



A. Read the sentences from the Reading and choose S for speculation and F for Fact.

1. From about 1300 to 800 B.C., the Lapita people colonized islands that stretch over millions of square kilometers. _____
2. All we can say for certain is that the Lapita had canoes that were capable of ocean voyages, and they had the ability to sail them. _____
3. Sailing against the wind, [Irwin] argues, may have been the key to their success. _____
4. Irwin hypothesizes that once out in the open ocean, the explorers would detect a variety of clues to follow to land. _____
5. Anderson believes that the Lapita may have taken advantage of trade winds blowing east instead of west, thereby voyaging far to the east without any knowledge of tacking techniques. _____

B. Find the information below in Reading B. Is each presented as a fact or speculation? Choose F for fact and S for speculation. Beside it, write the words from the passage that indicates speculation, ex: might, think..

1. Lapita sailors followed the smoke from distant volcanoes to new islands.
(paragraph F) _____
2. One of El Niño's effects is to cause trade winds in the South Pacific to weaken or to reverse direction. (paragraph H) _____
3. El Niño phenomena were unusually frequent around the time of the Lapita expansion. (paragraph H) _____
4. By the time Europeans came to the Pacific, nearly every piece of land had already been discovered by the Lapita and the Polynesians. (paragraph I) _____

A. Choose the correct words to complete the information below.

It was once widely accepted that the first people in the Americas arrived by walking across a land bridge from Siberia. They then traveled south between great sheets of ice that ¹ **navigated** / **stretched** across North America at that time. Today, this theory is being challenged. An alternative idea suggests that instead of a single first migration, groups came at separate ² **intervals** / **clues**. Another theory suggests that they may have ³ **disrupted** / **navigated** their way along the shoreline using kayaks.

The debate over this migration path is one of many disputes in the field of archeology. Evidence from the distant past is hard to find, so theories are often based on very small ⁴ **clues** / **analogies**. As new evidence is uncovered that ⁵ **navigates** / **disrupts** existing ideas, experts often need to adjust their theories.

B. Complete the sentences. Choose the correct words.

1. A **phenomenon** is an event that *is observable / cannot be seen*.
2. Two things are **analogous** when they are *different / similar*.
3. If an ancient pot is found **intact**, it is *broken / complete*.
4. The **horizon** is the line where the *water and shore / earth and sky* seem to meet.
5. A **stubborn** problem is *difficult / easy* to fix or deal with.

👉 Archeologists discovered
a digging stick in
Chile, estimated to be
12,500 years old.