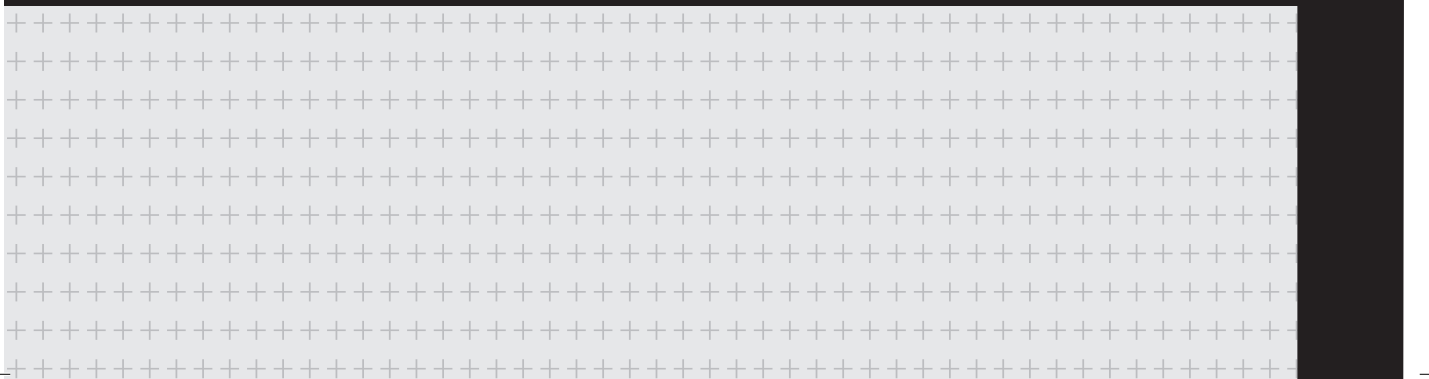




Unit [01] Why Are Bridges Important?



(Continuous) We/They are not + -ing

- 'We/They are not + -ing' is the negative form of 'We/They are + -ing'.
- You may use 'We're/They're not + -ing' or 'We/They aren't + -ing' for the same meaning.

Example

We're not playing outside.

We're not sleeping in the classroom.

We aren't using smartphones.

They're not studying hard.

They aren't preparing for their future.

+ Which is right?

1. They (aren't / isn't) doing their best to get the job.
2. We (does not / are not) listening to him.
3. (They're / They've) not watching television.
4. We (doesn't / aren't) eating any desserts.
5. They (does / are) not drinking their milk.
6. We (hasn't / aren't) hiding anything from you.
7. (I're / They're) not wearing their uniforms.

+ Make the sentence negative.

1. They are going to his house. →
2. We are using our phones. →
3. They are writing a novel. →
4. We are reading notices on the wall. →
5. They are speaking Spanish. →
6. We are mopping the floor. →
7. They are cleaning their office. →
8. We are running in our house. →

Exercise

Choose three sentences from the answer and say them in 3 seconds to your teacher without your book.

01 Why Are Bridges Important?

UNFO

Bridges provide shortcuts over rivers and lakes, **often** spanning highways, railroads, and even the Hangang River. People use bridges for long-distance travel; it would take a lot of time if we did not use the bridge. Their lengths vary, with some towering well above the water's surface, while others are built near the water. **They are not standing** under the water, though; they can carry cars, trucks, trains, and buses, and some even transport people, water, and oil. To ensure safety, it is important that **we are not carrying** heavy loads that exceed their limits.

In ancient times, bridges were weak, often made of wood or rope. Nowadays, the majority are constructed with concrete and steel, ensuring they won't collapse soon. They are strong enough to bear heavy loads.

The first bridges were created to cross streams, constructed with ropes and not designed for connecting across long distances. Later, stronger and longer bridges were built using stones, made of concrete and steel, connecting longer distances between cities or even islands.

Building bridges costs a lot of money and work. First, workers must build supports under the water. They create the foundation by inserting the steel tubes into the river bottom. Then, they add extra support across the pile.

Next, workers **build** piers. ★They are like the legs of a table and will hold up the bridge. Caps are placed on the tops of the concrete piers; these are called girders. Girders support the roadway, and steel bars are placed between them to support the concrete as it hardens. Finally, the new bridge is ready for traffic.

UNIT 01

Vocabulary

▪ provide[v]	to give something that someone needs This book provides all the information needed to make a computer.
▪ foundation[n]	the base that supports a building The earthquake shook the foundation of the building.
▪ vary[v]	to be different from each other Every student's test scores varied from each other's.
▪ carry[v]	to hold something I can carry the heavy bag.
▪ collapse[v]	to fall down suddenly mainly because of no strength or support Many buildings collapsed because of the earthquake.
▪ surface[n]	an outside part or layer of something The marble has a smooth surface .
▪ connect[v]	to be joined with something else I tried to connect my mouse to my computer.
▪ support[n]	something that carries its weight or holds something very tight My floor is held up by wooden supports .
▪ insert[v]	to put something inside something else I insert the key into the lock to open the door.
▪ distance[n]	the amount of space between two places My house is within walking distance of the school.

Reading Comprehension

[1~3] Choose the right word for the blank below.

The passage starts off talking about the benefits of bridges. 1. _____, it leads to comparing bridges in ancient times to bridges that are built nowadays. Bridges are helpful, 2. _____ the passage talks about how building bridges cost a lot of money and work. 3. _____ the passage finishes by talking about how bridges are built.

1.
 - a. Unfortunately
 - b. However
 - c. Afterwards
 - d. Therefore

2.
 - a. according
 - b. but
 - c. so
 - d. and

3.
 - a. In the end
 - b. Wherever
 - c. Whoever
 - d. Sadly

4. What is the passage mainly about?
 - a. The history of bridges and how bridges are built
 - b. How building a bridge is easy
 - c. Bridges being built in the Han River
 - d. Bridges in ancient times

[5~7] Write T if statements are true or F if statements are false according to the passage.

5. Bridges provide shortcuts over rivers and lakes.

6. No bridge can carry people, water, and oil.

7. In ancient times, bridges were made of wood or rope.

8. The word **often** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- a. rarely
- b. generally
- c. infrequently
- d. barely

9. The phrase **build** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- a. make
- b. destroy
- c. ruin
- d. wreck

10. Which of these sentences about the history of bridges is NOT true?

- a. Bridges in ancient times were weak.
- b. Most bridges today are made of concrete and steel.
- c. Bridges nowadays are still not strong enough to bear the load.
- d. The first bridges were created to cross a stream.

11. Which of these sentences about building bridges is true?
- a. Building bridges cost a lot of money and work.
 - b. Building bridges is not that difficult.
 - c. One worker can build a bridge.
 - d. Building bridges doesn't really need work.
12. What does ★They in paragraph 4 refer to?
- a. Bridges
 - b. Workers
 - c. Piers
 - d. Steel bars
13. What can be inferred from the passage?
- a. Building bridges is easier than traveling.
 - b. Everybody enjoys building bridges.
 - c. Bridges are helpful but building them is time consuming.
 - d. People don't need bridges for the traffic.

14. According to the passage, what can bridges not carry?

.....
.....

15. According to the passage, what is the first step to building a bridge?

.....
.....

CHECK LIST ✓

Date: . .



Video Lecture

- Have you watched the video lecture at least 2 times before the class?
- Have you watched the video lecture after the class?



Vocabulary

- Did you study the vocabulary listed next to the reading passage?
- Did you review what you got wrong on this unit's test?



Grammar

- Have you understood the points of this unit's Grammar Exercise?
- Have you answered the questions on the Grammar Exercise?
- Please review what you got wrong. Did you understand why you got wrong?



Reading Comprehension

- Have you read the stories carefully?
- Have you answered all the questions on this unit's reading comprehension?
- Did you figure out all of the exact reasons (or supporting details) for each question's answers?
- Please review what you got wrong. Did you understand why you got wrong?

Teacher Signature

Parent Signature



MEMO

A large rectangular area with a light cream background and a grid of small orange crosses. The area is divided into horizontal sections by dashed lines, providing space for writing notes.

