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About the Series



Meet the Time Detectives



Liam and Rose are the **Time Detectives**. But are they really detectives? No, they aren't trying to solve crimes. But every adventure they have is a mystery; a mystery they must solve. Like detectives, Liam and Rose look for clues. When they travel through time, they face the same questions:

- ★ Where are we?
- ★ When are we?
- ★ What is happening?

- ★ Who are the people we meet?
- ★ Who can we trust?
- ★ Are we in danger?

Liam and Rose are two twenty-first century friends. But when they travel in time, they lose the technology they use every day. So they have no phones, no internet, no messaging or social media, no GPS. They are on their own, and they only have their own skills and ideas.

Some people say that history repeats itself. But really, it's *people* that repeat themselves. So, when Liam and Rose travel into the past or into the future, they discover people and situations that reflect their own world and their own time. And they face new and unexpected challenges.

This series of six stories opens with *Total Eclipse*, in which the main characters meet each other and start their journey through time and space. The series closes with *Out of the Maze*, when Liam and Rose return to where it all began.



WORD DETECTIVE!

To be a Time Detective, you need to know these words.
Use a dictionary to look them up.

detective solve crime unexpected clue mystery

A QUICK GUIDE TO RAINFORESTS

What are they? The answer is in the name. These are forests that get a lot of rain, at least 250 cm per year, and they are full of tall trees. Tropical rainforests are located around the equator•.

Where are they? There are rainforests in Central and South America, Africa, Asia and Australia and they cover about 8% of the land on Earth.

Why are they important? We need rainforests to live. They take in CO₂ gas and give out oxygen, and they help the world's water cycle•. They also give us a quarter of the plants used to make modern medicines.

What is their future? At one time, rainforests covered 14% of the land, but they are getting smaller – fast! In fact, an area of rainforest the size of a football pitch disappears every second. People are destroying• them for wood and farmland. Unfortunately, the soil is usually not good enough for farming, and burning the rainforests is responsible for around 10% of global CO₂ emissions•. That's bad news for human beings!

A JOURNEY THROUGH THE RAINFOREST... FROM THE TOP TO THE BOTTOM!

The emergent layer

These are the tallest trees that grow above the canopy. Some can be as tall as 70 metres!

The canopy

This is the roof of the forest and the top of most of the trees. Around 70% of the wildlife lives up here. It is like a big umbrella so it can take 10 minutes for rain to fall to the ground!

The understory

This area is home to **ferns** and **vines** that don't need much light. And young trees that fight for the sunlight.

The forest floor

It's dark and wet down here on the ground. The insects and dead leaves are very important for both plants and animals.



THE AMAZING AMAZON

At 5.25 million square kilometres, the Amazon is the world's largest rainforest. Only six countries are bigger than that! The rainforest covers areas of Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Colombia, Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana. 400–500 indigenous tribes live there. Some of these have no contact with the outside world. But that's not all. Are you ready for some amazing numbers? In the Amazon you can find 40,000 plant species, 3,000 different types of fish, 1,300 bird species, 430 different mammals and 2.5 million different insects!

- **cycle:** events that repeat in the same order
- **destroying:** (here) cutting down
- **emissions:** quantities given out
- **equator:** imaginary line around the centre of the Earth
- **extinction:** (of animals) when there are none alive
- **indigenous:** native; who live there
- **responsible for:** (here) the reason for
- **swing:** move easily
- **tribes:** groups of people who live together and share a culture, language, etc.

RAINFOREST SUPERSTARS

Around 50% of the world's animal and plant species live in tropical rainforests, including gorillas, jaguars, orangutans, macaws, boa constrictors and tree frogs. Sadly, many of these species are in danger of extinction. Let's meet a very special animal that lives in the Latin American rainforest... the howler monkey!

HOWLER MONKEYS...

- are one of the loudest animals in the world. You can hear them almost 5 km away!
- have a strong sense of smell which they use for finding food.
- live in big family groups of 15–20. The leader is usually an old male.
- use their tails when they swing through the trees. These tails are very strong and they can support their whole body weight. Howlers can weigh up to 10 kg!

Investigate



Choose another rainforest animal and write about it. Include the most interesting facts.

📄 Download your free Time Detective Notebook and use it in your investigations.



THE COLONIZATION OF CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

COLONIZATION

Colonization happens when a country takes control of other lands which are often far away. From the sixteenth century, rich and powerful European countries, including Britain, Spain, France and the Netherlands, established colonies all over the world.

The colonization of the Americas began when Christopher Columbus arrived in the West Indies, with three Spanish ships, in 1492. When Columbus returned to Spain, he told stories of an amazing 'new world' full of gold. The countries of Europe were hungry for gold. For the indigenous peoples of Central and South America, it was a disaster.

With their cities, palaces, religious buildings and beliefs, the Aztecs, Mayans and Incas had rich and sophisticated civilizations. But the Spanish explorers who followed Columbus didn't care about culture. Their guns were too strong for the indigenous peoples and soon a river of gold and silver was flowing east across the Atlantic.

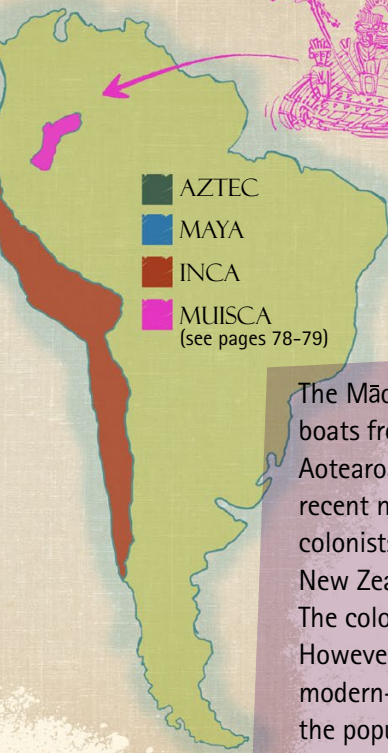
The Europeans didn't only bring war and a hunger for gold. They also brought new diseases, including smallpox and influenza. In 1500, the population in the Americas was about 60 million people. By 1600, 90% of the indigenous population was dead.



Think

A disease is a serious illness. Why did the new diseases kill so many indigenous people?

- **Americas:** North, South and Central America
- **carving:** cutting shapes into wood or stone
- **civilizations:** large groups of humans living together in an organized way
- **established:** started
- **flowing:** moving easily
- **hungry for:** (here) wanting something a lot
- **palaces:** large houses for kings or queens
- **population:** number of people living in an area
- **respecting:** (here) caring for
- **sign language:** language using hands
- **sophisticated:** advanced; developed
- **treaty:** written agreement between countries



- AZTEC
- MAYA
- INCA
- MUISCA
(see pages 78-79)

Investigate

The Aztec, Maya and Inca civilizations were extraordinary. Choose one and find out more about it.

Write your answers in your Time Detective Notebook.

A DIFFERENT STORY

The Māori are the original people of New Zealand. They arrived in boats from Polynesia about 700 years ago and called the country Aotearoa, 'the Land of the Long White Cloud'. It got its more recent name after the Dutch arrived there in 1642. The first British colonists arrived in 1769. In 1840, with the Treaty of Waitangi, New Zealand became a British colony.

The colonization of Aotearoa was not without war and disease. However, today the Māori culture is an important part of modern-day New Zealand. The Māori make up about 16.5% of the population, and their culture is taught in schools, from songs and dances to carving and *Te Re Māori*, one of the three official languages (with English and the official sign language). Two Māori words are important to New Zealanders today. *Manaakitanga* means being kind to visitors, while *Kaitiakitanga* means respecting and working with the natural world. They are difficult to say, but good to do!

Investigate

Find out about *tā moko* and *haka*. What are they? Why are they important in Māori culture?

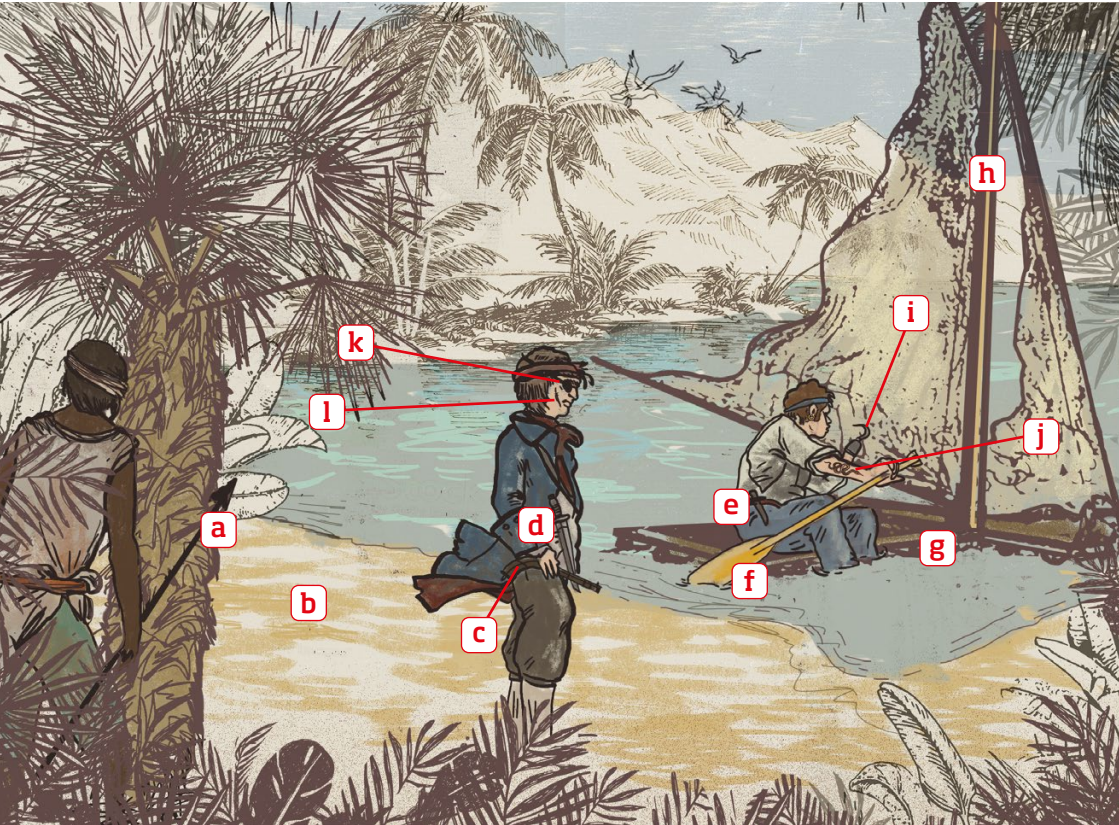
Write your answers in your Time Detective Notebook.



Before Reading

1 Look at the picture. Match the words to the things.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ☐ tattoo | ☐ scar | ☐ raft | ☐ oar |
| ☐ spear | ☐ sword | ☐ eyepatch | ☐ musket |
| ☐ hook | ☐ mast | ☐ knife | ☐ riverbank |



2 Describe the picture in Exercise 1 to a friend.



3 Listen to an extract from near the beginning of *The Golden Man*. Complete the extract with the words in the box.

behind flowed future hear plastic saw slow warm

Soon the trees were behind them and they were walking between tall bushes and pretty flowers. The sky was bright blue with **a** drifting clouds. And now they could **b** waves breaking gently on the shore. In a few moments they were standing on the edge of a long beach. A river **c** across the beach and into the shining blue sea. 'Wow!' shouted Liam. 'This is paradise!'

They ran across the **d** sand towards the water. When they reached the shore, they **e** small crabs playing among the white seashells. Fish jumped up from the water and shone like glass in the sun. 'Look,' said Rose. 'There's no **f** No bottles, bottle tops, bags or cups.' 'So are we in the past again?'

'Or a better **g** ,' said Rose. 'But one thing's for sure. We aren't alone.' She pointed at footprints in the sand. And where there are footprints... And where there are footprints, there are people. They heard voices **h** them. Men's voices that were shouting at them!

4 Discuss the questions. What do you think?

- a** Why does Liam say they are in paradise?
- b** Why does Rose say they could be in a better future?
- c** Why are Liam and Rose nervous?
- d** Why is the story called *The Golden Man*?

5 Work with a partner. Look at the chapter headings on the Contents page. What do you think happens in the story?

6 Share your ideas with the class.



THE DAY THE SKY WENT DARK



Everything was planned.

Rose did hours of research online. She had two pairs of special goggles sent all the way from NASA in the USA. Then she chose the best place to watch the eclipse. All the forecasts predicted perfect weather. And they were right.

But on the day, her sister Clare had a horrible cold and had to stay at home. And when Rose arrived at the cliff, she saw that she wasn't alone. A boy was standing there, and he didn't look very pleased.

Rose was friendly. She always got on with people and it was the same this time, too. Liam (that was his name) accepted her offer of the spare goggles and they were soon chatting, waiting for the total eclipse.

The sky grew darker and the air got colder as the moon slowly covered the sun. But before the last thin strip of light disappeared, they saw something flying in the air. And what they saw was impossible.

They saw a strange creature with large wings. On its back were two figures. The figures were human. This strange bird hovered high up in the sky. Then it flew down towards them!

A wild wind blew and they heard terrible screams. Then everything went black.

Liam and Rose were falling. They were falling through space. They were falling through time...

GLOSSARY

- **accepted her offer:** agreed to take
- **grew:** became
- **goggles:**



- **got on:** liked and was liked by
- **hovered:** stayed or floated in the air
- **spare:** extra
- **strip:** long narrow part
- **wild:** rough; strong

After Reading

Vocabulary

1 Which of these verbs refer to SOUND, and which to MOVEMENT?

buzz cheer fall grab hiss jump laugh point pull ~~rear~~
rock row scream screech shout step ~~touch~~ turn whisper

SOUND

roar

MOVEMENT

touch

2 Complete the sentences with verbs from the groups, in the correct form. Sometimes more than one word is possible.

- a But Rose couldn't finish her sentence. The menangrily over her words.
- b They sailed. They They cut their way through the jungle. They their boats over the mud.
- c Liam and Roseto each other in the silver light of the moon.
- d An old man forward. There were bright feathers on his hat.
- e Monkeys were up and down, and laughing at them from the edge of the jungle.
- f But before anybody could move, the boats started



3 Listen and check your answers.

4 With a partner make the sounds and movements from Exercise 1.

After Reading

Cambridge English Exams

K A2 Key English Test Reading and Writing Part 4

- 1 Read the extract from the story. Without looking at the story choose the correct answer (A, B or C).**

Lawrence Keymis pointed **1** the distance.

'Look, Walter,' he said.

A large group of indigenous people were standing silently on the riverbank, **2** spears and bows.

'Stop rowing!' ordered Sir Walter. The boats **3** drifted forwards.

Liam and Rose knew about indigenous tribes. But they knew about them in the twenty-first century. This was five hundred years **4**

In this time, this *now*, cities and factories **5** eating up the rainforest. Men weren't cutting down the trees for wood, or **6** make space for farming. Here, *now*, these people were living their lives on their own land.

Rose **7** Sir Walter with anger and sadness. She felt guilty being there, knowing the future. **8** was tense. But then Sir Walter surprised **9** He turned to his men and said, 'You must be kind and polite to these people. You must treat the women with respect. And you **10** take anything without payment - no fruit, no vegetables, nothing. We are representatives of the Queen of England!'

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1 A onto | B into | C out of |
| 2 A carry | B carried | C carrying |
| 3 A quickly | B slowly | C noisily |
| 4 A earliest | B later | C earlier |
| 5 A weren't | B aren't | C wasn't |
| 6 A to | B they | C for |
| 7 A saw | B looked | C looked at |
| 8 A Everybody | B Somebody | C Nobody |
| 9 A him | B her | C you |
| 10 A must | B don't have to | C mustn't |