

## Reading

**Strategy: Scanning.** How many new kinds of animals did the team of scientists find?

# DISCOVERY IN THE FOJA

1 In 2008, a group of scientists went to the Foja Mountains in New Guinea. “The mountains are **unique**. There are no roads, no people—and almost no human **impact**,” one group **member**  
5 said. In just a few weeks, the **international** team found at least 12 different new **species**. These species live only in the Foja Mountains. Here are a few of the animals they **discovered**.

Biologist<sup>1</sup> Kristofer Helgen found this tiny  
10 tree mouse, which travels from one tree to another. “It uses **them** almost like a highway<sup>2</sup> in the forest. It **hardly ever** goes down and touches the ground,” he says.

The blossom bat is a bat with a really long tongue.  
15 It uses it to drink nectar from flowers. It’s “kind of like the hummingbird<sup>3</sup> of the bat world,” says Helgen.

The scientists also found a frog, which they called the Pinocchio<sup>4</sup> frog because of its long nose. They  
20 were very lucky—they caught one in the camp kitchen. During the whole trip, this was the only one they saw.

The group found many amazing things. However, there are still many more mysteries waiting for  
25 the next team of **explorers**.

<sup>1</sup> A **biologist** is a scientist studying things like plants and animals.

<sup>2</sup> A **highway** is a big road.

<sup>4</sup> **Pinocchio** has a long nose.



# Reading Comprehension

**A** Circle the correct answer.

**Detail** 1. Why are the Foja Mountains unique?

- a. People have not really affected the area.
- b. Animals use the trees like roads.
- c. There are only 12 animal species living there.

**Reference** 2. In line 11, **them** means the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. trees
- b. tree mice
- c. highways

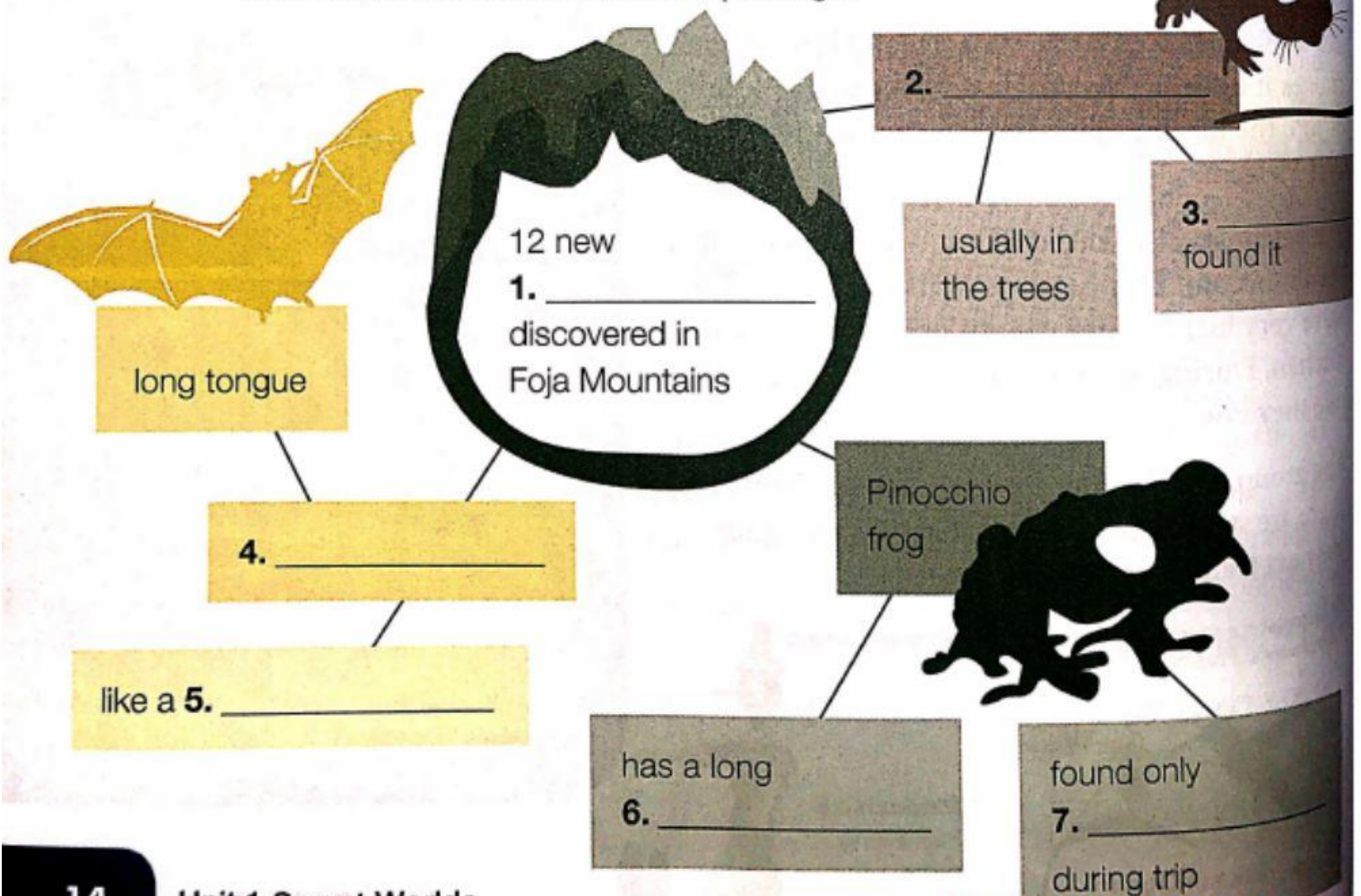
**Vocabulary** 3. According to the passage, the tree mouse is very \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. long
- b. small
- c. heavy

**Inference** 4. What does Helgen mean when he says that the blossom bat is "the hummingbird of the bat world"?

- a. It uses its tongue to drink, like a hummingbird.
- b. It's colorful, like a hummingbird.
- c. It's actually a kind of bird.

**B Strategy: Summary completion.** Complete the diagram with words and names from the passage.



## Language Practice

**A Vocabulary: Completion.** Complete the sentences using a word from the box.

explorer    hardly ever    unique    impact  
discover    species    member    international

### Word Link

inter- = between:  
international,  
intercultural, interconnect,  
interchange

1. We call the human \_\_\_\_\_ *Homo sapiens*.
2. In 1953, James Watson and Francis Crick were the first scientists to \_\_\_\_\_ the shape of DNA.<sup>1</sup>
3. Singapore is \_\_\_\_\_ because it is the only place that is an island, a city, and a country.
4. Vatican City is not a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ of the United Nations.
5. Christopher Columbus was a famous \_\_\_\_\_ in the 15th century.
6. Tigers \_\_\_\_\_ attack people.
7. Cutting down trees is having a big \_\_\_\_\_ on the rain forests of the world.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ air travel is easier and less expensive than it was 50 years ago.



**B Grammar: Relative clauses with which.** Read the example sentences. Sentence **b** is from the passage.

- a. The scientists also found a frog. They called the frog the Pinocchio frog.
- b. The scientists also found a frog, **which** they called the Pinocchio frog.
- c. The blossom bat is unique. It drinks like a hummingbird.
- d. The blossom bat, **which** drinks like a hummingbird, is unique.

Use **which** to join sentences 1 to 3. Then make one more sentence using **which**.

1. The team found a tiny tree mouse. The mouse travels from one tree to another.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. New Guinea is the world's second largest island. It has many unique species.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. The Earth is becoming more crowded. It has about 7 billion people on it.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_