

토플·특목고 시험 준비생 / 미국교과서로 바로 들어가기 부담스러운 초·중생을 위한

미국교과서 읽는 리딩

AMERiCAN SCHOOL TEXTBOOK *Reading* KEY

CORE
2

Michael A. Putlack e-Creative Contents 지음

미국 초등 5·6학년 과정

WORKBOOK + MP3 CD



교육 R&D에 앞서는
Key 키출판사

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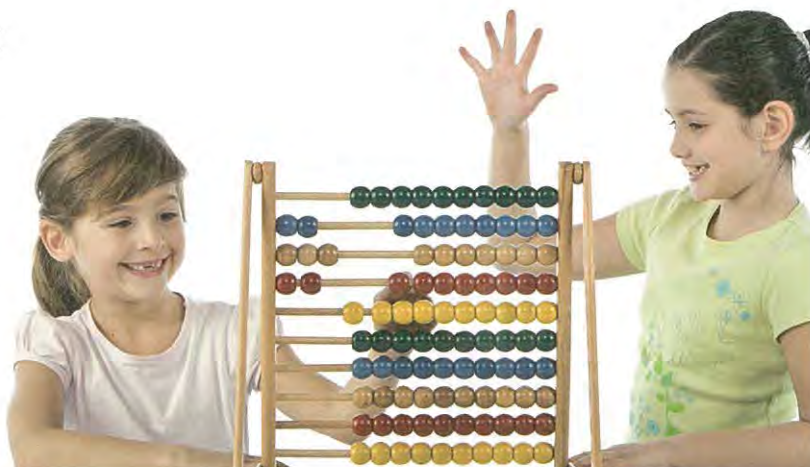
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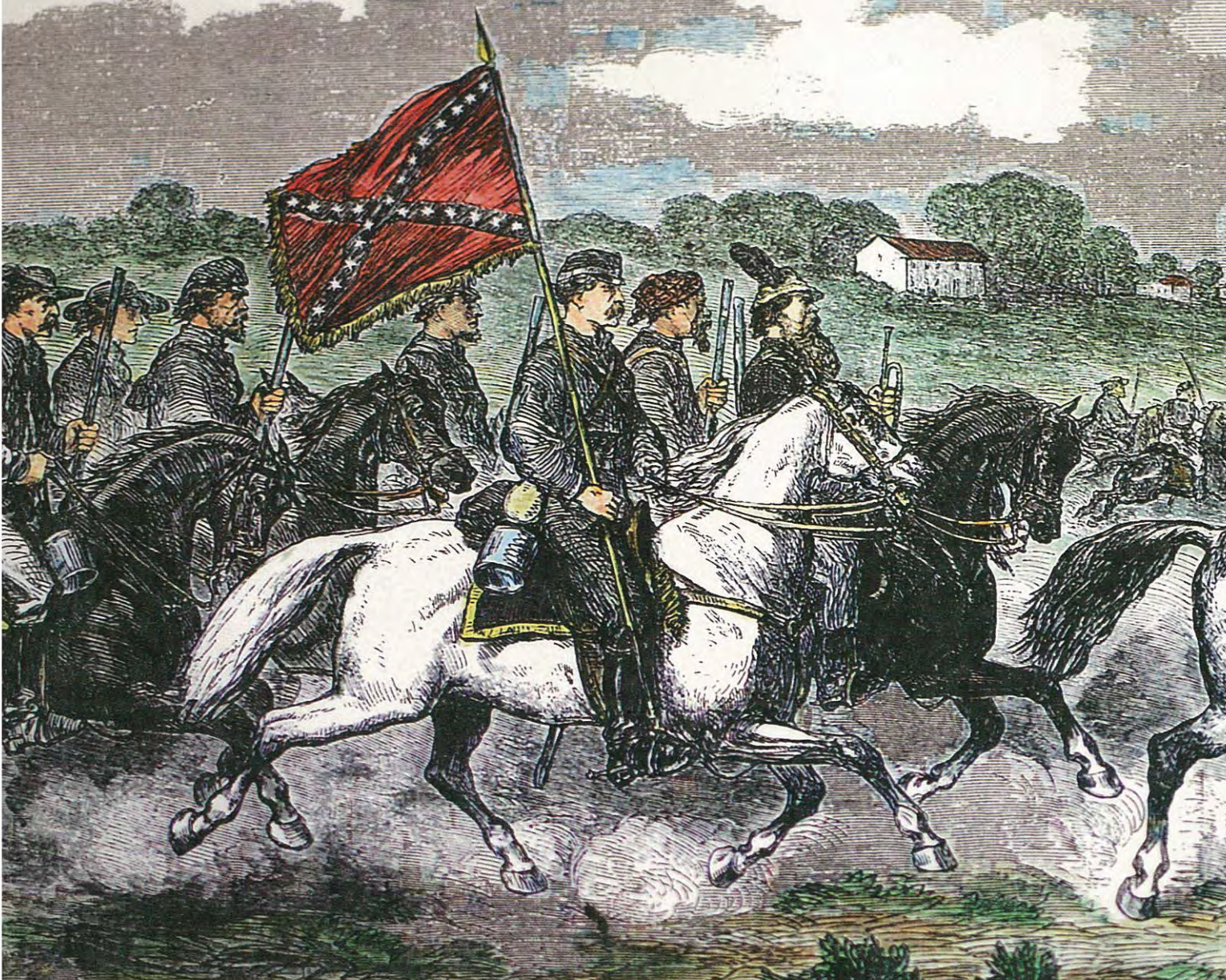
● Syllabus Core 2 ●

Subject	Topic & Area	Title
Social Studies ★ History and Geography	History and Culture	Clues from the Past
	People and Government	Three Important American Documents
	People and Government	The American Presidential Election System
	American History	The Civil War
	American History	Reconstruction
	American History	Industrialization and Urbanization
	World History	The Age of Imperialism
	World History	World War II
Science	A World of Living Things	Interactions among Living Things
	A World of Living Things	Biomes and Ecological Succession
	Our Earth	Earth's Changing Crust
	Our Earth	What Makes Up the Atmosphere?
	Matter and Energy	Atoms, Elements, and Compounds
	Matter and Energy	Mixtures and Solutions
	The Human Body	The Stages of Growth in the Human Body
Mathematics	Computation	The Order of Operations and Inverse Operations
	Probability and Statistics	Ratios, Percents, and Probabilities
Language and Literature	Literature	Echo and Narcissus
	Language Arts	Common Mistakes in English
Visual Arts	Visual Arts	The Rebirth of the Arts
Music	A World of Music	Italian for Composers

Chapter 1

Social Studies ★

History and Geography

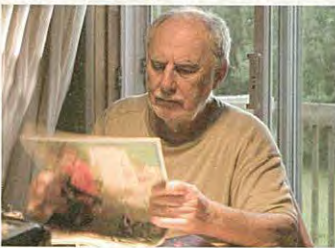


Unit
01

History and Culture

**Visual
Preview**

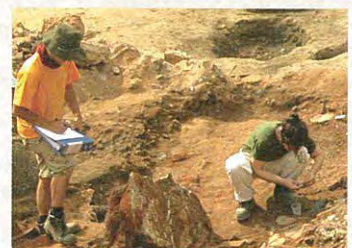
How do historians and archaeologists study the past?



Historians often spend their time studying primary and secondary sources.



Archaeologists examine artifacts and remains for clues about the past.



Archaeologists visit ruins of ancient buildings to see how people used to live.

Vocabulary Preview | Write the correct word next to its meaning.

timeline archaeologist historian eyewitness artifact

- 1 _____ : a person who studies history or the past
- 2 _____ : a person who studies the remains of past human cultures
- 3 _____ : a person who was present at an event
- 4 _____ : a diagram of events arranged in order according to when they happened
- 5 _____ : a man-made object from a past culture or civilization



Clues from the Past

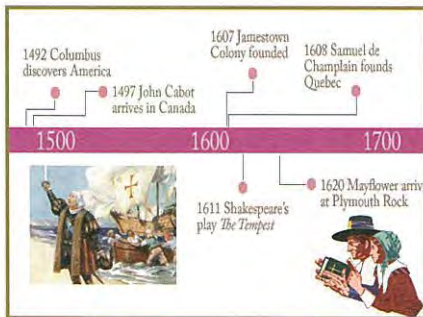
History is the study of people, places, and events from the past. We study history to learn about the past.

Experts, such as **historians** and **archaeologists**, help us understand the past. To learn about life from long ago, they examine **clues** and records from people in the past. How do they do this? Historians use both primary sources and secondary sources. A primary source is material written at the time an event happened. It is often written by a person who was an **eyewitness** to the event. Primary sources can be books, diaries, reports, official documents, and photographs. A secondary source is material written **based on** primary sources. Some historians also study **oral** history. This is a collection of stories that are told and passed down from one generation to the next.



What happens when there is no record or written history left behind? That is where archaeologists are needed. They

examine **artifacts**. These are man-made objects used by past civilizations. Historical artifacts include tools, pottery, clothes, jewelry, and even paintings. Archaeologists also study human **remains**, such as bones and hair. There are many **ruins** of ancient buildings for them to study as well. All of these contribute to archaeologists learning how people lived in the past.



▲ timeline

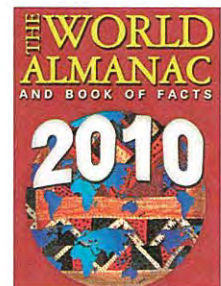
Many historians often make **timelines** to list events in history. Timelines show the dates that various events occurred and let historians see the order of past events. On many timelines, there are

sometimes the **abbreviations** B.C. and A.D. after dates. B.C. stands for “before Christ.” A.D. stands for “*anno Domini*.” That is Latin for “years after the birth of Christ.”

Nowadays, historians have access to many modern technologies. This makes studying the past much easier. Many primary sources have been translated and published in books or on CD-ROMs. Other books, such as encyclopedias, almanacs, and atlases, provide much information, too. Studying the past has never been easier than today.



▲ artifacts



▲ almanac



▲ atlas

Quick Check

Check T (True) or F (False).

- 1 Secondary sources are often written by eyewitnesses to events.
- 2 Pottery, clothes, and jewelry are all types of artifacts.
- 3 A.D. stands for “*anno Domini*” which means “before Christ.”

T	F
T	F
T	F