

Name _____

Date _____

Lesson

1

Review Exercise

1. Until a hundred years ago, blind people had difficulty getting around. It was at that time that someone first thought of the _____ of guide dogs.
2. Dogs naturally like to be active and on the move. Seeing Eye dogs learn _____ by being made to sit without moving for long periods.
3. Seeing Eye dogs must keep their minds on the job they have to do. Loud noises and interesting smells are two of the _____ they are taught to ignore.
4. Many dogs will snap back if someone accidentally bumps into them. Guide dogs are trained not to respond even if someone _____ them quite hard.
5. Seeing Eye dogs and their owners enjoy each other's company. They are _____ for each other and are hardly ever separated.
6. It takes a month of getting to know one another for each dog and its future owner. At the end of that time, the dog is _____ to its new owner.
7. Each dog is carefully matched with its new owner. A small person would not receive a large dog, which might be more suitable for a(n) _____ person.
8. There are many things to be considered in matching dog to owner. The most important is whether the dog and its new owner are _____.

Lesson
1

Review Exercise *continued*

9. Seeing Eye dogs must be able to think for themselves. Although usually _____, they will refuse to obey an order to go forward if to do so might be dangerous.
10. Sometimes the owner tells the guide dog to cross a street where the traffic could be a danger. The dog will disobey the order and refuse to _____ until it's safe to do so.
11. The guide dogs must be especially watchful on busy sidewalks, because _____ don't always look where they are going.
12. If the guide dog senses danger it will refuse to go forward. It will _____ its owner to the danger, probably by barking loudly.
13. Seeing Eye dogs guide their owners skillfully in crowded places. Some of the _____ they might have to avoid are fire hydrants, power line poles, or trash barrels on the sidewalk.
14. The working life of a Seeing Eye dog is about ten years. It then spends its _____ as an ordinary family pet.
15. When it gets too old to do its job, a Seeing Eye dog is placed with another family. It probably takes some time before it gets _____ to its new home.

Name _____ Date _____

Lesson

2

Review Exercise

1. Until the Spanish discovered it in the 1500s, chocolate was unknown in Europe. Until that time it was _____ only in Central and South America by the Aztecs.
2. The Aztec word *chocolate* means "bitter drink." The word was _____ into European languages after the Spanish conquest of Central and South America.
3. The Aztecs didn't use paper money or coins when they bought things. They paid for their _____ with cocoa beans.
4. Instead of dollars and cents, the Aztecs priced things in cocoa beans. Ten beans were _____ in value to one rabbit.
5. The first cocoa trees grew wild in Central and South America. Now cocoa trees are _____ in many other parts of the world.
6. The Ivory Coast in West Africa produces nearly half of the world's cocoa crop. It _____ over a million tons a year to countries around the world.
7. The United States is not a suitable place for growing cocoa trees. They grow best in _____ countries.
8. Cocoa beans grow close together inside each pod. The _____ varies in size from twenty beans to as many as forty.

9. Smelling fresh cocoa beans would not help you to identify them. The beans at that stage do not have the distinctive chocolate _____.
10. Roasting makes the shells easier to crack open. This is because the heat makes them _____.
11. Hot chocolate is a favorite drink for people of all ages. The _____ is especially popular in wintertime.
12. Dark chocolate has a slightly bitter taste. Those who prefer it consider milk chocolate to be rather _____.
13. Chocolate can take several different forms. What we think of as chocolate is a(n) _____ of cocoa powder, cocoa butter, dried milk, and sugar.
14. Cocoa powder is an important byproduct of chocolate production. It is made by _____ the fat from chocolate paste.
15. Some people find chocolate hard to resist. Those who have a(n) _____ for it sometimes call themselves "chocoholics."

Name _____ Date _____

Lesson

3

Review Exercise

1. Dinosaurs first appeared over 200 million years ago and died out 65 million years ago. That is a(n) _____ of about 135 million years.
2. The world of the dinosaurs was vastly different from today's world. It is impossible to _____ what it would have been like to live in those times.
3. The world at that time was a savage one of hunters and hunted, where _____ creatures would have stood no chance.
4. Dinosaur skeletons are found buried in rock. It is _____ that the bones and the rock are about the same age.
5. Most creatures living tens of millions of years ago left no trace behind. Only a small number happened to be _____ in rocks for us to discover.
6. A twenty-foot long *Utahraptor* may seem large, but it looks small when compared with the _____ *Tyrannosaurus Rex*, which measured fifty feet.
7. Its ten-inch claws and huge, sharp teeth give *Tyrannosaurus Rex* a scary look. It is probably the most _____ looking of all the dinosaurs.
8. Dinosaur teeth tell scientists what kind of creature the teeth belonged to. They show whether the creature was plant-eating or _____.

9. The largest of all dinosaurs ate only plants. They were not equipped to fight and were the natural _____ of meat-eaters such as *Tyrannosaurus Rex*.
10. Did a meteorite hitting Earth cause the dinosaurs to die out? Scientists who once thought this explanation _____ now believe it to be correct.
11. A large meteorite could hit Earth again. The damage to our planet if that were to happen would be enormous, but life in some form would almost certainly _____.
12. Perhaps dinosaurs never died out at all but eventually became today's birds. People have the _____ of believing either explanation.
13. Those who believe that dinosaurs never died out at all point to *Sinornis*. They think that feathered dinosaurs are the _____ of birds living today.
14. Is there a connection between feathered dinosaurs like *Sinornis* and today's birds? The relationship between them is still _____.
15. It may well turn out to be the case that birds are descended from dinosaurs. If that is so, then dinosaurs never really became _____.

Name _____ Date _____

Lesson

4

Review Exercise

1. The Pilgrims who boarded the *Mayflower* left for religious reasons. They _____ of ever being able to practice their faith in England.
2. The Pilgrims wished to be free to practice their own religion in America. They _____ all religious ties with England when they left.
3. A hundred and two passengers boarded the *Mayflower*. When they _____ from England, they had little hope of ever seeing their native land again.
4. The *Mayflower* left Plymouth on September 6, 1620. Its _____ was supposed to take it to Virginia.
5. Sailors in the 1600s steered mainly by the sun and stars. In those days it was impossible for them to know their position _____.
6. Clocks and other instruments were not very reliable in the 1600s. At best they could tell those on board only _____ where their ship was on the ocean.
7. Sailors knew their location when they were in sight of land. To _____ across three thousand miles of open ocean using unreliable instruments was very difficult.

8. The passengers on the *Mayflower* set off with high hopes. Their spirits _____ as weeks went by without sight of land.
9. After several weeks of fine weather, conditions changed. Strong _____ in the mid-Atlantic carried the *Mayflower* north, away from Virginia.
10. The *Mayflower* was lucky to reach America, as shipwrecks were common in the 1600s. Not all _____ ended successfully.
11. There was a burial at sea when one of the passengers died. The person got sick and could not be _____.
12. Those on board had almost given up hope of reaching America. Then, after sixty-five days, land was spotted on the _____.
13. The speck of land grew larger as the *Mayflower* approached Cape Cod. As the ship drew closer to the shore, the _____ on board increased.
14. The *Mayflower* was supposed to land in Virginia. Its actual _____ turned out to be five hundred miles to the north.
15. The Pilgrims took a few personal belongings with them. Looking at them in their new land must have made them feel _____.

Name _____ Date _____



Review Exercise

1. What is it that attracts men and women to risk their lives climbing Everest? The _____ of the mountain is hard to explain to nonclimbers.
2. Perhaps George Mallory thought it foolish for someone to ask him why he wanted to climb Everest. That might explain his _____ reply, "Because it's there."
3. Mallory made several unsuccessful attempts to climb Everest. The _____ was not just to reach the top, but to be the first to do so.
4. Mallory's final climb up Everest took place in 1924 and ended with his death. Several _____ attempts had also ended in failure.
5. Thousands of people have tried to climb Everest. The mountain's extreme weather _____ the attempt by five out of six climbers.
6. Nervous people would not enjoy mountain climbing. Looking down a thousand-foot _____ mountain face while dangling from a rope can be especially scary.
7. The height of Everest has been carefully measured. Its _____ is twenty-nine thousand and thirty-five feet above sea level.
8. There are several ways to climb Everest. Most climbers take the _____ up the south side of the mountain.

Review Exercise *continued*

9. Climbers must train hard before attempting to climb Everest. To try to make it to the top while in poor physical condition would be _____.
10. The weather on the higher parts of the mountain changes with very little warning. When bad weather suddenly strikes, _____ can turn to despair.
11. A mass of ice, snow, and rocks can become dislodged near the peak. The _____ gathers speed as it roars down the mountain.
12. Climbers must seek shelter from strong winds and falling snow. A(n) _____ on Mount Everest can last for hours or even days.
13. Climbers make their way very carefully up steep slopes. As they climb up, they look for _____ to use as hand- or footholds.
14. Most climbers carry sturdy but lightweight tents. Having a tent makes having to rely on _____ shelters unnecessary.
15. Most climbers of tall mountains admit to being afraid at times. They say that one of the benefits of climbing is learning to _____ fear.

Name _____

Date _____

Lesson

6

Review Exercise

1. The years leading up to the Civil War were marked by strong disagreements.
Tension _____ between the North and the South until war broke out.
2. Those who helped enslaved people escape put themselves at risk. It was a crime to _____ runaway enslaved people.
3. Harriet Beecher Stowe believed slavery was a(n) _____ crime.
4. Stowe felt that she had to do something to help end slavery. She wrote *Uncle Tom's Cabin* to _____ the people against what she felt was a terrible evil.
5. Slave owners could break up whole families by selling their members separately. We cannot imagine the _____ suffered by the parents and their children.
6. There are some hateful people in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Readers of the book probably feel the greatest _____ for Simon Legree.
7. Simon Legree was unpleasant because he enjoyed _____ pain on helpless people.
8. Eliza and her child are central to the story of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. These are the two _____ that readers probably care about the most.

9. Eliza made up her mind to escape. She made her decision after hearing the _____ news that her child was to be sold.
10. Southern slave owners were upset by *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. They _____ Stowe for interfering in matters she didn't understand.
11. Supporters of the South told Stowe to mind her own business and stay out of theirs. She would probably have replied that she was proud to be called _____.
12. Stowe devoted her life to ending slavery. It must have made her very happy when slavery was _____ in 1863 by order of President Lincoln.
13. Stowe wrote other books besides *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. It was her story of slavery in America that _____ her to world fame.
14. *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was popular with readers all over the world. It was first _____ into German and then into many other languages.
15. Harriet Beecher Stowe shows that one person can make a difference. She was _____ in her determination to end slavery.

Name _____

Date _____

Lesson

7

Review Exercise

1. Penguins are a popular feature of many aquariums. These _____ creatures always draw crowds of onlookers.
2. Gentlemen put on evening clothes only for special occasions. Penguins appear in "_____ " dress all the time.
3. There are differences in appearance between one penguin and another. To a casual onlooker, however, they all _____ each other.
4. Antarctica, where penguins make their home, is not an easy place to get to. It is in a very _____ part of the world.
5. Antarctica is the coldest place on Earth. The _____ air during the long winter night can measure negative seventy degrees.
6. Penguins are able to survive in the _____ climate.
7. Penguins need the company of other penguins in order to survive the extreme cold. That is why they live in large _____.
8. Penguins have learned to get along with each other. This is just as well, as up to half a million may be _____ together in one place.

9. There's an old saying that birds of a feather flock together. That's true of these birds of Antarctica, as a(n) _____ penguin would be a very rare sight.
10. All birds lay eggs. Most do so in nests of twigs and grass, but female penguins _____ their eggs in nests made of stones.
11. Young penguin chicks have food brought to them by their parents. They are too _____ to survive on their own.
12. Penguins need lots of food in order to stay alive. A(n) _____ part of their day is spent in the water hunting for fish.
13. Penguins long ago lost the ability to fly. They _____ for this by being excellent swimmers.
14. Flexible wings would not make good flippers for moving through water. The penguin's _____ wings enable it to move quickly in the sea.
15. Penguins seem more at home in water than on land. On land they _____ awkwardly, but they move gracefully in the water.

Name _____

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Lesson

8

Review Exercise

1. Thanksgiving is a popular holiday in the United States. It is _____ each year on the fourth Thursday in November.
2. Thanksgiving brings families together around the dinner table. The centerpiece of the _____ is usually a roast turkey.
3. The first Thanksgiving was held in late 1621. At that time the Pilgrims gave thanks for their first _____.
4. Forty-one passengers had met the previous year in the *Mayflower's* main cabin. At that _____, they drew up the rules by which they would govern themselves.
5. The set of rules was known as the Mayflower Compact. All those who signed it _____ to observe the agreement.
6. The *Mayflower* carried everything the Pilgrims would need in the New World. Musical instruments, considered unimportant, were not part of the _____.
7. Liquids were brought over on the *Mayflower* in watertight barrels. These _____ could later be used by the Pilgrims to store water.
8. Axes were very important tools. With them the Pilgrims could _____ logs from the forest trees to make their homes.

9. Everyone who was able to had to work. Small children might be given the _____ of collecting firewood.
10. The Pilgrims were starving by the end of the winter. When Samoset visited them, their supplies of food had _____ to almost nothing.
11. By early 1621, many had died and most of the others were sick. Just when things were most _____, help arrived.
12. The Pilgrims were too feeble to defend themselves if attacked. Luckily the Wampanoags were not _____.
13. It was important for the Pilgrims to know which berries could be eaten safely. The Wampanoags showed them which were _____ and which were poisonous.
14. Other ships followed the *Mayflower*, bringing more goods and people from England. The Plymouth colony became quite _____ as trade with England grew.
15. The Pilgrims took life very seriously. If they could come back today, they would probably think that most Americans lead very _____ lives.

Name _____ Date _____

Lesson

9

Review Exercise

1. The air inside a hot-air balloon is heated. This makes it less _____ than the surrounding cooler air and causes the balloon to rise.
2. In 1783 a large crowd assembled to watch the Montgolfier brothers' hot-air balloon. Among the _____ were members of the French royal family.
3. The Montgolfier brothers' hot-air balloon reached a height of 1,500 feet. Its flight _____ after it had been in the air for eight minutes.
4. Unlike a kite, the Montgolfier brothers' hot-air balloon was not attached to the ground. People watched in amazement as the balloon _____ to a great height.
5. A sheep, a duck, and a rooster were the first airborne creatures. Two months later, the first human flight in a balloon took place, a truly _____ act.
6. By 1900, there was great competition to build a successful heavier-than-air flying machine. The first to _____ this goal would be famous.
7. The Wright brothers made and repaired bicycles for a living. They _____ their work on bicycles to concentrate on building a heavier-than-air flying machine.
8. Some early aircraft had as many as six wings, stacked above each other. Such airplanes were too _____ to ever get off the ground.

9. Modern aircraft have rigid wings. Early attempts to _____ the flapping of birds' wings ended in failure.
10. The first aircraft designers had a problem in trying to reduce the plane's weight. The lighter the aircraft, the more _____ it was.
11. Steam engines are very heavy. It was _____ to think they could ever be used to power aircraft.
12. The Wright brothers rejected the concept of steam-powered flight. After _____ with different designs, they developed a lightweight gasoline engine.
13. The first flying machine took to the air in 1903. Only a few people were present to see the plane _____ to a height of a few feet and stay in the air for twelve seconds.
14. The future _____ of aircraft may not have been obvious to everyone. They might have been surprised to hear that one day aircraft would be flown around the world and even into space.
15. A visit to the National Air and Space Museum is a must in Washington, D.C. There you can see the plane that _____ across the field at Kitty Hawk and then took off.

Lesson

10

Review Exercise

1. Slavery had many defenders in the Congress of the 1850s. They based their attitude on the belief that the white race was _____ to all others.
2. Many slave owners claimed that the people they enslaved were happy. The truth was that every enslaved person _____ to be free.
3. White slave owners thought there was nothing wrong in owning enslaved people. They argued that people had been living in _____ for thousands of years.
4. There was once some uncertainty regarding the year of Harriet Tubman's birth. It has now been _____ that she was born in 1820.
5. Harriet Tubman wanted desperately to free as many enslaved people as possible. She _____ her goal with a single-minded purpose.
6. Tubman had wealthy friends who wanted to help her. They made money _____ to her whenever she needed it.
7. The money Tubman earned at various jobs paid for her own living expenses. To do her real work she relied on _____ from her supporters.
8. She returned to the South many times to help others escape. There were _____ times when she was almost captured by reward hunters.

9. The \$40,000 reward for capturing her was a lure for those who hunted Tubman. No one ever received the reward as she always _____ capture.
10. The Fugitive Slave Law was passed by Congress in 1850. It _____ anyone from helping a runaway enslaved person.
11. It took courage to belong to the Underground Railroad. The law against helping runaway enslaved people made most people _____ to help Tubman and others like her.
12. The Civil War tore apart many families. Brothers sometimes _____ brothers, and fathers fought against sons.
13. Tubman made many trips behind enemy lines. On these _____ she acted as a spy.
14. Enslaved people were taught to fear the Northern soldiers. Tubman won their trust and was able to offer them _____ that they accepted.
15. The year 1863 has great significance in American history. In that year, President Lincoln signed an order _____ all the enslaved people in the states fighting the North.

Name _____

Date _____

Lesson
11

Review Exercise

1. Poems have been written about the joy of flying. They try to capture the _____ feeling that comes from soaring far above the earth.
2. Flying an airplane alone for the first time is an unforgettable experience. Pilots never forget their first _____ flight.
3. Many people are afraid of flying, especially going up for the first time. The more times you fly, the less _____ you become.
4. All student pilots are nervous when flying alone for the first time. No matter how _____ they try to seem, their hearts are beating a little more rapidly.
5. The way you walk tells something of how you feel. By _____ rather than hurrying, you give the impression that you aren't worried.
6. Instructor and student pilot should be compatible. It's important that they have _____ in each other.
7. Pilots go through a series of steps before takeoff. They _____ from each item on the checklist to the next until all have been checked off.
8. Pilots do everything in a careful manner. By acting _____ at all times, they avoid making mistakes that could be fatal.

9. Pilots must be alert for instructions from the ground. They remain in radio _____ with the tower at all times.
10. Opening the throttle makes the engine turn faster. This causes the plane to _____ until it reaches its takeoff speed.
11. An altimeter is an instrument that shows how high the plane is. It measures air pressure and gives the _____ of the plane above sea level.
12. A plane burns the least amount of gas at its cruising speed. It consumes much more fuel when flying at _____ speed.
13. To land, the pilot closes the throttle and pulls back on the stick when the plane is just inches off the ground. This causes the plane to _____ and drop gently onto the runway.
14. Landing a plane can be tricky and even dangerous. Pilots _____ themselves before landing in case they have to act quickly in an emergency.
15. Aircraft are usually parked on the airport tarmac. They are wheeled into the _____ for overhauls and repairs.

Review Exercise

1. Frida Kahlo was born in Mexico in 1907 during the rule of Porfirio Diaz. At that time Mexican women stayed home and were _____ from public life.
2. Even as a child, Frida found it hard to take orders from others. She remained a(n) _____ all her life, not always doing what was expected.
3. The young girl must have been the despair of her parents. She would not allow them, or anyone else, to _____ to her what she must do.
4. Following the revolution, hospitals and schools were improved, and government support for the arts greatly increased. These changes were long _____.
5. Kahlo called herself a child of the revolution. She wanted people to believe she had been born in 1910, the year the Diaz government was _____.
6. The young Frida had two great passions. She _____ her life to art and to the aims of the 1910 revolution.
7. Kahlo's parents must have been horrified when their daughter expressed support for the revolution. That was no way for a girl with a strict Catholic _____ to behave.
8. Her wearing men's clothing must have been especially shocking to Frida's parents. Such a sight was _____ seen in Mexico at that time.

9. In her late teens, Kahlo had a terrible accident. A metal spike _____ her side when she was thrown from a bus.
10. She was often in agony from the injury. To take her mind off the pain while she _____, she started painting.
11. The first marriage between Kahlo and Rivera took place in 1929. She was quite unknown at the time, while he was one of Mexico's most _____ painters.
12. Rivera appears often in Kahlo's paintings. Perhaps she found him so fascinating because he loved and _____ her at the same time.
13. Kahlo painted Rivera many times. She also frequently portrayed herself, and many of her paintings are self-_____.
14. Kahlo and Rivera had a love-hate relationship. Each _____ quarrel would be short-lived but then would be followed by another one.
15. Kahlo and Rivera found in each other something that made their work come alive. They _____ each other's passion for both life and art.

Name _____

Date _____

Lesson

13

Review Exercise

1. Different animals have different ways of moving on land. Frogs hop and penguins waddle, while crocodiles _____ when they leave the water.
2. Animals' tails, too, come in all shapes and sizes. A beaver's tail is spadelike, while that of a crocodile _____ to a point.
3. Crocodiles and alligators are similar in many respects. One difference is that the fourth tooth of a crocodile can be seen sticking out from its _____.
4. Crocodiles, like all reptiles, are cold-blooded. They are more active when it's warm and become _____ when the temperature drops.
5. To cool off, the crocodile digs a hole in the soft ground. It makes the hole large enough to _____ its whole body.
6. A well-fed crocodile is not likely to be dangerous. How _____ it is depends on how long it has been since its last meal.
7. Crocodiles hunt their prey from the water. A crocodile _____ on land is unlikely to attack something or someone.
8. A crocodile under water is hard to see. Only its eyes and nostrils _____ above the surface of the river or lake.

9. The crocodile moves to the attack without disturbing the surface of the water. Even a small _____ would scare away its prey.
10. The crocodile is able to swim closer and closer without being seen. It only becomes _____ when it leaps out of the water to attack.
11. Crocodiles eat almost anything. A fresh piece of meat or a week-old _____ is equally tasty to a hungry croc.
12. Sometimes a crocodile kills an animal too large for a single meal. It takes what it cannot eat and _____ it in a place to which it can later return.
13. Smaller crocodiles are sometimes eaten by larger ones. Spotting a bite-sized baby croc, all the big croc sees is a tasty _____.
14. A croc has two powerful weapons to use against its prey. It can bite with its jaws and it can _____ with its powerful tail.
15. Unlike its host, the crocodile bird doesn't have to hunt for food. It flies into the croc's mouth and _____ on the scraps of meat stuck between its teeth.

Review Exercise

1. Edison's childhood was in some ways a solitary one. The other children at his school would not _____ with him.
2. The young Edison withdrew from his schoolmates. He was quiet and thoughtful, while they were _____ and unkind to him.
3. Edison showed from an early age that he was very strong-minded. He probably did not allow the _____ of his classmates to upset him too much.
4. Edison never claimed to be a city boy. In fact, much of Michigan where he grew up was still _____.
5. Edison was granted over a thousand patents. Money received from these patents _____ him with the funds to continue his research.
6. Two things made it possible for Edison to do so much. During his waking hours he was never _____, and he needed less sleep than most people.
7. Edison didn't believe in wasting time. He _____ almost every waking moment working on or improving new inventions.
8. He was strict in his dealings with others. He would not _____ laziness in himself or others.

9. The electric light bulb was probably Edison's most useful invention. Light was instantly _____ with the flick of a switch.
10. Edison's light bulb was made of clear glass. Inside it a(n) _____ thread began to glow when electricity passed through it.
11. Edison tried many kinds of thread before finding one that worked. Such an effort on his part _____ great patience.
12. The concept of electric light spread rapidly. Within a few years, whole cities were being _____ by electricity.
13. Electric power soon became widely available in the United States. This brought about a total _____ in people's lives.
14. Edison never really retired. He continued working until he died in 1931, in the ninth _____ of his long and busy life.
15. Edison's place in history is secure. He was without doubt the most _____ inventor of the nineteenth century.

Lesson

15

Review Exercise

1. Hurricanes, tornadoes, floods and forest fires all do great damage. The greatest of all natural _____, however, are earthquakes.
2. Earthquakes do most damage because they strike without warning. With a hurricane, people usually have enough time to _____ to safety.
3. Those who have lived through a big earthquake never forget it. Once you have felt the ground _____ beneath your feet, the earth never feels quite the same afterward.
4. The worst earthquake ever recorded happened in China in 1556. The damage was _____, and almost a million people died.
5. The 1906 San Francisco earthquake started a terrible fire and killed 450 people. Those who survived it must have been _____ until the danger passed.
6. Buildings need not collapse even in a large earthquake. Walls can be strengthened to keep them from _____.
7. The location of an earthquake makes a difference to what happens. The more _____ settled an area is, the less chance there is of serious damage.
8. Cities built on one of the earth's faults are most at risk. In recent decades, large _____ areas like San Francisco and Los Angeles have been hit hard.

9. Faults in the earth's crust run through areas bordering the Pacific Ocean. These areas are _____ to earthquakes.
10. The San Andreas Fault runs six hundred miles along California. It lies on a(n) _____ in the earth's crust that causes seismologists to worry.
11. Seismologists are scientists who study earthquakes. The more they learn about them, the better they hope to become at _____ when one will occur.
12. Seismologists track earthquakes wherever they occur. Each one is _____ carefully in the hope of learning more about what causes these events.
13. The Richter scale measures the strength of earthquakes. The higher the number, the more _____ the earthquake.
14. One number higher on the scale means a tenfold increase in strength. A(n) _____ earthquake that measures 8.0 packs ten times the punch of one rated 7.0.
15. A higher Richter number may not mean more damage or deaths. Even a(n) _____ earthquake can do damage if buildings are too flimsy to withstand the shock.

Name _____

Date _____

Lesson

16

Review Exercise

1. Liliuokalani and Kalakaua occupied a high position in Hawaiian society. They counted the Hawaiian royal family among their _____.
2. King Lunalilo ruled for just one year. Following his death, Kalakaua _____ the position of ruler.
3. Kalakaua was an unexpected choice by Hawaii's governing body. As the widow of the _____ king, Queen Emma had been expected to succeed him as the new ruler.
4. Kalakaua found himself under pressure from the *haoles*, the white planters from the United States. He gradually _____ his powers and became ruler in name only.
5. In 1887 the whole world celebrated Queen Victoria's fifty years on the English throne. Kalakaua sent his sister to attend the Golden _____.
6. Liliuokalani's rule as queen followed her brother's death in 1891. She _____ for just two years until forced to step aside in 1893.
7. In 1893, a committee of *haoles* met to decide Hawaii's future. It _____ Sanford Dole president of the new Republic of Hawaii.
8. The native Hawaiians felt helpless as they slowly lost control of the islands. The government of Hawaii became increasingly _____ by the *haoles*.

9. The native Hawaiians disliked the government imposed on them by the *haoles*. The attempt to overthrow it was _____, and the rebels were thrown in prison.
10. Resentment against the *haoles* grew stronger. The native Hawaiians were _____ into rebelling because they were losing control of their government.
11. Sanford Dole was looking for a reason to break the resistance of Liliuokalani's followers. He may have used the _____ that broke out as an excuse to interfere.
12. Liliuokalani was believed to be closely associated with the rebels. Messages from her to them that were _____ seemed to bear this out.
13. Liliuokalani believed she had to stand up to the *haoles*. She regarded herself as the _____ of traditional Hawaiian values.
14. During World War One, Liliuokalani raised the Stars and Stripes for the first time. This showed that she had _____ the United States for taking away her country.
15. The immediate cause of her action was the death of the first Hawaiian soldier in the war. She _____ the American flag as a gesture of goodwill.

Name _____ Date _____

Lesson
17

Review Exercise

1. Africa is the second-largest continent, after Asia. It _____ of over fifty countries, and its people speak over a thousand different languages.
2. The world's largest desert, the Sahara, is in Africa. Travelers across it make their way from one _____ to the next, spending a night at each as they proceed on their way.
3. The continent has suffered greatly because of both natural and man-made disasters. Hunger, disease, and war are three of Africa's greatest _____.
4. Some countries in Africa are quite prosperous. If the country is at peace and the soil is _____, life can be good in these countries.
5. Climate changes greatly affect what happens to the land. Desert may _____ to grassland in one part of the continent, and the opposite may occur somewhere else.
6. Cattle are a measure of wealth in many parts of Africa. A loss of _____ means the size of the herd must be reduced.
7. Farmers in sub-Saharan Africa keep a close eye on the weather. Lots of rain means a good harvest, while little or no rain means the crops will _____ and die.

8. Farmers are helpless as they watch their crops fail for lack of water. No longer able to survive on the _____ land, the people move to the cities.
9. Some periods without rain last for a few weeks, while others go on for years. There is no way to predict when a(n) _____ will end.
10. Cutting down trees can be harmful for the land. Tree roots hold the soil in place and prevent it from being _____ by heavy rains.
11. Makeshift camps are set up to house people fleeing the advancing desert. These camps are _____ with people who have little hope for the future.
12. Babies born in these camps can expect to live there all their lives. Housing, education, and health services, if they are available at all, are often extremely _____.
13. The people forced to leave home would like nothing better than for conditions to improve so that they can return to their farms. They are not _____ by choice.
14. Food for the starving people arrives at African ports. For a variety of reasons, it often fails to reach the victims of _____.
15. Ending world hunger is a challenge for rich countries. They will need to _____ their efforts if they are to succeed.

Name _____ Date _____

Lesson
18

Review Exercise

1. Disney started out with no money. He _____ his uncle to lend him five hundred dollars to start his company.
2. Disney's early years in the film business were not easy. At first he could afford to pay himself only enough for a(n) _____ living.
3. Oswald, the Lucky Rabbit, was one of Disney's early creations. Mickey Mouse was _____ to Oswald, as were the rest of the famous Disney characters.
4. The distributor handling Disney's movies tried to cheat him. The distributor even lured away the illustrators Disney had _____ earlier.
5. Disney was dismayed by the distributor's underhanded ways. He felt _____ and decided that in the future, he would control every part of the business himself.
6. On the journey back to Los Angeles, Disney made a decision. He _____ never to sell his movies, but only to rent them from that point on.
7. By renting his films, Disney made life easier for himself. Distributors had fewer chances to make _____ for him if he kept ownership of the films.
8. Disney and his wife were both excited by the idea of a cartoon mouse. They had a very _____ discussion about it on the train journey home.

9. They named the new character Mickey Mouse. Mickey always seems to be happy and smiling, and it's hard to imagine him looking _____.
10. Mickey Mouse is always getting into and out of trouble. He _____ his way around all obstacles with a smile on his face.
11. The only things Mickey Mouse and a real mouse have in common are that both have a tail and big ears. The _____ between a real mouse and Disney's creation is slight.
12. Mickey Mouse was soon joined by Minnie Mouse, Goofy, and Donald Duck. These _____ characters appeared together in many movies.
13. The first full-length talking picture appeared in 1927. Silent movies _____ rapidly in popularity with the arrival of talking pictures.
14. The name of the first talking picture was *The Jazz Singer*. The movie created a(n) _____ when Al Jolson's voice rang out from the screen.
15. The arrival of sound had made silent movies _____ overnight.
Disney added a soundtrack to the third Mickey Mouse cartoon, *Steamboat Willie*.

Name _____

Date _____

Lesson

19

Review Exercise

1. Pompeii was located about 130 miles south of Rome. It was _____ by Romans who preferred life in a small town to that of the great city of Rome.
2. About twenty thousand people lived in this prosperous port city. It had many _____ public buildings and private homes.
3. Pompeii was nestled under Mount Vesuvius. The four-thousand-foot mountain was actually a volcano that had been _____ for eight hundred years.
4. The people of Pompeii had no reason to fear the mountain. Even had they known it was a volcano, they would have thought the chance of a(n) _____ very small.
5. Over the centuries, enormous pressure built up inside the volcano. These _____ forces shook the earth in the 62 CE earthquake.
6. The earthquake should have served as a warning. The townspeople felt the _____ from it but failed to connect the earthquake with the mountain towering over them.
7. The earthquake damaged some buildings, which were quickly repaired. But the earthquake was actually the _____ to something far worse.

8. The top of the volcano gave no clue as to what lay beneath. Long before, _____ rock had hardened to form a plug that acted like a cork in a fizzy bottle.
9. Far from declining after the earthquake, the pressure increased. In 79 CE, the plug was _____ in a tremendous explosion that released the built-up pressure.
10. Disaster struck. The air was filled with poisonous _____ as hot lava, ash, and even boulders rained down.
11. The townspeople had no time to escape. Many were _____ by the thick smoke and died on the spot.
12. Boiling water was forced up through cracks in the ground. People and animals were _____ as they tried to flee the town.
13. It is impossible to get an accurate count of how many died in Pompeii. The number of those who _____ was measured not in the hundreds but in the thousands.
14. Pompeii has much to teach us about life in the Roman Empire. Much of what we know comes from _____ that were first begun in 1763.
15. Digging into the past continues to this day at Pompeii. The work is slow and _____, but very rewarding when a major discovery is made.

Lesson

20

Review Exercise

1. A fable is a special kind of story. It makes us laugh, but it is intended to do more than just provoke _____ in the reader.
2. A fable often has a serious purpose. The ones told by Aesop have a(n) _____ that teaches a lesson about life.
3. "A Tale of Two Donkeys" is a good example of a fable. It tells of a series of _____ between a farmer and his daughter and people they meet.
4. The story pokes fun at the father. He is shown as a rather _____ person with no mind of his own.
5. The farmer's problem is that he is anxious to please everyone he meets. He _____ with every suggestion made to him, no matter how unreasonable it is.
6. The pair make several stops on the way to the market. Each time, they change their positions before _____ their journey.
7. The two start out with the farmer riding the donkey. The woman at the well feels _____ for the daughter and scolds the father for riding while she walks.
8. Things get crowded when both try to ride the donkey, as the young man suggests. While there is _____ room for one person, the donkey barely has room for two.

9. Carrying one person is easy for the donkey. Putting an extra person on the animal adds to its _____.
10. A woman they meet later is upset by what she sees. Her _____ is aroused at the sight of two people riding one donkey.
11. The woman tells the farmer that he and his daughter should be carrying the donkey instead. He takes her _____ seriously and ties the donkey's legs to a pole.
12. The sight of the farmer and his daughter carrying the donkey must have been hilarious. To carry such a(n) _____ load must have been very difficult.
13. The most difficult part of the journey was when both were carrying the donkey. They were forced to _____ themselves in order to hold so much weight.
14. The farmer and his daughter staggered along the road toward the market. They knew they were near their destination when they reached the _____ of the town.
15. The story doesn't tell us what the daughter thought of her father's actions. We know she was obedient, but was she _____ by her father's foolish behavior?