

# Integrate

READING & WRITING

**BUILDING**

**3**

Lucas Foster

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TOPIC AREA	UNIT/PAGE	DETAILS
SOCIAL STUDIES	<b>(UNIT 01)</b> Nonfiction  Page 8	<b>Title / Word Count</b> <b>Lost Letters</b> Lesson A [200W] Lesson B [197W]
		<b>Topic</b> The English language has a long and interesting history that stretches all the way back to feudal times.
		<b>Academic Objective</b> Understand that social changes in feudal societies were often the result of invasions, migrations, inventions, trade and other events which led to societies mixing and interacting with one another.
		<b>Reading Format</b> Traditional passage
		<b>Structure</b> Simple Past Passive: was / were excluded
		<b>Vocabulary</b> invasion, rune, replaced, migration, modern, represent, trade, ancient <b>Bonus:</b> drop, unique
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	<b>(UNIT 02)</b> Fiction  Page 20	<b>Title / Word Count</b> <b>The Roman Empire</b> Lesson A [204W] Lesson B [192W]
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		<b>Academic Objective</b> Learn about the development and expansion of the Roman Empire.
		<b>Reading Format</b> Journal
		<b>Structure</b> Adverbs of Place, Time, and Manner: newly, around, slowly
		<b>Vocabulary</b> foundation, structure, architecture, expand, advanced, establish, territory, official <b>Bonus:</b> ally, conquer
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		<b>Topic</b> Muscles and bones work together and serve many important functions in the body.
		<b>Academic Objective</b> Understand that bones and muscles are made up of tissues. Connected by tendons, they work together to give our bodies shape and enable us to move.
		<b>Reading Format</b> Magazine article
		<b>Structure</b> Equative Adjectives and Adverbs: as ... as
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	<b>(UNIT 04)</b> Fiction  Page 44	<b>Title / Word Count</b> <b>Nutrients</b> Lesson A [203W] Lesson B [191W]
		<b>Topic</b> Staying healthy involves making good decisions about your nutrition, getting regular exercise, and getting enough rest.
		<b>Academic Objective</b> Learn how to maintain good health to keep bodily systems functioning properly.
		<b>Reading Format</b> Presentation
		<b>Structure</b> Adverbs of Frequency: usually, regularly, sometimes
		<b>Vocabulary</b> information, requirement, decision, consistent, balance, option, vitamin, mineral <b>Bonus:</b> sustainable, equally
		<b>Reading Skill</b> Making Inferences <b>Writing Skill</b> Organizing Information
		<b>Integrate IT</b> QR Code Video



TOPIC AREA	UNIT/PAGE	DETAILS	
MATH		Title / Word Count	<b>Shapes in Nature</b> Lesson A [185W] Lesson B [187W]
		Topic	Snowflakes have complex geometric shapes because of the way they are formed.
		Academic Objective	Understand that snowflakes are made of ice crystals that form three-sided polygons, or triangles.
		Reading Format	Magazine article
		Structure	Plural count nouns without determiners: snowflakes, animals
		Vocabulary	crystal, hexagon, transform, stuck, complex, symmetrical, equilateral, isosceles <b>Bonus:</b> microscope, design
		Reading Skill	Reading for Information <b>Writing Skill</b> Recording and Organizing Facts
		Integrate IT	QR Code Video
		Title / Word Count	<b>Paper Snowflakes</b> Lesson A [200W] Lesson B [189W]
		Topic	A student makes paper snowflakes as a project in her math class.
		Academic Objective	Learn about how to make various shapes with given figures.
		Reading Format	Journal
		Structure	Verb-Preposition Collocations: learn about, fold down
		Vocabulary	geometry, season, identical, discuss, tough, third, carefully, pattern <b>Bonus:</b> instruction, unfold
		Reading Skill	Organizing Details <b>Writing Skill</b> Sequencing
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SPECIAL SUBJECT		Title / Word Count	<b>Solar Bottle Light Bulb</b> Lesson A [190W] Lesson B [203W]
		Topic	Plastic water bottles can be used to light the homes of people who don't have access to electricity.
		Academic Objective	Learn about and understand the characteristics of daily resources. Analyze the problems of people and find ways to enhance the quality of life.
		Reading Format	Website
		Structure	Adjectives and Adverbs: dark, great
		Vocabulary	dark, available, rural, afford, install, ceiling, roof, shine <b>Bonus:</b> bulb, destroy
		Reading Skill	Vocabulary in Context <b>Writing Skill</b> Summarizing
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		Title / Word Count	<b>Career Profile</b> Lesson A [202W] Lesson B [200W]
		Topic	A UN aid worker describes her job and why she chose to work in her field.
		Academic Objective	Learn the need for career path planning, and search and design the right career path for you.
		Reading Format	Website
		Structure	Present Perfect: has lived
		Vocabulary	aid, distribute, build, take care of, abroad, village, valuable, career <b>Bonus:</b> war, volunteer
		Reading Skill	Classifying <b>Writing Skill</b> Staying on Topic
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SUBJECT	REVIEW UNITS	PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PAGE
Social Studies	Units 1-2 Review	Presentation	Study and use information about the Futhark alphabet to write and give a presentation.	104
Science	Units 3-4 Review	Presentation	Learn about a food pyramid. Fill in a template with information about your daily eating habits. Give a presentation.	108
Math	Units 5-6 Review	Journal	Use the information from the summary to write a journal. Design a snowflake and label the polygons. Give a presentation.	112
Special Subject	Units 7-8 Review	Volunteer Profile	Use the information from the summary to write a volunteer profile. Imagine that you have experience volunteering and write about it. Give a presentation.	116

(LINE) 01

**Social Studies**  
**Nonfiction**

# LOST LETTERS

## ACADEMIC OBJECTIVE

- Understand that social changes in feudal societies were often the result of invasions, migrations, inventions, trade and other events which led to societies mixing and interacting with one another.

## LESSON A

- Reading Format: Traditional passage
- Comprehension
- Reading Skills: Using Synonyms

## LESSON B

- Fluency Reading
- Writing Skill: Cause and Effect
- Integrate IT: QR Code Video





1. How do languages change over time?
2. Where does English come from?
3. How many letters are in the English alphabet today?



# LOST LETTERS

- Social Studies / Nonfiction
- Comprehension
- Reading Skill: Using Synonyms

## Warm Up

How many of these countries do you know?  
What languages do they speak?

## NEW WORDS

**A** Listen. Match the numbers and letters, then write.



**1 invasion**

(n) an attack

**2 migration**

(n) movement to another place to live

**3 replace**

(v) to switch or change to something else

**4 rune**

(n) a type of letter for reading and writing

**5 modern**

(adj) very new

**6 represent**

(v) to be a sign or symbol of something

**7 trade**

(n) the activity or process of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services

**8 ancient**

(adj) very old







## STRUCTURE: SIMPLE PAST PASSIVE

### B Read.

1. England *was invaded* by Western Europeans.
2. It *was excluded* from the alphabet.

### C Unscramble and write.

1. attacked    England    the Vikings    was    by
  2. was    created    English alphabet    The    first
  3. were    Goods    between    traded    countries
1. \_\_\_\_\_.
  2. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. \_\_\_\_\_.



## READING

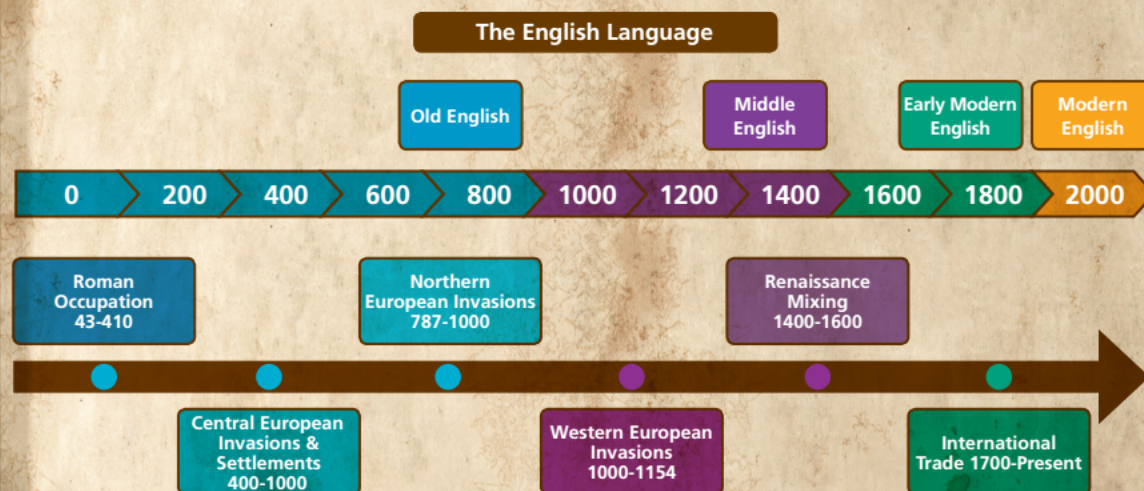
Background This reading is about the history of English.

A Listen and read along.



# Lost Letters

## THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH



The English language has changed a lot over time. **Invasions**, **migrations**, and **trade** have changed it. English speakers mixed with non-English speakers. They borrowed words, adopted letters, and learned new sounds.

In 787, northern Europeans invaded modern-day England. People there spoke Old English. They created the first English alphabet, called Futhark. The letters are called **runes**. One of the runes is called thorn. It **represents** the sound *th*. But thorn looked too similar to the letter *p*, so it was later

þ þ

These are the uppercase and lowercase thorn. It makes the same kind of "th" sound you hear in words like thing, thick, and thin.



Thorn is still used in modern Icelandic.



**replaced** by the letters *th*. This is why today *t* and *h* have a unique sound when put together.

Around 1000, England was invaded by Western Europeans. From 1100 to 1500, Old English changed into Middle English. It used Latin letters. They look like today's alphabet.

From 1500 to 1800, the language changed into Early **Modern** English. It used twenty-seven alphabet letters. The 27<sup>th</sup> letter was the ampersand. All of the other letters represent sounds. But the ampersand represents the word *and*. However, being the only letter that represented a word, it was eventually dropped from the alphabet. The symbol is still used today, though. You can see it on any keyboard.

These and other events, occurring since **ancient** times, have resulted in today's Modern English.



Invasions and wars influenced the spread and change of languages long ago. People borrowed and mixed words from the language of the people who invaded their land.

᠚ ᠛

English used to have a letter for the word *that*, *which* is the name of this Futhark rune. It was eventually dropped from the alphabet because it's a word, not a sound.

ꝺ Ꝼ

The letter *eng* was invented by a writer named Alexander Gill in 1619. *Eng* represents the sound *ng* as in *sing*. Gill wanted a faster way to write the sound. The word *singing* would've been written *sinijr*, for example. It was popular for a time but didn't actually save much time and was excluded from the alphabet.

&

Ampersand used to be the 27<sup>th</sup> letter of the alphabet. The word got its own letter because it was used so frequently.

## READING COMPREHENSION

### A Choose the best answer.

- What is this reading about?  
a. Europeans      b. English      c. Old English      d. thorn
- What is NOT something that changed the English language?  
a. trade      b. invasions      c. migrations      d. keyboards
- What was the name of the first English alphabet?  
a. Futhark      b. runes      c. Latin      d. Old English
- Which letter was once the 27<sup>th</sup> letter of the alphabet?  
a. N      b. P      c. T      d. &

## READING SKILL: USING SYNONYMS

### B Circle the synonyms of the vocabulary words.

Vocabulary Words							
invasion	migration	replace	rune	modern	represent	trade	ancient
Synonyms: Words or phrases that mean the same thing as the vocabulary words above.							
attack	change	locate	letter	old	present	exchange	special
travel	movement	change	number	new	mean	market	old
Use Synonyms							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The ancient Futhark runes of Old English formed the first English alphabet.</li> <li>Trade, migrations, and invasions helped change languages.</li> <li>Middle English, which used Latin letters, replaced Old English.</li> <li>Early Modern English had a 27<sup>th</sup> letter that represented a word, not a sound.</li> <li>Today, people speak Modern English.</li> </ol>							

## SUMMARY: USING SYNONYMS

### C Use the reading skill activity. Rewrite the sentences using synonyms.

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_



# LOST LETTERS

1B

- Fluency Reading
- Writing Skill: Cause and Effect
- Integrate IT

## Warm Up

How did invasions, trade, and migrations change English?  
What other things have changed languages?

## VOCABULARY REVIEW

**A** Fill in the blank with the correct word.

invasion runes replaced migration modern represents traded ancient

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ book was written 2,000 years ago.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ happens every year in the winter, when the birds fly south for warmer weather.
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ food at lunchtime. I gave my apple for her orange.
4. There was a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ of tiny insects. They were everywhere!
5. We couldn't read the old \_\_\_\_\_ as they are very different from the modern alphabet.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ the injured soccer player on the field.
7. My friend wants to buy a more \_\_\_\_\_ phone because his is too old.
8. The president of a country \_\_\_\_\_ all the people in their country.



**A Listen, write, read again, and learn two bonus words.**

**WORD BOX**

invasions	runes	replaced	migration	modern
represented	trade	unique	ancient	dropped

# Lost Letters

English is over 1,500 years old. It has changed gradually with time to become a(n) **1.** \_\_\_\_\_ language of its own. Did you know there used to be more than twenty-six letters in the alphabet? **2.** \_\_\_\_\_ between countries and the **3.** \_\_\_\_\_ of people have changed the English language. **4.** \_\_\_\_\_ have changed it, too.

Northern Europeans started invading England around 787. At this time, Old English began to form. The first English alphabet, called Futhark, was made up of **5.** \_\_\_\_\_. One of the runes, called thorn, **6.** \_\_\_\_\_ the sound *th*. It was eventually **7.** \_\_\_\_\_ by the letters *th* because it looked like another letter.

Around 1000, England was invaded by Western Europeans. From about 1100 to 1500, the people of England spoke Middle English. They used Latin letters, which are like today's alphabet.

English slowly spread around the world. Transportation and technology got better over time. This means people who spoke English could travel farther. There was more international trade. English changed the languages in many places. English, too, was changed by the languages in those places.

From about 1500 to 1800, speakers of early **8.** \_\_\_\_\_ English used an alphabet of twenty-seven letters. The twenty-seventh letter was the ampersand, which means *and*. Since it's a word and not a sound, it was **9.** \_\_\_\_\_ from the alphabet. People still use it today, however, and you can see it on any modern computer keyboard.

Learning **10.** \_\_\_\_\_ history can help you understand how English has changed to become the language it is today.

**B Do sustained silent reading.**

Class reading time: \_\_\_\_\_ seconds

**C How do history books often show the history of something?**

**a.** pictures      **b.** timelines      **c.** movies



## WRITING SKILL: CAUSE AND EFFECT

### A Match.

Cause		Effect
1. Northern European <u>invasions</u> of England	•	• a. led to Middle English, with Latin letters <u>replacing</u> the <u>runes</u> .
2. Western European <u>invasions</u> of England	•	• b. was eventually dropped because it was the only letter representing a <u>word</u> .
3. Ampersand in the Early <u>Modern</u> English alphabet	•	• c. helped shape the Modern English of today.
4. These <u>invasions</u> , as well as <u>migrations</u> and <u>trade</u>	•	• d. brought Old English and the first English alphabet using <u>ancient</u> Futhark runes.

## WRITING PLAN

### B Complete the writing plan. Use the reading and writing skills of this unit.

#### Using Synonyms + Cause and Effect

##### WORD BOX

attacks movement change letters new mean exchange old

1. Northern European attacks of England brought Old English and the first English alphabet using old Futhark letters.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## WRITING SKILL EXPANSION

### C Look at page 7 in the practice book. Complete the writing plan in part C.

## INTEGRATE IT: QR CODE VIDEO

### A Preview.

“People influence one another when they interact. What kinds of events in history could have influenced and changed language?”

Think and answer the question above.

Inference \_\_\_\_\_

### B View and think about the questions in part C while you watch.



Learn more about language!



## DISCUSSION

### C Discuss the questions with a partner. Write the answers.

Think while you watch:

1. How has trade helped spread English?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. How has the internet helped spread English?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. How did invasions change English?

\_\_\_\_\_



# SELF-ASSESSMENT

UNIT 01

## A Match.

- |              |   |  |
|--------------|---|--|
| 1. invasion  | • | • a. (v) to be a sign or symbol of something   |
| 2. migration | • | • b. (v) to suddenly stop using  |
| 3. replace   | • | • c. (n) the activity or process of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services |
| 4. rune      | • | • d. (adj) unlike anything or anyone else  |
| 5. modern    | • | • e. (v) to switch or change to something else                                       |
| 6. represent | • | • f. (adj) very new  |
| 7. trade     | • | • g. (adj) very old  |
| 8. ancient   | • | • h. (n) movement to another place to live there                                     |
| 9. drop      | • | • i. (n) a type of letter for reading and writing                                    |
| 10. unique   | • | • j. (n) an attack   |

## B Unscramble and write.

was	English	changed	trade	by
-----	---------	---------	-------	----

## C Think about yourself. Choose the best answer.

<b>Academic Objective</b>	Languages change over time.	True	False	
<b>Reading Skill</b>	I can use synonyms to summarize something I read.	☺	☺☺	☺☺☺
<b>Writing Skill</b>	I can write about cause and effect relationships.	☺	☺☺	☺☺☺
<b>Integrate IT</b>	I can discuss and make inferences about language. I got _____ discussion questions correct in this unit.	1	2	3