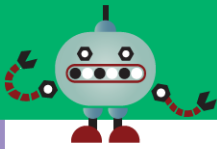


READING JUICE PLUS

Developing comprehension skills and building vocabulary power



4



Introduction

The Reading Juice Plus series will capture the interest and imagination of young English learners. Research has shown that one of the best ways for learners to improve their English proficiency simply by immersing themselves in high-interest passages. Since Reading Juice Plus is filled with engaging nonfiction stories, students will be eager to read more. The comprehension exercises that accompany each passage offer opportunities for learners to think, talk and write in English.

Vocabulary

Essential vocabulary words are defined as a pre-reading activity. These words are boldfaced in every passage. Students can read the definitions and then see how each term is used within the text. Learning words in context is the most powerful way to master new vocabulary.

Passage

The passages promote young minds' curiosity by offering a wide variety of topics that are fun to read and easy to teach. Since this nonfiction includes fascinating facts and details about people, places and events, learners will expand their knowledge base as well as their language skills.

Appealing text is vital in order to inspire and encourage students to strive for greater English fluency. Each passage is written in natural English at the appropriate proficiency level, and a word count is included. The teacher can use this information to determine how quickly students read the material. This nurtures both fluency and ease with written English.

Skimming & Scanning

Each passage includes skimming and scanning questions to help learners improve their ability to quickly find specific information in the text. This activity gives students practice in a skill all readers use daily: identifying the key words from a question and then locating the associated information in the passage.

Comprehension

Choose the correct answer for each question.

- Why do people use ice instruments?
 - They melt quickly when they are played.
 - They are expensive to make.
 - They are difficult to learn how to play.
- Why did Isoungset record his music in igloos?
 - He had to make instruments made out of ice and snow.
 - He needed a cold place so the instruments wouldn't melt.
 - He thought they were the best places to record any music.
- Which is NOT correct about Isoungset?
 - He uses many natural objects in his music.
 - He is an expert of recording natural sounds.
 - He buys his ice instruments from other musicians.
- What can be inferred about musicians who play ice instruments?
 - They enjoy experimenting with new sounds.
 - They all like to live in cold climates.
 - They don't believe ice instruments make real music.

B Choose the paragraph best fits at the [A] in the passage.

- The musicians also worked together to start an Ice Tour. They taught how to make or remake ice instruments to the participants. This attracted many people to Norway.
- Ice instruments must be specially carved. After they melt, the musicians must remake them exactly the same size and shape. It helps re-create the exact same sound as before.
- An igloo is a snowhouse made from blocks of snow. There is a short tunnel at the entrance. It helps to keep heat in the igloo.

Comprehension

Following each passage, multiple-choice comprehension questions evaluate the learners' understanding of the material. The main idea is always tested. The remaining questions require students to identify details, find information, draw conclusions, make inferences, and differentiate between facts and opinions. Additional comprehension exercises require the highest-level thinking skills such as deciding where to insert sentences in the passage or choosing which statement would best introduce or conclude the text.

Vocabulary Expansion

Each passage's vocabulary expansion exercise strengthens learners' knowledge of the key words since they must truly understand each word's meaning to finish the word analogies or complete the cloze sentences and paragraphs. By doing these exercises learners will be able to "own" the words. Such ownership makes it more likely that students will use them in speaking and writing. Independent use of vocabulary words is the strongest indicator that a word has been learned—that is, stored in students' long-term memories.

Vocabulary Expansion

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

howling

- The igloo is the _____.
- Water is an essential element _____.
- As the sun rose, the ice began to _____.
- At night, we could hear wolves _____ in the forest.
- Northern winters are often very _____ with heavy winds and snowstorms.

Summary

Each unit concludes with a summary activity designed to activate the students' recall of the facts contained in the passage. To complete the summary, students must interpret information and then synthesize the main ideas and supporting details.

Summary

Write a summary with the information from the passage.

Ice Music

_____ was made in _____.

_____ instruments made _____.

_____ recorded in a place where the temperature is _____.

Final Test

Children worked in England during the late 1800s and early 1900s. Called chimney sweeps, they cleaned the black soot out of chimneys. They had to climb up into the chimney and sweep it out with the clothes they were wearing. Chimneys were narrow and children were small enough to do the job. Unfortunately, they did not have any safety equipment. They often became trapped, got burned, choked or fell down the chimney. Some children were so young as four years old. There was another job that children did. They loaded gunpowder into cannons on warships. These boys were called "powder monkeys" because they had to carry bags of gunpowder. During dangerous battles, they were easy targets for enemy fire just like the rest of the soldiers. If they made a small mistake, the gunpowder could catch fire and blow up.

What is the passage mainly about?

- young children's life in the late 1800s
- children and cleaning
- kid's jobs in the past
- young children in England

Final Test for NEAT

The final test assesses students' academic achievement with the complete set of the Reading Comprehension part of NEAT.

Vocabulary Booklet

This vocabulary booklet will help students improve their vocabulary.

1 Ice Music

Word

Word	Definition
howl	to make a loud cry as that of a wolf
melt	to become a liquid by warming
frigid	very cold; characteristics of old
indefinite	without any boundary or condition; uncertain
survive	to make the small condition through difficulties
astounding	surprising greatly; impressive
exploration	the act of examining or investigating

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APPENDIX

Reading WPM Graph 94



Vocabulary

Match the words and the correct definitions.

- | | | | | |
|---|-------------|---|-----|--|
| 1 | howl | • | • a | having the characteristics of old styles |
| 2 | melt | • | • b | to have a question or claim |
| 3 | frigid | • | • c | to maintain the usual condition through difficulties |
| 4 | traditional | • | • d | to make a long, loud cry as that of a wolf |
| 5 | challenge | • | • e | very cold |
| 6 | controversy | • | • f | an argument between different ideas or points |
| 7 | limitless | • | • g | to turn into a liquid by warming |
| 8 | survive | • | • h | without any boundary or condition; countless |

Most musicians use **traditional** instruments. There are some musicians, however, who enjoy inventing new kinds of instruments to play. They want to hear more unusual and interesting sounds.

Terje Isungset is a musician from Norway who makes instruments out of ice. He is also famous for inventing “ice music.” In early 2000, he made an album with instruments carved from blocks of ice. He played ice harp, ice trumpet and ice percussion with other musicians. He successfully recorded a beautiful but astonishing sound on his album. The music carries the cold and **frigid** winters of Norway in the sound of the notes.

Isungset had to record the album in a place where the temperature would be below zero degrees. He had to make sure the instruments would **survive**, so the music was recorded inside a group of igloos in Sweden. Maybe that is why the music even sounds cold! The musicians also had to keep remaking the instruments because they would **melt** from the heat of playing. **A**

There are many other materials Isungset used for his instruments. He used other natural elements like trees, stones and sheep bells to create the sounds of nature. Many people say that his music sounds like wolves **howling** or the wind blowing.

Ice music may not be very pleasing to the ear for people who have traditional ideas about music. Some may even wonder if it’s truly music at all. Maybe the true power of art lies in these **controversies**. Great artists throughout history have always **challenged** old ways of thinking about what art can be and what it can mean. Their explorations and experiments can show us the **limitless** possibilities that exist in the world around us.

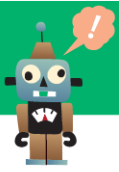
WORD COUNT 284

TIME

Record your reading time on the graph. p. 94

Find where the following information is in the passage.

- 1 when Terje Isungset made an ice music album Line _____
- 2 the country where Terje Isungset recorded his ice music Line _____
- 3 the reason the instruments would melt Line _____



A Choose the correct answers.

- 1 What is the passage mainly about?
 - a the true meaning of being an artist
 - b an unusual musician and his music
 - c differences between traditional and ice music

- 2 What is one difficulty with ice instruments?
 - a They melt quickly when they are played.
 - b They are expensive to make.
 - c They are difficult to learn how to play.

- 3 Why did Isungset record his music in igloos?
 - a He had to make instruments made out of ice and snow.
 - b He needed a cold place so the instruments wouldn't melt.
 - c He thought they were the best places to record any music.

- 4 Which is NOT correct about Isungset?
 - a He uses many natural objects in his music.
 - b He is an expert of recording natural sounds.
 - c He buys his ice instruments from other musicians.

- 5 What can be inferred about musicians who play ice instruments?
 - a They enjoy experimenting with new sounds.
 - b They all like to live in cold climate.
 - c They don't believe ice instruments make real music.

B Choose the paragraph best fits at the A in the passage.

- a The musicians also worked together to start an Ice Tour. They taught how to make or remake ice instruments to the participants. This attracted many people to Norway.
- b Ice instruments must be specially carved. After they melt, the musicians must remake them exactly the same size and shape. It helps re-create the exact same sound as before.
- c An igloo is a snowhouse made from blocks of snow. There is a short tunnel at the entrance. It helps to keep heat in the igloo.



Complete the sentences with the correct words.

traditional

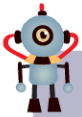
frigid

melt

survive

howling

- 1 The igloo is the _____ home of the Arctic people.
- 2 Water is an essential element that animals and plants need to _____.
- 3 As the sun rose, the ice began to _____ on the surface of the lake.
- 4 At night, we could hear wolves _____ in the forest.
- 5 Northern winters are often very _____ with heavy winds and snowstorms.



Summary

Complete the summary with the information from the passage.

Ice Music

It was first played by _____.

The first ice music album was made in _____.

It is played with different instruments made _____.

It must be recorded in a place where the temperature is _____

_____.