

# Our resource has been created for ease of use by both **TEACHERS** and **STUDENTS** alike.

READ

### Introduction



child's ability to read and comprehend the written word is his touchstone to success in school

and in life. The primary object of our Reading Comprehension guide is to teach the reading skills that are basic to reading fluency and

understanding in all subject areas and situations. Reading is the most essential communication skill in our society. For this reason, the author has given emphasis to many of the primary building blocks of reading acquisition, such as using context clues, determining main idea, and understanding inferences.

"Reading Comprehension" emphasize important concepts and appear throughout this series. Definitions of important terms and many opportunities to practice the sharebeing target also make this book user-friendly and easy to understand. In addition, the objectives undersharebeing to ender educational using Bloom's Taxonomy of Learning to ender educational appropriateness.

### How Is Our Resource Organized?

#### **STUDENT HANDOUTS**

**Reading passages** and **activities** (*in the form of reproducible worksheets*) make up the majority of our resource. The reading passages present important grade-appropriate information and concepts related to the topic. Embedded in each passage are one or more questions that ensure students understand what they have read.

For each reading passage there are **BEFORE YOU READ** activities and **AFTER YOU READ** activities.

- The BEFORE YOU READ activities prepare students for reading by setting a purpose for reading. They stimulate background knowledge and experience, and guide students to make connections between what they know and what they will learn. Important concepts and vocabulary from the chapters are also presented.
- The AFTER YOU READ activities check students'

comprehension of the concepts presented in the reading passage and extend their learning. Students are asked to give thoughtful consideration of the reading passage through creative and evaluative short-answer questions, research, and extension activities.

**Writing Tasks** are included to further develop students' thinking skills and understanding of the concepts. The **Assessment Rubric** (*page 4*) is a useful tool for evaluating students' responses to many of the activities in our resource. The **Comprehension Quiz** (*page 48*) can be used for either a follow up review or assessment at the completion of the unit.

#### TD E C VES

is resource contains these main types of pages, each with ff and purport and use. A **Picture Cue** at the top of upage shows, at a glance, what the page is for.

#### Teacher Guide

• Information and tools for the teacher

#### **Student Handout**

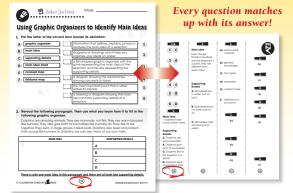
• Reproducible worksheets and activities



- Easy Marking<sup>™</sup> Answer Key
- Answers for student activities

#### EASY MARKING<sup>™</sup> ANSWER KEY

Marking students' worksheets is fast and easy with this **Answer Key**. Answers are listed in columns – just line up the column with its corresponding worksheet, as shown, and see how every question matches up with its answer!







## Drawing Conclusions

After You Read

#### Read the following selections and then place a check mark ( $\checkmark$ ) by the correct answer.

1. Jane sat nervously in the chair. She knew that it was almost her turn. As she looked at the lady in a white uniform coming toward her, she froze. She hoped that she had been using her toothbrush enough lately! Just then the lady called her name.

From this story you can tell that:

- A Jane is at the fair.
- B Jane is at the dentist's office.
- C Jane is in a movie theater.
- 2. The room was filled with suitcases, an ice chest, and some travel games. Ben and Linda ran in carrying some of their favorite books. When Dad said we time to go, everyone was thrilled! They had looked forward to this day for a long tille.

From this story you can tell that:

- A The family is going on a trip
- B Ben and Linda had weeked and a day.
- C Mom is upset about the best y bouse.
- 3. Forrest Mars was a great hydror. No, he didn't invent a labor-saving machine or a better airplane or car. His invention was much tastier than that! Forrest noticed that soldiers were coming pieces of chocolate that had been rolled in a sugar coating to keep them from melting. He figured that kids would like the tasty treat. So his invention was born! Now in some of the most popular kinds of candy in this country.

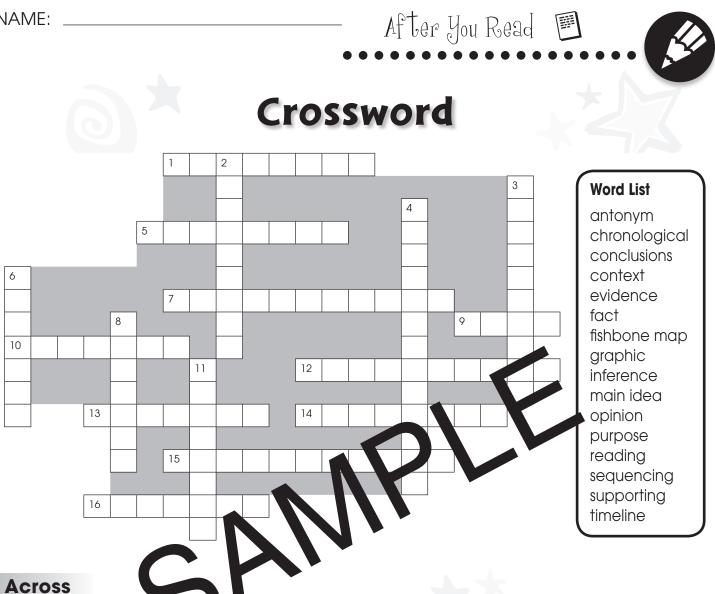
From this story you can tell that:

- A Forrest Mars wanted to make life easier for soldiers.
- **B** It took Forrest a long time to invent anything.
- C Forrest had a great idea for a kind of candy.
- **4.** Richard Knerr and Arthur "Spud" Melin founded the Wham-O Toy Company in 1948. Their first toy was the Frisbee, a flying plastic disc. Next, they made the hula hoop which was copied from the famous Hawaiian dance. Both toys were huge successes.

From this story you can tell that:

- A Knerr and Melin became rich men.
- **B** Knerr and Melin should not have copied other people's ideas.
- C Toys with lots of parts are more fun.

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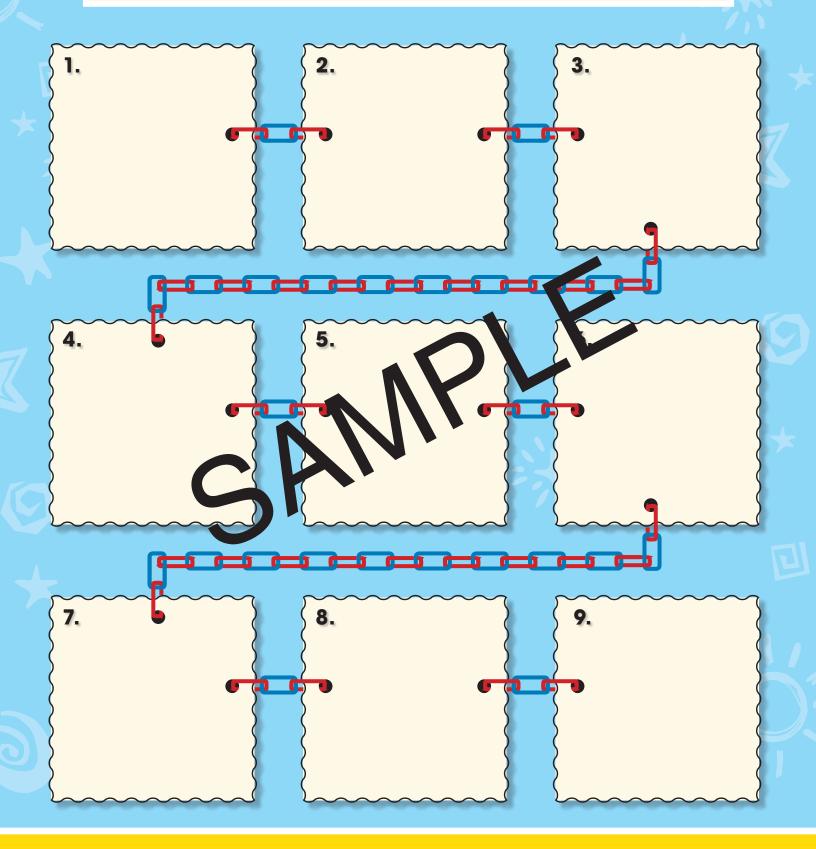


- The facts about something (proof) 1.
- A graphic organizer mat displays 5. events or dates in the order that they happened.
- 7. Drawing\_
- Something that is always true 9.
- 10. The main reason you read a selection
- 12. \_\_\_\_\_ details
- 13. \_\_\_\_\_ Comprehension
- 14. The most important part of a reading Selection
- 15. A graphic organizer shaped like a fish (2 words)
- 16. A word that means the opposite of another word

#### Down

- 2. Using clues from the text and your own knowledge and experience to figure out what the author is trying to say.
- 3. Putting events or actions in the order they occurred.
- The order in which something happens 4.
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_ Organizers
- Clues (a reading comprehension 8. skill)
- 11. What someone thinks or believes

### Nine Event Sequence Chain



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