



Teacher Guide



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

Introduction

A 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.



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.

PICTURE CUES

This resource contains three main types of pages, each with a different purpose and use. A **Picture Cue** at the top of each page shows, at a glance, what the page is for.

"Reading Comprehension" emphasize important concepts and appear throughout this series. Definitions of important terms and many opportunities to practice the skill being taught also make this book user-friendly and easy to understand. In addition, the objectives used in this book are structured using Bloom's Taxonomy of Learning to ensure educational appropriateness.

SAMPLE

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'

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- Information and tools for the teacher

Student Handout

- Reproducible worksheets and activities

Easy Marking™ Answer Key

- Answers for student activities

EASY MARKING™ 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!

Using Graphic Organizers to Identify Main Ideas

1. Put the letter of the correct term beside its definition.

2. Read the following paragraph. Then use what you learn from it to fill in the following graphic organizer.

There is still one more idea in this paragraph and there are at least two supporting details.

Every question matches up with its answer!



Fact and Opinion

Read the following story and answer the questions that follow it.

The North American grizzly bear is also called a brown bear. Grizzlies live mostly in Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Alaska, Washington and Canada. Grizzly bears are the most dangerous wild animals in this country. The grizzly bear is very strong. He can kill a human with one swipe of his claw.

A grizzly bear can weigh up to 1,800 pounds. That is about the weight of a big bull. The grizzly is able to stand on its hind feet. When he stands up he can be as tall as 12 feet high. He could reach the ceiling in your classroom. Grizzlies are certainly the most frightening animals in the forest!

Grizzlies have humps on their backs. This bear got its name from its shaggy-looking fur. A grizzly bear's fur is brown with silver tips. I think that grizzly bears are beautiful.

Grizzly bears don't see very well. They are attracted by the smell of an animal or object. Smelling is what the animal does the best.

Most grizzly bears like to live alone. They are active during the morning and early evening hours. Dens or caves are where grizzlies like to live. They often use rock caves and hollow trees for shelter. Grizzly bears would be fun to play with.

Grizzly bears eat insects, wild honey, grasses, roots, berries, fish, moose, elk, deer, sheep, and sometimes other bears. However, grizzly bears do not hunt humans for food.

Place a check mark (✓) beside the correct answer to each question.

- How many opinions are there in the first paragraph?
 A one
 B two
 C three
- Which of the following is an opinion?
 A The North American grizzly bear is also called a brown bear.
 B The grizzly bear is very strong.
 C Grizzly bears are the most dangerous wild animals in this country.
- How many facts are there in the second paragraph?
 A five
 B four
 C three
- "Grizzlies are certainly the most frightening animals in the forest!" is:
 A a fact
 B an opinion
 C an exaggeration



Comprehension Quiz

Circle the correct answer for each question.

1. Proof of something is called:
 a) opinion b) evidence c) synonymous
2. The ability to read and understand the meaning of a text is called:
 a) reading comprehension b) reading between the lines c) purpose for reading
3. Words that mean the opposite of each other are called:
 a) antonyms b) synonyms c) participles
4. Pieces of information that tell about the main idea are called:
 a) timelines b) fishbones c) supporting details
5. Something that can always be proven is called a:
 a) fact b) fib c) fantasy
6. The most important part of a reading selection is called:
 a) an inference b) conclusion c) main idea
7. A diagram or chart that shows the relationships among concepts or ideas is called a:
 a) chronology b) graphic organizer c) scoreboard
8. The reason you read a text is called the:
 a) purpose for reading b) homework assignment c) directions
9. A word that means the same or about the same as another word is called:
 a) a simile b) a synonym c) a metaphor
10. Words or phrases that can help readers understand the meaning of a new word are:
 a) context clues b) reading purposes c) main ideas



Put a "T" in front of each true statement and put an "F" in front of each false statement.

- 11. A drawing can be a graphic organizer.
- 12. Evidence does not mean the same thing as proof.
- 13. A fishbone map is usually shaped like the skeleton of a fish.
- 14. Making an inference is the same thing as "reading between the lines".
- 15. It is very important to have good reading comprehension skills.



Drawing Conclusions



Text Clues

What I Already Know

My Conclusion

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