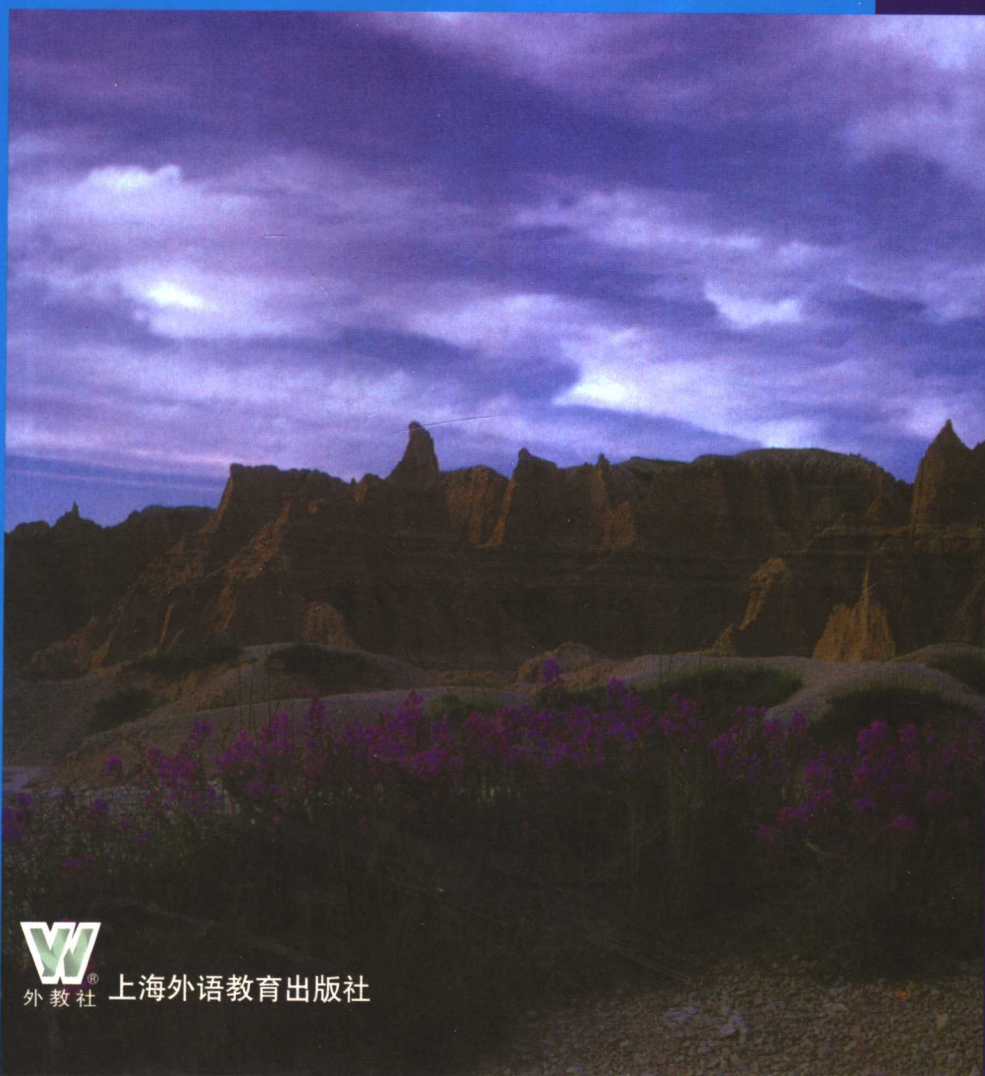


READING FOR CONCEPTS

BOOK C

英语新概念阅读

第三册



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出版说明

对于中国广大英语学习者来说，学好英语的一条重要途径便是进行大量的阅读。而阅读材料的好坏则直接影响到学习者的学习效果。为此，上海外语教育出版社从美国最大的教育出版集团之一麦格劳-希尔出版公司引进出版了这套“英语新概念阅读”系列。

本书系“英语新概念阅读”系列中的第三本，供广大学生和英语自学者提高英语阅读能力、同时学习和了解多方面学科知识使用。

本书中所有阅读文章都围绕三个基本概念展开：第一，变化出自需要；第二，环境影响一切生物；第三，人们利用身边的资源。书中的阅读文章均采用围绕反映这些概念的大量不同学科的材料编写，涉及艺术、历史、生物、经济学、生态学、地球科学、考古学、数学、空间研究以及地理等学科。这样编写的目的是保证学习者对不同学科的兴趣都能得到满足。同时书中还收录了若干民间文学故事或传说。每篇阅读文章中的较难词汇及其解释以及部分专有名词按文章顺序列在本书第6—12页。每篇阅读文章后都配有精心设计的阅读理解练习，供读者检查阅读效果用。

相信本系列的出版不仅能提高广大读者的英语阅读能力，更能帮助大家开阔视野，扩大知识面。

上海外语教育出版社

2003年11月

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TO THE TEACHER

Purpose

This book is one of eight in the series “Reading for Concepts.” It was designed to provide an opportunity for young readers to grow in reading experience while exploring a wide variety of ideas contained in the major academic disciplines.

Three basic underlying concepts are reflected in this book. They are: *Changes grow out of needs*; *Environment affects all living things*; and *People use the resources at hand*. The overriding concept in this book is the reason for change. To illustrate these concepts, stories have been written around intriguing pieces of information that reflect these ideas. Content has been drawn from disciplines of art, history, biology, economics, ecology, Earth science, anthropology, mathematics, space, and geography. In this way, a wide array of content for meeting various interests has been assured.

A narrative follows stories 24, 48, and 72. The narratives, largely drawn from folk literature, will provide a change of pace and are “just for fun” types of stories.

Teaching Procedure

Detailed suggestions for presenting the selections in this book will be found on pages 15 and 16 in the Teacher’s Guide. Difficult words, with grade-level definitions, are listed by story on pages 6-12. Important content-

area proper nouns not defined in the text are included in this listing.

Following each article is a test, which is especially designed to improve specific skills in reading. The test items were created to incorporate the thinking skills reflected in Benjamin S. Bloom’s *Taxonomy of Educational Objectives*, which is explained on pages 6-7 in the Teacher’s Guide.

Concept Recapitulations

After students have completed each of the three sections of this book, you may conduct a discussion to tie together the information carried in the individual articles in terms of the overall concept. Guiding questions are found on page 13 for Concept I, on page 65 for Concept II, and on page 117 for Concept III.

Have a few priming possibilities ready to suggest, or shape them out of earlier offerings from the group. Sophisticated statements and a review of specifics are not to be expected. Look for signs of mental play and the movement of information from one setting to another. It is perfectly reasonable to conclude with unanswered questions for students to ponder in retrospect. However, it is important to give students the satisfaction of enthusiastic acceptance of their early attempts at this type of open-ended speculation.

STEPS FOR THE READER

- A. Turn to page 14. Look at the picture. Read the title. Think about what the story will say.
- B. Study the words for this page on the list beginning on page 6.
- C. Read the story carefully.
- D. Put your name and the title of the story on a sheet of paper.

Number from one to eight. Begin the test on the page next to the story.

- 1. This question asks you to remember something the story has told you. Which of the four choices is correct for this sentence? Choose that statement.
- 2. The question asks you to find the word in the story that means the same as the words in slanting type. When the question gives you a paragraph or sentence number, read that part again to be sure you have the right word.
- 3. This question asks you to find a word that is pointed out by a smaller word. Words like *he*, *they*, and *it* stand for words that have been written before. Read

Question 3. Who pushed further and further west? Who needed more land? The *settlers*. You can see that *they* means *settlers*. Think about your answer. In some tests like the first one, the question contains all of the words you will need. Sometimes, you will have to reread the paragraph to find the word.

- 4. This question wants you to think about the story. The answer is not in your book. Read the choices. Choose the sentence that is the very best guess you might make from the ideas you have just read in the story.
- 5. This question requires much care. You must match the test sentence *word for word* with the one in the story. Does your choice begin like the one in the story? Are all the words in the same place?
- 6. This question asks you to choose a statement about the entire story. Don't select an idea that fits only one small part. Your answer should fit all of the story.

7. The question points out the place in your story where you will find the right word. You must find a word that is the opposite of the one in Question 7. Think about the meaning. For the first story, look at the first paragraph. Read the first sentence again. Write the word that is the opposite of *quickly*.

8. This question wants you to think about the story. The answer is not in your book. Read the choices. Choose the sentence that is the very best guess you might make from the ideas you have read in the story.

E. Check your work. The answers for the first test are given below. Your teacher may let you use the answer key for other tests.

F. Put the number correct at the top of your paper. Now go back and recheck

the answers that were wrong. Do you see now how the correct answer was better? How can you get ready to do the next test better?

G. Turn to page 170. The directions tell you how to put your score onto a record chart. Your teacher will tell you if you may write in the book. If not, he or she will help you make a copy for your notebook.

Looking for the Big Idea

See page 13 for big ideas to think about as you read.

Just for Fun

Your book has three longer stories that are just for fun. These stories, beginning on pages 62, 114, and 166, are from old folktales. There are no questions to answer.

Answers for Practice Test, page 15

1. c

2. reservation

3. settlers

4. b

5. a

6. b

7. slowly

8. c

Vocabulary Words and Definitions

PAGE 14

forced made to do something you don't want to do
freely able to do just as you wish
further more and more
reservations a place where Native Americans live together
roamed walked around
settlers people who move to a new place

PAGE 16

explorer someone who travels to new places
native the first people to live in a place
slaves people forced to do work for no pay
somehow one way or another
tribe a group of people who are related or who live together

PAGE 18

grazing eating grass
Kenya (ké'nyə) country in east Africa
Kikuyu (ke kū'yū) a group of native people of Kenya
Maasai (mä sī') a group of native people of Kenya
nomadic moving from place to place; not having a home
tribal in an African style
wealthy very rich

PAGE 20

alfalfa a plant grown for animals to eat
bred raised (past tense of *breed*)
honeybees insects that make honey
pollen dust in plants that helps new plants grow
scientist someone who studies animals and other things

PAGE 22

diets the foods people eat
healthy good for your body
polluted dirty and full of germs
shellfish fish that have hard coverings, such as shrimp, snails, and crabs
wild living in nature

PAGE 24

affect change
chain many things attached to each other
creatures animals

PAGE 24 continued

flashlight small lamp that you can carry; it is run by batteries
microscope machine that makes small things look bigger
snails small shellfish
sponges animals that live in the ocean
sprays poisons mixed with water to kill animals and germs
tube worms long worms that live in the ocean
wildlife animals that live outdoors

PAGE 26

chemicals natural and man-made things, like sugar, salt, air, water poisons; everything is made of chemicals
explosives strong chemicals that use force to break things into pieces
hired paid to do work
radar a way to know where airplanes and other things are in the sky

PAGE 28

ancient very many years ago
buried hidden under the ground
depend trust or believe in
fork a place where something goes in two different directions
minerals things under ground, such as coal and oil
rod a long stick
treasure something valuable or worth a lot of money

PAGE 30

billion a million million; 1,000,000,000
electricity power to give us light and make machines work
government people who make the laws
modern new
nation a country
paved covered with stones or cement
population how many people live in a place

PAGE 32

parachute a box attached to a big umbrella that can carry things from up in the air to the ground
tadpoles baby frogs
taken moved

PAGE 34

rice a white, flaky food, important to people in Asia
stairways steps that go up and down

PAGE 36

attacked struck at, or run at, tried to kill
citrus (si'trʊs) fruits such as oranges, grapefruits, lemons, and limes
insects bugs; small animals with six legs
rangers people who work outdoors to keep plants and animals healthy
rid remove; kill or make go away
shipments large numbers of

PAGE 38

artificial made by people
crops vegetables grown by farmers
deal a lot of; very much
dirty not clean; full of germs
factories large buildings where people make things
reused used more than once; not thrown away

PAGE 40

energy power to make electricity and run machines
gravity the pull from the center of Earth that keeps everything together
leaked came out of a hole
material cloth
oil black liquid that is a source of energy
plastic a lightweight material that can be made into different shapes and colors

PAGE 42

barge a kind of boat used to carry things
business stores and other places that do work to earn money
Clinton, De Witt Senator and Governor of New York who was in charge of building the Erie Canal
ditch a long, narrow hole in the ground that water runs through
highway a place for traffic
passengers people who ride in boats, airplanes, and cars
states parts of a country; New York, Texas, and California are states
waterway a river that boats use

PAGE 44

interpreter someone who speaks more than one language
languages words used by people in different countries
Paiute (pī yüt') Native American tribe in the midwestern United States
posts places where soldiers live
prisoner someone who is put in jail
rescue to free from a place
scout someone who looks around a place
supplies things you need to live
taken arrested; forced to go somewhere
treated handled

PAGE 46

harsh very cold, wet, and difficult
log wood used to build houses
scarce not a lot of something
sod dirt; earth
region place or area

PAGE 48

Aztec Indians who lived in Mexico hundreds of years ago
capital the most important city
drained removed the water from
eagle a large bird
legends stories
swampy very wet land
towers tall buildings

PAGE 50

destroyed ruined; crushed
nobles kings, queens, princes, and princesses
paid gave money
peasant poor farmer
taxes money people pay to the government or rulers
themselves those people

PAGE 52

boiling making very, very hot
followers people who agree with someone's ideas
force making people do what they don't want to do
gentle kind and friendly
peaceful not liking war
soul person

PAGE 54

cruel very mean

PAGE 54 continued

greedy wanting too many things

judged ruled

Magna Carta "Great Charter"; an important list of rules written long ago in England

power things someone is allowed to do; being strong

rebelled fought against; didn't agree with

suffered were unhappy; had a hard life

PAGE 56

coating material on the outside of something

degree how hot or cold something is

developed made; invented

distant far-away

gust big wind

launch pads what rockets sit on before they blast off

NASA National Aeronautics and Space Administration; people in charge of rockets and spaceships

PAGE 58

fuel liquid that makes planes and cars run

gasoline liquid that makes cars run; a kind of fuel

oxygen a gas that is part of air

shoots moves very quickly

PAGE 60

bored with nothing interesting or fun to do

delicious tasting very good

diner a place where people eat; restaurant

fancy full of different, beautiful things

flight a trip in the air or in outer space

float to fly without gravity

John Glenn a famous astronaut

Mercury the name of a spaceship

removed taken out of

space capsule spaceship

PAGES 62-64

bucket wooden bowl with a handle to carry water

fetch to find and bring back

lean bend at the waist

nightcap a hat people used to wear in bed

pitcher large cup to hold water

slippers shoes worn around the house

thirsty wanting something to drink

PAGE 66

avoid be safe from

PAGE 66 continued

disease sickness; chicken pox and the flu are diseases

mucus a liquid in some parts of the body

saliva a liquid in the mouth

vaccine medicine that keeps diseases away

virus (vī' rŏs) germs that cause diseases

PAGE 68

Arctic the very cold area near the North Pole

coils metal circles

constructed built

engineers people who build things

PAGE 70

canoes small boats moved with a paddle

flax a kind of cloth made from plants

known called; named

pleasant sunny and not too hot or too cold; nice

strangers people you don't know

PAGE 72

adapted changed what you do so that you can live somewhere new

fringe feathers hanging down

stilts long wooden legs to stand on

wades walks into water

PAGE 74

antelope an animal like a deer

cloudy not sunny

itself all alone

stripes different-colored lines

PAGE 76

barrel big pail

desert a place that is hot and dry with little rain

stem the part of a plant that is above the ground

storage keeping or holding for a long time

tank a container to hold things, such as water

PAGE 78

area a place

geologists people who study rocks

hammer a tool for hitting nails and other things

history what happened in the past

motto a sentence that describes what you do or what you believe in

PAGE 80

clues little bits of information

PAGE 80 continued

dinosaur a large lizard that lived long ago
expert someone who knows a lot about something
famous well-known
fossils bones and other pieces of animals that died many years ago
limestone a soft stone that sometimes has fossils in it
lizard an animal that can live in the water and on land; dinosaurs were lizards
lowlands flat lands that are not high up in the mountains
millions very many; more than 1,000,000
skeleton bones of an animal

PAGE 82

concrete a kind of stone
flooded filled with water
skyscraper a very tall building
steel a strong metal used in buildings
surface the top layer; outside
weak soft; not strong

PAGE 84

snowshoes big shoes that make it easy to walk through snow
tundra part of Earth very far north where the land is always frozen

PAGE 86

dripping water falling slowly to the ground
overhead above your head; taller than you are
parrots big birds with colored feathers

PAGE 88

damage hurt
drain take away the water
Everglades a big swamp in Florida
household inside the home
erosion soil being washed away by rain
restoration making something the way it used to be

PAGE 90

egg-hatching baby chicks ready to be born and breaking out of their shells
incubator a machine that keeps eggs and babies warm
machine something with moving parts that helps people do things
orders what you are supposed to do

PAGE 90 continued

peck to make a hole with a bird's beak

PAGE 92

belongings the things you own
climate how hot or cold and wet or dry a place is
droughts (drowts) long times when there is no rain and farmers can't grow crops
dust dry dirt
periods times
search look for
soil dirt; earth

PAGE 94

air-conditioned with cold air blown in
anesthetics medicines that stop pain during an operation
exploded blew up
humidity water in the air
operating rooms places in a hospital where doctors work on sick people
temperature how hot or cold it is

PAGE 96

halfway in the middle of
harvesting picking vegetables
prairie a flat part of the country that is good for farming
wheat a grain that bread, cereal, and other foods are made from

PAGE 98

apart not near; a big distance away
depends happens because of
grown planted; raised
orchards places where fruit is grown

PAGE 100

dairy giving milk
gallons amounts that equal four quarts or sixteen cups
plenty a lot of
southern the south part of
tons amounts equal to 2,000 pounds

PAGE 102

battles fights
deerskin skin of deer used for clothing
designs pictures
hides the skins of animals

PAGE 102 continued

raised higher

scraping tool a tool made of stone that is used to clean animal hides

tanning cleaning hides so they can be made into clothes

tepees Native American homes made of animal skins

PAGE 104

crossbar something that goes across, not up and down

happenings important events

Inca Indians who lived in South America hundreds of years ago

knots bumps tied in string

meant showed

poems stories that rhyme

PAGE 106

agave a kind of plant used to make paper and rope

alphabet letters that make up words

century one hundred years

drew made pictures

folded bent over

printing writing words

scrolls long pieces of paper that are rolled up

wrote printed words and stories

PAGE 108

facts things that are true

planet round object in the sky; Earth, Mars, and Pluto are planets

temperature how cold or hot something is

volcanic came from a fiery mountain or volcano

voyage long trip

PAGE 110

carbon something needed by plants and animals to live

earthlike people like us who live on planet Earth

material a part of something

telescope a tool that makes things far away look closer

Viking probes (vī'king prōbz) spaceships sent to Mars to see what the planet is made of

zero none

PAGE 112

air pressure the force of air on something

environment all the parts of something

PAGE 112 continued

Hubble space telescope the telescope in outer space that is sending pictures back to Earth

spacecraft spaceships and rockets that explore outer space

tubes hollow containers, like drinking straws, that water runs through

PAGES 114–116

gentleman a man with good manners

gnaw to chew on

graceful pretty

handsome good-looking

honor a very nice thing; respect

marry to become someone's husband or wife

nibble to take little bites

perfect very best

powerful very strong

silky smooth and shiny

silvery-gray shiny gray color

slender thin

splendid wonderful

whiskers hairs on the face

PAGE 118

ancestors people who lived before us

ground-up mashed into tiny pieces

potters people who make bowls and plates out of clay

pottery bowls, plates, and other things made out of clay

PAGE 120

artist someone who makes pictures or sculpture

carved made things out of stone

ceremonies things done at a special time; a wedding is a kind of ceremony, and so is a birthday party

dug cut out of the ground

holy special to God

quarry a place to dig out stones (*quarries* is the plural of *quarry*)

Sioux (sü) Indians from the southeast United States

smooth without any lumps or bumps

PAGE 122

fern a kind of green plant with big leaves

ivory long teeth from animals like walrus and elephants

tusks very long teeth that grow straight out beside an animal's mouth

PAGE 122 continued

sugar cane the sugar plant, which grows on tall stems

walruses animals like seals that live in the ocean

yucca (yŭ'kə) plants with long, thin leaves

PAGE 124

drugstore a store that sells medicine and other things to keep you healthy

medicine something you take when you are sick that cures diseases

value full of things that are good for you

PAGE 126

cure to kill germs; to make a sick person all better

damp wet

fungus (fŏng'gŏs) a kind of plant that isn't green

fuzzy a soft covering that feels like fur

growth something that grows on the outside of something else

mold blue-colored growth on food that is rotten

penicillin a kind of medicine that kills germs

sour not sweet

unlike not the same as; the opposite of

wounds cuts on the body

PAGE 128

acid a liquid that can eat through rocks

cereals breakfast foods made out of corn, rice, and other grains

fungi (fŏn'jī) plants that are not green (plural of *fungus*)

perfume a liquid women put on their skin that smells like flowers

reindeer deer that live where it is cold and snowy

PAGE 130

diamonds stones used for jewelry that are very valuable

worn made smaller

PAGE 132

arrowheads sharp pieces of stone shaped like a triangle

curved rounded; not in a straight line

jewelry rings, earrings, necklaces

knives sharp tools for cutting

lava fiery rocks that come out of volcanoes

Mayan (mī'ən) Native Americans who lived in Mexico hundreds of years ago

PAGE 132 continued

mirror something very shiny that you can see yourself in

ornaments pretty things

spears long sticks with a point at the end

Yellowstone National Park a very big park in Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana

PAGE 134

crystals pieces of stone that you can see through

rate amount of time

quartz a kind of rock

synthetic made by people; not found in nature

vibrating moving very quickly

PAGE 136

bloom grow leaves and flowers

cornfield a place where corn is grown

pasture grass

PAGE 138

coast the land that is next to the ocean

salmon fish that people like to eat

stretching from one place to another

waterfalls water from a river that falls from higher up

PAGE 140

bare with no plants growing

blown moved by the wind

PAGE 142

dried with the water taken out

fertilizer chemicals put on plants to help them grow

iodine a medicine that kills germs

kombu seaweed eaten by Japanese people

simple not having many different parts

PAGE 144

beaches sand near the ocean

Dead Sea a lake in the Middle East that has a lot of salt in its water

dye something that changes the color of water

Middle East a part of the world that includes Egypt, Israel, and Arabia

mined dug up from deep in the ground

pure only one thing, with nothing else mixed in

PAGE 146

close quarters living very near other people
electronic things that use electricity, such as TVs and radios
harmony happily, without fighting
high-quality very good
living quarters houses or homes; where you live
miniature tiny; very small

PAGE 148

beehives places where bees live and make honey
bricks stones used to build houses
protect keep safe

PAGE 150

bamboo a plant with stems like wood
carts big boxes with wheels that are pulled by animals; people can ride in carts

PAGE 152

breeze a soft wind
form take the shape of
palm a tree with very big leaves
shelter a safe place
slanting not straight across or up and down; higher on one side than on the other
strips long, thin pieces

PAGE 154

daring brave
linen a kind of cloth
navigators sailors
Phoenicia an old country in the Middle East
resource something important and useful
routes ways to get somewhere
tin a metal
traders people who buy and sell things

PAGE 156

cheaply for very little money
choice one way to do something
experienced educated; smart
hull the outside of a ship
masts tall poles on a ship that hold the sails
member a person who is part of a group

PAGE 158

clumsy big and hard to move
colonies places owned by other countries
since because

PAGE 160

arch half circle
Babylonians people from Babylonia, an old country in the Middle East
conquered ruled by force
duct short tube or pipe
empire land owned by a country
Romans people from Rome, the capital of Italy
structures buildings

PAGE 162

advances discoveries; new ways of doing something
complicated with many parts
grain the seeds of some cereal plants
systems ways of doing something
tally counting; adding up
technology science; inventing

PAGE 164

altitudes places high up, such as tops of mountains or outer space
breathe to take air into the lungs
helmets hard hats to protect the head
pilot the person who is in charge of a plane or spaceship
pressures air pressures; when the air outside something is stronger than the air inside
research studies; learning
rocket a plane that flies very fast in outer space
rubber a material that is easy to bend and make into different shapes

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beauty things that are pretty to look at
bet a game where you say you can do something and your friend says you can't do it
chariot a big two-wheeled cart pulled by animals that people can ride in
clever smart
collect to win; to get what is owed to you
dwarf a very short person
forgive to stop being angry at
goddess a woman god
grumbled complained; said he was unhappy
lightning flashes of light during a storm
mischief playing tricks
ninth nine times
punish to make pay a penalty
replace to give back
rumbling a loud noise

I

Changes Grow Out of Needs

In this section, you will read about changes that grow out of needs. You will read about these things in the areas of anthropology, biology, Earth science, ecology, (reactions to environment), economics, geography, history, and space.

Keep these questions in mind when you are reading.

1. What are some basic needs of people?
2. What changes can you think of that have taken place to meet these needs better?
3. Have any of these changes affected me?
4. Have these changes been good for us?
5. Have any of these changes been harmful?

Look on pages 6-8 for help with words in this section you don't understand.