



Insight Link

Curriculum Integration Reading Program

180 words

L4

Lesson Components

BIG IDEA

The Big Idea section stimulates students' interest and gives them a wider understanding of the chapter's theme.



Contents Map

The Contents Map section previews the content covered in each lesson and presents the unifying theme.

Background Link

The Background Link section offers students background information involved in the lesson. Also, it asks them to answer simple questions or complete short activities related to the content of the passage.

A page titled "9 The Ancient Greek Olympics" with a "Background Link" section. The page includes a reading passage with numbered blanks (1-4) for students to fill in. Below the passage are three images: a modern Olympic medal ceremony, a torchbearer, and a group of runners. A "Key Words" box lists: originate, worship, remind, citizen, compete, participate. A "Vocabulary Worksheet" link is provided. A red dashed line connects the "Background Link" text box to the "Background Link" section on the page.

9 The Ancient Greek Olympics

Background Link

The Olympic Games are a sports competition for athletes from around the world. Have you ever watched the Olympic Games? What do you know about them? Fill in the blanks with the words from the box below.

four marathon Greece medals

In the modern Olympics, winners get **1.** There are three different types according to place: gold, silver, and bronze.

The Olympic Games are held every **2.** years. The Summer Games and Winter Games alternate, and are two years apart.

The Olympic flame is lit in Olympia, **3.** It's where the ancient Olympic Games began.

The **4.** comes from a story of an ancient Greek messenger. He ran from Marathon to Athens, in Greece, to announce the defeat of the Persian army.

Key Words

originate worship remind
citizen compete participate

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Key Words

The Key Words section highlights the key words from the lesson.

999 The Ancient Greek Olympics

Let's Focus

What were the ancient Olympics like?

Today's Olympics originated from the ancient Greek Olympics. What were the first Olympics like? The ancient Olympics started as a way to worship Zeus, king of the Greek gods. They were part of a larger festival.

The games were very important to the Greeks. Ancient Greece was made up of states that often fought with one another. Holding the Olympics reminded them that they were all Greeks. That way, before the event, they stopped fighting. After the games, they could travel to the games safely.

The rules were different from those of today's Olympics. First, only male Greek citizens could compete. Women could not participate and married women couldn't even watch. Furthermore, athletes had to follow one important rule: they had to be naked!

In the ancient games, there were familiar events. They had running, the long jump, and discus throwing. But there were some ancient sports, too. There was a chariot racing event. The games also included pankration, a mixture of boxing and wrestling. Each event had only one winner, who got a wreath of olive leaves as a prize. Poets also wrote songs about the winners.

Link to Self

What is your favorite sport in the Olympics?

COMPETITION History

Let's Focus

Link to Self

COMPETITION History

Let's Focus

The Let's Focus section encourages students to think about the main idea as they read through the passage.

Link to Text [Self]

The Link to Text [Self] section allows students to think back about what they have read or to relate ideas from the passage to their own lives.

In Other Words

In this section, students learn additional useful words and their synonyms.

Reading Comprehension

Graphic Organizer & Summary

1. What is this passage mainly about?

2. Why were the ancient Olympics first held?

3. What is NOT true about the ancient Olympics?

4. What prize did the winner of an event get?

5. Who could participate in the ancient Olympic Games?

6. What was the pankration event like?

Find Evidence

7. What CANNOT be inferred from this passage?

Step 1 Complete the information with the words from the box.

The Ancient Greek Olympics

Purpose The first Olympics were held to _____ Zeus.

Importance Greek states stopped _____ before the Olympics. The Olympics were held _____ the Greek states.

Rules & Games Athletes had to be _____ when they competed. Athletes had to be _____ when they competed. Married women were not _____ to watch the games. There were many _____, such as running and chariot racing.

Prize The winner got a _____ of olive leaves and a poet's song.

Step 2 Complete the summary with the words from the box.

The first Olympics were held to _____ Zeus. They were _____ to the Greeks that the states stopped _____ a month before the games. Only _____ Greek citizens could _____. They had to participate without _____ during the games. _____ women couldn't even watch the games. At the Olympics there were many sporting events, including _____ and chariot racing. The _____ got wreaths of olive leaves, and poets wrote songs about them.

Reading Comprehension

In this section, students' understanding of the passage is checked through multiple-choice and short-answer questions.

Graphic Organizer & Summary

A two-step summarizing activity teaches students how to make outlines and summaries.

9 The Ancient Greek Olympics

1. Do you know where alpacas originate from?

2. Which animal do people in India worship?

3. Do you have anything special that reminds you of your childhood?

4. If you could be a citizen of any country, which country would you choose? Why?

5. Which Olympic sport would you like to compete in?

6. Have you participated in any school clubs?

Find Evidence

The Find Evidence section encourages students to closely focus on the meaning of individual words and sentences by finding evidence from the text to answer comprehension questions. Both detail and inference questions are included.

Vocabulary Worksheet


After studying the Key Word section, students apply what they've learned using the Vocabulary Worksheet. While answering questions that include the key words, students can activate their prior knowledge or experience and reinforce their learning.

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Supplementary
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Vocabulary Worksheet

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CHAPTER 1

Rain

BIG IDEA

Why do we need rain?

LESSON

1

Where Does Rain Come From?



LESSON

2

Rainmaking Ceremonies



Science

Social Studies

Rain

History

Music

LESSON

4

The History of the Raincoat



LESSON

3

Chopin's Musical Raindrops





Where Does Rain Come From?

Background Link

Water has no taste, smell, or color. It can be in three different states depending on the temperature: solid, liquid, or gas. Write down each state of water in the blanks.



ice 1.



losing heat



gaining heat

Key Words (02)

wonder source vapor
form experiment pour

Vocabulary Worksheet → p. 113



water vapor 2.

When water vapor cools down, it becomes a liquid. This is called **condensation**.

When water boils, it becomes a gas in the air. This is called **evaporation**.



water 3.

Answers: 1. solid 2. gas 3. liquid

((03))

Where Does Rain Come From?



Let's Focus

How does rain form and fall?



▲ water vapor

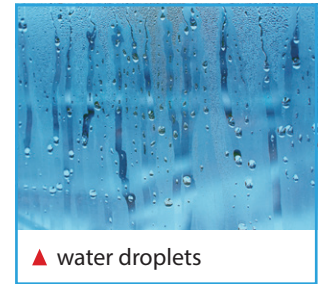
You have probably seen rain falling from the sky. But do you ever **wonder** how rain is made and why it falls?

Rain is water that falls from clouds. It comes from water **sources** around us, such as oceans and lakes. When the sun heats water, the water evaporates. This means it changes into water **vapor**. Water vapor is water in the air that we can't see.



Water vapor is light, so it **rises**. On the way up, it loses heat and cools down. This **causes** the water vapor to condense. When this happens, it changes into water droplets. A lot of droplets together **form** clouds. When the water droplets get bigger and heavier, they fall as rain.

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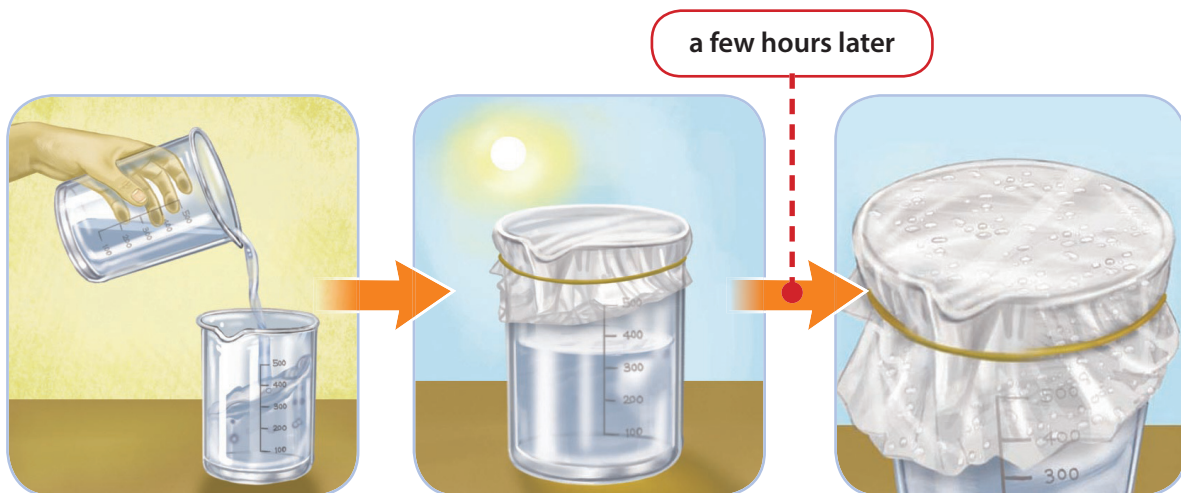
▲ water droplets

Here's an **experiment** you can try. First, **pour** some water into a clear cup. Next, cover the top with plastic wrap. Then put it in the sun.

After a few hours, water droplets will **gather** on the plastic wrap. Sunlight heats the water inside and **turns** it into water vapor. The water vapor rises and condenses on the plastic wrap. When the droplets get too big and heavy, they fall like rain!

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Words 190



Link to Text

What happens when water is put in a warm place?

1. What is this passage mainly about?

- a. where rain is formed
- b. how rain is made
- c. how much rain falls during a storm
- d. why water vapor rises

2. What causes water to evaporate?

- a. dust from the air
- b. rain from the clouds
- c. droplets from a lake
- d. heat from the sun

3. What happens to water vapor as it rises?

- a. It turns hotter in the clouds.
- b. It becomes cooler and condenses.
- c. It gets lighter until it becomes rain.
- d. It gathers more heat from the sun.

4. Which do you NOT need for the experiment mentioned in this passage?

- a. a cup
- b. plastic wrap
- c. rainwater
- d. sunlight

5. When do water droplets fall as rain?

They fall after they get _____ and _____.

6. In the experiment, how does water vapor turn into water droplets?

It _____ and _____ on the plastic wrap.

Find Evidence

7. What can be inferred from this passage?

- a. Water evaporates when it cools down.
- b. Water droplets are lighter than water vapor.
- c. Evaporation and condensation cannot be observed.
- d. The temperature of water vapor can change.



Go to the passage and underline the evidence for your answer.

Graphic Organizer & Summary

Step 1 Complete the information with the words from the box.



- 1 Water _____ from lakes and _____.
- 2 Water vapor _____ into water _____. These _____ clouds.
- 3 Rain _____ when droplets in clouds get bigger and heavier.

droplets condenses form evaporates oceans falls

Step 2 Complete the summary with the words from the box.

Sunlight causes water to _____. The water _____ goes up and _____ as water droplets. These form _____. The droplets get bigger and fall as rain. We can see this in a(n) _____ with water in a cup. _____ the cup with plastic wrap and put it in the sun. Then, the water _____ into water vapor and condenses into water droplets on the plastic wrap. Later, they fall just like _____.

rain cover clouds vapor
turns condenses evaporate experiment

Where Does Rain Come From?

1. If you are **wondering** about something, how do you find out more about it?

[examples]



I usually _____.

2. Which food is a better **source** of calcium?

a.



b.



3. Where can you see water **vapor** in nature?



I can see it _____.

4. How many sticks do you need to **form** a square?



I need _____ sticks.

5. Where do you do **experiments** at school?

a.



b.



I do experiments _____.

6. What is the woman **pouring** on the salad?



She is pouring _____.

Rainmaking Ceremonies

1. What natural *resources* do you know?

[examples]



I know _____.

2. What is someone trained to *perform* tasks in outer space called?



He/She is a(n) _____.

3. What kind of *ceremony* have you attended?

[examples]



I've attended a(n) _____ ceremony.

4. Do you like stories of ghosts, *spirits*, or fairies?



(Yes / No), I _____ because _____.

5. Did you *pray* on your birthday? If so, what did you pray for?



(Yes / No), I prayed for _____.

6. What did you do to *please* your parents recently?



I _____.