

The Best Preparation for Building Academic Reading Skills and Vocabulary

The Reading Key series is designed to help students to understand American school textbooks and to develop background knowledge in a wide variety of academic topics. This series also provides learners with the opportunity to enhance their reading comprehension skills and vocabulary, which will assist them when they take various English exams.

Reading Key <Volume 1–3> is a three-book series designed for beginner to intermediate learners.

Reading Key <Volume 4–6> is a three-book series designed for intermediate to high-intermediate learners.

Reading Key <Volume 7–9> is a three-book series designed for high-intermediate learners.

Features

- A wide variety of topics that cover American school subjects helps learners expand their knowledge of academic topics through interdisciplinary studies
- Intensive practice for reading skill development helps learners prepare for various English exams
- Building vocabulary by school subjects and themed texts helps learners expand their vocabulary and reading skills in each subject
- Graphic organizers for each passage show the structure of the passage and help to build summary skills
- Captivating pictures and illustrations related to the topics help learners gain a broader understanding of the topics and key concepts



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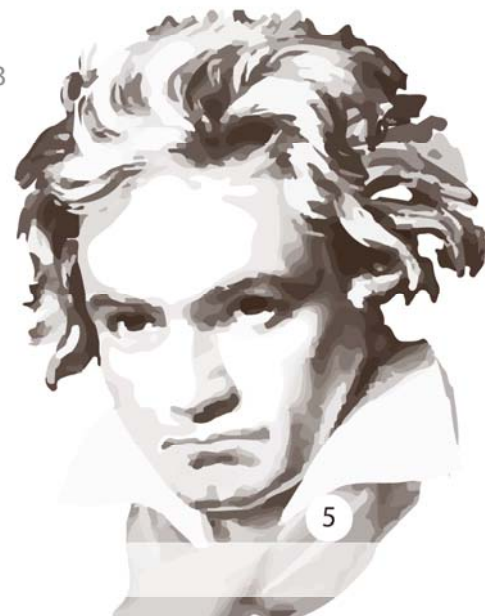
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**Workbook for
Daily Review**



● Syllabus Vol. 7 ●

Subject	Topic & Area	Title
Social Studies ★ History and Geography	The U.S. Geography People and Government The U.S. Economy History and Culture World History The American History The American History The American History	The Regions of the United States A Nation of Diversity From Farming to Technology The Native People of North America The Age of Exploration The Spanish Conquerors in the Americas The First French and English Colonies The American Revolution
Science	Classifying Living Things Classifying Living Things A World of Plants A World of Plants A World of Plants A World of Plants A World of Plants	The Five Kingdoms of Organisms The Seven Levels of Classification Plant Structures and Functions Flowers and Seeds Plants With Seeds Seedless Vascular Plants and Nonvascular Plants How Do Plants Respond to Their Environments?
Mathematics	Numbers and Number Sense Geometry	Understanding Numbers Geometric Figures
Language and Literature	Literature Language Arts	The <i>Iliad</i> and the <i>Odyssey</i> Figures of Speech
Visual Arts	Visual Arts	Greek and Roman Art
Music	A World of Music	The Western Musical Tradition



Unit
01 The U.S. Geography

Visual Preview


What are some features of the different regions in the United States?



New York City is a large metropolitan area with millions of people.



Farms cover huge amounts of land all throughout the American Midwest.



The Rocky Mountains rise high above the land in the Mountain States.

Vocabulary Preview

Write the correct word and the meaning in Chinese next to its meaning.

dominate diverse fertile arid cash crop

- 1 _____ : a crop that is grown to be sold for money
- 2 _____ : to overlook from a superior elevation or command because of superior height or position
- 3 _____ : rich; productive
- 4 _____ : very dry; having very little rain or water
- 5 _____ : varied; having many different types or variations



The Regions of the United States



▲ Washington, D.C., the nation's capital

The United States can be divided into five geographic regions. Each region has its own **physical environment**, such as **landforms** and climate. These features set each region apart from the other ones.

The Northeast region includes 11 states and the nation's capital, Washington, D.C. (District of Columbia). The Atlantic Coastal Plain and mountain ranges are the Northeast's major landforms. The Northeast is often divided into two subregions: New England and the Middle Atlantic States.



In American history, many of the first settlers from Europe settled in the Northeast. New England is known for the early settlements by the Pilgrims and Puritans. The Middle Atlantic has some of the most **densely** populated areas and largest urban areas in the U.S., including New York City, Washington, D.C., and Philadelphia.

The Southeast includes 12 states. The Mississippi River flows through the western part of the region. A warm climate and a long growing season in the Southeast help farmers grow many different kinds of **cash crops**. Tobacco and cotton were some of the first cash crops for early plantation owners. Peaches in Georgia and oranges in sunny Florida are two important cash crops for modern Southeast farmers.

The Midwest is a region of plains and **prairies**. The Great Plains and the Central Plains are known for their rich fields of corn, soybeans, and wheat that **stretch** as far as the eye can see. The Mississippi River begins there, and four of the Great Lakes are in the Midwest. Its flat land and **fertile croplands** make this region a center for agriculture. People often call the Midwest “the Breadbasket of the United States.”

The Southwest includes Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and Oklahoma. The region has many **arid** and range areas, so it contains several deserts. There are also numerous plateaus, canyons, mesas, and buttes. The Grand Canyon, one of the best-known landforms in the U.S., is located in the Southwest.

Finally, the West includes California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and the Mountain States. Alaska and Hawaii are in the western region, but they are separate from the continental United States. The region is a **diverse** area with many different environments. The Northwest is known for its long coastlines along the Pacific Ocean while the Southwest is dry and contains many deserts. Much of the Mountain States is **dominated** by the Rocky Mountains.



▲ cash crop



▲ prairie



▲ Grand Canyon



▲ the rocky coastline of California



▲ Rocky Mountains

Quick Check Check T (True) or F (False).

- 1 There are two smaller regions found within the Northeast.
- 2 The breadbasket of the United States is the Southeast.
- 3 The Grand Canyon is located in the Mountain States.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |

Main Idea and Details

- 1 What is the passage mainly about?
 - a. Where each region in the United States is.
 - b. What the name of each region in the U.S. is.
 - c. How each region in the U.S. is different from the others.
- 2 Tobacco, cotton, and peaches are important cash crops in the _____.
 - a. Northeast
 - b. Southwest
 - c. Southeast
- 3 Why do people call the Midwest “the Breadbasket of the United States”?
 - a. It is an important farming center in the country.
 - b. The people living there enjoy many kinds of bread.
 - c. Much of the land in the Midwest is flat.
- 4 What does **densely** mean?
 - a. Partially.
 - b. Heavily.
 - c. Actively.
- 5 Complete the sentences.
 - a. There are many large _____ areas in the Northeast.
 - b. Farmers in the _____ grow corn, soybeans, and wheat.
 - c. Neither Alaska nor _____ borders any other states in the U.S.
- 6 Complete the outline.

American Regions

- ^a _____ = has 11 states plus Washington, D.C.
- Southeast = has 12 states
- Midwest = includes many states with plains and prairies
- ^b _____ = Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and Oklahoma
- West = California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and the ^c _____

American Landforms

- Coastal areas = land next to water
- Urban areas = densely ^d _____ areas like New York City and Boston
- Freshwater areas = the Mississippi and the Great Lakes areas
- Croplands = land with farms on them
- Arid and ^e _____ areas = deserts

Vocabulary Review Complete each sentence. Change the form if necessary.

physical environment arid stretch landform dominate

- 1 The _____ of a region includes its landforms and climate.
- 2 Plains and prairies are major _____ in the Midwest.
- 3 _____ regions get very little rainfall all throughout the year.
- 4 The Midwest region is _____ by croplands.
- 5 The continental United States _____ from Canada to Mexico.




Unit
02

The United States

Visual Preview

Why is the United States sometimes called a “nation of diversity”?



People from many different countries live together in the United States.



Immigration there has been ongoing since Columbus discovered America in 1492.



There was social discrimination against some ethnic groups, but now people are treated fairly.

Vocabulary Preview

Write the correct word and the meaning in Chinese next to its meaning.

immigrant stream concentrate ethnic group discrimination

- 1 _____ : people who share the same customs, language, and history
- 2 _____ : to bring or come together in a large number or amount
- 3 _____ : a person who leaves his or her country to move to another one
- 4 _____ : treating someone poorly because of that person’s race, gender, or religion
- 5 _____ : to move in large numbers in a continuous flow



A Nation of Diversity



The United States is sometimes called a nation of **immigrants**. People from many different countries and races live there. It took centuries for the United States to become a **multicultural** society. And the country's people did not come from all over the world at the same time. In fact, immigration to America happened in various stages.

After Christopher Columbus discovered America in 1492, many Europeans started to move to America. The first Europeans to come to America were English, Germans, Irish, Dutch, and French. Many Africans started coming as well. But they were slaves, so they were brought to America against their will.

Then, between 1880 and 1924, a second wave of immigrants poured into the United States. Many of these **newcomers** came from Southern and Eastern European countries, including Italy, Poland, and Russia. Since the late



◀ Lady Liberty, a symbol of freedom to immigrants

1800s, Asian immigrants—people from China, Japan, Korea, and other countries—have **streamed** into the western United States.

While the first immigrants often spread out to rural areas, later immigrants **concentrated** in the cities. For instance, New York and Boston were homes to Italian and Jewish immigrants, the largest **ethnic groups** in the second wave of immigrants. Chicago was home to a mixture of many races and nationalities.

Today, the United States has citizens from almost every country. But not all nationalities have always gotten along with each other. Immigrants sometimes **encountered discrimination**. Early immigrants, such as English settlers, Irish, and Germans, shared much with English culture. However, later immigrants were very different. They spoke different languages and had different religions and customs. Some people who were already well settled disliked more poor newcomers arriving. **As a result**, social discrimination against blacks, Jews, Asians, and other ethnic groups continued into the 1900s.

However, the U.S. government passed laws to end discrimination in the 1960s. Now, all people are treated **fairly** no matter what race they are. So, most Americans live together **in harmony**.



▲ 19th century immigrants



▲ ethnic group



▲ The U.S. is a multicultural society.

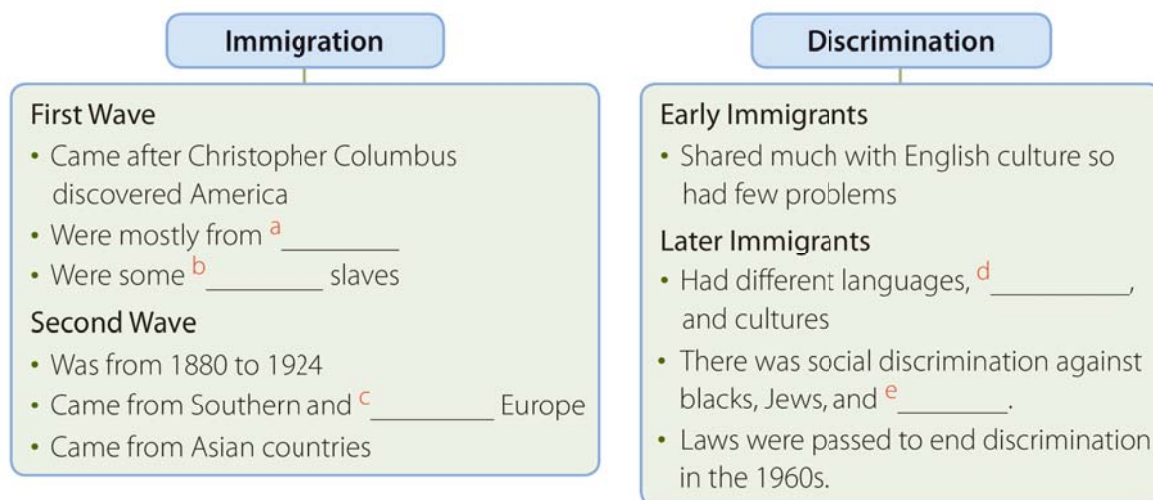
Quick Check Check T (True) or F (False).

- 1 The first Africans to come to America were mostly slaves.
- 2 Asians began to come to the United States in the late 1800s.
- 3 People who were already well settled welcomed newcomers.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Main Idea and Details

- 1 What is the main idea of the passage?
 - a. There are more Europeans than Asians in the United States.
 - b. Immigrants from all over the world came to the United States.
 - c. There was once a lot of racial discrimination in the United States.
- 2 After Columbus discovered America, most of the people who went there were _____.
 - a. Africans
 - b. Asians
 - c. Europeans
- 3 Where did many Italian immigrants to the United States live?
 - a. New York.
 - b. Chicago.
 - c. Los Angeles.
- 4 What does **encountered** mean?
 - a. Passed.
 - b. Disliked.
 - c. Experienced.
- 5 According to the passage, which statement is true?
 - a. There was only one stage of immigration to the United States.
 - b. Many immigrants came to the United States between 1880 and 1924.
 - c. Jews and Asians suffered no social discrimination in the United States.
- 6 Complete the outline.



Vocabulary Review Complete each sentence. Change the form if necessary.

stream into as a result fairly concentrate in in harmony

- 1 _____ of the new laws, discrimination is now illegal.
- 2 All people should be treated _____ no matter where they are from.
- 3 It is important for people to live _____ with one another.
- 4 Immigrants _____ the vast empty land in the United States in the 1800s.
- 5 Many Asians are _____ the Western United States in places such as California.