

# Global Stage

## Literacy Book 6

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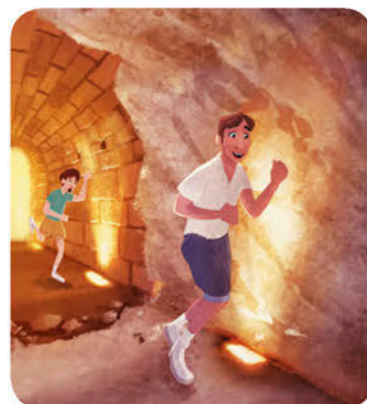


**A** Think and write. Predict from the pictures and the title. Where do you think the story is set? Then read.

**The Secret Way to Petra**

“Hey, there!” said a young boy in long shorts. “Come this way. I can show you a secret way in!”

Zac followed the boy into a cave. It was cool and quiet away from the hot desert sun and the crowds of tourists who were waiting at the entrance to the Lost City. The boy ran off through a long tunnel, jumping over stones and disappearing around corners.



“Wait for me!” Zac’s voice echoed.

The tunnel opened out into a narrow passage between smooth pink and red rocks. The boy stopped to show Zac some beautiful ancient carvings in the rock, but then he looked up and smelled the air. “I smell rain!” he shouted and dashed off.

“I didn’t know it rained in the desert,” said Zac, chasing after the boy. Soon it was raining hard and water splashed around his ankles.

“Up here!” called a voice. Zac looked up and saw the boy sitting high up on a rock. “Hurry! This is an old water tunnel. If it floods, we might drown!”

**B** Answer the questions. Then discuss how you know.

1 Where do you think the boy in shorts came from?

\_\_\_\_\_

2 Why did Zac go into the cave?

\_\_\_\_\_

3 Why do you think this place is called the Lost City?

\_\_\_\_\_

4 How did Zac feel when it rained?

\_\_\_\_\_

5 Why was the water splashing around Zac’s ankles?

\_\_\_\_\_

6 What do you think the tunnel was for?

\_\_\_\_\_

**C** Read and sequence the events. Then predict what will happen next.

- The boy climbed up onto a high rock.
- The boy ran through a long tunnel.
- It started to rain.
- Zac met a young boy.
- He followed the boy into a cave.
- They stopped to look at ancient carvings.
- \_\_\_\_\_

**D** Think and write. Then discuss. Complete the table with sensory details from the story. Which sense doesn’t have an example?

Sense	Examples
Sight	
Sound	
Touch	
Taste	
Smell	

Think and write. What are the synonyms for the underlined words?

**Literary Term** Synonyms

discover yell simple brothers and sisters

- 1 If you find a cell phone, you should tell an adult. discover
- 2 My siblings and I get along really well. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Please don’t shout—I can hear you very well. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Driving to the store is easy because there is only one road. \_\_\_\_\_

Now find five pairs of synonyms in the reading.



**A** Look at the pictures of Machu Picchu. What do you think the big steps are for? Do you think the reading is about the past, the present, or the future?



**Machu Picchu**

The city of Machu Picchu was built by the ancient Inca civilization in the 15th century. At more than 2,400 meters above sea level, the Inca constructed huge steps in the mountains for farming and making their homes. Their engineering skills were good and they developed ways to transport water to the fields and houses.

Then, in the 16th century, the Incas left the city. They may have died from diseases. Plants grew around Machu Picchu and it disappeared into the jungle. Consequently, this helped to preserve the site. When the Spanish people came to Peru, they didn't find Machu Picchu and it remained hidden from the world. Eventually, in 1911, it was rediscovered by an American historian named Hiram Bingham. About 200 buildings were found around a square.

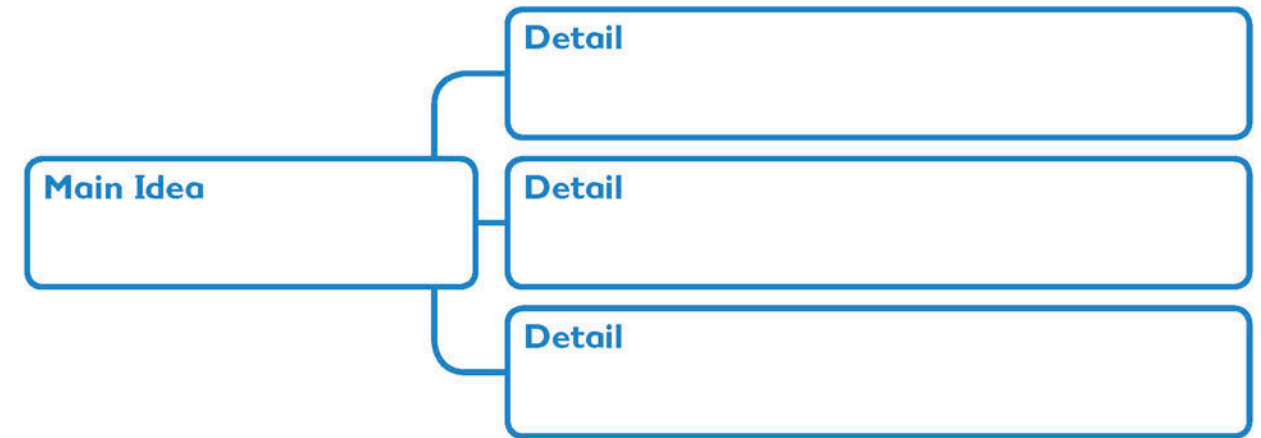
In order to protect Machu Picchu for future generations, it was named a UNESCO World Heritage Site and is the most visited tourist site in Peru. Some of the buildings have been rebuilt. The area has grasslands, forests, and tropical rainforests, so it's an important area for conservation, too. Machu Picchu must be safely passed on to future generations.



**B** Read and match the two parts of the sentences.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 They created steps in the land ...                   | a. because there are lots of different types of plants and animals there. |
| 2 Nobody knew about Machu Picchu ...                   | b. to make it easier to build houses and grow food.                       |
| 3 It's an important area for conservation ...          | c. to see how the Incas used to live.                                     |
| 4 People want to visit Machu Picchu ...                | d. because it was hidden by the jungle until 1911.                        |
| 5 Some of the buildings have been rebuilt ...          | e. to protect it for future generations.                                  |
| 6 Machu Picchu became a UNESCO World Heritage Site ... | f. to show what they looked like in ancient times.                        |

**C** Choose one of the three main ideas in the reading and complete the graphic organizer. Write three details for the main idea.



**D** Think, discuss, and write. Why do you think Machu Picchu is a UNESCO World Heritage Site? Write three reasons.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_

**My Reading Journal**

What else would you like to learn about Machu Picchu?

I want to learn \_\_\_\_\_

**Literary Term Transition Words**

Read and complete.

**suddenly** **of course** **meanwhile** **as a result** **eventually**

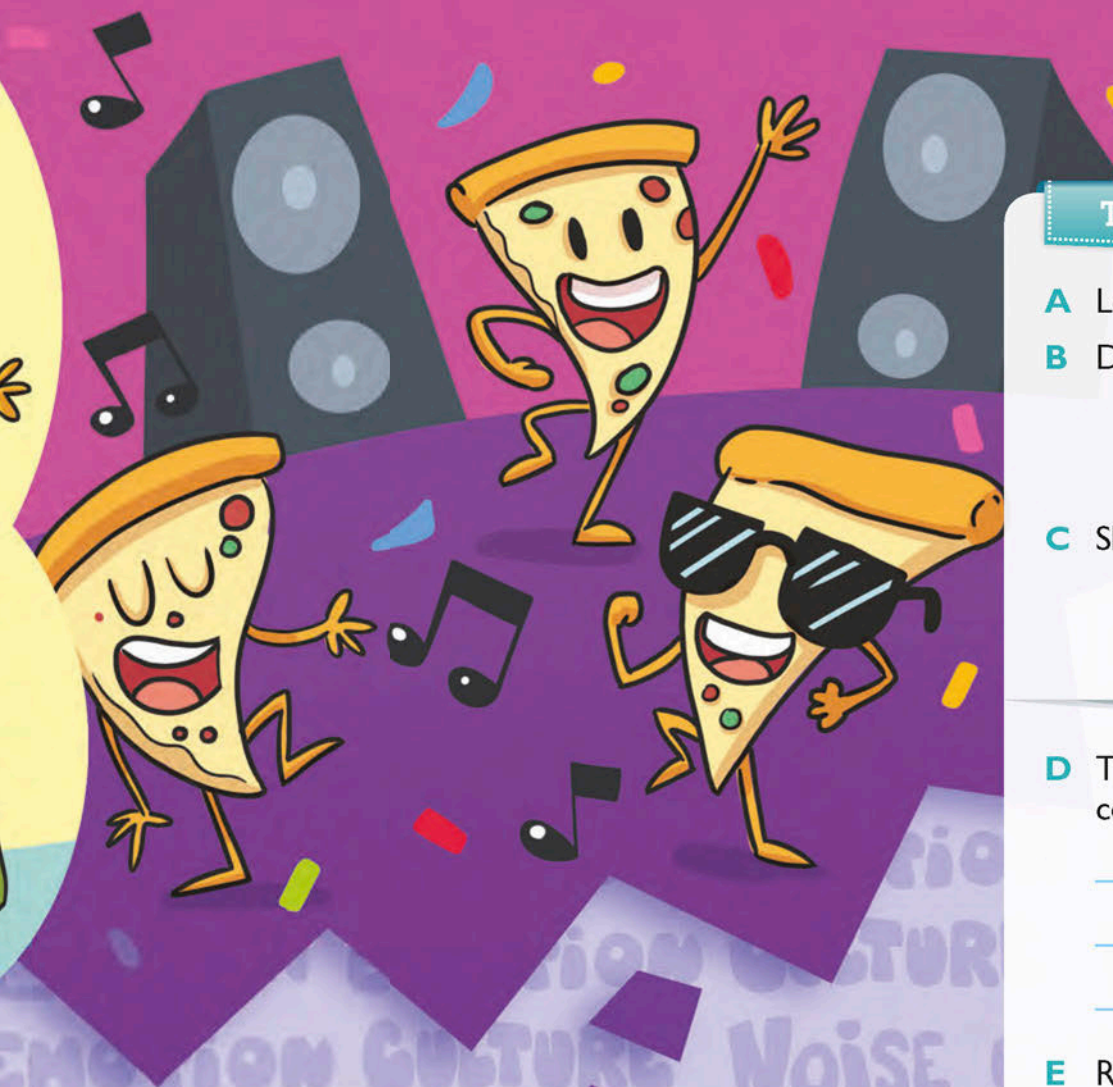
It was a long journey to the coast. \_\_\_\_\_, a lot of the children slept on the bus. \_\_\_\_\_, their teachers were chatting and planning the trip. \_\_\_\_\_ there was a loud noise and everybody woke up. The bus stopped and everyone had to get off. They had a flat tire. \_\_\_\_\_ the tire was changed and they got back onto the bus. By the time they arrived at the campsite it was nighttime, so \_\_\_\_\_ they had to put up the tents in the dark.

Now find more transition words in the reading.



UNIT 1

# Keep in Touch



### Think, Pair, Share

- A Look at the picture. What is happening? Think about it.
- B Discuss with your partner.

I think ... I think ...

- C Share your ideas with the class.

We think ...

- D Think and write. What different ways do we communicate with each other? Make a list.

\_\_\_\_\_

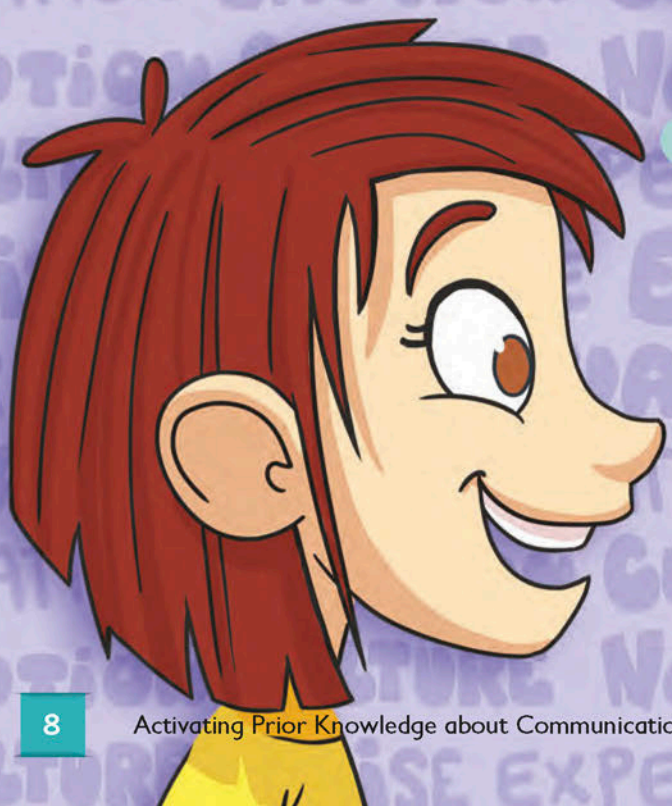
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- E Read and sequence the events.

- Finally, the boat sailed out to sea!
- First, Helen packed her bags.
- When the boat was loaded, Helen helped Mom to lock up the house.
- Next, Helen helped her Mom and Dad load the bags on the boat.

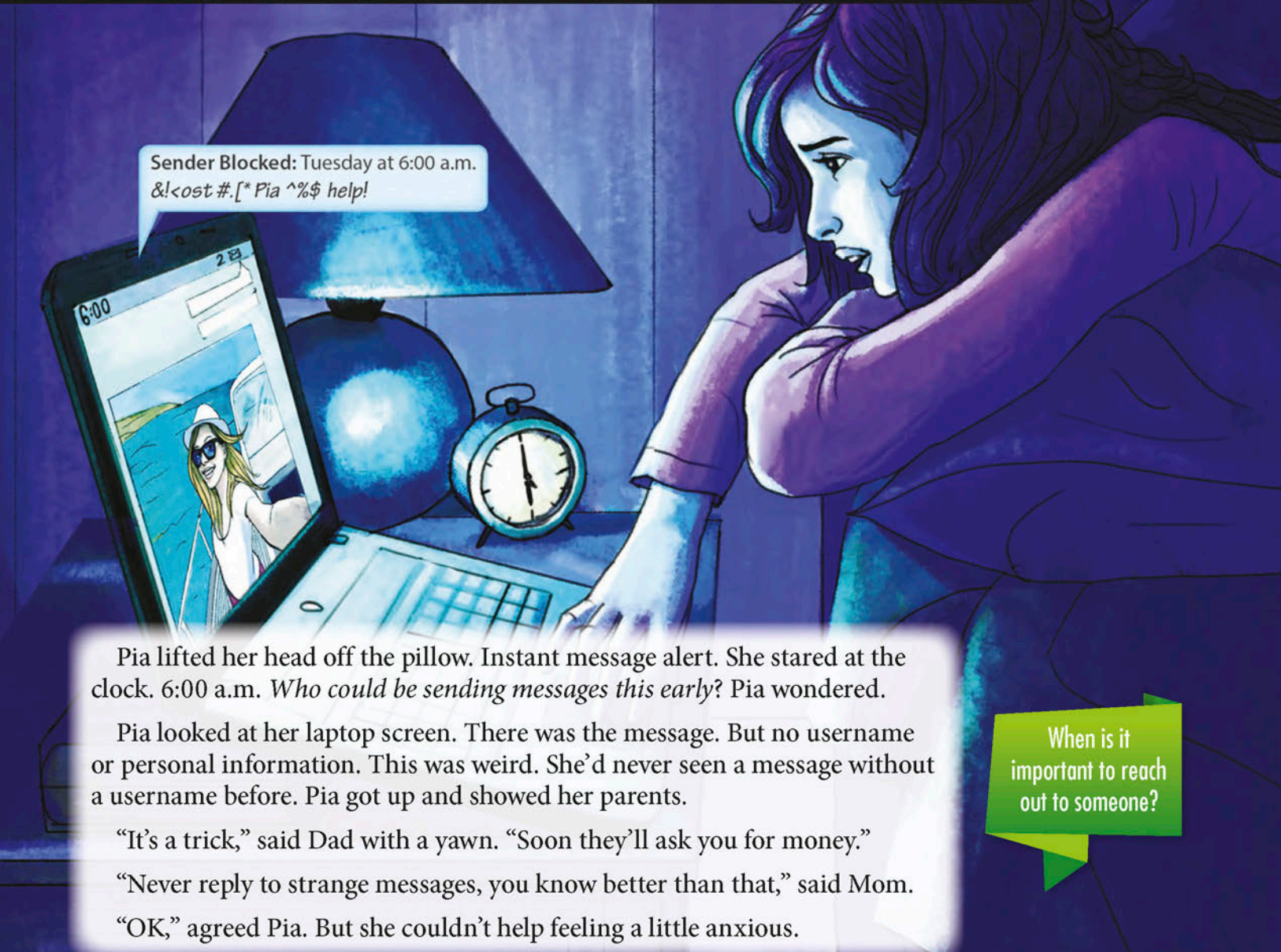
### Now read Urgent Message







# URGENT MESSAGE



Sender Blocked: Tuesday at 6:00 a.m.  
&!<ost #.[\* Pia ^%\$ help!

Pia lifted her head off the pillow. Instant message alert. She stared at the clock. 6:00 a.m. *Who could be sending messages this early?* Pia wondered.

Pia looked at her laptop screen. There was the message. But no username or personal information. This was weird. She'd never seen a message without a username before. Pia got up and showed her parents.

"It's a trick," said Dad with a yawn. "Soon they'll ask you for money."

"Never reply to strange messages, you know better than that," said Mom.

"OK," agreed Pia. But she couldn't help feeling a little anxious.

When is it important to reach out to someone?

The second message arrived later that day while Pia was playing a video game online.

No name, no ID. The message gave Pia the heebie-jeebies.

"-oat s-nk"? Pia didn't understand. *Goat stink? Float sank?*

*Was the first word boat? Boat sank!*

HELEN: Thursday at 4:50 p.m.



PIA: Thursday at 5:03 p.m.  
*How's the boat?*

HELEN: Thursday at 5:04 p.m.  
*Great! It's really pretty out here!*

HELEN: Saturday at 11:27 p.m.  
*Isla Garrobo rocks!*

PIA: Saturday at 11:30 p.m.  
*Looks fun!*

the heebie-jeebies  
the chills

Her friend Helen was on a boat right now, sailing with her parents for vacation. Just the other day, Helen sent Pia some photos. Was Helen in trouble?

Pia knew she shouldn't reply, but she and Helen had a secret code made from the letters of their names. She quickly typed.

Pia needed to be sure.

What online safety rules do you know?

## Words in Context

Find these words in the reading. What do you think they mean?

instant message weird coast guard prank enlarged





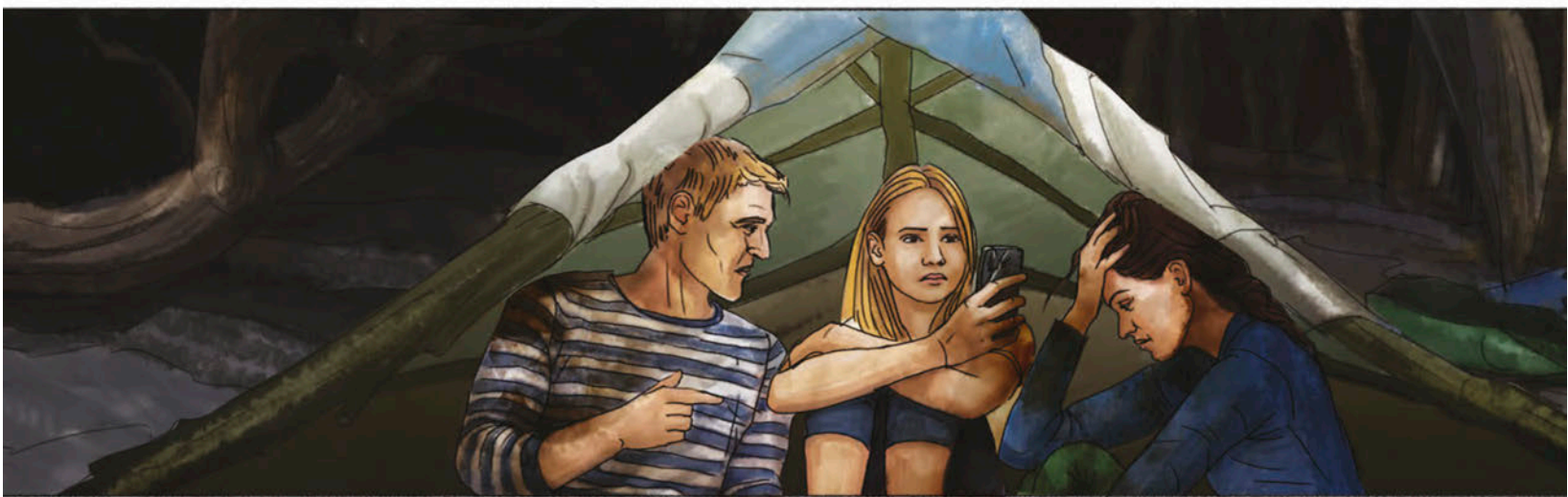
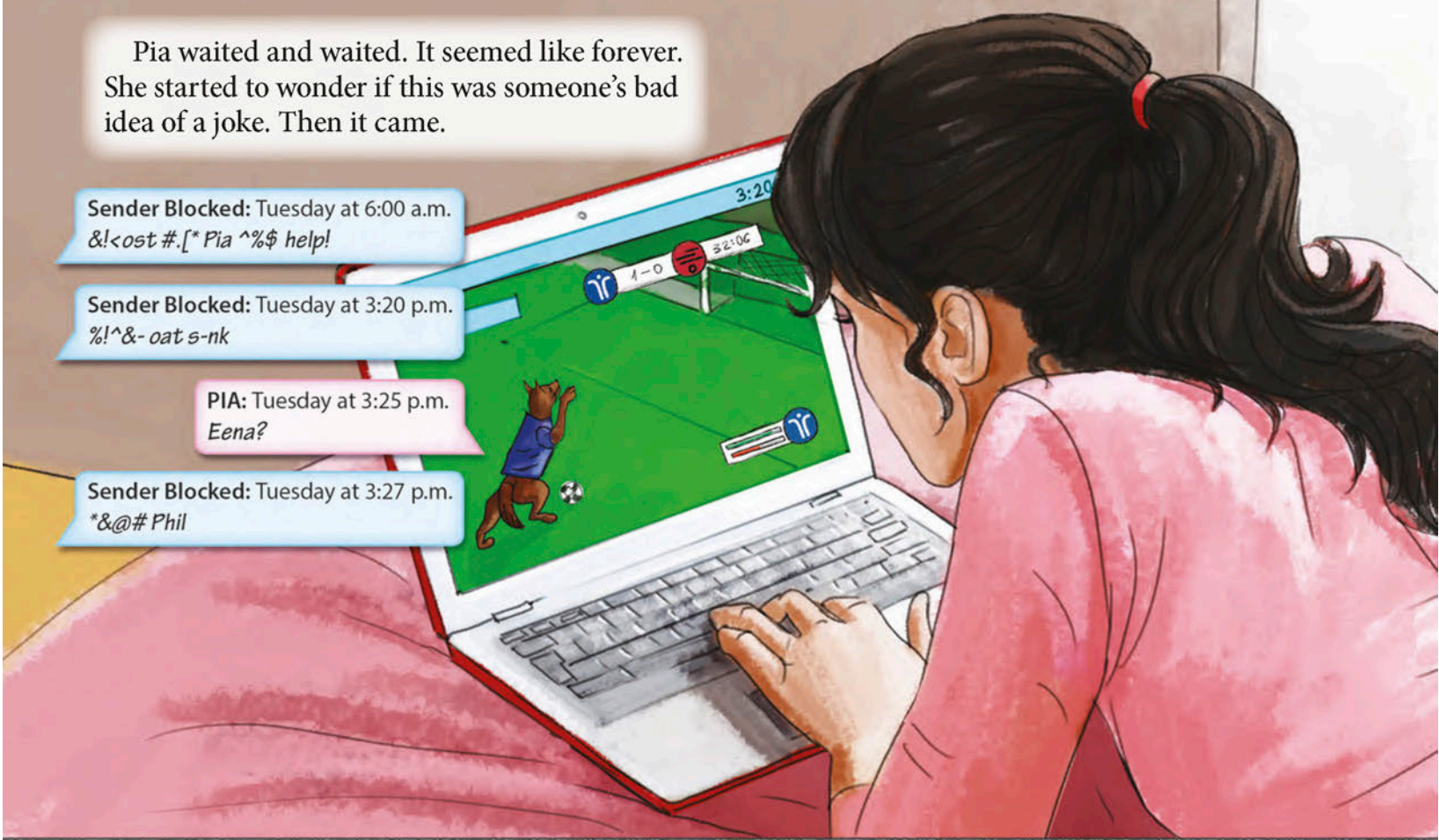
Pia waited and waited. It seemed like forever. She started to wonder if this was someone's bad idea of a joke. Then it came.

Sender Blocked: Tuesday at 6:00 a.m.  
&!<ost #.[\* Pia ^%\$ help!

Sender Blocked: Tuesday at 3:20 p.m.  
%!^&- oat s-nk

PIA: Tuesday at 3:25 p.m.  
Eena?

Sender Blocked: Tuesday at 3:27 p.m.  
\*&@# Phil



When she got the message, Pia's heart beat faster. *Phil* was the correct response. It was Helen.

This was no joke. Somehow Helen was sending messages—maybe she still had a phone? But why didn't Helen contact the coast guard? Maybe she couldn't. *Maybe I'm her last chance*, thought Pia.

"Where are you?" Pia typed.

She sat by her laptop, staring at the screen.

Pia needed to do something. She had to find out more, then perhaps she could convince her parents that this wasn't a prank.

*What clues do I have?* She remembered Helen's family kept their boat at Costa del Sol. *Where were they going? Isla Punta Zacate, wasn't it?*

Pia searched for a sailing map tool online, and found Costa del Sol. Then she found the islands. Using the tools, she drew a line between the two places. The map told her the distance was 154 km.

Pia knew that boats didn't always travel in a straight line, so she circled the whole area. Pia looked at her circle. Helen was stuck somewhere in there. *What did Helen say?* "Small island." On the map there were quite a few. How was she going to find them?

Who is the protagonist, or main character, in this story?





*The photos Helen emailed me!*

Pia opened up the messages from Helen. The last one was sent just two days earlier. It was of Helen sitting on the deck of the boat pointing at a small island. The message said “Isla Garrobo rocks!”

Pia enlarged the map and looked closely at the details. Isla Garrobo, there it was. Helen was on an island between Isla Garrobo and Isla Punta Zacate. Pia drew a smaller circle and studied it. There was only one piece of land inside her circle that made sense. Isla Violín!



Pia grabbed her laptop and ran with it into the living room. She took a deep breath and calmly told her parents everything. She showed them all the evidence she'd collected: the messages, the photo, and the map.



Mom didn't say anything. Then with a nod she reached for her phone and dialed. “Coast guard, please,” said Mom. “It's urgent.”



What would you do to communicate if you were stuck on an island?



**A** Answer the questions.

- 1 When did Pia get the first message? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Who did Pia's dad think sent the first message? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 What advice did Pia's mom give her? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 How did Pia know Helen sent the messages? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Where were Helen and her parents stuck? \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Who did Pia's mom call? \_\_\_\_\_

**B** Think, write, and discuss. Describe Pia's character. Does Pia remind you of anyone you know? Why?



Pia reminds me of \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_

**C** Think and write. What different clues and methods did Pia use to solve the problem of the mysterious messages? Make a list.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**D** Think and discuss. Imagine you're with Helen and her parents on the island. What characteristics would you need to show?

**Literary Term** Register

**Register** is the way we speak or write in a particular situation or when communicating with a particular group of people.

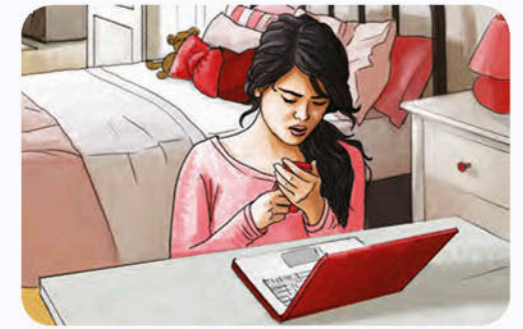
**Listen.** Then think and discuss. What are more formal ways to say the underlined informal words and phrases?

- 1 What's up? Have you started your homework yet?
- 2 That car chase in the movie was so awesome.
- 3 Cut it out! I can't concentrate with all that noise.
- 4 Just take it easy and don't think about tomorrow.

Now find informal words or phrases in the reading that mean *made Pia scared* and *is amazing*. What other examples can you think of?

**A** Think and write. Look back at *Urgent Message*. What time did these events happen?

- 1 Pia remembered where Helen and her parents were sailing from and to. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Pia received the first message alert. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Pia's mom phoned for help. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Pia used a secret code. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Pia found the island shown in Helen's photo on the map. \_\_\_\_\_

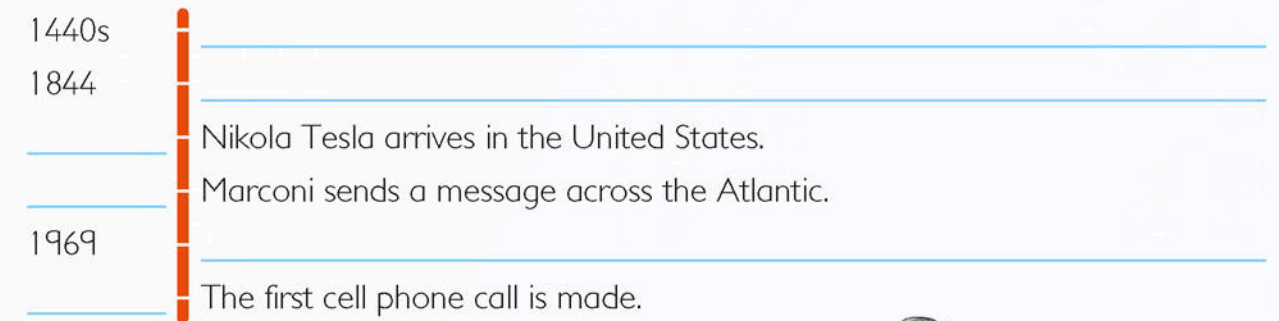


**B** Put the events from **A** on the timeline.



**Chronology** is another word for the sequence of events. A timeline is an example of something that uses chronology to list events in the order in which they happened.

**C** Skim *Communication Time*. Complete the timeline so that the events are in chronological order.



**D** Think and discuss. Without modern technology, how would you communicate with people who are far away? How would you make plans?



Now read **Communication Time**







# COMMUNICATION TIME!

Since the earliest days of humanity, communication has allowed people to share ideas, feelings, and thoughts and to exchange information.

People are always looking to improve the way they communicate. Communication technology has grown from the first cave paintings, through the invention of written language, to today's cell phones and wireless internet.

Let's look at some important moments in the history of communication.



How many different ways do you communicate with people each day?



**600s** The Chinese use woodblocks covered in ink to print on paper.



**1440s** The printing press is invented. For the first time, copies of books can be made in large numbers.



**1844** The first message is sent along telegraph wires by Samuel Morse using his code.



**1876** Alexander Graham Bell makes the first telephone call to his assistant: "Mr. Watson—come here—I want to see you."

**1890s** The radio arrives.



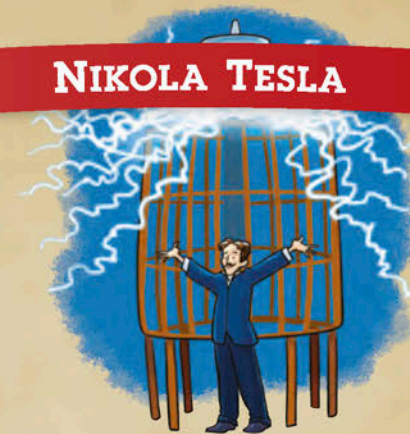
The invention of radio is a big step on the communication timeline. Radio technology provides a way to communicate without wires. People can make easy contact over great distances connecting the world.

Who invented radio communication? There isn't an easy answer.

## GUGLIELMO MARCONI

## VERSUS

## NIKOLA TESLA



**1895** Italian inventor Guglielmo Marconi experiments with using electromagnetic waves to send signals without using wires. He sends and receives a signal over a distance of 2.4 km.

**1899** Marconi sends a signal across the sea between England and France.

**1901** Marconi transmits a message across the Atlantic Ocean. The signal is the letter S in Morse Code.

**1909** Marconi wins the Nobel Prize. He becomes known as the "father of wireless."

Marconi and Tesla built on the discoveries of earlier scientists such as Heinrich Hertz. Radio signals are measured in hertz (Hz).



**1884** Electrical engineer Nikola Tesla arrives in the United States from Europe.

**1890** Tesla succeeds in transmitting energy through the air—the beginning of wireless power.

**1894** As a result of his experiments with sending and receiving radio signals, Tesla works out a way to make wireless signals stronger. He patents an electromagnetic coil, known as the Tesla coil, so that no one can copy it and sell it.

**1895** Tesla prepares to send a signal over a distance of 80.5 km., but a fire in his workshop destroys all his work.

**1898** Tesla plans to build a worldwide wireless system. But his project later runs out of money.

**1900** The United States Patent Office recognizes Tesla as the inventor of the radio.

**1904** The United States Patent Office reverses its decision and gives Marconi the patent for inventing the radio. (This decision was later reversed in Tesla's favor in 1943.)

### Words in Context

Find these words in the reading. What do you think they mean?

wireless telegraph patents reverses demonstration wi-fi



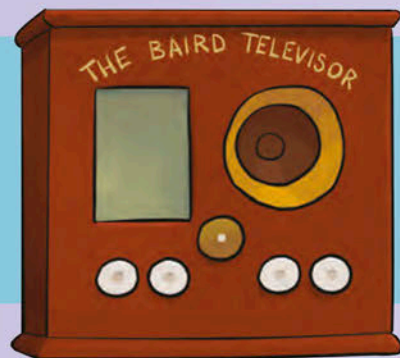


While people might argue about who should be known as the real inventor of radio, the story of communication technology doesn't end there ...

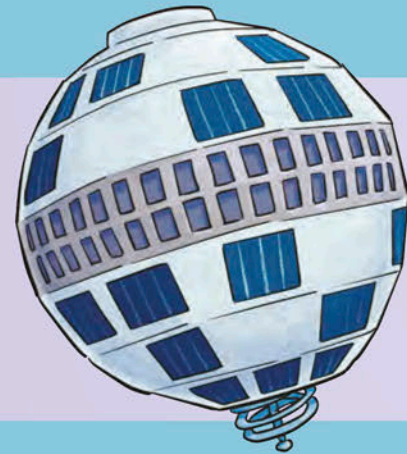


Two employees of Marconi were radio operators on the *Titanic* and saved hundreds of lives when it sank in 1912.

**1906** The first voice and music is transmitted over radio waves. Radio becomes a way of sharing news, information, and entertainment with a huge audience.



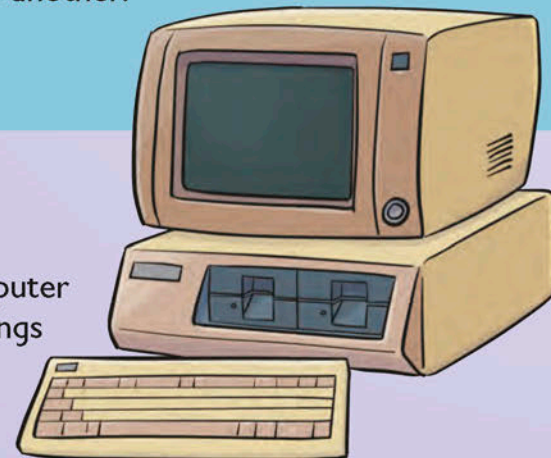
**1926** John Logie Baird sends a picture wirelessly. This is the first demonstration of television.



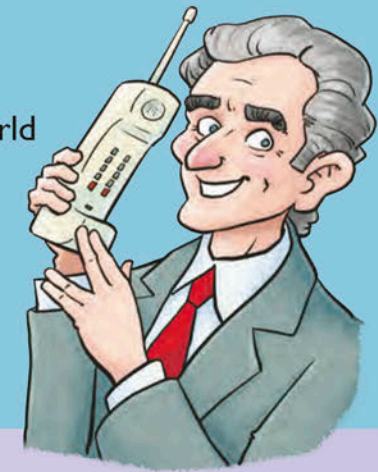
**1962** The first active communications satellite, *Telstar 1*, is launched.

**1969** Scientists create a way of sending messages from one computer to another.

**1971** The first demonstration of a wireless computer network happens. This is the early beginnings of wi-fi!



**1973** The first cell phone call is made. The world takes a step towards wireless phones!



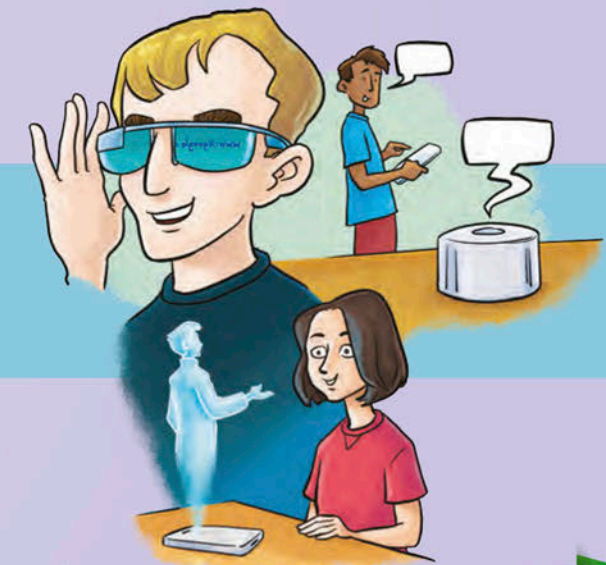
**1989** Tim Berners-Lee creates the World Wide Web, a way of sharing information across the planet. This was the beginning of the internet as we know it.

**2004** Online social media service Facebook is launched. It became the first social media site to reach 1 billion users.



**2014** An estimated 7 billion people across the world use cell phones.

**2018** Close to 2.7 billion people around the world use social media.



**2040** ...?

Communication technology has grown since the first words were printed on paper. Scientists and inventors build on ideas that came before.

Communication technology is always changing. What do you think will be next?

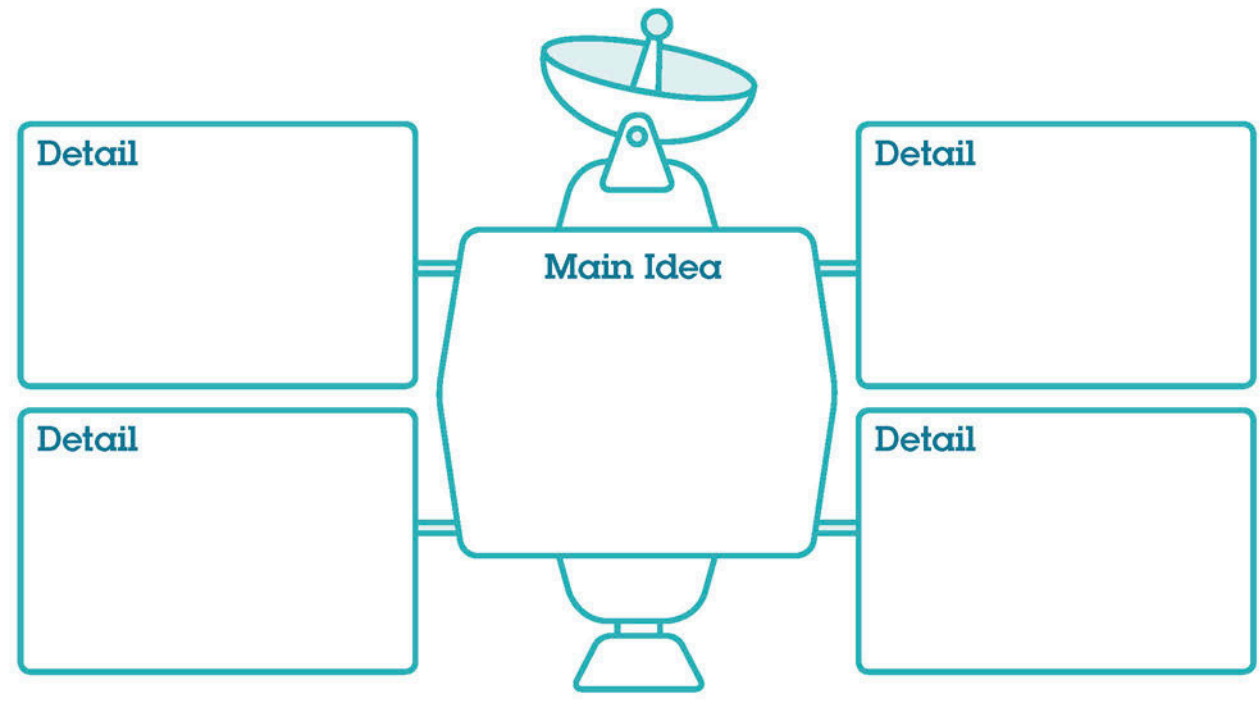
How has communication technology changed for you in the past five years?



**A** Read and write *Fact* or *Opinion*.

- 1 Marconi's inventions were the best. Opinion
- 2 John Logie Baird's demonstration of television was in 1926. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Tesla was the world's greatest inventor. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Television is more fun than radio. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 The first signal across the Atlantic was sent in 1901. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 In 1973, the first cell phone call was made. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Radio is the world's most useful invention. \_\_\_\_\_

**B** Complete the graphic organizer with the main idea and details from *Communication Time*.



**C** Think and write. Use the graphic organizer in **B**. Write a paragraph explaining what the reading is about.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**D** Think and discuss. Has communication technology made our lives better? Why or why not?

What are the benefits of communication technology?

**A** Complete the table. How is communication technology used in *Urgent Message* and *Communication Time*?

Purpose	Urgent Message	Communication Time
To signal for help		
To get information		
To send messages		
To transmit images		
To entertain		

**B** Think and write. Do a 5Ws and an H Routine.

- Who \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- What \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- Where \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- When \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- Why \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- How \_\_\_\_\_ ?

**C** Look at your questions in **B**. Do a Roundtable.

The screen displays the following questions and answers:

- Who did you communicate with? **Richard**
- What did you use to communicate with? **A phone**
- Where did you use it? **At home**
- When did you use it? **After school**
- Why did you communicate? **To invite him over to play soccer.**
- How did you benefit? **We had a fun time together.**

My Reading Journal

My favorite type of communication is \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_

A part of the unit I would change is \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_

Go back to page 9. What new thoughts do you have to share?