



Productive Readings

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Recognition of the Book

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The Polar Bear

The polar bear is a very big white bear. We call it the polar bear because it lives inside the Arctic Circle near the North Pole. There are no polar bears at the South pole. The polar bear lives in the snow and ice. At the north pole, there is only snow, ice, and water. There is not any land. People cannot see the polar bear in the snow very well because its coat is yellow-white. It has a very warm coat because the weather is cold north of the Arctic Circle.

This bear is three meters long, and it weighs 450 kilos (kilograms). It can stand up on its back legs because it has very wide feet. It can use its front legs like arms. The polar bear can swim very well. It can swim 120 kilometers out into the water. It catches fish and sea animals for food. It goes into the sea when it is afraid.

Some people want to kill the polar bear for its beautiful white coat. The governments of the United States and Russia say that no one can kill polar bears now. They do not want all of these beautiful animals to die.



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The camel

The camel can go without water for a long time. Some people think it stores water in its hump. This is not true. It stores food in its hump. The camel's body changes the food into fat. Then the fat is stored in the hump. A camel cannot store the fat all over its body. Fat all over an animal's body keeps the animal warm. Camels live in the desert. They do not want to be warm during the day.

The desert is very hot. The camel gets hotter and hotter during the day. It stores this heat in its body because the nights are cool. The Arabian camels has one hump. The Bactrian camel of central Asia has two humps. It also has long, thick hair, because the winters are cold in Central Asia.

There is a lot of sand in the desert. The camel has long eyelashes. The eyelashes keep the sand out of the camel's eyes. Arabic has about 150 words to describe a camel. Many people who speak Arabic need all these words because the camel is very important to them.


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The Hippopotamus

The hippopotamus, or hippo, lives in the hot part of Africa. It is a mammal. That is, its babies are born alive, and they drink milk from the mother's body. The hippopotamus is a large animal. It weighs four tons. Its stomach is seven meters long, and it eats only plants. It is a mammal, but it spends a lot of time in the water.

During the day, it sleeps beside a river or a lake. Sometimes, it wakes up. Then it goes under the water to get some plants for food. It can close its nose and stay under water for ten minutes. Its ears, eyes, and nose are high up on its head. It can stay with its body under the water and only its ears, eyes, and nose above the water. Then it can breathe the air.

At night, the hippo walks on the land and looks for food. It never goes very far from the water. A baby hippo often stands on its mother's back. The mother looks for food underwater. The baby rides on her back above the water.



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Never Judge Quickly

A 24-year-old boy seeming out from the train's window shouted dad, look the trees are going behind!

Dad smiled and a young couple sitting nearby looked at the 24-year old's childish behavior with pity. Suddenly he again exclaimed dad, look the clouds are running with us!

The couple could not resist and said to the old man. Why don't you take your son to a good doctor?

The old man smiled and said I did and we are just coming from hospital, my son was blind from birth, he just got his eyes today.

Moral: never judge any, because you never know their life is and what they are going through.

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The Hare and The Tortoise

A tortoise one day met a hare who made fun of her. “my, my, you move so slowly, you will never get far!


“the tortoise, upset by the hare’s manner said,

“let us have a race and see who is faster.

“the hare laughed and said, “you must be joking! But all right, we will see who reaches the other side of the hill first. “I might as well take a nap,” he thought. “even if she catches up with me, I can easily win the race. “so he lay down under a shady tree and closed his eyes.

When the tortoise passed the sleeping hare, she walked on slowly but steadily. By the time the hare woke up, the tortoise was near the finishing line. He ran as fast as he could, but he couldn’t catch with the tortoise.

Slow and steady can win the race.



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The Father and His Sons

A father had a family of sons who were perpetually quarreling among themselves. When he failed to heal their disputes by his exhortations, he determined to give them a practical illustration of the evils of disunion; and for this purpose he one day told them to bring him a bundle of sticks.

When they had done so, he placed the faggot into the hands of each of them in succession, and ordered them to break it in pieces. They tried with all their strength, and were not able to do it. He next opened the faggot, took the sticks separately, one by one, and again put them into his

sons' hands, upon which they broke them easily.

He then addressed them in these words: "My sons, if you are of one mind, and unite to assist each other, you will be as this faggot, uninjured by all the attempts of your enemies; but if you are divided among yourselves, you will be broken as easily as these sticks." In Union there is strength. Divided we fall; United we stand.

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A Giraffe in Central Asia

Tamerlane (1334-1405) was a very strong Mongol leader. He and his soldiers fought until Tamerlane became the ruler of all Central Asia. Rulers of other countries wanted to make friends with Tamerlane. It was safer to be friend than enemies.

Ambassadors from many countries too gifts to Tamerlane. They took beautiful clothes, jewelry, gold and silver. They often tried to take something unusual as a gift, too. In 1404, near the end of Tamerlane's life, an Egyptian ambassador arrived in Samarkand. This was where Tamerlane lived. The ambassador and his men traveled on horses and camels. They brought a giraffe from Africa as a gift.

Egyptian camels and horses were used to walking in the desert. They did it all the time. A giraffe is not used to the desert. But this giraffe walked 5000 kilometers from Cairo to Samarkand. We know about the Egyptian ambassador's gift because several people wrote about it. No one wrote that Tamerlane liked it. However, we suppose that he was very pleased to have this strange African animal in Central Asia.

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The Water Hyacinth

The water hyacinth grows in tropical countries. It has beautiful purple-blue flowers, but everybody hates it, why? Millions and millions of these plants grow in rivers and lakes. Sometimes the plants become so thick that people can walk on them. People cannot travel in boats on the water, and they cannot fish in it. The plants stop the water from moving. Then the water carries diseases. Farmers cannot use the water on their land.

Now scientists think that water hyacinths can be useful. The plants are really a free crop. No one has to take care of them. They just grow and grow and grow. What can farmers use them for?

Some fish like to eat them. Farmers can grow these fish in the lakes and rivers. Workers can collect and cut the plants with machines. Then they can make fertilizer to make their crops grow better. They can also make feed for their farm animals.

Maybe it will be possible to make methane gas (CH₄) for energy. (We burn gas from petroleum for energy. Methane gas can be made from plants.) Then poor tropical countries will not have to buy so much expensive petroleum. Maybe in the future people will love the water hyacinth.

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The Dolphin

Can dolphins talk? Maybe they can't talk with words, but they talk with sounds. They show their feelings with sounds. Dolphins travel in a group. We call a group of fish a "school." They don't study, but they travel together. Dolphins are mammals, not fish, but they swim together in a school.

Dolphins talk to the other dolphins in the school. They give information. They tell when they are happy or sad or afraid. They say "Welcome" when a dolphin comes back to the school. They talk when they play. They make a few sounds above water. They make many more sounds under water. People cannot hear these sounds because the sounds are very, very high. Scientists make tapes of the sounds and study them.

Sometimes people catch dolphins for a large aquarium. (An aquarium is a zoo for fish.) People can watch the dolphins in a show. Dolphins don't like to be away from their school in an aquarium. They are sad and lonely.

There are many stories about dolphins. They help people. Sometimes they save somebody's life. Dolphin meat is good, but people don't like to kill them. They say that dolphins bring good luck. Many people believe this.

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Music and Behavior

Where did you go yesterday? Did you hear music at any of these places? There is a good chance that you did. Today most stores and restaurants play music. You might even hear music in an office or on a farm.

Scientists believe that music affects the way people behave. According to some scientists, the sound of western classical music (Mozart and Bach) makes people feel richer when a restaurant plays classical music, people spend more money on food and drinks. When the restaurant plays modern music, people spend less money. With no background music, people spend even less.

Scientists also believe that loud, fast music makes people eat faster. People actually chew their food faster when the music gets faster. Some restaurants play fast music during their busy hours. This gets people to eat faster and leave quickly. Restaurants can make more money this way.

Some scientists think that music makes you think and learn better. They say that music helps students to be more alert. It is true that people learn better when they are relaxed. And listening to music can help you relax.


The next time you hear music somewhere, be careful. It might change the way you behave.

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The elephant rope

As a man was passing the elephants' he suddenly stopped, confused by the fact that these huge creatures were been held by only a small rope tied to their front leg, no chain, no cages. It was obvious that the elephants could, at any time, break away from their bonds but for some reasons, they did ask why these animals just stood there and made no attempts to get away. Well, the trainer said, when they were very young and much smaller we used the same size rope to tie them and, at that age, it is enough to hold them.as they grew up, they are conditioned to believe that they can't break away.

They believe that they rope can still hold them, so they never try to break free. The man was amazed. These animals could any time break free from their bonds but because they believed they couldn't, they were stuck right where they were.



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Two frogs in the milk

This is the story of two frogs. One frog was fat and the other was skinny. One day while searching for food, they inadvertently jumped into a vat of milk. They couldn't get out, as the sides were too slippery, they were just swimming around. The fat frog said to the skinny frog, brother frog, there is no use paddling any longer. We are just going to drown, so we might as well give up. The skinny frog replied,


Hold on brother, keep paddling, somebody will get us out," and they continued paddling for hours. After a while, the fat frog said, brother frog, there is no use. I am becoming very tired now. I am just going to stop paddling and drown.

It is Sunday and nobody is working. We are doomed. There is no possible way out of here," but the skinny frog said" keep trying.

Keep paddling. Something will happen. Keep paddling, another couples of hour passed. The fat frog said I can't go any longer. There is no sense in doing it because we are going to drown anyway. What is the use? And the fat frog stopped. He gave up. But the skinny frog kept on paddling.

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Ten minutes later, the skinny frog felt something solid beneath his feet. He had churned the milk into butter and hopped out of the vat.



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Don't change the world

Once upon a time, there was a king who ruled a prosperous country. One day, he went for a trip to some distant areas of his country. When he was back to his palace, he complained that his feet were very painful, because it was the first time that he went for such a long trip, and the road that he went through was very rough and stony. He then ordered his people to cover every road of the entire country with leather.

Definitely this would need thousands of cow's skin and would cost a huge amount of money.

Then one of his wise servants dared himself to tell the king, "why do you have to spend that unnecessary amount of money? Why don't you just cut a little piece of leather to cover your feet?"

The king was surprised, but later he agreed to his suggestion, to make shoe for himself.

The lesson is to make this world a happy place, don't change the world, but instead change yourself and that will end up easier for you.

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The Race for Water

There was a town next to a river. The people there had a lot of water. But they wasted it. That made the sky angry. It said, “If you waste water, I will take it away from you.” But the people didn’t listen.

When the season changed from spring to summer, the clouds disappeared. The bright sun was hot and made the river dry. There was no water available. People asked, “When will the rain fall?” the sky’s response was, “You don’t appreciate water. You waste it, and now I will never make rain again.”

A boy determined that this wasn’t fair. He thought of a solution. He asked the sky to race him. He said, “If I get to the top of that hill before your rain can form puddles, you must fill our river.”

The sky laughed. “Little boy, I am the sky. I am above everything else, you cannot beat me.” But the boy knew he would win.

When the race began, the boy ran forward. The sky started raining on the hill. But puddles did not form there. When it rained on the hill, the water went down. The sky kept raining. The water flowed down into the river. When the boy reached the top of the hill, the river was full. The people began to celebrate. It was the highest level the river had ever been at before.

The sky was angry. “A boy can’t beat me! I won’t fill your river,” it said. Now the boy laughed. “It doesn’t matter whether you want to fill it or not,” he said. “You already did.”

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The sky looked at the full river. “You tricked me,” it said. It asked the people, “Do you appreciate water now?”

“Yes,” they said. “We won’t waste it.” That is how a lone boy saved his town and won the race for water.



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Beautiful gift!

a young man was getting ready to graduate college. For many months he had admired a beautiful sports car in dealer's showroom, and knowing his father could well afford it, he told him that was all he wanted. As graduation day approached, the young man awaited signs that his father had purchased the car. On the morning of his graduation his father called him into his private study.

His father told him how proud he was to have such a fine son, and told him how much he loved him. He handed his son a beautiful wrapped gift box. Curious, but somewhat disappointed the young man opened the box and found a lovely, leather-bound holy Quran. Angrily, he raised his voice at his father and said, "with all your money you give me a holy book?" and stormed out of the house, leaving the holy book.

He never contacted his father for a long time. Many years passed and the young man was very successful in business. He had a beautiful home and a wonderful family, but he realized that his father was very old, and thought maybe he should go to him. He had not seen him since that graduation day.

Before he could make arrangements, he received a telegram telling that his father had passed away and he willed all of his possessions to his son. He needed to

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come home immediately and take care of things. When he arrived at his father's house, sadden sadness and regret filled his heart. He began to search his father's important papers and saw the still holy Quran and began to turn the pages. As he read those words, a car key dropped from an envelope tapped behind the holy Quran. It had a tag with the dealer's name, the same dealer who had the sports car he had desired. On the tag was the date of his graduation, and the words PAID IN FULL.

How many times do we miss god blessings because they are not packaged as we expected?



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Two Men Were Seriously Ill

Two men were seriously ill. They occupied the same room in the hospital. One of them was lying in the bed near the only window in their room. Every day he was allowed to spend some time sitting up in his bed to help draining the fluid from lungs. The other man was forced to spend all his days flat on his back.

They talked a lot about their life. Families, jobs, vacations. Every time when the first man was sitting by the window, he described all in details all that he saw outside the window. His roommate always looked for those moments. When his world was broadened and brightened up by the world outside.

Amazing views of park with beautiful lake could be seen from the window of their room. Children delightfully played among ducks and swans. Couples walked arm in arm among colorful flowers. Also the stunning skyline of the city could be seen.

When the man by the window had been thoroughly describing all that was happening outside the window. His roommate would close his eyes and imaged all the beautiful scenes of life that were told to him.

One night the man, whose bed was near the window, died peacefully during sleep and his roommate was very sad.

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After some time, when the nurse came to visit him, he asked if he could be moved next to the window. The nurse agreed and kindly made the switch. When she left, the man slowly and painfully propped himself up on one elbow and took the first look at the world outside. He was stunned. The window faced a blank wall.

When the nurse came to visit him the next time, he told her about beautiful things outside the window that his roommate described him. The nurse replied that his roommate was a blind man. She said:

Probably he just tried to encourage you.



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The Laboratory

Mia's father had a laboratory, but she had no idea what was in it. Her dad always closed and locked the door when he went in. she knew that he used it to do projects for work. He never told Mia what these projects were.

One night, Mia approached the door to the laboratory. She stopped and thought, "I wonder what crazy experiment he is doing now." Suddenly, she heard a loud noise. It sounded like an evil laugh. The noise scared her, so she walked quickly back to her room.

The next night, her friend Liz came to her house. When Liz arrived, Mia told her about the night before. "Oh, it was terrible," she said.


"Why don't we see what is in there?" Liz asked. "It will be a fun adventure!" Mia felt nervous about going into her father's laboratory. But she agreed. As always, the door was locked. They waited until Mia's father left the laboratory to eat dinner. "He didn't lock the door!" Liz said. "Let's go."

The laboratory was dark. The girl walked down the stairs carefully. Mia smelled strange chemicals. What terrible thing was her father creating? Suddenly, they heard an evil laugh. It was even worse than the one Mia heard the night before. What if a monster was going to kill them? Mia had to do something. She shouted for help.

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Mia's father ran into the room and turned on the lights. "Oh, no," he said. "You must have learned my secret." "Your monster tried to kill us," Mia said.

"Monster?" he asked. "You mean this?" He had a pretty doll in his hands. The doll laughed. The laugh didn't sound so evil anymore. "I made this for your birthday. I wanted to give it to you then, but you can have it now. I hope you like it!"



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The Hopi of Arizona

The Hopi people live in the northeastern part of Arizona in the United States. The United States is a very modern country. Tall buildings, highways, computers, and hundreds of other modern things are a part of every American's life. Somehow, with modern things all around them, the Hopi keeps their traditions.

There are about 10,000 Hopi, and they live in twelve villages in the desert. The weather is very hot in summer, but in winter it freezes. The wind blows hard. Farming is difficult. Corn is the Hopi's main food, but they plant vegetables, too. They raise sheep, goats, and cattle. They also eat hamburgers and ice cream and drink soft drinks. They live in traditional stone houses, but many of them have telephones, radios, and television. They have horses, but they also have trucks.

“Kachinas” are an important part of the Hopi religion. Kachinas are spirits of dead people, of rocks, plants, and animals, and of the stars. Men dress as Kachinas and do religious dances. People also make wooden Kachinas. No two wooden Kachinas are alike.

The children attend school and learn English and other subjects. They also learn the Hopi language, dances and stories. A few Hopi go to universities. Some of the adults live and work in nearby towns. The Hopi want a

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comfortable, modern life, but they don't want to lose their traditions.



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A Very Able Man

Hirotsada Ototake is a happy, successful man. He graduated from Waseda University, one of Japan's top universities. While he was a student there, he played a lot of sports. After graduating, he worked as a sports journalist. Then, in 1998, he wrote a book about his life. This book became a bestseller in Japan.

Mr. Ototake, or "Oto" as his friends call him, has a disability? He was born with a condition called tetra-amelia. It is a rare condition, and children with tetra-amelia are born without arms or legs. As a young boy, Oto's parents sent him to a regular school. They didn't want him to go to a special school for children with disabilities. Oto says it is sometimes hard for people to feel comfortable around someone with disabilities. By going to a regular school, Oto helped his classmates learn about people with disabilities. He showed them that people with disabilities were just like them. Oto talks about this in his book, **No One's Perfect**.

Oto believes that if you want something, you have to work hard for it. He worked very hard at school to get into Waseda University. He also worked hard at sports such as baseball, basketball, and swimming, and he worked hard to get a good job. Oto got married in 2001, and he now has two young sons. In 2007, he also decided to change his job. Now he works as an elementary school teacher in Tokyo. He teaches science and social studies. As a teacher, Oto believes that his students will learn that people are the same with or without disabilities.

Did Oto's disability make him different? Actually, yes it did. It taught him to be strong and work hard, and that made him

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able to do many things. Oto shows us that anything is possible if you work hard enough.



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The Sami of Northern Europe

The same live in northern Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Russia. There are only about 32,000 of them, and most of them live a modern life on the coast or in the forests. Only a few of them live a traditional life. These few Sami are called nomads because they move from one place to another with their reindeer. Their life is almost the same as it was a thousand years ago. In winter, the reindeer dig through the snow to find plants for their food. In spring, these plants become very dry, and there are lots of insects. Then the Sami move their reindeer to the coast. The deer live on the thick grass there until winter. When the snow becomes deep, the Sami and their reindeer begin moving slowly back to their winter homes. There is less snow there


These nomads live in tents because they move so often. They make shoes, jackets, and pants of reindeer skin. They also wear beautiful blue and red traditional clothes. They walk or travel on skis. They have sleds, too. Reindeer pull the sleds.

The long trip, often in bad weather, make life very hard for these nomads. More and more of them are staying in villages on the coast. Sometimes a mother and her children travel by car and meet the father in their winter home.

There will probably be no more Sami nomads in the future. People want a more comfortable life. However, the Sami will probably always wear their traditional

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clothes on holidays. They will teach their children the old stories and songs. People do not want to forget their traditions.



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A Restaurant for Change

Jamie Oliver wants to change people's lives and he is using food to do it. Oliver, a chef, is well-known for sharing his secrets of cooking healthy food through his magazine, cookbooks, and television shows. He is also changing lives through his Italian restaurant, Fifteen.


Fifteen started in London, England, as a place to train young adults to work in a kitchen. Oliver's idea was to create a professional kitchen that can help young people get a fresh start and a chance to become professional chefs.

Every September, a new group of 18 to 24-year olds start work at Fifteen. When they start, they are usually not qualified for a restaurant job, but that will change quickly. In the 12 months of training, the student chefs study cooking at college and get hands-on training at the restaurant. Besides learning kitchen skills, they learn the importance of using fresh ingredients and how to create their own recipes. And their education doesn't stop with preparing and serving food. The students also learn how to manage money and deal with difficult customers. Overall, the program encourages them to believe in themselves and enables them to look forward to a future in the restaurant business.

The restaurant's name, Fifteen. Comes from the number of students the restaurant had when it started in 2002. Today, Oliver, has three of these restaurants, and a few hundred students have finished the program. Around 90

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percent of the graduates are still working in the food industry. Some own restaurants or work in in some of the best kitchens around the world. Others are now starring in their own TV shows. They're all great examples of what young people can do if they're given the opportunity and support.



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Four funny inventions

Time temp glasses

Have you always wanted to keep an eye on the time and temperature at the same time? Then you'll love the time temp glasses! These special glasses show the time above your right eyes and the temperature above your left eye. It is certainly easier than wearing a wristwatch, and you'll never have to guess the temperature again.

Alarm Fork

Do you eat too quickly? Do you eat too much? the alarm fork can help you. This special fork has two lights: one green and one red. When the green light is on, it is OK to take a bite of food. The fork shows when you take a bite, and the red light will go on. Then, you must wait for the green light to come on again before you take another bite. This will help you eat slowly and eat less as well!


Smell This

How do you know when you have bad breath? Your friends probably don't want to tell you, and it's hard to smell the air that comes out of your mouth. now you can avoid embarrassment with the Smell This machine. It covers your nose and your mouth, so you can always smell your own breath. So does it smell nice...or do you need a piece of gum?

Crash Wing

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Riding a motorcycle can be an awesome experience., but it can also be a dangerous one. Make your ride safer with the Crash Wing. This safety device is worn on your back like a backpack, with part of it attached to the motorcycle. If you are thrown from your bike, the Crash Wing opens, spreading its wings. The wings lift you up into the air and help you float safely back to the ground. With Crash Wing, you can ride your motorcycle with Confidence!



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The World's Universities

Many universities around the world are proud to have long, histories and strong traditions. However, very few universities can claim to be among the oldest in the world.

Nalanda University, in Bihar, India, was established around 600 BC. It was most likely the world's first university. In the past, scholars came from Europe, China, and all over India to learn about science, medicine, the Buddhist religion, and other subjects. The university is in ruins now, but at one time it was an impressive school with temples, classrooms, libraries, and dormitories.


According to the Guinness Book of World records, the University of Al-Karaouine in Fes, Morocco, is the oldest surviving university around the world. It was probably founded in 859 and became a famous place to study natural sciences. In 1957, after more than 1,000 years as a university, Al-Karaouine added mathematics, physics, chemistry and various foreign languages to its traditional list of subjects for study.

The first university in Europe is definitely the university of Bologna, in Italy. It was one of the few universities in Europe that were not influenced by religion. Professors were forbidden from teaching outside the university, and so students came from all over Europe to study with its famous teachers since opening in 1088, the university of

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Bologna has never closed its doors, despite the many wars in Europe.

With the success of the university of Bologna, other universities opened across Europe. They were started by kings, religious groups, and former professors. Today there are so many universities that students don't need to go far to study. They are sure to find one close to home.



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The Anniversary Gift

Joe was a carpenter. He built houses in the highlands. Joe's wife Stella used a needle and thread to sew elegant clothing. She only used beautiful fabric to make clothes. Since they didn't have a lot of money, they lived in an old shed. Water dripped it when it rained. They had broken chairs instead of couch. But they had coal for heat, and flour from the mill for bread. Together, they trimmed the bushes to make their house look nice. Joe and Stella were poor, but not ashamed. They were happy.

Sometimes in the evening, they walked downtown. They looked in store windows and dreamed. Stella wanted a hairbrush with an ivory handle. She pulled her hair upwards every day because she didn't have a brush to make it nice. Joe wanted to fix his grandfather's watch.

For their anniversary, Stella wanted to get Joe what he wanted. But then she did the arithmetic. It would take at least six months to save enough money. Then she had an idea. She cut off all her hair and sold it.

Meanwhile, Joe knew that he could never fix his watch. So he polished it and sold it. He made enough to buy the brush. On their anniversary, the door burst open. Joe was excited to give Stella his gift. But first, Stella gave him the money to fix the watch. When he saw his wife without any hair, he smiled. "I sold my watch to buy you something," Joe said. He gave her the brush, and she laughed. They were both willing to give up something very special to make each other happy.

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Sheriff Dan

Dan was the evil sheriff of Oceantown. Dan was as cruel as the devil. He worshipped money. Dan was a millionaire, but he paid his police officers almost nothing. The police were very bitter. But Dan didn't care. He only cared about his money.

Every person who inhabited Oceantown disliked him. Dan enforced cruel laws. Once, Dan even put his own brother in jail for throwing a coin into a fountain! Sometimes he pointed his gun into the air and pulled the trigger. He didn't want the bullets to hit anyone. He just wanted to scare people with loud sound.

Finally, the people of Oceantown decided that they had to get rid of Sheriff Dan. With their understanding, the crowd sought to unify the town. They marched to Dan's house. He was startled by the sight when he ran to the door. When he opened the door, the crowd jumped on him. They used a rope to tie him to a chair. Dan yelled, "Get your hands off of me! I'll put you all in jail for the rest of your lives!"

The crowd didn't listen. They carried Dan to the harbor and put him aboard a vessel. Dan was so scared that he began to sweat. He begged, "If you let me go, I will give you all my money!"

The crowd back said, "Sherriff, we don't care about your money. We know you will never change. We're sending you a voyage to the middle of the ocean." The boat drifted out of the port, and Dan was never seen again. The people voted for a new sheriff who was kind and fair.

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The Helpful Apprentice

There was once a small restaurant. People said that the best chef in the world worked there. But the chef was a horrible person to work for. He was impolite and scolded his workers all the time. The chef had a young apprentice. The apprentice's first priority was to make the best food in the world. He was happy to have a good teacher, but he didn't like the chef. The boy was a diligent worker, but the chef scolded him more than anyone else.

Then one day, the chef got great news. The emperor wanted to have dinner there that night. He was very excited. He was working very fast, and he made a mistake. He cut his hand with a knife, and it started to bleed. The apprentice gave him a bandage, but the chef still couldn't cook.

The chef started to panic. The apprentice tried to assure him. "everything will be okay," he said. But the chef was still afraid. Then they started to work together. They began to bond. The chef told the apprentice what to do. They boy cooked a great meal. As soon as they finished, the emperor arrived. He wore a beautiful robe made of soft fibers. He also had a massive crown. Everyone in the restaurant kneeled when the emperor came in. the chef and boy brought out their food. The emperor was used to luxurious. Would he like the food?

The emperor loved the food. After his departure, the chef was very proud and very thankful to his new friend, the apprentice.

By: Munawardin Lakanwal

Father's Eyes

A teenager lived alone with his father, and the two of them had a very special relationship. The father believed in encouragement. Even though the son was always on the bench, his father was always in the stands cheering. He never missed a game.

This young man was the smallest of the class when he entered high school. His father continued to encourage him but also made it very clear that he didn't have to play football if he didn't want to.

But the young man loved football and decided to hang in there. He was determined to try his best at every practice, and perhaps he would get to play when he became a senior. All through his school he never missed a play or a game, but remained a bench warmer all four years. His faithful father was always in the stands, always with the words of encouragement for him. When the young man went to college, he decided to try on for the football team as a "walk-on."

Everyone was sure he could never make the cut, but he did. The coach admitted that he kept the him on the roster because he always puts his heart to every practice, and at the same time, provided the other members with the spirit and hustle they badly needed. The news that he had survived the cut thrilled him so much that he rushed to the nearest phone and called his father.

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His father shared the excitement and was sent season tickets for all the college games. This persistent young athlete never missed a practice during his four college years, but he never got to play in the game.

It was the end of his senior football season, and as he trotted onto the practice field shortly before the big play of the game, the coach met him with a telegram. The young man read the telegram and became deadly silent. Swallowing hard, he mumbled to the coach, “my father died this morning. Is it all right if I miss the practice of today?”

The coach put his arm around his shoulder gently and said, “take the rest of the week off son,” and don’t even plan to come back to the game even on Saturday.” Saturday arrived and the game was not going well.

In the third quarter, when the team was ten pointed behind, a silent young man quietly slipped into the empty locker room and put on his football gear. As he ran onto the sidelines, the coach and his players were astounded to see their faithful teammate back so soon.

Coach, please let me play. I have just got to play today. Said the young man.

The coach pretended not to hear him. There was no way he wanted his worst player in this close play of the game. But the young man persisted, and finally feeling sorry for the kid, the coach give in. “all right,” he said you can go in. before long, the coach and players and everyone in


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the stands could not believe their eyes. This little unknown, who could not stop him. He ran, he passed, blocked and tackled like a star. His team began to triumph.

The score was soon tied. In the closing second of the game, this kid intercepted a pass and ran all the way for the winning touchdown. The fans broke loose. His teammates hoisted him into their shoulders. Such cheering you have never heard!

Finally, after the stands had emptied and the team had showered and left the locker room, the coach noticed that the young man was sitting quietly in the corner all alone. The coach came to him and said, “kid, I cannot believe it. You were fantastic!”

Tell me what got into you? How did you do it? He looked at the coach, with tears in his eyes and said, “well, you knew my dad died, but did you know that my dad was blind?” the young man swallowed hard and forced a smile, “dad came to all my games, but today was the first he could see me play, and I wanted to show him I could do it!”



By: Munawardin Lakanwal

Dream House

People have different ideas for their dream home-their perfect house or apartment. Some people dream of a simple house in special place. Others want a large house with very convenience. Is your dream home similar to any of the dream homes below?

Mukesh Ambani, is a business man in India, Is the owner of the most expensive house in the world. Ambani's dream house is 27 stories high, so it is room for everything his family needs and wants. Mr. Ambani owns a lot of cars, So the first six floors of his house are just for cars, another floor of the house has a movie theater with seats for 50 people. Two floors of the house are for a health care center with a gym and a swimming pool. Another floor is for guests of the Ambani family. The floor at top of the buildings are just for the Ambani family. From there, they have a view of the Arabian sea.

Henry David Thoreau, an American writer, lived from 1817 to 1862. At the age of 28, he built his perfect house .it was a very small house –just 10 feet by 15 feet 3 m by 4.5. Inside there were just three chairs, a bed, a table and a small desk. The location of his house was very important to Thoreau. He built his house in the woods close to a beautiful lake.

Dikembe Mutombo, a professional basketball player, built a very different type of dream home. Mutombo grew up in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, but he moved to the united states to study. He wanted to be a doctor, but instead he became a famous basked ball player. Mutombos dream home is in the Congo, and it has

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beds for 150 people. It also has an emergency room, many exam rooms, and some beautiful gardens.

Mutombo didn't build his dream home for himself. Instead, he built it for the people in his native country. Mutombo's dream home is a hospital.



By: Munawardin Lakanwal

Emergency in the air

On April 28, 1988 at 1:25 p.m. flight left Hilo, Hawaii. It was a 40-minute flight to Honolulu, and the weather was good. The 89 passengers were in their seats with their seat belts on. At 1:40 the plane reached 24,000 feet and the three flight attendants started serving drinks. Suddenly, at 1:45 there was a loud noise. Mr. Dennin, a businessman, was in a window seat in the back of the airplane. He looked at the front of the airplane and saw a big hole. "A third of the roof was gone," Mr. Dennin said, "I saw blue sky."

David Kupihea was in a seat in the front of the airplane. His suitcase was under the seat in front of him. Suddenly, the suitcase flew out of the airplane. Then a piece of metal hit his arm and cut it. The passenger next to him had a large cut on his head. "everything was flying around books, paper, money," said passenger Stanford Samson.

When the pilot heard the noise, he looked back. The cockpit door wasn't there, and he saw blue sky above the passengers. The first 18 feet (5.5 m) of the airplane behind the cockpit were completely open. Only the floor and the passengers' seats were still there. The pilot decided to put the airplane into a fast descent. They were close to the airport on the island of Maui, and maybe he could land the airplane there.

At 1:58 p.m. the pilot made an emergency landing at Kahului Airport in Maui. The passengers couldn't believe it. They were safe on the ground.

What caused the emergency? It was an old plane. It made many short flights during its life. It took off and landed many times, and this weakened the plane.

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The Tricky Fox

There was a fox that lived in the forest. Fox loved to play mean tricks on the other animals. One day, he used the sharp rim of a bottle to dig a pit in the ground. He hid in a tree until Rabbit came to the pit's edge. Then, he jumped out and pushed rabbit into the pit. Fox laughed and ran away. The angry rabbit climbed out and told the other animals what happened.

The others said, "That is typical behavior for fox. He does mean things all the time. Sometimes, he is completely immoral. We all disapprove of his actions, so we should teach him a lesson. Tomorrow, we will push fox into that pit."


The next day, all of the animals hid near the pit and waited for fox. Fox was oblivious to the hidden animals. He walked up to the pit to see if rabbit was still trapped. Just then, the other animals ran up to fox and pushed him in. All the animals laughed and cheered, except fox, of course.

Fox couldn't get out! The walls of the pit were covered in damp ivy. It was too slippery for him to climb out. He was utterly helpless. He moaned and began to weep. At last, he saw eagle watching him from her roost. He yelled, "Eagle, please help me! If I don't get out of here, I will perish!"

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Eagle said, “You may think your tricks are trivial, but you hurt others when you do mean things. I will help you if you promise to be nice.” Fox said, “I promise.”

Eagle began her flight to the bottom of the pit. She picked up fox with her beak and soared out of the pit. She dropped fox safely on the ground. Fox thanked eagle and kept his promise. He was so nice to the other animals. The animals even became fond of fox, and the forest was a happy place.



By: Munawardin Lakanwal

Sign Language

Because deaf people cannot hear, they have special ways of communicating for example, they can learn to understand what someone is saying by looking at the mouth of the speaker. This is called lip-reading. Also, speaking is very difficult for the deaf, because they cannot hear their own voices. However, it is possible with special training. According to many deaf people all around the world, the most practical and popular way of communicating is with sign language.


In many ways, sign language is similar to spoken language. The words of sign language are made with signs, which are formed with movements of the hands, face and body. As with words, each sign has a different meaning and can be combined to form sentences. Signed languages also have their own grammar. The alphabet of sign language is special hand sign that stands for letters; they make spelling possible. The signs combine to form a rich language that can express the same thoughts, feelings, and ideas as any spoken language. And just as people from different countries speak different languages, most countries have their own variety of sign language.

In addition to knowing sign language, it is also helpful to know something about how deaf people communicate. Since they rely so much on actions, deaf people are generally not very formal when they “talk,” and may touch your arm and shoulder a lot to make sure you

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know what they're saying. It is not seen as rude in among deaf people to lightly touch someone you do not know to get their attention. It's also okay to wave your hands or hit the table or floor. Also, lots of eye contact is necessary.

There are many ways to learn a few signs. Community colleges often teach introductory classes. For self-learners, bookstores and libraries have books for learning sign language. There are also instructional videos on the internet, with actors demonstrating signs and performing interesting stories and conversations for you to see. With practice, you'll soon get the hang of this useful method of communicating.



By: Munawardin Lakanwal

The age of Adulthood

In the United States, 16, 18, and 21 are significant ages in a person's life. A person can do new things at age to show that he or she is no longer a child. These are all part of the transition to adulthood.


After turning 16 in the United States, a person can be employed, get a driver's license, and leave home. Many high school students learn to drive and get part-time jobs soon after celebrating their 16th birthday. At 18, people in the United States can vote in government elections and join the military, but they are prohibited from going into nightclubs, buying alcohol like beer or wine, or gambling until they are 21.

In many Latin American countries, a young woman's 15th birthday is important. At this age, she is no longer considered to be a girl, but a woman. To mark this special day, families with 15-year-old daughters have a celebration called a quinceanera. The day begins with the young woman and her family going to church. Later, there is a party to which many guests are invited.

In Japan, boys and girls are considered to be adults at the age of 20. At this age, they are allowed to vote and drink alcohol. The second Monday in January is a national holiday called Coming-of-Age Day. On this day, 20-year-olds celebrate by first going to a shrine with their families. Later, they listen to speeches given by city and school leaders. After that, many celebrate with family and friends late into the night.

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In many countries, celebrations do not stop at adulthood. People like to celebrate what they consider to be important ages such as their 50th or 60th birthdays, or significant events such as the birth of their first child, or their retirement.



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The Knight's Plan

A town was fighting for their independence from another country. Several rebels started a revolution. However, they were afraid of an invasion from a lot of troops. They didn't have enough warriors to stop them, so they asked a knight for help.

The knight made a plan. A tall mountain was outside the town. The road near the top was very narrow. Cliffs rose on both sides of it. "We must trick the enemy. They have to follow us up to the mountain," the knight explained. "On the narrow path, only a few can attack us at one time." The people agreed with the knight's plan.

The knight put on his armor. And the warriors got their spears. When the enemy attacked, the knight and warriors acted as if they were afraid. They quickly withdrew toward the mountain. The enemy troops followed them up the steep path. Soon, the enemy became tired.

At the summit, the knight and his troops stopped. The enemy was close behind them. But now they were tired. Also, only a few could attack because the path was narrow. The knight and the warriors fought the enemy. But there were too many troops. The knight was afraid. If the warriors yielded the path to the enemy, the town would be lost.

A storm suddenly came over the mountain. There was strong wind and rain. Thunder boomed. Lightning struck some trees near the enemy. The trees blazed. The flames scared the enemy and they retreated. They ran down the mountain, out of the town, and never returned. The knight explained, "With a little luck, a good plan beats even a big army."

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Denmark Loves Bicycles

Questions

1. What are some things that pollute the air, or make it dirty?
2. Many people are worried about air pollution. They think air pollution is causing health problems. Are you worried about air pollution? What other things are you worried about?
3. How do you commute to school or work? Do you travel every day by bus, car, train or on foot?

Denmark loves bicycles

Denmark is one of the most bicycle-friendly countries in the world. Roughly 40 percent of the people in its capital, Copenhagen, commute to school or work by bicycle. Why are bikes so popular in Denmark? First of all, the government is worried about pollution. Cars pollute the air, and the number of cars is growing. Denmark has a very high tax on cars because the government wants more people to ride bikes instead.

Another reason for the popularity of bicycles is that Denmark is a very flat country. The highest place in the country is 557 feet (170m), so it is a very easy place to ride a bike. In Copenhagen, there are also special lanes just for cyclists. Cars must stop when a bike is crossing the road. Some places have special traffic lights to tell drivers that bikes are going to cross the road.


About 20 percent of people in nearby towns commute to Copenhagen on their bikes. But Denmark wants to double this

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number. The government is planning to build bicycle “superhighways.” These roads will only be for cyclists. Cyclists will have special places on these highways to stop and rest or put air in their tires.

Denmark is also making traffic lights friendlier for cyclists. Most people ride their bikes at about 8 mph (20km/h). on the bicycle superhighways, people going this speed will only see green traffic lights. They won’t have to stop for a red light.

With these bicycle superhighways, Copenhagen may become the most bicycle-friendly city in the world. Many other cities, such as New York, London, and Guangzhou, China, are thinking about copying its plans. In fact, there is a new word for making a city more bicycle-friendly: “Copenhagenization.”



By: Munawardin Lakanwal

Young People Are Adults, Too!

All around the world, there are laws regarding ages where we can or cannot do things. Many countries, like the United States, have minimum ages for driving and marriage. I disagree with many of these laws and feel they should be changed. not because I think children should be allowed to do these things, but because of many of these laws concerning young people's freedom don't make sense. I also think they are too inconsistent- they really differ from place to place, especially in the U.S!

In many U.S states, the legal age for smoking is 21, since it's seen as the age where young people become adults. But I feel that most of us are already adults by the time we reach 18, after all, that's when we start college and move out of our family home. Eighteen is also the age when we can get married. Personally, I think they got it wrong way round! Why are we allowed to get married at 18, but not allowed to smoke? People should wait until after college to get married, since it is a big decision that affects the rest of our lives.

The legal age for driving don't make sense to me either because they are different from place to place. For example, I some states, the driving age is 16, but in others, it is 15. In Hawaii, young people will have to wait until they turn 18 before they can take driving lessons. Need to be 18 in New York or 16 in Maine. It's confusing! I wish there weren't so many different laws.

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However, there are some laws that are becoming better, for instance, the legal voting age in U.S used to be 21, but now it's 18. I hope it'll gradually be made even lower. Young people shouldn't be prohibited from choosing leaders. I think anyone who wants to vote should be allowed to.

Finally, I think us young people have the power to change this situation. Write to your leaders in the government and let them know how you feel!



By: Munawardin Lakanwal

Rain Forests

Tropical rain forests are found in the Amazon region of South America, as well as in Central America, Africa, and Asia. Almost half of the rain forests are in Brazil. Tropical rain forests are very old, thick forests where it rains more than 1.8 meters per year. The oldest rain forest in the world is in Sarawak. It is 10 million years old, and it has 2,500 different kinds of grass.

In rain forests, there are huge trees forty-five meters high. The lowest branches of the trees are about ten meters above the ground. Below the trees, there is another level of plants that consists of many kinds of smaller trees, shrubs, and flowers. Each level of the rain forest is its own world. The lower level is protected by the trees above. The temperature and humidity (the amount of water, or moisture, in the air) stay about the same in the lower level. There is not much sunlight. In the upper, the sun, rain, and wind change the temperature and humidity often. An amazing animal world lives in the upper level. There are monkeys, members of the cat family, birds, and insects such as bees, butterflies, and many kinds of flies. Other animals that usually live on the ground also live here—mice, ants, and even earthworms.

This upper level of the forest is thick with plant life because the trees are covered with other plants. Most plants get nutrients from the ground through their roots. These plants in the upper level take their nutrients from the trees they live on and from the other plants that die

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there. The animals in the rain forest need “streets” so that they can move along the upper level without going down to the ground. They make paths along the branches of the trees. A researcher found a path that stretched for eighteen meters in one tree. One kind of tiny ant makes a path only three millimeters wide. Unfortunately, humans are still destroying the earth’s tropical rain forests. Nearly 80,000 square kilometers are being destroyed every year.

About a quarter of the destruction comes from people cutting down trees for fuel. Another quarter is to make grassland for their cattle. The remaining trees are cut down to sell the wood or to start farms. The population in cities all over the world is growing, and more and more wood is need to build huge new buildings. For example, 5,000 trees from the Sarawak rain forest in Malaysia were used to build just one tall building. If people continue cutting down that many trees in the Sarawak rain forest, all the trees could be gone in eight years.

The world needs more food, and it seems like a good idea to clear the rain forests and use the land for agriculture. Many people think that the land under these huge, thick forests must be very rich in nutrients, but it isn’t. this is another surprising thing about rain forests. Most of the land in tropical rain forests is very poor. The plants are able to live because all of the dead leaves and other plan parts that fall to the ground. This carpet od dead plants provided nutrients for the living plants.

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When the land is cleared for agriculture, there are no longer any plants to die and provide nutrients for living plants. The cycle is broken. Agriculture is unsuccessful because the land cannot support it. Trees cannot grow again because the carpet of dead plants is gone. The land becomes empty and useless.


Why should it matter to a businessman, a farmer, or a student that people are destroying forests thousands of kilometers away? For anyone who takes medicine, wears running shoes, or use envelopes, the destruction of the rain forest does matter. Rain forests cover less than 6% of the earth's area, but they have 100,000 kinds of plants, probably half of all the kinds of plants on the Earth. Three fourths of all known kinds of plants and animals call the rain forest their home.

Twenty percent of our different kinds of medicine come from rain forests. The glue on an envelope and in shoes comes from tropical plants. Rain forests provide materials for hundreds of other products. Rain forests are also very important to the world's climate. The Amazon rain forest alone receives about 30 to 40% of the total rainfall on the Earth and produces about the same percentage of the world's oxygen. Many scientists believe that the decreasing size of rain forests will affect the climate on the earth, making it uncomfortable or even dangerous for life.

The destruction of our rain forest is an international problem. One country_ or even a few _ cannot solve the

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problem alone. The nations of the world must work together to find a solution before it is too late.



By: Munawardin Lakanwal

Robert Scott: A Race to the South Pole

The first person to reach the South Pole was Roald Amundsen, a Norwegian. Robert Scott, who was English, arrived at the South Pole a month after Amundsen and died on the return journey to his ship. Yet, strangely enough, Scott became a hero, but Amundsen did not. Captain Robert Scott (1868-1912) was another officer in the English navy. From 1901 to 1904, he led an expedition to Antarctica for a British scientific organization called the Royal Geographical Society. His group travelled farther south than anyone else had ever done. He gathered information on rocks, weather, and climate, and he made maps. When he returned to England, he was a national hero.

A few years later, Scott decided to organize another expedition. He said that he wanted to make a complete scientific study of Antarctica, but his real goal was to be the first person at the South Pole. He took three doctors, several scientists, and a number of other men with him. Scott's group sailed on a ship named the Terra Nova in June 1910. When they reached Australia, they learned that Amundsen was also on his way to the Pole.

Amundsen and Scott were very different from each other, and they made very different plans. Amundsen planned everything very carefully. He took sleds and dog teams, as the great Arctic explorers did. Scott took ponies (small horses) and a few dogs, but he planned to have his men pull the sleds themselves for most of the

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trip. On earlier expeditions, as some dogs became weak, the men killed them for food for themselves and the other dogs. Amundsen did this too, and it helped him reach the pole, but later people called him “dog eater.” Scott would not eat his dogs, and this was one reason he died on this expedition.

There were other differences between the two expeditions. Amundsen sailed 100 kilometers closer to the pole than Scott did. Scott also had the bad luck of having extremely bad weather_ days of blizzards and strong winds. It was often 40°C (minus 40 degrees Celsius). Scott and his men built a base camp near the ocean’s edge and spent the winter there. They used sleds and ponies to carry a ton of supplies farther inland to a place that they named the One Ton Depot. When spring came, a few of the men started ahead of the others with motorized sleds to leave supplies along the way. However, after only a few days, the motorized sleds broke down, and the men had to pull them.

A few days later, Scott started for the South Pole with a few men. The whole journey was very difficult. Scott and his men either walked through deep snow or skied over ice and uneven ground. The climate was too difficult for the ponies, and they all died. There were frequent snow storms. Sometimes, the men couldn’t leave their tents for several days because of blizzards. When Scott was 260 kilometers from the Pole, he sent all but four men back to the base camp. This was probably his most serious mistake. His tent was big

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enough for only four people, and he had only enough food and fuel for four. Somehow he had to provide for four people plus himself. Also, one man had left his skis behind with some of the supplies. He had to walk in the snow, and this slowed down the whole group. On January 17, 1912, Scott and his men reached the Pole, only to find a tent and the Norwegian flag. They were not the first people to reach the South Pole. They had lost the race.


The next day, they started the 1300-kilometer journey, back to their base camp, pulling their heavy sleds full of supplies. The trip back was worse than the trip to the Pole. They became weak from hunger. At times, the whiteness everywhere made them blind. Their fingers and toes began to freeze, and two of the men fell and injured themselves. They didn't have enough fuel to keep warm in their tent. They became exhausted and had more and more difficulty pulling their sleds.

Finally, one man died. Then another became so weak that he knew he was endangering the lives of the others. One night, he left the tent and never returned. He walked out into the blizzard to die instead of holding back the other three. Every day, Scott described the terrible journey in his diary. On March 21, the three remaining men were only twenty kilometers from the One Ton Depot, but another blizzard kept them in their tent. On March 29, they were still unable to leave their tent. On that day, Scott wrote his last words in his diary. A search party found the three bodies eight months later. They

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also found Scott's diary, excellent photographs of the expedition, and letters to take back to England. The search party left the frozen bodies where they found them. Today, the base camp building is still there. Inside are supplies, furniture, and the men's belongings. They have been left just the way they were when Scott's expedition was there. New Zealand takes care of the building and its contents.

Robert Scott's name lives on in stories of his trip to Antarctica, the last part of the Earth that people explored. He was not the first to reach the South Pole, but he is remembered as one of the great heroes of exploration.



By: Munawardin Lakanwal

Into the Deep: Ocean Exploration

Salt water covers roughly 71% of the Earth's surface, and yet we have spent much more time exploring the Earth's mountains, forests, and deserts than studying its oceans. Scientists say that we know more about the moon than we know about our own oceans. and today, we continue to spend more money on space exploration than on ocean exploration.

Why is it that we know so little about the oceans that surround us? Perhaps, it is because, for centuries, people thought of the ocean as just a travel network. It was a way to get from one place to another. Most ocean travelers stayed close to the coast. Their goal was not to explore the ocean but rather to find new trade routes for the exchange of spices and other goods. To early sailors, the ocean was also a frightening place, full of dangerous creatures. They thought that, deep below, the ocean was a dark and lifeless place. Believing this, people had little incentive to explore the ocean depths.

Ocean exploration was also hampered by the conditions below the surface. The tremendous pressure of the water would crush an unprotected diver. Water temperature on the ocean floor was not inviting either. Vents, or openings, on the ocean floor have temperatures as high as 254° F (254 degrees Fahrenheit) or 123°C (123 degrees Celsius). To explore below the surface of the ocean, humans needed special equipment. Early diving

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suits from the late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century were not very useful. One type enclosed the diver's body in a cylinder, making it difficult to move around.

A later type of diving suit replaced the large cylinder with a heavy metal helmet. Air from above the surface traveled through a tube into the helmet. These early diving suits allowed people to descend fifty feet below the ocean surface for about an hour. In 1872, the first ship equipped for ocean exploration set out on a four-year trip around the world. The ship had two laboratories, and it carried the most advanced scientific equipment of the time. Scientists on the ship tested the temperature and density of sea water. They gathered information about the ocean currents and meteorology. They discovered an underwater mountain chain and more than 4000 new species. The results of this expedition encouraged interest in exploring farther below the ocean surface. To do this, however, divers needed better equipment to protect them from the pressure of water.


Two divers, Charles Beebe and Otis Barton, designed one of the early submersibles for deep-sea diving. It was a large, hollow, steel ball less than five feet in diameter and weighing 5000 pounds. A long heavy chain connected the steel ball to a ship above. In 1934, Beebe and Barton descended half a mile below the surface of the ocean in their submersible. From inside the steel ball, they were able to see extraordinary creatures. This was a

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great breakthrough for ocean exploration, for now people could see the underwater world with their own eyes.

Since Beebe and Barton's record-breaking descent, improvements have been made in diving equipment, allowing people to travel deeper for longer amounts of time. Just twenty-six years after Beebe and Barton's half-mile descent, Jacques Piccard and two others traveled to a depth of 35797 feet, or nearly seven miles, in their own much improved submersible called the Trieste. Even at this great depth, the explorers discovered deep-sea life and new species.

The work of deep-sea explorers has given us a picture of life far below the surface. There is now greater understanding of the diversity of life in the ocean. We are now more aware of our independence on healthy oceans. Still, less than one tenth of 1% of the deep ocean has been explored. Sylvia Earle, one of the leading experts on oceans, says, "We're in a new century and a new millennium, and most of the planet has yet to be seen."



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Changes in the Family

Barbara Todisco, 35, and her husband, Ted, 37, have two children. They live together in what is called a nuclear family. A nuclear family consists of two generations_ two parents and their children. Esme Tanguay, 43, lives with her daughter, Maria, 11. They live together in a single-parent family. In the United States, a quarter of American children now grow up in single-parent families. Juan Diego, 45, of Miami, Florida, has two children from his marriage. His second wife, Nancy, has two children from her first marriage. Juan and Nancy have a child together. Juan and Nancy and the five children live together in what is now called a blended family.

Carl Jacobs, 32, lives with his wife, their two children, and his wife's mother and father. They are an extended family. Extended families consist of more than one set of parents and children. The most common type of extended family consists of a married couple and one or more of their married children all living together in one household. An extended family might also consist of two brothers and their wives and children. A large extended family might consist of grandparents, parents, children, uncles, and other relatives.

For centuries, the extended family was the most common type of family. One benefit of living in an extended family is that there are more people to share the work. This was especially important in societies where mothers had to work outside the home, raising crops and

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gathering food. In an extended family, mothers could work outside the home while other family members were available to take care of the children and do other household tasks.


In the United States, one of the biggest changes in families in the last century has been a decrease in the number of extended families. One very important reason for this decrease was industrialization. The growth of industry made it possible for many young people to leave their families and move to the city to work in factories. By the 1920s, a majority of children in the United States were no longer living in extended families. Instead, they were living in families with a father who went to work and a mother who stayed at home. As long as a family could afford to have the mother stay at home, this type of family was able to survive. For many families, however, this was not financially possible. As the cost of living rose in the United States, more and more women needed to work outside the home. At the same time, an emphasis on equality for men and women opened the door to new job opportunities for women. Before long, single-parent families, blended families, and even extended families were becoming more common.

Since 1970, the number of single-parent families in the United States has increased tremendously. Today, there are roughly 90 million single-parent families with children under the age of 18. That is a 200% increase since 1970. Nearly 99% of these single-parent families

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are headed by women. Many sociologists have studied single-parent families to find out why they are increasing in number. The fact that it is now easier to get a divorce in the United States does not fully explain this increase. In many countries, divorce rates stabilized in the 1980s but the number of single-parent families continued to increase. In order to get a better explanation for the increase in the number of single-parent families, it is also necessary to look at why people aren't remarrying and why there are more births outside of marriage today. These two factors are also contributing to the rise in the number of single-parent families.

Boutros Boutros-Ghali, the former secretary-general of the United Nations, once said that families “are at the leading edge of change and are adapting to serious challenges, often under very demanding conditions.” The truth is that families have always had to change and adapt, but somehow the family has always survived.



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References

All the books and series that are written on cover page of this book.

As Jhumpa Lahiri has said, “That is the thing about books. *They let you travel without moving your feet.*” *Take a good book to bed with you. Books do not snore.* Reading is itself a sort of passion, love and we can say addiction, but in reading, reading novels is purely really addictive. If you are really searching for happiness, mental riches, contentment and anything else, then read books relevantly.

This short novel is a fantastic and riveting story of Eeqan Kamal and Awj Muzafir which is going to teach you that, “love is permanent.” Eeqan loves Awj unconditionally and Awj dies for Eeqan.

Munawardin Lakanwal, who is the translator of the very book, is son of Gul Bahar-U-din Lakanwal. He was born in the dignified and noble tribe of Pashtuns in Khost, Afghanistan. Currently, he lives in Kabul, Afghanistan. Contemporarily, he is sweating in the very domain to serve the beckon of his motherland. Better to say that he has studied English at International English Language Institute and he has been teaching there for 3 years.

