

# Global 5 Readings

A Primary Literacy Anthology



with Digital Student's Book

 macmillan  
education

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UNIT  
**3**

# Figure It Out

Think, Pair, Share 

**A** Look at the picture. What do the lines mean? Think about it.

**B** Talk with your partner.

I think ...

Oh, what makes you say that?

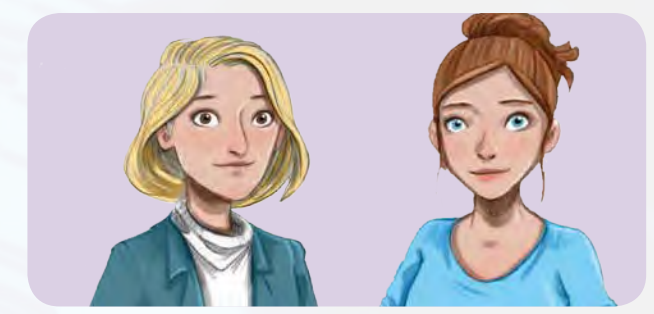
**C** Share with the class.

We think that ...

**D** Think and discuss. What do the police do when there is a crime? How do they try to solve it?

**E** Read, think, and write. Read the paragraph. Then describe Ann.

Ann Higgins is Mrs. Higgins' daughter. They look alike because they are almost the same height. Their eyes and faces are the same shape, too. However, their eyes and hair are different colors. Mrs. Higgins has blond hair and brown eyes.




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Now read **Solving Crime with Science**

EVIDENCE BAG





# SOLVING CRIME WITH SCIENCE



Mrs. Higgins



Ann Higgins



Professor Roberts



Sarah Carmen



When someone commits a crime, detectives have to investigate the crime scene very carefully. Every crime is like a puzzle which the police have to solve by putting together the pieces. They use scientific methods called forensic science to help them.

Forensics uses the idea that criminals usually leave clues at a crime scene, or take clues from the crime scene away with them. The police use many different methods to find these clues.

Someone has stolen Mrs. Higgins' valuable painting. Can you follow the clues and solve the crime?

## Collecting Fingerprints

Every time we touch something, our fingers leave behind small amounts of oil, sweat, or skin in our fingerprints. No two people leave exactly the same fingerprints; everyone's fingerprints are unique. There are often fingerprints at a crime scene. Detectives have used fingerprints to solve crimes for more than a hundred years.

Studying fingerprints is a good way to identify who the criminal is and solve crimes. Fingerprints can show if a suspect has committed more than one crime. They can also show if more than one person committed a crime.



Loop, whorl, and arch are the three main fingerprint shapes. The loop fingerprint looks like a bean, the whorl looks like a circle, and the arch looks like a wave.

## Tracks

Like fingerprints, footprints (the marks feet or shoes make) can also be valuable clues. Detectives study footprints to find out what type of shoe left tracks at a crime scene. Perhaps the suspect's shoes match the tracks. They can do the same with tire tracks. This information can help the police find the criminals faster.



## Words in Context

Find these words in the reading. What do you think they mean?

puzzle forensics amounts unique identify genetic





## Digital Tracks

We leave tracks in the digital world as well as in the real world. Detectives can follow an electronic trail to find evidence. When a crime happens, they can sometimes find information on electronic devices such as phones, tablets, or computers. These devices might give clues from search histories, emails, text messages, maps, or GPS information.



## DNA Evidence

DNA is in the cells of all living things. It carries our genetic information, the building blocks of our bodies. Each person's DNA is a mix of genetic information from both parents, and it decides their characteristics, such as eye color and height.

Criminals often leave behind some of their DNA at a crime scene. It might come from their sweat, hair, or skin cells. If the criminal had a drink of water, there might be DNA left on the glass. Because everyone's DNA is unique, it is possible to use it to identify a specific person.

The DNA of two different people is about 99.9% the same. That small 0.1% difference makes each person unique.



## Recording the Evidence

At a crime scene, it is important to record all the evidence to solve the crime. The police take photos of the crime scene and of all the evidence to show exactly what they found and where. They interview people, ask lots of questions, and take notes about everything. They also check where people were and who they were with. Then the police decide if the people are suspects or not. Together this information helps detectives find out what really happened. The police use many forensic tools to solve crimes.

Can you solve the puzzle? Who stole the painting?



A Read and choose the answers.

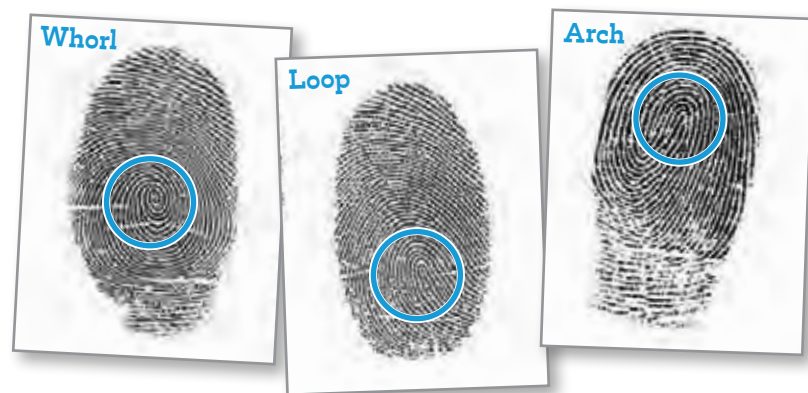
- 1 What is forensics?
  - a. a sport
  - b. a police officer
  - c. a science
- 2 What do our fingers leave behind when we touch something?
  - a. a photo
  - b. a pattern
  - c. electronic evidence
- 3 What are the three main types of fingerprints?
  - a. curly, wavy, and straight
  - b. arch, loop, and whorl
  - c. round, striped, and spotted
- 4 What are some kinds of tracks studied by forensic scientists?
  - a. footprints, tire tracks, and electronic tracks
  - b. puzzles, blocks, and phones
  - c. tools, photos, and fingerprints
- 5 What can be found in our hair, sweat, or skin cells?
  - a. DNA
  - b. suspects
  - c. contact details
- 6 How do police record a crime scene?
  - a. take photos
  - b. interview people
  - c. both a and b

B Think and discuss. Why do you think detectives use so many different tools?

C Complete the table with your fingerprints. Label whorls, loops, and arches.

Pinky	Finger	Finger	Finger	Thumb

D Think and share. What do you notice about the fingerprints?



A Read the article and answer the questions.

**Suspects Arrested After Break-in**

Thieves broke into a house last Friday night. There was no one in the house because the family was away on vacation. A neighbor, who came to feed the cat each morning, found the kitchen window broken.



“The place was a mess,” she said. She called the police. Detectives arrived five minutes later. They worked quickly and found many clues: fingerprints on a jewelry box in one of the bedrooms, footprints in the yard, and tire tracks on the concrete.

“We have arrested two suspects,” a detective said. “Their fingerprints match the ones we found at the scene.”

- 1 Why didn't the family hear the thieves last Friday night?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 How did the detectives know the house was broken into?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 What evidence did the detectives use to make the arrest?  
\_\_\_\_\_

When we **draw conclusions**, we use clues, evidence, and our inferences from the reading to decide what happened, how it happened, and why it happened—even when the author didn't specifically tell us. We can also use prior knowledge of the subject to help us decide.

B Read. Then draw a conclusion and write.

Mr. Wilson is sitting in Sherlock Holmes' living room. Mr. Wilson tells the famous detective that his assistant helped him apply for a job. He worked there for eight weeks. Then, one day he came in and the office was closed.



What do you think Mr. Wilson's problem is?  
\_\_\_\_\_

C Think and discuss. What famous crimes do you know about?

Now read **The Red-Headed League**





# THE RED-HEADED LEAGUE

by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

A flashback is when the story breaks its normal order and goes back into the past. It tells the reader about something important that happened.

Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson are listening to a very interesting case.

You see, my little shop in the city hasn't been very busy. I've been very worried about money for a long time.



What are the clues?

Two months ago, my new assistant showed me a newspaper advertisement.



He told me to apply and try to get the job.

Your hair's very red, Mr. Wilson, and you need the money.

An excellent idea, Smith.



My assistant took me to the interview. Every red-headed man in London was there, but my assistant pushed me to the front of the line.



Excellent, Mr. Wilson! You're perfect for the job. Come to this office every day and write all the words in the dictionary in this notebook.

It seemed a strange job, but I needed the money. So, every day for eight weeks I worked at that office by myself. I never saw anyone else.



### Words in Context

Find these words in the reading. What do you think they mean?

apply dictionary serious vault trick





My assistant said he would look after the shop. But this morning, the Red-Headed League was shut when I arrived. A note said, "Permanently Closed."

Permanently Closed

what's happening, mr. Holmes? It's all very strange.

We must investigate, Watson.

Can I help you?  
my friend and I are lost. which way is the Strand?

Strand

But you know the way to the Strand ...

CITY AND SUBURBAN BANK

Yes, but I wanted to look at mr. Wilson's assistant.

what did you see?

I'll tell you later.

Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson are visiting Mr. Wilson's shop.

Interesting.

THUMP, THUMP

Sherlock Holmes is playing his violin while he thinks. Suddenly, he stops.

THE RED-HEADED LEAGUE  
Easy work for men with red hair. £4 a week.

sidewalk  
pavement

Holmes stops on the street. He taps his cane on the sidewalk outside Wilson's shop. Then he walks down the street, tapping the sidewalk.

tap, tap

meet me outside mr. Wilson's shop at 10 o'clock tonight, Watson. We must stop a serious crime!

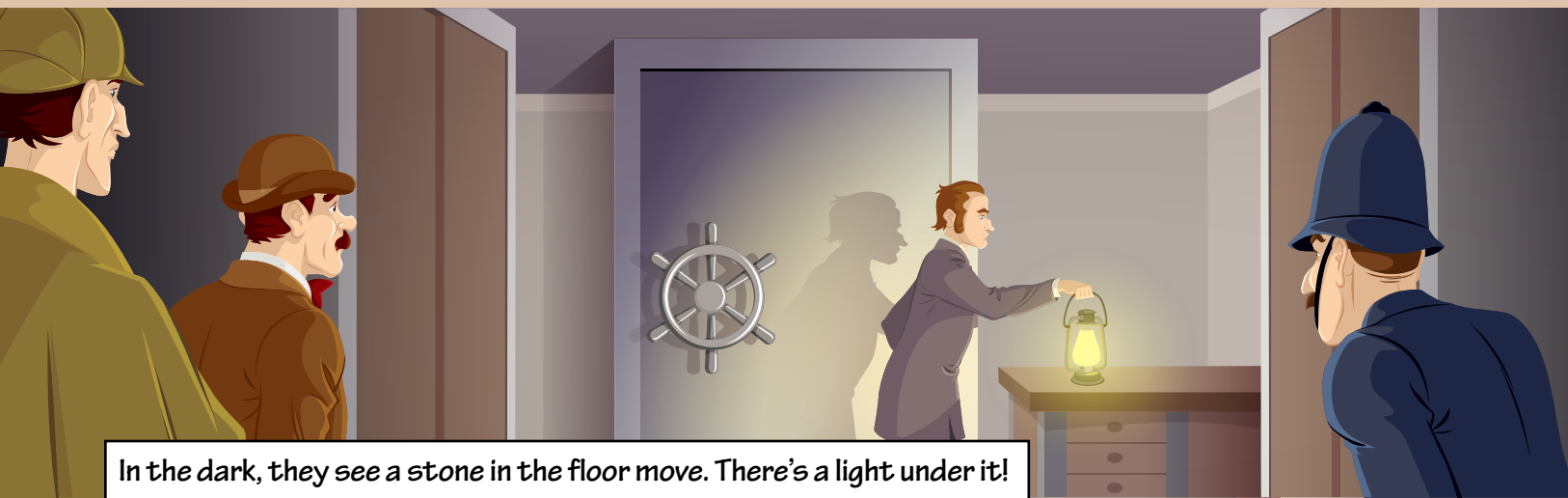
Do you know what the crime is?



That night, Sherlock Holmes, Dr. Watson, a police officer, and the manager of the bank are outside Mr. Wilson's shop.

Please open your bank, and take us down to the vault in the basement!

The bank manager unlocks the door. He takes them down some dark stairs. They hide where they can see the vault.



In the dark, they see a stone in the floor move. There's a light under it!

A hand pushes the stone to one side.



All clear!

Not so fast, Mr. Smith!



How did you know about the robbery?

Do you remember our first visit to Mr. Wilson's shop? The clues were all there. I noticed it was near the bank. I tapped the sidewalk and listened. In some places it sounded empty near the bank. And I saw the dirt on the assistant's knees.

Why was the assistant dirty?  
From digging a tunnel into the bank. The Red-Headed League was simply a trick to get Mr. Wilson out of his shop every day so they could dig the tunnel. I knew they were planning the robbery for tonight because the company closed down this morning!



CITY AND SUBURBAN BANK

Did you draw the same conclusion as Mr. Holmes?

Well done, Mr. Holmes!





A Read and complete. What did Sherlock Holmes learn from these clues?

Clue	Conclusion
1 The assistant showed Mr. Wilson the newspaper advertisement.	
2 The shop was near the bank.	
3 The sidewalk sounded empty in front of the bank.	
4 The assistant's knees were dirty.	
5 The Red-Headed League closed down.	

B Think and write. How did Holmes use these skills to solve the crime? Give examples from the story.

- listening carefully \_\_\_\_\_
- looking carefully \_\_\_\_\_
- thinking \_\_\_\_\_
- problem solving \_\_\_\_\_

C Think and discuss. Do you have the skills to make a good detective? Why or why not?



**Literary Term** Closed Compound

A **closed compound** is a word formed when two different words are joined together. They do not have a space between them. They make a new word with a new meaning.

Read and write.

- |                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 chop + stick = _____ | 4 clown + fish = _____   |
| 2 key + board = _____  | 5 stomach + ache = _____ |
| 3 sun + light = _____  | 6 play + ground = _____  |

Now find more compound words in the reading.

How do we use clues to solve problems?

A Read and check. Then discuss. Who might use these techniques?

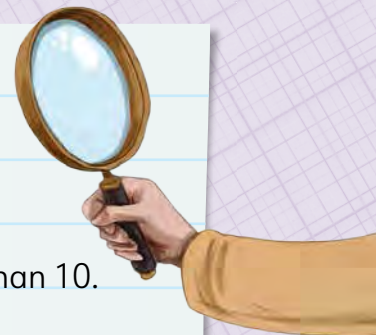
Technique	Modern Forensic Scientist	Sherlock Holmes
Checking an email trail on a laptop	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Studying a footprint in the dirt	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Testing the DNA found on a glass	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Studying a person's clothes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Problem solving	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Looking at the GPS on a cell phone	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Investigating a fingerprint on a window	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

B Read the puzzle. Do a Think, Pair, Share.

**Puzzle:** Kiera wants to find Jade's house. Jade gives Kiera some clues. Use the clues to find the right house.

**Clues:**

- The number of Jade's house is between 30 and 50.
- Jade's house is an odd number.
- If you add the two digits of the number together they equal less than 10.
- The number can be divided by nine.



C Write your own puzzle. Trade and solve.

**My Reading Journal**

Questions I still have after the unit are ...

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

What did you find surprising about solving crime?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Go back to page 41. What new thoughts do you have to share?

