All About Cells."
- b. "All About Dust."
- d. "All About Germs."

3. When something flakes off, it comes off in

- a. fat, heavy pieces.
- c. wide, thick pieces.
- b. big, chunky pieces.
- d. small, thin pieces.

PASSAGE 5

People go to a hotel. They must not open a window. Why not? The hotel is under the water! Believe it or not, there are now hotels where people can sleep under the water. People can eat and drink. They can take baths. They can do all the things they can do in a hotel above ground. They can do even more! They can watch fish! They can watch fish outside their window, even if they wake up in the middle of the night.

1. If a person stayed in a hotel under the water, he or she could

- a. take a bath.
- c. open a window.
- b. walk outside.
- d. lie in the sun.

2. Most likely, windows in hotels under the water

- a. open easily.
- c. are always open.
- b. do not open.
- d. are open in the middle of the night.

3. From the story, you can tell that

- a. the hotels under the water are free.
- b. the hotels under the water are unsafe.
- c. there were not always hotels under the water.
- d. there are more hotels under the water than above ground.

PASSAGE 6

Long ago, doctors would treat sick people. They would go from one ill person to the next. The doctors would not wash their hands. They did not change their clothes. They did not clean their tools. They did not wash up! The doctors spread germs! Sometimes, they would make people sicker! At that time, people did not know about germs. They did not know how sickness was spread. A doctor named Lister read a new study. It was about germs. Lister began to wash his hands. He began to clean his tools. His patients did not get ill. They got better. Now all doctors do what Lister did.

1. From the story, you can tell that

- a. germs are not easily spread.
- c. washing up helps to spread germs.
- b. germs do not make people sick.
- d. washing up can stop the spread of germs.

2. Someone who goes to see a doctor is the doctor's

- a. plate.
- c. patient.
- b. paper.
- d. passenger.

3. Most likely, doctors did not know about germs long ago because they did not

- a. know how to read.
- c. care about sick people.
- b. have a way to see them.
- d. have a lot of tools to wash.

PASSAGE 7

Long ago, sailors did not have beds. They slept on the hard deck. Then sailors from Europe went to the Americas. They saw something new. They had never seen it before. It was a hammock. The sailors liked the hammocks. They were light. They were soft. They did not take a lot of space. They could be taken down during the day. The sailors took hammocks back to Europe. They used them as beds. Soon, people all over the world began to use hammocks.

1. Hammocks were first made in

- a. Asia.
- c. Australia.
- b. Europe.
- d. the Americas.

2. Sailors long ago might not have used beds because

- a. they had never seen them before.
- b. their ships didn't have enough space.
- c. they liked to sleep on the hard deck.
- d. they didn't want to take hammocks back to Europe.

3. This story is mainly about

- a. the hammock.
- c. what sailors had.
- b. the Americas.
- d. people all over the world.

PASSAGE 8

Can you run faster than a flying bird? Most birds fly fast. Most birds fly faster than you can run. One bird is very slow. It is called the woodcock. The woodcock is the slowest flying bird in the world. How slow can a woodcock fly? A woodcock can fly five miles per hour. At this speed, most birds would stall. They would stop flying. They would drop down to the ground. Think of a person jogging. Five miles per hour is close to the speed of a jogger. If you can run fast, you can run faster than this bird can fly!

1. The story tells us

- a. what a woodcock eats.
- c. how fast a woodcock runs.
- b. where a woodcock lives.
- d. how slow a woodcock flies.

2. What do you know is true about a blackbird?

- a. A blackbird flies slower than a woodcock.
- b. A blackbird flies faster than a woodcock.
- c. A blackbird flies at the same speed of a jogger.
- d. A blackbird flies at the same speed as a woodcock.

3. If something stalls,

- a. it jogs.
- c. it stops.
- b. it flies.
- d. it starts.

PASSAGE 9

A waterfall is wet. It flows. The water drops over an edge. It goes down. You think you can't go up it, but you can! People all over the world go up waterfalls. It is a sport. How can they do this? The people are climbers. They climb ice. They wait for winter. They wait for the water to freeze. The climbers take axes. The axes are made for ice. They swing their axes into the ice. They put on boots. The boots have crampons. Crampons are steel spikes. The spikes help keep the climbers from slipping.

1. What do climbers use to swing into the ice?

- a. boots
- c. ropes
- b. axes
- d. spikes

2. Why can't climbers climb waterfalls in the summer?

- a. The water isn't frozen.
- c. Their boots will get wet.
- b. They don't use crampons.
- d. They have axes made for ice.

3. Climbers use crampons because

- a. ice flows.
- c. ice is slippery.
- b. ice is wet.
- d. ice drops over an edge.

PASSAGE 10

We read from left to right. We write the letters from left to right. One word is not always written this way. The letters are written in reverse. They are written from right to left. What is the word? Where is it written? Why is it written this way? The word is “ambulance.” An ambulance needs to go fast. It needs people to see it. It needs people to get out of its way. It has lights and sirens. The lights and sirens help people see it. It has one more thing. It has the word “ambulance” written in reverse. The word is written on the front. Drivers can then read it the right way in their rearview mirrors.

1. You can tell from the story that drivers use their rearview mirrors to

- a. look under them.
- c. look in front of them.
- b. look behind them.
- d. look to the side of them.

2. What question word is not answered in the story?

- a. why
- c. when
- b. what
- d. where

3. When something is reversed, it

- a. is turned around.
- c. helps people see it.
- b. needs to go fast.
- d. is written left to right.

PASSAGE 11

You are in outer space. You look down. You take a picture of Earth. What color is planet Earth? It looks blue. Why does Earth look blue? Earth looks blue because it is mostly water. Earth is two-thirds water. Divide Earth into three equal parts. Two of the three parts will be water. Only one part will be land. Our planet is mostly water, but what do we call it? We call it Earth! We named it for its land. Just think if our planet was named Water!

1. What word does not fit with the other words?

- a. land
- c. lake
- b. dirt
- d. earth

2. Earth looks blue from

- a. land.
- c. water.
- b. space.
- d. our planet.

3. Divide a pie into three equal parts. You eat one of the parts. What answer is true?

- a. You ate one-third of the pie.
- c. Only one part of the pie is left.
- b. You ate two-thirds of the pie.
- d. All three parts of the pie are left.

PASSAGE 12

Frank Epperson was eleven years old. He forgot something. What he forgot led to a treat. What did Frank forget? What treat did it lead to? Frank mixed a drink. He left a stirring stick in it. He forgot the drink. He left it on the porch. That night it got very cold. Frank went outside the next morning. His drink was frozen. Frank did not throw it away. He licked it. It was good. What had Frank made? Frank called it “frozen ice on a stick.” It was 1905, and Frank had made the first Popsicle®!

1. Where did Frank leave his drink?

- a. at school
- c. on the porch
- b. in his room
- d. on the table

2. What did not lead to Frank making a new treat?

- a. It was 1905.
- c. Frank forgot his drink outside.
- b. It got very cold that night.
- d. He left a stirring stick in it.

3. How old was Frank when he made the first Popsicle?

- a. five years old
- c. fifteen years old
- b. eleven years old
- d. nineteen years old

PASSAGE 13

Have you ever shaken hands with a dog? If so, you know that most dogs love people. They will do tricks and even help in a crisis. Dogs are very nice. They make loyal friends. Many dogs are happy as pets. They love to be with people and do tricks. You can teach a dog to shake hands. Dogs can jump through hoops. They can roll over. They can also fetch a stick. They are very smart animals. Dogs can also rescue people. Some dogs bark if a stranger enters the house. Other dogs save people from fires. Police dogs help to fight crime. Dogs are wonderful animals. Adopt one, and you will have a friend for life!

1. In this story, the word crisis means . . .

- a. spilled milk.
- c. a stubbed toe.
- b. an emergency.
- d. running out of gas.

2. Which statement is true?

- a. Dogs are mean.
- c. Dogs are our enemies.
- b. Dogs do not like people.
- d. Dogs make good friends.

3. What trick is a dog unable to do?

- a. shake hands
- c. drive a truck
- b. fetch a stick
- d. jump through a hoop

4. What does the phrase “fight crime” mean?

- a. to punch a robber in the face
- b. to beat up a criminal
- c. to kick and scratch a bully
- d. to keep people safe from danger

PASSAGE 14

Do you want to travel into space? People want to know what is beyond Earth. They want to see the moon, and they want to see stars. They also want to see Mars! In July of 1969, the first man walked on the moon. His name was Neil Armstrong. He put a flag on the moon. He said, "That's one small step for man; one giant leap for mankind." Chimps have traveled into space, too. Dogs and mice and frogs have traveled there. Even insects like ants, spiders, and bees have gone. Now, we make space shuttles. They can take many people into space. Maybe someday, you will travel to space!

1. Why do people want to go into space?

- a. They hate Earth.
- c. They are mean.
- b. They are curious.
- d. They are scared of spiders.

2. In this story, mankind means

- a. only men.
- c. all people.
- b. only nice men.
- d. chimps.

3. In July of 1969,

- a. the first man walked on the moon.
- c. the first chimp put a flag on the moon.
- d. we made space shuttles.
- b. the first chimp went into space.

4. What is a space shuttle?

- a. a bus to the Moon
- b. a way to take many people to space
- c. a trolley to Mars
- d. a one-person rocket

PASSAGE 15

Healthy food is good for you. You need it for shiny hair and strong bones. You need it so you can grow tall and feel good. The best part about healthy food is that it is tasty! You can find grains in bread, rice, and oatmeal. You should eat four servings of grains every day. Milk, cheese, and yogurt are also important. These will give you strong bones. Meat, beans, fish, and nuts give your body iron and protein. You can also eat an egg or some peanut butter to help keep your body healthy. Fruit and vegetables are good to eat. Eat many kinds each week. Chips and cookies are tasty, but eat only a few at a time. When you eat healthy food, your body will thank you!

1. Healthy food will make you

- a. sick.
- c. green.
- b. strong.
- d. tasty.

2. What food will help give you strong bones?

- a. bread
- c. cheese
- b. nuts
- d. chips

3. What kind of vegetables should you eat each week?

- a. none
- c. green vegetables
- b. one kind
- d. many kinds

4. You should eat cookies

- a. once in a while.
- b. all the time.
- c. instead of oatmeal.
- d. to grow strong.

PASSAGE 16

There was a boy who liked to step on ants. He went out of his way to step on them. "Ants do not matter," he said. One morning, the boy woke up to find that he had six legs. He had strong jaws, but he could not eat solid food. He could only drink juice. "I am an ant!" the boy cried. The boy was very small. He could not get dressed because his pants only had room for two legs. He tried to crawl to school, but he had only reached his front door when the bell for nine o'clock rang. "I'm late!" cried the boy. He tried to run as fast as his six legs would carry him. Then, a dark shadow loomed over him. He looked up and saw the sole of a shoe. "Oh no!" cried the boy. "Please do not step on me! Ants do matter!" The next day, he woke up, and he was back to being a boy. But he never stepped on ants again.

1. The boy in the story likes to

- a. drink juice.
- c. save ants.
- b. step on pants.
- d. step on ants.

2. From this story, you learn that ants

- a. can step on people.
- c. have eight legs.
- b. cannot eat solid food.
- d. do not matter.

3. Why can't the boy put on his pants?

- a. Someone steps on them.
- c. He has a strong jaw.
- b. He has six legs.
- d. He cannot find them.

4. Why does the boy stop stepping on ants?

- a. He finds that they do matter.
- b. He wakes up.
- c. He cannot find his shoes.
- d. He is late.

PASSAGE 17

Jill asked her friends to spend the night. They had a slumber party. They told scary stories in the dark. "Once, there was a monster," said Jill. "He had a red face and red eyes. He liked to scream in people's ears." The girls around Jill looked scared. But they wanted to hear the rest of the story. "Keep telling it," they said. Jill said, "The monster came to the window one night." Then Jill looked out the window. There was a red face with red eyes. She screamed. The other girls screamed, too. They were so scared. Jill turned the light on. Then the girls saw that it wasn't a monster at all. It was Jill's brother, Travis. He held a flashlight under his chin. It made his face and eyes look red. "You girls scream too loud," Travis said.

1. Who does Jill see out the window?

- a. a goblin
- c. a monster
- b. a girl
- d. her brother

2. In this story, spend means

- a. stay over.
- c. buy something.
- b. give money.
- d. pay.

3. The girls are telling stories in the

- a. light.
- c. dark.
- b. trees.
- d. daytime.

4. What makes Travis' eyes look red?

- a. a goblin
- b. a flashlight
- c. Jill's story
- d. the scream

PASSAGE 18

Uncle Steve needed his glasses to read a book. He needed his glasses to drive. But he could not find them. He looked in his desk drawer. He found a paper clip. He found a rubber band. He even found a stick of gum, but no glasses. He looked in the bathroom. He found a toothbrush. He found a comb. He even found his missing watch, but no glasses. Finally, Uncle Steve went to his sister. "Have you seen my glasses?" he asked. "I have looked in the kitchen. I have looked in the bathroom. I cannot find them anywhere!" His sister laughed and laughed. "Steve," she said, "They are on your head!"

1. Uncle Steve needs his glasses to

- a. brush his teeth.
- c. comb his hair.
- b. find his sister.
- d. read a book.

2. What does Uncle Steve find?

- a. a stick
- c. a watch
- b. a rubber glove
- d. a book

3. In this story, watch means

- a. stare.
- c. look at.
- b. time piece.
- d. blink.

4. Why does the sister laugh at Uncle Steve?

- a. His glasses are on his head.
- b. His glasses are in his hand.
- c. His glasses are in his desk
- d. He finds his missing watch.

PASSAGE 19

We need rivers. They bring water from mountains to oceans. They also bring water to lakes. Snow falls on mountains. Then it melts. The water runs down the mountain. Now, it becomes a river. It travels to oceans or lakes. The longest river in the world is the Nile. It is in Africa. You can take a boat down the Nile. Some rivers flood. This can be good for farmland. But it is bad if a river floods your house. Some people pollute rivers. This hurts the water, plants, and animals. Do you have a river in your town? Where did it come from? You can help to keep it clean. Pick up trash in the river. Thank it for bringing you water.

1. Rivers bring water to

- a. lakes.
- c. floods.
- b. mountains.
- d. trash.

2. What happens to snow when it melts?

- a. It floods.
- c. It runs down mountains.
- b. It pollutes water.
- d. It hurts animals.

3. Where is the longest river?

- a. in the mountains
- c. in the ocean
- b. in California
- d. in Africa

4. How can you help to keep a river clean?

- a. pick up animals
- b. pick up trash
- c. pick up water
- d. pick up boats

PASSAGE 20

Rainforests give us air. They give us plants and animals and medicine. A rainforest has many trees. It gets a lot of rain. Many kinds of animals and plants live here. Wild pigs live in rainforests. So do snakes. It is also home to bugs and birds. Trees here can grow to be 150 feet tall. Plants have big, bright flowers. Some rainforests are home to tall bamboo. People make pills out of tree bark and plants in the rainforest. These pills help many people. We must save our rainforests.

1. Rainforests do not give us

- a. plants.
- b. medicine.
- c. bamboo.
- d. burgers.

2. What animals live in rainforests?

- a. whales
- b. wild pigs
- c. sharks
- d. ice worms

3. In this story, the word bark means

- a. what a dog says.
- b. to skin your knee.
- c. a tree covering.
- d. woof.

4. The rainforest gives people

- a. medicine.
- b. snow.
- c. ice.
- d. sand.

PASSAGE 21

Uncle Sam is a symbol of the United States. He wears a beard, and he has a tall hat. He wears a blue coat. His pants have red and white stripes. Who is Uncle Sam? Once a man named Sam Wilson worked in a meat plant. He sold meat to the army. He stamped the meat with the letters U.S. Some people said the letters stood for the United States. Others said they stood for Uncle Sam. The man's name stuck. Now, people call our government Uncle Sam. They say, "I work for Uncle Sam." The United States has even adopted Uncle Sam as a national symbol!

1. Uncle Sam wears

- a. a red coat.
- c. checkered pants.
- b. a short hat.
- d. a beard.

2. Sam Wilson stamped meat with the letters

- a. S.U.
- c. U.S.
- b. S.W.
- d. W.S.

3. In this story, stuck means

- a. glued.
- c. jammed.
- b. stayed.
- d. trapped.

4. Uncle Sam is another name for

- a. meat.
- b. striped pants.
- c. the army.
- d. the government.

PASSAGE 22

Are you sneezing and coughing? Do you have a headache? Is your nose running? Is your throat sore? If so, you might have a common cold. A cold is caused by an infection in the nose. Some colds last for two days, and others last for two weeks. Adults get between two and three colds each year. Children get between six and 10 colds each year! How do you keep from getting a cold? Wash your hands often. Cold germs can live on doorknobs and other objects. If a sick person opens a door, and then you open a door, you may get a cold. If you touch your nose or eyes, wash your hands right away. If you blow your nose, wash your hands again. This will help to keep colds far away from you!

1. If you have a cold, you might get

- a. a broken bone.
- c. a doorknob.
- b. a sore throat.
- d. spots.

2. A cold is caused by an infection in the

- a. throat.
- c. nose.
- b. ear.
- d. hands.

3. How can you keep from getting a cold?

- a. blow your nose
- c. touch doorknobs
- b. sneeze
- d. wash your hands

4. In this story, cold means

- a. chilly.
- b. frozen.
- c. illness.
- d. cool.

PASSAGE 23

Norm had wanted to go to Saturn since he was a boy. He wanted to see Saturn's rings.

"Here, take a look." His father used to point through the telescope. "See Saturn's rings?" But Norm could never see them. Norm boarded his spaceship. He asked his dog, Star, to come with him. They flew to Saturn. "I am so happy," said Norm to Star. "Finally, I will see Saturn's rings!" "Woof!" said Star. The spaceship landed on Saturn. Norm walked out. All around him, people wore rings in their ears. They wore rings on their fingers. They even wore rings in their noses! "Well, Star," laughed Norm. "I have seen Saturn's rings!" "Woof!" said Star.

1. Why does Norm want to go to Saturn?

- a. to get an earring
- c. to see his father
- b. to drop off Star
- d. to see its rings

2. In this story, boarded means

- a. wood.
- c. hammer and nails.
- b. get inside.
- d. tired.

3. On Saturn, people wear rings on their

- a. toes.
- c. fingers.
- b. necks.
- d. dogs.

4. Star is a

- a. dog.
- b. ring.
- c. spaceship.
- d. person.

PASSAGE 24

Does your skin swell and itch after a bee sting? When you eat peanuts, do you have trouble taking a breath? Do your eyes burn in the spring? If so, you might have allergies. An allergy means that something in the air or in your food makes you sick. You might eat a peanut butter cookie and be happy. But your friend could feel sick after eating the same cookie. Your sister might feel fine after a bee sting, but you might get a rash and feel bad. Some kids are allergic to dogs or cats. Some get sick when trees or flowers bloom. It is good to know what makes you sick. Then, you can stay away from it. Your doctor can test you. This way, you will stay happy and feeling good.

1. If you are allergic to bees, a sting might give you

- a. a cookie.
- c. a rash.
- b. a cat.
- d. a flower.

2. In this story, burn means

- a. flames.
- c. fire.
- b. hurt.
- d. candle.

3. If you feel sick after eating a peanut, you could have

- a. an allergy.
- c. a sandwich.
- b. a dog.
- d. a cookie.

4. If something makes you sick, you should

- a. eat more.
- b. get a cat.
- c. get mad.
- d. get tested.

PASSAGE 25

Something strange happened. It was in Odzaci. Odzaci is a small town in Serbia. The year was 2005. What happened? It rained frogs! The frogs were tiny. They were not hurt when they landed. They began to hop everywhere! The frogs were not the same kind as the ones in Odzaci. They were a different kind. The frogs had been picked up in a waterspout. A waterspout is caused by spinning winds. It is like a tornado over water. Entire ponds have been sucked up in waterspouts. Fish and frogs in the pond get sucked up, too. After the frogs were picked up, they were carried in the air. They were blown over Odzaci. When the winds were not as strong, the frogs fell from the sky. They rained down and hopped away!

1. Most likely, when it rained frogs, people were

- a. sleepy.
- c. swimming.
- b. sledding.
- d. surprised.

2. Where and when did it rain frogs?

- a. Odzaci, Serbia, in 2004
- c. Odzaci, Scotland, in 2004
- b. Odzaci, Serbia, in 2005
- d. Odessa, Scotland, in 2005

3. The frogs were

- a. tiny.
- c. strong.
- b. hurt.
- d. the same kind as the ones in Odzaci.

PASSAGE 26

There are some old cities in Turkey. Some of the cities are over 2,000 years old. No one lives in these cities today, but people still visit them. Why do people want to see them? The cities are under the ground. The cities had kitchens. They had meeting rooms. They had places to store cereal. They had stables. They even had air vents or chimneys. The air vents made it so it was safe to breathe more than one hundred feet under the ground. They kept fresh air flowing through the rooms. The cities had locking stones. The stones could only be opened or closed from the inside. The locking stones were used to keep the people safe inside the cities.

1. A vent is

- a. a chimney that is only used for smoke.
- b. a chimney that does not allow air to pass.
- c. an opening or way of letting something out.
- d. an opening or meeting room under the ground.

2. Where are the underground cities?

- a. Turkey
- c. Tanzania
- b. Thailand
- d. Turkmenistan

3. Locking stones might have been used when people needed

- a. air.
- c. to visit.
- b. to hide.
- d. to grow cereal.

PASSAGE 27

Scientists were in Argentina. They were in a remote area. It was far away from cities and towns. It was 1997. The scientists were looking for early birds. They found something else. They did not expect to find it. What did they find? They found eggs! They found thousands of dinosaur eggs! The scientists walked out on a plain. The plain was dry and barren. Not much grew there. They saw lots of rocks. The rocks were about the size of grapefruits. Then the scientists looked closer. The rocks they were walking on were not rocks. They were dinosaur eggs! The scientists were very happy with the fossil eggs. They found fossilized baby dinosaurs in the eggs. They found fossilized skin, too.

1. When were the dinosaur eggs found?

- a. 1997
- c. 2007
- b. 1999
- d. 2009

2. How do you think the scientists felt when they found the eggs?

- a. foolish
- c. surprised
- b. unhappy
- d. fossilized

3. If something is barren, it

- a. cannot be walked on.
- c. has lots of plants growing on it.
- b. is covered with fossils.
- d. has very few plants growing on it.

PASSAGE 28

On February 7, 1984, a man did something. He did something that had never been done before. Who was he? What did he do? The man was an astronaut. His name was Bruce McCandless II. People had gone into space before. Most of them stayed inside their spaceships. They did not go outside. A few astronauts had gone outside. They had gone on spacewalks. They had been tied to the spacecraft. They had been tethered to it. They did not float freely. Bruce was the first human to float freely in outer space. He did not have a tether. He wore a special backpack. It went over his suit. The backpack had thrusters. It had long arms. The controls were on the arms. Bruce pushed the controls with his fingers.

1. If you are tethered to something, you are

- a. free.
- c. tied down.
- b. inside.
- d. floating.

2. What did Bruce do that had never been done before?

- a. go into outer space
- c. float in his spaceship
- b. float freely in space
- d. go outside his spaceship

3. What day was something done for the first time?

- a. February 3, 1983
- c. February 3, 1984
- b. February 7, 1983
- d. February 7, 1984

PASSAGE 29

It was 1903. Edouard Benedictus had an accident. A glass was on his workbench. He knocked it over. It fell to the floor. His accident was lucky. How come? The glass did not break. It did not break into sharp pieces. Edouard was surprised. Why didn't the glass break? Why wasn't there a mess? Why weren't there sharp pieces of glass all over the floor? Edouard picked up the glass. He looked at it. It was empty. Then Edouard remembered something. He had been working with some chemicals. The chemicals had left a light coating on the glass. The coating had kept the glass from breaking. What did Edouard's lucky accident lead to? It led to safety glass! A coating is put on windows. It is put on car glass. The coating keeps the windows from breaking into sharp pieces.

1. Safety glass makes it

- a. more likely someone will get cut.
- b. less likely someone will get cut.
- c. more likely someone will knock over a glass.
- d. less likely someone will knock over a glass.

2. Why was Edouard's accident lucky?

- a. It was in 1903.
- c. It surprised Edouard.
- b. It coated the glass.
- d. It led to something new.

3. Where was the glass before it got knocked over?

- a. on the floor
- c. on his workbench
- b. on the chemicals
- d. on his car window

PASSAGE 30

Percy Spencer was working. He was in a lab. It was 1946. Percy had a chocolate bar. It was in his pocket. Percy stood in front of a device. The device was on. Then Percy noticed something. His chocolate bar had melted. Percy didn't get mad. He didn't get upset. He began to think. Then he did something with the device. It was something new. He did it because his chocolate bar had melted. What did Percy do? He invented an oven. What kind of oven was it? It was the microwave! Percy's microwave oven was big. It was bigger than the ones we use today. It was the size of a closet. It was heavier. It was as heavy as a pile of bricks. Today, microwaves are much smaller. They are much lighter. They can still melt chocolate!

1. Something made or invented for a special use is a

- a. brick.
- c. closet.
- b. device.
- d. chocolate bar.

2. Most likely, what did Percy think when his chocolate bar melted?

- a. "This device makes me mad."
- c. "This device must stay in the lab."
- b. "This device is too big and heavy." d. "This device might work for cooking."

3. From the story, you can tell that, at first, Percy

- a. was upset that his chocolate bar had melted.
- b. knew what would happen to his chocolate bar.
- c. did not plan on inventing the microwave oven.
- d. knew from the start what he was going to invent.

PASSAGE 31

Buy a loaf of bread. It is sliced. Before, if you bought a loaf of bread, it was not sliced. When did it change? The electric toaster was invented in 1905. This invention made it easier to toast bread, but there was a problem. Too thick or unevenly sliced bread burned. So another new invention was made. This invention was a bread slicer. It was invented in 1928. What did bakers think? They still did not want to sell sliced bread. Why not? The sliced bread would become stale too quickly. Yet another new invention changed this! What was it? It was a type of bag. It was made of cellophane. The thin, light cellophane kept the sliced bread from going stale.

1. The electric toaster was invented

- a. in 1928.
- c. before the bread slicer.
- b. after the bread slicer.
- d. before bread became stale.

2. What is the opposite of stale?

- a. fresh
- c. slice
- b. light
- d. bread

3. From the story, you can tell that

- a. nothing new needs to be invented.
- b. the best inventions were before 1905.
- c. all inventions have to do with bread.
- d. one invention may lead to another invention.

PASSAGE 32

Laws are passed to keep us safe. Sometimes, old laws seem very funny. They may be out of date. Some laws make you wonder why they were passed. A city in California had a law. The law was about cowboy boots. What if you wanted to wear cowboy boots in public? The law said you had to have at least two cows! West Virginia had a law. The law was about school. It was about when you could attend. What if your breath smelled like wild onions? The law said you could not go to school! Michigan had a law. It was about crocodiles. What if you wanted to hitch your crocodile to a fire hydrant? The law said you could not! This law is funny. Still, it is a good law for firefighters!

1. How many laws did you read about in this story?

- a. two
- c. four
- b. three
- d. five

2. If you wonder about something, you

- a. think about it.
- c. eat it.
- b. wash it.
- d. miss it.

3. Most likely, the law in Michigan was passed because someone once

- a. fed wild onions to a cow.
- c. hitched a cow to a fire hydrant.
- b. put cowboy boots on a crocodile.
- d. hitched a crocodile to a fire hydrant.

PASSAGE 33

What is a UFO? The U stands for unidentified. The F stands for flying. The O stands for object. Many people think they have seen UFOs. They think the UFOs are from outer space. Scientists have looked into UFO sightings. Most of the time, the UFOs can be identified. Believe it or not, UFOs are a very common thing. You see them all the time. What can they be? Many UFOs are clouds. They are a special kind of cloud. They are lenticular clouds. This kind of cloud is shaped like a lens. It is formed by waves of wind that blow around mountaintops. The blowing winds make each cloud smooth and rounded, just like a flying saucer. Sometimes UFOs look as if they are hovering spaceships. They look as if they are spaceships hovering because they may not move for hours.

1. When you hover, you

- a. cannot be identified.
- c. blow around a mountaintop.
- b. quickly fly into space.
- d. stay in one place in the air.

2. Identified is to unidentified as

- a. pen is to pencil.
- c. chill is to freeze
- b. known is to unknown.
- d. wall is to swim.

3. If you see a UFO, it might be a

- a. cloud.
- c. tiger.
- b. whale.
- d. house.

PASSAGE 34

Elizabeth Blackwell would walk home from school. No one would talk to her. People were rude. They stared at her. They thought she was crazy. Was she crazy? She was not crazy. Elizabeth was born in 1821. She was studying to be a doctor. At that time, there were no female doctors in the United States. People did not think women could be doctors. They thought a woman who wanted to be a doctor was crazy. Elizabeth would not give up. She was polite to people who were rude. She worked hard. She studied. She took tests. At last, she became a doctor. She was the first woman to become a doctor in the United States.

1. What is not true about Elizabeth Blackwell?

- a. She gave up.
- c. She became a doctor.
- b. She was polite.
- d. She was born in 1821.

2. Most likely, Elizabeth would be pleased that today

- a. most doctors do not study.
- c. only women can be doctors.
- b. only men can go to school.
- d. anyone who works hard can be a doctor.

3. Rude is to polite as

- a. work is to hard
- c. think is to crazy.
- b. first is to last.
- d. woman is to doctor.

PASSAGE 35

Read the word “racecar.” Now read the letters backwards. Backwards, the letters go like this: r a c e c a r. Most words do not make sense if you read the letters backwards. A palindrome is a special word or phrase. Palindromes are words or sentences that read the same backwards or forwards. The words “Mom” and “Dad” are palindromes. You can read the letters forwards or backwards. “Now I won!” is a palindrome. You can read the letters in the sentence forwards or backwards. Look at this sentence: “Was it a car or a cat I saw?” Why is it a palindrome?

1. What answer is not a palindrome?

- a. eye
- c. hat
- b. wow
- d. pup

2. The word “radar” is a palindrome because you can read the letters

- a. forwards only.
- c. backwards only.
- b. in a sentence.
- d. forwards or backwards.

3. What answer is a palindrome?

- a. level
- c. letter
- b. loose
- d. ladder

PASSAGE 36

Two teams are playing basketball. A basket is made. The game stops. A player climbs a ladder. Why is a player climbing a ladder? The game of basketball was invented in 1891. James Naismith invented it. James wanted a game that could be played indoors. He wanted a game that could be played in a small space. He wanted a game where more than just strength was needed. He wanted a game of skill. The first ball was a soccer ball. What were the first baskets? They were peach baskets! If a player made a basket, someone had to climb a ladder. He had to climb a ladder to get the ball out of the basket. Then James said, "Let's cut the bottoms out of the baskets!"

1. Another title for this story might be

- a. "Picking Peaches."
- c. "Kicking a Soccer Ball."
- b. "All About Inventions."
- d. "The Start of Basketball."

2. When was the game of basketball invented?

- a. 1819
- c. 1918
- b. 1891
- d. 1981

3. James may have wanted a game that could be played indoors because he was working where

- a. it was warm all year-round.
- c. winters were cold and snowy.
- b. he had lots of soccer balls.
- d. there was lots of space outside.

PASSAGE 37

Something is on pizza. Something is in ketchup. Long ago, people thought that something was poison. They thought that if you ate it, you would get sick. You would froth at the mouth. You would feel great pain. You might even die. What was it? It was the tomato! Tomatoes are good to eat. They have lots of vitamin C. They have lots of vitamin A. Vitamin C helps your cuts heal. Vitamin A helps you see. Where did tomatoes come from? They came from South America. People grew and ate them long ago. Explorers brought them back to Europe. People in Italy were growing them by the late 1500s. People in the U.S. did not eat them until much later. They thought they were poison. Thomas Jefferson grew and ate tomatoes in the late 1700s. He helped people learn that they were good to eat.

1. Where were tomatoes first grown and eaten?

- a. Italy
- c. North America
- b. Europe
- d. South America

2. From the story, you can tell that people have

- a. always eaten the same foods.
- b. eaten new foods as they learn more.
- c. never eaten foods from other places.
- d. only eaten foods brought back by explorers.

3. Vitamin A

- a. helps you see.
- c. helps you heal your cuts.
- b. makes you get sick.
- d. makes you froth at the mouth.

PASSAGE 38

Have you ever wanted to know answers to things? For example, how do things work? What makes them work? Why do they work? Albert Einstein had this curiosity. He just wanted to know. He was born in 1879 in Germany. Albert did not like to talk. He just wanted to think. He loved to build houses out of cards. It would take him a long time. He did the job slowly, because the cards had to be just right. Albert loved science and was very good at it. He kept looking for why things did what they did. He found out how they worked. Albert worked on making a bomb in Germany. He worked hard to know how it worked. In 1933 he came to America. He got a job studying how things worked. He loved his job. He wrote to the president. Albert said we had to make the bomb first. The president listened. We will always think about the things he learned in science. He was a great man.

1. The word loved is

- a. future tense.
- b. present tense.
- c. past tense

2. When did Albert come to America?

- a. 1923
- b. 1933
- c. 1879
- d. 2006

3. What one thing do we know about Albert?

- a. He loved his cat.
- b. He was the president.
- c. He was born in America.
- d. He always asked questions.

PASSAGE 39

Did you know the idea of cell phones is many years old? It started in the 1920's. People used radios and thought about how they could make them better. They thought about it for a long time. They made radios better so people could use them to talk to each other. The police used them. Then, inventors made phones that people could use in their cars. Only some people used these. They could be hard to use. People in different parts of the world worked on making cell phones. They were finally invented around 1970. They still needed work. People began to sell cell phones in the U.S. in 1983. At first, cell phone calls were hard to make. Only a few people in one place could talk at the same time. They were big and heavy. Many times, the calls would end, and the call was lost. Today cell phones are very light. They can take pictures and videos. People can use the Internet. Kids can play games. Cell phones can do other things, too. They are fast. Cell phones are little. They can be green, red, or blue. They can be any color you want.

1. What did people use before cell phones and car phones

- a. the Internet
- b. letters
- c. tin cans
- d. radios

2. Which is NOT a fact about today's cell phone?

- a. They have games.
- b. They are little.
- c. They are big and heavy.
- d. Many people have them.

3. Which compound word means "the day we are in"?

- a. today
- b. Sunday
- c. Monday

PASSAGE 40

Umbrellas were made a long time ago. They were made for keeping the sun out of your eyes. They were made for keeping cool on hot days. In China, they made the first umbrella to use in the rain. They put wax and paint on it. This made the rain run off the sides. It kept them dry when they walked. It kept them dry in the storm. They used bones from whales, and they used wood from the trees. In 1852, Samuel Fox made a new kind of umbrella. It had steel parts. It had soft cloth. It was easy to put up and easy to put down. It was very light to carry. Today umbrellas come in all sizes and shapes. They come in all colors. Some people use them in the rain. Others use them when it is hot. Some have umbrellas just for fun. Today, umbrellas have many uses!

1. For what was the first umbrella used?

- a. keeping cool on hot days
- b. keeping hot on cools days
- c. catching the rain
- d. keeping the person dry

2. If I wanted an umbrella, the best one to buy would be one that

- a. was too big to carry.
- b. had large holes.
- c. was any shape or color.
- d. was very heavy.

3. Antonyms are words that mean the opposite. Hot is an antonym for

- a. lukewarm.
- c. warm.
- b. sunny.
- d. cold.

PASSAGE 41

The earth gives us things we need. These things are called resources. People use these things every day. We have three resources that the earth gives us: water, land, and air. People need clean water to drink. We need it to brush our teeth. We need it to take a bath. Clean water is good for washing our clothes. It is good for washing our cars. It is good for playing in. Clean water makes us feel fresh and clean. We need air, too. We need clean air to breathe. We need it to make our bodies stay healthy. We need it to grow plants. We need clean air so animals will stay alive. We also need land. It is a good place to grow food. It is a good place to build homes. It is used to make landfills. This is a place where people take their trash, so that it does not make us sick. It is good to take care of our land. We need to keep it clean. Land, water, and air are all things we must have to be safe and grow strong.

1. What are resources?

- a. brushes to clean our teeth
- b. a group of animals
- c. things from the earth that we need

2. What are the three resources the earth gives us?

- a. stars, ice cream, and cookies
- b. land, oranges, and apples
- c. water, land, air
- d. air, snow, and water

3. We need water for

- a. keeping clean and brushing our teeth.
- b. breathing.
- c. building houses.
- d. picking up trash.

PASSAGE 42

Cats have things that help them catch mice. These things also help cats get away. Cats use these to feel their way in the dark, and they use them to find out how large a hole is. They also use these when the air moves. These things help tell the cat if there is a wall, a bed, or an object from the air that hits them. The cat uses these to feel its food on the ground. They tell the cat if a mouse is about to get away. If a twig hits it, the cat will blink to protect its eyes because these things let it know quickly that something is coming toward it. Do you know what part of a cat this is? It is the whiskers! They give the cat feeling. They guide and save the cat from getting hurt. They help your cat go through its day and night happy.

1. What is this story mostly about?

- a. keeping your cat safe
- b. the life of a cat
- c. a cat's whiskers
- d. helping your cat eat the right food

2. An antonym means the opposite. Day is an antonym for

- a. light.
- c. big.
- b. wall.
- d. night.

3. Which one is NOT TRUE about the cat's whiskers?

- a. They help it to cook rice.
- b. They save the cat from getting hurt.
- c. They help it find their way in the dark.
- d. They help it catch mice.

PASSAGE 43

Christopher Columbus was a sailor. He lived on the seas. He worked for the queen of Spain. She wanted him to find places that no one knew about. He tried to find ways to get things from place to place by using the water. The queen gave him money to sail his ships. She paid him to find new places. He loved to sail. He loved to study maps. Life on the sea was hard. Christopher was the captain. Only a few men had rooms to sleep in. The rest had to sleep outside on the decks. It was very cold, and the ship moved a lot. The water came over the edges of the boat. The sailors sang to pass the time. They did chores. They cleaned the deck, and they prayed. The water went on and on. Christopher found new places. He found bananas and coffee. He found rice. Christopher shared corn and potatoes with the people he met, and they traded. Most of all, he loved to be on the water looking for new places.

1. What was Christopher?

- a. a doctor
- c. a sailor
- b. a farmer
- d. a teacher

2. What compound word from the text means “to be out in the weather”?

- a. outfit
- b. outcome
- c. outdo
- d. outside

3. Christopher spent most of his life living on

- a. Mars.
- b. land.
- c. water.

PASSAGE 44

When Betsy was 21, she ran away because she wanted to marry John Ross. They moved to Philadelphia. Betsy made clothes and furniture. She had a shop in the city. John was in the army. Betsy was a friend of George Washington. She sewed buttons on his coats. She went to his home for dinner. She sat next to him in church. They talked and talked. They both wanted to be free from the English. England and the colonies went to war. George was in charge of the army. The army won, and the people wanted a flag. It is said that Betsy was asked to make it. George Washington wanted it to have one star for each colony. He wanted the stars to have six points. She said she would make the flag, but the stars had to have five points. She worked hard to make the flag. It was red, white, and blue. It had red and white stripes. She made a flag with 13 stars. Each star was for one colony. Whether she made the first flag or not, Betsy Ross was an important woman in history.

1. If you wanted to make the flag again, what would you do?

- a. return it
- c. repair it
- b. remake it
- d. rebake it

2. We know Betsy because

- a. she sat by George in church.
- b. she sewed buttons on coats.
- c. she ate dinner with George.
- d. it is said that she made the first flag.

3. Why did Betsy run away from home?

- a. She wanted to get a new house.
- b. She wanted to sew.
- c. She wanted to marry John Ross.

PASSAGE 45

Mary Anderson had a great idea. She saw that streetcars had a hard time running in the rain. The windows got all runny with water. It was hard to see outside, and it was hard to drive down the street. It was not safe for the riders on rainy days. She thought and thought. Mary had a good idea. She made wipers that could work on the outside of the car. They had a button inside the streetcar to push in the rain. She hoped it would work. When it rained, the driver pressed the button. The wipers went back and forth. They took the rain off the window. It made it easier to drive down the street. It made the people inside feel safer, and the driver could see where he was going. Mary's idea worked. People liked the wipers. They put them on cars, and they worked, too. Her idea went all over the world.

1. Mary got the idea for wipers because

- a. she liked to help others.
- b. rain made her happy.
- c. she liked the rain.
- d. street cars had a hard time working in the rain.

2. Where is the one place you will not find wipers today?

- a. on a bank
- c. on a bus
- b. on a car
- d. on a truck

3. How do wipers help drivers?

- a. They can see better in the rain.
- b. They can drive faster in the snow.
- c. They can talk louder.
- d. They can watch the wipers move up and down.

PASSAGE 46

Do you like cola? Many people do. It is a soft drink that looks like syrup. It is brown and sweet. It can be in a can, or it can be in a glass. It can be in a tall thin bottle. One kind, called Coke®, was invented on May 8, 1886. The man who made it was John Pemberton. He was a man who made medicine for sick people. He was also an inventor. John made many kinds of syrup. He made pills and syrups to make people feel better. He sold them in a store. John also made a drink that people liked to sip for fun. It was made out of wine, coffee beans, and caffeine. One day a new law was made. No one could use wine. No one could drink it. John still wanted to make money. He still wanted to sell his drinks, but they could not have wine in the drink. He put sugar and fruit in the mix. It looked good, and it had a good taste. People loved it. It was called Coca-Cola®. John made the drink we have today.

1. What does cola look like?

- a. bread
- c. oil
- b. pancakes
- d. syrup

2. When did John make the first Coke?

- a. 1886
- b. 2006
- c. 1885
- d. 1826

3. The author wrote this to tell you about

- a. how to climb trees.
- b. how to add sugar to syrup.
- c. how we got Coke.

PASSAGE 47

Did you know that all plants start with a seed? They do. Some seeds are big. Some seeds are small, but they are all the start of a plant. Seeds can come in many colors. Watermelons have many seeds. The seeds are flat and black. They look like teardrops. These seeds feel slimy and wet. Peach seeds are not small. They are big and oval. They have many holes. They feel rough to your fingers. Peach seeds look like Mars. Apples have seeds that are small. They are brown. Apple seeds are long and shaped like a teardrop. They are a little puffy and are not flat. Plants all have seeds, but all of the seeds look different from each other. They make plants that are different. They make our world a pretty place.

1. Antonyms are words that mean the opposite. What is an antonym for the word small?

- a. rich
- b. quickly
- c. tiny
- d. large

2. What is the job of a seed?

- a. to make friends in the park
- c. to sit on a desk
- b. to start a new plant
- d. to bug other seeds

3. How are apple seeds and watermelon seeds like each other?

- a. They are the same size.
- b. They are the same shape.
- c. They both can make apples grow.

PASSAGE 48

August 10, 2005, was a good day for space. It was a good day for NASA. NASA is the agency that makes rockets. It is the place that studies space. It was a good day for the astronauts on the space shuttle. They were coming home. For over two years, no space shuttles had gone to space. The last one had come apart in the sky. All of the people on it had died. Today the Discovery was coming back to Earth. It was raining in many places. It was stormy. It was not safe to land. NASA said to try to land at Edwards Air Force Base. It was in the desert. It was far away from Florida. There were only small bushes and dirt. It was the best place to land. Things were just right. The astronauts looked out the window. The earth got closer and closer. The wheels came down. They were ready to come home. Touchdown. They landed on the ground. They were safe. The shuttle was safe. They were home.

1. What is NASA?

- a. an agency that makes rockets
- b. a factory that makes toys
- c. a beach

2. Why did the shuttle have to go to Edwards Air Force Base in California?

- a. It was the safest place to land.
- b. It had the best runway.
- c. It was close to Florida.
- d. It was stormy there.

3. A different title for this passage would be

- a. "The Rocket Is Not Coming"
- b. "A Day to be Happy!"
- c. "People Are Sad"
- d. "The Desert"

PASSAGE 49

In January of 2006, archaeologists found a tomb. Archaeologists are people who find old things. They study them. The old things give us clues to the past. The tomb was in Egypt. Mud huts were not far away from the tomb. These huts were for the workers who built the tomb. There were long dirt holes dug in the ground. The archaeologists went all the way inside. They found seven coffins. People thought there would be mummies in the coffins. They opened them. There were no mummies inside. There were other things. There were pillows and cloth. They thought this was a place where important people were buried. It was something else. It was a place to keep things. To bury people, the Egyptians needed jars. They needed coffins. They needed cloth. In the tomb, archaeologists found jars, coffins, and cloth.

1. What is the name for a person who studies things from the past?

- a. doctor
- b. lawyer
- c. teacher
- d. archaeologist

2. What did they find in the tomb?

- a. mummies
- c. mud huts
- b. nothing
- d. coffins and jars

3. Why do archaeologists study things from long ago?

- a. so they can write books for money
- b. so they can tell stories about the things they find
- c. so they can be happy
- d. so they can find out what life was like long ago

PASSAGE 50

A loud noise hit the roof. Sandy jumped out of bed. Her head hit the top of the bed. She got a big bump. Her slippers were missing. "Ouch! What was that noise?" she asked. Bump. Bump. Thud. The noise came again. Sandy went to the window. She tried to open it. She pushed and pushed. It would not open. Sandy went to the door of her house. She tried to open it. She pushed and pushed. It didn't open. "Whatever is the matter?" She went to the phone. She called her mother. Her mother was sleeping. She woke up when the phone rang. "Hello." "Mother, something is outside the house. I cannot open the windows or doors." "Look through the glass. I think there are huge Martians with wings on their backs outside," said Mother. "Show them a big smile and see if they are friendly." Sandy went to the window and saw one of the Martians. She smiled really big and watched to see what they would do. One Martian flew to the window and opened it for Sandy. Then he flew to the door and opened it. He shook her hand and then flew back to the top of the roof where his spaceship was parked. "Wow! Martians can be friendly and helpful!" Sandy said to herself.

1. This is a made up story about giant

- a. monsters.
- c. ghosts.
- b. dinosaurs.
- d. Martians.

2. Antonyms are words that mean the opposite. The antonym for outside is

- a. house.
- c. scissors.
- b. inside.
- d. windows.

3. How did Sandy get out of the house?

- a. A Martian helped her.
- b. Her mother helped her.
- c. Sandy opened the doors and windows herself.

ANSWER KEY

**PASSAGE
1**

1. c
2. c
3. d

**PASSAGE
2**

1. b
2. c
3. d

**PASSAGE
3**

1. c
2. a
3. d

**PASSAGE
4**

1. c
2. a
3. d

**PASSAGE
5**

1. a
2. b
3. c

**PASSAGE
6**

1. d
2. c
3. b

**PASSAGE
7**

1. d
2. b
3. a

**PASSAGE
8**

1. d
2. b
3. c

**PASSAGE
9**

1. b
2. a
3. c

**PASSAGE
10**

1. b
2. c
3. a

**PASSAGE
11**

1. c
2. b
3. a

**PASSAGE
12**

1. c
2. a
3. b

**PASSAGE
13**

1. b
2. d
3. c
4. d

**PASSAGE
14**

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

**PASSAGE
15**

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

**PASSAGE
16**

1. d
2. b
3. b
4. a

**PASSAGE
17**

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

**PASSAGE
18**

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

**PASSAGE
19**

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

**PASSAGE
20**

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

**PASSAGE
21**

1. d
2. c
3. b
4. d

**PASSAGE
22**

1. b
2. c
3. d
4. c

**PASSAGE
23**

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

**PASSAGE
24**

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

**PASSAGE
25**

1. d
2. b
3. a

**PASSAGE
26**

1. c
2. a
3. b

**PASSAGE
27**

1. a
2. c
3. d

**PASSAGE
28**

1. c
2. b
3. d

**PASSAGE
29**

1. b
2. d
3. c

**PASSAGE
30**

1. b
2. d
3. c

**PASSAGE
31**

1. c
2. a
3. d

**PASSAGE
32**

1. b
2. a
3. d

**PASSAGE
33**

1. d
2. b
3. a

**PASSAGE
34**

1. a
2. d
3. b

**PASSAGE
35**

1. c
2. d
3. a

**PASSAGE
36**

1. d
2. b
3. c

**PASSAGE
37**

1. d
2. b
3. a

**PASSAGE
38**

1. c
2. b
3. d

**PASSAGE
39**

1. b
2. c
3. a

**PASSAGE
40**

1. a
2. c
3. d

**PASSAGE
41**

1. c
2. c
3. a

**PASSAGE
42**

1. c
2. d
3. a

**PASSAGE
43**

1. c
2. d
3. c

**PASSAGE
44**

1. b
2. d
3. c

**PASSAGE
45**

1. d
2. a
3. a

**PASSAGE
46**

1. d
2. a
3. c

**PASSAGE
47**

1. d
2. b
3. b

**PASSAGE
48**

1. a
2. a
3. b

**PASSAGE
49**

1. d
2. b
3. d

**PASSAGE
50**

1. d
2. b
3. a

PASSAGE 1

1) Venice is a city in Italy. 2) It is an old city. 3) It is very beautiful. 4) You want to explore Venice. 5) You want to see its beautiful buildings. 6) Do you take a car? 7) Do you take a bus? 8) Do you take an airplane? 9) You can't take a car. 10) You can't take a bus. 11) You can't take an airplane. 12) They are not allowed! 13) How do people get around? 14) How do they explore the city? 15) They take boats! 16) Venice is filled with canals. 17) The canals go up and down. 18) The canals are like streets.

1) Venice İtalya'da bir şehirdir. 2) O eski bir şehirdir. 3) Çok güzeldir. 4) Venice'i keşfetmek istersin. 5) Onun güzel binalarını görmek istersin. 6) Bir arabaya mı binersin? 7) Bir otobüse mi binersin? 8) Bir uçağa mı binersin? 9) Bir arabaya binemezsin. 10) Bir otobüse binemezsin. 11) Bir uçağa binemezsin. 12) Onlara izin verilmez! 13) İnsanlar nasıl gezerler? 14) Şehri nasıl keşfederler? 15) Kayıklara binerler! 16) Venice kanallar ile doludur. 17) Kanallar yukarı ve aşağı gider. 18) Kanallar caddeler gibidir.

PASSAGE 2

1) A famous tower is in France. 2) It is in the city of Paris. 3) It was built in 1889. 4) It is made of iron. 5) It is very high. 6) It has lots of steps. 7) It has more than 1,500 steps. 8) It is called the Eiffel Tower. 9) People come to see the tower. 10) They come from all over. 11) They want to go up the tower. 12) They want to go up high. 13) They want to look out over the city. 14) People have two ways to go up. 15) They can walk up the tower. 16) They can take an elevator. 17) It costs less to walk. 18) It costs more to ride the elevator. 19) How would you go up?

1) Meşhur bir kule Fransa'dadır. 2) O Paris şehrinde dir. 3) 1889'da inşa edildi. 4) Demirden yapılmıştır. 5) Oldukça yüksektir. 6) Çok fazla basamağa sahiptir. 7) 1500'den fazla basamağa sahiptir. 8) Ona Eiffel Kulesi denir. 9) İnsanlar kuleyi görmeye gelirler. 10) Onlar her taraftan gelirler. 11) Kuleye tırmanmak isterler. 12) Yüksekçe çıkmak isterler. 13) Şehre yukarıdan bakmak isterler. 14) Yukarı çıkmak için insanların iki yolu vardır. 15) Kuleyi yürüyerek yukarı çıkabilirler. 16) Asansöre binebilirler. 17) Yürümek daha aza mal olur. 18) Asansörle çıkmak daha fazlaya mal olur. 19) Sen nasıl çıkardın?

PASSAGE 3

1) Japan needed to build a new airport. 2) There was a problem. 3) There was not enough space. 4) The land was too crowded. 5) People thought and thought. 6) They came up with an answer. 7) The answer was to build an island. 8) They would build an island in a bay. 9) Building the island was a lot of work. 10) It took a long time. 11) Three mountains were leveled. 12) The dirt from the mountains was used to make the island. 13) The new island was big enough for the airport. 14) When it was done, a bridge was built. 15) The bridge connected the new island to the old Japan.

1) Japonya yeni bir havaalanı inşa etmeye ihtiyaç duydu. 2) Bir problem vardı. 3) Yeterli alan yoktu. 4) Ülke çok kalabalıktı. 5) İnsanlar düşündüler ve düşündüler. 6) Bir cevap buldular. 7) Cevap bir ada inşa etmektir. 8) Bir koya bir ada inşa edeceklerdi. 9) Ada inşa etmek çok işti. 10) Uzun bir zaman aldı. 11) Üç dağ düzleştirildi. 12) Dağlardan gelen toprak adayı yapmak için kullanıldı. 13) Yeni ada havaalanı için yeterince büyüktü. 14) Ada bittiğinde, bir köprü inşa edildi. 15) Köprü yeni adayı eski Japonya'ya bağladı.

PASSAGE 4

1) You are wearing a true super suit. 2) This suit protects you. 3) It guards your body from the outside world. 4) It keeps germs out. 5) It is waterproof. 6) It can mend itself. 7) This suit fits you perfectly. 8) It will always fit you perfectly. 9) It will never be too small. 10) It will never be too big. 11) It can stretch and grow. 12) What is this super suit? 13) It is your skin! 14) Where does a lot of dust in your house come from? 15) Believe it or not, it comes from your skin! 16) Skin cells flake off all the time. 17) They flake off by the thousands. 18) New skin cells keep growing back.

1) Gerçek bir süper kostüm giyiyorsun. 2) Bu kostüm seni muhafaza eder. 3) Vücudunu dış dünyadan korur. 4) Mikropları uzak tutar. 5) Su geçirmezdir. 6) Kendini tamir edebilir. 7) Bu kostüm sana mükemmel şekilde uyar. 8) Her zaman mükemmel şekilde uyacak. 9) Hiçbir zaman çok küçük olmayacak. 10) Hiçbir zaman çok büyük olmayacak. 11) Esneyebilir ve büyüyebilir. 12) Bu süper kostüm nedir? 13) O senin derin. 14) Evindeki birçok toz nereden gelir? 15) İnan ya da inanma, senin derinden gelir. 16) Deri hücreleri her zaman ince tabakalar halinde dökülür. 17) Onlar çok miktarda dökülür. 18) Yeni deri hücreleri tekrar büyümeyi sürdürür.

PASSAGE 5

1) People go to a hotel. 2) They must not open a window. 3) Why not? 4) The hotel is under the water! 5) Believe it or not, there are now hotels where people can sleep under the water. 6) People can eat and drink. 7) They can take baths. 8) They can do all the things they can do in a hotel above ground. 9) They can do even more! 10) They can watch fish! 11) They can watch fish outside their window, even if they wake up in the middle of the night.

1) İnsanlar bir otele gider. 2) Pencere açmamalılar. 3) Neden? 4) Otel suyun altında. 5) İnan ya da inanma, günümüzde insanların su altında uyabildikleri oteller var. 6) İnsanlar yiyebilirler ve içebilirler. 7) Duş alabilirler. 8) Yerin üzerindeki bir otelde yapabilecekleri her şeyi yapabilirler. 9) Daha fazlasını bile yapabilirler. 10) Balıkları izleyebilirler. 11) Gecenin yarısında uyansalar bile, pencerelerinden dışarıdaki balıkları izleyebilirler.

PASSAGE 6

1) Long ago, doctors would treat sick people. 2) They would go from one sick person to the next. 3) The doctors would not wash their hands. 4) They did not change their clothes. 5) They did not clean their tools. 6) They did not wash up! 7) The doctors spread germs! 8) Sometimes, they would make people sicker! 9) At that time, people did not know about germs. 10) They did not know how sickness was spread. 11) A doctor named Lister read a new study. 12) It was about germs. 13) Lister began to wash his hands. 14) He began to clean his tools. 15) His patients did not get sicker. 16) They got better. 17) Now all doctors do what Lister did.

1) Çok eskiden, doktorlar hasta insanları tedavi ederdi. 2) Bir hasta insandan diğerine giderlerdi. 3) Doktorlar ellerini yıkamazdı. 4) Kıyafetlerini değiştirmediler. 5) Aletlerini temizlemediler. 6) Onlar yıkanıp temizlenmediler! 7) Doktorlar mikrop yaydı! 8) Bazen, insanları daha hasta yaparlardı! 9) O zamanda, insanlar mikropları bilmiyordu. 10) Hastalığın nasıl yayıldığını bilmiyorlardı. 11) Lister adında bir doktor yeni bir araştırma okudu. 12) Araştırma mikroplar hakkındaydı. 13) Lister ellerini yıkamaya başladı. 14) Aletlerini temizlemeye başladı. 15) Hastaları daha hasta olmadılar. 16) Daha iyi oldular. 17) Bugün bütün doktorlar Lister'in yaptığını yaparlar.

PASSAGE 7

1) Long ago, sailors did not have beds. 2) They slept on the hard deck. 3) Then sailors from Europe went to the Americas. 4) They saw something new. 5) They had never seen it before. 6) It was a hammock. 7) The sailors liked the hammocks. 8) They were light. 9) They were soft. 10) They did not take a lot of space. 11) They could be taken down during the day. 12) The sailors took hammocks back to Europe. 13) They used them as beds. 14) Soon, people all over the world began to use hammocks.

1) Çok eskiden, denizciler yatağa sahip değildi. 2) Onlar sert güvertede uyuyordu. 3) Daha sonra Avrupa'dan denizciler Amerika'ya gitti. 4) Yeni bir şey gördüler. 5) Bunu daha önce hiç görmemişlerdi. 6) Bu bir hamaktı. 7) Denizciler hamağı sevdiler. 8) Onlar hafifti. 9) Yumuşaktı. 10) Çok yer kaplamadı. 11) Gün içinde kaldırılabilirdi. 12) Denizciler hamakları Avrupa'ya götürdüler. 13) Onları yatak olarak kullandılar. 14) Kısa süre içinde, bütün dünyada insanlar hamakları kullanmaya başladı.

PASSAGE 8

1) Can you run faster than a flying bird? 2) Most birds fly fast. 3) Most birds fly faster than you can run. 4) One bird is very slow. 5) It is called the woodcock. 6) The woodcock is the slowest flying bird in the world. 7) How slow can a woodcock fly? 8) A woodcock can fly five miles per hour. 9) At this speed, most birds would stall. 10) They would stop flying. 11) They would drop down to the ground. 12) Think of a person jogging. 13) Five miles per hour is close to the speed of a jogger. 14) If you can run fast, you can run faster than this bird can fly!

1) Uçan bir kuştan daha hızlı koşabilir misin? 2) Çoğu kuş hızlı uçar. 3) Çoğu kuş senin koşabildiğinden daha hızlı uçar. 4) Bir kuş çok yavaştır. 5) Ona çulluk denir. 6) Çulluk dünyadaki en yavaş uçan kuştur. 7) Bir çulluk ne kadar yavaş uçabilir? 8) Bir çulluk saatte beş mil uçar. 9) Bu hızla, çoğu kuş hızı kesilerek düşerdi. 10) Uçmayı durdururlardı. 11) Yere düşerlerdi. 12) Koşu yapan bir insan düşün. 13) Saatte beş mil bir koşucunun hızına yakındır. 14) Hızlı koşabilirsen eğer, bu kuşun uçabildiğinden daha hızlı koşabilirsin.

PASSAGE 9

1) A waterfall is wet. 2) It flows. 3) The water drops over an edge. 4) It goes down. 5) You think you can't go up it, but you can! 6) People all over the world go up waterfalls. 7) It is a sport. 8) How can they do this? 9) The people are climbers. 10) They climb ice. 11) They wait for winter. 12) They wait for the water to freeze. 13) The climbers take axes. 14) The axes are made for ice. 15) They swing their axes into the ice. 16) They put on boots. 17) The boots have crampons. 18) Crampons are steel spikes. 19) The spikes help keep the climbers from slipping.

1) Şelale suludur. 2) Akar. 3) Su tepeden iner. 4) Aşağıya gider. 5) Sen şelalede yukarı gidemeyeceğini düşünürsün, ama gidebilirsin! 6) Dünyanın her yerinde insanlar şelalelerde yukarı giderler. 7) Bu bir spordur. 8) Bunu nasıl yapabilirler? 9) Bu insanlar tırmanıcılardır. 10) Buza tırmanırlar. 11) Kış için beklerler. 12) Su donsun diye beklerler. 13) Tırmanıcılar baltaları alırlar. 14) Baltalar buz için yapılmıştır. 15) Baltalarını buzun içine sallarlar. 16) Bot giyerler. 17) Botların kramponu vardır. 18) Kramponlar çelik çivilerdir. 19) Çiviler tırmanıcıların kaymasına engel olmaya yardım eder.

PASSAGE 10

1) We read from left to right. 2) We write the letters from left to right. 3) One word is not always written this way. 4) The letters are written in reverse. 5) They are written from right to left. 6) What is the word? 7) Where is it written? 8) Why is it written this way? 9) The word is "ambulance." 10) An ambulance needs to go fast. 11) It needs people to see it. 12) It needs people to get out of its way. 13) It has lights and sirens. 14) The lights and sirens help people see it. 15) It has one more thing. 16) It has the word "ambulance" written in reverse. 17) The word is written on the front. 18) Drivers can then read it the right way in their rearview mirrors.

1) Biz soldan sağa okuruz. 2) Harfleri soldan sağa yazarız. 3) Bir kelime her zaman bu şekilde yazılmaz. 4) Harfler ters yazılır. 5) Sağdan sola yazılırlar. 6) Bu kelime nedir? 7) O nerede yazılır? 8) Neden bu şekilde yazılır? 9) Bu kelime "ambulanstır". 10) Bir ambulansın hızlı gitmesi gerekir. 11) İnsanların onu görmesine ihtiyacı vardır.. 12) İnsanların onun yolundan çekilmesine ihtiyacı vardır. 13) Işıkları ve sirenleri vardır. 14) Işıklar ve sirenler insanların onu görmesine yardım eder. 15) Bir şeyi daha vardır. 16) Tersten yazılmış "ambulans" kelimesi vardır. 17) Bu kelime öne yazılır. 18) Şu halde sürücüler dikiz aynalarından onu doğru şekilde okuyabilirler.

PASSAGE 11

1) You are in outer space. 2) You look down. 3) You take a picture of Earth. 4) What color is planet Earth? 5) It looks blue. 6) Why does Earth look blue? 7) Earth looks blue because it is mostly water. 8) Earth is two-thirds water. 9) Divide Earth into three equal parts. 10) Two of the three parts will be water. 11) Only one part will be land. 12) Our planet is mostly water, but what do we call it? 13) We call it Earth! 14) We named it for its land. 15) Just think if our planet was named Water!

1) Uzay boşluğundasın. 2) Aşağı bakıyorsun. 3) Yeryüzünün fotoğrafını çekiyorsun. 4) Dünya gezegeni ne renk? 5) Mavi görünür. 6) Dünya neden mavi görünür? 7) Dünya mavi görünür çünkü çoğunlukla sudur. 8) Yeryüzü üçte iki sudur. 9) Yeryüzünü üç eşit parçaya böl. 10) Üç parçanın ikisi su olacak. 11) Sadece bir parça kara olacak. 12) Bizim gezegenimiz çoğunlukla sudur, ama bizi onu ne diye adlandırırız? 13) Onu Yeryüzü diye adlandırırız! 14) Biz onu karasına göre isimlendirdik. 15) Bir düşün gezegenimiz Su diye isimlendirilmiş olsa!

PASSAGE 12

1) Frank Epperson was eleven years old. 2) He forgot something. 3) What he forgot led to a treat. 4) What did Frank forget? 5) What treat did it lead to? 6) Frank mixed a drink. 7) He left a stirring stick in it. 8) He forgot the drink. 9) He left it on the porch. 10) That night it got very cold. 11) Frank went outside the next morning. 12) His drink was frozen. 13) Frank did not throw it away. 14) He licked it. 15) It was good. 16) What had Frank made? 17) Frank called it "frozen ice on a stick." 18) It was 1905, and Frank had made the first Popsicle®!

1) Frank Epperson on bir yaşındaydı. 2) Bir şey unuttu. 3) Unuttuğu şey hoş bir sürprize sebep oldu. 4) Frank ne unuttu? 5) O hangi sürprize yol açtı? 6) Frank bir içecek karıştırdı. 7) Onun içinde bir karıştırma çubuğu bıraktı. 8) İçeceği unuttu. 9) Onu verandada bıraktı. 10) O gece içecek soğudu. 11) Ertesi sabah Frank dışarı çıktı. 12) İçeceği donmuştu. 13) Frank onu atmadı. 14) Onu yaladı. 15) Güzeldi. 16) Frank ne yapmıştı? 17) Frank onu "çubukta donmuş buz" diye adlandırdı. 18) 1905 yılıydı ve Frank ilk "Buzlu Dondurmayı" yapmıştı!

PASSAGE 13

1) Have you ever shaken hands with a dog? 2) If so, you know that most dogs love people. 3) They will do tricks and even help in a crisis. 4) Dogs are very nice. 5) They make loyal friends. 6) Many dogs are happy as pets. 7) They love to be with people and do tricks. 8) You can teach a dog to shake hands. 9) Dogs can jump through hoops. 10) They can roll over. 11) They can also fetch a stick. 12) They are very smart animals. 13) Dogs can also rescue people. 14) Some dogs bark if a stranger enters the house. 15) Other dogs save people from fires. 16) Police dogs help to fight crime. 17) Dogs are wonderful animals. 18) Adopt one, and you will have a friend for life!

1) Hiç bir köpekle tokalaştın mı? 2) Eğer öyleyse, çoğu köpeğin insanları sevdiğini bilirsin. 3) Onlar numaralar yapacak ve hatta bir krizde yardım edeceklerdir. 4) Köpekler çok sevimlidir. 5) Onlar sadık arkadaş olurlar. 6) Pek çok köpek evcil hayvan olarak mutludur. 7) İnsanlarla olmayı severler ve numaralar yaparlar. 8) Bir köpeğe el sıkışmayı öğretebilirsin. 9) Köpekler çemberlerden geçebilirler. 10) Takla atabilirler. 11) Ayrıca bir dal parçasını alıp getirebilir. 12) Çok akıllı hayvanlardır. 13) Köpekler insanları da kurtarabilirler. 14) Bazı köpekler eve bir yabancı girerse havlar. 15) Diğer köpekler insanları yangından kurtarır. 16) Polis köpekleri suçla mücadele etmeye yardım ederler. 17) Köpekler harika hayvanlardır. 18) Bir tane sahiplen, ömür boyu bir arkadaşına sahip olacaksın.

PASSAGE 14

1) Do you want to travel into space? 2) People want to know what is beyond Earth. 3) They want to see the moon, and they want to see stars. 4) They also want to see Mars! 5) In July of 1969, the first man walked on the moon. 6) His name was Neil Armstrong. 7) He put a flag on the moon. 8) He said, "That's one small step for man; one giant leap for mankind." 9) Chimps have traveled into space, too. 10) Dogs and mice and frogs have traveled there. 11) Even insects like ants, spiders, and bees have gone. 12) Now, we make space shuttles. 13) They can take many people into space. 14) Maybe someday, you will travel to space!

1) Uzaya seyahat etmek ister misin? 2) İnsanlar Dünyanın ötesinde ne olduğunu bilmek isterler. 3) Ayı ve yıldızları görmek isterler. 4) Ayrıca Marsı görmek isterler! 5) 1969 Temmuzunda, ayda ilk insan yürüdü. 6) Onun adı Neil Armstrong'du. 7) Aya bir bayrak dikti. 8) "Bu benim için küçük; insanlık için büyük bir adım" dedi. 9) Şempanzeler de uzaya seyahat etti. 10) Köpekler ve fareler ve kurbağalar oraya seyahat etti. 11) Karıncalar, örümcekler ve arılar gibi böcekler bile gittiler. 12) Şimdi, uzay mekikleri yapıyoruz. 13) Onlar birçok insanı uzaya götürebilir. 14) Belki bir gün, sen uzaya seyahat edeceksin!

PASSAGE 15

1) Healthy food is good for you. 2) You need it for shiny hair and strong bones. 3) You need it so you can grow tall and feel good. 4) The best part about healthy food is that it is tasty! 5) You can find grains in bread, rice, and oatmeal. 6) You should eat four servings of grains every day. 7) Milk, cheese, and yogurt are also important. 8) These will give you strong bones. 9) Meat, beans, fish, and nuts give your body iron and protein. 10) You can also eat an egg or some peanut butter to help keep your body healthy. 11) Fruit and vegetables are good to eat. 12) Eat many kinds each week. 13) Chips and cookies are tasty, but eat only a few at a time. 14) When you eat healthy food, your body will thank you!

1) Sağlıklı yiyecek senin için iyidir. 2) Parlak saç ve güçlü kemikler için ona ihtiyaç duyarsın. 3) Ona ihtiyaç duyarsın böylece uzayabilirsin ve iyi hissedersin. 4) Sağlıklı yiyeceklerle ilgili en iyi taraf şudur ki lezzetlidir! 5) Ekmekte, pirinçte ve yulaf ezmesinde tahıl bulabilirsin. 6) Her gün dört porsiyon tahıl yemelisin. 7) Süt, peynir ve yoğurt da önemlidir. 8) Bunlar sana güçlü kemikler verir. 9) Et, fasulye, balık ve çerez vücuduna demir ve protein verir. 10) Ayrıca vücudunun sağlıklı kalmasına yardımcı olmak için bir yumurta ya da biraz fıstık ezmesi yiyebilirsin. 11) Meyve ve sebze yemek faydalıdır. 12) Her hafta birçok çeşit ye. 13) Cips ve kurabiye lezzetlidir ama bir seferde sadece birkaç tane ye. 14) Sağlıklı yiyecekler yediğin zaman, vücudun sana teşekkür edecek!

PASSAGE 16

1) There was a boy who liked to step on ants. 2) He went out of his way to step on them. "Ants do not matter," he said. 3) One morning, the boy woke up to find that he had six legs. 4) He had strong jaws, but he could not eat solid food. 5) He could only drink juice. 6) "I am an ant!" the boy cried. 7) The boy was very small. 8) He could not get dressed because his pants only had room for two legs. 9) He tried to crawl to school, but he had only reached his front door when the bell for nine o'clock rang. 10) "I'm late!" cried the boy. 11) He tried to run as fast as his six legs would carry him. 12) Then, a dark shadow loomed over him. 13) He looked up and saw the sole of a shoe. 14) "Oh no!" cried the boy. 15) "Please do not step on me! Ants do matter!" 16) The next day, he woke up, and he was back to being a boy. 17) But he never stepped on ants again.

1) Karıncalara basmayı seven bir erkek çocuk vardı. 2) Onlara basmak için yolunu değiştirdi. 2) "Karıncalar önemsiz" derdi. 3) Bir sabah, altı bacağına sahip olduğunu fark ederek uyandı. 4) Güçlü çeneye sahipti ama katı yiyecek yiyemezdi. 5) Sadece meyve suyu içebilirdi. 6) Çocuk haykırdı "Ben bir karıncayım". 7) Çocuk çok küçüktü. 8) Giyinemedi çünkü pantolonunun sadece iki bacak için yeri vardı. 9) Okula emeklemeyi denedi ama saat dokuz için zil çaldığında sadece ön kapısına ulaşmıştı. 10) "Geç kaldım" diye bağırdı. 11) Altı bacağının onu taşıyacağı kadar hızlı koşmaya çalıştı. 12) Daha sonra, üzerinde karanlık bir gölge belirdi. 13) Yukarı baktı ve bir ayakkabının tabanını gördü. 14) "Eyvah" diye haykırdı çocuk. 15) "Lütfen bana basma! Karıncalar önemlidir" 16) Ertesi gün uyandı ve erkek çocuk olarak geri geldi. 17) Ama bir daha asla karıncalara basmadı.

PASSAGE 17

1) Jill asked her friends to spend the night. 2) They had a slumber party. 3) They told scary stories in the dark. 4) "Once, there was a goblin," said Jill. 5) "He had a red face and red eyes. 6) He liked to scream in people's ears." 7) The girls around Jill looked scared. 8) But they wanted to hear the rest of the story. 9) "Keep telling it," they said. 10) Jill said, "The goblin came to the window one night." 11) Then Jill looked out the window. 12) There was a red face with red eyes. 13) She screamed. 14) The other girls screamed, too. 15) They were so scared. 16) Jill turned the light on. 17) Then the girls saw that it wasn't a goblin at all. 18) It was Jill's brother, Travis. 19) He held a flashlight under his chin. 20) It made his face and eyes look red. 21) "You girls scream too loud," Travis said.

1) Jill arkadaşlarıyla geceyi geçirmek istedi. 2) Pijama partisi yaptılar. 3) Karanlıkta korkunç hikâyeler anlattılar. 4) "Bir zamanlar, bir cin vardı" dedi Jill. 5) "Kırmızı bir yüze ve kırmızı gözlere sahipti. 6) İnsanların kulaklarına çılglık atmayı severdi." 7) Jill'in etrafındaki kızlar korkmuş görünüyordu. 8) Ama hikâyenin geri kalanını duymak istediler. 9) "Anlatmaya devam et" dediler. 10) Jill dedi ki, "Bir gece cin pencereye geldi". 11) Sonra Jill pencereye baktı. 12) Kırmızı gözlü kırmızı bir surat vardı. 13) Jill çılglık attı. 14) Diğer kızlar da çılglık attı. 15) Çok korktular. 16) Jill ışığı açtı. 17) O zaman kızlar gördü ki o hiç de bir cin değildi. 18) O Jill'in erkek kardeşi, Travis'ti. 19) Çenesini altında bir fener tutuyordu. 20) O yüzünü ve gözlerini kırmızı göstermişti. 21) "Siz kızlar çok sesli çılglık atarsınız" dedi Travis.

PASSAGE 18

1) Uncle Steve needed his glasses to read a book. 2) He needed his glasses to drive. 3) But he could not find them. 4) He looked in his desk drawer. 5) He found a paper clip. 6) He found a rubber band. 7) He even found a stick of gum, but no glasses. 8) He looked in the bathroom. 9) He found a toothbrush. 10) He found a comb. 11) He even found his missing watch, but no glasses. 12) Finally, Uncle Steve went to his sister. 13) "Have you seen my glasses?" he asked. 14) "I have looked in the kitchen. 15) I have looked in the bathroom. 16) I cannot find them anywhere!" 17) His sister laughed and laughed. 18) "Steve," she said, "They are on your head!"

1) Steve amcanın kitap okumak için gözlüğüne ihtiyacı vardı. 2) Araba kullanmak için gözlüğüne ihtiyacı vardı. 3) Ama onu bulamadı. 4) Çalışma masasının çekmecesine baktı. 5) Bir ataç buldu. 6) Bir lastik bant buldu. 7) Hatta bir yapıştırıcı buldu ama gözlük yoktu. 8) Banyoya baktı. 9) Bir diş fırçası buldu. 10) Bir tarak buldu. 11) Kayıp kol saatini bile buldu ama gözlük yoktu. 12) En sonunda, Steve amca kız kardeşine gitti. 13) "Benim gözlüğümü gördün mü?" diye sordu. 14) "Mutfığa baktım. 15) Banyoya baktım. 16) Hiçbir yerde bulamıyorum." 17) Kız kardeşi güldü ve güldü. 18) "Steve" dedi, "Gözlük başında".

PASSAGE 19

1) We need rivers. 2) They bring water from mountains to oceans. 3) They also bring water to lakes. 4) Snow falls on mountains. 5) Then it melts. 6) The water runs down the mountain. 7) Now, it becomes a river. 8) It travels to oceans or lakes. 9) The longest river in the world is the Nile. 10) It is in Africa. 11) You can take a boat down the Nile. 12) Some rivers flood. 13) This can be good for farmland. 14) But it is bad if a river floods your house. 15) Some people pollute rivers. 16) This hurts the water, plants, and animals. 17) Do you have a river in your town? 18) Where did it come from? 19) You can help to keep it clean. 20) Pick up trash in the river. 21) Thank it for bringing you water.

1) Biz nehirlere ihtiyaç duyarız. 2) Onlar dağlardan okyanuslara su getirirler. 3) Göllere de su getirirler. 4) Dağlara kar yağar. 5) Daha sonra erir. 6) Su dağdan akar. 7) Bu şartlarda, o nehir olur. 8) Okyanuslara ya da göllere gider. 9) Dünyadaki en uzun nehir Nil nehridir. 10) O Afrika'dadır. 11) Nil'in aşağısına doğru tekneye binebilirsin. 12) Bazı nehirler taşar. 13) Bu tarım arazileri için faydalı olabilir. 14) Ama nehir evine taşarsa bu kötüdür. 15) Bazı insanlar nehirleri kirletir. 16) Bu suya, bitkilere ve hayvanlara zarar verir. 17) Senin şehrinde bir nehir var mı? 18) O nereden geldi? 19) Onu temiz tutmak için yardım edebilirsin. 20) Nehirdeki çöpleri topla. 21) Sana su getirdiği için ona teşekkür et.

PASSAGE 20

1) Rainforests give us air. 2) They give us plants and animals and medicine. 3) A rainforest has many trees. 4) It gets a lot of rain. 5) Many kinds of animals and plants live here. 6) Wild pigs live in rainforests. 7) So do snakes. 8) It is also home to bugs and birds. 9) Trees here can grow to be 150 feet tall. 10) Plants have big, bright flowers. 11) Some rainforests are home to tall bamboo. 12) People make pills out of tree bark and plants in the rainforest. 13) These pills help many people. 14) We must save our rainforests.

1) Yağmur ormanları bize hava verir. 2) Bize bitkiler, hayvanlar ve ilaçlar verir. 3) Bir yağmur ormanı birçok ağaca sahiptir. 4) Çok fazla yağmur alır. 5) Pek çok hayvan ve bitki türü burada yaşar. 6) Vahşi domuzlar yağmur ormanlarında yaşar. 7) Yılanlar da öyle. 8) Ayrıca böceklerle ve kuşlar için de evdir. 9) Burada ağaçlar 150 fit uzunluğa kadar büyüyebilir. 10) Bitkiler büyük, parlak çiçeklere sahiptir. 11) Bazı yağmur ormanları uzun bambular için yuvadır. 12) İnsanlar yağmur ormanlarındaki ağaç kabuklarından ve bitkilerden ilaçlar yapar. 13) Bu ilaçlar birçok insana yardım eder. 14) Yağmur ormanlarımızı korumalıyız.

PASSAGE 21

1) Uncle Sam is a symbol of the United States. 2) He wears a beard, and he has a tall hat. 3) He wears a blue coat. 4) His pants have red and white stripes. 5) Who is Uncle Sam? 6) Once a man named Sam Wilson worked in a meat plant. 7) He sold meat to the army. 8) He stamped the meat with the letters U.S. 9) Some people said the letters stood for the United States. 10) Others said they stood for Uncle Sam. 11) The man's name stuck. 12) Now, people call our government Uncle Sam. 13) They say, "I work for Uncle Sam." 14) The United States has even adopted Uncle Sam as a national symbol!

1) Tom amca Birleşik Devletler'in bir simgesidir. 2) O sakallıdır ve uzun bir şapkası vardır. 3) Mavi bir ceket giyer. 4) Pantolonu kırmızı ve beyaz çizgilere sahiptir. 5) Tom amca kimdir? 6) Bir zamanlar Sam Wilson adında bir adam et fabrikasında çalışırdı. 7) Orduya et satardı. 8) Eti U.S harfleri ile damgalardı. 9) Bazı insanlar bu harflerin Birleşik Devletleri temsil ettiğini söylediler. 10) Diğerleri onların Tom amcayı temsil ettiğini söyledi. 11) Adamın ismi takılıp kaldı. 12) Bugün, insanlar bizim yönetimimize Tom amca derler. 13) Onlar "Tom amca için çalışırım" derler. 14) Hatta Birleşik Devletler Tom amcayı milli bir sembol olarak benimsedi!

PASSAGE 22

1) Are you sneezing and coughing? 2) Do you have a headache? 3) Is your nose running? 4) Is your throat sore? 5) If so, you might have a common cold. 6) A cold is caused by an infection in the nose. 7) Some colds last for two days, and others last for two weeks. 8) Adults get between two and three colds each year. 9) Children get between six and 10 colds each year! 10) How do you keep from getting a cold? 11) Wash your hands often. 12) Cold germs can live on doorknobs and other objects. 13) If a sick person opens a door, and then you open a door, you may get a cold. 14) If you touch your nose or eyes, wash your hands right away. 15) If you blow your nose, wash your hands again. 16) This will help to keep colds far away from you!

1) Hapşıyor ve öksürüyor musun? 2) Baş ağrın mı var? 3) Burnun akıyor mu? 4) Boğazın acıyor mu? 5) Öyleyse eğer, nezle olabilirsiniz. 6) Nezle burundaki bir enfeksiyondan kaynaklanır. 7) Bazı nezleler iki gün sürer, diğerleri iki hafta devam eder. 8) Yetişkinler her yıl iki ila üç kere nezleye yakalanır. 9) Çocuklar her yıl altı on defa nezle olurlar! 10) Nezle olmaktan nasıl kaçınırsın? 11) Sık sık ellerini yıka. 12) Ölü virüsler kapı kollarında ve diğer objelerde yaşayabilir. 13) Hasta bir insan kapıyı açarsa ve daha sonra sen de kapıyı açarsan, nezle olabilirsiniz. 14) Eğer burnuna ya da gözlerine dokunursan, hemen ellerini yıka. 15) Burnunu silersen, ellerini yine yıka. 16) Bu nezleyi senden uzak tutmaya yardım edecektir!

PASSAGE 23

1) Norm had wanted to go to Saturn since he was a boy. 2) He wanted to see Saturn's rings. 3) "Here, take a look." 4) His father used to point through the telescope. 5) "See Saturn's rings?" 6) But Norm could never see them. 7) Norm boarded his spaceship. 8) He asked his dog, Star, to come with him. 9) They flew to Saturn. 10) "I am so happy," said Norm to Star. 11) "Finally, I will see Saturn's rings!" 12) "Woof!" said Star. 13) The spaceship landed on Saturn. 14) Norm walked out. 15) All around him, people wore rings in their ears. 16) They wore rings on their fingers. 17) They even wore rings in their noses! 18) "Well, Star," laughed Norm. 19) "I have seen Saturn's rings!" 20) "Woof!" said Star.

1) Norm çocukluğundan beri Satürn'e gitmek istemişti. 2) Satürn'ün halkalarını görmek istedi. 3) "Buraya bak". 4) Babası teleskop ile işaret ederdi. 5) "Satürn'ün halkalarını görüyor musun?" 6) Ama Norm hiçbir zaman göremezdi. 7) Norm uzay gemisine bindi. 8) Köpeği Star'dan onunla gelmesini istedi. 9) Satürn'e uçtular. 10) "Çok mutluyum," dedi Norm Star'a. 11) "Sonunda Satürn'ün halkalarını göreceğim!" 12) "Hav hav" dedi Star. 13) Uzay gemisi Satürn'e indi. 14) Norm yürüdü. 15) Etrafındaki insanlar kulaklarına halkalar takmıştı. 16) Parmaklarına halkalar takmışlardı. 17) Burunlarına bile halkalar takmışlardı! 18) "Şey, Star," diye güldü Norm. 19) "Satürn'ün halkalarını gördüm!" 20) Star "Hav!" dedi.

PASSAGE 24

1) Does your skin swell and itch after a bee sting? 2) When you eat peanuts, do you have trouble taking a breath? 3) Do your eyes burn in the spring? 4) If so, you might have allergies. 5) An allergy means that something in the air or in your food makes you sick. 6) You might eat a peanut butter cookie and be happy. 7) But your friend could feel sick after eating the same cookie. 8) Your sister might feel fine after a bee sting, but you might get a rash and feel bad. 9) Some kids are allergic to dogs or cats. 10) Some get sick when trees or flowers bloom. 11) It is good to know what makes you sick. 12) Then, you can stay away from it. 13) Your doctor can test you. 14) This way, you will stay happy and feeling good.

1) Arı sokmasından sonra derin kabarıp ve kaşınır mı? 2) Fıstık yediğinde, nefes almakta zorlanır mısın? 3) Gözlerin baharda yanar mı? 4) Eğer öyleyse, alerjin olabilir. 5) Alerji havadaki ya da yiyeceklerindeki bir şey seni hasta ediyor demektir. 6) Fıstık ezmeli bir kurabiye yiyebilir ve mutlu olabilirsiniz. 7) Ama arkadaşın aynı kurabiyeyi yedikten sonra hasta olabilir. 8) Kız kardeşin arı sokmasından sonra iyi hissedebilir, ama sen kızarabilirsin ve kötü hissedersin. 9) Bazı çocuklar köpeklere ya da kedilere alerjiktir. 10) Bazıları ağaçlar ya da çiçekler açtığında hasta olurlar. 11) Seni hasta eden şeyi bilmek faydalıdır. 12) O zaman, ondan uzak durabilirsin. 13) Doktorun sana test yapabilir. 14) Bu şekilde, mutlu kalacaksın ve iyi hissedeceksin.

PASSAGE 25

1) Something strange happened. 2) It was in Odzaci. 3) Odzaci is a small town in Serbia. 4) The year was 2005. 5) What happened? 6) It rained frogs! 7) The frogs were tiny. 8) They were not hurt when they landed. 9) They began to hop everywhere! 10) The frogs were not the same kind as the ones in Odzaci. 11) They were a different kind. 12) The frogs had been picked up in a waterspout. 13) A waterspout is caused by spinning winds. 14) It is like a tornado over water. 15) Entire ponds have been sucked up in waterspouts. 16) Fish and frogs in the pond get sucked up, too. 17) After the frogs were picked up, they were carried in the air. 18) They were blown over Odzaci. 19) When the winds were not as strong, the frogs fell from the sky. 20) They rained down and hopped away!

1) Tuhaf bir şey oldu. 2) Odzaci'de oldu. 3) Odzaci Sırbistan'da küçük bir kasabadır. 4) Yıl 2005'ti. 5) Ne oldu? 6) Kurbağa yağdı! 7) Kurbağalar minikti. 8) Yere inerken zarar görmediler. 9) Her yere zıplamaya başladılar! 10) Kurbağalar Odzaci'dekiler ile aynı tür değildi. 11) Onlar farklı bir türdü. 12) Kurbağalar bir hortumda toplanmıştı. 13) Hortum dönen rüzgârlarla oluşur. 14) O, su üzerindeki kasırga gibidir. 15) Bütün göletler hortumun içine çekilmektedir. 16) Göletin içindeki balıklar ve kurbağalar da çekilir. 17) Kurbağalar alındıktan sonra, havaya taşınmışlardır. 18) Onlar Odzaci'ye uçtu. 19) Rüzgâr çok kuvvetli değilken, kurbağalar gökyüzünden düştüler. 20) Aşağıya yağdılar ve zıpladılar!

PASSAGE 26

1) There are some old cities in Turkey. 2) Some of the cities are over 2,000 years old. 3) No one lives in these cities today, but people still visit them. 4) Why do people want to see them? 5) The cities are under the ground. 6) The cities had kitchens. 7) They had meeting rooms. 8) They had places to store cereal. 9) They had stables. 10) They even had air vents or chimneys. 11) The air vents made it so it was safe to breathe more than one hundred feet under the ground. 12) They kept fresh air flowing through the rooms. 13) The cities had locking stones. 14) The stones could only be opened or closed from the inside. 15) The locking stones were used to keep the people safe inside the cities.

1) Türkiye’de birkaç eski şehir vardır. 2) Bu şehirlerin bazıları 2,000 yaşının üzerindedir. 3) Bugün o şehirlerde hiç kimse yaşamaz ama insanlar hala onları ziyaret eder. 4) İnsanlar onları görmeyi neden ister? 5) Şehirler yerin altındadır. 6) Şehirler mutfaklara sahipti. 7) Toplantı salonlarına sahipti. 8) Tahıl saklamak için yerlere sahipti. 9) Ahırlara sahipti. 10) Hatta havalandırma delikleri ya da bacalara sahipti. 11) Havalandırma delikleri onu yerin 100 fitten daha altında nefes almak için güvenli yaptı. 12) Onlar temiz havayı odalarda devridaim yaparak tuttular. 13) Şehirler kilitleme taşlarına sahipti. 14) Taşlar sadece içerden açılabilir ve kapanabilirdi. 15) Kilitleme taşları şehirlerin içerisindeki insanları güvende tutmak için kullanılırdı.

PASSAGE 27

1) Scientists were in Argentina. 2) They were in a remote area. 3) It was far away from cities and towns. 4) It was 1997. 5) The scientists were looking for early birds. 6) They found something else. 7) They did not expect to find it. 8) What did they find? 9) They found eggs! 10) They found thousands of dinosaur eggs! 11) The scientists walked out on a plain. 12) The plain was dry and barren. 13) Not much grew there. 14) They saw lots of rocks. 15) The rocks were about the size of grapefruits. 16) Then the scientists looked closer. 17) The rocks they were walking on were not rocks. 18) They were dinosaur eggs! 19) The scientists were very happy with the fossil eggs. 20) They found fossilized baby dinosaurs in the eggs. 21) They found fossilized skin, too.

1) Bilim adamları Arjantin'deydi. 2) Uzak bir yerdeydiler. 3) Şehirlerden ve kasabalardan çok uzaktaydı. 4) Yıl 1997'idi. 5) Bilim adamları eski kuşları araştırıyorlardı. 6) Başka bir şey buldular. 7) Onu bulmayı beklemiyorlardı. 8) Ne buldular? 9) Yumurtalar buldular! 10) Binlerce dinozor yumurtası buldular! 11) Bilim adamları bir ovada dolaştılar. 12) Ova kuru ve çoraktı. 13) Orada çok bir şey yetişmemişti. 14) Pek çok taş gördüler. 15) Taşlar neredeyse greyfurt boyutundaydı. 16) Daha sonra, bilim adamları daha yakından baktı. 17) Üzerinde yürüdükleri taşlar taş değildi. 18) Onlar dinozor yumurtasıydı! 19) Bilim adamları fosil yumurtalar sayesinde çok mutluydu. 20) Yumurtalarda fosilleşmiş bebek dinozorlar buldular. 21) Fosilleşmiş deriler de buldular.

PASSAGE 28

1) On February 7, 1984, a man did something. 2) He did something that had never been done before. 3) Who was he? 4) What did he do? 5) The man was an astronaut. 6) His name was Bruce McCandless II. 7) People had gone into space before. 8) Most of them stayed inside their spaceships. 9) They did not go outside. 10) A few astronauts had gone outside. 11) They had gone on spacewalks. 12) They had been tied to the spacecraft. 13) They had been tethered to it. 14) They did not float freely. 15) Bruce was the first human to float freely in outer space. 16) He did not have a tether. 17) He wore a special backpack. 18) It went over his suit. 19) The backpack had thrusters. 20) It had long arms. 21) The controls were on the arms. 22) Bruce pushed the controls with his fingers.

1) 7 Şubat 1984'te bir adam bir şey yaptı. 2) O daha önce hiç yapılmamış bir şey yaptı. 3) O kimdi? 4) O ne yaptı? 5) Bu adam bir astronottu. 6) Onun adı Bruce McCandless II idi. 7) İnsanlar uzaya daha önce gitmişlerdi. 8) Onların çoğu uzay gemilerinin içinde kaldı. 9) Dışarıya çıkmadılar. 10) Birkaç astronot dışarı çıkmıştı. 11) Uzay yürüyüşüne gitmişlerdi. 12) Onlar uzay gemisine bağlanmışlardı. 13) Ona bağlanmışlardı. 14) Özgürce dolaşmadılar. 15) Bruce uzay boşluğunda serbestçe dolaşan ilk insandı. 16) Onda bir urgan yoktu. 17) O özel bir sırt çantası taktı. 18) Çanta kostümünün üstünden geçti. 19) Çantanın pervaneleri vardı. 20) Uzun kolları vardı. 21) Kumandalar kollardaydı. 22) Bruce kumandalara parmaklarıyla bastı.

PASSAGE 29

1) It was 1903. 2) Edouard Benedictus had an accident. 3) A glass was on his workbench. 4) He knocked it over. 5) It fell to the floor. 6) His accident was lucky. 7) How come? 8) The glass did not break. 9) It did not break into sharp pieces. 10) Edouard was surprised. 11) Why didn't the glass break? 12) Why wasn't there a mess? 13) Why weren't there sharp pieces of glass all over the floor? 14) Edouard picked up the glass. 15) He looked at it. 16) It was empty. 17) Then Edouard remembered something. 18) He had been working with some chemicals. 19) The chemicals had left a light coating on the glass. 20) The coating had kept the glass from breaking. 21) What did Edouard's lucky accident lead to? 22) It led to safety glass! 23) A coating is put on windows. 24) It is put on car glass. 25) The coating keeps the windows from breaking into sharp pieces.

1) Yıl 1903'tü. 2) Edouard Benedictus bir kaza yaşadı. 3) Bir bardak çalışma masasının üzerindeydi. 4) Ona çarpıp düşürdü. 5) Yere düştü. 6) Onun kazası talihtiydi. 7) Nasıl olur? 8) Bardak kırılmadı. 9) Küçük parçalara ayrılmadı. 10) Edouard şaşkındı. 11) Bardak neden kırılmadı? 12) Neden bir dağınıklık yoktu? 13) Niçin her yerde bardağın küçük parçaları yoktu? 14) Edouard bardağı aldı. 15) Ona baktı. 16) Boştu. 17) Sonra Edouard bir şey hatırladı. 18) Bazı kimyasallarla çalışmıştı. 19) Kimyasallar bardak üzerinde ince bir kaplama bırakmıştı. 20) Kaplama bardağın kırılmasını engellemişti. 21) Edouard'ın talihtli kazası neye sebep oldu? 22) O kırılmaz cam sonucunu doğurdu! 23) Pencerelele kaplama takılır. 24) Araba camlarına takılır. 25) Kaplama pencerelerin küçük parçalara ayrılmasına engel olur.

PASSAGE 30

1) Percy Spencer **was working**. 2) **He was in a lab**. 3) **It was** 1946. 4) Percy **had a chocolate bar**. 5) **It was in his pocket**. 6) Percy **stood in front of a device**. 7) **The device was on**. 8) **Then** Percy **noticed something**. 9) **His chocolate bar had melted**. 10) Percy didn't get mad. 11) **He didn't get upset**. 12) **He began** to think. 13) **Then he did something with the device**. 14) **It was something new**. 15) **He did it because his chocolate bar had melted**. 16) **What did Percy do?** 17) **He invented an oven**. 18) **What kind of oven was it?** 19) **It was the microwave!** 20) Percy's **microwave oven was big**. 21) **It was bigger than the ones we use today**. 22) **It was the size of a closet**. 23) **It was heavier**. 24) **It was as heavy as a pile of bricks**. 25) **Today**, microwaves are **much smaller**. 26) **They are much lighter**. 27) **They can still melt** chocolate!

1) Percy Spencer **çalışıyordu**. 2) **Bir laboratuardaydı**. 3) 1946 **yılıydı**. 4) Percy'in **bir çikolatası vardı**. 5) **O cebindeydi**. 6) Percy **bir aletin önünde durmaktaydı**. 7) **Alet açtı**. 8) **O zaman** Percy **bir şey fark etti**. 9) **Çikolata barı erimişti**. 10) Percy **kızmadı**. 11) **Üzülmedi**. 12) **Düşünmeye başladı**. 13) **Sonrasında alet ile bir şey yaptı**. 14) Bu **yeni bir şeydi**. 15) Bunu **yaptı çünkü çikolatası erimişti**. 16) Percy **ne yaptı?** 17) **Bir fırın icat etti**. 18) **O ne tür bir fırındı?** 19) **Mikrodalgaydı!** 20) Percy'nin **mikrodalga fırını büyüktü**. 21) **Bugün kullandıklarımızdan daha büyüktü**. 22) **Bir dolap boyutundaydı**. 23) **Daha ağırdı**. 24) **Bir yığın tuğla kadar ağırdı**. 25) **Bugün**, mikrodalgalar **çok daha küçük**. 26) **Çok daha hafifler**. 27) **Hala çikolata eritebilirler!**

PASSAGE 31

1) Buy a loaf of bread. 2) It is sliced. 3) Before, if you bought a loaf of bread, it was not sliced. 4) When did it change? 5) The electric toaster was invented in 1905. 6) This invention made it easier to toast bread, but there was a problem. 7) Too thick or unevenly sliced bread burned. 8) So another new invention was made. 9) This invention was a bread slicer. 10) It was invented in 1928. 11) What did bakers think? 12) They still did not want to sell sliced bread. 13) Why not? 14) The sliced bread would become stale too quickly. 15) Yet another new invention changed this! 16) What was it? 17) It was a type of bag. 18) It was made of cellophane. 19) The thin, light cellophane kept the sliced bread from going stale.

1) Bir ekmek somunu al. 2) O dilimlenmiştir. 3) Önceden, bir somun ekmek alsaydın, dilimlenmiş olmazdı. 4) Bu ne zaman değişti? 5) Elektrikli ekmek kızartıcı 1905'te icat edildi. 6) Bu icat ekmek kızartmayı kolaylaştırdı, ama bir problem vardı. 7) Çok ince ya da düzensiz şekilde dilimlenen ekmek yandı. 8) Böylece başka yeni bir icat yapıldı. 9) Bu icat ekmek dilimleyiciydi. 10) O 1928'de icat edildi. 11) Ekmekçiler ne düşündü? 12) Onlar yine de dilimlenmiş ekmek satmak istemediler. 13) Neden? 14) Dilimlenmiş ekmek çok çabuk bayatlayabilirdi. 15) Ama yeni bir diğer icat bunu değiştirdi! 16) O neydi? 17) Bir tür çantaydı. 18) Selofandan yapılmıştı. 19) İnce, hafif selofan dilimlenmiş ekmeğin bayatlamasını engelledi.

PASSAGE 32

1) Laws are passed to keep us safe. 2) Sometimes, old laws seem very funny. 3) They may be out of date. 4) Some laws make you wonder why they were passed. 5) A city in California had a law. 6) The law was about cowboy boots. 7) What if you wanted to wear cowboy boots in public? 8) The law said you had to have at least two cows! 9) West Virginia had a law. 10) The law was about school. 11) It was about when you could attend. 12) What if your breath smelled like wild onions? 13) The law said you could not go to school! 14) Michigan had a law. 15) It was about crocodiles. 16) What if you wanted to hitch your crocodile to a fire hydrant? 17) The law said you could not! 18) This law is funny. 19) Still, it is a good law for firefighters!

1) Kanunlar bizi güvende tutmak için yürürlüğe girer. 2) Bazen, eski kanunlar çok komik görünür. 3) Onların tarihi geçmiş olabilir. 4) Bazı kanunlar sana neden onların yürürlüğe girdiğini merak ettirir. 5) Kaliforniya'da bir şehirde bir kanun vardı. 6) Bu kanun kovboy botları ile alakalıydı. 7) Ya halk içinde kovboy botu giymek istersen? 8) Kanun en az iki ineğin olması gerektiğini söylüyordu! 9) Batı Virginia'nın bir kanunu vardı. 10) Bu kanun okul ile ilgiliydi. 11) Ne zaman katılabileceğinle ilgiliydi. 12) Ya nefesin soğan kokarsa? 13) Kanun okula gidemeyeceğini söylüyordu. 14) Michigan bir kanuna sahipti. 15) Bu timsahlarla ilgiliydi. 16) Ya timsahını yangın musluğuna bağlamak istersen? 17) Kanun yapamazsın diyordu. 18) Bu kanun komik. 19) Yine de, itfaiyeciler için iyi bir kanun!

PASSAGE 33

1) What is a UFO? 2) The U stands for unidentified. 3) The F stands for flying. 4) The O stands for object. 5) Many people think they have seen UFOs. 6) They think the UFOs are from outer space. 7) Scientists have looked into UFO sightings. 8) Most of the time, the UFOs can be identified. 9) Believe it or not, UFOs are a very common thing. 10) You see them all the time. 11) What can they be? 12) Many UFOs are clouds. 13) They are a special kind of cloud. 14) They are lenticular clouds. 15) This kind of cloud is shaped like a lens. 16) It is formed by waves of wind that blow around mountaintops. 17) The blowing winds make each cloud smooth and rounded, just like a flying saucer. 18) Sometimes UFOs look as if they are hovering spaceships. 19) They look as if they are spaceships hovering because they may not move for hours.

1) UFO nedir? 2) U tanımlanamayan anlamına gelir. 3) F uçan anlamına gelir. 4) O cisim anlamına gelir. 5) Birçok insan UFOları gördüğünü düşünür. 6) Onlar UFOların uzay boşluğundan geldiğini düşünür. 7) Bilim adamları UFO görülmelerini inceledi. 8) Çoğu zaman UFOlar tanımlanabilir. 9) İnan ya da inanma, UFO çok yaygın bir şeydir. 10) Onları her zaman görürsün. 11) Onlar ne olabilir? 12) Birçok UFO buluttur. 13) Onlar özel bir tür buluttur. 14) Mercek bulutlardır. 15) Bu tür bulut bir mercek şeklindedir. 16) Dağ zirveleri etrafında esen rüzgâr dalgaları tarafından oluşur. 17) Esen rüzgârlar her bulutu, uçan daire gibi düzgün ve yuvarlak yapar. 18) Bazen UFOlar havada duran uzay gemileriymiş gibi görünür. 19) Havada duran uzay gemileri gibi görünürler çünkü saatlerce hareket etmeyebilirler.

PASSAGE 34

1) Elizabeth Blackwell would walk home from school. 2) No one would talk to her. 3) People were rude. 4) They stared at her. 5) They thought she was crazy. 6) Was she crazy? 7) She was not crazy. 8) Elizabeth was born in 1821. 9) She was studying to be a doctor. 10) At that time, there were no female doctors in the United States. 11) People did not think women could be doctors. 12) They thought a woman who wanted to be a doctor was crazy. 13) Elizabeth would not give up. 14) She was polite to people who were rude. 15) She worked hard. 16) She studied. 17) She took tests. 18) At last, she became a doctor. 19) She was the first woman to become a doctor in the United States.

1) Elizabeth Blackwell okuldan eve yürürdü. 2) Kimse onunla konuşmazdı. 3) İnsanlar kabaydı. 4) Ona dik dik bakıyorlardı. 5) Onun deli olduğunu düşünüyorlardı. 6) O deli miydi? 7) O deli değildi. 8) Elizabeth 1821'de doğdu. 9) Doktor olmak için çalışıyordu. 10) O zamanda, Birleşik Devletlerde hiç kadın doktor yoktu. 11) İnsanlar kadınların doktor olabileceğini düşünmezdi. 12) Onlar doktor olmak isteyen bir kadının deli olduğunu düşündüler. 13) Elizabeth pes etmeyecekti. 14) O kaba olan insanlara nazik oldu. 15) Sıkı çalıştı. 16) Çalıştı. 17) Sınavlara girdi. 18) En sonunda, doktor oldu. 19) Birleşik Devletlerde doktor olan ilk kadındı.

PASSAGE 35

1) Read the word "racecar." 2) Now read the letters backwards. 3) Backwards, the letters go like this: r a c e c a r. 4) Most words do not make sense if you read the letters backwards. 5) A palindrome is a special word or phrase. 6) Palindromes are words or sentences that read the same backwards or forwards. 7) The words "Mom" and "Dad" are palindromes. 8) You can read the letters forwards or backwards. 9) "Now I won!" is a palindrome. 10) You can read the letters in the sentence forwards or backwards. 11) Look at this sentence: "Was it a car or a cat I saw?" 12) Why is it a palindrome?

1) "Racecar" kelimesini oku. 2) Şimdi harfleri geriye doğru oku. 3) Geriye doğru, harfler şöyle gider: r a c e c a r. 4) Harfleri tersten okursan çoğu kelime anlamlı olmaz. 5) Palindrom özel bir kelime ya da ifadedir. 6) Palindromlar geriye doğru ya da ileriye doğru aynı okunan kelime ya da cümlelerdir. 7) "Mom" ve "Dad" kelimeleri palindromdur. 8) Harfleri ileriye ya da geriye doğru okuyabilirsin. 9) "Now I won" bir palindromdur. 10) Cümledeki kelimeleri ileriye ya da geriye doğru okuyabilirsin. 11) Şu cümleye bak: "Was it a car or a cat I saw?" 12) Bu neden palindrom?

PASSAGE 36

1) Two teams are playing basketball. 2) A basket is made. 3) The game stops. 4) A player climbs a ladder. 5) Why is a player climbing a ladder? 6) The game of basketball was invented in 1891. 7) James Naismith invented it. 8) James wanted a game that could be played indoors. 9) He wanted a game that could be played in a small space. 10) He wanted a game where more than just strength was needed. 11) He wanted a game of skill. 12) The first ball was a soccer ball. 13) What were the first baskets? 14) They were peach baskets! 15) If a player made a basket, someone had to climb a ladder. 16) He had to climb a ladder to get the ball out of the basket. 17) Then James said, "Let's cut the bottoms out of the baskets!"

1) İki takım basketbol oynuyor. 2) Bir basket yapılır. 3) Oyun durur. 4) Bir oyuncu merdivene tırmanır. 5) Neden bir oyuncu merdivene tırmanıyor? 6) Basketbol oyunu 1891'de bulundu. 7) Onu James Naismith buldu. 8) James içeride oynanabilecek bir oyun istedi. 9) Küçük bir alanda oynanabilecek bir oyun istedi. 10) Sadece güçten daha fazlasının gerektiği bir oyun istedi. 11) Bir beceri oyunu istedi. 12) İlk top futbol topuydu. 13) İlk basket potaları neydi? 14) Şeftali sepetleriydi! 15) Bir oyuncu basket yaparsa, birinin merdivene tırmanması gerekirdi. 16) Topu potadan almak için merdivene tırmanması gerekirdi. 17) Daha sonra James, " Hadi sepetlerin altlarını keselim" dedi.

PASSAGE 37

1) Something is on pizza. 2) Something is in ketchup. 3) Long ago, people thought that something was poison. 4) They thought that if you ate it, you would get sick. 5) You would froth at the mouth. 6) You would feel great pain. 7) You might even die. 8) What was it? 9) It was the tomato! 10) Tomatoes are good to eat. 11) They have lots of vitamin C. 12) They have lots of vitamin A. 13) Vitamin C helps your cuts heal. 14) Vitamin A helps you see. 15) Where did tomatoes come from? 16) They came from South America. 17) People grew and ate them long ago. 18) Explorers brought them back to Europe. 19) People in Italy were growing them by the late 1500s. 20) People in the U.S. did not eat them until much later. 21) They thought they were poison. 22) Thomas Jefferson grew and ate tomatoes in the late 1700s. 23) He helped people learn that they were good to eat.

1) Pizza üzerinde bir şey var. 2) Ketçapın içinde bir şey var. 3) Uzun zaman önce, insanlar bu şey zehirdi diye düşündüler. 4) Onu yersen, hasta olacağını düşündüler. 5) Ağzın köpürecekti. 6) Büyük acı hissedecektin. 7) Hatta ölebilirdin. 8) O neydi? 9) Domatesti! 10) Domates yemek için iyidir. 11) Çok miktarda C vitaminine sahiptir. 12) Çok miktarda A vitaminine sahiptir. 13) C vitamini yaralarının iyileşmesine yardım eder. 14) A vitamini görmene yardım eder. 15) Domates nereden geldi? 16) Güney Amerika'dan geldi. 17) İnsanlar çok eskiden onu yetiştiriyorlardı ve yiyorlardı. 18) Kaşifler onu Avrupa'ya geri getirdiler. 19) İtalya'daki insanlar 1500lerin sonuna kadar onu yetiştiriyorlardı. 20) U.S'deki insanlar çok sonralara kadar onu yemediler. 21) Onun zehir olduğunu düşündüler. 22) Thomas Jefferson 1700lerin sonunda domates yetiştirdi ve yedi. 23) İnsanların onun güzel olduğunu öğrenmesine yardım etti.

PASSAGE 38

1) Have you ever wanted to know answers to things? 2) For example, how do things work? 3) What makes them work? 4) Why do they work? 5) Albert Einstein had this curiosity. 6) He just wanted to know. 7) He was born in 1879 in Germany. 8) Albert did not like to talk. 9) He just wanted to think. 10) He loved to build houses out of cards. 11) It would take him a long time. 12) He did the job slowly, because the cards had to be just right. 13) Albert loved science and was very good at it. 14) He kept looking for why things did what they did. 15) He found out how they worked. 16) Albert worked on making a bomb in Germany. 17) He worked hard to know how it worked. 18) In 1933 he came to America. 19) He got a job studying how things worked. 20) He loved his job. 21) He wrote to the president. 22) Albert said we had to make the bomb first. 23) The president listened. 24) We will always think about the things he learned in science. 25) He was a great man.

1) Hiç eşyalar hakkında cevaplar bilmek istedin mi? 2) Mesela, eşyalar nasıl çalışır? 3) Onları ne çalıştırır? 4) Neden çalışırlar? 5) Albert Einstein bu merakı sahipti. 6) Sadece bilmek istiyordu. 7) 1879'da Almanya'da doğdu. 8) Albert konuşmaktan hoşlanmıyordu. 9) Sadece düşünmek istiyordu. 10) Kartlardan ev yapmayı seviyordu. 11) Bu uzun zaman alırdı. 12) Bu işi yavaş yapardı çünkü kartların tam doğru olması gerekirdi. 13) Albert bilimi seviyordu ve onda çok iyiydi. 14) Eşyaların yaptıkları şeyleri neden yaptıklarını araştırmayı sürdürdü. 15) Nasıl çalıştıklarını buldu. 16) Albert Almanya'da bomba yapımında çalıştı. 17) Onun nasıl çalıştığını anlamak için sıkı çalıştı. 18) 1933'te Amerika'ya geldi. 19) Eşyaların nasıl çalıştığını araştıran bir iş buldu. 20) İşini seviyordu. 21) Başkana yazdı. 22) Albert ilk önce bomba yapmamız gerekir dedi. 23) Başkan dinledi. 24) Biz her zaman onun bilimde öğrendiği şeyleri düşüneceğiz. 25) O harika bir adamdı.

PASSAGE 39

1) Did you know the idea of cell phones is many years old? 2) It started in the 1920's. 3) People used radios and thought about how they could make them better. 4) They thought about it for a long time. 5) They made radios better so people could use them to talk to each other. 6) The police used them. 7) Then, inventors made phones that people could use in their cars. 8) Only some people used these. 9) They could be hard to use. 10) People in different parts of the world worked on making cell phones. 11) They were finally invented around 1970. 12) They still needed work. 13) People began to sell cell phones in the U.S. in 1983. 14) At first, cell phone calls were hard to make. 15) Only a few people in one place could talk at the same time. 16) They were big and heavy. 17) Many times, the calls would end, and the call was lost. 18) Today cell phones are very light. 19) They can take pictures and videos. 20) People can use the Internet. 21) Kids can play games. 22) Cell phones can do other things, too. 23) They are fast. 24) Cell phones are little. 25) They can be green, red, or blue. 26) They can be any color you want.

1) Cep telefonu fikrinin çok eski olduğunu biliyor muydun? 2) 1920'lerde başladı. 3) İnsanlar radyoları kullanırlardı ve onları nasıl daha iyi yapabileceklerini düşünürlerdi. 4) Bunu uzun zaman düşündüler. 5) Radyoları daha iyi hale getirdiler böylece insanlar onları birbirleriyle konuşmak için kullanabildiler. 6) Polis onları kullandı. 7) Daha sonra, mucitler insanların arabalarında kullanabilecekleri telefonları yaptılar. 8) Bunları yalnızca bazı insanlar kullandı. 9) Onları kullanmak zor olabiliyordu. 10) Dünyanın farklı yerlerindeki insanlar cep telefonu yapmak üzerine çalıştılar. 11) Sonunda 1970 yılı gibi onlar icat edildi. 12) Hala işleme ihtiyaçları vardı. 13) 1983'te insanlar U.S.'de cep telefonları satmaya başladı. 14) İlk başta, cep telefonu aramaları yapmak zordu. 15) Bir yerdeki yalnızca birkaç insan aynı anda konuşabilirdi. 16) Büyük ve ağırdılar. 17) Çoğu zaman aramalar biterdi ve çağrı kaybolurdu. 18) Bugün cep telefonları çok hafif. 19) Onlar fotoğraf ve video çekebilir. 20) İnsanlar internet kullanabilirler. 21) Çocuklar oyun oynayabilirler. 22) Cep telefonları

başka şeyler de yapabilir. 23) Halkın. 24) Cep telefonları küçüktür. 25) Yeşil, kırmızı ya da mavi olabilirler. 26) İstedğin herhangi bir renk olabilir.

PASSAGE 40

1) Umbrellas were made a long time ago. 2) They were made for keeping the sun out of your eyes. 3) They were made for keeping cool on hot days. 4) In China, they made the first umbrella to use in the rain. 5) They put wax and paint on it. 6) This made the rain run off the sides. 7) It kept them dry when they walked. 8) It kept them dry in the storm. 9) They used bones from whales, and they used wood from the trees. 10) In 1852, Samuel Fox made a new kind of umbrella. 11) It had steel parts. 12) It had soft cloth. 13) It was easy to put up and easy to put down. 14) It was very light to carry. 15) Today umbrellas come in all sizes and shapes. 16) They come in all colors. 17) Some people use them in the rain. 18) Others use them when it is hot. 19) Some have umbrellas just for fun. 20) Today, umbrellas have many uses!

1) Şemsiyeler uzun zaman önce yapıldı. 2) Güneşi gözlerinizden uzak tutmak için yapıldı. 3) Sıcak günlerde serin kalmak için yapıldı. 4) Çin'de ilk şemsiyeyi yağmurda kullanmak için yaptılar. 5) Üzerine balmumu ve boya koydular. 6) Bu yağmurun yanlardan akıp gitmesini sağladı. 7) Onlar yürürken bu onları kuru tuttu. 8) Fırtınada onları kuru tuttu. 9) Balinalardan kemikler ve ağaçlardan odunlar kullandılar. 10) 1852'de, Samuel Fox yeni bir tür şemsiye yaptı. 11) Onun çelik parçaları vardı. 12) Yumuşak kumaşı vardı. 13) Onu kaldırmak ve indirmek kolaydı. 14) Taşımak için oldukça hafifti. 15) Günümüzde, şemsiyeler her boyutta ve şekilde olur. 16) Bütün renklerde olur. 17) Bazı insanlar onları yağmurda kullanır. 18) Diğerleri hava sıcak olduğunda kullanırlar. 19) Bazıları sadece eğlence için şemsiye alırlar. 20) Bugün, şemsiyelerin birçok kullanımı vardır!

PASSAGE 41

1) The earth gives us things we need. 2) These things are called resources. 3) People use these things every day. 4) We have three resources that the earth gives us: water, land, and air. 5) People need clean water to drink. 6) We need it to brush our teeth. 7) We need it to take a bath. 8) Clean water is good for washing our clothes. 9) It is good for washing our cars. 10) It is good for playing in. 11) Clean water makes us feel fresh and clean. 12) We need air, too. 13) We need clean air to breathe. 14) We need it to make our bodies stay healthy. 15) We need it to grow plants. 16) We need clean air so animals will stay alive. 17) We also need land. 18) It is a good place to grow food. 19) It is a good place to build homes. 20) It is used to make landfills. 21) This is a place where people take their trash, so that it does not make us sick. 22) It is good to take care of our land. 23) We need to keep it clean. 24) Land, water, and air are all things we must have to be safe and grow strong.

1) Yeryüzü ihtiyacımız olan şeyleri bize verir. 2) Bu şeylere kaynaklar denir. 3) İnsanlar bu şeyleri her gün kullanırlar. 4) Yeryüzünün bize verdiği üç kaynağa sahibiz: su, toprak ve hava. 5) İnsanlar içmek için temiz suya ihtiyaç duyar. 6) Dişlerimizi fırçalamak için ona ihtiyaç duyarız. 7) Duş almak için ona ihtiyaç duyarız. 8) Temiz su kıyafetlerimizi yıkamamıza yarar. 9) Arabalarımızı yıkamamıza yarar. 10) İçinde oynamak için iyidir. 11) Temiz su bize taze ve temiz hissettirir. 12) Havaya da ihtiyacımız vardır. 13) Nefes almak için temiz havaya ihtiyacımız vardır. 14) Vücudumuzun sağlıklı kalması için ona ihtiyaç duyarız. 15) Bitkileri yetiştirmek için ihtiyaç duyarız. 16) Temiz havaya ihtiyaç duyarız ki böylece hayvanlar hayatta kalsın. 17) Ayrıca toprağa ihtiyaç duyarız. 18) Toprak yiyecek yetiştirmek için iyi bir yerdir. 19) Evleri inşa etmek için iyi bir yerdir. 20) Çöp sahası yapmak için kullanılır. 21) Bu insanların çöplerini götürdükleri yerdir ki böylelikle bizi hasta etmez. 22) Toprağımızla ilgilenmek faydalıdır. 23) Onu temiz tutmamız gerekir. 24) Toprak, su ve hava güvende olmamız ve güçlenmemiz için sahip olmamız gereken her şeydir.

PASSAGE 42

1) Cats have things that help them catch mice. 2) These things also help cats get away. 3) Cats use these to feel their way in the dark, and they use them to find out how large a hole is. 4) They also use these when the air moves. 5) These things help tell the cat if there is a wall, a bed, or an object from the air that hits them. 6) The cat uses these to feel its food on the ground. 7) They tell the cat if a mouse is about to get away. 8) If a twig hits it, the cat will blink to protect its eyes because these things let it know quickly that something is coming toward it. 9) Do you know what part of a cat this is? 10) It is the whiskers! 11) They give the cat feeling. 12) They guide and save the cat from getting hurt. 13) They help your cat go through its day and night happy.

1) Kedilerin fare yakalamalarına yardım edecek bir şeyleri vardır. 2) Bu şeyler kedilerin kaçmasına da yardım eder. 3) Kediler bunları karanlıkta yollarını bulmak ve bir deliğin ne kadar geniş olduğu anlamak için kullanırlar. 4) Ayrıca bunları hava hareket ederken de kullanırlar. 5) Bu şeyler kediye bir duvar, bir yatak ya da havadan onlara çarpacak bir nesnenin olup olmadığını söylemede yardımcı olur. 6) Kedi bunları yerdeki yiyeceklerini anlamak için kullanır. 7) Onlar kediye farenin kaçmak üzere olup olmadığını söyler. 8) Eğer kediye bir dal çarpsa, o gözlerini korumak için gözünü yumacaktır çünkü bu şeyler bir şeyin ona doğru geldiğini çabucak haber verir. 9) Bunun kedinin hangi bölümü olduğunu biliyor musun? 10) Bıyıklar! 11) Bıyıklar kediye his verir. 12) Kediye rehberlik ederler ve onu incinmekten kurtarırlar. 13) Kedinin gündüz ve gece mutlu yaşamasını yardımcı olurlar.

PASSAGE 43

1) Christopher Columbus was a sailor. 2) He lived on the seas. 3) He worked for the queen of Spain. 4) She wanted him to find places that no one knew about. 5) He tried to find ways to get things from place to place by using the water. 6) The queen gave him money to sail his ships. 7) She paid him to find new places. 8) He loved to sail. 9) He loved to study maps. 10) Life on the sea was hard. 11) Christopher was the captain. 12) Only a few men had rooms to sleep in. 13) The rest had to sleep outside on the decks. 14) It was very cold, and the ship moved a lot. 15) The water came over the edges of the boat. 16) The sailors sang to pass the time. 17) They did chores. 18) They cleaned the deck, and they prayed. 19) The water went on and on. 20) Christopher found new places. 21) He found bananas and coffee. 22) He found rice. 23) Christopher shared corn and potatoes with the people he met, and they traded. 24) Most of all, he loved to be on the water looking for new places.

1) Christopher Columbus bir denizciydi. 2) Denizlerde yaşadı. 3) İspanya kraliçesi için çalıştı. 4) Kraliçe ondan hiç kimsenin bilmediği yerleri bulmasını istedi. 5) Bir şeyler yapmak için suyu kullanarak bir yerden bir yere yollar bulmaya uğraştı. 6) Kraliçe gemilerini kullanması için ona para verdi. 7) Yeni yerler bulması için ona ödeme yaptı. 8) O gemi ile gitmeyi severdi. 9) Harita incelemeyi seviyordu. 10) Denizdeki hayat zordu. 11) Christopher kaptandı. 12) Yalnızca birkaç adam uyumak için odaya sahipti. 13) Geri kalanı dışarıda güvertede uyumak zorundaydı. 14) Çok soğuktu ve gemi çok hareket ediyordu. 15) Geminin kenarlarına su geliyordu. 16) Denizciler zaman geçirmek için şarkı söylediler. 17) İşleri yaptılar. 18) Güverteyi temizlediler ve dua ettiler. 19) Su ilerledi ve ilerledi. 20) Christopher yeni yerler buldu. 21) Muz ve kahve buldu. 22) Pirinç buldu. 23) Christopher tanıştığı insanlarla mısır ve patates paylaştı ve ticaret yaptılar. 24) En önemlisi, yeni yerler ararken su üzerinde olmayı seviyordu.

PASSAGE 44

1) When Betsy was 21, she ran away because she wanted to marry John Ross. 2) They moved to Philadelphia. 3) Betsy made clothes and furniture. 4) She had a shop in the city. 5) John was in the army. 6) Betsy was a friend of George Washington. 7) She sewed buttons on his coats. 8) She went to his home for dinner. 9) She sat next to him in church. 10) They talked and talked. 11) They both wanted to be free from the English. 12) England and the colonies went to war. 13) George was in charge of the army. 14) The army won, and the people wanted a flag. 15) It is said that Betsy was asked to make it. 16) George Washington wanted it to have one star for each colony. 17) He wanted the stars to have six points. 18) She said she would make the flag, but the stars had to have five points. 19) She worked hard to make the flag. 20) It was red, white, and blue. 21) It had red and white stripes. 22) She made a flag with 13 stars. 23) Each star was for one colony. 24) Whether she made the first flag or not, Betsy Ross was an important woman in history.

1) Betsy 21 yaşındayken, kaçtı çünkü John Ross ile evlenmek istedi. 2) Philadelphia'ya taşındılar. 3) Betsy giysi ve mobilya yapıyordu. 4) Şehirde bir dükkânı vardı. 5) John ordudaydı. 6) Betsy George Washington'un bir arkadaşıydı. 7) Onun ceketlerine düğmeler dikerdi. 8) Akşam yemeği için onun evine giderdi. 9) Kilisede onun yanına otururdu. 10) Konuşur ve konuşurlardı. 11) İkisi de İngilizlerden uzak olmak istediler. 12) İngiltere ve koloniler savaşa girdiler. 13) George ordunun başındaydı. 14) Ordu kazandı ve insanlar bir bayrak istediler. 15) Betsy'den bunu yapması istendiği söylenir. 16) George Washington her koloni için onda bir yıldız olmasını istedi. 17) Yıldızların altı noktası olmasını istedi. 18) Betsy bayrağı yapacağını ama yıldızların beş noktası olması gerektiğini söyledi. 19) Bayrağı yapmak için sıkı çalıştı. 20) Bayrak kırmızı, beyaz ve maviydi. 21) Kırmızı ve beyaz çizgileri vardı. 22) 13 yıldızlı bir bayrak yaptı. 23) Her yıldız bir koloni içindi. 24) İlk bayrağı yapsa da yapmasa da, Betsy Ross tarihte önemli bir kadındı.

PASSAGE 45

1) Mary Anderson had a great idea. 2) She saw that streetcars had a hard time running in the rain. 3) The windows got all runny with water. 4) It was hard to see outside, and it was hard to drive down the street. 5) It was not safe for the riders on rainy days. 6) She thought and thought. 7) Mary had a good idea. 8) She made wipers that could work on the outside of the car. 9) They had a button inside the streetcar to push in the rain. 10) She hoped it would work. 11) When it rained, the driver pressed the button. 12) The wipers went back and forth. 13) They took the rain off the window. 14) It made it easier to drive down the street. 15) It made the people inside feel safer, and the driver could see where he was going. 16) Mary's idea worked. 17) People liked the wipers. 18) They put them on cars, and they worked, too. 19) Her idea went all over the world.

1) Mary Anderson'un müthiş bir fikri vardı. 2) Tramvayların yağmurda çalışırken zor durumda olduğunu gördü. 3) Pencereleler akan suyla kaplanmıştı. 4) Dışarıyı görmek ve cadde aşağı sürmek zordu. 5) Yağmurlu günlerde sürücüler için güvenli değildi. 6) Mary düşündü, düşündü. 7) İyi bir fikri vardı. 8) Arabanın dışında çalışabilen silecekler yaptı. 9) Sileceklerin yağmurda basmak için tramvayın içinde bir düğmesi vardı. 10) O bunun çalışacağını umuyordu. 11) Yağmur yağdığında, sürücü düğmeye bastı. 12) Silecekler ileri geri gitti. 13) Yağmuru camdan götürdüler. 14) Caddeden aşağıya sürmeyi daha kolay hale getirdi. 15) İnsanların içeride daha güvende hissetmesini sağladı ve sürücü nereye gidiyor olduğu görebildi. 16) Mary'nin fikri işe yaradı. 17) İnsanlar silecekleri beğendi. 18) Bunları arabalara taktılar ve onlar da çalıştı. 19) Onun fikri tüm dünyaya yayıldı.

PASSAGE 46

1) Do you like cola? 2) Many people do. 3) It is a soft drink that looks like syrup. 4) It is brown and sweet. 5) It can be in a can, or it can be in a glass. 6) It can be in a tall thin bottle. 7) One kind, called Coke®, was invented on May 8, 1886. 8) The man who made it was John Pemberton. 9) He was a man who made medicine for sick people. 10) He was also an inventor. 11) John made many kinds of syrup. 12) He made pills and syrups to make people feel better. 13) He sold them in a store. 14) John also made a drink that people liked to sip for fun. 15) It was made out of wine, coffee beans, and caffeine. 16) One day a new law was made. 17) No one could use wine. 18) No one could drink it. 19) John still wanted to make money. 20) He still wanted to sell his drinks, but they could not have wine in the drink. 21) He put sugar and fruit in the mix. 22) It looked good, and it had a good taste. 23) People loved it. 24) It was called Coca-Cola®. 25) John made the drink we have today.

1) Kola sever misin? 2) Pek çok insan sever. 3) O şuruba benzeyen alkolsüz bir içecektir. 4) Kahverengi ve tatlıdır. 5) Bir tenekede ya da bir cam kutuda olabilir. 6) Uzun ince bir şişede olabilir. 7) Coke® adlı bir çeşidi, 8 Mayıs 1886'da bulundu. 8) Onu yapan adam John Pemberton'du. 9) O hasta insanlara ilaç yapan bir adamdı. 10) Ayrıca bir mucitti. 11) John birçok çeşit şurup yaptı. 12) İnsanların daha iyi hissetmesini sağlamak için haplar ve şuruplar yaptı. 13) Bunları bir dükkanda satıyordu. 14) John aynı zamanda insanların eğlence için yudumlamayı sevdikleri bir içecek yaptı. 15) O şaraptan, kahve çekirdeğinden ve kafeinden yapıldı. 16) Bir gün yeni bir kanun yapıldı. 17) Hiç kimse şarap kullanamayacaktı. 18) Hiç kimse onu içemeyecekti. 19) John hala para kazanmak istiyordu. 20) Hala içeceklerini satmak istiyordu ama içeceğin içinde şarap olamazdı. 21) Karışım şeker ve meyve koydu. 22) Güzel görünüyordu ve güzel bir tada sahipti. 23) İnsanlar onu beğendi. 24) Ona Coca-Cola® dendi. 25) Bugün sahip olduğumuz içeceği John yaptı.

PASSAGE 47

1) Did you know that all plants start with a seed? 2) They do. 3) Some seeds are big. 4) Some seeds are small, but they are all the start of a plant. 5) Seeds can come in many colors. 6) Watermelons have many seeds. 7) The seeds are flat and black. 8) They look like teardrops. 9) These seeds feel slimy and wet. 10) Peach seeds are not small. 11) They are big and oval. 12) They have many holes. 13) They feel rough to your fingers. 14) Peach seeds look like Mars. 15) Apples have seeds that are small. 16) They are brown. 17) Apple seeds are long and shaped like a teardrop. 18) They are a little puffy and are not flat. 19) Plants all have seeds, but all of the seeds look different from each other. 20) They make plants that are different. 21) They make our world a pretty place.

1) Bütün bitkilerin bir çekirdekle başladığını biliyor muydun? 2) Başlarlar. 3) Bazı çekirdekler büyüktür. 4) Bazı çekirdekler küçüktür ama hepsi bir bitkinin başlangıcıdır. 5) Çekirdekler birçok renkte olabilirler. 6) Karpuzların çok çekirdeği vardır. 7) Çekirdekleri düz ve siyahtır. 8) Gözyaşına benzerler. 9) Bu çekirdekler yapışkan ve ıslak görünür. 10) Şeftali çekirdekleri küçük değildir. 11) Büyük ve ovaldir. 12) Birçok deliği vardır. 13) Onlar parmaklarına pürüzlü gibi gelir. 14) Şeftali çekirdeği Mars'a benzer. 15) Elmaların küçük olan çekirdekleri vardır. 16) Onlar kahverengidir. 17) Elma çekirdekleri uzundur ve gözyaşı şeklindedir. 18) Biraz kabarıkırlar ve düz değildirler. 19) Bütün bitkiler çekirdeğe sahiptir ama bütün çekirdekler birbirinden farklı görünür. 20) Onlar farklı olan bitkileri oluştururlar. 21) Onlar dünyamızı güzel bir yer haline getirirler.

PASSAGE 48

1) August 10, 2005, was a good day for space. 2) It was a good day for NASA. 3) NASA is the agency that makes rockets. 4) It is the place that studies space. 5) It was a good day for the astronauts on the space shuttle. 6) They were coming home. 7) For over two years, no space shuttles had gone to space. 8) The last one had come apart in the sky. 9) All of the people on it had died. 10) Today the Discovery was coming back to Earth. 11) It was raining in many places. 12) It was stormy. 13) It was not safe to land. 14) NASA said to try to land at Edwards Air Force Base. 15) It was in the desert. 16) It was far away from Florida. 17) There were only small bushes and dirt. 18) It was the best place to land. 19) Things were just right. 20) The astronauts looked out the window. 21) The earth got closer and closer. 22) The wheels came down. 23) They were ready to come home. 24) Touchdown. 25) They landed on the ground. 26) They were safe. 27) The shuttle was safe. 28) They were home.

1) 10 Ağustos 2005 uzay için iyi bir gündü. 2) NASA için iyi bir gündü. 3) NASA roket yapan kuruluştur. 4) Uzay inceleyen yerdir. 5) Uzay mekiğindeki astronotlar için iyi bir gündü. 6) Onlar eve geliyorlardı. 7) İki yıldan fazla zamandır, hiçbir uzay mekiği uzaya gitmemişti. 8) Sonuncusu gökyüzünde parçalanmıştı. 9) Ondaki bütün insanlar ölmüştü. 10) Bugün Discovery yeryüzüne geri geliyordu. 11) Birçok yerde yağmur yağıyordu. 12) Fırtınalıydı. 13) Karaya inmek güvenli değildi. 14) NASA Edward Hava Üssüne inmeyi denemesini söyledi. 15) O çöldeydi. 16) Florida'dan çok uzaktı. 17) Sadece küçük çalılar ve çamur vardı. 18) İnmek için en iyi yerdi. 19) Her şey yolundaydı. 20) Astronotlar pencereden dışarı baktılar. 21) Yeryüzü yakınlaştı ve yakınlaştı. 22) Tekerlekler aşağı indi. 23) Onlar eve gelmeye hazırdı. 24) Tekerleğin yere ilk değişti. 25) Yere indiler. 26) Güvendeydiler. 27) Mekik güvendeydi. 28) Evdeydiler.

PASSAGE 49

1) In January of 2006, archaeologists found a tomb. 2) Archaeologists are people who find old things. 3) They study them. 4) The old things give us clues to the past. 5) The tomb was in Egypt. 6) Mud huts were not far away from the tomb. 7) These huts were for the workers who built the tomb. 8) There were long dirt holes dug in the ground. 9) The archaeologists went all the way inside. 10) They found seven coffins. 11) People thought there would be mummies in the coffins. 12) They opened them. 13) There were no mummies inside. 14) There were other things. 15) There were pillows and cloth. 16) They thought this was a place where important people were buried. 17) It was something else. 18) It was a place to keep things. 19) To bury people, the Egyptians needed jars. 20) They needed coffins. 21) They needed cloth. 22) In the tomb, archaeologists found jars, coffins, and cloth.

1) 2006 Ocağında arkeologlar bir mezar buldu. 2) Arkeologlar eski eşyaları bulan insanlardır. 3) Onları incelerler. 4) Eski eşyalar bize geçmiş ile ilgili ipucu verir. 5) Mezar Mısırdıydı. 6) Çamur kulübeler mezardan çok uzakta değildi. 7) Bu kulübeler mezarı yapan işçiler içindi. 8) Yerde kazılmış uzun toprak delikler vardı. 9) Arkeologlar sonuna kadar içeriye gittiler. 10) Yedi tabut buldular. 11) İnsanlar tabutların içinde mumya olabileceğini düşündüler. 12) Onları açtılar. 13) İçeride hiç mumya yoktu. 14) Başka şeyler vardı. 15) Yastıklar ve kumaşlar vardı. 16) Önemli insanların gömüldüğü bir yer olduğunu düşündüler. 17) Başka bir şeydi. 18) Eşyaları tutmak için bir yerdi. 19) İnsanları gömmek için Mısırlılar kavanozlara ihtiyaç duyarlardı. 20) Tabutlara ihtiyaç duyarlardı. 21) Beze ihtiyaç duyarlardı. 22) Arkeologlar mezarın içinde kavanozlar, tabutlar ve bezler buldular.

PASSAGE 50

1) A loud noise hit the roof. 2) Sandy jumped out of bed. 3) Her head hit the top of the bed. 4) She got a big bump. 5) Her slippers were missing. 6) "Ouch! What was that noise?" she asked. 7) Bump. 8) Bump. 9) Thud. 10) The noise came again. 11) Sandy went to the window. 12) She tried to open it. 13) She pushed and pushed. 14) It would not open. 15) Sandy went to the door of her house. 16) She tried to open it. 17) She pushed and pushed. 18) It would not open. 19) "Whatever is the matter?" 20) She went to the phone. 21) She called her mother. 22) Her mother was sleeping. 23) She woke up when the phone rang. 24) "Hello." 25) "Mother, something is outside the house. 26) I cannot open the windows or doors." 27) "Look through the glass. 28) I think there are huge Martians with wings on their backs outside," said Mother. 29) "Show them a big smile and see if they are friendly." 30) Sandy went to the window and saw one of the Martians. 31) She smiled really big and watched to see what they would do. 32) One Martian flew to the window and opened it for Sandy. 33) Then he flew to the door and opened it. 34) He shook her hand and then flew back to the top of the roof where his spaceship was parked. 35) "Wow! Martians can be friendly and helpful!" Sandy said to herself.

1) Yüksek bir ses çatıya vurdu. 2) Sandy yataktan dışarı atladı. 3) Başını yatağın tepesine çarptı. 4) Büyük bir darbe aldı. 5) Terlikleri kayıptı. 6) "Of! Bu ses neydi?" diye sordu. 7) Küt. 8) Küt. 9) Pat. 10) Ses tekrar geldi. 11) Sandy pencereye gitti. 12) Pencereyi açmaya çalıştı. 13) Zorladı ve zorladı. 14) Açılmıyordu. 15) Sandy evinin kapısına gitti. 16) Kapıyı açmayı denedi. 17) Zorladı ve zorladı. 18) Açılmıyordu. 19) "Sorun ne?" 20) Telefona gitti. 21) Annesini aradı. 22) Annesi uyuyordu. 23) Telefon çalınca uyandı. 24) "Merhaba". 25) Anne, evin dışında bir şey var. 26) Pencereleri ya da kapıları açamıyorum. 27) "Dürbünden bak. 28) Bence dışarıda sırtlarında kanatlarıyla kocaman Marslılar var, dedi anne. 29) "Onlara kocaman bir gülümseme göster ve arkadaş canlısı olup olmadıklarını anla". 30) Sandy pencereye gitti ve Marslılardan birini gördü. 31) Gerçekten kocaman gülümsedi ve ne yapacaklarını anlamak için izledi. 32) Bir Marslı pencereye uçtu ve onu Sandy için açtı. 33) Daha sonra kapıya uçtu ve onu açtı. 34) Sandy'nin elini sıktı ve sonra uzay gemisinin park edildiği çatının üstüne geri uçtu. 35) "Wow! Marslılar arkadaş canlısı ve yardımsever olabiliyor!" diye kendi kendine mırıldandı.