

# Super English



## Unit 16 - Lesson 1 - History

# Vocabulary



# History - Vocabulary



**nomad:** a person who moves from one place to another rather than living in one place (n)



He is a digital **nomad**, so he travels around the world while working online.

# History - Vocabulary



**tribe:** a group of people who live in the same area and share the same language, culture, and history (n)



There are many small **tribes** living throughout the Amazon rainforest.

# History - Vocabulary



**metal:** a hard substance such as iron, steel, gold, or lead (n)



Many countries use **metal** to make coins for money.

# History - Vocabulary



**jewelry:** decorative objects such as rings, necklaces, earrings, and bracelets (n)



The woman likes to wear lovely **jewelry** when going out for dinner.

# Reading



# The First Humans

What happened before people knew how to write? That time is called prehistory! It started about five million years ago when the first humans appeared. One important part of this time is the Stone Age, which began around 2.5 million years ago. People used simple tools made of stone, wood, and bones. That's why it's called the Stone Age! It had three big parts: the Paleolithic (Old Stone), Mesolithic (Middle Stone), and Neolithic (New Stone) periods. Each one brought big changes for early humans.



1. What is prehistory?
2. Why did we call it the Stone Age?
3. Do you think it was hard to live without writing? Why or why not?

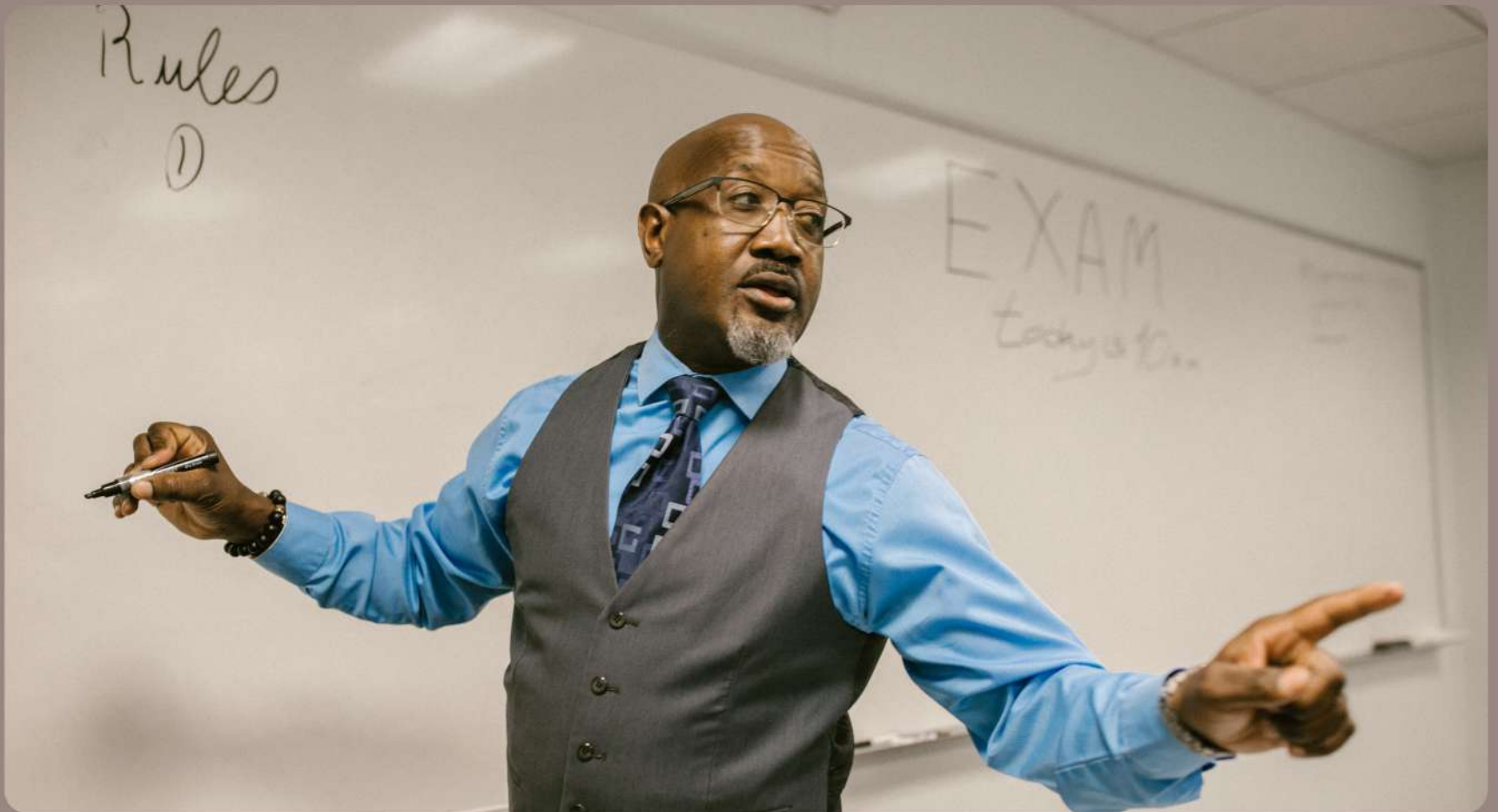
# Hunters, Gatherers, and Tribes



In the Paleolithic Period, people were nomads, which means they moved from place to place to find food. They hunted animals like deer and mammoths and gathered berries and plants. People lived in groups called tribes. These tribes built shelters from branches or lived in caves. They painted pictures on cave walls to show animals or hunting. They also discovered fire and made their first stone tools. Later, humans left Africa and slowly spread to many parts of the world.

1. What did tribes eat during the Paleolithic Period?
2. How do you think fire helped early humans?
3. Why do you think people painted pictures on cave walls?

# Grammar



# so + adjective

**So** means very and is often followed by **that-clauses** to show the result of something.

1. The box was **so** heavy **that** he couldn't lift it.
2. I am **so** tired **that** I can't keep my eyes open.
3. I am **so** hot **that** I feel like I'm going to melt!



# Let's Talk!





# Dialogue - History

Role play with your teacher!

Emma: Hi Nora. Oh, those look cool. What are they?

Nora: Oh, hey, Emma. These are petroglyphs.

Emma: Petroglyphs? What are those?

Nora: They are rock art made by the first humans over 40,000 years ago.

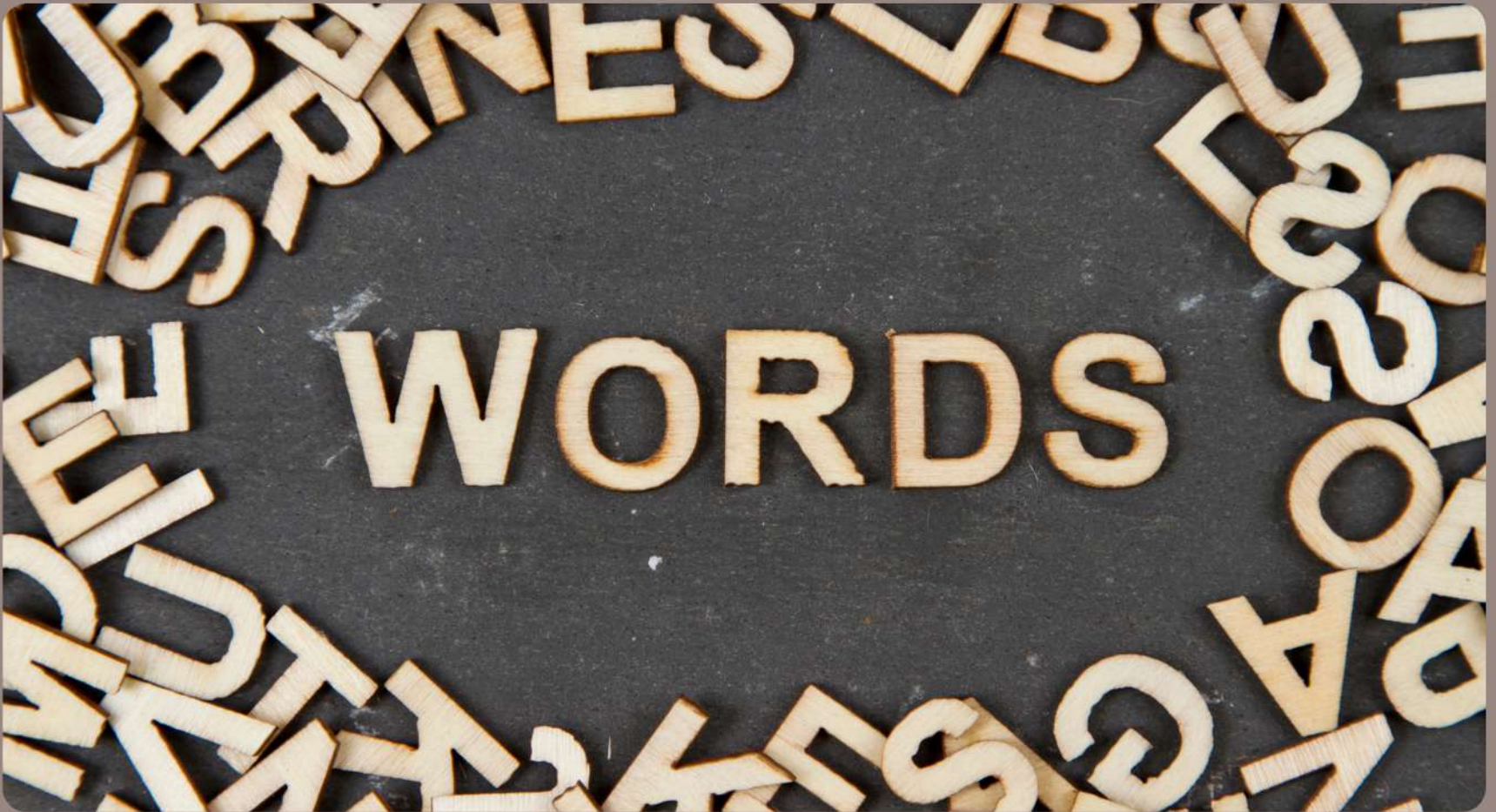
Emma: Wow, it's amazing they are still there.

Nora: Yeah, they help us understand what life was like in prehistoric times.

Emma: So, this is really the first artwork ever created on earth.

Nora: That's true. The oldest ones are carvings in the rock, but sometimes they used a dye to give them color.

# Unlocking Word Parts



# Prefixes

We add the prefix 'un-' to the beginning of words to mean 'not.'

undress  
unafraid  
unbearable  
unbelievable  
uncertain  
uncomfortable  
uncover



undo  
unexpected  
unfair  
unfamiliar  
unfinished  
unreal  
unhappy

# See you next time!

