

AMERICAN SCHOOL TEXTBOOK

VOCABULARY KEY

GRADE 5

Michael A. Putlack

FÜN 學美國英語課本

各學科關鍵英單

二版 +
Workbook



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二版

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FUN學美國英語課本：各學科關鍵英單

進入明星學校必備的英文單字

用美國教科書學英文是最道地的學習方式，有越來越多的學校選擇以美國教科書作為教材，用全英語授課（immersion）的方式教學，讓學生把英語當成母語學習。在一些語言學校裡，也掀起了一波「用美國教科書學英文」的風潮。另外，還有越來越多的父母優先考慮讓子女用美國教科書來學習英文，讓孩子將來能夠進入明星學校或國際學校就讀。

為什麼要使用美國教科書呢？TOEFL 等國際英語能力測驗都是以各學科知識為基礎，使用美國教科書不但能大幅提升英文能力，也可以增加數學、社會、科學等方面的知識，因此非常適合用來準備考試。即使不到國外留學，也可以像在美國上課一樣，而這也是使用美國教科書最吸引人的地方。

以多樣化的照片、插圖和例句來熟悉跨科學習中的英文單字

到底該使用何種美國教科書呢？還有如何才能讀懂美國教科書呢？美國各州、各學校的課程都不盡相同，而學生也有選擇教科書的權利，所以單單是教科書的種類就多達數十種。若不小心選擇到程度不適合的教科書，就很容易造成孩子對學英語的興趣大減。

因此，正確的作法應該要先累積字彙和相關知識背景。我國學生的學習能力很強，只需要培養對不熟悉的用語和跨科學習（Cross-Curricular Study）的適應能力。

本系列網羅了在以全英語教授社會、科學、數學、語言、藝術、音樂等學科時，所有會出現的必備英文單字。只要搭配書中真實的照片、插圖和例句，就能夠把這些在美國小學課本中會出現的各學科核心單字記起來，同時還可以熟悉相關的背景知識。

四種使用頻率最高的美國教科書的字彙分析

本系列套書規畫了 6 個階段的字彙學習課程，搜羅了 McGraw Hill、Harcourt、Pearson 和 Core Knowledge 等四大教科書中的主要字彙，並且整理出各科目、各主題的核心單字，然後依照學年分為 Grade 1 到 Grade 6。

本套書的適讀對象為「準備大學學測指考的學生」和「準備參加 TOEFL 等國際英語能力測驗的學生」。對於「準備赴美唸高中的學生」和「想要看懂美國教科書的學生」，本套書亦是最佳的先修教材。

《FUN學美國英語課本：各學科關鍵英單》 系列的結構與特色

1. 本套書中所收錄的英文單字都是美國學生在上課時會學到的字彙和用法。
2. 將美國小學教科書中會出現的各學科核心單字，搭配多樣化照片、插圖和例句，讓讀者更容易熟記。
3. 藉由閱讀教科書式的題目，來強化讀、聽、寫的能力。透過各式各樣的練習與題目，不僅能夠全盤吸收與各主題有關的字彙，也能夠熟悉相關的知識背景。
4. 每一冊的教學大綱（syllabus）皆涵蓋了社會、歷史、地理、科學、數學、語言、美術和音樂等學科，以循序漸進的方式，學習從基礎到高級的各科核心字彙，不僅能夠擴增各科目的字彙量，同時還提升了運用句子的能力。（教學大綱請參考第 8 頁）
5. 可學到社會、科學等的相關背景知識和用語，也有助於準備 TOEFL 等國際英語能力測驗。
6. 對於「英語程度有限，但想看懂美國教科書的學生」來說，本套書是很好的先修教材。
7. 全系列 6 階段共分為 6 冊，可依照個人英語程度，選擇合適的分冊。

Grade 1 美國小學 1 年級課程

Grade 2 美國小學 2 年級課程

Grade 3 美國小學 3 年級課程

Grade 4 美國小學 4 年級課程

Grade 5 美國小學 5 年級課程

Grade 6 美國小學 6 年級課程

8. 書末附有關鍵字彙的中英文索引，方便讀者搜尋與查照（請參考第 141 頁）。

強烈建議下列學生使用本套書：

1. 「準備大學學測指考」的學生
2. 「準備參加以全英語授課的課程，想熟悉美國學生上課時會用到的各科核心字彙」的學生
3. 「對美國小學各科必備英文字彙已相當熟悉，想朝高級單字邁進」美國學校的七年級生
4. 「準備赴美唸高中」的學生

MP3

收錄了本書的「Key Words」、「Power Verbs」、「Word Families」單元中的所有單字和例句，和「Checkup」中 E 大題的文章，以及 Workbook 中 A 大題聽寫練習文章。



How to Use This Book



Unit 14 Flowers and Seeds 花與種子

Key Words

angiosperm
An angiosperm is a seed plant that produces flowers.
被子植物會開花結種子植物。

gymnosperm
A gymnosperm is a seed plant whose seeds are not in an enclosed ovary.
種子植物中只有松樹等植物結種子植物。

cotyledon
The first leaves of the embryo of a vascular plant are the cotyledons.
子葉是植物胚的葉片，是由胚芽生出的葉子。

monocot
A monocot is a plant with seeds that has one cotyledon.
種子植物中只有松樹等植物結種子植物。

dicot
A dicot is a plant with seeds that has two cotyledons.
種子植物中只有松樹等植物結種子植物。

ovary
The ovary of a plant is where the seeds are contained.
植物的子葉是植物種子的地方。

stigma
The stigma is the top part of the pistil and receives the pollen.
柱頭是雌蕊的頂端，用來接收花粉。

stamen
The part of the flower which produces pollen is the stamen.
花藥是雄蕊的頂端。

anther
The anther is the part of the stamen that bears pollen.
花藥是雄蕊產生花粉的部分。

Power Verbs

spread
These spread their seeds in order to increase their numbers.
為了增加數量，松木會散佈種子。

disperse
Gymnosperms can disperse their seeds by insects or the wind.
松子植物可以用昆蟲或風來散佈種子。

scatter
Gymnosperms can scatter their seeds by insects or the wind.
松子植物可以用昆蟲或風來散佈種子。

Word Families

reproductive organ
Flowers are reproductive organs in the plants.
花朵是植物的生殖器官。

male reproductive organ
Stamens are the flower's male reproductive organs.
雄蕊是花朵的雄性生殖器官。

female reproductive organ
Pistils are the flower's female reproductive organs.
雌蕊是花朵的雌性生殖器官。

Gymnosperms

The Parts of a Flower

pollen
pine
cedar
fir
juniper
cypress
ginkgo

plant
stigma
style
ovary
stamen
anther
filament
pistil
sepal

Key Words

熟記和主題有關的10個關鍵字彙，同時也記下該字的例句，並且瀏覽相關補充用語。搭配MP3反覆聽三遍，一直到熟悉字義和發音為止。

Power Verbs

熟記和主題相關的高頻率核心動詞和動詞片語。片語是用簡單的字來表達複雜的涵義，常在TOEFL等國際英語能力測驗中的題目出現，所以要確實地將這些由2-3個字所組成的片語熟記。

Word Families

將容易聯想在一起的字彙或表現形式，以獨特的圈組方式來幫助記憶。這些字就像針線一樣，時常在一起出現，因此要熟知這些字的差異和使用方法。

Checkup

Write | 請將提示寫成正確的英文單字或片語。

1. 種子植物
2. 松子植物
3. 子葉
4. 被子植物
5. 種子植物
6. 子葉
7. 雌蕊
8. 雄蕊

9. 柱頭
10. 花藥
11. 散佈
12. 散佈
13. 散佈
14. 散佈

Complete the Sentences | 請在空格中填入最適當的字彙，並標明該字的變化。

1. A _____ is a seed plant whose seeds are not in an enclosed ovary.
種子植物中只有松樹等植物結種子植物。

2. An _____ is a seed plant that produces flowers.
被子植物會開花結種子植物。

3. The first leaves of the embryo of a vascular plant are the _____.
子葉是植物胚的葉片，是由胚芽生出的葉子。

4. A _____ is a plant with seeds that has one cotyledon.
種子植物中只有松樹等植物結種子植物。

5. The female reproductive part of a flower is the _____.
花朵的雌性生殖器官是雌蕊。

6. The _____ is the top part of the pistil and receives the pollen.
柱頭是雌蕊的頂端，用來接收花粉。

7. The part of the flower which produces pollen is the _____.
花藥是雄蕊的頂端。

8. The _____ is the part of the stamen that bears pollen.
花藥是雄蕊產生花粉的部分。

Read and Choose | 閱讀下列句子，並寫出最適當的字彙。

1. Trees (scary) spread their seeds in order to increase their numbers.
2. Gymnosperms can (disperse) reproduce their seeds by insects or the wind.
3. Pistils are the flower's (male) (female) reproductive organs.
4. Stamens are the flower's (male) (female) reproductive organs.

Look, Read, and Write | 閱讀圖片並標明提示，在空格中填入正確的字彙。

1. a seed plant whose seeds are not in an enclosed ovary
2. a seed plant that produces flowers
3. the part of the stamen that bears pollen
4. the first leaf developed by the embryo of a seed plant

Read and Answer | 閱讀文章並回答下列問題。

Pollination and Fertilization
Plants that reproduce sexually have both male and female parts. A plant must be pollinated in order to reproduce. Pollen from the stamen - the male part - must reach the pistil - the female part. There are two major ways this happens. The first is the wind. Sometimes, the wind carries pollen from one plant to another. However, this is not a very effective method. Fortunately, many animals help pollinate plants. Usually, the animals are insects, such as bees and butterflies. Plants' flowers often produce nectar, which insects like. As the insects collect a plant's nectar, they pick up pollen. As the insects go from plant to plant, the pollen on them rubs off on the pistils of other plants. This pollinates the plants.
Now that the pollen has been transferred, the plant must be fertilized. The stigma of a plant has a pollen tube. At least one grain of pollen must go down that tube. This is not easy because the tube is so small, so plants often need many grains of pollen to ensure that one will go down the tube. Once that happens, then the male and female cells can unite. This results in the fertilization of the plant. And it can now reproduce.

Answer the questions.

1. What is the male part of the plant?
2. What is the female part of the plant?
3. What are insects looking for when they pick up pollen?
4. Where in the stigma must the pollen go?

Checkup

- A Write** | 練習寫出本書所學到的字彙，一方面能夠熟悉單字的拼法，一方面也能夠幫助記憶。
- B Complete the Sentences** | 將本書所學到的字彙和例句，確實背熟。
- C Read and Choose** | 透過多樣化的練習，熟悉本書所學到的字彙用法。
- D Look, Read, and Write** | 透過照片、插畫和提示，加深對所學到的字彙的印象。
- E Read and Answer** | 透過與各單元主題有關的「文章閱讀理解測驗」，來熟悉教科書的出題模式，並培養與各學科相關的背景知識和適應各種考試的能力。

Review Test 1

Write | 請將提示寫成正確的英文單字或片語。

1. 文化傳統
2. 國家認同
3. 影響
4. 美國人
5. 正式生效
6. 使...生效
7. 使...生效
8. 使...生效
9. 使...生效
10. 使...生效

11. 正式生效
12. 使...生效
13. 使...生效
14. 使...生效
15. 使...生效
16. 使...生效
17. 使...生效
18. 使...生效
19. 使...生效
20. 使...生效

Choose the Correct Word | 請選出與提示最接近的字彙。

1. The village often (invited) towns and villages.
a. attacked b. visited c. sailed

2. Sometimes it is necessary to (amend) a constitution.
a. make b. ratify c. change

3. How did the environment (impact) Native Americans' lives?
a. influence b. first c. urge

4. Native Americans were (forced) to live on reservations.
a. set aside b. compelled c. moved

Review Test

每5個單元結束會有一回總複習測驗，有助於回想起沒有辦法一次就記起來或忘記的單字，並且再次複習。

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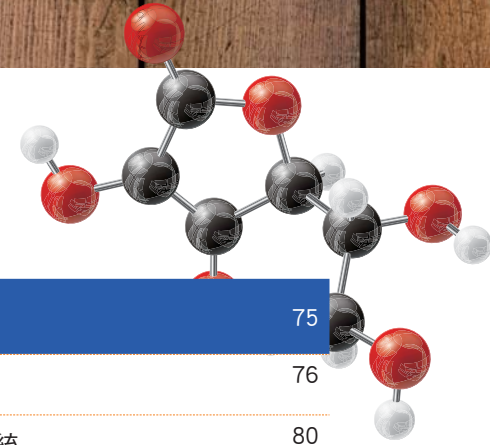
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Syllabus Vol.5

Subject	Topic & Area	Title
Social Studies ● History and Geography	Geography and Culture Social Studies History and Culture American History World History World History American History American History American History American History	A Nation of Diversity The American Electoral System History and Culture The Native People of North America The Age of Exploration The Spanish Conquerors Colonial America The Declaration of Independence Post-Civil War The United States in the Modern Age
Science	Life Science Life Science Life Science Life Science Life Science Life Science Life Science Earth Science Physical Science Earth Science	Classifying Living Things Plant Structure Plants Without Seeds Flowers and Seeds Adaptations The Human Body Ecosystems Earth and Resources Matter The Universe
Mathematics	Numbers and Number Sense Computation Fractions and Decimals Geometry	Numbers Computation Decimals, Fractions, and Ratios Geometry
Language and Literature	Mythology Language Arts Language Arts	Stories, Myths, and Legends Learning About Literature Learning About Language
Visual Arts	Visual Arts Visual Arts	Renaissance Art American Art
Music	A World of Music	A World of Music



CHAPTER

1

Social Studies • History and Geography ①

Unit 01 A Nation of Diversity

Unit 02 The American Electoral System

Unit 03 History and Culture

Unit 04 The Native People of North America

Unit 05 The Age of Exploration

Review Test 1

Key Words

001

- 01 **diversity** [daɪˈvɜːsəti] (n.) 多樣性；差異 *a great diversity of 各種各樣的；多方面的
*biological diversity 生物多樣性
The United States is a nation of **diversity** where people of different races and ethnicities live together.
美國是一個多元化國家，有各個不同民族和種族的人聚居在這裡。
- 02 **ethnic group** [ˈɛθnɪk grʊp] (n.) 族群 *ethnic minorities 少數民族 *ethnic background 民族文化背景
An **ethnic group** is a group of people who have the same customs, language, and history. 族群是指擁有相同習俗、語言和歷史的一群人。
- 03 **melting pot** [ˈmɛltn̩ pɒt] (n.) 文化熔爐
The United States is called a **melting pot** because people from different countries go there and all become Americans.
美國被稱為文化熔爐，因為不同國家的人民來到美國，並成為美國人。
- 04 **national identity** [ˈnæʃənəl aɪˈdɛntəti] (n.) 國家認同 *national pride 民族自尊 *racial identity 種族認同
National identity is important to many immigrants.
國家認同對許多移民來說很重要。
- 05 **authority** [əˈθɔːrəti] (n.) 權力；權威人士 *under the authority of sb. 受某人支配
*have the authority to V. / over sth. 有權做某事／對某事有決定權
The government's **authority** comes from the people. 政府的權力來自人民。
- 06 **democratic republic** [ˌdɛməˈkrætɪk rɪˈpʌblɪk] (n.) 民主共和國 *democratic election 民主選舉 *Democratic Party 【美】民主黨
The United States is called a **democratic republic**.
美國被稱為民主共和國。
- 07 **constitution** [ˌkɒnstəˈtʃjuːʃən] (n.) 憲法 *the Constitution 美國憲法 *democratic constitution 民主憲法
The United States **Constitution** is the supreme law of the land.
《美國憲法》是國家的最高法律。
- 08 **amendment** [əˈmɛndmənt] (n.) 修正案；修訂 *an amendment to 議案等的修正案
*constitutional amendments 憲法修正案
An **amendment** is an addition to the constitution in order to change a law or to make a new one. 修正案是用來更改法條或制訂新法的憲法增補條款。
- 09 **party** [ˈpɑːti] (n.) 政黨 *ruling party 執政黨 *party leader 政黨領袖；黨魁
There are two main political **parties** in the United States: the Democratic Party and the Republican Party. 美國有兩個主要政黨：民主黨與共和黨。
- 10 **compromise** [ˈkɒmprəˌmaɪz] (n.) 妥協；讓步 *come to / reach a compromise 達成妥協
*a compromise plan 折衷計畫
The two main parties often reach a **compromise** on bills they want to pass.
兩個主要政黨常對他們想通過的法案達成妥協。

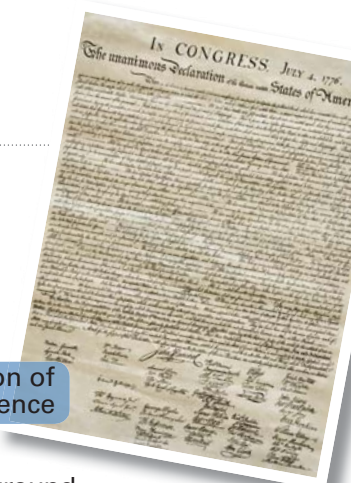


Power Verbs

002

- ratify** 正式生效
[ˈrætoʊfaɪ] The Bill of Rights was **ratified** in 1791. 《權利法案》於 1791 年正式生效。
- establish** 制定；建立
[əˈstæblɪʃ] The Constitution of the United States was **established** in 1789. 《美國憲法》制訂於 1789 年。
- amend** 修訂；修改
[əˈmend] Sometimes it is necessary to **amend** a constitution. 有時候必須修憲。
- change** 更正；改變
Sometimes it is necessary to **change** a constitution. 有時候必須改憲。
- bear** 攜帶
[ber] The Constitution gives Americans the right to **bear** arms.
《美國憲法》賦予美國人攜帶武器的權利。
- carry** 攜帶
The Constitution gives Americans the right to **carry** arms.
《美國憲法》賦予美國人攜帶武器的權利。
- compromise** 妥協；讓步
[ˈkɑmprəˌmaɪz] When two parties **compromise**, they find some middle ground.
當兩個政黨達成妥協，表示他們找到了折衷點。
- reach a compromise** 達成妥協 (= come to a compromise)
When two parties **reach a compromise**, they find some middle ground.
當兩個政黨達成妥協，表示他們找到了折衷點。

Declaration of Independence



Word Families

003

Declaration of Independence 獨立宣言

The **Declaration of Independence** was signed on July 4, 1776.
《獨立宣言》簽署於 1776 年 7 月 4 日。

Articles of Confederation 聯邦條例

The **Articles of Confederation** were used by the states after the Revolutionary War ended. 美國於獨立戰爭後開始採行《聯邦條例》。

Constitution 美國憲法

[ˌkɑnstəˈtʃuʃən]

The **Constitution** divides the government into three branches.
《美國憲法》將政府區分為三個部門。

Bill of Rights 權利法案

The **Bill of Rights** gives many rights to both the people and the states.
《權利法案》賦予人民和國家許多權利。

Rights Granted by the Bill of Rights 《權利法案》賦予的權利

freedom of speech 言論自由

freedom of religion 宗教自由

the right to bear arms 攜帶武器權

the right to a swift trial 迅速審判權

the right to a trial by jury 陪審團審判權

Checkup

A

Write | 請依提示寫出正確的英文單字或片語。

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 多樣性；差異 _____ | 9 政黨 _____ |
| 2 族群 _____ | 10 妥協；讓步 _____ |
| 3 文化熔爐 _____ | 11 正式生效 _____ |
| 4 國家認同 _____ | 12 制定；建立 _____ |
| 5 權力；權威人士 _____ | 13 修訂；修改 a _____ |
| 6 民主共和國 _____ | 14 攜帶 _____ |
| 7 憲法 _____ | 15 達成妥協 _____ |
| 8 修正案；修訂 _____ | 16 權利法案 _____ |

B

Complete the Sentences | 請在空格中填入最適當的答案，並視情況做適當的變化。

diversity democratic republic ethnic group authority amendment
constitution national identity melting pot party compromise

- 1 The United States is a nation of _____ where people of different races and ethnicities live together.
美國是一個多元化國家，有各個不同民族和種族的人聚居在這裡。
- 2 An _____ is a group of people who have the same customs, language, and history. 族群是指擁有相同習俗、語言和歷史的一群人。
- 3 _____ is important to many immigrants.
國家認同對許多移民來說很重要。
- 4 The United States is called a _____. 美國被稱為民主共和國。
- 5 The United States _____ is the supreme law of the land.
《美國憲法》是國家的最高法律。
- 6 The government's _____ comes from the people. 政府的權力來自人民。
- 7 An _____ is an addition to the constitution in order to change a law or to make a new one. 修正案是用來更改法條或制訂新法的憲法增補條款。
- 8 There are two main political _____ in the United States: the Democratic Party and the Republican Party. 美國有兩個主要政黨：民主黨與共和黨。

C

Read and Choose | 閱讀下列句子，並且選出最適當的答案。

- 1 The Bill of Rights was (established | ratified) in 1791.
- 2 Sometimes it is necessary to (compromise | amend) a constitution.
- 3 The Constitution gives Americans the right to (bear | pass) arms.
- 4 When two parties (reach | compromise), they find some middle ground.

D

Look, Read, and Write | 看圖並且依照提示，在空格中填入正確答案。



1

▶ a place where people from different races, countries, or social classes go and live together



3

▶ an addition to a constitution



2

▶ the state of having different people or things in a group or place



4

▶ the legal right to express one's opinions freely

E

Read and Answer | 閱讀並且回答下列問題。 004

The Bill of Rights

In 1787, the states' leaders started to write the Constitution. The Constitution is the supreme law of the land. But many Americans were not happy. They were worried about the strength of the national government. They knew a strong government could take away their rights. So they wanted to add some amendments to the Constitution. These would give specific rights to the people and the states. So they wrote 10 amendments to the Constitution. Together, they were called the Bill of Rights. The Bill of Rights was ratified in 1791 and then became law.

The First Amendment is about freedom. People have freedom of speech, religion, and the press and the right to assemble peacefully. The Second Amendment gives people the right to have guns. The Third Amendment says the government cannot put soldiers in people's houses. The Fourth Amendment protects people from illegal searches and arrests. The Fifth Amendment says a person cannot be tried twice for the same crime. The Sixth Amendment gives people the right to a speedy trial. The Seventh Amendment gives people the right to a jury trial. The Eighth Amendment protects people from high bail. The Ninth and Tenth amendments protect the people and states by giving them all rights not mentioned in the Constitution.



What is true? Write T(true) or F(false).

- 1 The American people wanted a strong national government. _____
- 2 The Bill of Rights became law in 1787. _____
- 3 The first 10 amendments are the Bill of Rights. _____
- 4 The First Amendment gives people freedom of speech. _____