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Before We Read

MY LEARNING GOALS

I can

- tell what I know about fictional detectives.
- recall important details.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

Edgar Allan Poe is considered the “father of the detective story.” But his detective C. Auguste Dupin is not the only famous fictional crime solver. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle created the “consulting detective” Sherlock Holmes and his colleague Dr. Watson. Sherlock scrutinizes details to solve the cases his clients bring him. Hercule Poirot is another famous sleuth. His exploits are featured in many of the detective novels Agatha Christie wrote from 1920 to the 1970s. These two famous detectives appeared in novels and short stories. Today, many television programs and movies feature fictional detectives who have become famous by solving perplexing crimes. What fictional detectives do you know?

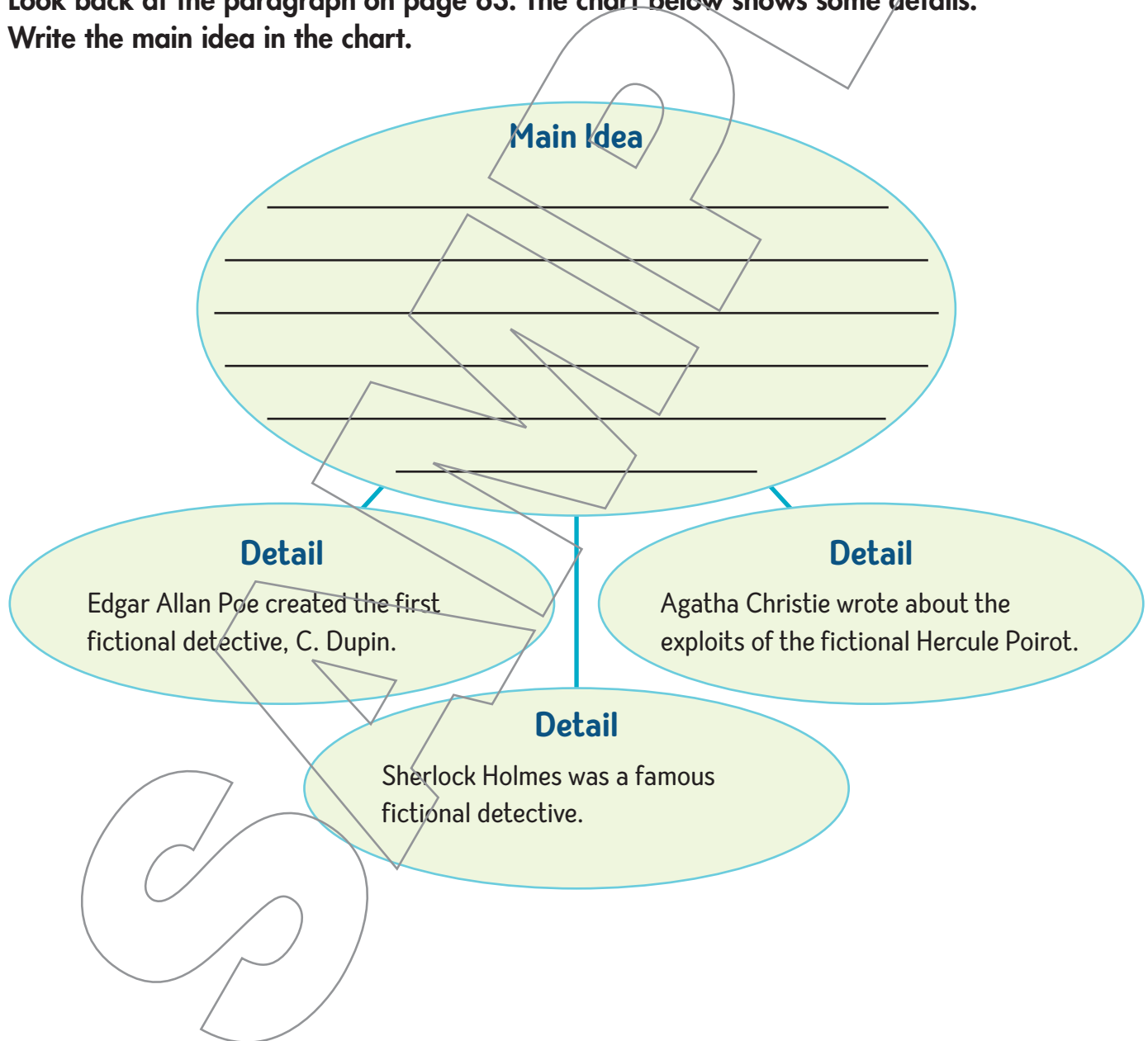


Before We Read

Recognizing Main Idea

Authors of nonfiction texts frequently organize their texts by **main idea** and **details**. They state the main idea and then support the overall idea with details that give more information about the main idea. These details are often facts or examples. The main idea is often stated at the beginning or end of a paragraph. Sometimes the main idea is not explicitly stated. In this case, you will need to think about what the details have in common to determine the main idea.

Look back at the paragraph on page 63. The chart below shows some details. Write the main idea in the chart.





MY LEARNING GOALS

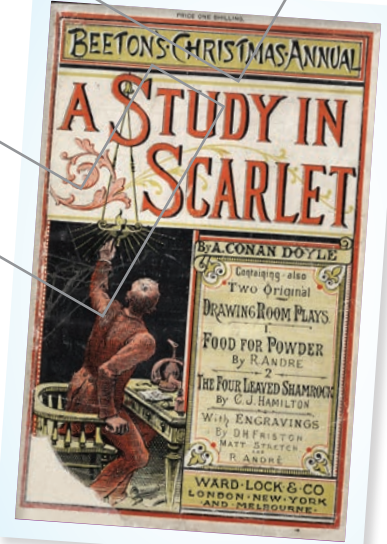
I can

- read and understand an informational passage.
- identify the main idea.

Sherlock Holmes

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was a British physician who turned to writing adventure stories. He invented the fictional sleuth Sherlock Holmes in 1887 in the detective novel, *A Study in Scarlet*. Sherlock lived at 221B Baker Street in London. Here as a “consulting detective,” Sherlock used his powers of observation and deductive reasoning skills to solve cases brought to him by his clients, including Scotland Yard. Sherlock knew something about nearly every subject. He read constantly, conducted scientific experiments, and increased his understanding of the world. He owned a large library of books and occasionally consulted people with expert knowledge.

Tiny details that others overlooked were clues to him. A glance at the knees of a man’s pants told what the man did for a living. The color of mud on a man’s boots told Sherlock where the man had been that day. Sherlock could perceive what sort of cigar a man smoked by looking at its ashes. He complained that criminals were such a dull lot that none could truly test him. He usually brought them to ground with his brilliant mind, but if he must fight, he was handy with his fists and with a sword. At the end of each story, Holmes explained to his colleague Dr. Watson and his clients how he fit together all the pieces of evidence to determine the truth about what had happened.



Underline the word that means “detective.”



What is the setting for the Sherlock Holmes stories?

The setting is _____.



Let's Read

Detective stories are different from crime stories. The detective story focuses on the “good guy” working to solve the crime. This is (usually) a brave and clever person who assembles clues and uses his or her reasoning skills to bring the criminal down. Stories like this go back only to 1841 when Edgar Allan Poe introduced his detective C. Auguste Dupin and used Paris as the setting for his short story “The Murders in the Rue Morgue.” Why? The answer is obvious if you think about it. There could have been no detective stories until there were actual detectives. The Paris police force was the first to have a department that investigated crimes in a scientific manner. By the 1820s, the methods and deeds of France’s detectives were famous, and other cities began to emulate their process. The first city to do so was London, England. In 1829, Scotland Yard, London’s famous police bureau, was established with the assistance of a French detective. London soon became the setting for many fictional detective stories.

The Work of a Detective

The first job of any detective is to gather evidence. Detectives investigate the scene of a crime, looking for clues about what had happened, how it happened, and when it happened. They collect objects they find, and the information that people tell them becomes evidence about what took place. Modern detectives, like Sherlock Holmes, realize that you have to analyze a crime scene. In other words, anyone can see things, but a detective must think and recognize the meaning of what is seen.



Circle the word that means “to match or surpass, usually by imitation.”



What types of evidence might a detective collect?

A detective might _____.



Sherlock Holmes believed that detectives have to adhere to the facts. He understood that facts can be misunderstood. Good detectives collect as much evidence as they can. They do not decide what happened and look for evidence that supports their point of view. They assess all the evidence and allow the evidence to “speak” about the crime.

Most police and detectives would agree that there is no such thing as a “perfect crime.” Most crimes are solved because the criminal made small mistakes. Our lives are full of tiny details—too many details to remember. Detectives know that. They don’t stop with the “big picture” of a crime. They scrutinize the little details, too. The details show modern detectives what really happened. Sherlock Holmes would agree that little things are the key that unlocks the mystery.



Highlight the word that means “evaluate.”



What types of tiny details do you think detectives scrutinize?

Detectives scrutinize _____.

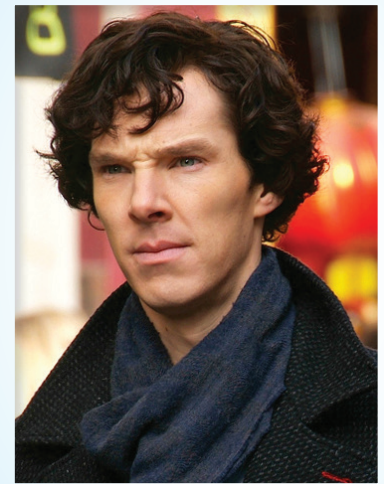


Let's Read

Sherlock Today

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle wrote four Sherlock Holmes novels and 56 short stories before his death in 1930. By then, his fans had made the character “more real than real life.” Today in many countries, there are Sherlock Holmes clubs. At their meetings, members dress up as Sherlock. They are guided by both Sir Arthur Conan Doyle’s descriptions and by the many actors who have portrayed Holmes on stage and in more than 200 movies. They take on names of characters from the stories. They refer to Sir Arthur Conan Doyle not as Sherlock’s author but his “literary agent.”

What would Sir Arthur Conan Doyle have thought of all this? He himself quickly tired of his creation. In 1893, he wrote a story in which Holmes is killed by his greatest adversary, the arch-criminal Professor James Moriarty. However, there was such an outcry from fans (including the queen of England) that Sir Arthur Conan Doyle brought Sherlock back to life. So Sherlock Holmes lives on.



Underline the word that means “enemy.”



Why did Sir Arthur Conan Doyle bring Sherlock back to life?

He _____.



Show What You Know

Fill in the central idea of “The Work of a Detective” section in the chart below.

Main Idea of “The Work of a Detective”		
Detail	Detail	Detail
Detectives examine objects and information.	Detectives don't stop with the “big picture” of a crime.	Detectives scrutinize the little details, too.

Fill in the central idea of the “Sherlock Today” section.

Main Idea of “Sherlock Today”		
Detail	Detail	Detail
There are Sherlock Holmes clubs where members dress up as Sherlock.	Many actors have played Sherlock on the stage and screen even today.	The author had to bring his character back to life after killing him off.



Let's Read

What Did You Learn?

Think about what you learned from the passage. Then circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was _____.
 - A an author
 - B an actor
 - C a detective
 - D a literary agent
2. On page 65, what does the word *colleague* mean?
 - A a person who solves crimes
 - B a person with whom one works in a profession
 - C a person who dresses up as another person
 - D a person who commits a crime
3. Which development occurred first?
 - A Edgar Allan Poe created the first fictional detective named C. Auguste Dupin.
 - B Scotland Yard was London's first detective bureau.
 - C The Paris police force was the first to use scientific methods to investigate crimes.
 - D "Consulting detective" Sherlock Holmes was first introduced in the novel *A Study in Scarlet*.
4. You can decide that Sir Arthur Conan Doyle _____.
 - A believed that someone could commit the "perfect crime"
 - B was inspired by Edgar Allan Poe's stories about C. Auguste Dupin
 - C lived in Paris, France for a time
 - D wanted to be a detective



Listen and Discuss

MY LEARNING GOALS

I can

- listen to a passage about deductive reasoning.
- use information from the conversation to participate in a discussion.

Listen to a passage about deductive reasoning. While you listen the second time, take notes on the chart below.

Deductive Reasoning	
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	



SPEAKING

Listen and Discuss



How is deductive reasoning used in everyday life?



Learning About Language

MY LEARNING GOALS

I can

- recognize irregular verb forms.
- use irregular verb forms correctly.

Irregular Verbs

A verb in the past tense tells what already happened. Many verbs form the past tense by adding *-ed*. Some verbs form the past tense by changing their spelling. These are called **irregular verbs**.

Present	know	write	tell	understand	begin	think	become
Past	knew	wrote	told	understood	began	thought	became

Read the sentences from the passage. Then use the chart above to write the present tense of the underlined word on the line.

1. Sherlock knew something about nearly every subject. _____
2. A glance at the knees of a man's pants told what the man did for a living. _____
3. Other cities began to emulate their process. _____
4. London soon became the setting for many fictional detective stories. _____
5. He understood that facts can be misunderstood. _____
6. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle wrote four Sherlock Holmes novels. _____

Learning About Language

Draw a line to match the word and its past tense.

1. choose

2. bring

3. speak

4. strike

5. leave

6. tear

7. buy

left

struck

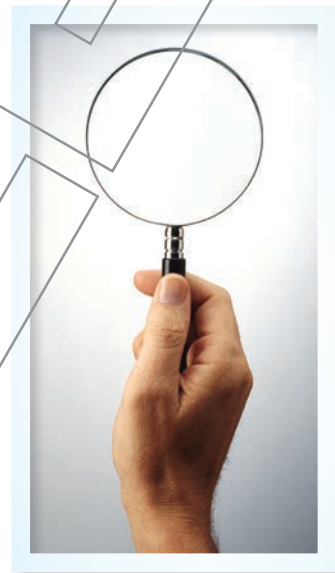
tore

brought

spoke

chose

bought



Write your own sentences using the past tense of the given word.

1. go

2. mean

3. build



Write About It

MY LEARNING GOALS

I can

- explain the process used to solve a problem.
- make my writing better with help from classmates and my teacher.

You encounter problems every day. You use reasoning to solve these problems. Think about a problem that you have encountered. Did you use deductive or inductive reasoning to solve it? What steps did you take to solve it? The first step is to determine the problem. Then you must find a solution that matches the problem. Write a paragraph telling about the steps or reasoning you used to solve the problem.

Plan My Writing

Fill in the chart to tell about the reasoning you used to solve a problem.

Problem
Process
Solution

