teachers teachers

Reading Conventions 5

SAMPLE



• Lauren O'Brien •

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Note: *Before you begin to read the text, answer Question 1 on the opposite page.*

ZOOS: OLD AND NEW

The first zoo we know of was in Egypt around 1500 BC. It belonged to Queen Hatshepsut. She received wild animals as gifts from her army when the soldiers returned from lands they had conquered.

Before modern zoos, some rich people had collections of animals called menageries. In most menageries, animals were kept in small, dirty cages. In modern zoos, animals are kept in areas that look more like their natural habitats. This change took place slowly. For many years, zoos kept animals in cages, and some zoos still do. However, people often speak out against a zoo if its animals are kept in small enclosures.

Long ago, the purpose of zoos was to let people see rare animals that came from distant places which most people could never visit. Today, there are additional reasons for zoos. Many animal species are endangered. This means that they are at risk of becoming extinct. Some animals no longer exist in the wild at all, only in captivity. Zoologists try to breed the captive animals, and eventually be able to return each species to its native habitat. Yet they are not always able to do this as sometimes the habitat has been destroyed due to changes in land use.



A cage in a menagerie from long ago

At one time, hunters captured and sold animals to zoos. While this still occurs on a lesser scale, animals are usually sold or traded between zoos. Many nations have passed laws against the capture of wild animals. Most zoo animals have been born and raised in captivity.



An endangered white tiger in captivity

People concerned with animal rights don't like zoos. Others feel that zoos care for and protect the animals. They argue it is why many exotic species survive today.

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Focus: *Predicting - Predicting and Confirming*

Always look at the title and pictures before you read a text. By drawing on your subject and concept knowledge, you will be able to predict what the text will be about.

1 *Scan the title and pictures. Make a prediction as to what you think the text will be about.*

2 *Read the text. Was your prediction correct?*

Literal Questions

3 *Where was the first zoo?*

4 *Who did it belong to?*

5 *How did she aquire the animals?*

6 *What do zoologists try to do?*

7 *Many nations have passed laws against what?*

8 *According to the text, zoos are not liked by who?*

Focus: *Monitoring - Re-reading and Reading On to Make Decisions About Unknown Words*

If you come to a new word that you do not know, re-read the sentence it is in. If that doesn't work, keep reading. Information that comes after the word may give you a clue as to its meaning.

9 *Read paragraph three. Write what you think the words below mean.*

a captivity:

b endangered:

Inference Questions

10 *How may zoos help some exotic species avoid extinction?*

11 *Why do you think only rich people had menageries? Explain.*

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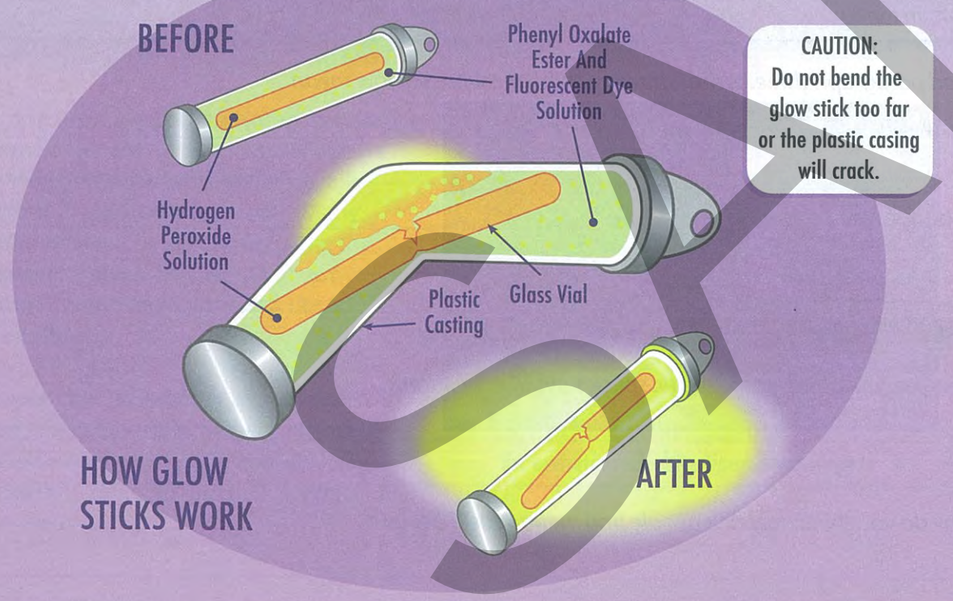
What are Glow Sticks?

Glow sticks seem to be anywhere that there's a big crowd of people. You can buy them at fairs, circuses, amusement parks and concerts. But what are glow sticks and how do they work?

Most light comes from energy. Different kinds of energy make different kinds of light. The light that comes from a light bulb is different to the light that comes from a TV or a neon light. The light that comes from glow sticks comes from a chemical reaction.

The outside of a glow stick is made of plastic. It's filled with a chemical called *phenyl oxalate ester*. Inside the glow stick is a small glass vial filled with *hydrogen peroxide*, which is a common household chemical. When you bend the glow stick, the glass vial breaks. The two chemicals mix, causing a chemical reaction. This reaction creates energy which makes the stick glow. Fluorescent dyes within the stick make different coloured lights.

It's too bad that glow sticks don't glow for very long. If you put one in very hot water for about a minute, it will glow brighter for a while. But if you want to use your glow stick the next day, put it in the freezer. Although that won't stop the light from fading, it will make it last quite a bit longer.



Literal Questions

1 *Where can you buy glow sticks?* _____

2 *Where does most light come from?* _____

3 *What is the outside of a glow stick made from?* _____

4 *What does the inside of a glow stick contain?*

_____

_____

5 *What happens when you bend a glow stick?*

_____

_____

Focus: ***Interpreting Different Graphics and Illustrations***

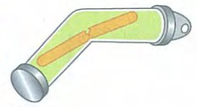
Always look at the pictures, maps or diagrams before you read the text. They will give you clues as to what the text will be about. They will also provide supporting information and extra details about the topic when you finish reading the text.

Use the diagram to answer the following questions. Tick your answers.

6 *Where is the fluorescent dye solution found?*

a ☐ inside the glass vial b ☐ outside the glass vial

7 *Tick the angle that the illustration suggests you bend the glow stick at.*

a ☐  b ☐  c ☐ 

8 *In how many places does the glass vile need to be broken?*

a ☐ ten b ☐ three c ☐ one d ☐ two

Inference Questions

9 *Are glow sticks only made in one colour? Explain.*

_____

_____

10 *The purpose of this text is to* entertain persuade explain

11 *Do you think it would be difficult to find hydrogen peroxide? Explain.*

_____

_____

12 *What do you think the hole in the top of the glow stick is for?*

_____

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Book 5 Answers

Teachers please note
*The term **hands on** is used on many occasions throughout the series when answering questions. It refers to the fact that many answers, like answers to the numerous inference questions, can not be answered with a clearly defined statement. Answers may vary based on the child's interpretation of the text. When the term **hands on** is given as an answer it is often followed by a suggested answer.*

UNIT 1 - Zoos: Old and New

1. Hands on
2. Hands on
3. The first zoo was in Egypt.
4. It belonged to Queen Hatshepsut
5. Her army brought animals back from conquered lands.
6. They try to breed captive animals.
7. They have passed laws against the capture of wild animals.
8. People concerned with animals rights do not like zoos.
9. Hands on –for example:
   captivity: to be confined in one place, not wild.
   endangered: at serious risk of extinction
10. Zoos can help endangered species with breeding programs, especially animals whose natural habitats have been destroyed.
11. Hands on –for example: Rich people had the land to create a menagerie and the money to purchase animals.

UNIT 2 - What are Glow Sticks?

1. Fairs, circuses, amusement parks and concerts
2. Most light comes from energy.
3. It is made of plastic.
4. The inside contains a chemical called phenyl oxalate ester and a small glass vial filled with hydrogen peroxide.
5. The glass vial breaks, the two chemicals mix and a chemical reaction takes place. This makes the stick glow.
6. b outside the glass vial
7. b
8. c one
9. No, they can be any colour, depending on the colour of fluorescent dye used.
10. explain
11. No, the text states it is a common household chemical, so it would be easily accessible.
12. Hands on – for example: The hole could be used to hang the glow stick on a hook or thread it onto a necklace.

UNIT 3 - Oysterville Crate Race

1. The Oysterville Crate Race
2. August 15, Clear Lake Landing
3. 50 crates are tied together.
4. They are made from wood.
5. Joggers, good balance, swimming costume
6. You must register by August 1.
7. The runner-up in each age group wins an oyster dinner.
8. a the country. b the daytime. c rope.
   d different sizes. e from a pier. f calm and still.
9. It doesn't say.
10. The illustration of a lifeguard with a life buoy indicates participants will be safe.
11. Hands on – for example: The prize information is in a star to make it stand out, attract attention and to encourage people to enter.
12. Hands on – for example: Yes, because they have said you will need your swimming costume, and that the race is a crazy way to take a swim.

UNIT 4 - Unseen Volcanoes Build New Land

1. Hands on
2. It zigzags all over the ocean floor.
3. At least one volcano erupts, causing hot lava to pour onto the sea floor.
4. The ocean's cold water cools the lava, turning it into rock.
5. Hawaii, Iceland, Surtsey
6. It appeared in 1963 near Iceland.
7. Hands on
8. In 1963 a new island, called Surtsey, formed.
9. True
10. Yes, because each day at least one volcano erupts resulting in a build up of rock.

UNIT 5 - King Midas's Golden Touch

1. His name is Midas.
2. Silenus got lost.
3. Silenus lived with Dionysus.
4. For everything he touched to turn to gold
5. Any of the following: a twig, a stone, a loaf of bread, an apple
6. The River Pactolus
7. a tapped b grabbed c grasped
8. a replied b asked c told d cried
9. Hands on – for example: King Midas was being selfish as he was only thinking of himself, and not the good of the people in his kingdom. He made a choice based on greed.
10. Hands on – for example: He could have wished for everyone in his kingdom to be happy or to never get sick, or for the farmers to forever produce plentiful crops.
11. Hands on – for example: The saying means that whatever he touches turns to gold, or more accurately turns out favourably.
12. King Midas would have starved to death.

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