The wind is starting to blow stronger, and when you're riding in a basket under a hot air balloon, just 400 feet above ground, that's not necessarily a good thing. Keith Rodriguez looks to the horizon and squints. He had planned to take off from Scioto Downs, a horse racetrack south of Columbus, Ohio, fly a few miles north, and land his balloon in a barren cornfield next to his pickup truck.

Then the wind changed. Instead of a light breeze from the south, now Rodriguez's bright red balloon is getting hit by stronger, colder winds headed west. He has plenty of propane fuel in his tank—he probably could ride the wind halfway to Pennsylvania. But that would be dangerous. Rodriguez's choice of landing sites just became very limited. As the balloon switches direction and floats east, everything below becomes a wide carpet of suburban sprawl—big-box stores, major highways, and strip malls. Beyond the stores lie forests.

The only factor in Rodriguez's favor is that it's early, just after 7 a.m. The highways are filling up with people driving to work, but otherwise the morning is quiet and still.

"Oh boy," Rodriguez thinks. "If I don't land, like now, this could get bad."

The balloon has no propeller or engine, so Rodriguez can't change direction on his own—he's entirely dependent on the wind. The only thing he controls is altitude. He does this by changing the properties of two invisible gases: air and propane. Sitting on the floor of the wicker gondola are three tanks of propane, compressed to its liquid form. The tanks are connected via black rubber hoses to two burners overhead. Each burner is nearly as big as Rodriguez's head.
Rodriguez turns a knob on one side of the burners. This releases propane from a tank into the heating coil, where it is ignited by a pilot light. This heats the propane from a liquid into a gas. The gas catches fire, and flames leap two feet high into the balloon.

The balloon rises. Rodriguez has a plan in mind. The flame heats the air inside the nylon balloon. This works on a simple principle: hot air is lighter than cold air. One cubic foot of air weighs about an ounce. If you heat that air by 100 degrees, its weight drops by about 7 grams. So every foot of heated air inside Rodriguez's balloon can lift about 7 grams. Just by himself, Rodriguez weighs 170 pounds, which equals 77,110 grams. That means he needs about 11,015 cubic feet of hot air just to raise his own body off the ground. This is why hot air balloons are so big—they must trap tremendous amounts of heated air.

Rodriguez's balloon is a common size, trapping about 100,000 square feet of air. The balloon is 90 feet tall and 65 feet wide.

As Rodriguez gives his short burst of flame, the air inside swirls in complicated, invisible patterns. Little of it escapes out the hole in the bottom—instead, it cools off gradually by coming into contact with the surrounding air outside the balloon's thin nylon wall. As this happens, the balloon gradually sinks. To drop altitude more quickly, Rodriguez can pull a cord attached to a parachute valve at the very top of the balloon. Since the hottest air sits at the top, this releases the balloon's most buoyant air and increases the speed of descent.

Rodriguez gives the cord a short pull, and the gondola drops.

"I don't have an altimeter, and I can't really see anything happening inside the balloon," Rodriguez thinks. "I have to pilot by feel."

Pushed by the wind, the balloon is flying quickly now. It's floating over the back wall of a Wal-Mart when Rodriguez grabs hold of the parachute valve cord and gives it a long, hard tug. The balloon drops. Quickly. The hot air balloon is sinking, but still flying forward.

It looks as though it's about to slam into the edge of Wal-Mart's roof but it sails over it, with only about 15 feet to spare. Still, Rodriguez does not let go of the cord. He drops and drops, right between the light poles of the nearly empty parking lot. Just a few feet above the ground, Rodriguez releases the parachute cord, turns the knob above his head and fires both burners. The steep descent slows. The gondola touches lightly against the asphalt, and then drags to a stop. There are only two people in the parking lot, standing near the entrance to the store. They look toward the balloon, their eyes and mouths open wide in shock.

"That was a little closer than I expected," Rodriguez says to himself, laughing. "I really needed to land quick."
**altitude**  al·ti·tude

**Advanced Definition**

**noun**

1. the height of a given object or location above a specified base, such as sea level or earth.

> Once the plane reached an altitude above the clouds, the flight was very smooth.

> These animals have adapted to living at this high altitude in the mountains.

> The aircraft is now cruising at an altitude of 35,000 feet.

2. in astronomy, the angular distance of a celestial body, measured from the horizon.

3. in geometry, the perpendicular distance from a vertex to its base or opposite surface.

4. (usually plural) a high region or area.

> The air is thin at very high altitudes.

**Spanish cognate**

**altitud**: The Spanish word *altitud* means altitude.

**These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:**

1. Some clouds are found at higher altitudes than others.

2. Altitude: The height of a place above sea level. Higher elevations tend to be colder than lower elevations.

> "We have now reached cruising altitude," said the pilot. "You may remove your seatbelts." Maria stayed put but ventured another glance out the window.

3. The race here starts at 3,000 meters and takes runners on several ascents and descents. Runners not only face loose rocky terrain, but they must battle the energy demands of high altitude conditions.

4. Flamingos have few problems with heat, cold, or altitude. "They look dainty but are actually very rugged," she notes. In South America, flamingos live as high as 4,600 meters (about 15,000 feet) above sea level in the chilly heights of the Andes mountains.
principle  prîn·sē·pəl

Definition
noun
1. a basic law or belief on which action or behavior is based.

   *Our country's laws are based on the principles of liberty and justice for all.*

Advanced Definition
noun
1. a law, doctrine, or assumption on which action or behavior is based.

   *Are these laws based on the principles of liberty and justice for all citizens?*

2. (pl.) a personal code of behavior or morality.

   *They are ruthless and have no principles.*

3. an inherent sense of morality that directs or restrains actions.

   *A person of principle can't always comply with an unjust law.*

4. a law or rule that is presupposed or scientifically proven.

   *The engine's designers well understood the principles of internal combustion.*

Spanish cognate

*principio:* The Spanish word *principio* means principle.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. Sexual selection is an example of natural selection. That's the principle that animals with advantageous traits are more likely to survive and pass those traits to the next generation. Natural selection drives evolution.

2. Molecular gastronomy is a scientific discipline that studies the physical and chemical processes that occur while cooking. Chefs who practice molecular gastronomy study and apply scientific principles when cooking and preparing their dishes.

3. The Mayflower Compact was written by the Pilgrims and meant to be for them as well. This principle of government being "by, of, and for the people" is one of the main ideas of democracy.

4. Physics, after all, is the study of matter and its motion through space and time. And since sports like soccer, swimming and cycling involve bodies moving through space, they can help us understand how the principles of physics work.

5. An evident principle runs through the whole programme I have outlined. It is the principle of...
justice to all peoples and nationalities, and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another, whether they be strong or weak.

6. Like all liquids, water travels faster and increases in pressure as more of it is pressed through a tighter space. We can see this principle after we brush our teeth, using water flowing from the tap to push the toothpaste down the drain.

7. Suddenly, English tea was cheaper than smuggled Dutch tea, which should have made the colonists happy. But the Townshend tax was still in effect, and colonists didn’t want a shilling of their money going toward something they considered illegal. It was a question of principle, and a few colonists in Boston were very principled indeed.

8. At these meetings, European intellectuals, academics and philosophers discussed the rights of man, the abolition of slavery, and the principles of the American movement, emphasizing the importance of equality and liberty. These principles were heavily influenced by the Enlightenment philosophies introduced a few decades before the American Revolutionary War.

9. Artificial selection is used in many ways beyond just expanding the number of vegetables we can pick between. It can make the wool we take from sheep softer, or improve the speed of racehorses. It follows all of the same principles as natural selection, but it tends to go even faster than natural selection already does.
1. What makes landing the hot air balloon a challenge?
   A. the gondola  
   B. the wind  
   C. the parking lot  
   D. the time of day

2. What problem does Keith Rodriguez solve?
   A. how to fly from Ohio to Pennsylvania in his hot air balloon  
   B. how to increase the altitude of his hot air balloon  
   C. how to safely land his hot air balloon  
   D. how to change direction on his own in his hot air balloon

3. A hot air balloon floats because the air inside the balloon is warmer than the air outside of it.

What information from the story supports this statement?
   A. Hot air is lighter than cold air.  
   B. One cubic foot of air weighs about an ounce.  
   C. The air inside the balloon swirls in complicated, invisible patterns.  
   D. The hot air balloon is sinking, but still flying forward.

4. Based on information in the passage, what would make a good landing area for a hot air balloon?
   A. a large, open space with no buildings  
   B. a large space with lots of tall buildings  
   C. a small, narrow space near a highway  
   D. a small space, such as the roof of a building

5. What is this story mainly about?
   A. a hot air balloon that scares lots of people when it lands in a parking lot  
   B. a hot air balloon that does not work properly  
   C. a person who gets stuck up in the air and does not know what to do  
   D. a person trying to land a hot air balloon in difficult conditions
6. Read the following sentences: "To drop altitude more quickly, Rodriguez can pull a cord attached to a parachute valve at the very top of the balloon. Since the hottest air sits at the top, this releases the balloon's most buoyant air and increases the speed of descent."

What does the word **altitude** mean in the sentence above?

A. length  
B. width  
C. height  
D. volume

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

Keith Rodriguez was planning to land in a cornfield; _______, he changes his mind because of the wind.

A. previously  
B. however  
C. as a result  
D. for example

8. What effect does pulling the cord attached to the parachute valve have on Rodriguez's balloon?
9. Based on what the story explains about air temperature, why does pulling the cord have this effect? 


10. Keith Rodriguez makes a successful but dangerous landing in a parking lot. Based on information in the story about his location, the weather, and how hot air balloons work, explain whether his decision to land in the parking lot was or was not a good idea. Please use evidence from the passage.


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8. What effect does pulling the cord attached to the parachute valve have on Rodriguez's balloon?

Pulling the cord causes the balloon to sink, or decrease altitude.

9. Based on what the story explains about air temperature, why does pulling the cord have this effect?

Pulling the cord causes the balloon to drop because it lets hot air out of the balloon. Without as much hot air, the balloon becomes heavier and starts to sink.
10. Keith Rodriguez makes a successful but dangerous landing in a parking lot. Based on information in the story about his location, the weather, and how hot air balloons work, explain whether his decision to land in the parking lot was or was not a good idea. Please use evidence from the passage.

Students could say that it was a good idea, citing the evidence that it was indeed a successful landing, and that he was heading toward the forest where he wouldn't be able to land.

Other students could say that if he had waited he might have found a better landing spot, citing evidence that Rodriguez had a lot of propane fuel, which means he could have kept the air in the balloon hot and could have floated for a long time.