



Newcomer Book

Essential Vocabulary and Language Instruction for Newcomers

- Expressing basic needs and following directions
- Asking and answering basic questions
- Comprehending a range of everyday words
- Participating in conversations
- Writing short responses using learned words

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A B C D E F G

Unit 1: Welcome to School!

LESSON 1: Letters and Numbers 2
LESSON 2: What’s Your Name?..... 4
LESSON 3: People and Places at School 6
LESSON 4: The Classroom..... 8
LESSON 5: What We Do in Class 10
LESSON 6: What Time Is It?..... 12
UNIT 1 REVIEW 14

Unit 2: You and Your Family

LESSON 1: What Do I Wear? 16
LESSON 2: What Are the Parts of Your Body?..... 18
LESSON 3: What Is a Family?..... 20
LESSON 4: How Do You Feel?..... 22
LESSON 5: Are You Hungry or Thirsty? 24
LESSON 6: Days and Months 26
UNIT 2 REVIEW 28

Unit 3: Your School and Community

LESSON 1: What’s Your Favorite Class? 30
LESSON 2: Where Do You Live?..... 32
LESSON 3: City or Town? 34
LESSON 4: What Do You Need? 36
LESSON 5: How Much Is It? 38
LESSON 6: Workers in Your Community..... 40
UNIT 3 REVIEW 42

Unit 4: Your World

LESSON 1: What Season Is It?..... 44
LESSON 2: How Do You Get Around?..... 46
LESSON 3: What Region Do You Live In?..... 48
LESSON 4: Important Americans 50
LESSON 5: How Does Our Government Work?..... 52
LESSON 6: Our World..... 54
UNIT 4 REVIEW 56

Glossary 58
Credits..... 62

Letters and Numbers

CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY

Learn Letters and Numbers

The alphabet is all the letters. There are 26 letters in English.
Learn the alphabet in English. Learn the name of each letter.

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg

Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn

Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu

Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz

Learn the numbers in English. Learn the symbol and word for each number.

0

zero

1

one

2

two

3

three

4

four

5

five

6

six

7

seven

8

eight

9

nine

10

ten

UNIT 1 • Lesson 1 (continued)

SPEAKING AND LISTENING



Read and Respond

Take turns reading with a partner.

My name is _____. The letters in my name are _____.

My phone number is _____.

GRAMMAR AND CONVENTIONS



Write Letters and Numbers

Aa Bb Cc Dd

Ee Ff Gg Hh

Ii Jj Kk Ll

Mm Nn Oo Pp

Qq Rr Ss

Tt Uu Vv Ww

Xx Yy Zz

1 2 3 4 5

6 7 8 9 10

What's Your Name?



Hi, Alexis.
My name is Brandon.
It is nice to meet you.
How are you?

Hello.
My name is Alexis.
What's your name?

CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY



Learn New Words

Say "hello!"

Say "Hello" or "Hi" to a new **friend**.

Tell him or her your **name**.

Ask "What's your name?" or "What is your name?"

Say "It is nice to **meet** you. How are you?"

Say "I'm fine, **thank you**. How are you?"

VOCABULARY

friend

hello

meet

name

thank you

Other ways to say hello

Good morning!	Before 12 noon
Good afternoon!	After 12 noon
Good evening!	After 6 p.m.

UNIT 1 • Lesson 2 (continued)

SPEAKING AND LISTENING



Read and Respond

Take turns reading with a partner.

PARTNER A: Hello, my name is _____. What's your name?

PARTNER B: My name is _____. It is nice to meet you.

PARTNER A: It is nice to meet you too. How are you?

PARTNER B: I am fine, thank you. How are you?

PARTNER A: Very well, thank you.

PARTNER B: It is nice to meet a new friend.

Complete the sentences. Use the vocabulary words on page 4.

1. Hello, my _____ name _____ is Alexis.
2. It is nice to _____ you.
3. _____, my name is Brandon.
4. It is nice to meet a new _____.
5. I am fine, _____. How are you?

GRAMMAR AND CONVENTIONS



Write Sentences

Learn to use *am*, *are*, and *is*.

I	am
you	are
he, she, it	is

Complete these sentences. Use *am*, *are*, and *is*.

1. What _____ is _____ your name?
2. My name _____ Alexis.
3. How _____ you?
4. I _____ fine, thank you.
5. It _____ nice to meet you.

Now write four more sentences. Use *am*, *are*, and *is*.

EXAMPLE: Hello, my name is Ming.

UNIT 1 • Lesson 3

People and Places at School



library



main office



health office



gym



cafeteria

girls'
bathroomboys'
bathroom

CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY



Learn New Words

Read about people and places at school.

The **librarian** is in the library.

The **principal** is in the main office.

The **nurse** is in the health office.

The **coach** is in the gym.

The **students** are in the cafeteria.

The **teacher** is in the classroom.

VOCABULARY

coach
librarian
nurse
principal
students
teacher

Places in school

hallway	where you walk from one room to another
cafeteria	where you eat lunch
auditorium	where special events take place

UNIT 1 • Lesson 3 (continued)

SPEAKING AND LISTENING

**Read and Respond****Take turns reading with a partner.****PARTNER A:** Hello, _____. Where is the teacher?**PARTNER B:** Hi, _____. The teacher is in the classroom.**PARTNER A:** And where is the principal?**PARTNER B:** The principal is in the main office.**PARTNER A:** Where is the nurse?**PARTNER B:** The nurse is in the health office.**Complete the sentences. Use the vocabulary words on page 6.**

- The _____ teacher _____ is in the classroom.
- The _____ is in the main office.
- The _____ is in the library.
- The _____ is in the health office.
- The _____ is in the gym.

GRAMMAR AND CONVENTIONS

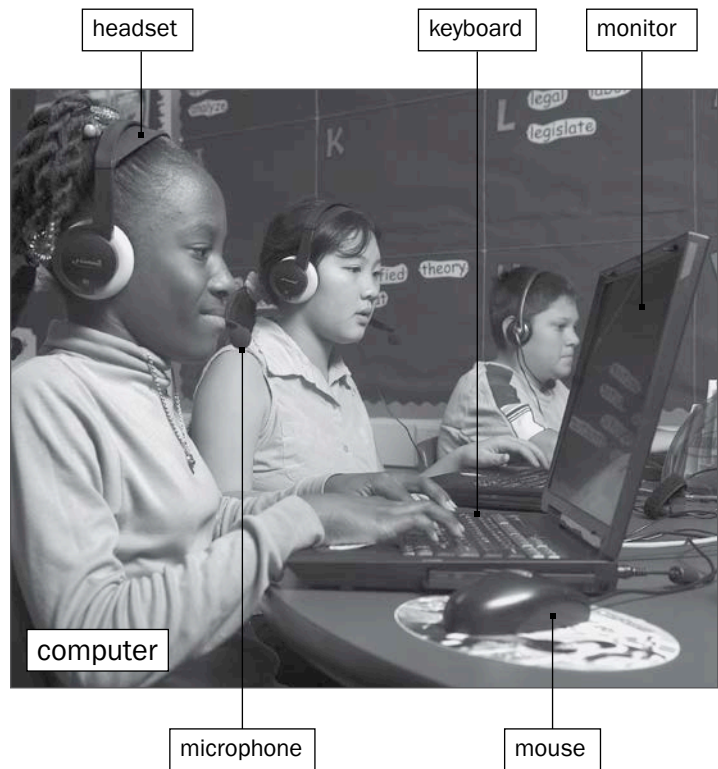
**Write Sentences****Learn to use nouns.**Nouns name people,
places, and things.teacher, librarian, nurse,
principal, student,
classroom, gym, office**Complete these sentences. Use nouns.**

- Where is the coach? The coach is in the _____ gym _____.
- Where is the principal? The principal is in the main _____.
- Where is the librarian? The librarian is in the _____.
- Where is the teacher? The teacher is in the _____.
- Where are you? I am in the _____.

Now write four more sentences. Use nouns.**EXAMPLE:** The student is in the classroom.

UNIT 1 • Lesson 4

The Classroom



CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY



Learn New Words

Read about your classroom.

There are many things in your classroom.

You sit at a **desk** during class.

You read a **book** to learn.

You also read on a **computer** to learn.

You write on **paper**.

Your teacher writes on the **board**.

VOCABULARY

board
book
computer
desk
paper

More things in the classroom

bookshelf	pen/pencil
chair	poster
window	door

UNIT 1 • Lesson 4 (continued)

SPEAKING AND LISTENING

**Read and Respond**

Take turns reading with a partner.

JULIO: Are you my teacher?

MS. JACKSON: Yes, I'm your teacher. My name is Ms. Jackson.

JULIO: My name is Julio.

MS. JACKSON: It's nice to meet you, Julio.

JULIO: It's nice to meet you, Ms. Jackson.

MS. JACKSON: This is your book, Julio. This is your desk.

Complete the sentences. Use the vocabulary words on page 8.

1. I sit at my _____ *desk* _____ during class.
2. I read a text in my _____.
3. I write on a piece of _____.
4. I can use a _____ to read and write.
5. My teacher writes on the _____.

GRAMMAR AND CONVENTIONS

**Write Sentences**

Learn to use question words.

who	what
when	where
why	how

Complete these sentences. Use question words.

1. _____ *When* _____ does class start?
2. _____ is the cafeteria?
3. _____ is your math teacher?
4. _____ is the bathroom?
5. _____ is your favorite class?

Now write four more sentences. Use question words.

EXAMPLE: Where is your English classroom?

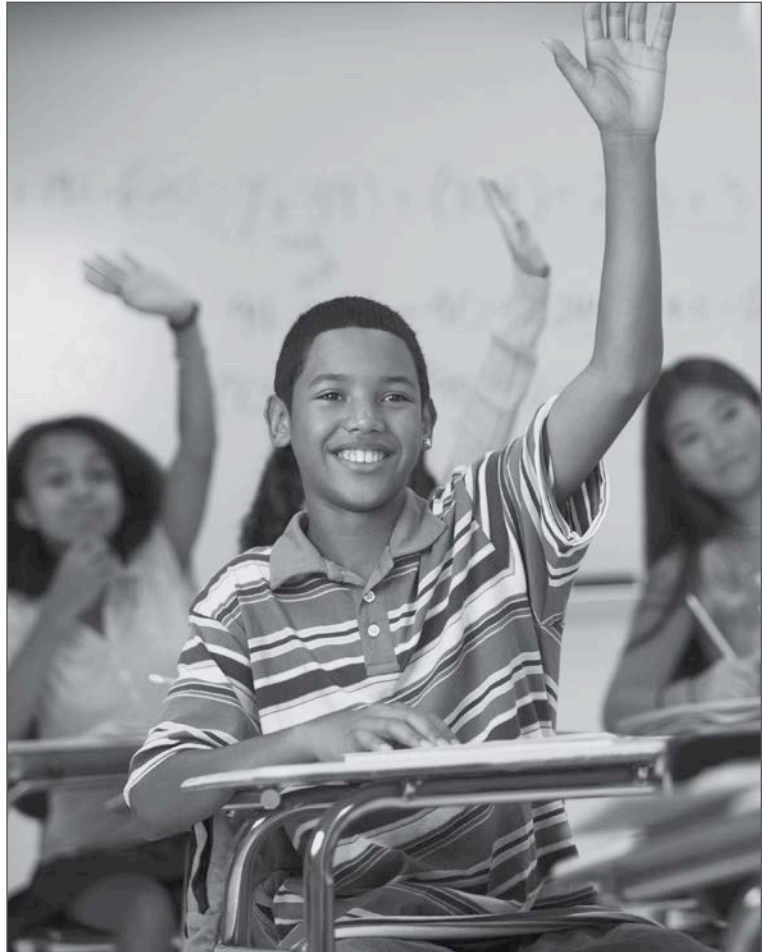
What We Do in Class



I read my book.



I write the answer.



I raise my hand.

CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY



Learn New Words

Read about what we do in class.

In class, the teacher tells you what to do.

Read your book.

Wait for your turn.

Take out your pen.

Write the answer.

Line up at the door.

Raise your hand.

Put away your book.

VOCABULARY

line up

put away

raise

take out

wait

UNIT 1 • Lesson 5 (continued)

SPEAKING AND LISTENING

**Read and Respond****Take turns reading with a partner.**

This is what we do in school.

We read our books.

We raise our hands.

We take out our pens.

We put away our books.

We line up at the door.

Complete the sentences. Use the vocabulary words on page 10.

1. If you have a question, please _____ **raise** _____ your hand.
2. Please _____ your book.
3. Please _____ for your turn.
4. Before class, _____ outside the door.
5. Please _____ your pen.

GRAMMAR AND CONVENTIONS

**Write Sentences****Learn to use verbs.**

Open your books.	Raise your hand.
Write the answer.	Listen to me.
Stop talking.	Show your work.

Complete these sentences. Use verbs.

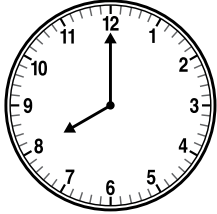
1. Please _____ **show** _____ me your homework.
2. Please _____ talking.
3. Always _____ your hand in class.
4. _____ your notebooks.
5. _____ to your teacher.

Now write four more sentences. Use verbs.**EXAMPLE:** Listen to your partner.

UNIT 1 • Lesson 6

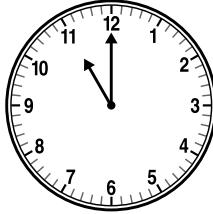
What Time Is It?

8:00 a.m.



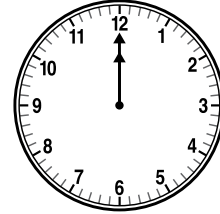
It's eight o'clock.

11:00 a.m.



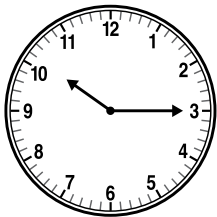
It's eleven o'clock.

12:00 p.m.



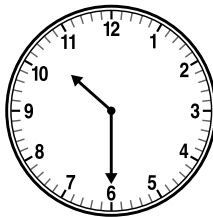
It's noon.

10:15 p.m.



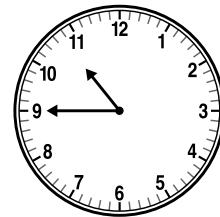
It's ten fifteen.

10:30 p.m.



It's ten thirty.

10:45 p.m.



It's ten forty-five.

CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY



Learn New Words

Read about telling time.

We use a **clock** to tell **time**.In the morning, we add the letters “**a.m.**” to the time.We say “It’s six a.m.” In the afternoon and evening, we add the letters “**p.m.**” to the time. We say “It’s six p.m.”The middle of the day is twelve p.m., or **noon**.The middle of the night is twelve a.m., or **midnight**.

From 12:00 A.M. until 11:59 A.M., use “a.m.”

From 12:00 P.M. until 11:59 P.M., use “p.m.”

VOCABULARY

a.m.

clock

midnight

noon

p.m.

time

UNIT 1 • Lesson 6 (continued)

SPEAKING AND LISTENING



Read and Respond

Take turns reading with a partner.

JULIO: What time is it?

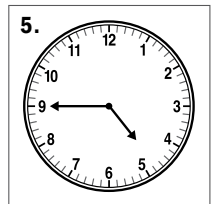
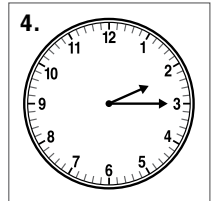
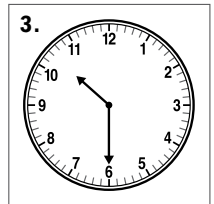
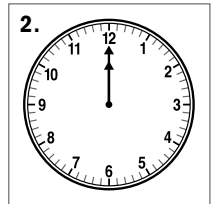
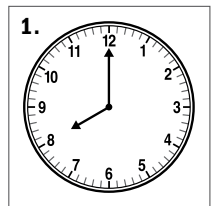
ANA: Look at the clock. It's eleven thirty.

JULIO: It's 11:30 a.m. It's almost noon.

ANA: What time does class start?

JULIO: Class starts at one fifteen.

ANA: After 1:15 p.m., we'll be in class.



Look at each clock. Complete the sentence to tell the time.

- It is 8:00 a.m.
- It is _____ p.m. or _____.
- It is _____ a.m.
- It is _____ p.m.
- It is _____ a.m.

GRAMMAR AND CONVENTIONS



Write Sentences

Learn to use *at*, *before*, and *after*.

at nine a.m.	at midnight
before eight thirty	before six p.m.
after two forty-five	after noon

Complete these sentences. Use *at*, *before*, and *after*. Then write a sample time.

- I wake up _____ at _____ six thirty a.m. 6:30 a.m.
- I usually go to sleep _____ ten p.m. _____
- Class will start _____ eleven thirty. _____
- I will call you _____ noon. _____
- She was home _____ four p.m. _____

Now write four more sentences. Use *at*, *before*, and *after*.

EXAMPLE: I am always hungry before noon.

UNIT 1 REVIEW • Welcome to School!

CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY



Review New Words

Fill in the circle next to the correct definition of the underlined word.

1. Please raise your hand if you have a question.

- A put up B put away
 C open D shake

2. We use the alphabet to write words.

- A numbers B paper
 C letters D board

3. I put my books in my desk.

- A computer B classroom
 C where you sit D office

4. Shake hands when you meet a new friend.

- A say "Thank you" to B say "Hello" to
 C very well D ask

5. The librarian works in the library.

- A nurse B person who takes care of books
 C teacher D person who works in an office

6. I go to sleep before midnight.

- A 12:00 p.m. B noon
 C 12:00 a.m. D clock

UNIT 1 REVIEW • Welcome to School! (continued)

SPEAKING AND LISTENING



Read and Respond

Complete the blanks with *computer*, *teacher*, and *time*.

Then read the paragraph out loud.

My English _____ is very nice. Today she helped us learn to tell _____ in English. After that, she helped me use a _____ to do my work. I really like my English class.

GRAMMAR AND CONVENTIONS



Write Sentences

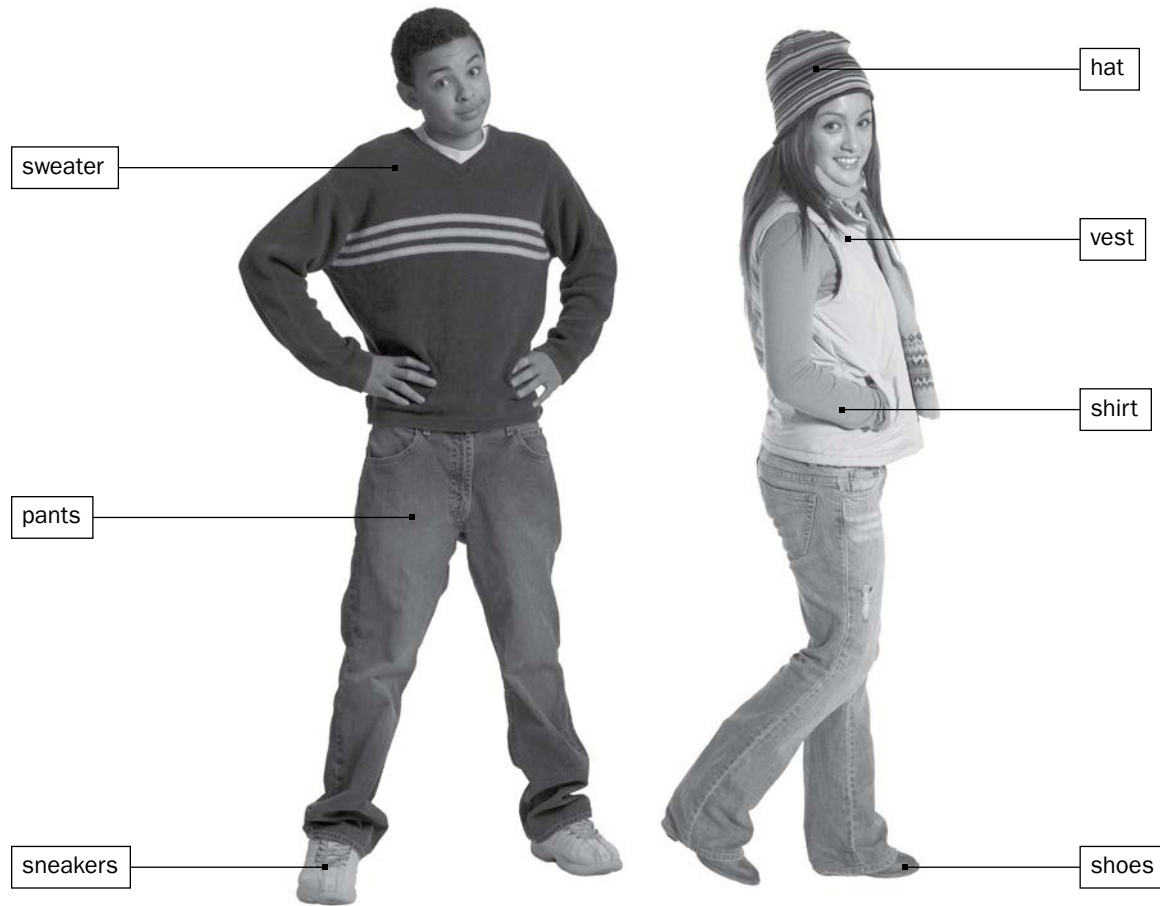
Circle the word that best completes each sentence. Then write the word in the blank.

- _____ were you late to class?
Why What
- My teacher is in the _____.
classroom librarian
- _____ your book to page 20.
Open Write
- He _____ a new student.
are is
- I will wait for you _____ school is over.
at after

On a separate sheet of paper, write five sentences about school.

Use *friend*, *principal*, *students*, *line up*, and *wait*.

What Do I Wear?



sweater

pants

sneakers

hat

vest

shirt

shoes

CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY



Learn New Words

Read about clothes.

The things you wear are called **clothes**. On a cold day, you might wear **pants**, a **shirt**, and a **sweater**. On a warm day, you wouldn't need a sweater. You wear **shoes** or **sneakers** on your feet every day.

More clothes

hat	vest
coat	sneakers

VOCABULARY

clothes
 pants
 shirt
 shoes
 sweater

UNIT 2 • Lesson 1 (continued)

SPEAKING AND LISTENING

**Read and Respond**

Take turns reading with a partner.

LUCAS: It's a cold day.

SUSANA: I will wear warm pants.

LUCAS: I will wear a warm shirt.

SUSANA: I will wear warm shoes.

LUCAS: I will wear my sweater.

SUSANA: I will wear clothes that keep me warm.

Complete the sentences. Use the vocabulary words on page 16.

1. These new _____ shoes _____ hurt my feet.
2. I wear a _____ when it is cold.
3. I wear a light _____ when it is warm.
4. I wear _____ or shorts every day.
5. I like to wear nice _____.

GRAMMAR AND CONVENTIONS

**Write Sentences**

Learn to use *a*, *an*, and *the*.

INDEFINITE ARTICLES	DEFINITE ARTICLE
a (used before consonants: a book, a hat)	the
an (used before vowels: an apple, an event)	

Complete these sentences. Use *a*, *an*, and *the*.

1. On a warm day, I don't wear _____ a _____ coat.
2. I am wearing _____ shirt she gave me.
3. I like _____ clothes she wears.
4. I am wearing _____ old pair of pants.
5. I'm looking for _____ new pair of shoes.

Now write four more sentences. Use *a*, *an*, and *the*.

EXAMPLE: I read the book he gave me.

UNIT 2 • Lesson 2

What Are the Parts of Your Body?



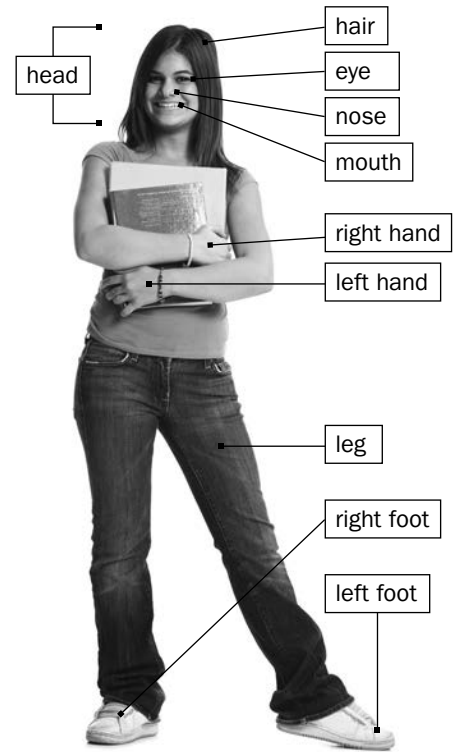
My head hurts.



My ear hurts.



My leg hurts.



CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY



Learn New Words

Read about the body.

What are the parts of your **body**? What do they do?
 You **see** with your eyes. You **hear** with your ears. You **smell** with your nose. You **taste** with your mouth. You **touch** with your hands. What else can your body do?

Parts of the body

head	eyes
mouth	nose
ears	hair
arms	hands
legs	feet

VOCABULARY

- body
- hear
- see
- smell
- taste
- touch

UNIT 2 • Lesson 2 (continued)

SPEAKING AND LISTENING

**Read and Respond****Take turns reading with a partner.**

I see with my eyes.

I smell with my nose.

I taste with my mouth.

I hear with my ears.

I touch with my hands.

I see, hear, smell, taste, and touch.

Complete the sentences. Use the vocabulary words on page 18.

- I _____ *smell* _____ with my nose.
- I _____ with my eyes.
- I _____ with my ears.
- I _____ with my mouth.
- I _____ with my hands.

GRAMMAR AND CONVENTIONS

**Write Sentences****Learn to use verbs.**

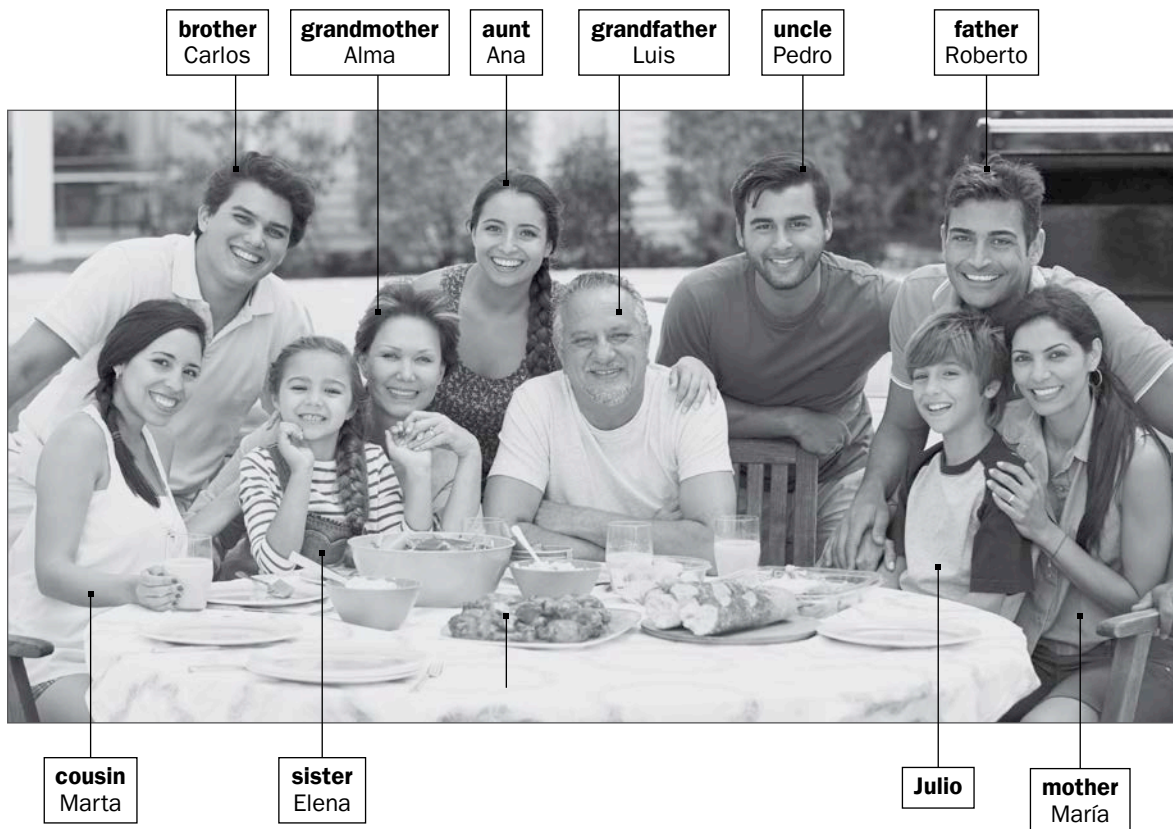
PRESENT/PAST	PRESENT/PAST
use/used	smell/smelled
taste/tasted	hear/heard
see/saw	touch/touched

Complete these sentences. Use verbs.

- I _____ *saw* _____ that movie last year.
- I _____ a good song last week.
- I _____ with my ears.
- I use my hands to _____.
- I _____ my mouth to taste.

Now write four more sentences. Use verbs.**EXAMPLE:** I saw her puppy yesterday.

What Is a Family?



CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY



Learn New Words

Read about family.

A **family** is a group of people who live together.
Who are the people in your family?

Julio has a **mother** and a **father**. He has a big **brother** and a little **sister**. Julio also has a grandmother and a grandfather, an aunt, an uncle, and a cousin.

Relatives

grandmother	mother's or father's mother
grandfather	mother's or father's father
uncle	mother's or father's brother
aunt	mother's or father's sister
cousin	uncle's and aunt's child

VOCABULARY

brother
family
father
mother
sister

UNIT 2 • Lesson 3 (continued)

SPEAKING AND LISTENING

**Read and Respond****Take turns reading with a partner.**

This is Julio's family.

María is Julio's mother.

Roberto is Julio's father.

Elena is Julio's little sister.

Carlos is Julio's big brother.

This is Julio's family.

Complete the sentences. Use the vocabulary words on page 20.

1. These are the people in Julio's family.
2. Elena is Julio's little _____.
3. Carlos is Julio's big _____.
4. María is Julio's _____.
5. Roberto is Julio's _____.

GRAMMAR AND CONVENTIONS

**Write Sentences****Learn to use adjectives.**

Adjectives tell what kind or how many.

big, little, many, ten

Complete these sentences. Use adjectives.

1. There are ten people in Julio's family.
2. Carlos is Julio's _____ brother.
3. Elena is Julio's _____ sister.
4. Julio is Elena's _____ brother.
5. Julio has _____ relatives.

Now write four more sentences. Use adjectives.**EXAMPLE:** This is my little cousin.

How Do You Feel?



surprised



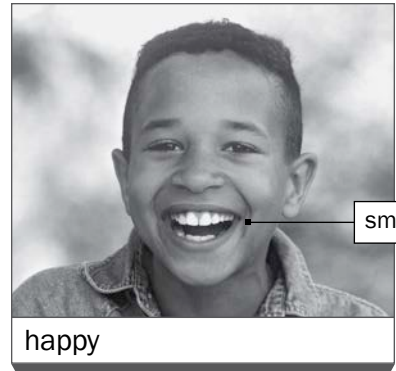
tired



sad



afraid



smile

happy

CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY



Learn New Words

Read about feelings.

Your **emotions** are how you feel.

When you are **happy**, you **smile**. When you are **sad**, you do not want to smile. Happy and sad are emotions.

How do you feel today? Are you feeling happy or sad?

More emotions

afraid	silly
surprised	excited
angry	tired

VOCABULARY

emotions

feel

happy

sad

smile

UNIT 2 • Lesson 4 (continued)

SPEAKING AND LISTENING

**Read and Respond****Take turns reading with a partner.**

Today, I feel happy.

I want to smile.

Yesterday, I felt sad.

I did not want to smile.

I feel happier today.

It's good to have different emotions.

Complete the sentences. Use the vocabulary words on page 22.

- Happy and sad are _____ emotions _____.
- Are you feeling _____ or _____?
- How do you _____ today?
- I feel happy. I want to _____.
- I feel _____. I do not want to smile.

GRAMMAR AND CONVENTIONS

**Write Sentences****Learn to use comparative adjectives.**

Comparative adjectives compare two or more things.

good, better, best

sad, sadder, saddest

happy, happier, happiest

Complete these sentences. Use comparative adjectives.

- I hope you feel _____ *better* _____ today than you did yesterday.
- She felt _____ after losing the race.
- I feel _____ today than yesterday.
- Being happy is the _____ feeling I know.
- Understanding your emotions is _____.

Now write four more sentences. Use comparative adjectives.**EXAMPLE:** I felt happier after I saw my friend.

UNIT 2 • Lesson 5

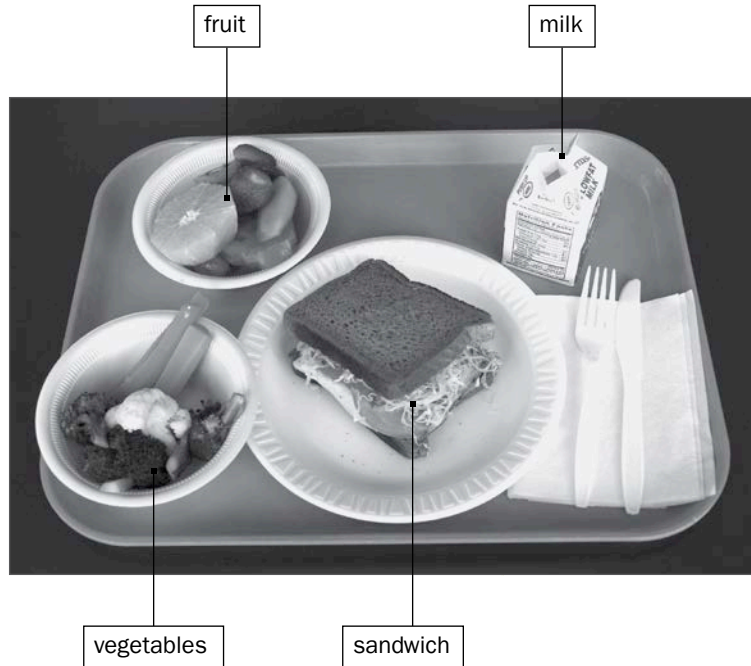
Are You Hungry or Thirsty?



I'm hungry.



I'm thirsty.



CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY



Learn New Words

Read about eating and drinking.

When you are **thirsty**, you need to **drink** something.
 You can drink water, milk, or juice when you are thirsty.
 What do you like to drink?

When you're **hungry**, you need to **eat** some **food**.
 You can eat fruit or a sandwich when you are hungry.
 What do you like to eat?

VOCABULARY

- drink
- eat
- food
- hungry
- thirsty

FOODS	DRINKS
sandwich	milk
fruit	water
vegetables	juice

UNIT 2 • Lesson 5 (continued)

SPEAKING AND LISTENING

**Read and Respond**

Take turns reading with a partner.

LUIS: Are you thirsty?

SUSANA: Yes. I am very thirsty. I need some water, please.

LUIS: Yes, of course. Are you hungry, too?

SUSANA: I am a little hungry. May I have an apple?

LUIS: Yes. I will bring you an apple and water.

SUSANA: Thank you very much. That would be nice.

Complete the sentences. Use the vocabulary words on page 24.

1. I am hungry. May I have some _____ food _____?
2. What sort of food do you like to _____?
3. May I have a big sandwich? I am very _____.
4. What do you like to _____ when you are thirsty?
5. May I have some water? I am very _____.

GRAMMAR AND CONVENTIONS

**Write Sentences**

Learn to use pronouns.

SINGULAR PRONOUNS	PLURAL PRONOUNS
I eat, drink, need, like	we eat, drink, need, like
you eat, drink, need, like	you eat, drink, need, like
he, she, it eats, drinks, needs, likes	they eat, drink, need, like

Complete these sentences. Use pronouns.

1. My sister likes fruit. _____ She _____ eats apples.
2. My brother likes milk. _____ drinks milk all the time.
3. My friends and I are hungry. _____ want to eat.
4. My cousins like apples and oranges. _____ like fruit.
5. You and I need to eat. _____ are hungry.

Now write four more sentences. Use pronouns.

EXAMPLE: He likes to eat sandwiches.

UNIT 2 • Lesson 6

Days and Months

NOVEMBER						
SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
30	31	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	1	2	3

calendar

month

day

week

CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY



Learn New Words

Read about days and months.

A **week** has seven days: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.

A **month** has 28 to 31 days. A **year** has 12 months. There are 52 weeks in a year.

The months of the year are January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December.

You can see days, weeks, and months on a **calendar**.

seven days = one week

28 to 31 days = one month

12 months = one year

VOCABULARY

calendar

days

month

week

year

UNIT 2 • Lesson 6 (continued)

SPEAKING AND LISTENING

**Read and Respond****Take turns reading with a partner.****MS. JACKSON:** How many days are there in a week?**LUIS:** There are seven days in a week.**MS. JACKSON:** How many weeks are there in a year?**LUIS:** There are 52 weeks in a year.**MS. JACKSON:** How many months are there in a year?**LUIS:** There are 12 months in a year.**Complete the sentences. Use the vocabulary words on page 26.**

- I look at the _____ calendar _____ to see what day it is.
- There are seven _____ in a week.
- Every _____ has 12 months.
- There are 52 _____ in a year.
- The calendar shows all the _____ of the year.

GRAMMAR AND CONVENTIONS

**Write Sentences****Learn to use *in* and *on*.**

on Monday	in December
on May 3rd	in the spring

Complete these sentences. Use *in* and *on*.

- My birthday is _____ in _____ January.
- The party is _____ February 10th.
- School starts again _____ Tuesday.
- I will see you _____ the summer.
- She will visit _____ June.

Now write four more sentences. Use *in* and *on*.**EXAMPLE:** We will see you on Thursday.

UNIT 2 REVIEW • You and Your Family

CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY



Review New Words

Fill in the circle next to the correct definition of the underlined word.

1. I wear shoes to keep my feet warm and dry.

- A pants B things you wear on your feet
 C open D things you wear on your hands

2. Juice is good when you feel thirsty.

- A want to drink B food
 C hungry D happy

3. There are twelve months in a year.

- A seven days B 52 weeks
 C 31 days D calendar

4. There are four people in my family.

- A mother B mother's brother
 C father D a group of related people

5. When I feel happy, I want to smile.

- A look happy B feel
 C emotions D sad

6. I use my ears to hear.

- A touch B listen
 C emotions D feel

UNIT 2 REVIEW • You and Your Family (continued)

SPEAKING AND LISTENING



Read and Respond

Complete the blanks with *brother*, *sad*, and *shirt*.

Then read the paragraph out loud.

Soon my big _____ will go away to college.
This makes me feel _____ because I will miss
him. I will get him a present. I will hide it in the pocket of his
_____ so that he finds it later!

GRAMMAR AND CONVENTIONS



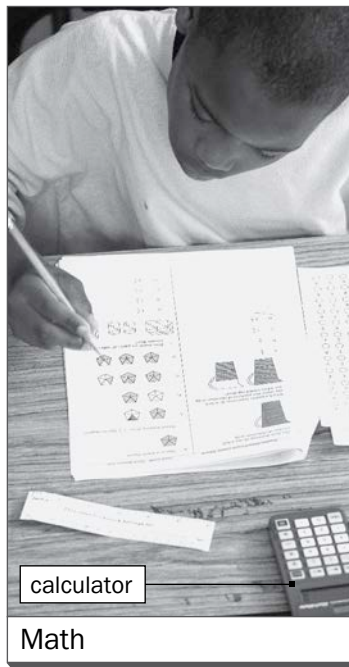
Write Sentences

Circle the word that best completes each sentence. Then write the word in the blank.

- _____ is my big brother.
He She
- I need to buy _____ new coat.
a an
- I like my English class _____ than my math class.
better best
- My friend has _____ relatives.
many how
- Yesterday, I _____ something good cooking.
smelled smell
- I will see you _____ two weeks.
in on

On a separate sheet of paper, write five sentences about things you like to eat and drink. Use *taste*, *eat*, *food*, *hungry*, and *thirsty*.

What's Your Favorite Class?



CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY



Learn New Words

Read about classes at school.

In math class, you learn to work with numbers.
You also solve **problems** and **measure** objects.

In science class, you learn about the **Earth**, plants, and animals.
You also do **experiments**.

In social studies or history class, you learn about the United States
and the world. You also learn how to read maps.

In language arts or English class, you learn to speak, read, and write
in English.

More classes

Art

Music

P. E. (Physical Education)/Gym

VOCABULARY

Earth
experiments
measure
problems
solve

UNIT 3 • Lesson 1 (continued)

SPEAKING AND LISTENING



Read and Respond

Take turns reading with a partner.

SUSANA: What's your favorite class?

LUIS: Math is my favorite class. I like to solve math problems. Is math your favorite class, too?

SUSANA: No, it's not. My favorite class is science.

LUIS: Why is that?

SUSANA: I'm good at doing experiments.

Complete the following sentences. Use the vocabulary words on page 30.

1. There are many _____ **problems** _____ to solve in my math book.
2. Susana is good at doing _____ in her science class.
3. We used rulers to _____ our desks in math class.
4. You learn about the _____, plants, and animals in science class.
5. We use calculators to _____ problems in math class.

GRAMMAR AND CONVENTIONS



Write Sentences

Learn to use contractions.

I am	I'm
you are	you're
he is, she is, it is	he's, she's, it's

Complete these sentences. Use contractions.

1. He is good at solving problems. _____ **He's** _____ good at solving problems.
2. She is good at doing experiments. _____ good at doing experiments.
3. I am good with maps. _____ good with maps.
4. We are good at reading and writing. _____ good at reading and writing.
5. They are good with numbers. _____ good with numbers.

Now write four more sentences. Use contractions.

EXAMPLE: I'm good at swimming.

Where Do You Live?



street



map

CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY



Learn New Words

Read about giving directions.

Where do you live?

You need to know your **address**.

You need to know what **street** your school is on.

You need **directions** to help you get there.

A **map** can help you find a street.

A map can help you find an address.

Giving directions

Go straight.	Turn right.
Cross the street.	Turn left.

VOCABULARY

address
directions
live
map
street

UNIT 3 • Lesson 2 (continued)

SPEAKING AND LISTENING



Read and Respond

Take turns reading with a partner.

SUSANA: I'll meet you at the library. Where do you live?

LUIS: I live at 325 East First Street.

SUSANA: What's the address of the library?

LUIS: The library is at 97 West Second Street.

SUSANA: Can you show me on a map, or give me directions to get there?

LUIS: Just walk three blocks down, then turn right. You'll find it.

Complete the sentences. Use the vocabulary words on page 32.

1. I don't know the _____ **address** _____ of the library.
2. Can you give me _____ to get there?
3. Where do you _____?
4. I live on the same _____ as my cousin.
5. Look at a _____ to find my house.

GRAMMAR AND CONVENTIONS



Write Sentences

Learn to use negative contractions.

don't	do not
isn't	is not
can't	cannot

Complete the following sentences. Use negative contractions.

1. No, that _____ **isn't** _____ my address. (is not)
2. No, I _____ know where you live. (do not)
3. No, I _____ walk to your house. (cannot)
4. No, I _____ live near the school. (do not)
5. No, that _____ the right way to get there. (is not)

Now write four more sentences. Use negatives.

EXAMPLE: I don't know your address.

UNIT 3 • Lesson 3

City or Town?



city



town



suburb

CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY



Learn New Words

Read about places where people live.

Where do you live? Do you live in a big **city**?

There are many **people** in a big city.

There are tall **buildings** in a big city.

Do you live in a small **town**?

There are not many people in a small town.

There are houses and buildings in a small town.

Do you live in a **suburb**? A suburb is outside of a city.

VOCABULARY

buildings

city

people

suburb

town

city	busy, noisy, many people
town	quiet, fewer people
suburb	near a city

UNIT 3 • Lesson 3 (continued)

SPEAKING AND LISTENING

**Read and Respond****Take turns reading with a partner.**

Do you live in a town, a city, or a suburb?

Many people live in big cities.

Many people live in towns, and others live in suburbs.

Is your city big and noisy? Does it have tall buildings?

Is your town small and quiet?

Do you like living in a city or suburb?

Do you like living in a town?

Complete the sentences. Use the vocabulary words on page 34.

1. My _____ town _____ is small and quiet.
2. Are there tall _____ in your city?
3. Many _____ live in this city.
4. Is your _____ a nice place to live?
5. My aunt lives in a _____ outside of the city.

GRAMMAR AND CONVENTIONS

**Write Sentences****Learn to use correct word order.**

Say: My city is big.
There are a lot of people.

Ask: Is your city big?
Are there a lot of people?

Complete the following sentences. Use correct word order.

1. My city _____ is _____ big.
2. _____ your city big?
3. There _____ a lot of buildings in the city.
4. _____ there a lot of buildings in your suburb?
5. My town _____ a fun place to live.

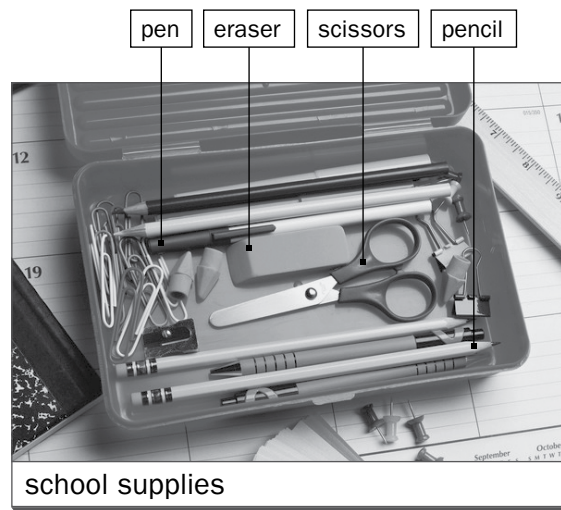
Now write four more sentences. Use correct word order.**EXAMPLE:** Is your city nice?

UNIT 3 • Lesson 4

What Do You Need?



store



school supplies

CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY



Learn New Words

Read about shopping.

Where do you buy the things you need for school?

You can buy school supplies at a **store**.

You can buy notebooks and pencils at a store.

You go **shopping** for the things you need.

You **spend** money on the things you need.

More words about shopping

save	sale
expensive	cheap

VOCABULARY

buy
need
shopping
spend
store

UNIT 3 • Lesson 4 (continued)

SPEAKING AND LISTENING



Read and Respond

Take turns reading with a partner.

LUIS: I'm going to the store today.

SUSANA: I'm going shopping today, too.

LUIS: What are you going to buy?

SUSANA: I need a new notebook.

LUIS: My sister needs a new school bag.

SUSANA: Don't spend a lot of money!

Complete the sentences. Use the vocabulary words on page 36.

1. I will _____ *spend* _____ money on a new notebook.
2. I _____ a new bag for school.
3. We are going _____ today.
4. What will you _____ at the store?
5. Which _____ is the best place to buy school supplies?

GRAMMAR AND CONVENTIONS



Write Sentences

Learn about subject-verb agreement.

I	need
he, she	needs
I	spend
he, she	spends

Complete the following sentences. Use *need*, *needs*, *spend*, and *spends*.

1. She _____ *needs* _____ a new notebook.
2. I _____ a new shirt.
3. She _____ a lot of money on clothes.
4. I _____ less money on clothes.
5. He _____ money to buy books.

Now write four more sentences. Use *need*, *needs*, *spend*, and *spends*.

EXAMPLE: I need to buy food for dinner.

How Much Is It?



25¢
quarter



10¢
dime



5¢
nickel



1¢
penny

CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY



Learn New Words

Read about money and prices.

You use **money** to buy the things you need.

When you use money, you use **dollars** and **cents**.

You can buy clothes and food with money.

You can buy books and games.

When you buy something, you have to know how much it **costs**, or its **price**.

That way, you know how much money you need.

VOCABULARY

cents

costs

dollars

money

price

More words about money

coins	change
bills	credit

UNIT 3 • Lesson 5 (continued)

SPEAKING AND LISTENING



Read and Respond

Take turns reading with a partner.

LUIS: What's the price of that bag?

SUSANA: It costs twelve dollars.

LUIS: How much does that book cost?

SUSANA: It costs five dollars and fifty cents.

LUIS: I don't think I will buy anything today. I want to save my money.

Complete the sentences. Use vocabulary words on page 38.

- How much does that bag _____ *cost* _____?
- What is the _____ of that notebook?
- I have enough _____ to buy a bike.
- The price of that shirt is ten _____.
- I have one dollar and 25 _____, so I can buy a drink.

GRAMMAR AND CONVENTIONS



Write Sentences

Learn about sentences and fragments.

FRAGMENTS	SENTENCES
ten dollars	It costs ten dollars.
buying that	I am buying that.
how much	How much does it cost?

Rewrite these fragments as complete sentences.

- _____ *The book costs five dollars.* _____ costs five dollars
- _____ have enough money
- _____ the price is
- _____ that book
- _____ to save money

Now write four more sentences. Make sure they are complete sentences.

EXAMPLE: I need more money to buy the sandwich.

Workers in Your Community



police officer



server



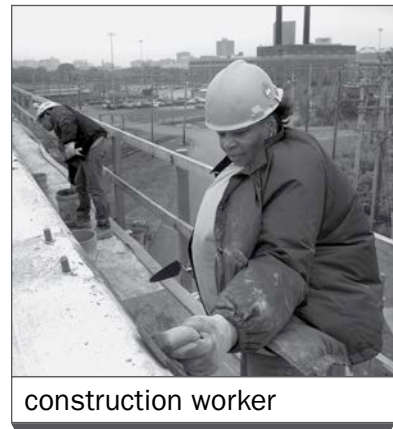
doctor



firefighter



mail carrier



construction worker

CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY



Learn New Words

Read about jobs and work.

A **job** is what someone does to **earn** money.

Workers in your community do many jobs.

A construction **worker** builds houses.

Workers in stores **sell** things people need.

A **police officer** keeps people safe.

More jobs

dentist	nurse	pilot
electrician	engineer	veterinarian
musician	farmer	mechanic

VOCABULARY

earn

job

sell

police officer

worker

UNIT 3 • Lesson 6 (continued)

SPEAKING AND LISTENING

**Read and Respond****Take turns reading with a partner.****LUIS:** My cousin works in a restaurant. He's a server.**SUSANA:** My brother is a dentist. He works in an office.**LUIS:** My father is a construction worker. He builds houses.**SUSANA:** What sort of job would you like to do?**LUIS:** I would like to be a firefighter.**SUSANA:** I would like to be a police officer.**Complete the sentences. Use vocabulary words on page 40.**

1. A police officer helps direct traffic.
2. A construction _____ helps build houses.
3. Workers in stores _____ people the things they need.
4. A job is what someone does to _____ money.
5. Workers in your community do many _____.

GRAMMAR AND CONVENTIONS

**Write Sentences****Learn to use possessive pronouns.**

my community	her house
your school	our street
his job	their doctor

Complete these sentences. Use possessive pronouns.

1. There are many workers in our community.
2. _____ favorite teacher is Ms. Chen.
3. _____ job sounds interesting.
4. _____ store is a good place to work.
5. _____ mother likes being a police officer.

Now write four more sentences. Use possessive pronouns.**EXAMPLE:** My uncle is a mechanic.

UNIT 3 REVIEW • Your School and Community

CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY



Review New Words

Fill in the circle next to the correct definition of the underlined word.

1. I live in a city with many parks and tall buildings.

- (A) map (B) large place with many people
 (C) give directions (D) find

2. I want to buy a new notebook at the store.

- (A) save money (B) place where you buy things
 (C) spend money (D) expensive

3. My uncle has a job selling cars.

- (A) in the city (B) worker
 (C) shopping (D) what you do to earn money

4. Luis likes to solve math problems.

- (A) measure (B) find the right answer
 (C) class (D) experiment

5. Can you give me directions to your house?

- (A) way to get to a place (B) drawing of an area
 (C) address (D) find

6. How much money will that cost?

- (A) buy something (B) what you use to pay for things
 (C) need (D) price

UNIT 3 REVIEW • Your School and Community (continued)
SPEAKING AND LISTENING

Read and Respond

Complete the blanks with *people*, *address*, and *town*.

Then read the paragraph out loud.

Where do you live? Do you live in a _____ or a city?
 Do many _____ live on your street? If you tell me
 your _____, I will come visit you.

GRAMMAR AND CONVENTIONS
Write Sentences


Circle the word that best completes each sentence. Then write the word in the blank.

- They _____ live here any more.
 don't isn't
- How _____ does that shirt cost?
 many much
- _____ your town a fun place to live?
 Has Is
- She really likes _____ new job.
 her she's
- Susana likes science class. _____ good at it.
 You're She's
- We _____ to visit our grandparents.
 want wants

**On a separate sheet of paper, write five sentences about your city, town, or suburb.
 Use *street*, *buildings*, *people*, *shopping*, and *city, town, or suburb*.**

What Season Is It?



fall



winter



summer



spring

CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY



Learn New Words

Read about the seasons.

The seasons are **fall**, **winter**, **spring**, and **summer**.

Fall is in September, October, and November. Winter is in December, January, and February. Spring is in March, April, and May. Summer is in June, July, and August. We do different things in each season. In fall, we start a new school year. In summer, we can swim.

VOCABULARY

fall
seasons
spring
summer
winter

Words about the seasons

fall	cool, crisp
winter	cold, snowy, windy
spring	warm, rainy, fresh
summer	hot, sunny, dry

SPEAKING AND LISTENING**Read and Respond**

Take turns reading with a partner.

In fall, the weather is cool. We can see the leaves change color.

In winter, the weather is cold. It snows in some places.

In spring, the weather is warm. We can plant flowers.

In summer, the weather is hot. We can go to the beach.

Fall, winter, spring, and summer are the seasons of the year.

Complete the sentences. Use the vocabulary words from page 44.

1. In spring, the weather is warm.
2. In _____, the school year starts.
3. In _____, the weather is hot.
4. In _____, the weather is cold.
5. The year has four _____.

GRAMMAR AND CONVENTIONS**Write Sentences**

Learn to use indefinite pronouns.

someone	anyone
nobody	everyone
nothing	anything

Complete the following sentences. Use indefinite pronouns.

1. Can someone please help me?
2. _____ wants to be inside today.
3. Do you know _____ about swimming?
4. There is _____ to do today.
5. Does _____ like winter?

Now write four more sentences. Use indefinite pronouns.

EXAMPLE: *Nobody likes the hot summer weather.*

How Do You Get Around?



school bus



car



train



plane



bike

CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY



Learn New Words

Read about transportation.

People travel from place to place. We use different types of **transportation** to get around.

Some people ride a **bike** to school. Some people take the **bus**. Many people drive a **car** to get around. To go someplace far away, you may take a **plane**.

Other types of transportation

taxi	subway
truck	train
boat	motorcycle

VOCABULARY

bike
bus
car
plane
transportation

UNIT 4 • Lesson 2 (continued)

SPEAKING AND LISTENING

**Read and Respond****Take turns reading with a partner.**

LIN: How do you get around?

LUCAS: I ride my bike.

LIN: How does she get around?

LUCAS: She drives a car.

LIN: How do they get around?

LUCAS: They take the bus. How do you get around?

Complete the sentences. Use the vocabulary words on page 46.

1. They take the bus to school.
2. There are many kinds of _____.
3. I ride my _____ to work.
4. She drives a _____ every day.
5. I take a _____ to visit my cousins.

GRAMMAR AND CONVENTIONS

**Write Sentences****Learn to use adverbs.**

carefully	quietly
easily	slowly

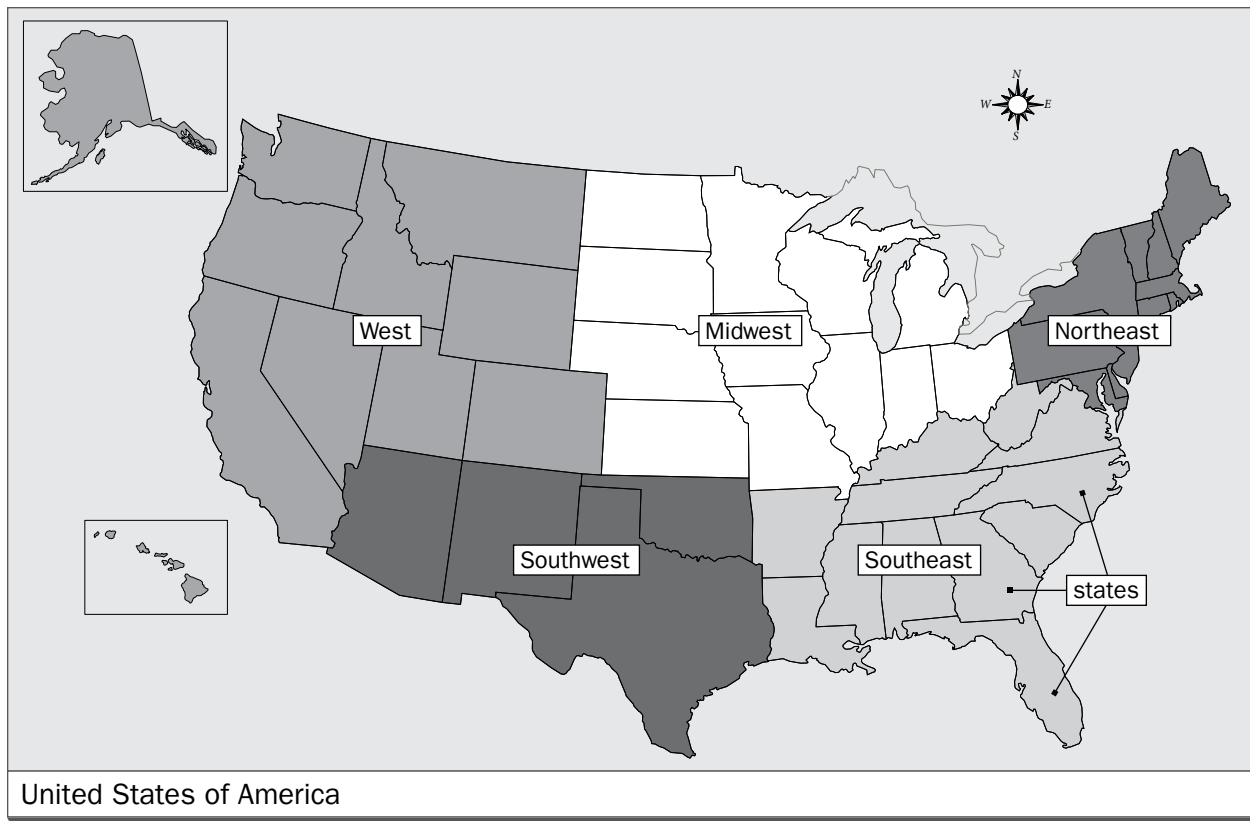
Complete the following sentences. Use adverbs.

1. Please drive carefully.
2. I can _____ give you a ride.
3. She opened the door _____.
4. They _____ ride their bikes to school.
5. He often talks too _____.

Now write four more sentences. Use adverbs.**EXAMPLE:** *The bus goes slowly down the busy street.*

UNIT 4 • Lesson 3

What Region Do You Live In?



CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY



Learn New Words

Read about regions.

A region is a place or an area.

The map above shows five regions in the United States.

They are the West, the Southwest, the Midwest, the Southeast, and the Northeast.

There are different states in each region.

What region do you live in?

VOCABULARY

Midwest

Northeast

region

Southeast

Southwest

West

Facts about US regions

There are 50 states in the United States.

Forty-eight of the states are connected to each other.

Two states (Alaska and Hawaii) are not connected to the others.

UNIT 4 • Lesson 3 (continued)

SPEAKING AND LISTENING



Read and Respond

Take turns reading with a partner.

JULIO: There are five regions in the United States.

LIN: I live in the West. I live in the state of California.

JULIO: My cousin lives in the Southeast. She lives in the state of Florida.

LIN: My friend lives in the Northeast. He lives in New York.

JULIO: I have friends in the Midwest and the Southwest.

LIN: I have friends in many places, too!

Complete the sentences. Use the vocabulary words on page 48.

1. What _____ region _____ do you live in?
2. I live in the _____.
3. The five regions are the West, the Midwest, the Southwest, the Southeast, and the _____.
4. Florida is in the _____.
5. California is in the _____.

GRAMMAR AND CONVENTIONS



Write Sentences

Learn to use *at*, *in*, and *through*.

at	at the airport
in	in this region
through	through the Midwest

Complete these sentences. Use *at*, *in*, and *through*.

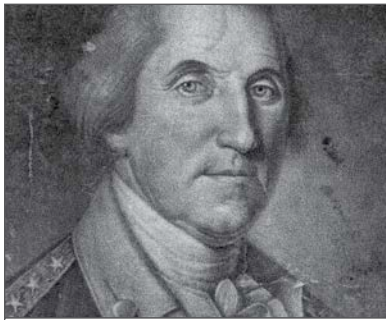
1. I saw him _____ at _____ the airport.
2. I like living _____ this region.
3. The plane flew _____ the air.
4. We met her _____ the bus stop.
5. You live _____ another state.

Now write four more sentences. Use *at*, *in*, and *through*.

EXAMPLE: I traveled through the Southwest.

UNIT 4 • Lesson 4

Important Americans



George Washington



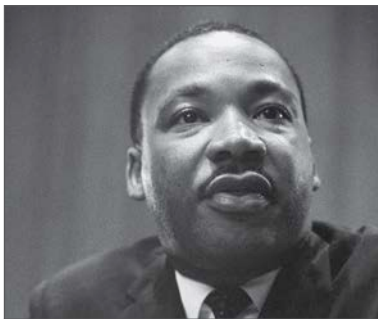
Susan B. Anthony



Jane Addams



Rosa Parks



Martin Luther King Jr.



César Chávez

CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY



Learn New Words

Read about important Americans.

Many people have been an important part of American **history**. **Presidents**, men and women who have worked for equal **rights**, and writers and artists have all helped the United States.

We remember these **individuals** by creating **symbols**, such as paintings or statues of them. We name rivers, parks, and buildings after them. We celebrate their birthdays.

Some important Americans

George Washington was the first president of the United States.

Susan B. Anthony helped women get the right to vote.

Jane Addams worked to educate immigrants and the poor.

Rosa Parks worked to end racial segregation.

Martin Luther King Jr. worked for equal rights for all people.

César Chávez worked for civil rights for farmworkers.

VOCABULARY

history
individuals
presidents
rights
symbols

UNIT 4 • Lesson 4 (continued)

SPEAKING AND LISTENING



Read and Respond

Take turns reading with a partner.

MS. JACKSON: What important American individuals do you know about?

LIN: I know about George Washington. He was the first president of the United States.

SUSANA: I know about Susan B. Anthony. She helped women vote.

LUIS: I know about César Chávez. He worked for the rights of farmworkers.

JULIO: I know about Martin Luther King Jr. He worked for equal rights.

Complete the sentences. Use the vocabulary words from page 50.

1. We celebrate the birthdays of American presidents.
2. We remember _____ who helped the United States.
3. George Washington is an important part of American _____.
4. César Chávez worked for civil _____ for farmworkers.
5. Paintings and statues are _____.

GRAMMAR AND CONVENTIONS



Write Sentences

Learn to use proper nouns.

People	<u>S</u> usan <u>B.</u> <u>A</u> nthony, Jane <u>A</u> ddams
Places	<u>U</u> nited <u>S</u> tates of <u>A</u> merica, <u>W</u> ashington, <u>D</u> C
Things	<u>D</u> eclaration of <u>I</u> ndependence, <u>C</u> ivil <u>R</u> ights <u>M</u> ovement

Find four proper nouns and four common nouns on this page. Write them in the correct columns below.

PROPER NOUNS	COMMON NOUNS
Ms. Jackson	presidents

Now write four more sentences. Use proper nouns.

EXAMPLE: George Washington was our first president.

UNIT 4 • Lesson 5

How Does Our Government Work?



CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY



Learn New Words

Read about the American government.

The government of the United States has three parts, or branches: **legislative**, **executive**, and **judicial**.

The legislative branch, or Congress, makes **laws**, or rules. The executive branch, or the president and his or her cabinet, makes sure the laws are followed. The judicial branch explains the laws.

All three branches follow the Constitution. The Constitution is the most important law in the United States.

Three branches of government

legislative branch	Congress (senators and representatives)
executive branch	the president (and cabinet)
judicial branch	Supreme Court (judges)

VOCABULARY

executive
government
judicial
laws
legislative

UNIT 4 • Lesson 5 (continued)

SPEAKING AND LISTENING



Read and Respond

Take turns reading with a partner.

MS. JACKSON: What are the three branches of government?

LUCAS: They are the legislative, the executive, and the judicial branches.

LIN: The legislative branch makes the laws.

SUSANA: The executive branch makes sure that people follow the laws.

LUIS: The judicial branch explains the laws.

Complete the sentences. Use the vocabulary words from page 52.

1. The president is the head of the _____ *executive* _____ branch.
2. The legislative branch makes the _____.
3. The Supreme Court is in the _____ branch.
4. The _____ branch is also called Congress.
5. The United States _____ has three branches, or parts.

GRAMMAR AND CONVENTIONS



Write Sentences

Learn to use *and*, *or*, and *but*.

and	state and national government
or	executive or judicial branch
but	Congress but not the President

Complete the following sentences. Use *and*, *or*, and *but*.

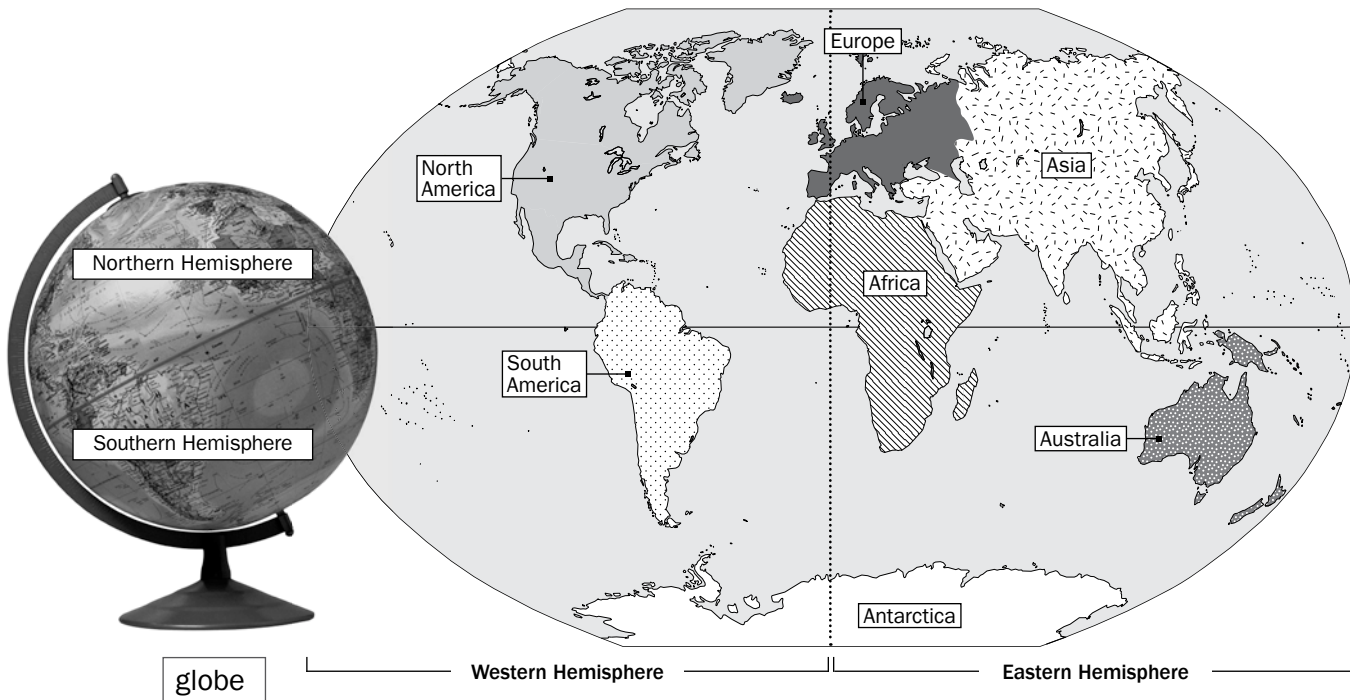
1. I want to see the White House, _____ *but* _____ I don't have time.
2. The president _____ the vice president are part of the executive branch.
3. Is the Supreme Court in the judicial branch _____ the legislative branch?
4. The three branches are judicial, legislative, _____ executive.
5. Is Congress in the legislative _____ judicial branch?

Now write four sentences. Use *and*, *or*, and *but*.

EXAMPLE: I want to visit the White House and the Capitol.

UNIT 4 • Lesson 6

Our World



CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY



Learn New Words

Read about world geography.

A **continent** is a large **area** of **land**. The seven continents are the seven largest areas of land on Earth. Their names are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, and South America. A **globe** shows all the continents. It can be split into halves, or **hemispheres**.

What continents do you know about? What continent are you living on now? What continents would you like to visit?

VOCABULARY

area
continent
globe
hemispheres
land

CONTINENTS

Africa	Europe
Antarctica	North America
Asia	South America
Australia	

UNIT 4 • Lesson 6 (continued)

SPEAKING AND LISTENING

**Read and Respond**

Take turns reading with a partner.

MS. JACKSON: Has anyone ever been to Australia?

LUIS: I haven't. Has anyone ever been to Africa?

SUSANA: I used to live in South America. Now I live in North America.

LIN: I lived in Asia. Asia is a large continent. Europe is a smaller continent.

LUCAS: Antarctica is a continent too. It is very far south on the globe.

Complete the sentences. Use the vocabulary words on page 54.

1. There are seven _____ **continents** _____ on Earth.
2. A continent is a large area of _____.
3. The continents are the largest _____ of land on Earth.
4. A globe can be split into _____ or halves.
5. You can use a _____ to see the continents in each hemisphere.

GRAMMAR AND CONVENTIONS

**Write Sentences**

Learn to combine sentences.

Asia is large. Asia has many people.	Asia is large and has many people.
Europe is small. Europe is a continent.	Europe is a small continent.

On a separate piece of paper, combine these sentences.

1. Asia is big. Africa is big. Asia and Africa are big.
2. Europe is in the North. Asia is in the north.
3. South America is a continent. Australia is a continent.
4. There are seven continents. There are many countries.
5. She lived in South America. She lived in Asia.

Now write four more sentences. Combine two sentences to make one.

EXAMPLE: I want to visit Mexico.

I want to visit Guatemala.

I want to visit Mexico and Guatemala.

UNIT 4 REVIEW • Your World

CONCEPTS AND VOCABULARY



Review New Words

Fill in the circle next to the correct definition of the underlined word.

1. César Chávez was an important part of American history.

- (A) president (B) large town
 (C) branch of government (D) the story of the past

2. My sister drives a car to get to work.

- (A) truck (B) something you use to drive on a street
 (C) bike (D) pay money for

3. Everyone in the United States must obey its laws.

- (A) government (B) legislative branch
 (C) rules (D) judicial branch

4. Which region of the United States do you live in?

- (A) globe (B) large area
 (C) hemisphere (D) one of the seasons

5. A continent is a large piece of land.

- (A) area that is not water (B) South America
 (C) North America (D) part of a year

6. In fall, we go back to school.

- (A) summer (B) month
 (C) calendar (D) season after summer

UNIT 4 REVIEW • Your World (continued)

SPEAKING AND LISTENING



Read and Respond

Complete the blanks with *continents*, *government*, and *history*.

Then read the paragraph out loud.

In school, we are learning about many topics. We learned the names of the seven _____ in English. We are studying important events in the _____ of the United States. We also learned about the three branches of _____. I like learning things in school!

GRAMMAR AND CONVENTIONS



Write Sentences

Circle the word that best completes each sentence. Then write the word in the blank.

1. He was late to class because he walked too _____.

slowly quietly

2. The executive _____ judicial branches are two of the branches of government.

and but

3. Her teacher's name is _____.

ms. ramos Ms. Ramos

4. I met my cousin _____ the airport.

through at

5. Can _____ name the four seasons?

anyone nothing

On a separate sheet of paper, combine these sentences.

The world is big. It has lots of land.

Then write four more sentences about the world. Use *land*, *area*, *hemispheres*, and *continent*.

Aa

a.m. *abbreviation* Time between midnight and noon; morning (p. 12).

address *noun* The number, street, town, etc., where you live (p. 32).

alphabet *noun* the letters in order (p. 2).

area *noun* A part of a town, a country, or the world (p. 54).

Bb

bike *noun* Something you ride, with two wheels and pedals; bicycle (p. 46).

board *noun* Object on the wall in a classroom, used to write on (p. 8).

body *noun* Your physical form: head, torso, arms, legs, etc. (p. 18).

book *noun* A set of pages held together to read (p. 8).

brother *noun* Boy who has the same parent as you (p. 20).

buildings *noun* Structures; places such as homes, offices, etc. (p. 34).

bus *noun* Something you ride with other people and a driver (p. 46).

buy *verb* Pay money for; purchase (p. 36).

Cc

calendar *noun* Chart that tells the month, date, year, etc. (p. 26).

car *noun* Something you ride or drive on a street, with four wheels and an engine (p. 46).

cents *noun* Pennies; parts of a dollar (100 cents = 1 dollar) (p. 38).

city *noun* Large town, place where many people live and work (p. 34).

civil rights *noun* Protections and permissions given by law (p. 50).

clock *noun* Something that tells the time (p. 12).

clothes *noun* Things you wear, such as pants, shirts, shoes (p. 16).

coach *noun* Person who teaches or helps others with a sport (p. 6).

coat *noun* Something you wear over your clothes in cold weather (p. 16).

computer *noun* An electronic machine that can store and retrieve information (p. 8).

continent *noun* One of seven large masses or areas of land (p. 54).

cost *verb* To be worth an amount of money (p. 38).

Dd

day *noun* 24 hours; not night (p. 26).

desk *noun* Furniture you use at school or work, to write at (p. 8).

directions *noun* The way to get to a place; instructions (p. 32).

dollar *noun* American unit of money (p. 38).

drink *verb* To swallow liquid (p. 24).

Ee

earn *verb* To receive money for work done (p. 40).

Earth *noun* The planet where we live (p. 30).

eat *verb* To take in food (p. 24).

emotions *noun* Feelings, such as happy and sad (p. 22).

executive *adjective* Branch of federal government; includes president (p. 52).

experiment *noun* A science test (p. 30).

Ff

fall *noun* One of the four seasons, or part of a year: September, October, November (p. 44).

family *noun* Related people; people who live together as a group (p. 20).

father *noun* Male head of a family; male parent (p. 20).

feel *verb* Have or experience happiness, sadness, etc. (p. 22).

food *noun* What you eat (p. 24).

friend *noun* Person you know well and like a lot (p. 4).

Gg

globe *noun* Earth, or a round model of Earth (p. 54).

government *noun* The authorities or heads of something, like a country (p. 52).

Hh

happy *adjective* A feeling: not sad (p. 22).

hear *verb* To sense sounds with your ears; listen; one of the five senses (p. 18).

hello *noun* Greeting; hi (p. 4).

hemisphere *noun* Half of Earth (p. 54).

history *noun* Story of the past (p. 50).

hungry *adjective* Feeling that you need or want to eat (p. 24).

Ii

individuals *noun* People (p. 50).

Jj

job *noun* Work; something you do to earn money (p. 40).

judicial *adjective* Branch of federal government; includes the Supreme Court (p. 52).

Kk

keyboard *noun* Set of keys on a computer, typewriter, or piano (p. 8).

Ll

land *noun* Area of Earth that is not water (p. 54).

laws *noun* The rules we live by (p. 52).

legislative *adjective* Branch of federal government, includes Congress (p. 52).

librarian *noun* Person who works in a library (p. 6).

line up *verb* Stand up and get in order (p. 10).

live *verb* Exist; stay at (p. 32).

Mm

map *noun* Drawing of streets or area; drawing that shows how to get somewhere (pp. 30, 32).

measure *verb* To find the size of something (p. 30).

meet *verb* Come together for the first time (p. 4).

midnight *noun* 12:00 a.m.; 12:00 at night (p. 12).

Midwest *noun* US region that includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin (p. 48).

money *noun* What you use to pay for things; dollars and cents (p. 38).

month *noun* One of twelve divisions of the year, for example, January (p. 26).

mother *noun* Female head of a family; female parent (p. 20).

Nn

name *noun* What you are called; what anything is called (p. 4).

need *verb* Must have; have to have (p. 36).

noon *noun* 12:00 P.M.; 12:00 in the day (p. 12).

Northeast *noun* US region that includes Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont (p. 48).

numbers *noun* 1, 2, 3, etc. (p. 2).

nurse *noun* Person who helps doctors take care of people (p. 6).

Oo

office *noun* A room where people work, usually sitting at desks (p. 6).

Pp

p.m. *abbreviation* Time between noon and midnight; afternoon (p. 12).

pants *noun* Clothes you wear on the bottom part of your body (p. 16).

people *noun* Human beings (p. 34).

plane *noun* Something you travel on through the air (p. 46).

police officer *noun* Person whose job is to protect and keep order (p. 40).

presidents *noun* The people who are or have been the head of state. (p. 50).

price *noun* How much money you have to pay for something (p. 38).

principal *noun* The head of a school (p. 6).

problem *noun* A question to answer with numbers (p. 30).

put away *verb* Remove; stop using (p. 10).

Qq

quarter *noun* A coin equal to 25 cents; one of four equal parts (p. 38).

Rr

raise *verb* Put up (p. 10).

region *noun* Large area in one place; group of states (p. 48).

Ss

sad *adjective* Not happy (p. 22).

seasons *noun* Four parts of a year: fall, winter, spring, summer (p. 44).

see *verb* Take in with your eyes; one of the five senses (p. 18).

sell *verb* Trade something for money (p. 40).

shirt *noun* A piece of clothing you wear on the top part of your body (p. 16).

shoes *noun* Things you wear on your feet, over socks (p. 16).

shopping *verb* Buying things at a store (p. 36).

sister *noun* Girl who has the same parent as you (p. 20).

smell *verb* Take in through the nose; one of the five senses (p. 18).

smile *verb* Look happy (p. 22).

solve *verb* To find the correct answer to a problem (p. 30).

Southeast *noun* US region that includes Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and Washington DC (p. 48).

Southwest *noun* US region that includes Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas (p. 48).

spend *verb* Use money to buy things (p. 36).

spring *noun* One of the four seasons, or part of the year: March, April, May (p. 44).

store *noun* A place where you can buy things (p. 36).

street *noun* Route, way (p. 32).

student *noun* Person who studies (p. 6).

suburb *noun* Residential area outside a big city (p. 34).

summer *noun* One of the four seasons, or part of a year: June, July, August (p. 44).

sweater *noun* A piece of warm clothing that you wear on the top half of your body (p. 16).

symbols *noun* Things that mean, or stand for, something else (p. 50).

Tt

take out *verb* Put on the outside; get ready for use (p. 10).

taste *verb* Take in through the mouth; one of the five senses (p. 18).

teacher *noun* Someone who gives lessons (p. 6).

thank you *noun* A way to say you are glad for help (p. 4).

thirsty *adjective* Feeling that you need or want to drink (p. 24).

time *noun* How we measure the length of days, hours, minutes, etc. (p. 12).

touch *verb* Take in through the fingers, skin, feeling; one of the five senses (p. 18).

town *noun* Place where people live and work together, smaller than a city (p. 34).

transportation *noun* Ways to travel, such as by bike, car, bus, plane (p. 46).

Uu

United States of America *noun* The country where we live (p. 48).

Vv

vegetable *noun* Plant grown to be used as food (p. 24).

Ww

wait *verb* Stay; don't go (p. 10).

week *noun* Seven days: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday (p. 26).

West *noun* US region that includes Alaska, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming (p. 48).

winter *noun* One of the four seasons, or part of a year: December, January, February (p. 44).

worker *noun* Someone who does a job (p. 40).

Yy

year *noun* 12 months (p. 26).

Zz

zero *noun* The number 0; nothing (p. 2).

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