CREDITS

RC INSTRUCTIONAL PROCESS: Robert Stevens, Ph.D; Robert Slavin, Ph.D; Nancy A. Madden, Ph.D; Anna Marie Farnish

DESIGN AND LAYOUT: Damien E. DeVille

EDITORS: Damien E. DeVille, Matthew J. Bennett, Nolan S. Love, Charles Fairchild, Dave Kao, Carie Jo

CONTRIBUTING WRITERS: Damien E. DeVille, Matthew J. Bennett, Nolan S. Love, Sara Brann, Maureen Martin, Charles Fairchild, Carie Jo

SPECIAL THANKS to Judith Ramsey for her continued editorial advice and support throughout this project.

© 2000 Success for All Foundation

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, in any form or by any means whatsoever except as provided by the U.S. Copyright Law, without written permission from the publisher.
Table of Contents

Volume A

6A1 Unfamiliar Words 1
6A2 Multiple Meaning Words 2
6A3 Sequence 3
6A4 Cause and Effect Relationships 5
6A5 Problem and Solution 6
6A6 Main Idea and Supporting Details 7
6A7 Personification 8
6A8 Prediction 9
6A9 Compare and Contrast 11
6A10 Unfamiliar Words 13

Volume B

6B1 Fix-It (No Test)
6B2 Comprehension Casino (No Test)
6B3 Author’s Purpose 15
6B4 Making Inferences 16
6B5 Drawing Conclusions 18
6B6 Cause and Effect Relationships 20
6B7 Compare and Contrast 21
6B8 Multiple Meaning Words 22
6B9 Prefixes 23
6B10 Integration of Skills 25
Unfamiliar Words

Directions: Read the following selections, paying careful attention to the boldfaced words. Then, using context clues, write a meaning for the boldfaced word.

1. The Beatles and the Rolling Stones were two of the most successful early rock ‘n’ roll bands. Many people consider them **legendary** for their work in the music world.

2. When the clerk had rung up my order he said, “That will be $12.54, **precisely**.” I gave him 12 one dollar bills, two quarters, and four pennies.

3. As we drove by the city landfill, the **stench** of rotting garbage filled the car. It smelled so bad we were all gagging.

4. I tried to **reassure** my friend that things would be okay, but she was convinced that we wouldn’t ever see each other again. I told her not to be silly; she was only moving across town.

5. In many cities **pedestrians** have the right of way at crosswalks, but you should still look both ways, because some drivers don’t pay very close attention.
Multiple Meaning Words

Directions: Read each selection. Using the strategies of this lesson, decide what the boldfaced words mean. Write the meaning on your paper.

1. “How do you **account** for your behavior today, Duane?” asked the principal.

2. Anthony wanted to know how much it would cost to send a three pound package to India. He looked at a postal **schedule** and found out.

3. Vanessa found it **puzzling** that her friend could have arrived at her house so quickly.

4. Michelle **spent** the summer at her grandmother’s house in Hunker, Pennsylvania.

5. Over the years, there have been many discoveries that have helped humankind to **progress**.
Sequence

**Directions:** Read each of following paragraphs. After reading each paragraph, answer the questions which follow.

1. Lindsay came to the top of yet another hill, and nearly cried with relief when she finally saw a gas station. However when she got closer, she noticed that it was dark. She couldn’t believe it was closed. There wasn’t even a pay phone to call someone. She decided not to walk back to her car, since it was over three miles away on the deserted road. She set the gas tank down and stretched out on a bench near the door. Lindsay tried to get comfortable and take a nap. Tomorrow, someone could give her a ride back to her stranded car with some gas.

   A. Which sequence interrupter is used in this example? How do you know?

   B. What happened to Lindsay’s car?

   C. Why couldn’t Lindsay do anything until morning?

2. Nell was busy cooking Thanksgiving dinner for her husband and two little girls. The kitchen was full of wonderful smells. The smells of turkey, stuffing, and squash mingled together. Nell thought back to her grandmother’s Thanksgiving meals.

   Suddenly Nell saw her grandmother bustling around the kitchen. It was her grandmother’s kitchen. She stood at the old porcelain sink peeling the apples for pie, and her brothers setting the table. Nell was pulled back from her memory when her daughter, Angela asked her, “Mom what should I do with the apples now?” Nell smiled as she took the apples from her daughter and began cooking them for the filling to the pie.

   A. Which sequence interrupter is used in this example? How do you know?

   B. What made Nell think of her Grandmother’s holiday meals?

3. Kim was searching through the attic for a photo album, when she knocked over an old box. Wiping the dust off the lid, Kim saw the years “1830-1845” and “County Cork, Ireland” inscribed. Looking inside, she found letters and postcards written in a language which she couldn’t read. Kim went downstairs and called her grandmother to ask about the box and the writing.

   “Well Kim,” her grandmother began, “your great-great-great grandparents grew up in Ireland. They met when they were young and married soon after they met. Your great-great-great grandmother Eileen and her husband Kenneth planned
on staying in Ireland to raise their family. But then there was the Potato Famine in 1845. The potato crop was ruined that year and over a million people died. Another million left the country. That’s why we arrived in America. Those letters are written in an Irish language called Gaelic and they are from your relatives in Ireland. They wrote to your great-great-great grandparents asking them about America.” Kim thought this was a fascinating story, and decided that she wanted to draw her own family tree.

A. Which sequence interrupter is used in this example? How do you know?

B. What is Grandmother’s story about?

C. Did Kim like the story? How do you know?
Cause and Effect Relationships

**Directions:** Read each selection below. After each selection, write a sentence identifying Cause 1, Effect 1, Cause 2, and Effect 2.

1. John Hancock deliberately signed his name on the Declaration of Independence big, bold, and in the center. He was angry with the British government. Other men signed the Declaration of Independence only after John Hancock had signed his signature so boldly.

2. Part of the earth’s atmosphere is called the ozone layer. This layer filters out harmful solar rays. For many years people used aerosol sprays which were harmful to the ozone. Scientists recognized the problems the sprays were causing, such as creating a hole in the ozone layer. Now most aerosol sprays are made so that they are not harmful to the ozone.

3. Ernie was starving for chocolate chip cookies. He grabbed the cookie jar and began to eat all the cookies. When it was time for him to eat dinner, Ernie wasn’t hungry anymore.

4. Since Julie had put the yeast in the salt shaker by mistake, the bread her mother was making didn’t rise. Later that night Julie’s mother had to run to the store to get bread for the dinner she was having for her sister.

5. After a long day at work, Emil went home with a headache. He took two aspirin tablets and reclined on the couch. Soon he was fast asleep. When he woke up, he found that he had missed his favorite television show, but he didn’t have a headache.
Problem and Solution

Directions: Read each of the following selections. Identify the problem and predict a solution for each selection.

1. Marcos ran over a big piece of glass on his bike. Now he had a flat tire. He was supposed to ride into town and pick up some milk for his mother.

2. Melanie’s brother was constantly borrowing her things without asking. When she went to find them, they were always gone. This morning Melanie was upset when she couldn’t find her hair brush. She yelled, “Rodney, where is my hair brush?”

3. Raymond was supposed to pitch in today’s baseball game. He had been very excited, but now it looked like it was going to rain. Raymond was starting to get sad. He really wanted to pitch in the game.

4. After the hurricane, Annika’s house didn’t have a roof anymore. She wondered where they would live. “How can we live in a house that has no roof?” she wondered. “We might as well live outside.”

5. Melissa had a report due on Monday. It was Sunday and she hadn’t started it. She also wanted to go to her friend Katrina’s birthday party. She knew that she couldn’t do both things, and she wished she had done her report yesterday instead of playing all day.
Main Idea and Supporting Details

Directions: Read each selection to identify the main idea and supporting details. On your paper, write the main idea of the selection. Then list three supporting details of each selection.

1. Many people do not distinguish between soap and detergent. Soap is a substance that cleans things. It is made by mixing fat with a chemical, such as lye. Soap loosens dirt in clothes and carries it away. Soap usually leaves behind deposits, such as the common ring around the bathtub. Detergents are also substances that clean. Detergents are often used instead of soap. They do not leave behind deposits. Detergents generally clean better than soap.

2. Bangladesh is a country in Asia that gained its independence in 1971. Prior to that, Bangladesh was part of Pakistan. It is one of the most densely populated countries in the world. Most of the population is extremely poor. During the rainy season, the people are in constant peril. Rivers flood the flat land. In 1991, a cyclone killed 125,000 people in Bangladesh.

3. Elizabeth Blackwell was the first woman doctor in the United States. While she was growing up in New York, Ms. Blackwell decided to become a doctor. She was faced with great opposition. Many colleges would not admit her to their medical programs. Eventually though, Ms. Blackwell obtained her doctor’s degree from the Geneva College of Medicine in New York. Still, she faced opposition. After college, Dr. Blackwell could not get a job. Instead, she started a clinic for the poor in New York. Later in her life, Dr. Blackwell went to England and opened a medical school for women.

4. Grover Cleveland served two terms as president of the United States. His first term was between 1885 and 1889. He served again between 1893 and 1897. He was known for his common sense and for refusing to grant special privileges to people who demanded them. For this reason he was sometimes unpopular. However, this was also a reason that the United States became one of the most powerful nations on earth. He understood that a firm and steady government was important during a time of such rapid change. His friends called him Uncle Jumbo, because he was a large, friendly man.

5. The emu is the second largest bird in the world. The only bird that is larger is the ostrich. An emu is about as tall as a man; however, it is not nearly as heavy as a man. Emus have thick, dark feathers; however, its wings are so small, it cannot fly. It can run very fast though, because it has very strong legs.
Personification

Directions: Carefully read each of the paragraphs below. On your own paper, identify the personification in each item. Explain why the author may have used the personification.

1. At night, the gnarled old tree in front of the big abandoned house looks like a witch guarding its treasure. It bends low over its roots.

2. Jessica lay in her bed, listening to the sighs and cries of the city.

3. The sky clouded over with displeasure, its wrath building until it exploded in a furious thunderstorm.

4. Calvin’s parents bought him a bicycle, but when Calvin tried to learn how to ride it, the bike refused to let him ride.

5. It was early spring, and the meadow was waking up after its long winter sleep.
Prediction

Directions: Read each of the passages below. Using the steps, make a prediction about each item.

1. Maria’s birthday was Saturday. Diem still hadn’t gotten her friend a gift. She was beginning to get nervous. Diem knew how important it was to Maria that they were best friends. She just didn’t know what to get for her. Maria seemed to have everything that any girl could want. She already had nice clothes. She lost interest in dolls and other “baby toys” long ago. Diem had asked her sister, Alvina, if she could think of anything to get for Maria, but she was no help.

2. Amy sat at the edge of the pool. Brad was sure that it would be really funny to push her into the water. Amy was just the type to scream really loud and the water was really cold. Not to mention, she had never actually gotten in the pool the whole time Brad had known her. His mind was made up. Brad ran up behind Amy and pushed her right into the pool. He was laughing before she was even under the water. But his laughter stopped when she came to the surface. Amy was splashing about, calling for someone to save her. She couldn’t swim.

3. Martha was tired of being cooped up in the car. When her family finally pulled into the parking lot of Hershey Park, she was so excited she jumped out of the car and started running toward the gate. Her parents hadn’t noticed her running off. The Karstetters had eight kids in their family after all. With the confusion of eight kids, one could easily get lost in the shuffle.

   Soon Martha knew that she was lost. She looked around and saw many faces, but none of them were familiar. She didn’t know what to do. She wanted to sit down and cry but was afraid someone might see her. Martha looked around once more. She began calling out, “Mom!! Dad!! Where are you guys?!”

4. As the sun sank below the rooftops in the city, the temperature started to drop. It had been a boiling hot summer so far. Even as the sun sank, sweat rolled down Carlito’s cheeks. The few spots of grass had turned brown and dried up. Carlito was tired of the heat already. There didn’t seem to be much you could do during the day because it was so hot. The pool was closed for the summer because the city didn’t have enough money to keep it open. That’s what they said at least. Carlito didn’t believe them. He had heard his older brother say that it was only their pool that was not open this summer.

   Carlito looked at his friends, “We have to do something to get the pool open.” Everyone looked at him as if he were speaking a strange language. Felicia spoke up, “Carlito, you know that the city doesn’t have the money to open the pool.” That’s
when he told his friends about the pool that was open across the city. It was unfair, and they were going to do something about it.

5. Many inventions have curious beginnings. For example, earmuffs were invented by a fifteen-year-old boy. Chester Greenwood lived in Maine. He wanted to stay outside and play in the snow with his friends, but his ears always got too cold. He tried tying a scarf around his head, but it didn’t work very well. Then he got an idea. He decided to cover just his ears. Chester invented earmuffs and soon his idea caught on. Another invention with curious beginnings is the hula-hoop.
Compare and Contrast

Directions: Read the following sentences. For each exercise, write one similarity and one difference between the two things being compared.

1. The queen bee is the single most important bee in the colony for the simple reason that she lays all of the eggs in the hive. There is just one queen bee per colony, and she rules the thousands of other bees with chemical messages called pheromones. She in turn is fed, cared for, and protected by the rest of the hive. Most of the honeybees in a colony are worker bees, sterile females who collect pollen and nectar from flowers, make honey, and build the hexagonal hive chambers of wax. In addition, they raise and feed the larvae as they emerge from their tiny eggs.

2. Humans have teeth to help them bite, tear, and chew their food. Look in a mirror and you will notice that your teeth come in several different shapes and sizes, each according to its function. The small sharp teeth in the front of your mouth are called incisors, and they serve to bite food off in small pieces, as when you bite an apple or a candy bar. The broad flat back teeth, or molars, are used for grinding and crushing food into even smaller pieces before it is swallowed. Both kinds of teeth are made of calcified bone with a hard enamel covering for protection. Humans practicing proper oral hygiene can avoid tooth decay throughout life.

3. Nora has two pet mice, Binky and Cole. They are both females, and they live in the same glass cage with wood shavings, a tin of water, a tuft of cotton, and a wheel. Binky is sleek and white with pink eyes and ears. She can run for hours on the creaking wheel, squeaking along in time. Cole is deep brown, fat, and lazy. Nora can pick her up while she’s sleeping and not even wake her. You can probably guess which mouse has made a nest with the cotton. Binky isn’t left out, however. Quicker and stronger, she takes her pick of all of the sunflower seeds when Nora puts food in the cage.

4. If you have ever seen a checkerboard and a chessboard, you will know that the two are identical. If you have played both games, however, you will know that they are quite different. True, in each game one captures the opponent’s pieces and removes them from the board. True, each player lines up his or her game-pieces in rows to begin. Chess pieces each have names, however—King, Queen, Bishop, Knight, Rook, and Pawn—and each piece moves in a unique way. Checkers, in contrast, can only slide or jump. Furthermore, the object of a game of chess is to “capture” the opposing King, while a game of checkers ends when one opponent has no more pieces left to move.
Lester and his twin sister, Leah, celebrate their birthday in October. As a birthday gift, their parents let them pick what foods they will eat during the day. Lester likes to choose the breakfast, so Leah usually selects the dinner menu. If they are not in school, both agree on what to eat for lunch. Lester is a music fan, so he usually receives tapes and CDs as presents. Leah often gets sports gear or clothing. On the birthday cake, they each have separate candles to blow out, and chances are their birthday wishes are not the same. They certainly agree on this, however: chocolate cake with chocolate frosting.
Unfamiliar Words

Directions: Read the following selections, paying careful attention to the boldfaced words. Then, using context clues, write a meaning for the boldfaced word.

1. Every person is unique. There are no two people who are exactly the same.

2. When my brother gets upset he lets his wrath show. Sometimes he yells and screams and even kicks holes in the walls. Mother doesn’t like it when he gets angry.

3. Many movie stars claim that they do not like all the publicity in their lives. They say that they wish they could live like normal people, without all the news reports and articles about them every week.

4. My mother really likes her occupation. She is a doctor. All day she works to help people feel better.

5. Kim’s older sister just got a promotion. Now she is a manager at the store. She has more to do, but she gets paid a little better too.
Author’s Purpose

Directions: Read the following selections. Decide why the author wrote the selection: to entertain, to inform, to explain how to do something, or to persuade. Write on your own paper, the author’s purpose that best fits the selection. Next, write a short statement telling what you will keep in mind when you read similar selections. Use information from the chart to complete your sentences.

1. My Great Uncle Sen is a weird guy. We don’t get to visit him very often because he lives a couple of hours away. My mom says that the best word to describe Great Uncle Sen is a hermit. A hermit is a person who likes to live all alone. When we visit him it is always a surprise for him because since he doesn’t have a phone, we can’t call ahead. Even though he is surprised he is usually glad to see us and sometimes smiles through his big red beard. He never lets us into his cabin, and I always wonder what it looks like in there. We visit with him sitting on the front porch. My favorite part of visiting my great uncle is when he pulls out his old banjo. He leans his chair back against the wall and plays fast tunes. Sometimes he even closes his eyes and lets out a whoop or yell.

2. This year we should go to the mountains for vacation. I’m tired of the beach and getting all hot and sandy. Also, there are always too many people around. This year we should go somewhere in the mountains. That way we can hike and catch fish from streams. This year, let’s skip the beach for a change.

3. Native Americans call flute music “wind that breathes life into the heart.” They use flute music to go along with many of their traditional dances. Native Americans use wooden flutes to make their music. The six holes of the flute represent to them the Earth, sky, and the four directions: north, south, east, and west.

4. No-bake craft clay is an easy thing to make. You need one cup of cornstarch, one and a quarter cups of cold water, two cups of baking soda, and food coloring. First, add all the ingredients into small sauce pan. Mix the ingredients well. Now, heat the mixture on medium for about four minutes. You will know it is done when the mixture begins to look like mashed potatoes. When it is done, remove from the heat and turn it out onto a plate. Knead it like dough until it is all mixed again. Now you have clay.

5. I like watching TV sometimes, but I think listening to music is much better. It is better because you can do other things while you are listening to music. You can cook. You can read. You can also talk to other people without being distracted. On the other hand, if you are watching television, that is often all you can do. TV takes most of your attention.
Making Inferences

Directions: Read each passage carefully. Then answer the question following the passage.

1. Kisha often wondered which wild animal had harmed the most people. When Kisha visited the zoo she saw a sign which read: THE MOST DANGEROUS ANIMAL IN THE WORLD. She looked in the window below the sign and found that she was looking at her own reflection in a mirror. Kisha understood what the sign meant later that night as she watched the news and saw reports on wars, traffic accidents, and shootings around the city.

What inference can you make about the most dangerous animal in the world?

2. Andre was suddenly alone in the mall. Just a minute before he had been with his sister and their mother and now he couldn’t see them anywhere. Andre had been walking along with them, but he stopped to watch a performer. He thought he had told them to stop but they weren’t around now. Andre didn’t know what to do. He began looking for a police officer, but he couldn’t find one.

How do you think Andre feels?

3. Angela woke up early. She was in a strange place. Immediately she knew she was not in the city. There were no cars going by on the street. She didn’t hear any voices outside. She got up and walked out of the room where she had slept. It was cold in the house. Her grandfather was busy building a fire in the big wood stove. Soon it would be warm. Her grandmother was warming over some biscuits and coffee in the kitchen. She looked out the window and noticed a light blanket of snow covering the fields.

Where is Angela?
4. Gina spends most of her time watching the television. She usually doesn’t go out of her house on weekends, unless her mother makes her. Since Gina watches so much television she sometimes doesn’t get her homework done. Last week Gina brought home her report card. After Gina’s mother saw it, she told Gina that she couldn’t watch television until her homework was finished.

What can you infer about Gina’s grades?

5. Greg is a boy who can’t use his muscles below his waist. He was in a car accident with his older brother two years ago. Before that, Greg was just like any other boy his age. Now he has to use a wheelchair to get around. At first it was hard for Greg to get used to the idea of not being able to walk, but not anymore.

   About a year ago, Greg met another boy who couldn’t walk. His name was Simon. Simon asked Greg to come to his basketball game one weekend. Greg thought Simon was kidding. But Simon wasn’t joking around. Now Greg is in a basketball league for people in wheelchairs. Greg and his team went all the way to the national championships last month.

What can you infer about Greg as a person?
Drawing Conclusions

**Directions:** Read the following selections and the question which follows each selection. Using your Steps for Drawing Conclusions, answer the question which follows each selection.

1. The brain is the organ which controls all the other parts of the body. Almost every organism on earth has a brain, but the size of their brains varies greatly. For example, most insects have very small brains which serve only to regulate their bodies. Some dinosaurs had brains that were only as large as a walnut. Mammals, on the other hand, have very large brains in relation to their size. Human beings have the largest brains among mammals their size. Not only is it larger, but humans have learned to use more of their brains. The brain of a human being regulates all of the body and has more room left over for other things.
   - Why do you think human beings have become advanced while insects have not?

2. Sara had been sleeping all night without her blanket. Suddenly she woke up shivering. She reached for her blanket and pulled it on top of her. Soon she fell back to sleep, snug and warm.
   - Why did Sara wake up in the middle of the night?

3. Thomas sat down to his dinner with the look of a hungry wolf in his eye. He ate everything that his mother put in front of him. He had three helpings of chicken and four helpings of mashed potatoes. He even ate two helpings of green beans, which he usually didn’t like that much. Thomas washed it all down with a big glass of milk. After about a half hour, Thomas was lying on the couch holding his stomach and moaning.
   - Why was Thomas holding his stomach and moaning?

4. When human beings make things, we use natural resources such as trees and water. Some resources are renewable, which means that the earth will naturally replace them when we use them. Some are nonrenewable, which means that they will not be replaced by the earth naturally. People have almost always conserved the nonrenewable resources, but recently there has been a movement to conserve renewable resources as well. People have started to protect forests that have never been cut down because it can take thousands of years for a forest to grow.
   - Why might people be conserving resources that will naturally renew themselves?
Catrina and her friend Marie hadn’t spoken to each other since Marie moved to California. One evening Catrina’s mother came into her room and said, “Trina, you have a phone call.” Catrina was puzzled. She didn’t usually get phone calls after eight. It was nearly eight-thirty. When she got to the phone she smiled. She started talking excitedly, “Oh my gosh, I haven’t talked to you in so long. Let me tell you all about the new teacher at school.”

• Who called Catrina?
Cause and Effect Relationships

Directions: Read each of the following selections and the question which follows. Then use the strategies to identify the causes and write answers in complete sentences in response to each question.

1. Mariah was sitting at the edge of the pool. She was enjoying the water on her legs. The sun felt good on her back. Suddenly Jamie came up and pushed her into the pool. He was laughing when she came to the surface. Mariah started yelling because she couldn’t swim. Jamie had to sit on the bench for the next fifteen minutes.

   • Why did Mariah start yelling?

2. It was only four-thirty but Salimah was very hungry. Salimah decided to eat dinner early. She made a big salad with lots of good vegetables. She also had a baked potato and a small steak. She was stuffed at the end of dinner.

   • Why did Salimah make dinner at four-thirty?

3. When he was in college my dad was a huge fan of football. To this day, he still watches every game he can. Today his school played their oldest rival. Dad was happy because his college team won the football game.

   • Why was Dad happy?

4. Two years ago, Ryan’s family went to the beach. They had a very good time there. They enjoyed the sand and the waves. The following year they went to the mountains. They had fun there also, but not as much as they did at the beach. This year, Ryan’s family went to the beach for vacation.

   • Why did Ryan’s family go back to the beach this year?

5. Every time Linda went to her grandmother’s house she had pie. Linda loved her grandmother’s pie. Last year Linda’s aunt had Thanksgiving at her house. Linda had a good time, but her aunt’s pie wasn’t as good as Grandma’s. Linda is excited because her grandmother is having Thanksgiving this year.

   • Why is Linda excited?
Compare and Contrast

**Directions:** Read the following sentences. For each exercise, write one similarity and one difference between the two things being compared.

1. Savan and I like to go to movies, but we have a few problems. I like science fiction movies, but Savan likes plain action-adventure movies. So we trade off going to movies. First we’ll see one that I like and then one that he likes.

2. If I had a choice between a pocket watch and a wrist watch, I’d get a pocket watch. Some people say “Big deal. They both tell time.” I guess I just like pocket watches because they don’t get in the way. Wrist watches get banged around whenever you move. One of my friends said he wouldn’t want a pocket watch because he wouldn’t want to wait to tell the time. But I don’t think I need to find out the time in such a hurry.

3. Jeremy ran into the kitchen with some exciting news. He tossed his book bag on the counter without looking. His bag slid across the counter and knocked a bottle of ketchup and a bottle of mustard off. The glass bottle that was holding the mustard shattered onto the floor leaving a mess. The plastic bottle of ketchup hit the floor with a thump but did not break.

4. Sylvia and Simone both love pizza but they get in arguments about what to put on the top. Sylvia loves pepperoni and sausage. She even likes anchovies. Simone likes onions, olives, and green peppers. They can usually make some kind of compromise, except on one thing. Simone cannot stand anchovies.

5. Potato chips are one of my favorite snacks. My mom has started to get these baked potato chips. She says they are lower in fat than the regular chips. They also have less salt. If they are lower in fat, they are supposed to be better for you. I wasn’t so sure I’d like the new baked potato chips until I tried them. They are definitely not the same as the regular chips, but they do have a good taste.
Multiple Meaning Words

**Directions:** Read each selection. Using the strategies of this lesson, decide what the boldfaced words mean. Write the meaning on your paper.

1. Lynn took the lead. She shined her light down the dark **passage** and started to creep forward. We were excited. No one knew what was at the end of the hall.

2. There was no sense in trying to **cover** for Max any longer. Jim knew they were caught.

3. The two politicians started to **hurl** insults at the end of the debate. Everyone was embarrassed for them.

4. When mother asked about the house for rent, the old woman said, “I’m sorry dear. It’s already been **let** for the year.”

5. We all had the chicken pox, **save** Marie. She already had it two years earlier. As a result she did not get it again.
Directions: Read the following selections, paying careful attention to the boldfaced words. Then choose the answer which you think is the best meaning for the boldfaced word from the list provided.

1. Renee tried to open the bottle but it wouldn’t budge. She decided that the lid was **irremovable**.

   In this sentence the word **irremovable** means—
   
   A. stuck  
   B. not removable  
   C. easily removed  
   D. too tight

2. Ramone’s shorts were a little too big. They came down **midleg** on him.

   In this sentence the word **midleg** means—
   
   A. high above the knee  
   B. to the ankle  
   C. the middle of the foot  
   D. the middle of the leg

3. My father is **pro-conservation**. He thinks that it is important to reduce, reuse, and recycle so that we have a clean planet.

   In this sentence the word **pro-conservation** means—
   
   A. in favor of saving things  
   B. against conservation  
   C. in favor of conservation  
   D. in favor or using things up

4. After trying to solve the math problem for hours, Jose decided it was **irresolvable**.

   In this sentence the word **irresolvable** means—
   
   A. not resolvable  
   B. easily solved  
   C. questionable  
   D. remarkable
5. The area in the middle of the country is sometimes called the **midland**.

In this sentence the word **midland** means—

A. westernmost point of the land
B. eastern point of the land
C. highest part of the land
D. middle of the land
Integration of Skills

Directions: Read the following selections. Answer the questions for each passage.

1. If you get a flat tire on your bike, you have to change that tire. It is a pretty easy job, if you have the right tools. First, you need a set of wrenches to take the wheel off the bike. Once you have the wheel off the bike, you will need a pair of pliers.

   Using the flat handle of the pliers, pry off the tire and the inner tube. Take the inner tube out of the tire. Now put a new tube into the tire. Pump it up a little before you try to put it in the tire.

   Next, put the tire and the new tube back on the wheel. You may need to use the pliers’ handle again to get them back on the wheel. Finally, you need to inflate the tire with air and put the wheel back on the bike.

A. This passage is mostly about—
   a. changing a flat.
   b. changing your mind.
   c. adding air to your tire.
   d. using the right tools.

B. The author’s purpose is—
   a. to inform.
   b. to explain how to do something.
   c. to persuade.
   d. to entertain.

C. Why do you think you use the flat handle of the pliers to remove the tire?
   a. Because this makes it harder.
   b. Because this makes it more fun.
   c. So that you don’t cut yourself.
   d. So you don’t put a hole in the tire.

D. What would cause you to have to change the tire on your bike?
   a. To repair a flat tire.
   b. Because of a Big Bully named George.
   c. Due to too much air pressure in your tire.
   d. Due to not enough air in your tire.
E. Why do you think you should pump the inner tube up a little before putting it in the tire?

a. It is always best to begin with a fully inflated tube.
b. It is easier to put the tube in the tire that way.
c. You can’t inflate the tube once it is in the tire.
d. It is harder to put the tube in the tire that way.