

World Book mini-research projects

Advanced ELL Class – Q2

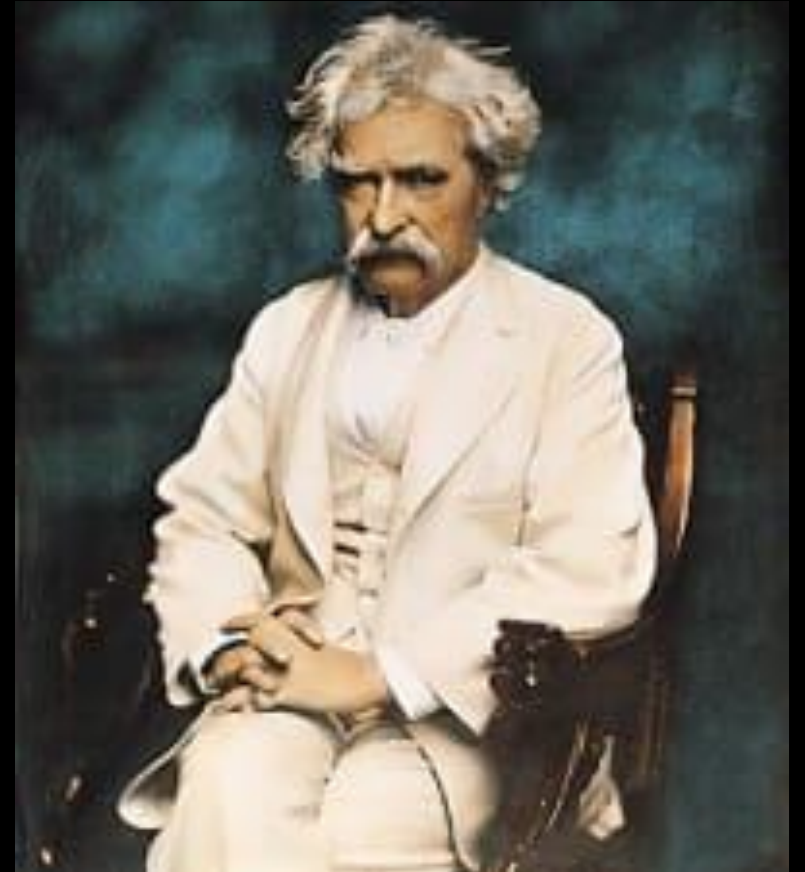
RE Mountain Secondary

2020 - 2021



MARK TWAIN

Mark Twain (1835-1910), was the pen name of Samuel Langhorne Clemens. He was deemed to be one of the greatest humorist in the history of American literature. His works included: fiction, travel narratives, short stories, sketches and prose. His books about the Mississippi River are extremely popular with modern readers. Some of his most popular novels are "Life on the Mississippi, "The adventures of Tom Sawyer" and "The adventures of Huckleberry Finn".



Wadi Rum



Wadi Rum is the desert valleys in southern Jordan. It is the biggest wadi (which means valley) in Jordan. Wadi Rum is almost away 60 kilometers away from the port city of Al Aqabah. Waters and wind created valley and cliff of the Wadi Rum through millions of years. There are some rainstorms in Wadi Rum in winter and snow sometimes falls top of the mountains that are in the Wadi Rum. A significant number of animals and bugs such as beetles, scorpions, reptiles, small birds live in Wadi Rum. Today, Bedouin people live in Wadi Rum and sometimes people can find their tents and goats. Like other deserts, temperature in the Wadi Rum is different between morning and night. Temperature in daytime goes up until 40 degrees Celsius and it becomes cold in nighttime. The government of Jordan announced Wadi Rum as a protected area in 1998. Also, Wadi Rum was designated a World Heritage site by United Nation Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 2011.

India

India is a country in Asia, the most crowded country in the world, one of the largest nations on the planet and the second most populous countries on Earth. The capital of India is in New Delhi. India borders China, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Bangladesh and the Bay of Bengal. The north of India has some of the highest mountain ranges and it is cold. However, in the west of India there is a huge desert. The people of India belong to a variety of ethnic groups and speak hundreds of dialects and languages, though Hindi is the official national language and is widely spoken in north and central India.



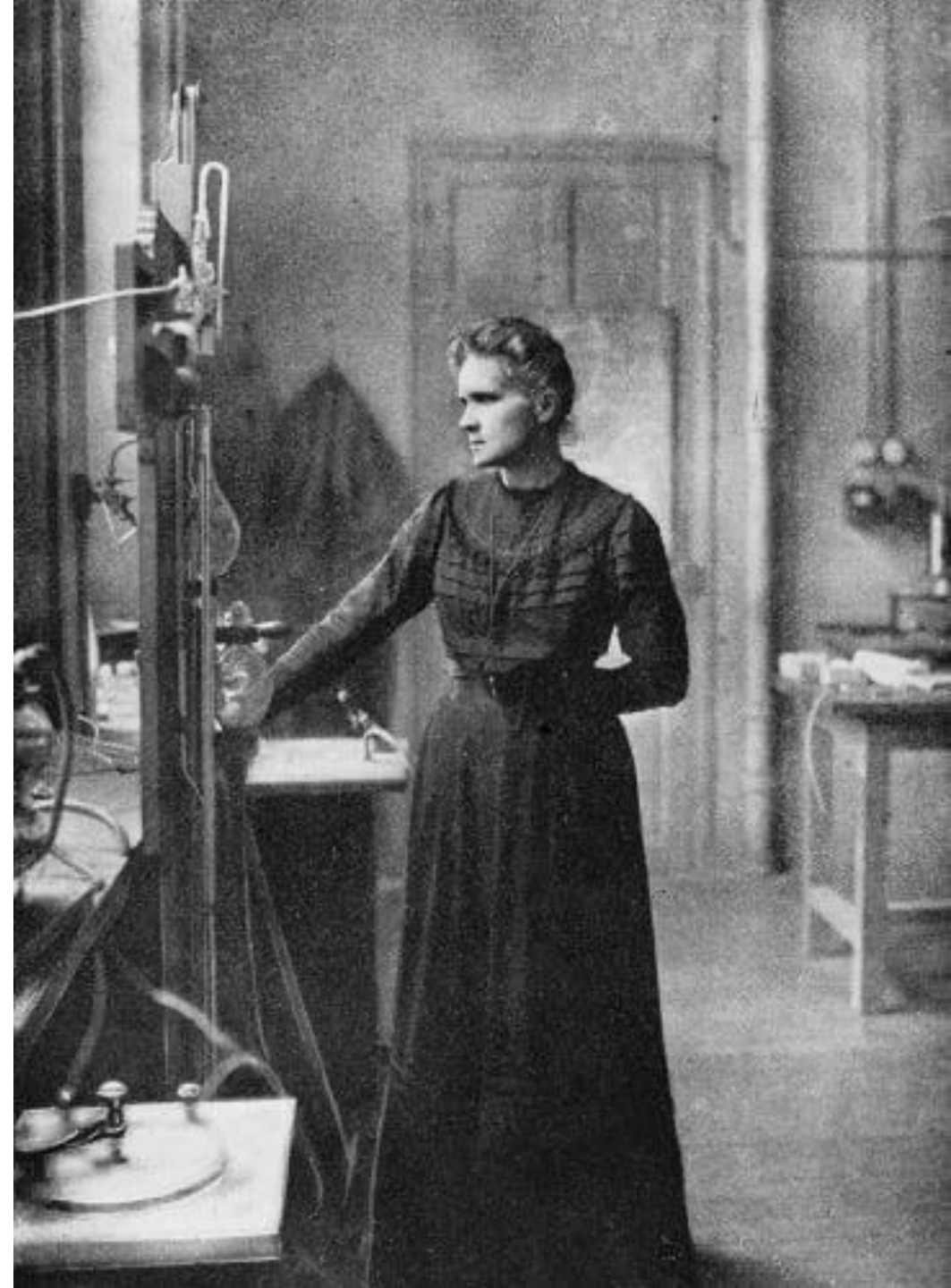
Berlin Wall

Berlin wall was built in 1961 to divide communist east of Berlin and non-communist west of Berlin. Before 1961, large number of East Germans chose to leave the country and escape from communist rule and go to West where there is freedom and non-communist. East Germany was getting help from Soviet Union, and they built Berlin wall to prevent East Germans from emigrating to the west. In October 1990, east and west were united to a single non-communist country of Germany. Berlin wall was 26 miles long and 12~15 feet high.



Marie Curie (1867 - 1934)

Marie Curie was born in 1867 in Poland. During that time, Poland was ruled by Russia. Marie Curie was a French physicist famous for her research on radioactivity. She was the first person to win two Nobel Prizes, one in physics and one in chemistry. She met her husband in Paris, where she was educated. In late 1880's, they worked together, then announced their discovery of two unknown and radioactive elements called *Radium* and *Polonium*. The Curies' work was inspired by Antoine Henri Becquerel, a French physicist who had also conducted research on radiation. In 1911, Marie Curie won the Nobel Prize in chemistry for her discovery. Unfortunately, because of the years of exposure to radiation probably caused the illness, Marie Curie died in 1934.





Tutankhamun

- Tutankhamun was a king who ruled Egypt from 1332 B.C. to 1322 B.C. His reign was unimportant, but his tomb was the only tomb of an ancient Egyptian king to be discovered almost perfectly preserved.
- Tutankhamun became pharaoh at about the age of 9 and died in the age of 18. Tutankhamun was the son of King Akhenaten and Akhenaten's sister. Historians believe Tutankhamun suffered many illness, including foot deformities, cleft palate, malaria, which I suspect a birth from a sibling.
- He tried to restore Egypt's old religion that his father had banned.

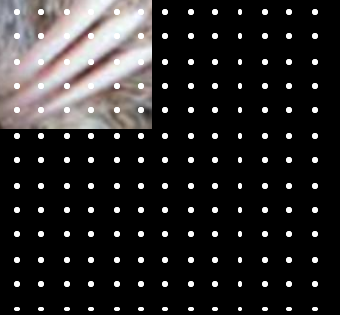
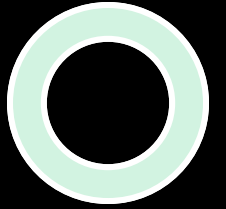
The Seadragon

Seadragon is the common name for several kinds of fish which are similar to seahorses. The two most well-known kinds are the weedy (or common) seadragon and the leafy (or Glauert's) seadragon. Both species typically live in reefs or among seaweed off the coasts of southern Australia. Like seahorses, seadragons have a long snout and skin covered in bony plates. Seadragons generally grow larger than seahorses, and they have flatter bodies fringed with unusual skin flaps. Both species of seadragons resemble seaweed, enabling them to hide from *predators* (hunting animals). Weedy seadragons can reach about 18 inches (46 centimeters) in length, while leafy seadragons are generally smaller.



The slowest mammal, the sloth is an animal which can be found in rainforest trees in Central and South America. They spend most of their time by hanging upside down from trees by using their hooklike claws, even when they fall asleep. In fact, they require almost no energy. They eat leaves as a staple food. Sloths have small heads; their noses are blunt, and they have peg-like teeth. They measure 15 to 30 inches long and weigh between 5 to 23 pounds. In the rainy season, sloths turn green from algae that grows in their fur and helps them blend into the rain forest to protect them from predators. There are two types of sloths. The two-toed sloths are called *Choloepus* sloths, while three-toed sloths are *Bradypus* sloths. Besides their number of toes, the other major difference between the two is that two-toed sloth has larger and sharper teeth at the front of its mouth.

SLOTH



Rhode Island

Rhode Island is the smallest state in the United States. The state has traditionally been called "Little Rhody" because of its size. In spite of its size, Rhode Island is an important industrial state. It ranks high among the states in the production of jewelry. Rhode Island is on the beautiful Narragansett Bay. Due to this, hundreds of thousands of tourists come to Rhode Island to enjoy the summer. They mostly enjoy boating, fishing, and other water sports. Rhode Island played an important role in the industrial development of the United States. Rhode Island were also prominent in boatbuilding, shipping, and other industries.



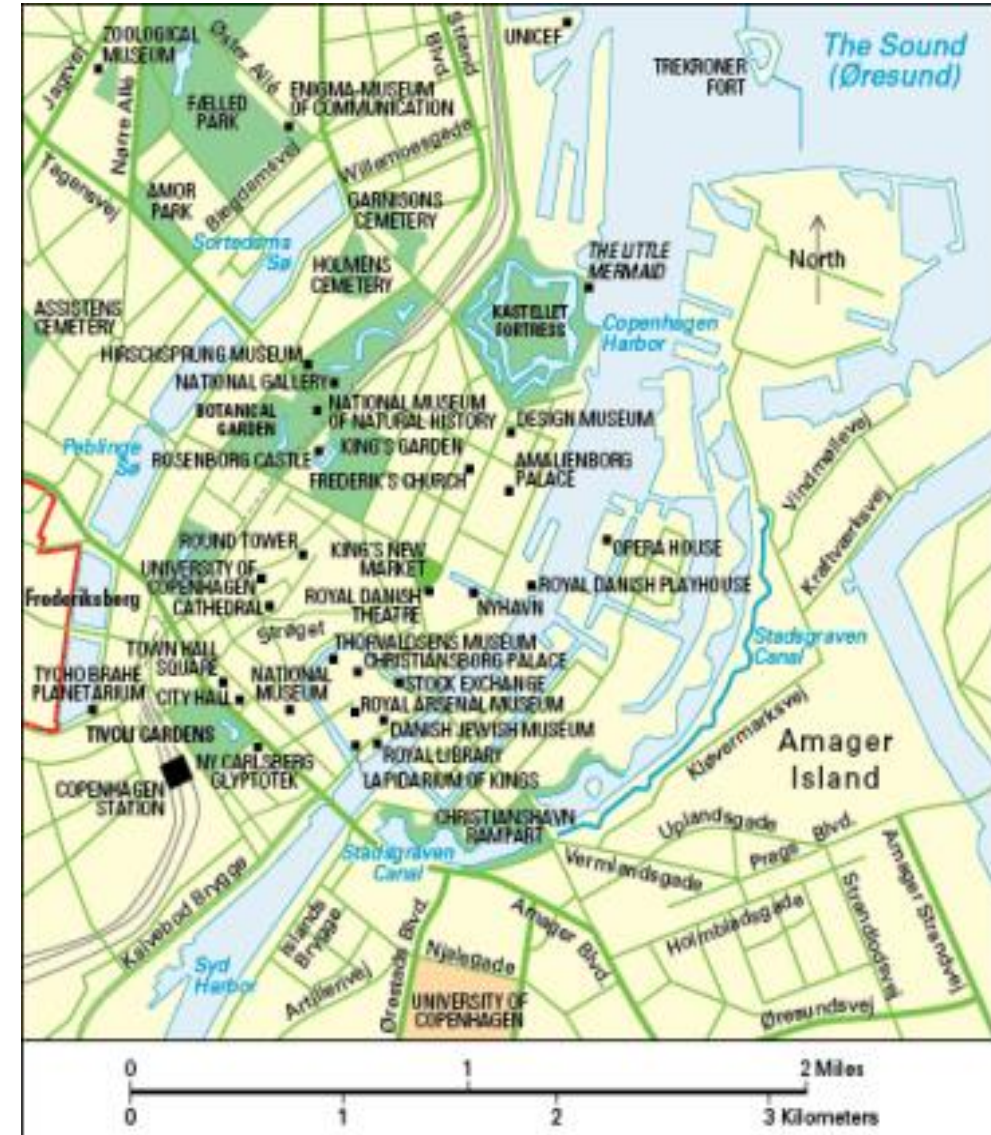
BIGHORN

Bighorn is a wild sheep that can only be found in North America. They also know as Mountain Sheep. Male bighorn called Rams, and female bighorn called Ewes. The male bighorn's horns are almost 1.3 metres long and they're very curved. The horns of the female bighorn's are short, and only a little curved. Bighorns live in groups, but it depends on sex. Male bighorn Rams usually live in small groups of 2 to 15, however female bighorn Ewes live in a big group of 5 to 30. When the mating season comes, the male bighorns fight each other to be able to breed with a female. Normally the male bighorn who has a bigger horn wins. When the female bighorn is pregnant, they usually carries the baby for 175 days. Furthermore, there is another North American wild sheep calle a Dall's sheep which has a lot of similarities with the bighorn, but the Dall's sheep are smaller and skinnier.



Copenhagen

Copenhagen is the capital of Denmark. It is also the largest city of Denmark with a population of 559,440, which accounts for 20% of the country's population. In Danish, the name of Copenhagen is *København*. The city occupies major part of Denmark because it has many important facilities such as a port, the economic center, and the nation's political center. Copenhagen is located on two islands with many bridges connecting them.



The Standard Schnauzer

Standard Schnauzers are excellent watchdogs and loyal companions. The breed originated in Germany in the 1400's and farmers used them for catching rats and protecting their produce carts in the marketplace. Standard Schnauzers are a sturdy dog with a wiry salt and pepper or all black coat. When full grown, the dog stands at about 43 – 51 cm at their shoulder.

