READING FUTURE

Compass Publishing

Class [ ]   **Name** [ ]

Unit 1. Robot Helpers

1. Robots are already a part of daily life. Factories use robots to make products.

⇒

2. Robot servers can take food orders in restaurants.

⇒

3. Future robots will be able to do even more.

⇒

4. Engineers are working on a variety of helper robots for people to use in hospitals and in their homes.

⇒

5. Some robots can move and talk a little like people.

⇒

6. These provide fun interactions.

⇒

7. But robots can teach valuable lessons, too.

⇒

8. They can guide a person's movements to help them overcome physical challenges.

⇒

9. They can help that person learn important body motions.

⇒

10. Some people have difficulties with social skills and speech.

⇒

11. Robots can help them practice.

⇒

12. People need special care as they get older.

⇒

13. Fewer people are having children, and humans are living longer.

⇒

14. So the number of elderly people who need help is growing.

⇒

15. Robots are especially good for the elderly.

⇒

16. They can help a person get out of bed, make food, and clean the house.

⇒

17. They can even keep an elderly person company.

⇒

18. These helper robots are not very common yet. But they will be someday.

⇒

19. But they will be someday.

⇒

20. Exciting technological advances are happening quickly.

⇒

21. In the future, these helper robots might make our lives easier.

⇒

Class [ ] **Name** [ ]

Unit 2. Confidence Through Volunteering

1. Many of us try to be kind to the people we see every day. ⇒
2. We help our friends and family, and we usually feel good afterward. ⇒
3. However, helping strangers is important as well. ⇒
4. Volunteering isn't just a nice thing to do. ⇒
5. It can even make us more confident. ⇒
6. A researcher studied kids between the ages of 11 and 14. ⇒
7. Every year for four years, she asked them to describe how they helped others. ⇒
8. She also asked them how they felt about themselves. ⇒
9. Teens who helped both loved ones and strangers had higher self-esteem one year later. ⇒
10. Teens who only helped friends and family did not. ⇒

11. Volunteering is more rewarding for teens because it is more challenging.

⇒

12. You must meet and talk with people you don't know.

⇒

13. You may also learn new skills.

⇒

14. This builds confidence.

⇒

15. Volunteering can also make you feel satisfied.

⇒

16. You have to work hard, but you are doing very good things.

⇒

17. It only takes a few extra hours a week to volunteer.

⇒

18. Reading to elderly people, putting away food in a crisis center, and organizing books in the library are just a few ideas.

⇒

19. You will feel wonderful about helping others.

⇒

20. You will also feel great about yourself.

⇒

READING FUTURE

Compass Publishing

Class [   ]   **Name** [   ]

Unit 3. A National Hero

1. Terry Fox was born in Canada in 1958. While growing up, Terry loved to play sports.

⇒

2. When he was 18, Terry developed pain in his right knee.

⇒

3. He went to a doctor and got some terrible news.

⇒

4. He had cancer.

⇒

5. The doctors had to cut off Terry's right leg.

⇒

6. Terry didn't let that stop him.

⇒

7. He learned how to use an artificial leg.

⇒

8. He continued to play sports.

⇒

9. But now, Terry wanted to do more.

⇒

10. While in the hospital, Terry met other young cancer patients.

⇒

11. He decided to run across Canada to raise money for cancer research.

⇒

12. He called this the Marathon of Hope.

⇒

13. Terry started his Marathon of Hope on April 12th, 1980.

⇒

14. Unfortunately, after 143 days and 5,373 kilometers, Terry had to quit.

⇒

15. His cancer had come back.

⇒

16. Terry Fox died a few months later at the age of 22.

⇒

17. Although Terry never finished his Marathon of Hope, he inspired many people.

⇒

18. Now, once a year, people around the world do the Terry Fox Run.

⇒

19. They run in memory of this Canadian national hero and continue to raise money for cancer research.

⇒

20. So far, more than $400 million has been raised thanks to Terry Fox.

⇒

Class [ ] **Name** [ ]

Unit 4. The Boy Who Grew His Hair

1. Vinny Desautels has always been a generous boy.   ⇒
2. When he was five, he found out that some kids get cancer.   ⇒
3. Often, they lose their hair because of their medicine.   ⇒
4. They need wigs.   ⇒
5. Vinny wanted to help, so he decided to donate his hair.   ⇒
6. But first, he had to let it grow long.   ⇒
7. Vinny stopped getting haircuts.   ⇒
8. His hair grew below his shoulders.   ⇒
9. Some other kids thought he looked strange.   ⇒
10. They even laughed at him.   ⇒

11. But Vinny didn't mind the criticism.

⇒

12. He knew it was for a good cause.

⇒

13. After two years, Vinny finally got a haircut.

⇒

14. He proudly sent 33 centimeters of his hair to a charity called Wigs for Kids.

⇒

15. A few weeks later, Vinny's eye became swollen.

⇒

16. He also had a painful bump on his hip.

⇒

17. Doctors discovered that Vinny had a rare bone cancer.

⇒

18. Now he had to fight his own battle against the disease.

⇒

19. Vinny took medicine that made his hair fall out.

⇒

20. It was difficult, but Vinny was brave and never stopped smiling.

⇒

21. He was right to be optimistic.

⇒

22. Today, the generous boy who donated his hair is healthy again.

⇒

23. Now he helps raise money for research on children's cancers.

⇒

Class [ ] **Name** [ ]

Unit 5. How to Be a Writer

1. Before the internet, it was harder for young writers to publish their work.

⇒

2. Today, all they need is a blog.

⇒

3. Blogs are a good way for writers to share their ideas, improve their skills, and build a career.

⇒

4. Blogs provide freedom for writers.

⇒

5. Bloggers can write about anything they choose.

⇒

6. Many write about their hobbies or travels.

⇒

7. Some just write about their daily lives.

⇒

8. Blogs let writers write about their passions.

⇒

9. Also, blogs can help improve a writer's work.

⇒

10. There are millions of blogs online.

⇒

11. To succeed, the writing must be interesting and original.

⇒

12. This will help a blogger attract readers.

⇒

13. Bloggers can get feedback from readers and other writers.

⇒

14. That way, their writing gets better and better.

⇒

15. When a writer has a lot of readers, advertisers begin to notice.

⇒

16. They want the opportunity to reach those readers.

⇒

17. Advertisers might ask the blogger to write about their products.

⇒

18. Popular bloggers can begin to make money by working with advertisers.

⇒

19. If you dream of being a writer, consider starting a blog.

⇒

20. It will help you explore your interest in writing and decide whether it is the right career for you.

⇒

Class [   ]   **Name** [   ]

Unit 6. The Time Machine

---

1. One of the earliest and most famous science fiction books is *The Time Machine.*

⇒

---

2. It was written by H. G. Wells in 1895.

⇒

---

3. *The Time Machine* is about a creative man who insists it is possible to travel through time.

⇒

---

4. He builds a time-travel machine.

⇒

---

5. When he tries it out, it takes him 800,000 years into the future!

⇒

---

6. The future Earth is very different.

⇒

---

7. The people he meets call themselves the Eloi.

⇒

---

8. The Eloi are a happy, simple, and peaceful people.

⇒

---

9. They help him and give him food to eat.

⇒

---

10. At first, he enjoys his visit to the future very much.

⇒

---

11. The future Earth seems like paradise.

⇒

12. But then he loses his time machine.

⇒

13. He begins to look for it because he wants to go back to his own time.

⇒

14. While searching, he discovers a second, less friendly people called the Morlocks.

⇒

15. They live underground, and they have taken his time machine!

⇒

16. He has many adventures trying to get the machine back, and some of them are quite scary.

⇒

17. Will he get the time machine back and return to the past?

⇒

18. Read the book and find out.

⇒

19. This story has entertained science fiction fans for more than 100 years.

⇒

READING FUTURE

Compass Publishing

Class [ ]   **Name** [ ]

Unit 7. The Two Faces of Dr. Jekyll

1. One night in 1884, the Scottish writer Robert Louis Stevenson had a bad dream. ⇒
2. It was about a good man who suddenly became evil. ⇒
3. Stevenson couldn't forget his dream. ⇒
4. He turned it into a famous short novel, *Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*. ⇒
5. In the story, Dr. Jekyll is a nice, hard-working scientist. ⇒
6. He is always doing research in his laboratory. ⇒
7. He has a troublesome friend named Mr. Hyde. ⇒
8. Hyde is dangerous and violent. ⇒
9. He even kills someone. ⇒
10. But the story has a big surprise: Jekyll and Hyde are the same person! ⇒

11. Dr. Jekyll has invented a special liquid.

⇒

12. When he drinks it, he becomes the dangerous Mr. Hyde.

⇒

13. For a while, he enjoys being two different people.

⇒

14. But then something goes wrong.

⇒

15. He cannot change back into Dr. Jekyll.

⇒

16. Now what should he do? Can he live as Mr. Hyde forever?

⇒

17. Can he live as Mr. Hyde forever?

⇒

18. This story is about human nature.

⇒

19. It shows how people can be both good and evil.

⇒

20. This idea is obviously interesting to readers, because the novel is popular to this day.

⇒

21. It has even become part of the English language.

⇒

22. When someone's personality changes suddenly, people say that he or she is "like Jekyll and Hyde."

⇒

READING FUTURE

Compass Publishing

Class [   ] **Name** [   ]

Unit 8. The Real Robin Hood?

---

1. For hundreds of years, English people have told stories about a hero named Robin Hood.

⇒

---

2. He lived in the forest, taking things from rich people and giving them to poor people.

⇒

---

3. According to the stories, he did this because he was an enemy of the king.

⇒

---

4. We know that in the early 1300s, a man named Robert Hood lived in England.

⇒

---

5. He joined a group to fight against the king, but the group lost.

⇒

---

6. They then had to hide in the woods.

⇒

---

7. For years, he was part of a group of robbers living in the forest.

⇒

---

8. Maybe he was the hero that people now call Robin Hood.

⇒

---

9. But not everything about Robert Hood's life matches the stories.

⇒

---

10. One difference is Maid Marian.

⇒

11. In the stories, Robin Hood fell in love with a woman named Maid Marian.

⇒

12. In contrast, Robert was married long before he became a robber.

⇒

13. His wife's name was Matilda.

⇒

14. The Robin Hood stories are legends.

⇒

15. This means they are very old, and they may or may not be about real people.

⇒

16. It is hard to be sure about events so far in the past.

⇒

17. But people will continue to enjoy sharing these exciting stories either way.

⇒

READING FUTURE

Compass Publishing

Class [　　　　　　　　] **Name** [　　　　　　　　　　]

Unit 9. Living Longer

1. Humans have a natural drive to survive.   ⇒
2. They want to live for as long as possible.   ⇒
3. This is why scientists study health and aging.   ⇒
4. They want to know how people can live healthier, longer lives.   ⇒
5. Average lifespan means how long the average person will live.   ⇒
6. A hundred years ago, the average lifespan worldwide was only about 34 years!   ⇒
7. This does not mean that people often died in their 30s.   ⇒
8. Sadly, because of disease, almost half of children did not survive to age 10.   ⇒
9. Most other people lived into their 50s or 60s. This is why the average lifespan was low.   ⇒
10. Over the past century, medical advances have improved children's health.   ⇒

11. People of all ages get better medical care as well.

⇒

12. Now the average lifespan for women is just over 72 years.

⇒

13. For men, it is just over 68.

⇒

14. Of course, some people live much longer than average.

⇒

15. The oldest person in history lived to 123.

⇒

16. Lifespans in most countries are still going up.

⇒

17. But they probably cannot keep rising forever.

⇒

18. Most scientists say that 123 is close to the maximum lifespan for humans.

⇒

Class [   ]   **Name** [   ]

Unit 10. People with Super Taste

1. Some people love spicy foods.

⇒

2. Others can't stand them.

⇒

3. Scientists now think they know why.

⇒

4. Studies have found that people can be divided into three groups: nontasters, medium-tasters, and super-tasters.

⇒

5. The difference among these groups is the number of taste buds that they have.

⇒

6. Taste buds are the parts of your tongue that taste food.

⇒

7. They are in the tiny bumps that you can see on your tongue.

⇒

8. Some people have a lot more of these bumps than others do.

⇒

9. That means they have more taste buds.

⇒

10. Count how many bumps you have in one square centimeter.

⇒

11. Non-tasters have about 96, while super-tasters have about 425!

⇒

12. Interestingly, studies show that there are many more super-taster women than men.

⇒

13. About 35 percent of all women are super-tasters, while only 10 percent of men are.

⇒

14. Super-tasters experience flavors more strongly than other people.

⇒

15. They are also more sensitive to a certain bitter chemical.

⇒

16. Foods such as grapefruit, chocolate, and coffee have a lot of this chemical.

⇒

17. These foods are hard for super-tasters to eat.

⇒

18. Medium-tasters do not mind eating such bitter foods, and non-tasters may not notice any bitter taste at all.

⇒

Class [   ]   **Name** [   ]

Unit 11. Children's Heights

---

1. If you have a younger brother or sister, you may remember how fast he or she grew as a baby.

⇒

---

2. If not, look back at your own baby photos.

⇒

---

3. During the first year of life, a baby usually grows between 18 and 25 centimeters.

⇒

---

4. That is a lot, considering most babies are about 50 centimeters at birth.

⇒

---

5. Growth slows down during the second year of life, when most babies grow only 10 to 12 centimeters more.

⇒

---

6. After the first year, growth becomes more regular.

⇒

---

7. Between the ages of 2 and 9, most children grow about 6 centimeters per year.

⇒

---

8. This growth may be faster during some months.

⇒

---

9. These are called "growth spurts".

⇒

---

10. Typically, growth spurts happen more often in spring and summer than at other times of the year.

⇒

11. When children reach middle-school age, they start growing faster again.

⇒

12. Most girls start this growth period before boys. I

⇒

13. It starts between the ages of 8 and 13 in girls and between 10 and 15 in boys.

⇒

14. On average, this stage of life lasts two years.

⇒

15. Most girls add 18 centimeters to their height.

⇒

16. In contrast, most boys add about 20 centimeters to theirs.

⇒

Class [   ]   **Name** [   ]

Unit 12. Your Powerful Lungs

---

1. Many people think of the heart as the most important organ in the human body.

⇒

---

2. However, your lungs are equally important.

⇒

---

3. They are responsible for putting oxygen into your blood.

⇒

---

4. Without your lungs, your heart would not have any healthy blood to circulate.

⇒

---

5. Your lungs are in your upper chest.

⇒

---

6. They are not equal in size, as the left lung is a little smaller to make room you're your heart.

⇒

---

7. Healthy lungs are pink and look like giant sponges.

⇒

---

8. When you breathe in, your chest gets bigger because tiny pockets in your lungs fill with air.

⇒

---

9. Air has oxygen, and the lungs send the oxygen into your blood.

⇒

---

10. Your blood then carries this oxygen to the rest of your body.

⇒

11. You breathe around fifteen times every minute, so your lungs never stop working.

⇒

12. Your body needs oxygen to keep all your organs healthy.

⇒

13. So you use your lungs to breathe and to survive.

⇒

14. But you also use the air you breathe to do other things, like talk, sing, laugh, and whistle.

⇒

15. Your powerful lungs keep you alive, but they also help you enjoy life!

⇒

Unit 13. Big Data and Math

1. Big data is big business today.

⇒

2. Companies collect large amounts of data from most online activities.

⇒

3. Data becomes big quickly because people spend so much time on computers.

⇒

4. For example, think about a video game you like.

⇒

5. Data is collected each time you go online to play.

⇒

6. This data includes how long you played, players you talked with online, even how many times you played that day.

⇒

7. Of course, just gathering data is not enough.

⇒

8. In order to be useful, the numbers must be studied.

⇒

9. Experts in statistics look for patterns and trends.

⇒

10. By studying gaming data, they learn the average age of the players.

⇒

11. They learn which cities have the most players.

⇒

12. They discover what players like and don't like.

⇒

13. This helps companies find new customers and improve their games.

⇒

14. Big data is also helpful in education.

⇒

15. Teachers can find out how long students have worked online.

⇒

16. They learn who may need more help.

⇒

17. Data also helps teachers figure out which techniques work better than others.

⇒

18. Big data can be very useful, but only with the help of math experts.

⇒

19. If you love math, you should think about working with big data as a career.

⇒

Class [　　　　　　] **Name** [　　　　　　　　]

Unit 14. The Origin of Measurement

1. If you visit the U.S., you will notice something about the road signs:

⇒

2. They measure distance in miles, not kilometers.

⇒

3. Miles, feet, and inches are units of measurement in the Imperial system.

⇒

4. It is called "Imperial" because it was used in the former British Empire.

⇒

5. This system is centuries old.

⇒

6. An inch was originally defined as the width of a thumb.

⇒

7. A foot was the length of a man's foot.

⇒

8. A mile was 1,000 steps.

⇒

9. Similar units were used in other countries, but their exact lengths differed from place to place.

⇒

10. This caused a lot of confusion.

⇒

11. In the 1790s, a team of French scientists decided to develop a common system of measurement.

⇒

12. The result was the metric system.

⇒

13. The meter is the basic unit.

⇒

14. One meter is one ten-millionth (1/10,000,000) of the distance between the equator and the North Pole.

⇒

15. One hundred centimeters make up one meter.

⇒

16. One thousand meters equals one kilometer.

⇒

17. At first, the people of France did not accept the metric system.

⇒

18. However, they were required to use it officially in 1840.

⇒

19. Today, it is used around the world.

⇒

Class [   ]   **Name** [   ]

Unit 15. Balance in Nature

1. Symmetry means something has parts of the same shape facing each other or around a center line.

⇒

2. Honeycombs, peacocks, and spider webs are all beautiful examples of symmetry.

⇒

3. Honeycombs have wallpaper symmetry.

⇒

4. The shapes in the pattern are repeated over a surface.

⇒

5. Bees use wax to form the pattern of a honeycomb.

⇒

6. They make shapes that have six equal sides.

⇒

7. These shapes are called hexagons.

⇒

8. They fit together perfectly so that no space is wasted.

⇒

9. This creates the maximum amount of room to store honey.

⇒

10. Peacocks are an example of bilateral symmetry.

⇒

11. That is when an object can be divided into two halves that are exactly the same.

⇒

12. Peacocks, which are male birds, have this symmetry in their body shape and on their tail feathers.

⇒

13. It makes them very attractive to female birds of their kind.

⇒

14. Spider webs have radial symmetry, or symmetry around a center point.

⇒

15. Each web has lines that extend out from the center.

⇒

16. These lines are almost equally spaced apart.

⇒

17. They are connected by lines that circle around the web.

⇒

18. This design strengthens the webs.

⇒

19. Nature is full of symmetrical objects.

⇒

20. Look around you.

⇒

21. What other examples of symmetry can you find?

⇒

Class [   ]   **Name** [   ]

Unit 16. Probability

---

1. When we predict future events, we usually can't be certain we're right.

⇒

---

2. That is when probability is useful.

⇒

---

3. The probability of an event is how likely it is, expressed as a number.

⇒

---

4. Simply divide the number of outcomes you are predicting by the number of all possible outcomes.

⇒

---

5. A good example is the roll of a die.

⇒

---

6. Imagine you want to roll a 3.

⇒

---

7. That is one possible outcome.

⇒

---

8. But there are six total possible outcomes: a 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6.

⇒

---

9. Therefore, there is a one-in-six chance of rolling a 3.

⇒

---

10. You can use the same technique with a game of Rock, Paper, Scissors.

⇒

---

11. With two players, there are nine outcomes: three ways for you to win, three ways for the other player to win, and three ways to tie.

⇒

12. Therefore, there is a three-in-nine probability that you will win.

⇒

13. How about getting hit by lightning?

⇒

14. Experts say your probability of getting hit in your lifetime is one in 12,000.

⇒

15. This number is based on population and the number of people who have reported getting hit by lightning.

⇒

16. The chance is much higher than winning a big lottery, where your chances drop to one in 175 million!

⇒