

Unit 1 Amazing Ancient Egypt!

Ancient Egypt was amazing. It began in 3100 BCE around the Nile River. From the river, Egyptians got water for farming.

Ancient Egyptian culture was advanced. They were good at science and math. They had a written language. They also had their own calendar.

The ancient Egyptians were also good at building. They used basic tools. But they cut and moved huge stones. With them, they made large buildings and tall monuments. These were very well made. Some are still standing thousands of years later.

Unit 2 The Tomb of Tutankhamun

In 1922, Howard Carter was digging in Egypt. He found something amazing. It was the tomb of King Tutankhamun.

There were many other tombs in Egypt. But most had been opened. This one was hidden from thieves. Nothing was missing.

The rooms were full of beautiful objects from 1300 BCE. There were statues and paintings. There was furniture and jars. In the middle was a gold box. It contained the mummy of the king.

Experts now study these objects to learn about ancient Egypt.

Unit 3 A Queen's Mystery

Cleopatra is one of history's most famous queens. And she was the last queen of ancient Egypt.

The Romans attacked Egypt. They wanted to take her country. She would not give in to them.

She killed herself in 30 BCE. But we still don't know how she died. Some people think she let a snake bite and poison her. Others think she used a pin with poison on it. No one knows where she is buried. So, we will probably never know for sure how she died.

Unit 4 The Gods of Ancient Egypt

Religion was essential to the ancient Egyptians. They had over 2,000 different gods.

Some of the gods looked magical and strange. The most famous is Ra. He was the god of the sun and life. He had a man's body, but a hawk's head. One of the oldest is the powerful goddess Sekhmet. She had the head of a lioness. Osiris was the god of death. His skin was green, the color of rebirth.

We learned about these gods from colorful paintings on ancient Egyptian walls.

Unit 5 The Unicorn of the Sea

Narwhals are interesting creatures. They live in the Arctic Ocean. You can spot them by their unusual-looking tusk.

A narwhal tusk is actually a tooth. Both male and female narwhals can have one. It can grow very long. Some can grow up to 2.7 meters long.

Many people believed narwhals use their tusks to hunt. This is not true. Actually, scientists are not sure what they're for. Some believe they are used to sense things. A cat uses its whiskers in the same way.

Unit 6 The Fastest Punch

The mantis shrimp is a tiny sea creature. It's only 10 cm long. Don't let its size fool you. The mantis shrimp has a secret. It has superhero strength.

This shrimp's punch has the same force as a gunshot. It uses its super punch for hunting. The mantis shrimp's punch is also very quick. In the blink of an eye, it can punch 500 times!

That's not all. The mantis shrimp's eyes are also interesting. Unlike humans, they can even see ultraviolet light.

Unit 7 Animals That Clean!

Sea cucumbers and earthworms do the same job. They both keep their environment clean.

The sea cucumber eats dirty sand from the bottom of the ocean. It poops out clean sand. It stirs the sand and keeps it from getting hard. This keeps the ocean clean. It helps animals and plants grow.

The earthworm eats the garbage of the earth. It turns the garbage into healthy food. It also digs paths in the dirt. Water and air can enter more easily. Plants can grow better.

Unit 8 The Gecko Lizard

Geckos are amazing lizards. They can climb walls like Spider-Man!

How do geckos climb like Spider-Man? They have special feet. A gecko foot has millions of tiny hairs on it. These hairs stick to surfaces. Geckos can control these hairs. This lets it turn its stickiness on and off. A gecko can even move quickly upside down!

Scientists are studying geckos' feet. They want to make a tape that will let them stick to walls, just like a gecko.

Unit 9 The Longest Tennis Match

John Isner and Nicolas Mahut played a tennis match at a tournament in 2010. To win a set, a player must win six games. And the player must be two games ahead. Isner and Mahut could not do this in the final set. So the game went on and on. The set lasted for 8 hours and 11 minutes!

Eventually, Isner won the final set by 70 games to 68. The match took a total of 11 hours and 5 minutes. It was the longest tennis match ever!

Unit 10 Most Red Cards in a Soccer Match

Yellow cards are common in soccer games. But red cards are quite rare. So, what is the record for most red cards in one game?

In 2011, there was a soccer game in Argentina. In this game, the referee gave an incredible 36 red cards! Two players got red cards in the first half. In the second half, a big fight started.

Because of the fight, all the other players got red cards. Even some other team members got red cards, too.

Unit 11 Most Wins by an NBA Team

In 2016, the Golden State Warriors had a lot of success. They set a new NBA record. They won 73 games and lost only nine!

The Warriors set over 25 other records that season. They had 34 away-game wins. They also had the best start to a season. They won their first 24 games!

Individual players did great jobs, too. Stephen Curry scored the most three-point field goals. He also scored the most points in overtime.

What an amazing team!

Unit 12 How We Measure Sports Records

How do we measure time in sports? People used a stopwatch in the past. It's more advanced now. Let's look at the 100-meter race. Judges use lasers to measure time. They can also use a special camera. This camera can take 2,000 pictures a second! These are very accurate tools.

Marathons are longer races. They need a different tool. Marathon runners use a device in their shoes. This gives information about their speed. It also tells the judges their time.

Unit 13 Animals Can Protect!

How did people first protect their homes? Farm animals, dogs, and even geese did the job! They make noise when they hear things. Dogs were kept as pets thousands of years ago for this reason. Dogs have good hearing. They have a strong sense of smell. Food can take their attention. They need to be trained. Today, they still protect the home. This is called an animal-based security system.

There were also non-animal based security systems. A man named Tildesley made the first door alarm.

Unit 14 Present Home Security

There are many types of home security.

A digital door lock is simple. It does not need keys or cards. You push buttons to enter numbers. These numbers are private.

Biometric systems take pictures of the body. This helps identify someone.

Retina scanners see the back of the eye. Everyone's eyes look different.

Fingerprint scanners are used a lot. They are even used in cars. Nobody has the same fingerprint. It is hard to copy. The scanner takes pictures of a person's finger.

Unit 15 The Future of Home Security

What is the future for home security?

The system will connect to a computer in your home. It will also connect to your TV and smartphone. A very small robot will watch everything. The security camera will see every room in the home. You won't need many cameras.

The system will know if something's wrong. It will fix the problem. It will know if a new part is needed. It might even order it. The system will even sense poison gas or fire.

Unit 16 Surveillance Cameras

China has millions of surveillance cameras. They are on every block in Beijing. They are in public places and at homes. They are even in the farm areas!

The system is called Sharp Eyes. The cameras recognize people's faces. They also recognize how people walk. This helps China find criminals.

China wants less crime. The cameras help. There are fewer people stealing. Some people don't like the cameras. They think they cannot speak as much. They think it is for control.