

**Unit 1. Heritage Sites in Satellite Images**

- A. ① They collect, receive, and send information, including pictures.
- B. ④ They are covered up and forgotten, so they are hard to find.
- C. ② These images make finding and protecting these sites much easier.
- D. ③ These are often bones, tools, and works of art.

**Unit 2. Mysteries of the Past**

- A. ② They look like they were cut by modern machines or lasers.
- B. ① Puma Punku is a monument in Bolivia made of cut stones.
- C. ③ It is still unknown how the stones were cut and moved.
- D. ④ Maybe one day, we will know the truth.

**Unit 3. The Oldest Game**

- A. ② The Chinese call this game Weiqi.
- B. ③ At that time, four Go schools were built.
- C. ④ Students from these schools competed in national competitions.
- D. ① Two players place stones on a board.

**Unit 4. The Dead Sea Scrolls**

- A. ② The rock made a strange sound inside the cave.
- B. ① One of the boys climbed up a hill to look for a missing goat.
- C. ④ The boys saw that the rock hit one of several large jars.
- D. ③ They thought they might find something important, and they were right.

**Unit 5. Rising Sea Levels**

- A. ① As the Earth warms, ice melts and flows into the sea.
- B. ③ This may not seem like a large amount.
- C. ④ However, if a big hurricane happens, waves rise even higher.
- D. ② They are beginning to sink beneath the water.

**Unit 6. A “Must See” of India**

- A. ③ Tourists are welcome to go inside and enjoy its beauty.
- B. ④ They only need to show respect for the temple and the people who worship there.
- C. ① The soldiers drank this liquid, and it gave them the strength to keep fighting.
- D. ② The walls of the temple are made of marble covered with thin sheets of copper and gold.

**Unit 7. The Amazon**

- A. ① This rainforest has the largest number of plant species in the world.
- B. ③ The Amazon River makes it possible for so much life to survive.
- C. ④ It is the second longest in the world and flows from the Andes Mountains to the Atlantic Ocean.
- D. ② It makes more than 20 percent of the oxygen the Earth needs.

**Unit 8. The Kingdom of Bhutan**

- A. ② Very few people can visit Bhutan.
- B. ③ Other rules are about what people wear.
- C. ④ For example, judges wear green ones.
- D. ① The King of Bhutan is very strict.

**Unit 9. The Water Cycle**

- A. ② The process begins with the oceans, which are the largest bodies of water on Earth.
- B. ③ When clouds finally meet cold air, the water comes down in the form of rain or snow.
- C. ④ Finally, it goes back to the oceans, where the process begins again.
- D. ① This is called the water cycle, and it has no beginning or end.

**Unit 10. Weather Control**

- A. ① First, they select the place and time.
- B. ② If successful, this causes raindrops to form and rain to fall.
- C. ④ In both countries, they seeded clouds before the big events, so the sun would shine at the right time.
- D. ③ Sometimes the goal is to prevent rain from spoiling an event.

**Unit 11. Weird Weather**

- A. ① This means that it is raining heavily.
- B. ② The people in Odzaci, Serbia, are now very familiar with this phrase.
- C. ③ However, when the wind brought the storm clouds over their town, they didn't get rain.
- D. ④ The people were very surprised by this strange weather.

**Unit 12. The Blue Sky**

- A. ① But in the early evening, it looks red and orange.
- B. ③ Particles absorb and reflect some light waves more than others.
- C. ④ Then they are quickly reflected in all directions.
- D. ② The air is a mix of small gas particles and other, bigger particles like dust, ash, and salt from oceans.

**Unit 13. The Best Second Language**

- A. ② It has many different dialects, and it is difficult to write.
- B. ① Chinese speakers live all over the world, especially in Southeast Asia.
- C. ④ Consider these questions, and make the best decision for you.
- D. ③ It is also one of the most popular choices for learners.

**Unit 14. Words from Greek Myths**

- A. ③ A delicious drink is called “nectar,” the drink Greek gods enjoyed.
- B. ② We can still see some examples in English today.
- C. ④ Greek became less important.
- D. ① Legends and myths from Greece spread as well.

**Unit 15. A New Language for the World**

- A. ③ This would make it very easy to learn.
- B. ① Too many people strongly prefer their own language.
- C. ② He decided to invent one himself.
- D. ④ No one would feel that their native language was better than any other.

**Unit 16. A Family of Words**

- A. ② Many languages have them.
- B. ① These are called loanwords.
- C. ④ Therefore, the word was borrowed from Korean.
- D. ③ For example, there is no English word for kimchi.