To the Teacher	3	A Shortcut Between Two Oceans	52
Steps for the Reader	4	The Longest Wall in the World	54
Vocabulary Words and Definitions 6	-12	Naming Children	56
Concept I: Different Patterns of Life		They Don't Watch Clocks	58
Are Found in the World	13	Hall of Apricot Forests	60
Soldiers in Stirrups	14	Medea 6	2–64
A Different Kind of Beauty	16	Concept II: Different Communities	S
The Traveling Alphabet	18	Need and Use Different	
Hunters of the Insect World	20	Ways to Reach the Same Goal	65
A Spider Without a Web	22	Math Machines	66
Birds That "See" with Their Ears	24	New Art	68
One Way of Doing Business	26	A Bottle of Peas	70
Business Between Countries	28	Who Takes Care of the Young?	72
Animals Mean Wealth	30	Animal Games	74
A Changing Language	32	"Fly Home with Me"	76
Thousands of Sounds	34	Who Owns the Land	78
English Can Be Strange	36	The Outback	80
Artists Who Didn't Draw People	38	Fewer Farmers but More Food	82
Paintings from the Earth	40	They Read Dots	84
They Carved Totem Poles	42	They Speak with Their Hands	86
Artists of the Western Desert	44	They Read Pictures	88
The Mayor Who Wore a Turban	46	A Noisy Dance	90
Celebrating Sunlight	48	Harps, Flutes, and Drums	92
The Mummies of Osiris	50	A Different Kind of Play	94

A Very Hot Air–Bath	96	Labor Unions	134
The Siesta	98	"I Love Teaching"	136
Beautiful Parks	100	The Face Is Familiar	138
The Modern Farmer	102	A Club for Working Women	140
From Farm to Family	104	Buildings from the Past	142
Life Among the Trees	106	The Town That Woke Up	144
Money at Work	108	Make-Believe Towns	146
Clearing the Air	110	The Lake That Almost Died	148
Decorating Themselves	112	A Headful of Beauty	150
The Hungry Cat	14–116	Litter-Free Landscapes	152
Concept III: Communities Establish		From Pony Express to E-mail	154
Patterns of Behavio	r 117	Two Sculptors	156
The Castes of India	118	Invisible Messages	158
Education for All	120	Taboos	160
Trial by Jury	122	From Page to Knight	162
A King and a Queen	124	Eskimo Good Manners	164
He Saw It First	126	The Noodlehead and the	
The Pecking Order	128	Pumpkin	166–169
Craft Guilds	130	Charts for Record Keeping	170–173
Working Children	132		

Soldiers in Stirrups

- A long time ago, soldiers fought wars on foot. Then they began to ride horses to battle. Until the invention of the stirrup, though, men could not fight well with swords or spears while on horseback.
- 2 Without stirrups, soldiers had no place to put their feet. They could not stand up to use their swords without falling off their horses. They could throw spears only with the force of their arms.
- 3 Using stirrups, a soldier could stand up in his saddle. He could put a spear under the top part of his arm and charge with the force

- of his horse. He could use force when fighting with a sword. And he could win most fights against soldiers who did not use stirrups.
- India. Because the weather was warm, people did not wear shoes. The Indian stirrup was made of rope. It fit around the big toes. Later, the Chinese made a foot stirrup of wood. Because the Chinese lived in a colder country, the stirrup had to fit around shoes. Still later, around A.D. 700, soldiers in Asia used strong iron foot stirrups.

1.	. Stirrups were first made in a. China. b. Japan.	c. India. d. Korea.			
2.		ans to attack or to rush into battle			
	is				
3.	The words "made of rope" in paragraph 4 tell about the				
4.	I. The story does not say so, but it is invented before a. saddles. b. guns. c. roj	makes you think that stirrups were pe.			
5.	5. Around A.D. 700, the soldiers in As a. wood. b. rope.	ia used stirrups made of c. shoes. d. iron.			
6.	Wars were first fought on horseback.				
7.	Yes No Does not say On the whole, this story is about a. the soldiers in warm and cold countries. b. an invention that changed man's way of fighting wars. c. how to throw a spear.				
8.	How did the stirrup help soldiers fight better? (Check the story again.) a. They could now stand in their saddles to throw spears. b. They looked better when they were using stirrups. c. Horses were safer.				
9.	Which of these sentences do you think is right? a. There were no wars 2,000 years ago. b. Men were fighting 2,000 years ago. c. War is something new.				

A Different Kind of Beauty

- Japan is made up of a chain of islands that lie off the coast of Asia. People came to live in Japan from the nearby countries of China and Korea. From these older countries, the Japanese borrowed ideas, inventions, and habits.
- 2 For many years, the Japanese built buildings like those in China. They dressed like the Chinese. From China came their way of writing and their habit of drinking tea.
- 3 In more recent times, the Japanese have borrowed from the United States. They have a government like ours. They do much

222

- work in science, as we do. Baseball is a favorite sport in Japan, just as it is here.
- Things change when they come to Japan. The Japanese improve on almost everything they borrow. The art of garden-making came from Korea or China, but Japanese gardens are special. Each garden has a waterfall, a pond, and small bridges. There are few flowers in Japanese gardens. But the gardens are green during all seasons because they have many evergreens. Japanese gardens have a different kind of beauty.

1.	The Japanese borrowed ideas from				
	a. South America.	c. England.			
	b. Canada.	d. China.			
2.	2. The word in paragraph 4 that means	s to make better is			
3.	The words "green during all season	as" in paragraph 4 describe the			
4.	The story does not say so, but it ma a. Japanese gardens are differe b. Japan is older than China.	-			
	c. the Japanese cannot grow crops because their soil is poor.				
5.	Each Japanese garden hasa. many flowers.b. few evergreens.	c. a pond. d. vegetables.			
6					
0.	5. Things change when they come to Yes No	Does not say			
7.	7. On the whole, this story is about a. the Japanese. b. tea. c.	clothing.			
8.	Why do the Japanese change the the story again.)a. They don't like them the was b. They try to make them bette c. They want visitors to like the	y they are. er.			
9.	 Which of these sentences do you the a. There are few gardens in Japanese invented the large properties. 	pan. es came to live in Japan.			