

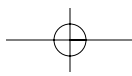
9. The Tunguska _____ is an isolated area in central Siberia.
10. Others _____ that it was an exploding spaceship.
11. _____, some of the trees at the center of the explosion weren't burned.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank.

bright	exploded	flat	suggestions
plateau	site	covered	shaking
in addition	so far	ground	meteor
reporter			

1. We are saving money to buy a car. _____, we have \$2,000 in the bank.
2. The sun was so _____ that she had to wear sunglasses.
3. I looked up at the night sky, and suddenly a _____ flashed past.
4. _____ to soccer, he likes to play baseball and basketball.
5. We _____ the food on the table so that the flies couldn't touch it.
6. I dropped my watch on the _____, and now I can't find it.
7. I sat on his hat, and now it's _____.
8. The _____ of the battle is a museum. Many visitors go there every year.
9. What should we do this weekend? Do you have any _____?
10. He's so nervous that his hands are _____.
11. The _____ is high, over 3,000 feet above sea level.
12. The newspaper _____ inspected the site of the car accident and described what he saw.
13. After the car rolled over, it caught fire and _____.



C Vocabulary Review

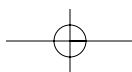
Underline the word that does not belong in each group.

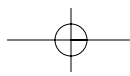
1. mysterious, odd, powerful, strange
2. inspect, vanish, disappear, go away
3. theory, idea, location, suggestion
4. location, flat, site, place
5. inhabitants, customers, crew, statues
6. meteor, plateau, valley, cliff
7. roll, curse, throw, touch
8. flat, bitter, sweet, delicious

d Comprehension: Multiple Choice

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.

1. On June 30, 1908, there was a huge _____ in central Siberia.
a. damage c. explosion
b. tundra d. mystery
2. In 1908, the Tunguska plateau was _____.
a. very crowded c. a popular place to visit
b. near a big city d. far from everything
3. A plateau is _____.
a. an area destroyed by an explosion
b. a high flat area
c. a Siberian house
d. a bright light
4. No one inspected the site of the explosion in 1908 because _____.
a. it was hard to get to
b. it was dark at night
c. no one was interested
d. everyone thought the explosion was an earthquake
5. The Tunguska explosion burned _____.
a. everything in the area
b. most but not all trees in the area
c. all of the buildings in the area
d. a few trees in the area





6. At first, people thought _____ caused the explosion.
 - a. gas
 - b. a meteor
 - c. an earthquake
 - d. a spaceship
7. A meteor isn't a good explanation for the explosion because _____.
 - a. there is no crater in the ground
 - b. there aren't any pieces of a meteor in the area
 - c. trees in the center of the area weren't burned
 - d. all of the above
8. Today most scientists _____.
 - a. don't agree on the cause of the explosion
 - b. think that a meteor caused the explosion
 - c. aren't interested in the cause of explosion
 - d. think that a volcano caused the explosion

e Questions

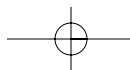
The asterisk () means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.*

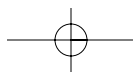
1. Where is the Tunguska plateau?
2. What happened there in 1908?
3. How did people in Europe know that something happened there?
- *4. What usually happens when large meteors hit the earth?
5. Why was it so long before any scientist traveled to the Tunguska plateau to see what had happened?
6. What was the area like after nineteen years?
7. Can you give two explanations for the Tunguska explosion?
8. What's the problem with the meteor theory?
9. What is the most recent explanation for the explosion?
- *10. What do you think caused the Tunguska explosion?

f Main Idea

Which is the main idea of this lesson? Choose one.

1. The Tunguska explosion in 1908 destroyed a huge area in central Siberia.
2. The Tunguska explosion was so powerful that people in Europe heard it.
3. In 1908, a mysterious explosion occurred in Siberia. No one really knows what happened.





lesson
5

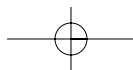
Mystery of the Monarchs

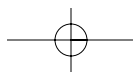


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Before You Read

1. What do you know about butterflies?
2. How far do you think a butterfly can fly?
3. Can you think of anything mysterious about butterflies?





5 Mystery of the Monarchs



Monarch butterflies from the eastern part of North America make the most amazing **journey** in the insect world. Each year, this **tiny** creature travels up to 3,000 miles (4,800 kilometers) to its winter home in central Mexico. How can it fly so far? And what is the purpose of its long and dangerous trip? Scientists still don't have an explanation.

long trip
very small

For many years, people in Mexico **wondered** where the orange-and-black butterflies came from every winter. Then, in 1937, a scientist put the first wing **tags** on some of the butterflies. For the next 20 years, he tagged and **tracked** Monarch butterflies. He discovered that one butterfly started its journey in Ontario, Canada. Four months and 1,870 miles later, it arrived in Mexico.

asked themselves

The length of the butterflies' trip is only one part of the mystery. Another amazing thing is that the butterflies always return to the same location in central Mexico. In fact, Monarchs from all over the eastern part of North America spend the winter at just a dozen places in Mexico. All of these places are within 300 square miles of each other! You can **imagine** how crowded the area is with butterflies.



How do the butterflies find their way back to the same place? This is an interesting question because only every fourth **generation** makes the trip south. In other words, the butterfly that travels to Mexico this year is the great-great-grandchild of the butterfly that traveled there last year.

Each year, four generations of a Monarch butterfly family are born. Each generation of the family has a very different life. The first generation of Monarchs is born in the south in late April. It slowly moves north, **reproduces**, and then dies. On the trip north, two more generations are born, reproduce, and die. Each of these generations of butterflies lives for only two to five weeks.

lays eggs or has babies

