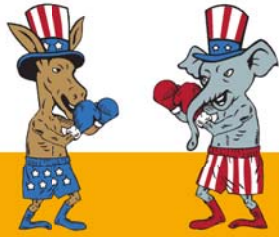


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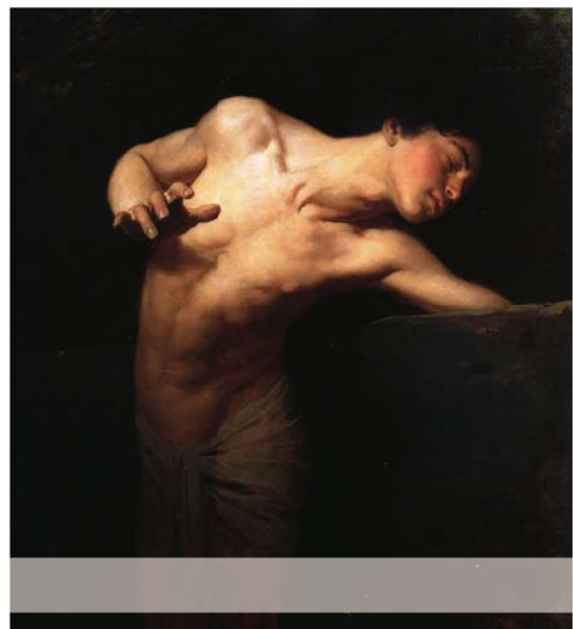
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● Syllabus Vol. 8 ●

Subject	Topic & Area	Title
Social Studies ★ History and Geography	History and Culture People and Government People and Government American History American History American History World History World History	Clues From the Past Three Important American Documents The American Presidential Election System The Civil War Reconstruction Industrialization and Urbanization The Age of Imperialism World War II
Science	A World of Living Things A World of Living Things Our Earth Our Earth Matter and Energy Matter and Energy The Human Body	Interactions Among Living Things Biomes and Ecological Succession Earth's Changing Crust What Makes up the Atmosphere? Atoms, Elements, and Compounds Mixtures and Solutions The Stages of Growth in the Human Body
Mathematics	Computation Probability and Statistics	The Order of Operations and Inverse Operations Ratios, Percents, and Probabilities
Language and Literature	Literature Language Arts	Echo and Narcissus Common Mistakes in English
Visual Arts	Visual Arts	The Rebirth of the Arts
Music	A World of Music	Italian for Composers

1

- Social Studies
- History and Geography



Unit
01

History and Culture

Visual Preview

How do historians and archaeologists study the past?



Historians often spend their time studying primary and secondary sources.



Archaeologists examine artifacts and remains for clues about the past.



Archaeologists visit ruins of ancient buildings to see how people used to live.

Vocabulary Preview

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

timeline archaeologist remains eyewitness clue

- 1 _____: a dead body or parts of a dead body
- 2 _____: a person who studies the remains of past human cultures
- 3 _____: a person who was present at an event
- 4 _____: a diagram of events arranged in order according to when they happened
- 5 _____: an object or fact that someone discovers that helps them solve a crime or mystery



Clues From the Past



▲ archaeologist examining artifacts

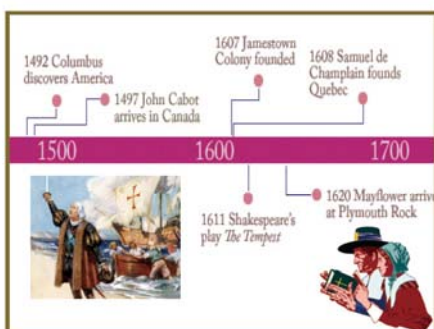


▲ artifacts

History is the study of people, places, and events from the past. We study history to learn about the past.

Experts, such as **historians** and **archaeologists**, help us understand the past. To learn about life from long ago, they examine **clues** and records from people in the past. How do they do this? Historians use both primary sources and secondary sources. A primary source is material written at the time an event happened. It is often written by a person who was an **eyewitness** to the event. Primary sources can be books, diaries, reports, official documents, and photographs. A secondary source is material written **based on** primary sources. Some historians also study **oral** history. This is a collection of stories that are told and passed down from one generation to the next.

What happens when there is no record or written history left behind? That is where archaeologists are needed. They examine **artifacts**. These are man-made objects used by past civilizations. Historical artifacts include tools, pottery, clothes, jewelry, and even paintings. Archaeologists also study human **remains**, such as bones and hair. There are many **ruins** of ancient buildings for them to study as well.



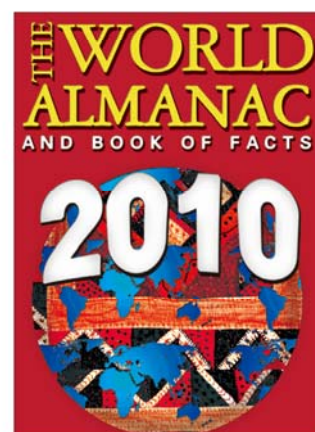
▲ timeline

All of these contribute to archaeologists learning how people lived in the past. Many historians often make **timelines** to list events in history. Timelines show the dates that various events occurred and let historians see the order of past events. On many timelines, there are sometimes the **abbreviations** B.C. and A.D. after dates. B.C. stands for “before Christ.” A.D. stands for *anno Domini*. That is Latin for “years after the birth of Christ.”

Nowadays, historians have access to many modern technologies. This makes studying the past much easier. Many primary sources have been translated and published in books or on CD-ROMs. Other books, such as encyclopedias, almanacs, and atlases, provide much information, too. Studying the past has never been easier than today.



▲ human remains



▲ almanac



▲ atlas

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

- | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | Secondary sources are often written by eyewitnesses to events. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 2 | Pottery, clothes, and jewelry are all types of artifacts. | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 3 | A.D. stands for “ <i>anno Domini</i> ” which means “before Christ.” | <input type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |

Main Idea and Details

- 1 What is the passage mainly about?**
 - a. How historians and archaeologists do their work.
 - b. The importance of primary and secondary sources.
 - c. How modern technology can help historians.
- 2 _____ help historians see the dates of past events and the order in which they occurred.**
 - a. CD-ROMs
 - b. Timelines
 - c. Artifacts
- 3 What is oral history?**
 - a. Stories passed down from one generation to the next.
 - b. History books that are spoken aloud to others.
 - c. Speeches and other sayings from famous people in history.
- 4 What does oral mean?**
 - a. Written.
 - b. Official.
 - c. Spoken.
- 5 Complete the sentences.**
 - a. _____ sources include books, diaries, reports, and official documents.
 - b. The _____ of ancient buildings can teach archaeologists about the past.
 - c. B.C. and A.D. are abbreviations that are used with _____.
- 6 Complete the outline.**

Sources of the Past

- Primary sources = material written at the time an event happened
- ^a _____ = material written based on primary sources
- Oral history = stories told and passed down from one ^b _____ to the next

Clues From the Past

- Artifacts = ^c _____ objects from past civilizations
- Human ^d _____ = bones and hair
- Ruins = ancient buildings
- ^e _____ = let historians see the order of past events

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

clue based on remains ruins abbreviation

- 1** B.C.E. is an _____ for "before the common era."
- 2** They found some human _____ while they were digging in the ground.
- 3** The historian is searching for some _____ in that ancient text.
- 4** The _____ were part of an ancient city that was powerful a thousand years ago.
- 5** The book that he wrote is _____ primary sources.



Unit
02

The American Government

Visual Preview

What are some important documents in American history?



The Declaration of Independence was signed on July 4, 1776.



The Constitution created the three branches of government and explained each one's duties.



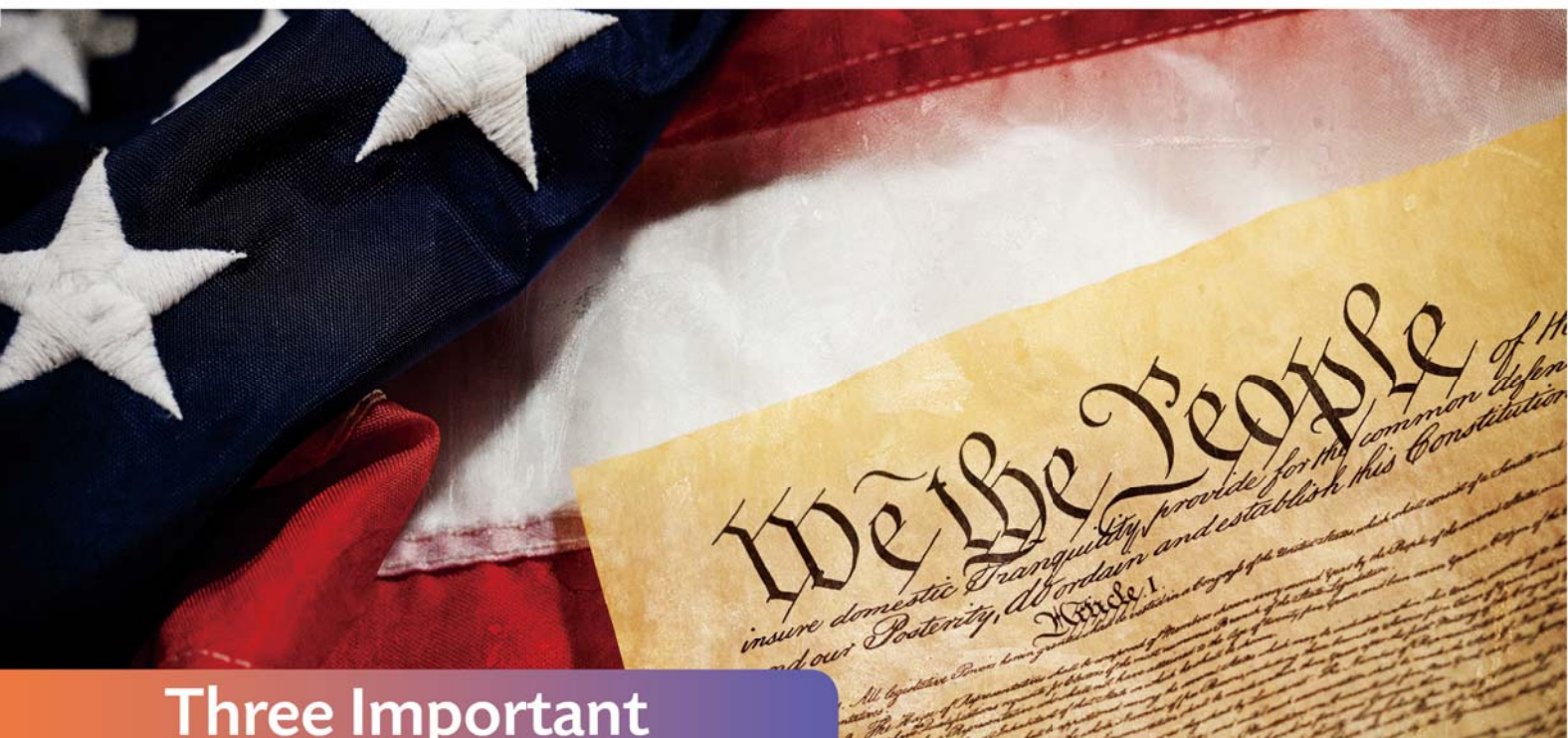
The Bill of Rights amended the Constitution and gave various rights to the people.

Vocabulary Preview

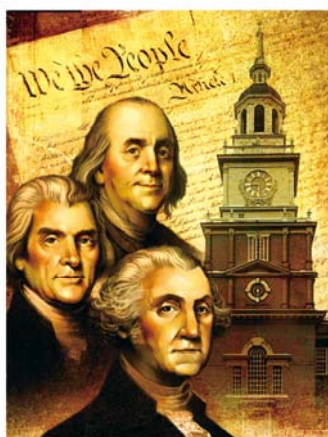
Write the correct word and the meaning in Chinese next to its meaning.

inalienable petition Constitution Bill of Rights delegate

- 1 _____ : a person who is chosen to represent other people at a meeting
- 2 _____ : a document signed by many people that asks someone in authority to do something
- 3 _____ : the first ten amendments to the Constitution
- 4 _____ : impossible to take away or give up
- 5 _____ : the document that made the United States a country and established its laws



Three Important American Documents



▲ the key Founding Fathers:
Benjamin Franklin,
Thomas Jefferson,
George Washington



▲ people pulling down the
statue of King George III

When America was becoming a free land, its **Founding Fathers** wrote three important documents. They were the **Declaration of Independence**, the **Constitution**, and the **Bill of Rights**.

In May 1775, about a month after the American Revolution began, **delegates** from all thirteen colonies met in Philadelphia at the Second Continental Congress. In July 1775, the Congress sent a **petition** to King George III asking him to repeal his policies concerning the colonies. But it was refused. In June 1776, the Congress appointed a committee to write the Declaration of Independence, the official document stating that the colonies were independent from England. At last, the final version of the Declaration of Independence was approved by the Congress on July 4, 1776. Americans celebrate this date as “Independence Day.”

In the Declaration of Independence, the Americans said that all men were created equal. They said that there

were certain **inalienable** rights given to men by God, not by kings. These rights included life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. They also said that, when a government mistreated its people, the people had the right to alter or **abolish** that government. That is what gave the Americans the right to **declare** their independence from England.

After the **Revolutionary War**, the thirteen colonies wanted to form one united country. In 1789, some Founding Fathers met to create a government for the new nation and wrote the Constitution for the new United States. It became the supreme law of the country. The Constitution divided the American government into three parts: the executive, legislative, and judiciary branches. It gave specific powers to each branch. And it explained how to elect the president, senators, and representatives.

But many Americans feared the federal government would become too powerful. They thought it would eventually become like the British monarchy. So they demanded certain rights for individual citizens. In 1791, ten **amendments** were added to the Constitution. These ten amendments are called the Bill of Rights.

The Bill of Rights protects the basic rights that every American has. Among the freedoms promised in the Bill of Rights are those of speech, religion, and assembly.



▲ the Second Continental Congress



▲ Declaration of Independence



▲ **John Hancock's signature**
(As president of the Second Continental Congress, he signed the Declaration of Independence first.)

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

- 1 Americans celebrate Independence Day on July 4, every year.
- 2 The Declaration of Independence protects the rights of speech, religion, and assembly.
- 3 The three branches of government are the executive, legislative, and judiciary branches.

T	F
T	F
T	F

Main Idea and Details

- 1 What is the main idea of the passage?**

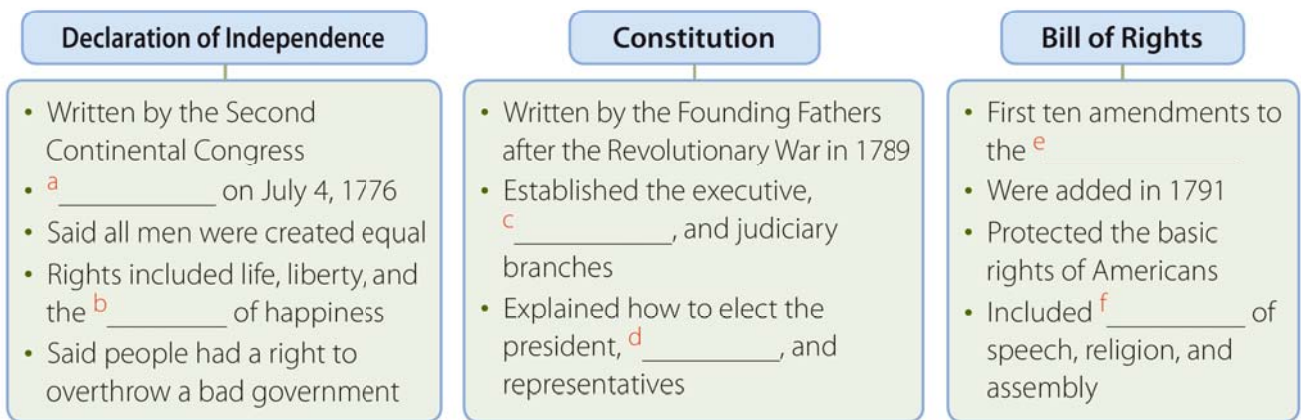
 - The Revolutionary War let America gain its independence from England.
 - Three major documents helped create the United States as a country.
 - The Bill of Rights made some major changes to the Constitution.
- 2 The Declaration of Independence said people had a _____ to abolish a bad government.**

 - right
 - declaration
 - power
- 3 What is the Bill of Rights?**

 - The rights of speech, religion, and assembly.
 - The first ten amendments to the Constitution.
 - All of the amendments to the Constitution.
- 4 What does **amendments** mean?**

 - Constitution.
 - Demands.
 - Changes.
- 5 According to the passage, which statement is true?**

 - The Second Continental Congress met in New York.
 - The Declaration of Independence says that God, not men, gives people rights.
 - The Constitution became the supreme law of the United States on July 4, 1776.
- 6 Complete the outline.**



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

declare inalienable abolish Revolutionary War petition

- The Founding Fathers _____ that America was independent from England.
- When America won the _____, it gained its independence.
- The colonists sent a _____ to King George III, but he ignored it.
- The Americans managed to _____ the colonial rule of England.
- An _____ right is a right that cannot be changed or taken away.