

 SCHOLASTIC

GRADES 6–8

Short Reading Passages With Graphic Organizers

TO MODEL & TEACH KEY COMPREHENSION SKILLS

Linda Ward Beech

Scholastic Inc. grants teachers permission to photocopy the reproducible activity sheets in this book for classroom use. No other part of this publication may be reproduced in whole or in part, or stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without written permission of the publisher. For information regarding permission, write to Scholastic Inc., 557 Broadway, New York, NY 10012.

Edited by Mela Ottaiano

Cover design by Brian LaRossa / Interior design by Sydney Wright

Interior illustrations by Maxie Chambliss

Interactive whiteboard activities developed by Adam Hyman and designed by Brian LaRossa

ISBN-13: 978-0-545-23457-3 / ISBN-10: 0-545-23457-3

Copyright © 2001, 2010 by Linda Ward Beech. All rights reserved. Published by Scholastic Inc.

Printed in the U.S.A.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 40 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10

New York • Toronto • London • Auckland • Sydney
Mexico City • New Delhi • Hong Kong • Buenos Aires

Teaching
Resources



Contents



Introduction 3

Concept Webs: Topic/Main Idea and Details

Purple Prose 6
Weather Watch 7
In a Tide Pool 8
Juneteenth 9
“Whey” Cool Cheese 10
The Mystery of Mars 11
Canine Careers 12
Where You Are 13
Lightning Leaders 14
Testing It Out 15

Hierarchical Webs: Classifying

Daily Deities 16
Look Left 17
Send in the Suffixes 18
Linguistic License 19
Meandering in Mexico City 20
Name That State 21
Testing It Out 22

Time Lines: Sequence

Heads Up 23
Home Improvements 24
A Legacy of Life 25
A View of Valentines 26

Massachusetts Memories 27
Getting Around 28
Testing It Out 29

Matrices: Comparing

Housing and Habitats 30
Trees Are Tops 31
Speech Patterns and Places 32
Changeable Chimps 33
Testing It Out 34

Cause-and-Effect Maps: Relationships

Cyclist Sellers 35
Going for Gold 36
Mercy’s Mockery 37
The Blink of an Eye 38
A Peek at Petra 39
Highways of Ice 40
Testing It Out 41

Outlines: Organizing

Pages, Please 42
Virtuoso Warblers 43
Leftover Lore 44
Welcome to Wall Street 45
Cowboy Poets 46
Testing It Out 47

Answers 48



Introduction

In your hands, you hold a surefire way to engage even the most reluctant learners and build the reading comprehension skills all students need to succeed. Using the 40 short, high-interest passages in this book, each paired with a graphic organizer that supports its text structure, you'll find an easy way to help students learn how to find the main idea, understand cause and effect, compare and contrast, sequence events, and more. The ready-to-use Notebook files on the enclosed CD contain companion activities that make it easy to model these essential reading comprehension skills on your SMART Board. Following your lead, students can write, highlight, and underline key text right on the board.

About the Graphic Organizers

Many students are visual learners and can benefit greatly from using graphic organizers with their reading. Graphic organizers are especially helpful in identifying and sorting information. Different types of graphic organizers are particularly suited to certain types of text structures:

- * **Concept webs** focus on main ideas and supporting details.
- * **Hierarchical webs** focus on classifying information.
- * **Time lines** focus on chronological events.
- * **Matrices** focus on making comparisons.
- * **Cause-and-effect maps** focus on identifying relationships between events.
- * **Outlines** focus on organizing information.

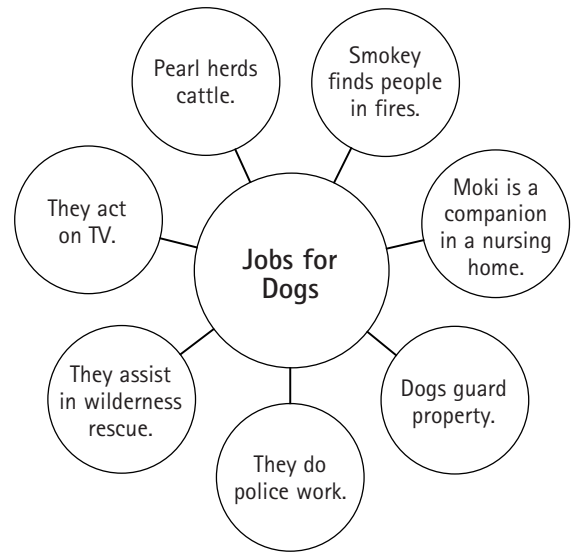
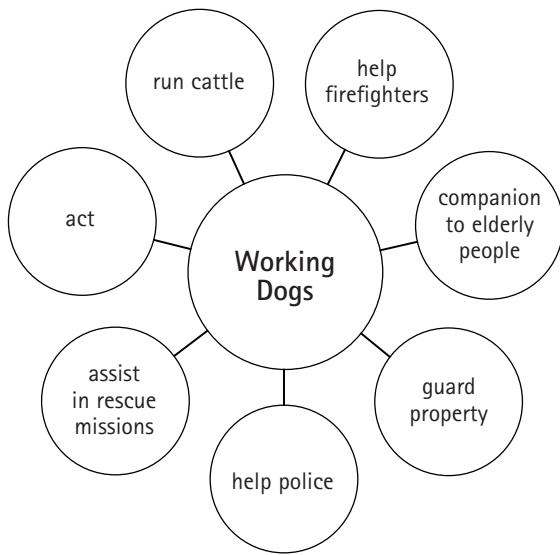
As students complete a graphic organizer, they do the following:

- * create a visual product based on their reading
- * engage in understanding information from a passage
- * see relationships among words, facts, and ideas
- * gain a sense of purpose and control over their reading
- * learn to paraphrase what they read

Point out that there is often more than one way to group information from a passage. Encourage students to fill in graphic organizers using their own words and phrases. (See the example on page 4.)

TEACHER TIPS

- * Suggest that students read the passage all the way through to get the general idea. Then they can reread it to identify the information needed in the organizer.
- * If students are unfamiliar with a graphic organizer, model its use before assigning the page. Think aloud as you read the passage, directions, and questions, and as you fill in the organizer.
- * Because of the limited amount of space on each page, you may want to make enlarged copies of some graphic organizers for students to use. You may also suggest that they draw larger versions of the graphic organizers on separate sheets of paper.
- * Use the MORE! activities found at the end of each reproducible graphic organizer page to extend and expand students' learning.



Here are two different ways students might present information.

The set of activities for each type of graphic organizer progresses from easier, offering students more support, to more challenging, allowing students greater independence. For instance the first concept web (page 6) includes the topic and one detail. The final concept web (page 13), however, requires students to decide what the paragraph topic is and to identify all six examples that tell about the topic. The activities in between are scaffolded to provide an appropriate level of challenge for a range of skill levels.

No matter their skill level, by building graphic organizers, students are more likely to understand and retain information for reports, quizzes, tests, and discussions. Each section of the book concludes with a page called Testing It Out, which is set up as a typical bubble-style test. The test questions are always based on the passage on the preceding page. Students can easily see the relationship between creating a graphic organizer and using that information on a test.

How to Use the CD and Interactive Whiteboard

On the CD, you'll find six Notebook files that correspond to each section of the book and focus on a different type of graphic organizer. There is also a pdf version of the book, which allows you to make high-quality printouts of the reproducible pages for students.

As soon as possible, transfer all of the Notebook files into a folder on the computer that is connected to your interactive whiteboard. Taking care of this step in advance saves valuable class time and also helps you when you want to saved edited samples for future reference. The CD that comes with the book will always be your master copy.



Simply choose the lesson with the skill that you want to teach. Open the appropriate file on your interactive whiteboard and scroll to the lesson. Each lesson is comprised of 2 slides:

- * a text-only slide featuring the paragraph
- * a graphic organizer slide

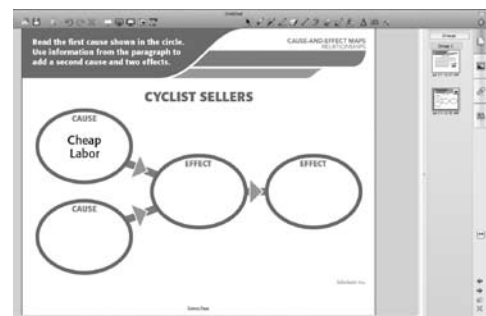
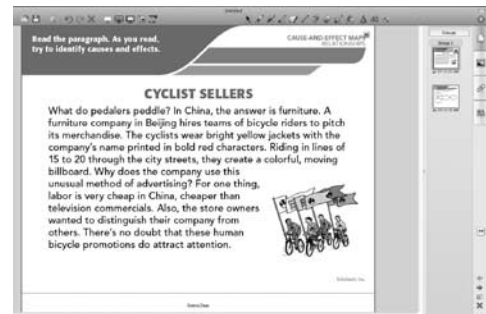
It is a good idea to preview the lesson on your computer so that you fully understand the lesson as well as the best way to convey it to students on the interactive whiteboard.

One strategy you may find helpful is to use the colored pens in the interactive whiteboard's pen tray to help students who are visual learners. For example, circling, underlining, or highlighting the main idea of a passage in green and all of the supporting details in blue is a great way to organize information by color. For consistency, use the same colors to represent a concept when completing the graphic organizers. This will also help students who are filling in the graphic organizer quickly identify key information if they need to refer back to the paragraph slide.

The final slide in each file contains an interactive version of the Testing It Out page.

Other Suggestions

- * Be sure to use the activities that work best for the ability levels in your classroom.
- * Encourage students to explain their thinking as they complete the organizers.
- * Have students work in cooperative groups to complete some activities. Assign roles such as reader (one who reads the passage to the group), highlighter (one who highlights relevant parts of the passage), mapper (one who fills in the graphic organizer), and checker (one who reviews the completed graphic organizer to be sure it is correct). Encourage group members to switch roles.

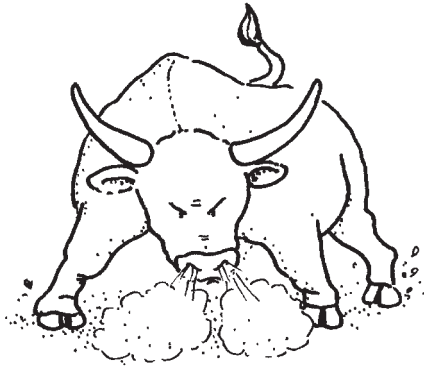


TEACHER TIPS

- * While the interactive whiteboard lessons are perfect for whole-group learning, you can also use the activities on the CD for mini-lessons, small-group instruction, differentiated instruction, and enrichment. The additional lessons can be printed or photocopied for in-class practice, homework, and assessment.
- * As you model how to use a graphic organizer, pass out reproducible versions of the activity you choose to display, along with colored pencils, pens, or highlighters. Ask students to mark up their own copies as they follow along.
- * To extend learning invite students to continue building onto the graphic organizer with additional information they may already know.

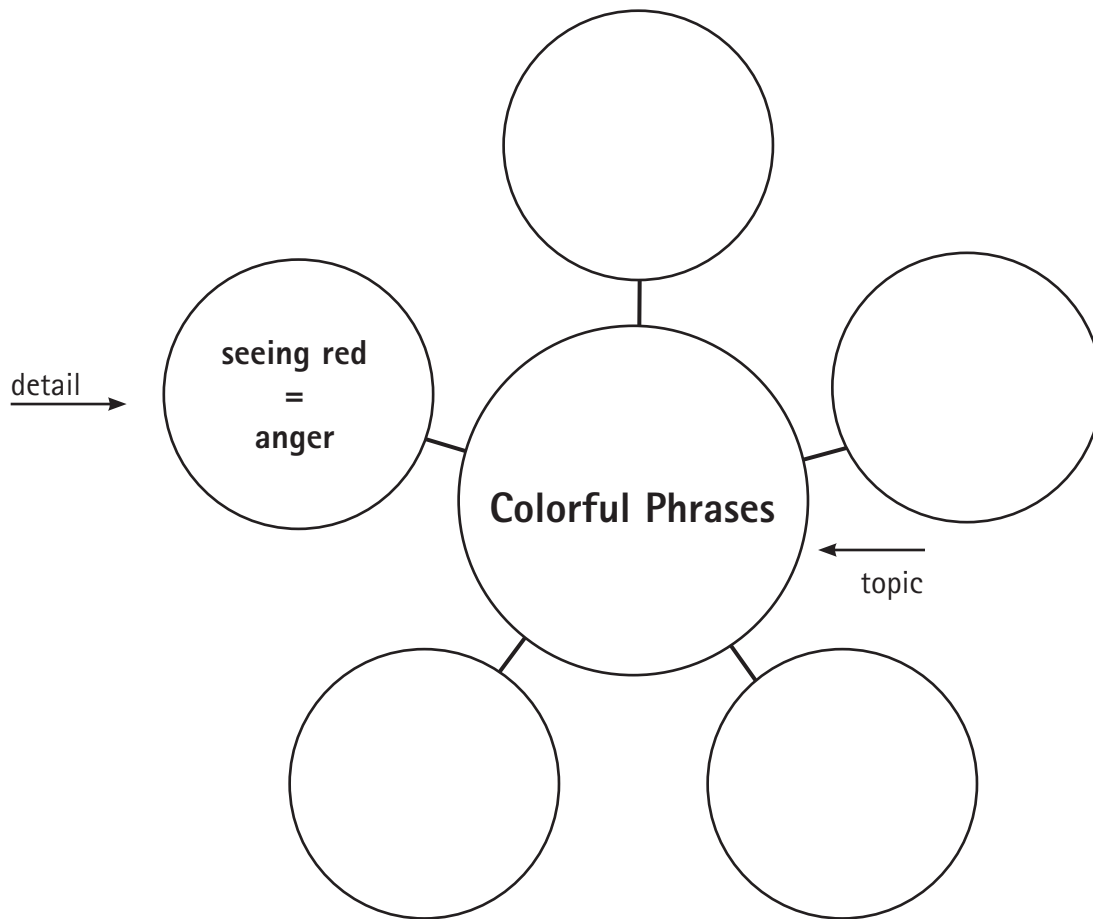


Purple Prose



What colors are you flying today? The words for colors turn up in a lot of expressions. Suppose a friend inquires how you feel about something. If you're really pleased, you might answer, "I'm tickled pink." On the other hand, if you're sad, you might admit that you're "feeling blue." If you're infuriated about something, you might respond, "I'm seeing red!" Other actions that evoke colorful phrases include "turning green" for someone who is nauseous or envious and "you're yellow" for someone who is cowardly.

Read the topic in the web. Find details from the paragraph that tell about the topic. Add them to the web. One detail is given.

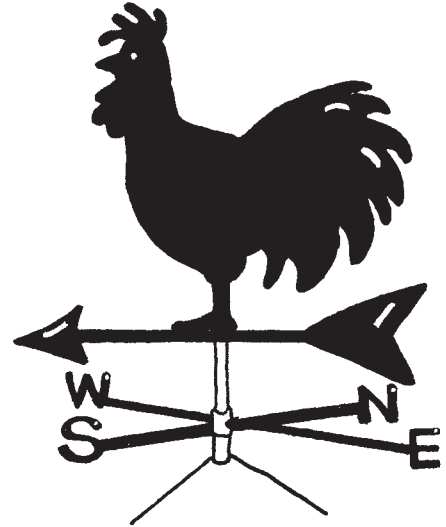


MORE! What color do people associate with fright? Add this detail to the web.

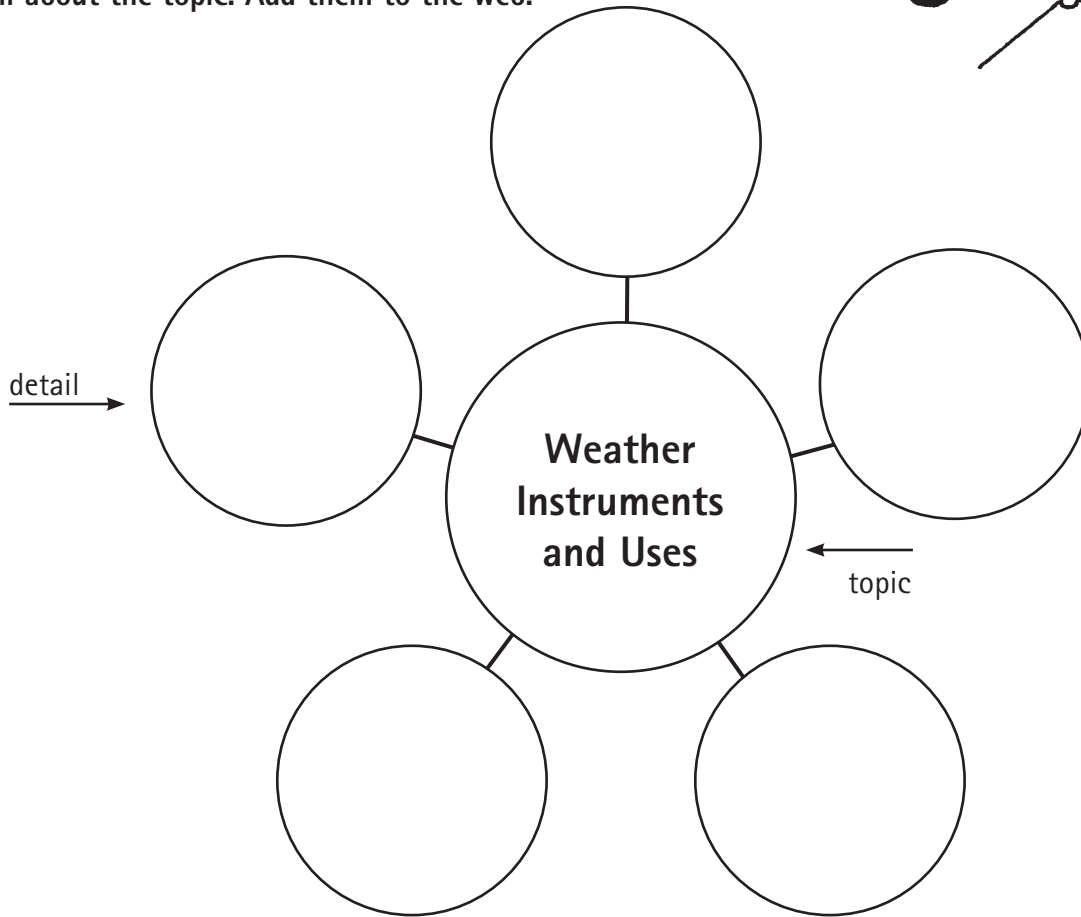


Weather Watch

What's the weather going to be like? While meteorologists use sophisticated equipment to answer this question, there are less complex instruments that most people can read. Have you seen a weather vane on a roof? These devices rotate to indicate wind direction. Thermometers measure heat and cold on a temperature scale. Another instrument called an anemometer measures wind speed. To measure how much precipitation has fallen, you might consult a rain gauge. To find atmospheric pressure, you'd need a barometer.



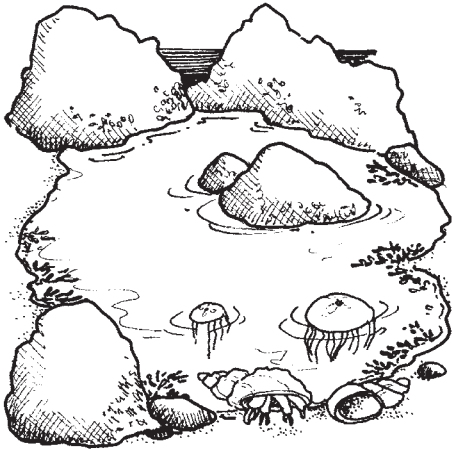
Read the topic in the web. Find details from the paragraph that tell about the topic. Add them to the web.



MORE! Look at a weather map in a newspaper. What symbols are used to show fronts, wind, and precipitation?

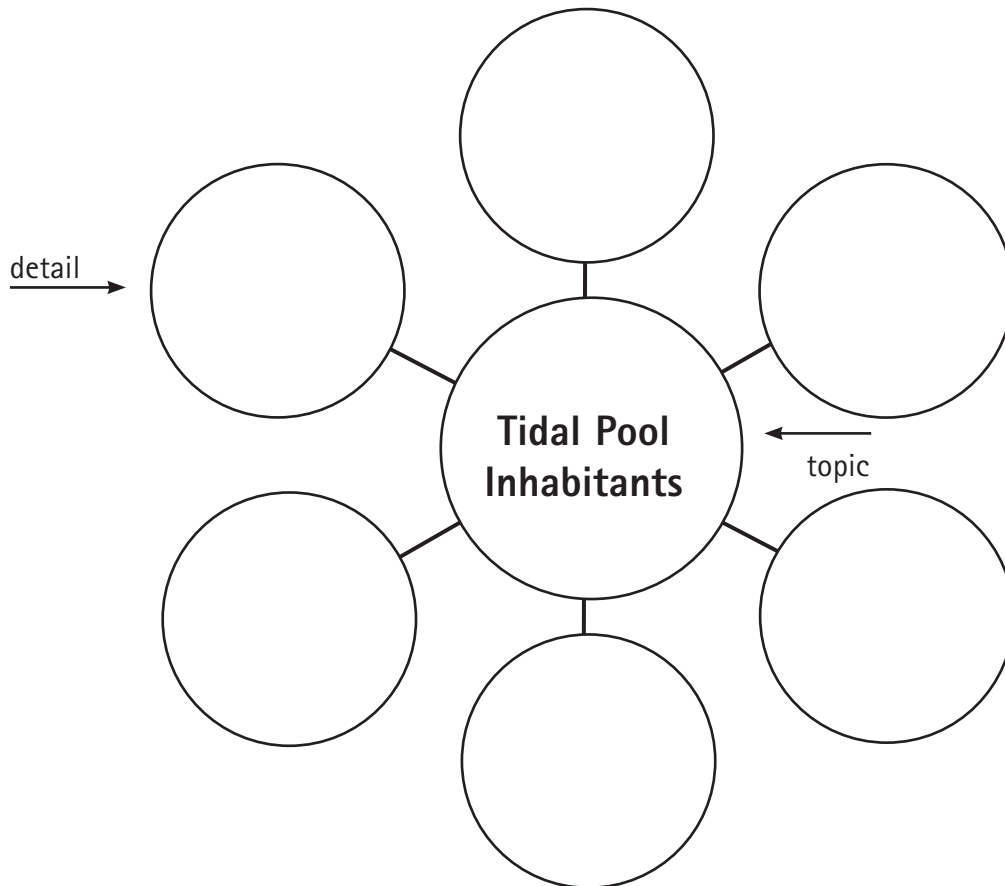


In a Tide Pool



The next time you visit a rocky seashore, stop to explore. As the ocean tide rushes out, it leaves behind little ponds of seawater known as tide pools. These pools are important because they shelter plants and animals that cannot live in open air when the tide is low. Tide pools may be home to small animals, such as hermit crabs or sea anemones. Sea urchins, creatures that resemble giant pincushions, may also reside in tide pools. Other members of a tide pool community may include sponges and seaweeds, such as sea lettuce and Irish moss.

Read the topic in the web. Find details from the paragraph that tell about the topic. Add them to the web.

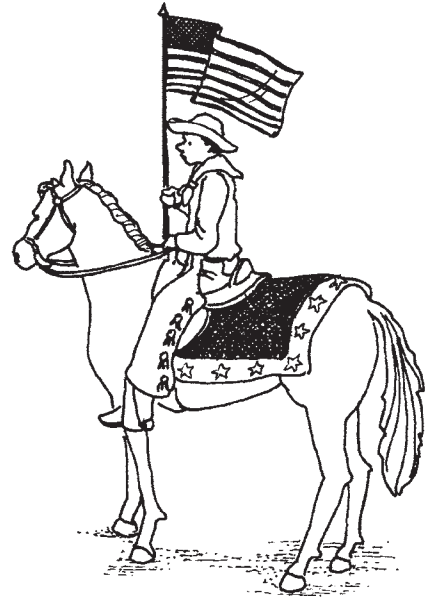


MORE! Hermit crabs live in shells left by other animals. Find out why.

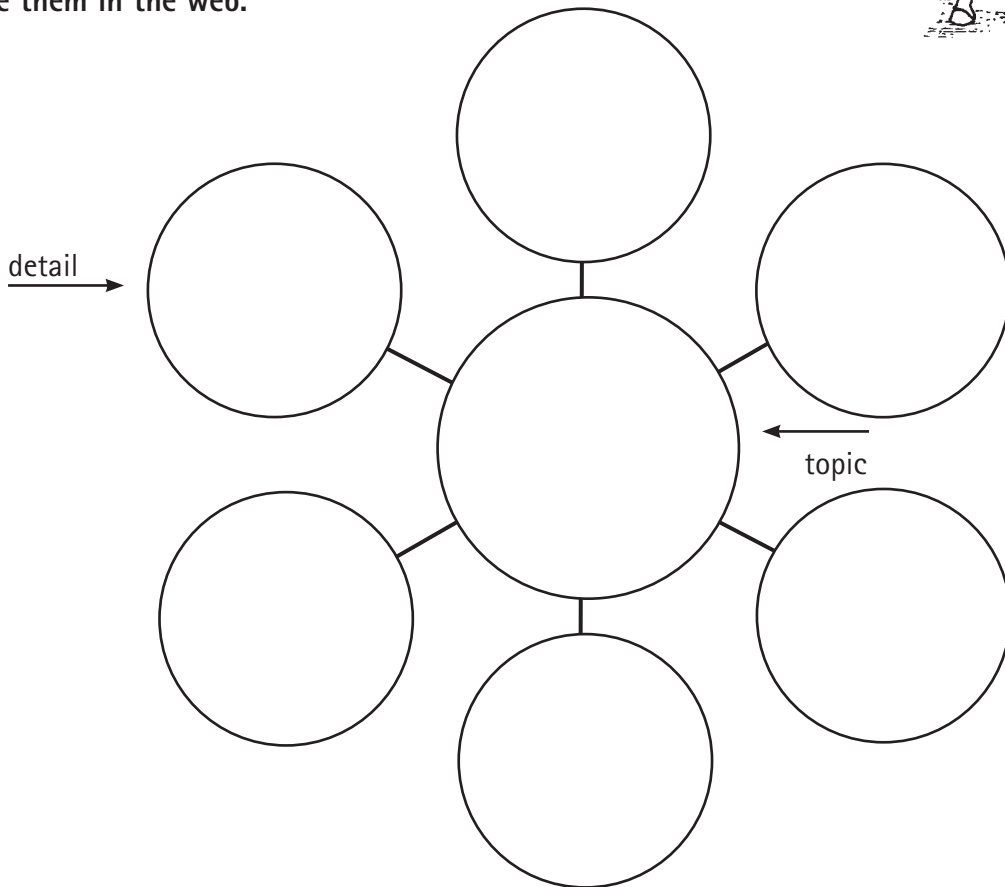


Juneteenth

The holiday called Juneteenth takes place on June 19. It dates back to 1865 when slaves in Texas first learned that they were free because President Abraham Lincoln had signed the Emancipation Proclamation. Today Juneteenth is an official Texas holiday and is observed in many other states as well. People celebrate Juneteenth in much the same way as they do other national holidays—with parades, speeches, barbecues, and music. One difference is that celebrants of Juneteenth sometimes read aloud the Emancipation Proclamation.



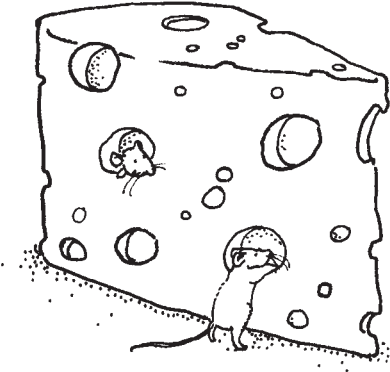
Decide what the topic of the paragraph is. Write it in the center circle. Find details from the paragraph that tell about the topic. Write them in the web.



MORE! Use the Internet to find out more about the history of Juneteenth.

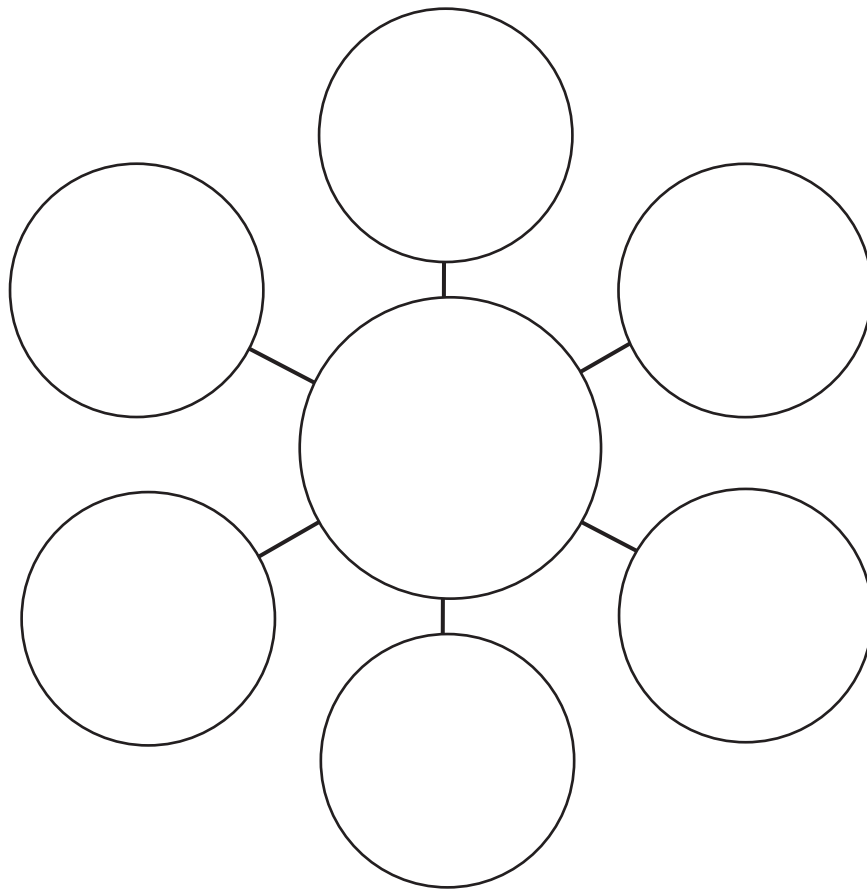


“Whey” Cool Cheese



One of the most delectable dairy products is cheese. When shopping in a supermarket, have you ever observed how many different kinds there are? Have you noticed that many fine cheeses come from Europe? A well-known cheese from France is the soft, rich Brie. England is famous for its blue-veined Stilton, and feta is the cheese of choice from Greece. The Netherlands exports a soft, yellow cheese called Edam, while Spain produces a cheese called manchego. What cheese does the United States import from Switzerland? You guessed it—Swiss cheese.

Decide what the topic of the paragraph is. Write it in the center circle. Find details from the paragraph that tell about the topic. Write them in the web.



MORE! Hold a cheese-tasting party. Try each of the cheeses mentioned in the paragraph.

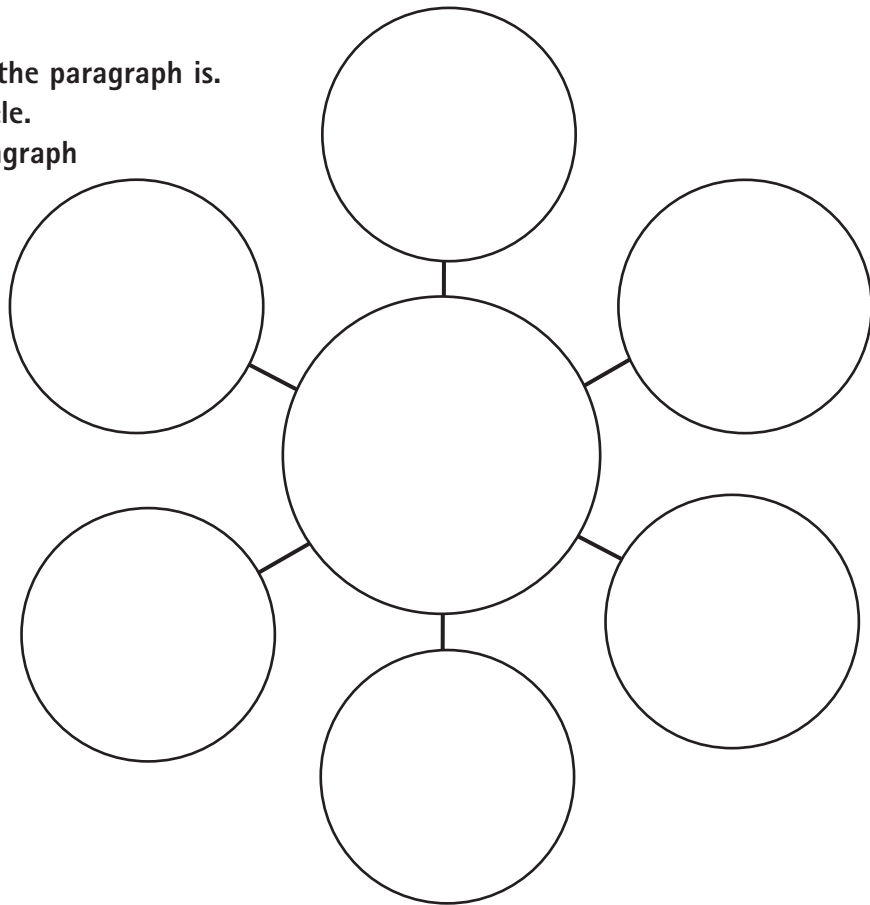


The Mystery of Mars

Did life ever flourish on Mars? Recent evidence suggests that at one time the planet did have water that could have supported some forms of life. One clue that scientists have discovered is the ancient shoreline of a Martian sea. They have also sighted a series of terraces running parallel to the shoreline suggesting receding waters. In addition, the basin where the sea would have been is flat and smooth, implying a buildup of mud and sediment. Other indications of life are gullies in the landscape that may have been caused by water. Scientists believe that water may have eroded crater walls on the planet. They have also found evidence that water has changed the composition of Martian rock in recent geologic times.



**Decide what the topic of the paragraph is.
Write it in the center circle.**
**Find details from the paragraph
that tell about the topic.
Write them in the web.**



MORE!

Find out why Mars is called the red planet.

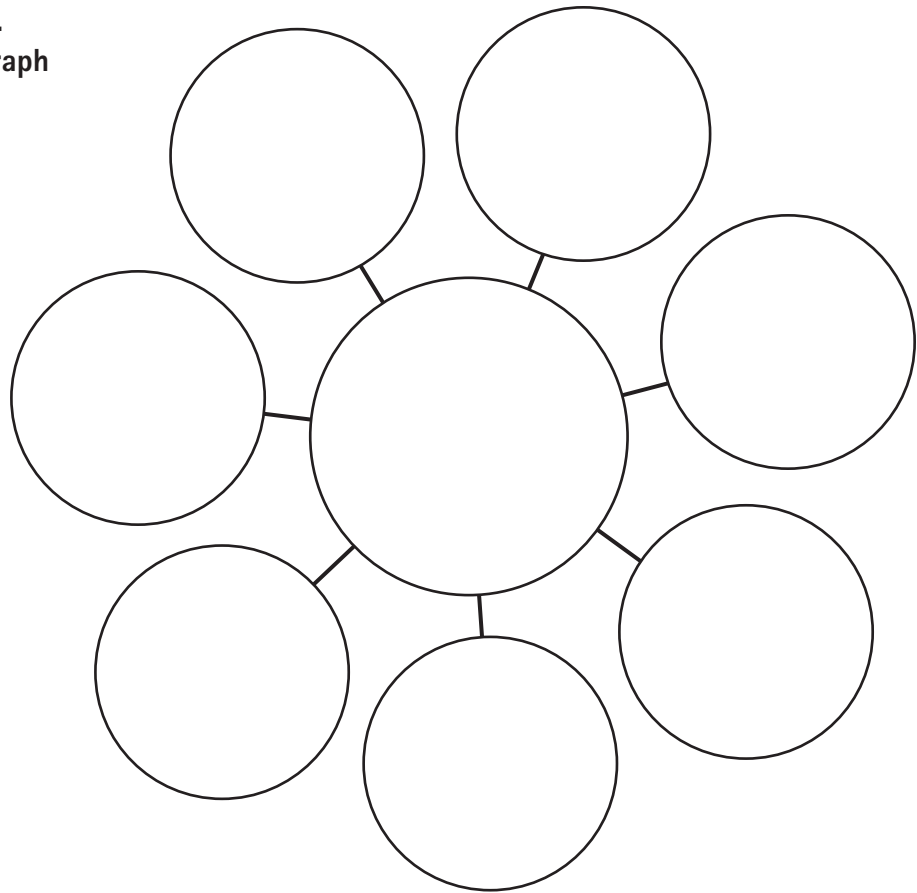


Canine Careers



Job opportunities are plentiful for dogs. Although most dogs do some duty as household pets, many others are part of the workforce. Pearl, a Scottish border collie, helps run cattle on a 9,000-acre ranch in New Mexico. Smokey, a mixed breed, works with firefighters in Paterson, New Jersey. He enters burning buildings to find people who are trapped inside. Moki works as a companion to elderly patients in a nursing home in Culver City, California. Other positions filled by canine workers include guarding property, doing police work, assisting in wilderness rescue missions, and acting on television shows.

Decide what the topic of the paragraph is.
Write it in the center circle.
Find details from the paragraph
that tell about the topic.
Write them in the web.



MORE! Add two more examples of jobs that dogs do to the web.

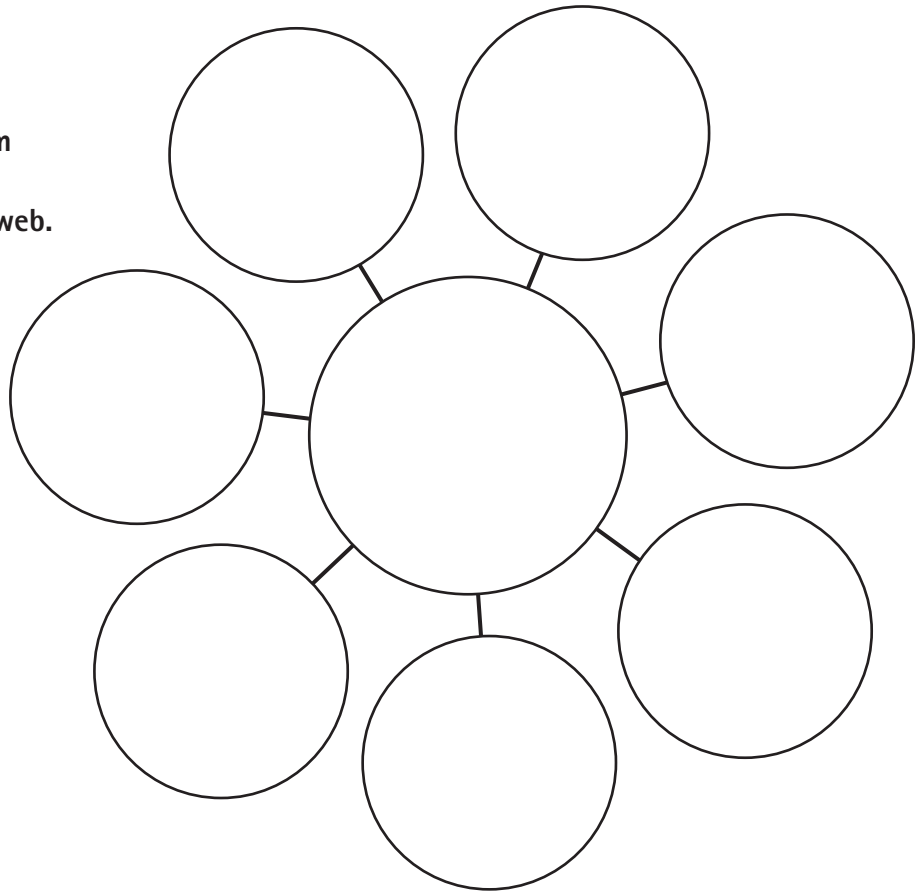


Where You Are

Right now, 24 satellites are circling Earth and emitting signals to the planet. These satellites are part of a Global Positioning System (GPS). A GPS receiver displays a map and gives explicit details about a location. Originally, GPS was developed for and used by the military to pinpoint the exact location of troops and equipment. Now, however, GPS serves many other purposes as well. For example, trucking companies utilize GPS to trace trucks and cargo across the country. Backpackers can employ GPS to find their way through the wilderness. People traveling by ship, automobile, and aircraft can all benefit from GPS. Even farmers use GPS to learn whether a crop grows higher in one field than in another.



Decide what the topic of the paragraph is. Write it in the center circle. Find details from the paragraph that tell about the topic. Write them in the web.



MORE! Write a paragraph about one way you could use GPS.

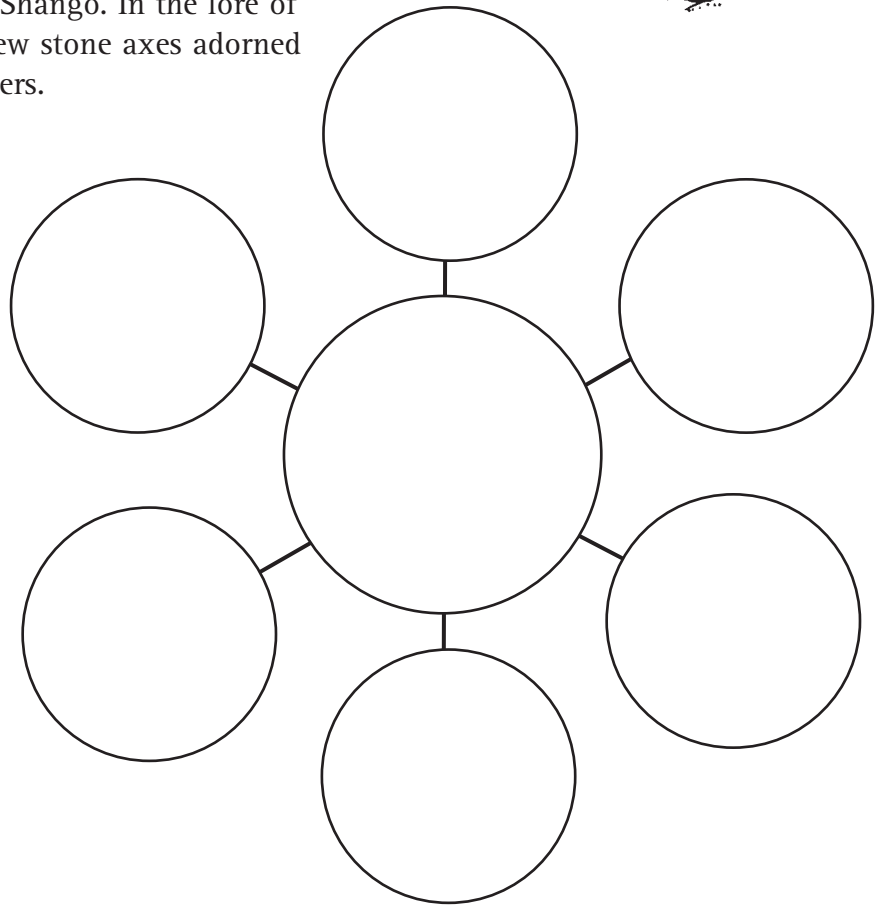


Lightning Leaders

Since ancient times, lightning has produced awe in people. Today we have scientific explanations for this weather phenomenon, but ancient people often saw lightning as a power wielded by gods. The Romans believed that Jove was the master of lightning. He sent down thunderbolts to punish wicked mortals. The mythological Greek god Zeus tossed lightning around when events on Earth displeased him. Thor, a Viking god, caused lightning when he hurled his magic hammer toward Earth. The Egyptians believed that the god Seth fashioned lightning from a spear made of iron. According to the Yoruba of West Africa, lightning was the domain of the war god Shango. In the lore of Lithuania, the god Perkunas threw stone axes adorned with lightning bolts at lawbreakers.



Decide what the topic of the paragraph is. Write it in the center circle. Find details from the paragraph that tell about the topic. Write them in the web.



MORE! Research lightning and then write a scientific explanation of it.



Testing It Out

Use after completing *Lightning Leaders* on page 14.

Fill in the circle of the best answer.

- The main idea of the paragraph is that people in ancient times believed lightning was a—
 (A) source of electricity (C) part of the sun
 (B) force wielded by gods (D) scientific marvel
- A Greek god associated with lightning was—
 (A) Zeus (C) Thor
 (B) Apollo (D) Jove
- A West African war god who used lightning was—
 (A) Yoruba (C) Perkunas
 (B) Viking (D) Shango
- From the paragraph, you can conclude that ancient peoples often saw the damage caused by lightning as a(n)—
 (A) punishment (C) accident
 (B) reward (D) sport
- The paragraph suggests that the gods, like lightning itself—
 (A) never caused any destruction (C) were probably feared by mortals
 (B) were gentle and calm (D) always protected mortals
- Ancient peoples probably incorporated lightning into their beliefs—
 (A) because the gods made them (C) because it was humorous
 (B) as a way of explaining it (D) to show it was beneficial
- The paragraph suggests that stories about lightning—
 (A) were common among many peoples (C) varied greatly from group to group
 (B) were told only in Europe (D) pleased the rulers of different groups
- The paragraph suggests that contemporary people view lightning differently because—
 (A) it is so awesome (C) scientists can explain it
 (B) they have different belief systems (D) they never break the law

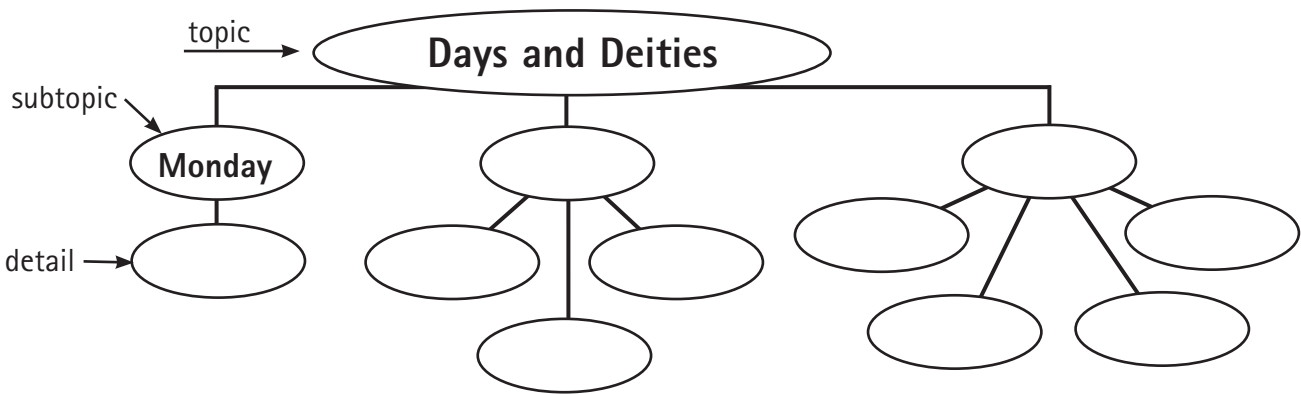


Daily Deities



Monday may be a back-to-school day to you, but to ancient Romans, it was the goddess Diana’s day. Like many cultures long ago, the Romans associated the days of the week with different deities, or gods. These deities were related in turn to ideas about the sun, moon, and planets. Tuesday, for example, was the day of war and ruled by the planet Mars; it was the day of the Roman god Mars and the Greek god Ares. Not surprisingly, Tuesday takes its name from another war god, Tiw, of the Norse people. Since the sun was central to most cultures, Sunday was an important day of the week. It honored the Greek god Helios, the Norse god Sunna, the Roman god Mithras, and the Babylonian god Shamash.

Read the topic and subtopic on the web. Add two more subtopics. Then complete the web by adding details for each subtopic.



MORE! Find out what the Greek, Roman, and Norse gods for Thursday were.

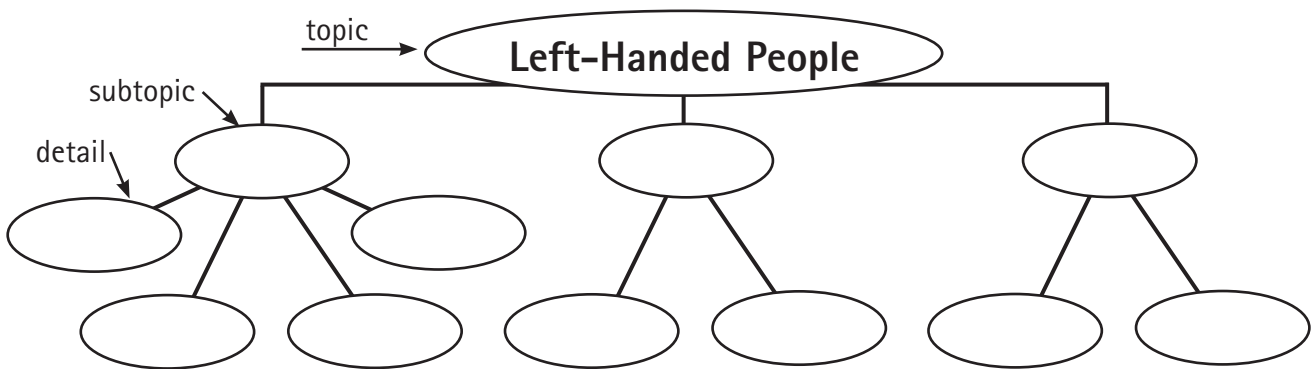


Look Left

Scientists don't agree why about ten percent of the population are left-handed. Most famous, perhaps, are left-handed baseball players; the pitcher Randy Johnson is an example. However, left-handedness isn't confined to one sport. The swimmer Mark Spitz, the golfer Ben Hogan, and the soccer player Pele are also in this group. Left-handed people are well represented in the arts, too. Ludwig van Beethoven wrote his splendid music with his left hand, and the artist Leonardo da Vinci painted his beautiful pictures left-handed. Two twentieth-century greats—the artist Pablo Picasso and the songwriter Cole Porter—were also lefties.



Read the topic on the web. Add three subtopics. Then complete the web by adding details for each subtopic.



MORE! At least three twentieth-century presidents—Gerald R. Ford, George H. W. Bush, and William Clinton—have been left-handed. Add a new subtopic to the web and list them under it.

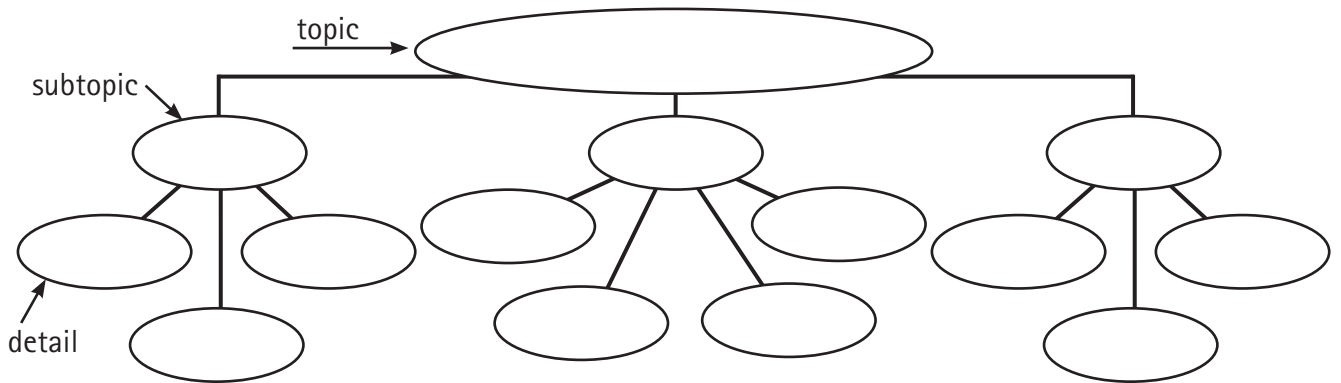


Send in the Suffixes



What do these words—*courageous*, *acceptance*, and *trivialize*—have in common? The answer is that they all have suffixes. A suffix is a word part that is added to the end of a base word and changes the word’s meaning. The suffix *-ous* means “full of,” and you’ll find it in words such as *humorous* and *dangerous*. The suffix *-ize* changes a word to a verb and means “to make.” For instance, to *popularize* something means to make it popular. What do these words—*finalize* and *nationalize*—mean? The word part *-ance* is a noun-forming suffix and means “a state of being.” Examples of words with this suffix include *tolerance* and *deliverance*. What others can you think of?

Write the topic and three subtopics on the web. Then complete the web by adding details for each subtopic.

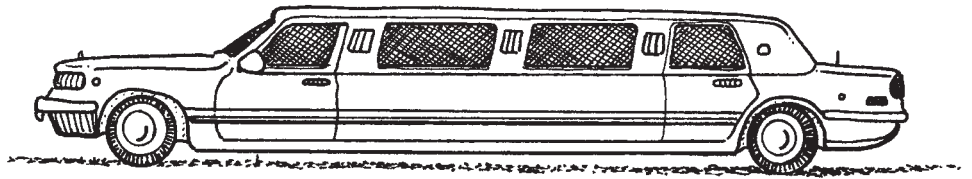


MORE! Make a list of at least five other suffixes and their meanings. Give an example for each suffix.

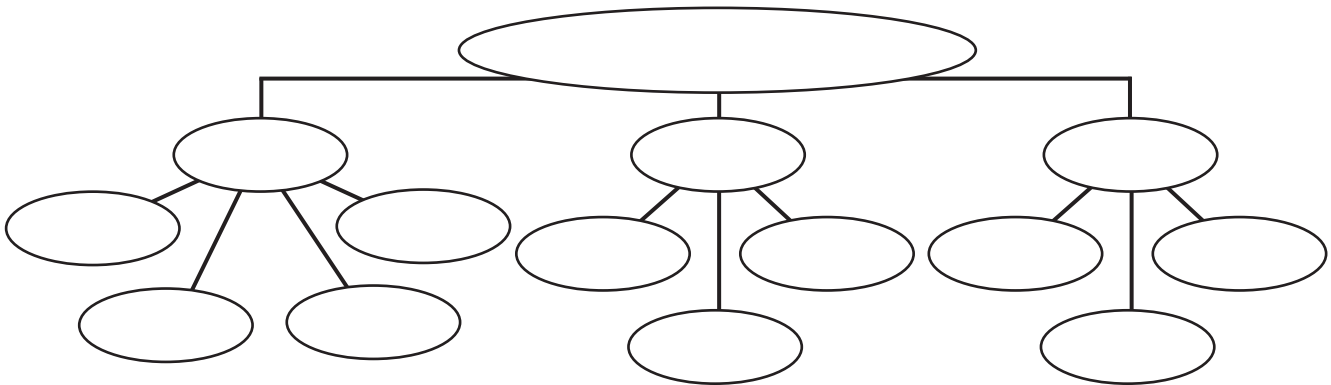


Linguistic License

The English language is constantly in flux. Sometimes words get blended together to form a new word known as a portmanteau word. For example, the word *motorcade* is a portmanteau for *motor* and *cavalcade*. *Farewell* comes from blending the words in the phrase *fare ye well*. Can you guess which two words *paratrooper* comes from? Do you know that the blend for situation comedy is *sitcom*? New words are also created from acronyms or the initials of words in a title. Familiar acronyms are scuba, which represents self-contained underwater breathing apparatus and sonar for sound navigation ranging. OPEC stands for Organization of Petroleum Exporting Companies. Still another way new words emerge is by being clipped or shortened. Some clipped words are *limo*, *exam*, and *memo*. What words do they come from?



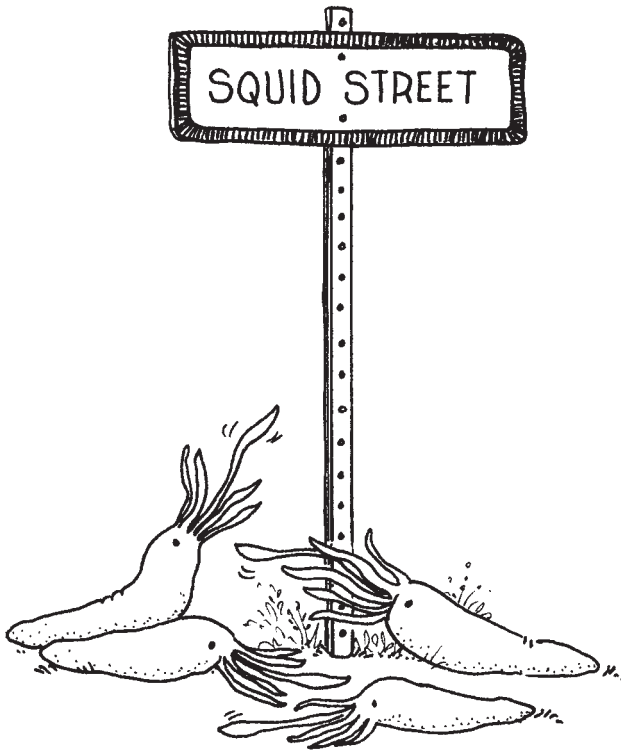
Write the topic and three subtopics on the web. Then complete the web by adding details for each subtopic.



MORE! What are the clipped words for *dormitory*, *advertisement*, *tuxedo*, and *veterinarian*?

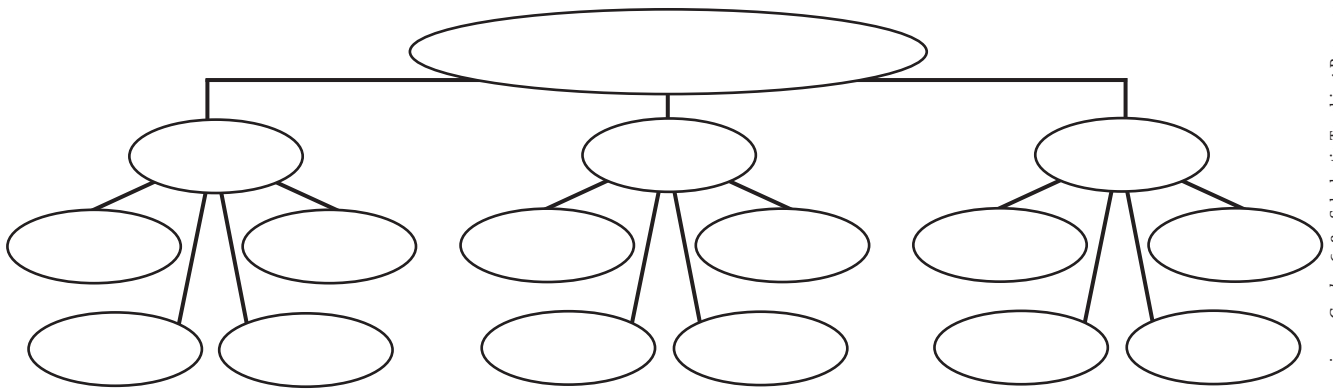


Meandering in Mexico City



It's easy to get around cities where the streets are numbered, but finding your way through Mexico City is a more lyrical experience. That's because many streets have poetic names such as Garden of Memories and Sea of Dreams. Still other street names honor great writers such as Leo Tolstoy, Charles Dickens, and Victor Hugo. (There's a Calle Shakespeare as well. *Calle* means "street" in Spanish.) For visitors who get hungry while wandering among these literary giants, there's an endless number of streets named for food. You might saunter down Onion Street, Cilantro Street, or Corn Street. Don't forget Squid Street! Then check your map, and head to the Forest of Miracles Street. Don't confuse it with the Forest of Secrets Street.

Write the topic and three subtopics on the web. Then complete the web by adding details for each subtopic.



MORE! More than 200 streets in Mexico City are named Cinco de Mayo. Find out what this name represents.

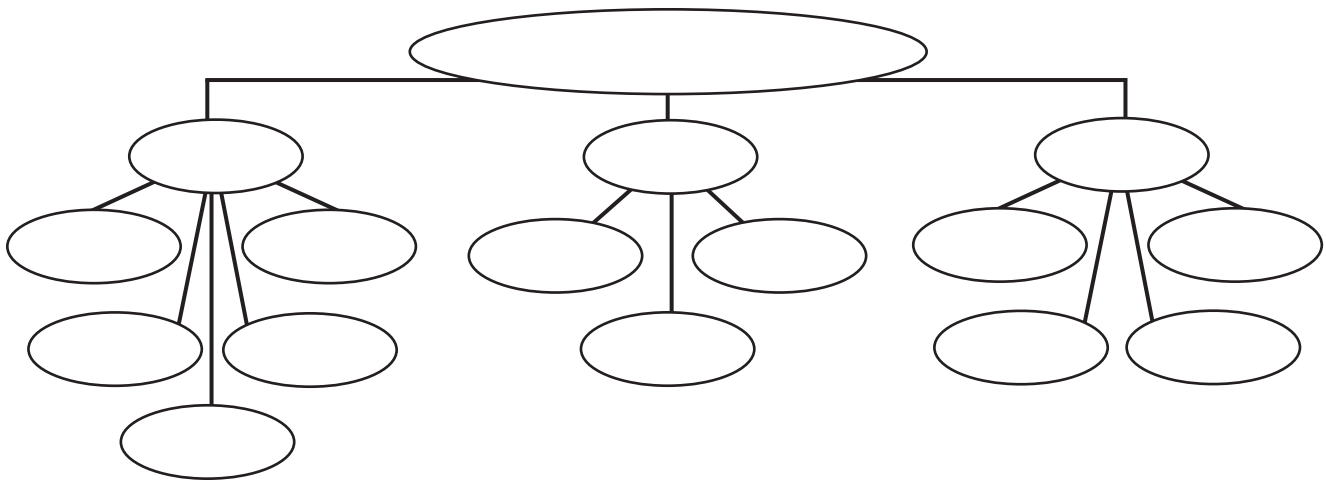


Name That State

Do you know the origin of your state's name? Wisconsin takes its name from a Chippewa word meaning "gathering of the waters." Other states have Native American names too. Arizona is a Papago word that means "places of little springs," and Connecticut is a Mohegan word meaning "long tidal river." Nebraska and Minnesota are also states with Native American names. Still other states are named for people or distant places. New Jersey and Rhode Island are named for islands in other parts of the world, while Washington is named for our first president. Louisiana is named for a French king; Maryland is named for an English queen. New Hampshire got its name from a county in England. Hawaii's name recalls the place from which its Polynesian settlers came.



Write the topic and three subtopics on the web. Then complete the web by adding details for each subtopic.



MORE!

Identify at least three other states that have Native America names. What do their names mean?



Testing It Out

Use after completing Name That State on page 21.

Fill in the circle of the best answer.

1. The topic of the paragraph is—

<input type="radio"/> (A) Native American groups in different states	<input type="radio"/> (C) the derivation of various state names
<input type="radio"/> (B) states named for European royalty	<input type="radio"/> (D) names that mean "long, tidal river"

2. One source of state names mentioned in the paragraph is—

<input type="radio"/> (A) Polynesian leaders	<input type="radio"/> (C) European lakes
<input type="radio"/> (B) French phrases	<input type="radio"/> (D) Native American words

3. Two states named for people are—

<input type="radio"/> (A) Louisiana and Arizona	<input type="radio"/> (C) Maryland and Washington
<input type="radio"/> (B) Minnesota and Hawaii	<input type="radio"/> (D) Nebraska and Wisconsin

4. New Jersey is an example of a state named for a—

<input type="radio"/> (A) Native American	<input type="radio"/> (C) queen
<input type="radio"/> (B) place	<input type="radio"/> (D) king

5. You can guess that many people who settled in Louisiana were—

<input type="radio"/> (A) from France	<input type="radio"/> (C) Native American
<input type="radio"/> (B) from England	<input type="radio"/> (D) from Wisconsin

6. You can assume that Connecticut was home to the—

<input type="radio"/> (A) Chippewas	<input type="radio"/> (C) Papagos
<input type="radio"/> (B) Polynesians	<input type="radio"/> (D) Mohegans

7. Many of the Native American words for states describe—

<input type="radio"/> (A) bodies of water	<input type="radio"/> (C) famous people
<input type="radio"/> (B) island countries	<input type="radio"/> (D) large countries

8. From the names of the states in the paragraph, you can tell that—

<input type="radio"/> (A) monarchs were the only people for whom states were named	<input type="radio"/> (C) both New Jersey and Rhode Island are islands
<input type="radio"/> (B) there are many different Native American groups	<input type="radio"/> (D) George Washington named the first 13 states



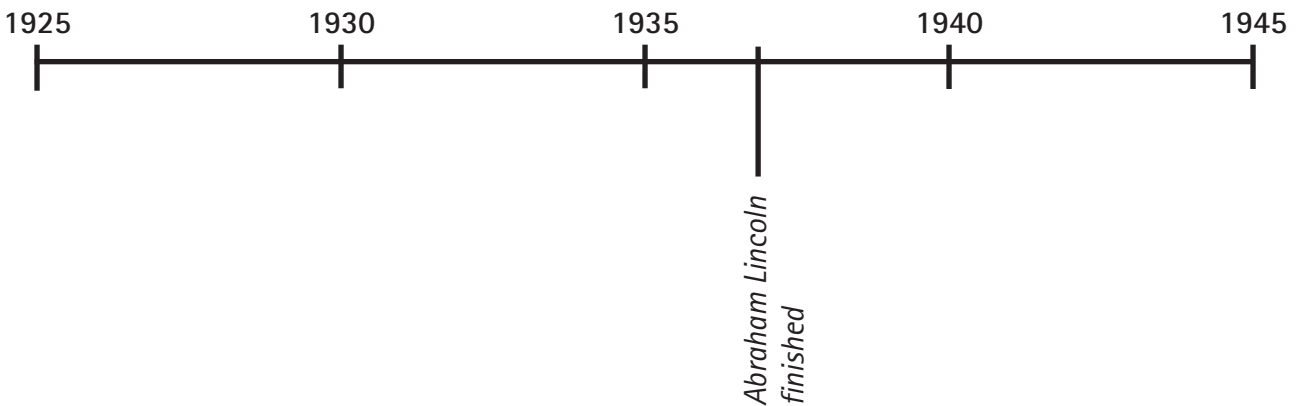
Heads Up



Not surprisingly, the four faces of Mount Rushmore took many years to complete. They are 60 feet tall—about the height of a five-story building—and were carved into the granite cliffs of the South Dakota Black Hills with drills and dynamite. The first figure to emerge was George Washington in 1930. Work began on Washington in 1927. By 1934, the second figure, Thomas Jefferson, was finished. The face of Abraham Lincoln, the third figure, was sculpted by 1937. Although the original plan called for three presidents, the project was so popular that the designer and artist Gutzon Borglum decided to add Theodore Roosevelt. Sadly, Borglum died before Mount Rushmore was completed, but his son Lincoln finished the last face in 1941.

Add four facts about the creation of Mount Rushmore to the time line in the correct order. An example is done for you.

Short Reading Passages With Graphic Organizers, Grades 6–8 Scholastic Teaching Resources



MORE! Which president would you add to Mount Rushmore? Draw a picture showing his face with the other presidents, or write a paragraph explaining your choice.



Home Improvements



The Industrial Revolution spawned many home improvements as new ideas, materials, and methods of production multiplied. In 1830, Edwin Beard Budding put grazing sheep out of business by inventing the lawn mower. Fourteen years later, Thomas Masters patented the icebox, a forerunner of the electric refrigerator. The precursor of the modern dishwasher was invented in 1886 by Josephine Cochrane of Illinois. Ezra Warner invented the can opener in 1858—making it a lot easier for people who had previously opened metal cans with hammers! Linoleum was the useful creation of Frederick Walton in 1863. Ready-mixed paint, a contribution from Henry Alden Sherwin and Edward Williams, began to brighten household walls in 1870.

Add six home improvements to the time line in the correct order.

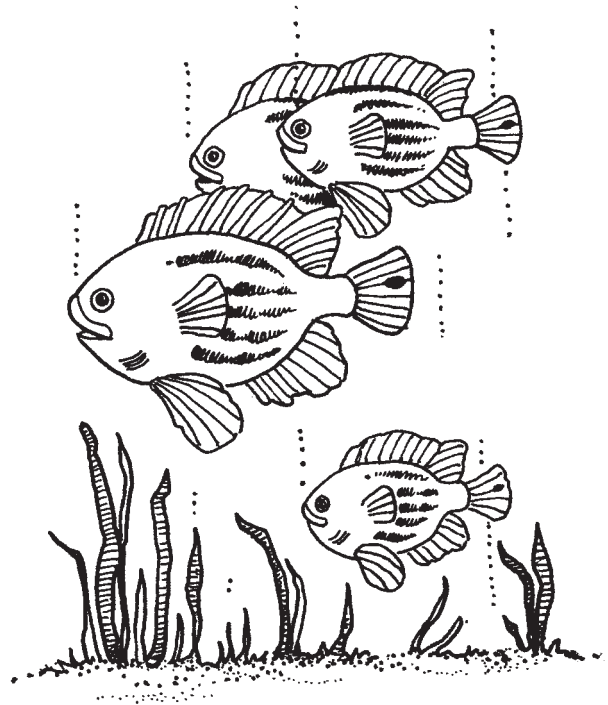


MORE! Which of the improvements mentioned in the paragraph do you think is the most useful? Write a paragraph to support your views.



A Legacy of Life

As a child, Rachel Carson spent hours outdoors and said she was happiest “with wild birds and creatures as companions.” Carson, born in 1907, grew up to become a famous biologist and author. Her 1962 book about the use of pesticides, *Silent Spring*, changed the way people thought about the environment and led to the establishment of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Carson began her career in 1929 at a marine biological laboratory. By 1932, she had earned a master’s degree in marine zoology. In 1949, Carson became the editor-in-chief of all U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service publications. Her book *The Sea Around Us* was published in 1950 and won important awards. After Carson’s death, a national wildlife refuge in Maine was named for her in 1970.



Add seven events related to Rachel Carson to the time line in the correct order.



MORE! Read *The Sea Around Us* or *Silent Spring*.

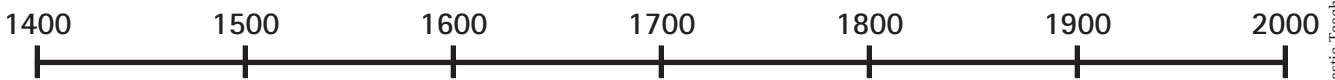


A View of Valentines



Cyber valentines were a breakthrough in 1994, but Valentine’s Day gestures are nothing new. In fact, since Roman times, many “love-ly” valentine’s customs and stories have evolved. The earliest surviving valentine is a love letter written in 1415 by Charles, Duke of Orleans, to his wife while he was a prisoner of the British. In about 1600, William Shakespeare immortalized Valentine’s Day in two plays, *A Midsummer Night’s Dream* and *Hamlet*. By 1700, a handbook of romantic verses was published in England for people who wanted to send valentine’s messages. The first commercial valentines were sold a century later in Britain. In the United States, Ester Howland first mass-produced Valentine’s Day cards in 1847. A popular card design in the 1860s was the mirror valentine that reflected the recipient’s happy face.

Add seven facts about Valentine’s Day to the time line in the correct order.



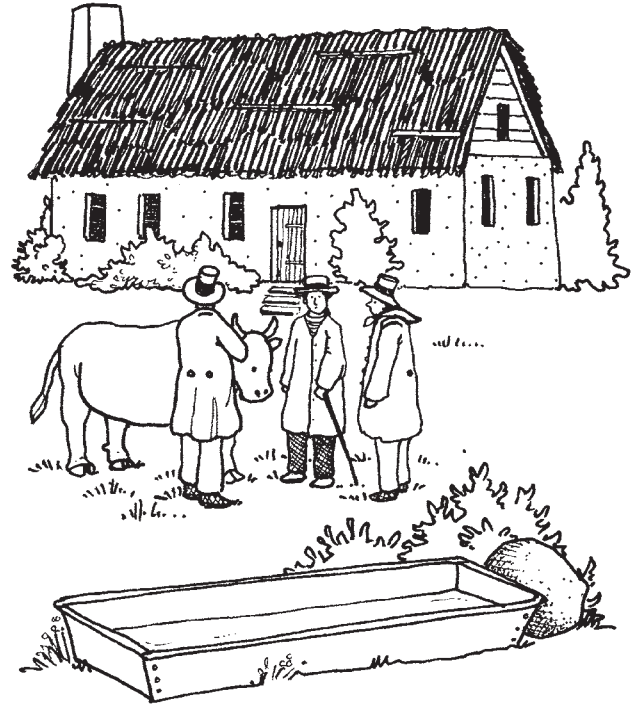
MORE!

Find out who Father Valentine was and why he lost his life during the reign of the Emperor Claudius II.



Massachusetts Memories

Welcome to Massachusetts! This northeastern state has played a significant role in U.S. history. It all began in 1620 when the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth and started an English colony. Another group, the Puritans, arrived ten years later and founded Boston. By 1641, the Massachusetts Bay Colony had adopted its first code of law in a document called the Body of Liberties. Harvard, the first college in the colonies, was founded in 1636. Massachusetts was the site of a famous protest—the Boston Tea Party—against the British in 1773; the American Revolution began on Massachusetts soil at the battles of Lexington and Concord in 1775. Massachusetts ratified the new U.S. Constitution in 1788 and became the sixth state in the Union. A revolutionary leader from the state, John Adams, became the nation’s second president in 1797.



Add eight facts about Massachusetts to the time line in the correct order.

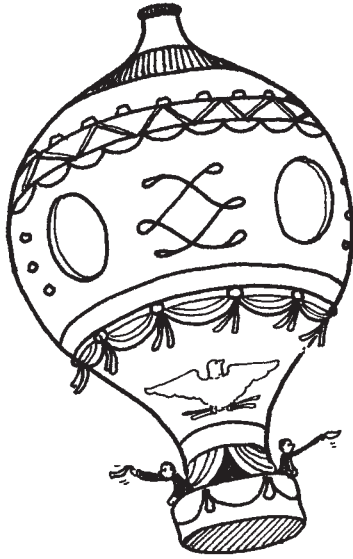


MORE!

British soldiers killed several Massachusetts colonists in the Boston Massacre. Find out when this event occurred and add it to the time line.

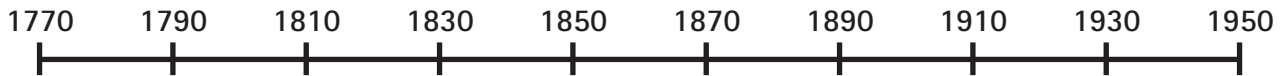


Getting Around



At first people were limited to their feet, but in time they figured out many more ways to move forward, backward, up, down, and even in circles! One of the earliest upward inventions was the hot air balloon, first demonstrated by the Montgolfier brothers in 1783. Naturally, what goes up must come down, and that's just what Elisha Otis had in mind when he invented the elevator in 1854. Two other inventions that propelled people upward were the trampoline, introduced in 1936, and the Ferris wheel, which debuted in 1893. Of course, many inventions helped people move along on the earth's surface. Two notable ones were the bicycle, developed in 1790 by Comte Mede de Sivrac in France, and four-wheeled roller skates that glided into being in 1863—thanks to an American, James L. Plimpton. As for moving on water, the first outboard motor was produced in 1905, and water skis made a splash in 1922.

Add eight facts to the time line in the correct order.



MORE!

The first steam locomotive was invented in 1804 by Richard Trevithick. Add this fact to the time line.



Testing It Out

Use after completing Getting Around on page 28.

Fill in the circle of the best answer.

1. The events on the time line occurred—

<input type="radio"/> (A) only during the 1800s	<input type="radio"/> (C) mostly in the twentieth century
<input type="radio"/> (B) over about 150 years	<input type="radio"/> (D) during this century

2. The hot air balloon made its first appearance—

<input type="radio"/> (A) in the seventeenth century	<input type="radio"/> (C) in the eighteenth century
<input type="radio"/> (B) after the bicycle was invented	<input type="radio"/> (D) during the 1900s

3. The first water skis were made in—

<input type="radio"/> (A) 1936	<input type="radio"/> (C) 1942
<input type="radio"/> (B) 1905	<input type="radio"/> (D) 1922

4. Before 1854, buildings most likely—

<input type="radio"/> (A) did not have many floors	<input type="radio"/> (C) did not have any stairs
<input type="radio"/> (B) had only one story	<input type="radio"/> (D) usually had elevators

5. When it was first introduced, the bicycle was probably—

<input type="radio"/> (A) faster than water skis	<input type="radio"/> (C) safer than walking
<input type="radio"/> (B) more popular than roller skates	<input type="radio"/> (D) a novel way to travel

6. You can guess that the inventor of a giant wheel that people ride on was—

<input type="radio"/> (A) James L. Plimpton	<input type="radio"/> (C) Elisha Otis
<input type="radio"/> (B) George Ferris	<input type="radio"/> (D) Mede de Sivrac

7. People living in the late 1800s would not have—

<input type="radio"/> (A) known about hot air balloons	<input type="radio"/> (C) jumped on a trampoline
<input type="radio"/> (B) ridden up and down in an elevator	<input type="radio"/> (D) ridden on a bicycle

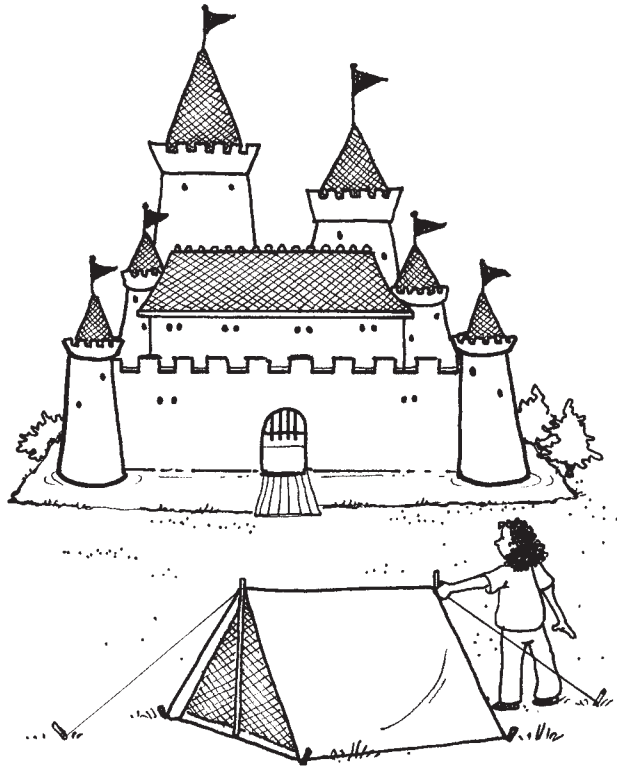
8. From this paragraph, you could conclude that—

<input type="radio"/> (A) all inventions improved transportation	<input type="radio"/> (C) it's easier to travel on water than land
<input type="radio"/> (B) forms of recreation increased over time	<input type="radio"/> (D) new inventions catch on quickly



Housing and Habitats

How is a house different from a tent?
 One difference is that houses are permanent structures while tents are movable shelters. Like houses, most dwellings—from castles to apartment buildings—are permanent; another example of a movable home is the trailer. Trailers differ from other forms of human shelter because they are made from metal and they have wheels. Another difference is that houses, apartment buildings, and even castles are usually constructed of wood, brick, or stone. Tents, however, are made of fabric.



On the lines on the left of the matrix, list four more kinds of homes mentioned in the paragraph. Check off each heading that applies to that kind of home. An example is done for you.

	permanent	movable	wood/brick/stone	fabric	metal	wheels
house	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

MORE! Think of five synonyms for *house*, and then use each in a sentence.



Trees Are Tops

Trees have many things in common—for example, all trees have roots, trunks, branches, leaves—but they also differ in significant ways. Some trees such as apple, cherry, dogwood, and honey locust flower in the spring. Apple and cherry trees are notable because they bear fruit. Still other trees display colorful fall foliage. Among these are dogwoods, red maples, and ash trees. Some trees such as ash, cherry, and dogwood grow fast, while red maples, apple, and honey locust trees grow at a medium rate. Although most trees grow best in the ground, apple, dogwood, cherry, and ash trees can be grown successfully in containers.



On the lines on the left of the matrix, list six kinds of trees mentioned in the paragraph. Check off each heading that applies to that kind of tree.

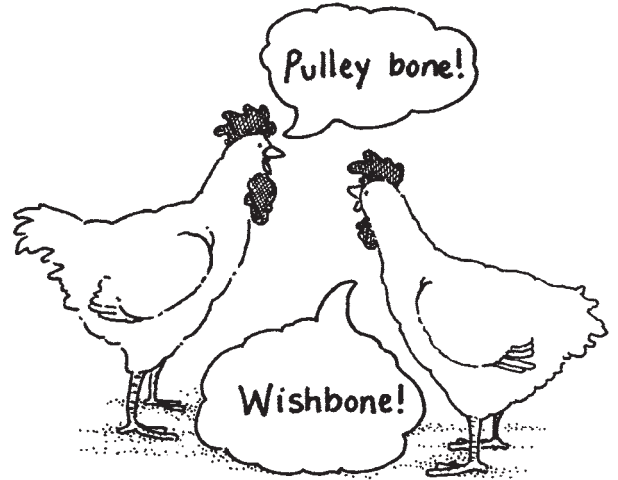
	flowers	fruit	fall color	fast grower	medium grower	container

MORE! Find out what the leaf for each kind of tree looks like.



Speech Patterns and Places

If you pack your lunch in a poke, you're from the hill region of the South. Most Americans, including Southerners from the plains and coastal regions, use paper bags or sacks as lunch containers. As you can probably tell, words vary from place to place. Most people hang their clothes in a closet, but folks along the coast in the South put theirs in a locker. Chickens in the Southern hills and plains have pulley bones, but chickens in other regions have wishbones. When you light a fire in the plains of the South, you place the logs across fire dogs. These are andirons to most Americans but dog irons to Southern hill dwellers. People in coastal regions of the South hedge their bets by calling them fire dogs *or* andirons. As for cling peaches, try asking for plum peaches in the Southern hills, press peaches on the Southern plains, and press or cling peaches along the Southern coast.



On the lines on the left of the matrix, list three more regions mentioned in the paragraph. Across the top, list 12 headings. Check off each heading that applies to that region.

Rest of U.S.													

MORE! People also pronounce words differently. Compare how you and classmates say these words—*vase*, *tomato*, *envelope*.



Changeable Chimps

Chimps living in different parts of Africa exhibit different kinds of behavior. In Guinea and the Ivory Coast, chimpanzees pound their food onto wood as do the Gombe chimps in Tanzania. Two other Tanzanian groups of chimps, the Mahale-M and the Mahale-K, use probes such as sticks to fish for ants. The Budongo chimps of Uganda use leaves to clean their bodies. Scientists have also observed this behavior among the Gombe group. Several groups, including the Gombe, Mahale-K, and Mahale-M, perform a rain dance. The chimps in Guinea and the Ivory Coast as well as the Gombe and Mahale-M aim at objects when they throw things. How do chimps get one another's attention? The Mahale-M, Mahale-K, and the Ivory Coast group knock on wood. The Budongo and Guinea chimps slap branches.



On the lines on the left of the matrix, list six chimpanzee groups mentioned in the paragraph. Across the top, list seven headings. Check off each heading that applies to that chimp group.

MORE! Locate Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Uganda, and Tanzania on a map of Africa.



Testing It Out

Use after completing *Changeable Chimps* on page 33.

Fill in the circle of the best answer.

- The paragraph compares—
 (A) African nations
 (B) how animals bathe
 (C) chimps with other animals
 (D) chimpanzee behavior
- The group known as Mahale-K in Tanzania knocks wood to get attention while the Budongo chimps—
 (A) act in the same manner
 (B) slap tree branches
 (C) perform a rain dance
 (D) throw objects
- Two chimp groups that use leaves to clean themselves are the—
 (A) Gombe and Mahale-K
 (B) Ivory Coast and Guinea
 (C) Gombe and Budongo
 (D) Budongo and Mahale-M
- A behavior not practiced by the Ivory Coast group is—
 (A) pounding food onto wood
 (B) using probes to fish for ants
 (C) throwing various objects
 (D) knocking on wood for attention
- All the groups from Tanzania—
 (A) aim when throwing
 (B) knock wood for attention
 (C) perform a rain dance
 (D) use probes for ants
- From this paragraph, you can tell that chimpanzees—
 (A) use tools
 (B) like music
 (C) dance well
 (D) enjoy the rain
- Chimps probably pound food on wood—
 (A) to improve the taste
 (B) to cook it
 (C) to create noise
 (D) to make it easier to chew
- You can conclude from the paragraph that chimps—
 (A) always behave the same way
 (B) communicate with one another
 (C) don't appreciate the rain
 (D) all live in the same part of Africa

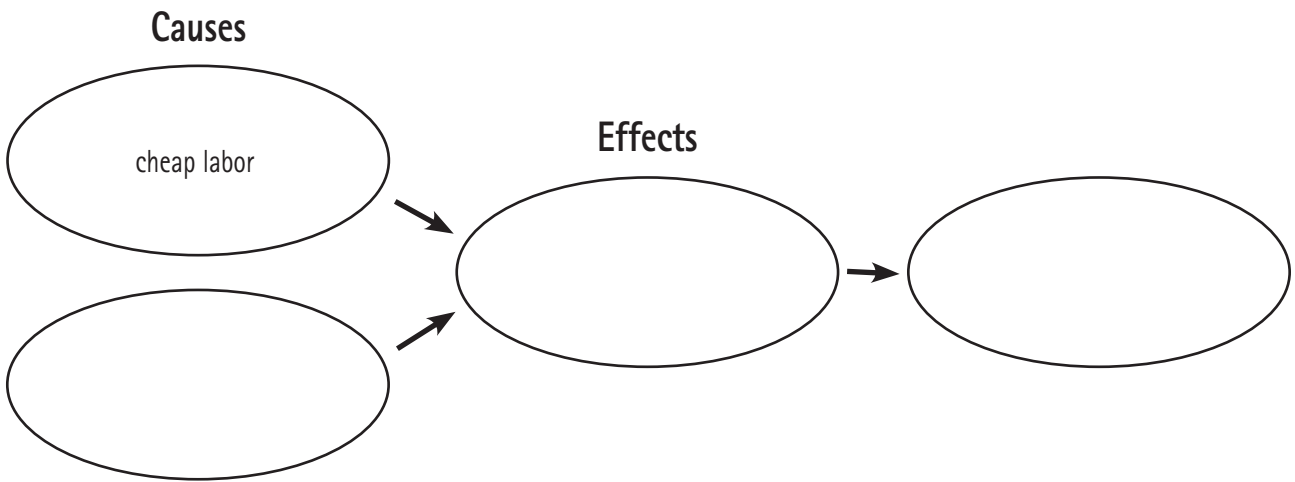


Cyclist Sellers

What do pedalers peddle? In China, the answer is furniture. A furniture company in Beijing hires teams of bicycle riders to pitch its merchandise. The cyclists wear bright yellow jackets with the company's name printed in bold red characters. Riding in lines of 15 to 20 through the city streets, they create a colorful, moving billboard. Why does the company use this unusual method of advertising? For one thing, labor is very cheap in China, cheaper than television commercials. Also, the store owners wanted to distinguish their company from others. There's no doubt that these human bicycle promotions do attract attention.



Read the first cause shown in the circle. Use information from the paragraph to add a second cause and two effects.



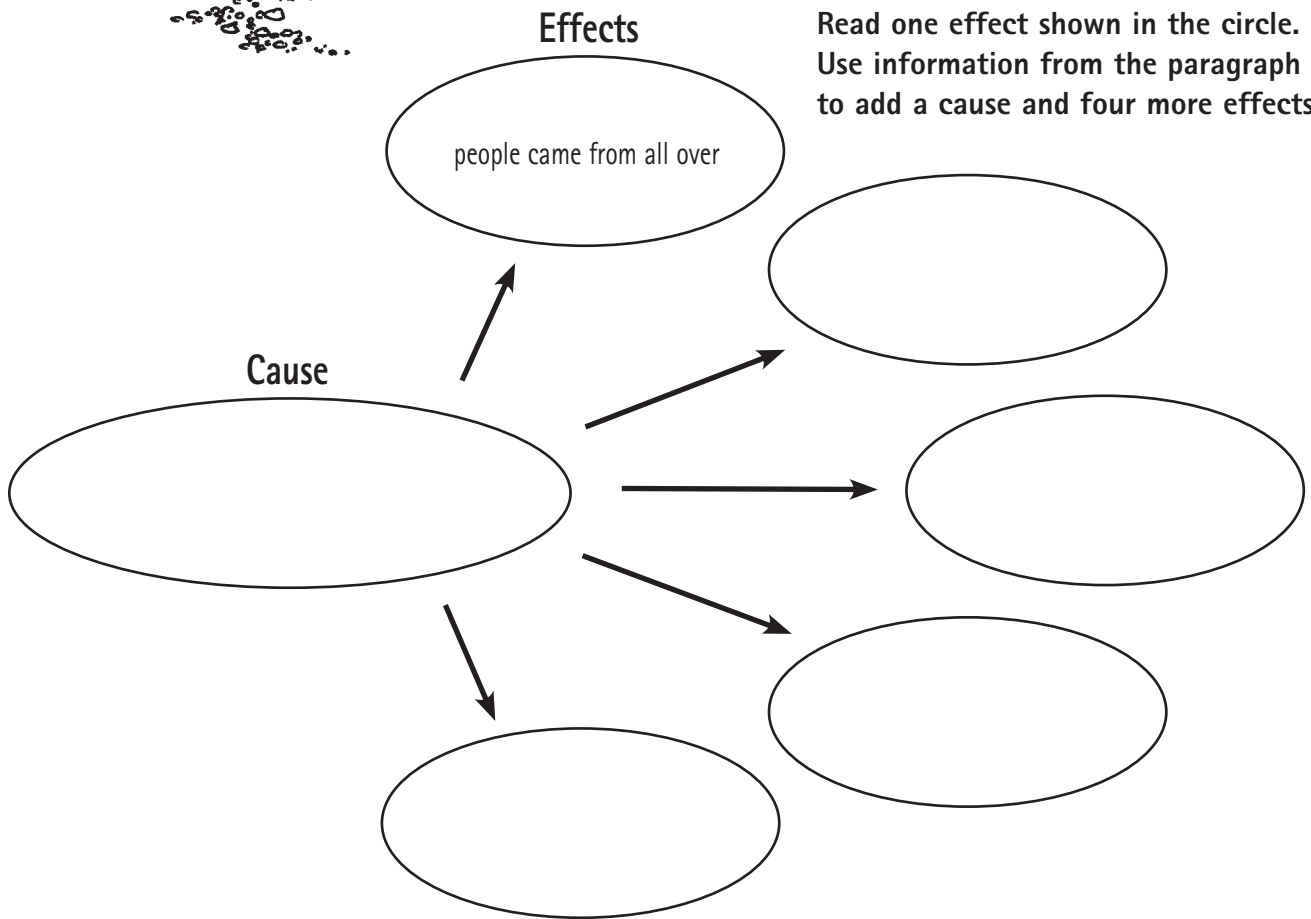
MORE! Write a list of questions you might ask the advertising cyclists.



Going for Gold



The year 1848 was important in California. In that year, gold was discovered just north of Sacramento on land that belonged to sawmill owner John Sutter. As a result, people headed for California from all over the country. By the middle of the 1850s, more than 350 million dollars worth of gold had been mined. California's population had increased considerably too; it had 100,000 citizens by 1860. Another result of the gold discovery was the growth of San Francisco, which went from a sleepy town to a booming metropolis almost overnight. One unfortunate effect of the Gold Rush was that Sutter's mill and land were ruined.



MORE! Another result of the Gold Rush was that greed turned some people into criminals, which led to lawlessness. Add this fact to the map.

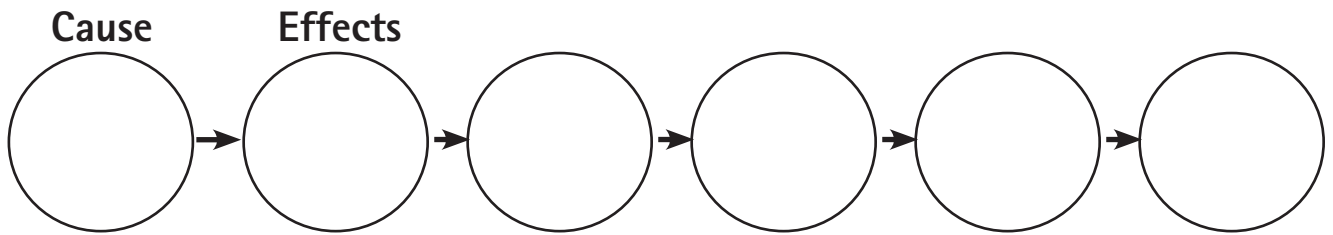


Mercy's Mockery

James Otis was a leading figure in the American colonies' pre-revolutionary conflicts with Britain. In 1769, supporters of Britain's King George III brutally beat Otis, and as a result, he suffered problems for the rest of his life. His sister, Mercy Otis Warren, was determined to carry on her brother's work. She began to write plays in which the British characters appeared ridiculous. People easily recognized the heroic characters in her plays as colonists and the tyrannical characters as the British. Mercy Otis Warren's plays helped win over many colonists to the American cause of independence.



Find a cause and five effects in the paragraph. Use the information to complete the cause-and-effect map.



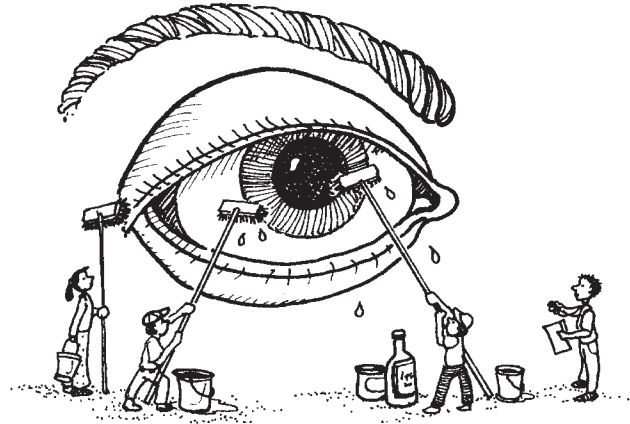
MORE!

Few people in the colonies knew that Mercy Otis Warren was the author of the plays. Find out why she wasn't known for her work.

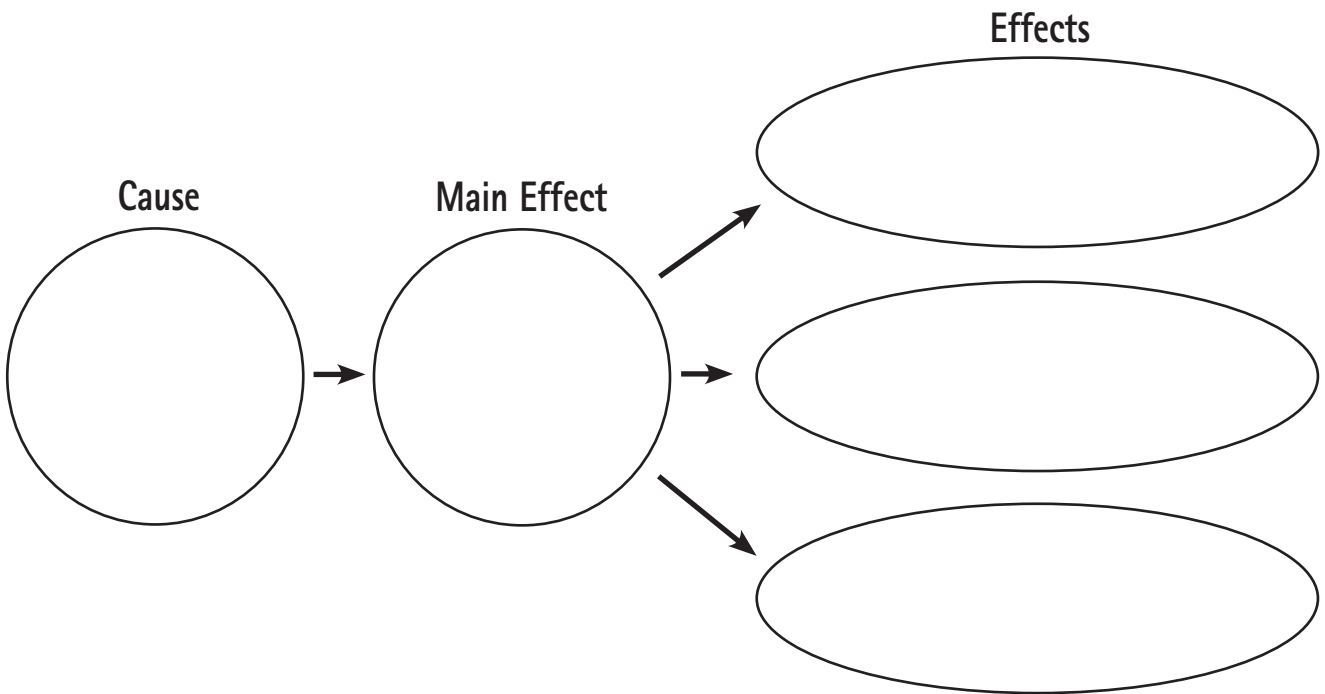


The Blink of an Eye

You do it about 15,000 times a day, and you probably never even think about it. What is this almost constant, unconscious action? It's blinking. Each time you blink, you coat your eye with a film of tears. These tears rinse away particles of dust and prevent your eyes from drying out. Tears also contain a chemical called lysozyme that kills bacteria and prevents infection.



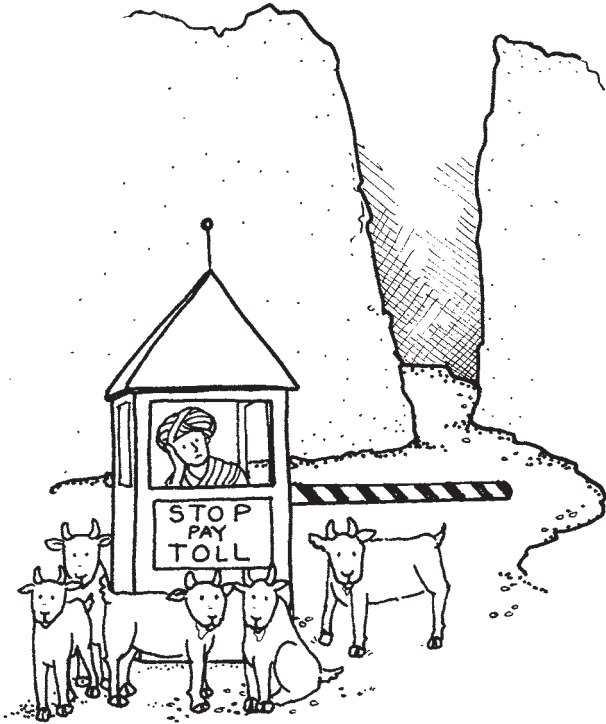
Find a cause and a main effect in the paragraph. Then find three more effects. Use the information to complete the cause-and-effect map.



MORE! Scientists believe that readers blink when their eyes come to the end of a line. Reread the paragraph on this page to see if it's true.

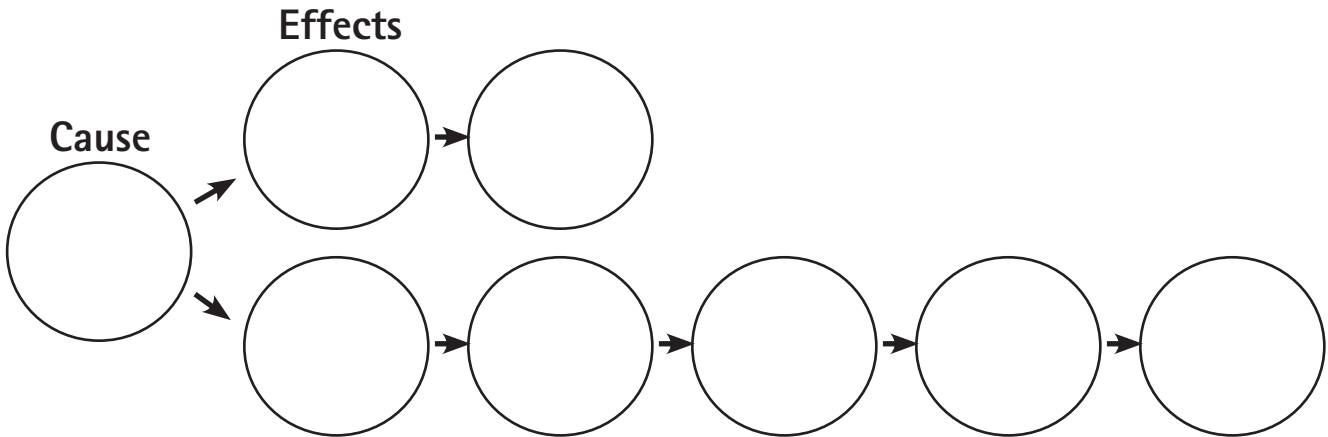


A Peek at Petra



About 580 B.C. a people called the Nabataeans established the city of Petra. The Nabataeans were traders who dealt in frankincense and myrrh. On their travels to foreign cities, they saw different styles of architecture including Greek buildings. As a result, they cut tombs from the rock of Petra in the Greek style. The Nabataeans also policed the trade routes through their lands and so were able to charge tolls to other traders in return for safe conduct. The Romans, however, eventually changed their trade routes to avoid the Nabataeans' tolls. As a result, the Nabataean economy suffered, and Petra became weak. By 106 B.C., the Romans were able to conquer Petra.

Find a cause and two chains of effects in the paragraph. Use the information to complete the cause-and-effect map.



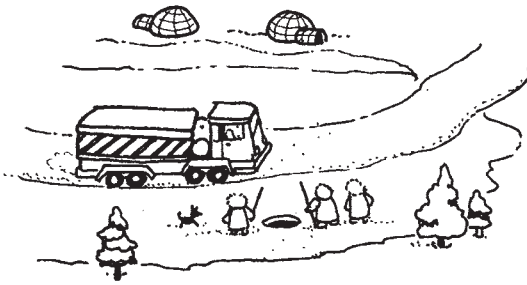
MORE! Find out more about frankincense and myrrh and why they were valuable trade items.



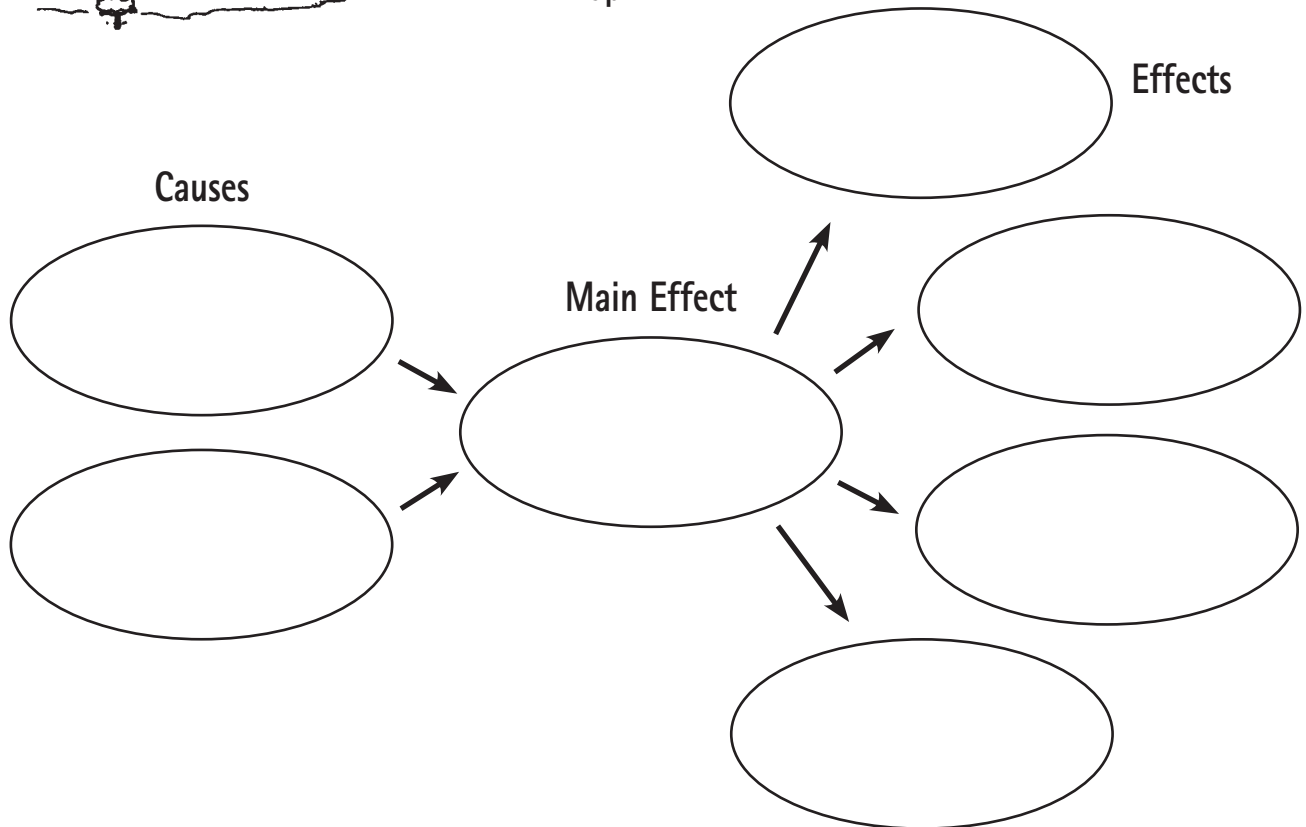
Highways of Ice

Winter in Canada’s Northwest Territories is bitter cold; ice covers the tundra as well as the region’s numerous lakes and ponds. Even so, Ekati, Canada’s first diamond mine, remains open during this season. How do supplies such as fuel and heavy equipment reach the mine during these frigid months? The answer is an ice road, a strip of cleared ice that stretches from Ekati across the frozen landscape to the city of Yellowknife. From February to late March, giant rigs weighing up to 150,000 pounds travel over the lakes and ponds that lie beneath the ice road. The ice road is more direct and shorter than the regular highways. Moreover, it is cheaper than

flying in the equipment. The ice road can be very dangerous; local stories say that many lakes are named for drivers who have plunged through the road.



In the paragraph, find two causes, one main effect, and four other effects. Add them to the cause-and-effect map.



MORE! Locate Canada, the Northwest Territories, and Yellowknife on a map.



Testing It Out

Use after completing *Highways of Ice* on page 40.

Fill in the circle of the best answer.

1. One result of the freezing conditions in the Northwest Territories is—

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ the ice highway Ⓑ a diamond mine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓒ many lakes and ponds Ⓓ a need for heavy equipment
---	--

2. A reason that the ice road exists is to—

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ compete with local airlines Ⓑ provide access to Ekati 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓒ cover up frozen land Ⓓ bring supplies to Yellowknife
--	---

3. One drawback of the ice road is that it is—

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ permanent Ⓑ indirect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓒ dangerous Ⓓ paved
---	--

4. You can guess that during the summer most equipment gets to Ekati by—

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ air transport Ⓑ cargo ships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓒ frozen highways Ⓓ regular highways
--	---

5. A benefit of the ice highway is that it's—

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ a beautiful sight in February Ⓑ a shorter trip than the regular highway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓒ a good source of names for lakes Ⓓ paved with diamonds from Ekati
--	--

6. From the paragraph, you can tell that—

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ there are lots of fish in the lakes Ⓑ most of the trucks are fairly small 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓒ the ice sometimes melts and weakens Ⓓ the lakes dry up in the summer
--	---

7. You can guess that the drivers of rigs on the ice highway—

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ own stock in the diamond mine Ⓑ are hardy and adventurous 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓒ don't work during the rest of the year Ⓓ hope a lake will be named for them
--	--

8. You can guess from the paragraph that the Ekati mine is—

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ on a shoestring budget Ⓑ a scenic destination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓒ a minor enterprise Ⓓ a large operation
--	---



Pages, Please



You'll find pages in books, but you'll also find them in Washington, D.C. These pages are young people who work in the United States Senate. Their job is to run errands for the senators. Pages deliver messages, carry mail, and even get glasses of water. When pages aren't working for the senators, they attend school. Who are the senate pages? They are teenagers at least 16 years of age who are chosen for this honorary position by one of the senators from their state. Two qualifications for a page are good grades and leadership ability.

Read the parts of the outline that are done. Then add facts from the paragraph to complete the outline.

- I. What Senate pages do
 - A. Run errands
 - 1. Deliver messages
 - 2. _____
 - 3. _____
 - B. _____
- II. Who senate pages are
 - A. _____
 - B. Chosen by senators from their state
 - 1. _____
 - 2. _____

MORE! Write a paragraph telling why being a Capitol page would be an interesting experience.

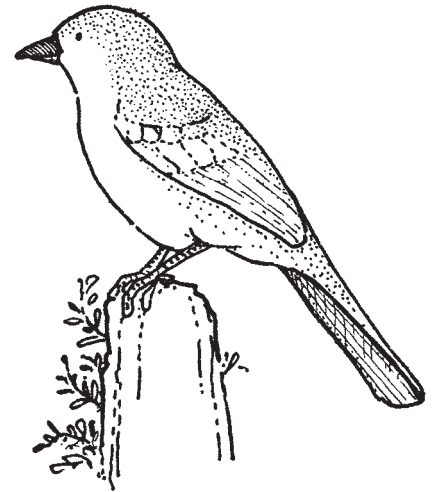


Virtuoso Warblers

Mockingbirds deserve their name. These virtuoso songbirds don't really have a song of their own, but they can mimic the songs of other birds. Researchers have found that most mockingbirds can learn up to 400 songs in a mating season. One naturalist heard a mockingbird imitate the songs of 32 different birds in 10 minutes!

That's not all. Mockingbirds can imitate many sounds other than birdcalls. They have been known to duplicate animal sounds such as those made by squirrels and frogs. Mockingbirds have also imitated sirens, washing machines, and alarm clocks.

Why do mockingbirds mock? Most of the singing is done by males who use their large repertoire to impress females during the mating season. Females know that a male with a large repertoire has been able to survive for a long time.



Read the parts of the outline that are done. Then add facts from the paragraphs to complete the outline.

- I. Mimic other birds
 - A. Up to 400 songs in a mating season
 - B. _____
- II. Mimic other sounds
 - A. _____
 - 1. _____
 - 2. _____
 - B. Nonliving things
 - 1. _____
 - 2. _____
 - 3. _____
- III. Purpose of mocking other birds
 - A. _____
 - B. _____

MORE!

Find out about another bird with interesting characteristics.



Leftover Lore

You're in a restaurant, and there's just too much food on your plate. No problem—ask for a doggie bag. This curious custom goes back to the 1940s in New York City. According to the etiquette of the time, it was impolite to gnaw on a bone in public. It was also considered unseemly to take food home from a restaurant to reheat and eat, so a steak house came up with the idea of the doggie bag. People could say their take-home food was for a pet. The restaurant even put a picture of a Scottie dog on the bag.



Not long after that a Chicago company came out with a greaseproof doggie bag that it sold to restaurants around the country. This bag even had a special poem on it about leftovers.

Since then doggie bags have become a common custom in many eating establishments. Certain fine restaurants send extra food home in fancy bags with handles. Others use leak-proof bags with clear windows to show off the food.

Read the parts of the outline that are done. Then add facts from the paragraphs to complete the outline.

- I. Doggie bags start in New York City in 1940s
 - A. _____
 - B. _____
- C. Steak house idea
 - 1. _____
 - 2. _____
- II. Chicago doggie bag company
 - A. _____
 - B. _____
- III. _____
 - A. _____
 - B. _____

MORE! Write a title for your outline.

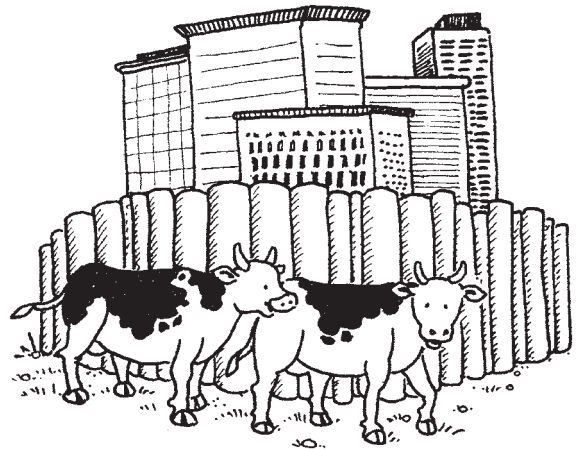


Welcome to Wall Street

It all began with the Dutch colonists of New Amsterdam. More than 300 years ago this colony was established at the tip of Manhattan Island. Worried about the safety of their settlement, the Dutch built a wall at its northern boundary. The wall followed a winding cow path and was made of wooden logs. It cost \$1,350 to build.

In time the wall disappeared: parts of it fell down, and settlers took the rest for firewood. The path remained, and people began to call it Wall Street.

Today Wall Street is one of the world's leading financial centers. Banks, stock exchanges, and brokerage houses operate there. Now Wall Street is more than a place; it stands for the power of money.



Read the parts of the outline that are done. Then add facts from the paragraphs to complete the outline.

I. Wall Street in the past

A. Dutch worried about safety

- 1. _____
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____

2. Wall disappears

- a. _____
- b. _____

B. _____

II. Wall Street today

A. _____

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

B. _____

MORE! Locate Wall Street on a map of New York City.



Cowboy Poets

In January, thousands of cowboys and their families flock to a special roundup called the annual Cowboy Poetry Gathering. They come to hear about 60 of the nation’s best cowboy poets recite their poems. Many of the poems are traditional. They are in four-line stanzas that rhyme; they tell about the solitude of the work, the animals that cowboys raise, and the code of the West. Other poems are in open verse and cover contemporary issues such as environmental problems, domestic violence, and women’s rights.

In addition to poetry sessions, some good music, and lively dancing, the gathering also features workshops. These include subjects such as e-cowboys on the Internet, dealing with land developers, and raising cattle without harming the land.

Cowboy poetry is a tradition dating to the 1870s. At that time, cowboys created their poems as they herded cattle along the cow trails of the West. The poems were a way of expressing values and acknowledging shared experiences.



Read the parts of the outline that are done. Then add facts from the paragraphs to complete the outline.

I. Cowboy poetry gathering

A. _____

1. _____

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

2. Open verse

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

B. _____

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

II. 1870s tradition

A. _____

B. _____

MORE! Write a poem to express a feeling or experience you have had.



Testing It Out

Use after completing *Cowboy Poets* on page 46.

Fill in the circle of the best answer.

1. The event described in these paragraphs focuses mainly on—

<input type="radio"/> (A) roundups	<input type="radio"/> (C) dancing
<input type="radio"/> (B) problems	<input type="radio"/> (D) poetry

2. The Cowboy Poetry Gathering takes place—

<input type="radio"/> (A) in the fall	<input type="radio"/> (C) in the spring
<input type="radio"/> (B) yearly	<input type="radio"/> (D) monthly

3. Two themes of the more traditional verses presented at the gathering are—

<input type="radio"/> (A) domestic violence and raising animals	<input type="radio"/> (C) the code of the West and lonely work
<input type="radio"/> (B) solitude on the job and women's rights	<input type="radio"/> (D) music and cowboys on the Internet

4. The gatherings also include workshops on—

<input type="radio"/> (A) writing open verse	<input type="radio"/> (C) handling land developers
<input type="radio"/> (B) speaking in public	<input type="radio"/> (D) publishing poetry

5. The paragraphs do not tell you—

<input type="radio"/> (A) when cowboy poetry got started	<input type="radio"/> (C) what the poems are about
<input type="radio"/> (B) how many poets give readings	<input type="radio"/> (D) where the cowboy poets meet

6. You can infer from the paragraphs that raising cattle often involves—

<input type="radio"/> (A) land-use issues	<input type="radio"/> (C) rhyming words
<input type="radio"/> (B) women's rights	<input type="radio"/> (D) social gatherings

7. The paragraphs suggest that cowboys—

<input type="radio"/> (A) communicate in code	<input type="radio"/> (C) have trouble expressing themselves
<input type="radio"/> (B) value their shared identity	<input type="radio"/> (D) always excel at writing poetry

8. The gathering offers participants a chance to share feelings and—

<input type="radio"/> (A) ride on horse trails	<input type="radio"/> (C) study cowboy history
<input type="radio"/> (B) explore common issues	<input type="radio"/> (D) experiment with new words



Answers

Accept all reasonable answers.

Page 6: Details: tickled pink = pleased; feeling blue = sad; turning green = sick or jealous; you're yellow = cowardly

Page 7: Details: weather vane—wind direction; thermometer—temperature; anemometer—wind speed; rain gauge—precipitation; barometer—atmospheric pressure

Page 8: Details: hermit crabs; sea anemones; sea urchins; sponges; sea lettuce; Irish moss

Page 9: Topic: Juneteenth; Details: June 19; started in 1865 when slaves learned about emancipation; official Texas holiday; observed in other states too; parades, speeches, barbecues, music; read aloud Emancipation Proclamation

Page 10: Topic: Cheeses from Europe; Details: Brie from France; Stilton from England; feta from Greece; Edam from The Netherlands; manchego from Spain; Swiss from Switzerland

Page 11: Topic: Evidence of Water on Mars; Details: ancient sea shoreline; terraces suggesting receding waters; flat, smooth basin; gullies; eroded crater walls; changes in rock composition

Page 12: Topic: Working Dogs; Details: run cattle; help firefighters; companion to elderly patients; guard property; help police; assist in rescue missions; act

Page 13: Topic: Uses for GPS; Details: help military locate troops and equipment; trace trucks and cargo; help backpackers in wilderness; navigate ships; navigate cars; navigate aircraft; help farmers

Page 14: Topic: Lightning and Ancient Gods; Details: Romans—Jove; Greeks—Zeus; Vikings—Thor; Egyptians—Seth; Yorubans—Shango; Lithuanians—Perkunas

Page 15: 1. B 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. C 6. B 7. A 8. C

Page 16: Detail: Roman goddess Diana; Subtopic: Tuesday; Details: Roman god Mars, Greek god Ares, Norse god Tiw; Subtopic: Sunday; Details: Greek god Helios, Norse god Sunna, Roman god Mithras, Babylonian god Shamash

Page 17: Subtopic: Sports; Details: Randy Johnson, Mark Spitz, Ben Hogan, Pele; Subtopic: Music; Details: Ludwig van Beethoven, Cole Porter; Subtopic: Artists; Details: Leonardo da Vinci, Pablo Picasso

Page 18: Topic: Suffixes; Subtopic: *-ous* = full of; Details: *courageous*, *humorous*, *dangerous*; Subtopic: *-ize* = to make: *trivialize*, *popularize*, *finalize*, *nationalize*; Subtopic: *-ance* = state of being; Details: *acceptance*, *tolerance*, *deliverance*

Page 19: Topic: New English Words; Subtopic: portmanteau words; Details: *motorcade*, *farewell*, *paratrooper*, *sitcom*; Subtopic: acronyms; Details: scuba, sonar, OPEC; Subtopic: clipped words; Details: *limo*, *exam*, *memo*

Page 20: Topic: Mexico City Street Names; Subtopic: poetic; Details: Garden of Memories, Sea of Dreams, Forest of Miracles, Forest of Secrets; Subtopic: literary; Details: Leo Tolstoy, Charles Dickens, Victor Hugo, William Shakespeare; Subtopic: food; Details: Onion, Cilantro, Corn, Squid

Page 21: Topic: State Names; Subtopic: Native American words; Details: Wisconsin, Arizona, Connecticut, Nebraska, Minnesota; Subtopic: people; Details: Washington, Louisiana, Maryland; Subtopic: places; Details: New Jersey, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Hawaii

Page 22: 1. C 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. D 7. A 8. B

Page 23: 1927—work begins; 1930—George Washington finished; 1934—Thomas Jefferson finished; 1941—Theodore Roosevelt finished

Page 24: 1830—lawn mower; 1844—icebox; 1858—can opener; 1863—linoleum; 1870—mixed paint; 1886—dishwasher

Page 25: 1907—born; 1929—began career; 1932—master's in marine zoology; 1949—editor of U.S. Fish and Wildlife publications; 1950—*The Sea Around Us*; 1962—*Silent Spring*; 1970—park named for her

Page 26: 1415—Duke of Orleans' love letter; 1600—Shakespeare's plays; 1700—handbook of romantic verses; 1800—first commercial valentines; 1847—first mass-produced valentines; 1860—mirror valentines; 1994—cyber valentines

Page 27: 1620—Pilgrims land at Plymouth; 1630—Boston founded; 1636—Harvard founded; 1641—adoption of Body of Liberties; 1773—Boston Tea Party; 1775—American Revolution begins; 1788—sixth state; 1797—Adams becomes second president

Page 28: 1783—hot air balloon; 1790—bicycle; 1854—elevator; 1863—roller skates; 1893—Ferris wheel; 1905—outboard motor; 1922—water skis; 1936—trampoline

Page 29: 1. B 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. D 6. B 7. C 8. B

Page 30: labels in left column—tent, apartment building, castle, trailer; tent (movable, fabric), apartment building (permanent, wood/brick/stone), castle (permanent, wood/brick/stone), trailer (movable, metal, wheels)

Page 31: labels in left column—apple, cherry, dogwood, honey locust, red maple, ash; apple (flowers, fruit, medium grower, container), cherry (flowers, fruit, fast grower, container), dogwood (flowers, fall color, fast grower, container), honey locust (flowers, medium grower), red maple (fall color, medium grower), ash (fall color, fast grower, container)

Page 32: labels in left column—Southern hill region, Southern plains region, Southern coastal region; labels at top—poke, bag, or sack; closet, locker; pulley bones, wishbones; fire dogs, dog irons, andirons; cling peach, plum peach, press peach; Southern hill region (poke, closet, pulley bones, dog irons, plum peach), Southern plains region (bag or sack, closet, pulley bones, fire dogs, press peach), Southern coastal region (bag or sack, locker, wishbones, fire dogs, andirons, cling peach, press peach), rest of U.S. (bag or sack, closet, wishbones, andirons, cling peach)

Page 33: labels in left column—Guinea, Ivory Coast, Gombe, Mahale-M, Mahale-K, Budongo; labels at top—pound food on wood, use sticks to probe for ants, use leaves to clean body, perform rain dance, aim while throwing, knock on wood for attention, slap branches for attention; Guinea (pound food, aim, slap branches), Ivory Coast (pound food, aim, knock wood), Gombe (pound food, use leaves, rain dance, aim), Mahale-M (use sticks, rain dance, aim, knock wood), Mahale-K (use sticks, rain dance, knock wood), Budongo (use leaves, slap branches)

Page 34: 1. D 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. C 6. A 7. D 8. B

Page 35: Cause: distinguish company from others; Effects: create moving billboard, attract attention

Page 36: Causes: gold discovered; Effects: more than \$350 million of gold mined, California's population increased, San Francisco grew, Sutter's mill and land ruined

Page 37: Cause: James Otis attacked; Effects: suffered rest of life, sister determined to carry on his work, she wrote plays ridiculing British, people recognized characters as colonists and British, Mercy Otis Warren helped win Americans to cause of independence

Page 38: Cause: blinking; Main Effect: coat eye with film of tears; Effects: rinse away dust, keep eyes from drying out, contain lysozyme to kill bacteria and prevent infection

Page 39: Cause: traders; Effects: saw other styles of architecture on travels, built tombs at Petra in Greek style; Effects: policed trade routes, charged tolls, Romans changed trade routes, economy suffered, Romans conquered Petra

Page 40: Causes: ice covers region in winter; Ekati stays open; Main Effect: ice road opens; Effects: giant rigs carry cargo to Ekati, ice road is shorter than regular road, ice road is cheaper than air travel, ice road is dangerous

Page 41: 1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. B 6. C 7. B 8. D

Page 42: IA2. Carry mail, IA3. Get water; IB. Attend school; IIA. At least 16 years old; IIB1. Good grades; IIB2. Leadership abilities

Page 43: IB. 32 different bird songs in 10 minutes; IIA. Animals; IIA1. Squirrels; IIA2. Frogs; IIB1. Sirens; IIB2. Washing machines; IIB3. Alarm clocks; IIIA. Impress females during mating season; IIIB. Show they're survivors

Page 44: IA. Impolite to chew bone in public; IB. Unseemly to take food home from restaurant; IC1. Take home food to pet; IC2. Dog on bag; IIA. Sold bag to restaurants; IIB. Bag had poem about leftovers; III. Doggie bags common since 1940s; IIIA. Some restaurants use fancy bags; IIIB. Some use bags with windows

Page 45: IA1. Built wall north of colony; IA1a. Followed a cow path; IA1b. Made of wood; IA1c. Cost \$1,350; IA2a. Parts fell down; IA2b. Used for firewood; 1B. People called path Wall Street; IIA. Leading financial center; IIA1. Banks; IIA2. Stock exchanges; IIA3. Brokerage houses; IIB. Power of money

Page 46: IA. 60 poets recite work; IA1. Traditional verse; IA1a. Solitude of work; IA1b. Animals; IA1c. Code of the West; IA2a. Environmental problems; IA2b. Domestic violence; IA2c. Women's rights; IB. Other Activities; IB1. Music; IB2. Dancing; IB3. Workshops; IIA. Wrote poems on cow trails; IIB. Expressed values and shared experiences

Page 47: 1. D 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. D 6. A 7. B 8. B