|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Program / Project Name:** | English |
| **Checklist / Template Completed by:** | TBD |
| **Date Completed:** | Click here to enter a date. |

**American School Textbook Reading Key Easy**

**Detailed Revision History**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Rev** | **Date** | **Editor(s)** | **Description of change** |
| 0.1 | 26-Aug-2018 | Sang-Gu Kang | Initial Draft |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

**Table of Contents**

[1 American School Textbook Reading Key Easy 1 5](#_Toc41337646)

[1.1 Social Studies History and Geography 5](#_Toc41337647)

[1.1.1 UNIT01 – Our Day at School 5](#_Toc41337648)

[1.1.2 UNIT02 – School Rules 5](#_Toc41337649)

[1.1.3 UNIT03 – Welcome to My Community 6](#_Toc41337650)

[1.1.4 UNIT04 – Being a Good Citizen 6](#_Toc41337651)

[1.1.5 UNIT05 – Celebrating Holidays 7](#_Toc41337652)

[1.1.6 UNIT06 – Holiday Traditions 7](#_Toc41337653)

[1.1.7 UNIT07 – America’s Symbols 8](#_Toc41337654)

[1.1.8 UNIT08 – National Flags 8](#_Toc41337655)

[1.1.9 UNIT09 – America’s Capital 9](#_Toc41337656)

[1.1.10 UNIT10 – Washington, D.C. 9](#_Toc41337657)

[1.1.11 UNIT11 – Our Land and Water 9](#_Toc41337658)

[1.1.12 UNIT12 – Where in the World Do We Live? 10](#_Toc41337659)

[1.2 Chapter 2 - Science 11](#_Toc41337660)

[1.2.1 UNIT13 – Parts of Plants 11](#_Toc41337661)

[1.2.2 UNIT14 – What do Plants Need? 11](#_Toc41337662)

[1.2.3 UNIT15 – Where Do Animals Live? 11](#_Toc41337663)

[1.2.4 UNIT16 – Water Habitats 12](#_Toc41337664)

[1.2.5 UNIT17 - Weather 12](#_Toc41337665)

[1.2.6 UNIT18 – The Four Seasons 13](#_Toc41337666)

[1.2.7 UNIT19 – What Can You See in the Sky? 13](#_Toc41337667)

[1.2.8 UNIT20 – What Causes Day and Night? 14](#_Toc41337668)

[1.2.9 UNIT21 – Solids, Liquids, and Gases 14](#_Toc41337669)

[1.2.10 UNIT22 – The Water Cycle 15](#_Toc41337670)

[1.2.11 UNIT23 – Your Body 15](#_Toc41337671)

[1.2.12 UNIT24 – The Systems of Your Body 16](#_Toc41337672)

[1.3 Chapter 3 – Mathematics / Language / Visual Arts / Music 17](#_Toc41337673)

[1.3.1 UNIT25 – Shapes and Figures 17](#_Toc41337674)

[1.3.2 UNIT26 - What Am I? 17](#_Toc41337675)

[1.3.3 UNIT27 - Counting Numbers 18](#_Toc41337676)

[1.3.4 UNIT28 - Comparing Numbers 18](#_Toc41337677)

[1.3.5 UNIT29 - Being a Good Writer 19](#_Toc41337678)

[1.3.6 UNIT30 - Writing Friendly Letters 19](#_Toc41337679)

[1.3.7 UNIT31 - Aesop’s Fables 20](#_Toc41337680)

[1.3.8 UNIT32 - The Ant and the Grasshopper 20](#_Toc41337681)

[1.3.9 UNIT33 - Kinds of Paintings 20](#_Toc41337682)

[2 Tips 21](#_Toc41337683)

# American School Textbook Reading Key Easy 1

## Social Studies History and Geography

### UNIT01 – Our Day at School

We go to school each day.  
At school, we do many different activities.

Every morning, we **show respect to** the flag.  
We stand up and **face the flag**.  
We **put** our right hand **over** our heart.  
And we say the pledge of Allegiance.

We learn many subjects at school.  
We learn how to read and write.  
We learn how to solve math problems.  
We read maps and learn about the world we live in.  
In art and music classes, we do many fun activities.

We study together and play together with our classmates.  
We eat lunch in the cafeteria.  
We go to the library to get books.  
We play ball on the playground.  
We get along with each other.

### UNIT02 – School Rules

We have rules to follow at school.  
Rules tell us **what to do and what not to do**.  
Some rules help us **get along with** one another.  
Some rules help us stay safe.

You should follow the rules in your classroom.  
Be quiet in the classroom.  
Rais your hand before speaking.  
You should not yell or run in the classroom.  
You should not hit or fight each other.  
Do not run in the hallways.  
Play ball outside on the playground.

Listen to your teachers and obey them.  
**Show respect to** your teachers.  
Teachers teach us and help us follow the rules.  
Following the rules makes the school a better place.

### UNIT03 – Welcome to My Community

My name is June.  
I **live in** a community called Chicago.  
A community is a place where people live, work, and have fun together.  
Chicago is a big city community.  
Many people live and work in my community.

My family **lives with** many neighbors.  
Neighbors live close together in a neighborhood.  
My home and school are part of my neighborhood.  
And my neighborhood is part of my community.

There are many places to have fun in my community.  
I can swim in the pool.  
I can visit the museum and see many interesting things.  
In Central Park, I can have a picnic and play baseball.  
The police station and fire station **provide services** for the community.  
My community has many stores for shopping, too.

### UNIT04 – Being a Good Citizen

Everyone lives in a community.  
People in communities need to be good citizens.  
A citizen is a member of a community, state, or country.

There are many ways to be a good citizen.  
A good citizen respects others.  
Treat others as you would like to be treated.

A good citizen follows rules.  
We have rules that we must all follow.  
Rules keep a community clean and safe.

Another way to be a good citizen is to help others.  
Try to be a good neighbor.  
Good neighbors help each other and **care for** one another.

### UNIT05 – Celebrating Holidays

We celebrate holidays every year.  
A holiday is a special day.  
Every country has some special days.

In the U.S., people celebrate holidays to honor important people or events.  
**On national holidays**, the whole country celebrates together.  
We also **fly the flag** **on these days**.

Martin Luther King, Jr. Day is celebrated **in January**.  
Dr. King **worked hard** for African-Americans.  
Memorial Day and Veterans Day honor the people who fought for the country.  
Independence Day is celebrated **on the 4th of July**.  
It is the country’s birthday.  
People celebrate that day with parades and fireworks.  
**On Labor Day**, people show respect for working people.

### UNIT06 – Holiday Traditions

Many holidays have special **tradition**s.  
A tradition is a special way that something has been done **for a long time**.  
Traditions are repeated **year after year**.

On Mother’s Day, people **give presents to** their mothers.  
On Father’s Day, people **give presents to** their fathers.  
Couples **give each other gifts** on Valentine’s Day.

Children **dress up** in **scary** costumes on Halloween.  
Then they **go trick-or-treating** for candy.

**On** Chinese New Year, people usually watch parades.  
The dragon parade is a tradition **on** this holiday.

Families often **get together** on Thanksgiving.  
It’s an old tradition to eat turkey **on Thanksgiving**.

**On Christmas**, people decorate a Christmas tree.  
Some families go to church.  
Some families have a big holiday dinner.

### UNIT07 – America’s Symbols

Every country has its own symbols.  
A symbol is an object that **stands for** something else.

There are many American symbols.  
The Liberty Bell **stands for** freedom.  
**The Liberty Bell was rung** on July 8, 1776.  
**It announced** America’s freedom from England.

The **bald eagle** is the national bird.  
It also symbolizes freedom.

The Statue of Liberty **stands for** hope and freedom.  
“Lady Liberty” **stands in** the middle of New York Harbor.  
She **welcomes** all people **to** the country.

The American flag **stands for** the United States.  
Uncle Sam is a symbol of the United States, too.  
“Uncle Sam” and “United States” both start with the letters “U.S.”  
He also wears red, white, and blue clothes like the American flag.

### UNIT08 – National Flags

Every country has a national flag.  
A national flag is a symbol that **stands for** a country.

The American flag is called the **Stars and Stripes**.  
The flag has 13 stripes and 50 stars.  
The 13 stripes **represent** the first 13 states of **the U.S**.  
The 50 stars **represent** the current 50 states of the U.S.  
The flag’s colors are red, white, and blue.

Canada is America’s northern neighbor.  
The Canadian flag is red and white and has a big maple leaf in the middle.  
The maple is Canada’s national tree.

Mexico is America’s southern neighbor.  
The Mexican flag is green, white, and red.  
In the center, there is an eagle eating a snake on a **cactus**.  
The eagle is an important Mexican symbol.

### UNIT09 – America’s Capital

Washington, D.C. is the capital of the United States.  
A capital is the city where many important leaders of a country work.

The president lives and works in the country’s capital.  
The president leads the country.  
He works with other government leaders.

In the U.S., each state has a capital, too.  
For example, Phoenix is the capital city of Arizona.  
Honolulu is the capital city of Hawaii.

The **governor** lives and works in the state capital.  
The governor is the leader of the state.  
Every state has a governor.  
The governor **works with** other state leaders.

### UNIT10 – Washington, D.C.

**One of the most important cities** in the U.S. is Washington, D.C.  
**Why is it so important?**  
Because it is the center of the national government.

The White House is **in Washington, D.C.**  
The president of the United States lives and works in the White House.  
The White House is a symbol of the nation’s leader.

The **Capitol** is there, too.  
A capitol is a building where people meet to make laws.  
The dome style **is also** a symbol of the capitol buildings in each state.

The **Supreme Court** is also there.  
Judges work in a court.  
Judges decide **if laws have been broken**.

The Washington **Monument** honors George Washington.  
He was the first president of the United States.

### UNIT11 – Our Land and Water

The Earth has many different shapes of land.  
These different shapes are called **landform**s.

A mountain is the highest form of land.  
A hill is not **as high as** a mountain.  
We call the area between two mountains a vally.  
A forest is an area **covered with** many kinds of trees.  
A plain is a large, flat land.

A landform that **is surrounded** by water is called an island.  
An ocean is the largest body of water.  
Oceans cover most of the Earth’s surface.  
A **lake is smaller than an ocean**.  
A river is a long body of water.  
The water in a river usually **flows into** the ocean or a lake.

### UNIT12 – Where in the World Do We Live?

The world has seven continents.  
A **continent** is a very large piece of land.  
Can you **name** the seven continents?  
They are Asia, Africa, Australia, Europe, **Antarctica**, and North and South America.

Asia is the largest continent **on Earth**.  
Antarctica is the coldest continent on Earth.  
Asia, Africa, and Europ **are often called** “the Old World”.  
North and South America are often called “the New World”.

The world has five oceans, too.  
They are the Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, **Antarctic**, and **Arctic** oceans.  
The Pacific is the biggest.

The United States **is located in** North America.  
Canada **is next to** the U.S. to the north.  
Mexico is next to the U.S. to the south.  
The Atlantic Ocean is to the east of the U.S.  
The Pacific Ocean is to the west of the U.S.

Can you find where your country is on a map?

## Chapter 2 - Science

### UNIT13 – Parts of Plants

Plants have many parts.  
Each part of a plant helps the plant get what it needs.

Roots **absorb** water and **nutrients** from the soil.  
The roots also hold the plant in the ground.

**Stems** support the plant’s leaves and flowers.  
The stems also carry water and nutirents to other plant parts.

Leaves make food for the plant.  
Leaves use sunlight and air to make the food.

Most plants also have flowers.  
Flowers help plants make new plants.  
The flowers make seeds, and then the seeds **grow into** new plants.

### UNIT14 – What do Plants Need?

**Have you ever tried to** grow a plants?  
**You probably realized that** plants need many things to grow.

First, plants need water.  
Plants can get water from the ground or from the rain.  
Without water, plants will die.

Plants also need nutrients from the soil.  
The soil contains many important nutrients that plants need to grow.

Plants need air and sunlight **as well**.  
Leaves help the plant get the air it needs.  
The leaves also **take in** sunlight to make food for the plant.

Finaly, plants need space to grow and to **stay healthy**.  
**As plants get bigger**, they need more room to grow bigger.

### UNIT15 – Where Do Animals Live?

Do you think polar bears could **live in** a desert?  
How about fish?

Animals live in different places.  
The places where an animal lives is its **habitat**.  
Animals can have food and **stay safe** in their **habitat**.

A forest habitat has many trees.  
Animals like deer, **squirrels**, and rabbits live there.  
A **rainforest** gets rain almost every day and is hot all year.  
Snakes, lizards, and crocodiles live there.  
A desert is very dry and has **lots of** sand.  
Small animals, like rats, scorpions, and spiders, live there.  
A **grassland** is covered with grass.  
Zebras, giraffes, and elephants live there.  
A tundra is a very cold and snowy place.  
Polar bears and caribous live there.

### UNIT16 – Water Habitats

Water covers **most of** the Earth.  
So there are many water habitats.  
These include ponds, lakes, rivers, and oceans.

Oceans are the Earth’s biggest habitats.  
An ocean is a very large body of salt water.  
There is a lot of undersea life in the oceans.  
Some animals, like plankton, are so tiny that you can **barely** see them.  
Others, such as whales, are the largest animals on the Earth.  
Ponds, lakes, and river have fresh water.  
Many fish **live in** fresh water, too.

How do fish breathe in the water?  
Animals on land have lungs to breathe air.  
But fish have **gills**.  
Fish use gills to **take in** oxygen from the water.

### UNIT17 - Weather

Every day, when people wake up, they look outside.  
What are they doing?  
They are checking the weather.  
Weather **affects** our daily lives a lot.

What is weather?  
Weather is **what** the air outside **is like**.  
The weather **can be** sunny, cloudy, **rainy**, or **snowy**.  
It can change in a few hours or **day to day**.

How can you measure weather?  
We use some tools to measure the weather.  
A thermometer measures temperature.  
Temperature **shows how warm or cold the air is**.  
We measure the temperature **in units** called degrees.

Some tools measure wind or rain.  
A **weather vane** indicates the direction of the wind.  
A **rain** **gauge** is used to find out **how much rain falls**.

### UNIT18 – The Four Seasons

**In many places**, the weather **changes with** each season.  
There are four seasons: spring, summer, fall, and winter.

**In spring**, the weather **gets warmer**.  
**Most plants** begin to grow.  
In some places, **it rains a lot** during spring.

**In summer**, the weather is usually very hot.  
It is the warmest season of the year.  
The days in summer are long, so there are many hours of sunlight.

**When fall comes**, the weather **gets cooler**.  
The leaves change colors and **fall off** the trees. \*fall off~ …에서 떨어지다

Winter is the coldest season of the year.  
In some places, **it snows a lot** during winter.  
Also, the days in winter are short.  
So there are few hours of daylight during winter.

### UNIT19 – What Can You See in the Sky?

**On a clear night**, go outside and **look up** in the sky.  
**You can probably** see many objects.

The biggest object in the night sky is the moon.  
The moon is a huge ball of rock that **moves around** Earth.

You can see hundreds of tiny stars also.  
Actually, a star is a huge ball of hot gases.  
Stars look tiny because they are so **far away** from Earth.  
**Most stars** can be seen only at night.  
**In the daytime**, the sunlight is **so** bright **that** you cannot see them.  
But they are still there.

**During the day**, you will see the sun.  
Do you know that the sun is a star?  
It looks so bright and big because it is the closest star to Earth.

### UNIT20 – What Causes Day and Night?

Each day, the sun seems to rise in the morning and set at night.  
But the sun is not really moving. Earth is moving.

Earth **rotates**.  
To rotate means to **spin around** like a **top**.  
It takes 24 hours for Earth to rotate one time.  
One rotation is one day.

Earth’s rotation **causes** day and night.  
Earth is shaped like a ball.  
As Earth rotates, there is sunlight where Earth faces the sun.  
That part of Earth has **daytime**.  
**The other side** has **nighttime**.  
As Earth rotates, the part that was light turns away from the sun and gets dark.  
That part of Earth has nighttime.  
The other side that was dark has daytime.  
This pattern **repeats every 24 hours**.

### UNIT21 – Solids, Liquids, and Gases

Everything in the world **is made of** **matter**.  
Air, water, and this book are all made of matter.  
Matter has three forms.  
They are solids, liquids, and gases.

A solid is a hard object that **can be touch**.  
Only a solid has a shape of its own.  
Cars, books, rocks, and ice are all solids.

Water is a liquid.  
A liquid does not have a shape of its own.  
It takes the space of its container.  
Juice, milk, and coke are all liquids.

Air is made up of gasses.  
Like a liquid, a gas does not have its own shape.  
It fills all of the space of its **container**.  
The air inside **balloons**, helium, and steam is all gases.

### UNIT22 – The Water Cycle

Water can be a solid, a liquid, or a gas.  
When water gets warm, it changes into a gas.  
The gas is called **water vapor**.  
When water vapor gets cool, it **turns back** into water.  
Water can **change into** a solid ice when it freezes.

This water cycle makes it rain or snow.  
The sun heats the water in the oceans and on land.  
Some water **turns into** water vapor.  
As the water vapor rises into the air, the temperature gets colder.  
This makes the water vapor turn back into water.

The water gathers in the sky in the form of clouds.  
**Eventually**, the clouds **release** their water.  
In warm weather, the water falls to Earth as rain.  
In cold weather, the water falls as snow.  
Then the water cycle begins again.

### UNIT23 – Your Body

Your body has many different parts.  
All your parts work together to help you live.  
Let’s learn about some of the systems of your body.

Bones are the hard body parts inside your body.  
They connect each body part to **one another**.  
They hold your body up and give the body its shape.  
Bones also protect many important parts inside your body.  
There are more than 200 bones inside you.  
All together, they **form** your **skeletal system**.

Muscles are body parts that make you move.  
You use muscles to walk, run, and jump.  
You **even** use your muscles to talk, eat, laugh, and sing.  
There are more than 600 muscles inside you.  
Your **muscular system** is made up of these muscles.

### UNIT24 – The Systems of Your Body

Let’s learn more about the systems of your body.

You **breathe** using your **respiratory** system.  
Your mouth and nose take in oxygen from the air.  
Then, the oxygen goes into your lungs and moves through your blood.

Blood **circulates** in your body through your **circulatory** system.  
It is made up of your heart and **blood vessels**.  
Your heart pumps blood through blood vessels.  
Blood vessels are small tubes.  
They carry blood from your heart to every part of your body.

Your body gets energy from the food you eat.  
When you eat, your **digestive** system **breaks down** the food.  
This lets your body get energy to do things.

## Chapter 3 – Mathematics / Language / Visual Arts / Music

### UNIT25 – Shapes and Figures

Can you **name** these shapes?  
A shape with three sides is called a triangle.  
A rectangle has four sides.  
A square has four sides of equal length.  
A circle is round and has no sides.  
These shapes are called flat shapes or plane **figures**.  
 A figure is a **regular** shape.

There are many solid shapes, too.  
A **sphere** is a solid-shaped circle.  
A cube is a solid-shaped square.  
Cones, pyramids, and cylinders are also solid shapes.  
Everywhere you look, you can see solid shapes and figures.  
They are in buildings and in everyday objects.  
Look around your home or school for example.  
What figures do you see?

### UNIT26 - What Am I?

Let me tell you about myself.

I have six faces.  
A face is a flat surface of a solid figure.  
So I am a solid figure.

My faces **intersect** at various points.  
An edge is formed where two of my faces meet.  
I have many edges.  
I have twelve of them.

My faces also meet at different **vertices**.  
A **vertex** is a point where three or more edges meet.  
I have eight vertices.

Now do you know what I am?  
I’m a cube!

### UNIT27 - Counting Numbers

Let’s count from 1 to 100.  
One, two, three four, five. Six, seven, eight, nine, ten.  
What about the next ten numbers?  
Eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen.  
Sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty.

How do we count higher than twenty?  
First, we need to know these numbers:  
Thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety.  
After these words, just add a number from 1 to 9.  
Now you can count to 100.  
Let’s practice counting by tens: 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90.  
Also, practice counting backward: 49, 48, 47, and so on.

We sometimes use **ordinal** numbers.  
We use these numbers to tell the order or position of something.  
The first then are first, second, third, fourth, fifth.  
Sixth, seventh, **eighth**, **ninth**, and **tenth**.  
Except for first, second, and third, ordinal numbers end in “th”.

### UNIT28 - Comparing Numbers

Let’s compare the values of numbers.

On a **number line**, a number that comes after another number is always 1 more.  
For example, 6 is 1 more than 5.  
So we can say, “6 is greater than 5”.  
Or we can write it like this: 6 > 5.  
The sign > means “is greater than.”

On a number line, a number that comes before another number is always 1 less.  
For example, 3 is 1 less than 4.  
So we can say, “3 is less than 4,” or 3 < 4.  
The sign < means “is less than.”

Sometimes, two number have the same value  
For example, “3 is equal to 3.”  
We can write it like this: 3 = 3.  
The sign = means “is equal to” or “is the same as.”

### UNIT29 - Being a Good Writer

A good writer uses good grammar and **punctuation**.  
Grammar is the rules of a language.  
When you write a sentence, use the correct words and expressions.  
Also, use **proper** punctuation marks to show where the sentence stops.

Here are a few rules for writing.

Capitalization:  
1. Use a capital letter at the beginning of a sentence.  
2. The word “I” is always a capital letter.  
3. The names of people or special places should begin with a capital letter.  
4. Capitalize the names of the days of the week, months, and holidays.

Punctuation:  
1. Use a **period** to end a sentence.  
2. All questions need a question mark.  
3. To show surprise or **excitement**, use an exclamation point.  
4. Use a comma between each person, place, thing, or phrase in a list.

### UNIT30 - Writing Friendly Letters

August 5, 2010

Dear Sarah,

How are you doing?  
Everything is fine with me.

I am having a great summer with my family.  
We stayed at Palm Beach for one week.  
I went swimming and fishing.  
One day, we even did some snorkeling!

How is your summer vacation going?  
School is going to begin in two weeks.  
I’ll see you in class soon.

Yours truly,  
Tom

### UNIT31 - Aesop’s Fables

A long time ago, a man lived on the Greek island of Samos.  
His name was Aesop, and he was a slave.  
But he was also a great storyteller.  
Aesop often made up stories to tell people.

His stories were called fables.  
A **fable** is a short story that teaches people a lesson.  
Animal are often the main characters.  
The animals talk and act like people.  
At the end of the fable, Aesop always tells the reader a lesson.  
The lesson is called the **moral** of the story.

Aesop wrote many famous fables.  
“The Ant and the Grasshopper” is one of them.  
“The Tortoise and the **Hare**” is also very popular.  
Today, both young and old people enjoy reading Aesop’s fables.

### UNIT32 - The Ant and the Grasshopper

An ant and a grasshopper **once** lived in the same field.  
Every day, the ant worked hard and gathered food for winter.  
But the grasshopper just played and sang all summer long.

Summer changed to fall, and the weather became colder.  
The ant started working even harder than before.  
But the grasshopper still played and played.

One day, the first snow fell.  
The ant went inside and ate a nice, warm meal.  
**Meanwhile**, the grasshopper started **shiver**ing from the cold.  
“I’m cold and hungry. What shall I do?” he said.

When spring came, the weather became warmer.  
So the ant went outside.  
But the ant never saw the grasshopper again.

Moral: Don’t forget to prepare for bad times even during good times.

### UNIT33 - Kinds of Paintings

Artists create many different kinds of **painting**s.

Some artists like to paint **landscape**s.  
The most important thing in a landscape is the **scenery**.  
It often includes the land, the trees, the sky, lakes, and rivers.  
The weather, season, and time of the day are also very important.

Some artists like to paint **still life**s.  
The objects in a still life do not move.  
That is why it is called a still life.  
To paint a still life, an artist has to prepare the objects to paint.  
Still lifes often include fruits, flowers, and other small objects.

Paintings of people are other common works.  
A painting of a person is called a **portrait**.  
A **self-portrait** is a portrait of the artist himself.

### UNIT34 - Painting and Drawing Materials

Artists need special materials to make their pictures.  
They need drawing materials, paints, brushes, a canvas, and an **easel**.

There are several kinds of paint.  
Oil paints are popular with many painters.  
Oil paints produce rich and **vivid** colors on the pictures.  
Other artists prefer to use watercolors and finger paints.  
Watercolor pictures are often very bright.  
Finger paints produce unique and fun pictures.

There are many kinds of drawing materials.  
Of course, some artists just use simple pencils.  
But others use color pencils to brighten their pictures.  
Some prefer crayons, which also come in many colors.  
And a few artists draw pictures with charcoal.  
All of these drawing materials can produce great pictures.

### UNIT35 - Musical Instruments

There are different kinds of musical instruments.

Let’s meet the string family.  
Can you name some instruments with strings?  
The violin? The cello? How about the guitar?  
You usually use **bow**s to play string instruments.  
But sometimes you **pluck** the strings with your fingers.

Let’s meet the **percussion** family.  
These include the drum, **xylophone**, and **tambourine**.  
Percussion instruments are fun to play.  
You hit them or shake them with your hands or a stick.

The **woodwind**s are some other common instruments.  
Some woodwinds are the **clarinet**, flute, and **oboe**.  
Musicians play the woodwinds by **blow**ing air into them.  
Musicians also blow into **brass** instruments.  
The **trumpet** and trombone are two of them.

The piano and **organ** are keyboard instruments.  
You can play keyboard instruments by using your fingers.

### UNIT36 - The Orchestra

Have you ever attended a concert?  
Or have you ever watched an **orchestra** on television?  
All of the musical instruments **come together** in an orchestra.  
String, **percussion**, **woodwind**, brass, and keyboard instruments **make up** an orchestra.  
The musicians all play together, and they make beautiful music.

The **conductor** leads the orchestra.  
He or she stands in fornt of the orchestra and conducts the music.  
The conductor makes sure that all the members do their jobs at the right time.  
This lets them play in harmony.

Most orchestra paly classical music.  
They might play music by Mozart or Bach.  
But some play operas or pop music as well.

# American School Textbook Reading Key Easy 2

## Chapter 1 – Social Studies, History and Geography

### UNIT01 – Building Citizenship

We live together in a community.  
How we can be a better citizen in your community?  
There are seven ways to show good **citizenship**: **caring**, responsibility, honesty, **courage**, **fairness**, respect, and **loyalty**.

Caring means thinking about what others need.  
Good citizens look after their neighbors and care for others.  
Responsibility means doing the things you should do.  
Always try to be a responsible person.

Good citizens should be honest.  
Honesty means telling the truth.  
It is not alywas easy to do the right thing.  
That is why a good citizen needs courage, too.  
Courage means being brave even when it is hard.  
Good citizens treat others fairly and with respect.  
Finally, good citizens are loyal to their friends, family, community, and country.

### UNIT02 - Different Kinds of Communities

There are many different kinds of communities.  
Some communities are small, and others are big.

An **urban** community is in a city.  
Many people live and work in cities.  
People in cities often live in big apartment buildings.  
Supermarkets, department stores, and other stores are near their homes.

A **rural** community is in the **countryside**.  
Usually, rural areas are surrounded by land and fields.  
They have small populations.  
People in rural areas usually live in houses.  
Shops and buildings are often located far away from people’s homes.

A **suburban** community is near a city.  
Suburbs are small cities located near big cities.  
They are like a combination of urban and rural areas.  
Most suburbs are not as busy as cities.  
They have medium-sized populations.

### UNIT03 - The Leaders of Government

In the United States, each community and state has a leader.  
People choose their leaders.

In a community, the **mayor** is the leader.  
The citizens of the community vote for their leaders.  
In a state, the **governor** is the leader.  
The citizens of each state vote for their governor.  
The president leads the whole country.  
Every four years, the citizens elect a president to run the country.

The leaders provide for the needs of the people in the community, state, and country.  
Some of these needs include education, safety, and **transportation**.  
Each of these leaders also makes sure that people follow the law.  
Laws are very important.  
Laws protect people and prevent them from harming others.  
Laws help citizens live together in peace and harmony.

### UNIT04 - Martin Luther King, Jr.

Martin Luther King, Jr. was a great leader.  
He grew up in the American South in the middle of the 1900s.  
He was a black man.  
At that time, many Americans treated blacks very **poorly**.

Dr. King believed that all people should have the right to be treated the same.  
He dreamed for all people to live together in peace.  
He led **marches** and gave speeches.  
He was arrested many times, but he never gave up.  
He believed in **nonviolence**.

In 1964, he won the Novel Peace Prize.  
That same year, the United States passed the **Civil Rights Act**.  
It changed the laws that were unfair to African-Americans.  
It guaranteed equal rights to all Americans.

To honor him, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day is celebrated in January every year.

# Tips

취미 삼아 하는 공부라면 그냥 즐겁게 해도 되겠지요. 하지만 인생을 바꾸겠다는 각오로 공부하고 싶다면 **무조건 책을 외우세요**. 힘들어도 그게 **가장 오래가고 가장 잘 남습니다**.

처음 영어를 공부할 땐 날마다 문장을 외웠습니다. **매일 문장 10개를 외우면 몇 달이면 책 한권을 다 외웁니다**. **회화책 한 권을 외우면 영어의 말문이 열리고**요.

그냥 여러분이 좋아하는 일을 하세요. 자신이 좋아하는 일을 미친 듯이 하다 보면 무언가 이룰 수도 있고, 또 못 이룰 수도 있어요. 꿈을 못 이루더라도 좋아하는 일을 마음껏 했으니 된 거다, 이렇게 생각하셔야 합니다. 미래를 위해 현재를 희생시키지 마세요. 꿈보다 더 중요한 건, 지금 이 순간을 즐길 수 있느냐 하는 것입니다.

투자란 보상을 바라고 하는 행위지요. 이제 영어에 투자하는 시대는 지나갔어요. 예전 같은 보상은 이제 없습니다. 영어 공부, 그 자체가 보상이어야 합니다. 영어로 무엇을 이루겠다는 생각은 버리고 자기계발을 위한 취미 활동, 두뇌 인지력을 키우는 바둑이나 장기 같은 게임처럼 영어 공부를 즐기셔야 합니다. **저성장 시대에 외국어 공부는 미래를 위한 투자가 아니라 현재를 즐기는 취미니까요**.

웹상의 대부분 문서가 영어로 되어 있고, **최신 전문 지식은 영어로 작성**되기에 영어를 잘하는 사람과 그렇지 못한 사람의 **정보 격차는 날이 갈수록 커질 것**입니다.