

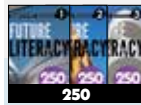
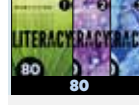
NONFICTION READING

FUTURE LITERACY 250

Future Literacy 250 is a three-level reading series for intermediate learners of English. Each level has three books that increase students' literacy skills. Each book contains interesting nonfiction passages covering a broad range of school subjects. Students gradually expand their vocabulary through exposure to high-frequency and practical vocabulary related to the unit topics. Students build their literacy skills through a sequential cycle of interconnected modules focusing on the following: Writing, Background Knowledge, and Digital Reading.

FEATURES

- Direct correlation with most major school subjects, including social studies, science, math, art, music, physical education, literature, careers, language arts, and more
- Informative passages that describe and explain the amazing world we live in
- Diverse question types that challenge students to analyze, evaluate, and synthesize information

A2+							
A2							
A1+							
A1							
Pre A1							
CEFR/WC	25~40 (FL 30)	40~65 (FL 50)	60~85 (FL 80)	85~100 (FL 100)	100~150 (FL 150)	150~200 (FL 200)	200~250 (FL 250)

- Future Literacy's content is more advanced than other books with similar word counts. This allows for more efficient and enjoyable learning without unnecessarily long passages.

FUTURE LITERACY 250

250

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SCOPE AND SEQUENCE

SUBJECT	UNIT	TITLE	VOCABULARY
HISTORY	1	Heritage Sites and Satellites	satellite, heritage, site, archaeologist, ground, damage, normal, hole
	2	Mysteries of the Past	explain, locate, right angle, smooth, achievement, understanding, attempt, truth
	3	The Oldest Game	truly, scholar, compete, emperor, winner, minister, beloved, continuously
	4	The Dead Sea Scrolls	tend, goat, cave, jar, scroll, writing, treasure, take place
GEOGRAPHY	5	Rising Sea Levels	disappear, melt, level, decrease, wave, threaten, nearby, tropical
	6	A “Must-See” of India	suggest, temple, liquid, strength, marble, copper, jewel, worship
	7	The Amazon	vast, depend on, species, percent, medicine, flow, wide, freshwater
	8	The Grand Canyon	grand, elevation, precipitation, cactus, donkey, river rafting, wind, geology
SCIENCE	9	The Water Cycle	process, phase, heat, evaporate, form, stream, circulation, billion
	10	Weather Control	spoil, damage, region, select, spray, seed, official, shine
	11	Weird Weather	phrase, expression, heavily, countless, bizarre, energy, phenomenon, report
	12	The Blue Sky	differ, location, particle, ash, absorb, direct, atmosphere, sunset
LANGUAGE ARTS	13	The Best Second Language	gain, international, communication, native, confusing, influence, dialect, fairly
	14	Words from Greek Myths	major, lasting, silk, essential, myth, journey, task, local
	15	A New Language for the World	chance, argument, logical, range, one another, pride, achieve, universal
	16	A Family of Words	loan, concept, therefore, spelling, come from, pronounce, definitely, rich

- B** Background Knowledge
- W** Writing
- D** Digital Reading

KEY PATTERN	LITERACY UPGRADE
be put into space / be covered up	B Grave Robbing
fit perfectly together / for the time	W Indefinite Pronoun: <i>none</i>
spread to / be thought to be	D Social Media Post
come out / sound like	B Antikythera Mechanism
at risk / be forced to	B Tuvalu
make a list of / show respect for	W Ranking: <i>top fifty</i>
cover a large part of / be not surprising	D Online Advertisement
carve out / at least once	B River Rafting Safety
move ... over land / think again about	B Types of Precipitation
loss of life / put out a fire	W Identifying: <i>be called</i>
be not so unusual / suck up	D Weather Report
be absorbed by / be reflected away	B Stars: From Start to Finish
connection with the world / reach your goal	B Constructed Languages
essential for / as ..., so did	W Hypothetical Present Continuous: <i>if you're starting</i>
it leads to / express the full range of	D Email
be taken from another / -speaking	B Shakespeare's Impact on English



AUDIO

HERITAGE SITES AND SATELLITES

WARM UP

Some very old places tell us a lot about the history of the world. Many have been found, but there are probably many more that have not yet been discovered.

Answer the questions.

- What is a famous, important place in your country?
- How do you think people discovered it?
- What important place would you like to visit in another country?

VOCABULARY ZONE

A Match the meanings with the words and listen. TRACK 02



n satellite



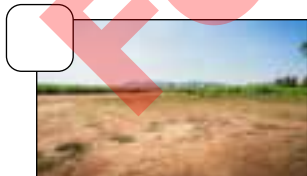
n heritage



n site



n archaeologist



n ground



v damage



adj normal



n hole

1. someone who studies objects of the past
2. an opening into or through something
3. the part of the Earth that people can walk on
4. a place where something happened or will happen
5. an object in space that travels around the Earth
6. to cause harm to something
7. regular; usual
8. something that is handed down from one generation to another over many years

B Match the phrases.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. The Eiffel Tower is part of the | • | • a to build a new apartment complex. |
| 2. We will plant our spring garden | • | • b national heritage of France. |
| 3. The contractors selected a site | • | • c and my earphone case fell out. |
| 4. My pocket had a hole in it | • | • d as soon as the ground is dry. |

C Choose the correct answers.

- Taki folded the _____ piece of paper into a swan.
a damage b ground c satellite d normal
- The _____ discovered a site in Egypt that was 8,000 years old.
a heritage b archaeologist c damage d hole
- A _____ can send pictures back to Earth.
a satellite b site c ground d heritage
- You will _____ the keyboard if you spill soda on it.
a normal b damage c archaeologist d heritage

CHALLENGE Suffix: -able

The suffix **-able** changes verbs into adjectives. If the verb ends in -e, remove -e before adding **-able**.

v value



adj valuable

v love



adj lovable

v wash



adj washable

Choose the correct words.

- I greatly (value / valuable) the necklace my grandmother gave me.
- Kittens are sweet and (love / lovable) when they're small.
- My new shirt is (wash / washable) silk.



A Listen and read out loud. TRACK 03

Satellites are objects that are made and put into space by people. They collect, receive, and send **information**, including pictures. Satellite images of the Earth are used by archaeologists to find important **heritage sites**. These images make **finding** and protecting these sites much easier.

Archaeologists study the history of humans. They look for objects left in the **ground** by people in the past. These are often bones, tools, and works of art. Researchers often find these things at heritage sites. Heritage sites are places that were very important to a culture of the past. Over time, the weather **damages** these areas, and people build over them. They are covered up and forgotten, so they are hard to find. Satellite images help archaeologists to find heritage sites. They look for changes in the land that don't seem **normal**. Once they find those spots, they can study them.

Satellite images also help experts protect sites from robbers. From 2002 to 2013, archaeologist Sarah Parcak and her team looked at satellite images of Egypt. They found more than 250,000 holes in the ground. People had dug the holes looking for valuable things to steal. Satellite images help show when and where the holes were made, so experts know which sites to protect.



KEY PATTERN Practice the key patterns.

be put into space

- Satellites are objects that **are** made and **put into space** by people.
- After special training, astronauts **are put into space**.

be covered up

- They **are covered up** and forgotten, so they are hard to find.
- Some animals' homes **are covered up** for protection.

B Read and answer.

1. According to the reading, what do satellites do?

- ☐ a They sometimes crash into each other.
- ☐ b They collect, receive, and send information.
- ☐ c They protect us from things like meteors.

2. Which of these is NOT mentioned in the reading?

- ☐ a Archaeologists use satellite images of Earth.
- ☐ b Satellite images can show changes in the land.
- ☐ c Satellites are used to analyze artwork.

3. Why have people dug so many holes in Egypt?

They were trying to find valuable _____ to _____.

C Write your own sentences with the key patterns.

[KEY PATTERN 1] _____

[KEY PATTERN 2] _____

A Read and choose the correct answers.

- [MAIN IDEA]** 1. What is the reading mainly about?
- ☐ a putting satellites into space ☐ b finding old heritage sites in Egypt
☐ c using satellite images to find heritage sites ☐ d catching thieves who steal from heritage sites
- [DETAIL]** 2. Which is NOT something that satellites do?
- ☐ a edit pictures ☐ b collect information
☐ c send photos ☐ d receive data
- [DETAIL]** 3. Which is NOT true according to the reading?
- ☐ a Archaeologists look for things such as bones and tools.
☐ b Heritage sites are old and can be hard to find.
☐ c Sarah Parcak used satellite images to discover over 250,000 heritage sites.
☐ d Archaeologists use satellite images to find changes in the ground.
- [DETAIL]** 4. Why are many heritage sites so hard to find?
- ☐ a They have already been robbed. ☐ b They are covered up and forgotten.
☐ c They have very small entrances. ☐ d They are being protected.
- [DETAIL]** 5. Sarah Parcak found many holes in the ground using satellite images of _____.
- ☐ a Egypt ☐ b the pyramids ☐ c Europe ☐ d Cairo
- [VOCABULARY]** 6. What does the word **experts** mean in the reading?
- ☐ a people who build satellites ☐ b people who dig for treasure
☐ c people who know a lot about a subject ☐ d people who teach a subject
- [VOCABULARY]** 7. What does the word **they** refer to in the reading?
- ☐ a Sarah Parcak and her team ☐ b satellite technicians
☐ c a group of treasure hunters ☐ d important cultural sites
- [INFERENCE]** 8. Why would archaeologists want to protect a place with lots of holes?
- ☐ a because they want to find proof that robbers were there
☐ b because the holes might mark a heritage site
☐ c because weather can damage heritage sites
☐ d because they want to know where to put things



What are heritage sites?

They are places from the past that were very _____ to
 a(n) _____.

B Complete the graphic organizer.

Main Idea	Archaeologists use satellite images of Earth 1. _____
Details	Archaeologists 2. _____, but sometimes they are hard to find.
	Archaeologists can study satellite images of 3. _____
	Satellite images can show when and where 4. _____

a look for objects left by people

b people dug holes looking for valuable things to steal

c to find important heritage sites

d Earth to look for changes in the land

LITERACY UPGRADE

BACKGROUND KNOWLEDGE

A Read.



Grave Robbing

The ancient Egyptians had an interesting burial practice. They buried their dead with many valuable things. They included jewelry and clothing. Sometimes, there were spices, toys, and other items. Grave robbers wanted these items. They broke into the tombs and stole the items. They often sold them. Grave robbing was a serious crime. The penalty for it was death. This is because burial was so important. The ancient Egyptians believed the dead

needed these items. They believed that the dead would use the items in the afterlife. Still, many grave robbers continued to steal. Archaeologists are still discovering ancient tombs. Often, these tombs are already empty.

B Write T for true or F for false.

1. Ancient Egyptians were buried with valuable items. _____
2. Grave robbers often removed and then returned items. _____
3. The punishment for robbing a grave was death. _____
4. Thankfully, most ancient tombs are still untouched. _____