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## About SQ3R $\star\star\star\star\star\star\star\star\star\star\star\star\star\star\star\star$

SQ3R is the key to comprehension. The more you know about something before you read it, the better you'll understand it. SQ3R is simple, quick, and efficient.

Study the five steps below.

You will use SQ3R for every reading selection in this book.

S U R V E Y

Look through the article quickly. Read the introductory paragraph. Then look at all:

> headings and subheadings captions pictures italic or boldface print



Read the author's questions at the end of the selection. They give clues to the reading content as well.

HINT: Look for the answers when you read the article!

Read the selections slowly. If what you read does not make sense, it means that you might have read something wrong, REREAD.

HINT: Sometimes it may be necessary to read something two or more times to understand it.

Say what you have read aloud. If you cannot retell it in your own words, it means that you did not understand it. REREAD. It helps to take notes of the facts you have read.

HINT: Just the act of writing will help you remember the material!

Several days before a test, review your notes. Try to state the information in your own words. Have someone else ask you questions from your notes. In this book at the beginning of each unit, review the techniques for being a smart reader, writer, and test taker.

# Unit 1 Reading

## **Test Taking Skills for Multiple Choice Questions**

Be a smart test taker. Just follow these suggestions!

- **1.** Read **all** answers given. Answer "a" may seem like a good answer at first, but answer "d" may be even better.
- **2.** If you think you know an answer, skim through the choices to find it. Then check all the other choices to be sure.
- **3.** Look back at the story for clues to the answer. It helps to underline the proof for your answer.
- **4.** If you are not sure of an answer, circle the question and skip it for now. When you come to the end, go back. Words in other questions may help you remember.
- NEVER LEAVE A BLANK. It will always be marked wrong. Take an "educated guess."
- **6.** An educated guess means that first you cross off all answers you know are wrong. You can usually do this with 2 of the 4 answers. Then you have a 50-50 chance of getting it right. Take a guess.
- 7. Key words in the questions, such as BEST, MOST, MAINLY are often written in capitals or bold face. Pay special attention to these important words.
- **8.** The words AFTER and BEFORE tell us that the question deals with the sequence of events. Pay special attention to the order of what happened in the story.
- **9.** Be careful of words such as BUT, NOT, and EXCEPT. They signal a change in the question.
- **10.** The wrong answer choices often have words used in the story. Do not be fooled. Look for the right IDEA.

## A Nonfiction Article

## The Young Man and the Sea

## After surveying this article, I can tell that:

- 1. This story is a factual account of a
  - **a.** trip around the world
- b. boy who fished by the sea

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## After looking at the questions at the end of the story, I can tell that:

- 2. The "young man" in the title is
  - a. Brian Caldwell

- b. Walter Roessing
- **3.** Some of the events in this story were

  - a. made-up

**b.** life threatening

R

3. Some of the events in this story were life threatening. 2. The "young man" in the title is Brian Caldwell. 1. This story is a factual account of a trip around the world.

## **ANSWER BOX**

Read the article that follows carefully. If what you read does not make sense, reread!

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***\*** 

## The Young Man and the Sea

## by Walter Roessing

Brian Caldwell lay in his sailboat cabin, reading. It was a clear, warm night in the Indian Ocean.

Caldwell, then 19, was trying to become the youngest person to sail solo around the world. He had left his home port of Honolulu, Hawaii, on June 1, 1995. Now it was August 16, and he was en route to the island of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean.

"That's when I heard a deafening roar," Caldwell says. "Before I could move, a huge wave came out of the darkness. It hit with such force that the boat rolled upside-down." Within seconds, the 26-foot *Mai Miti Vavau* — which ironically means "waves from a distant storm"— returned upright, thanks to her keel's heavy lead weight. Caldwell quickly checked to see if the boat was in danger of sinking.



Miraculously, all major structures were okay. But the vessel had suffered lots of minor damage. One sail was torn, a solar panel was broken, and the diesel engine wouldn't start. Everything in the cabin was a mess. A peanut butter jar had broken, and its contents were stuck to the ceiling.

Caldwell could clear the clutter and fix small stuff. But he knew big repairs had to wait for two weeks until he limped into Mauritius.

## **Deadly Dangers**

Before he began his trip around the globe, Caldwell had already logged some 30,000 sea miles. He needed every bit of that experience on his solo voyage.

Near Durban, South Africa, for example, a supertanker missed crushing Brian's boat by a mere 100 yards.

"I knew to stay awake along the South African coast because of the heavy shipping traffic," Caldwell says. "Lots of merchant ships don't have anyone standing watch."

His seamanship also helped him survive huge waves and 80-knot winds near Cape Town, South Africa.

## **Swimming with a Shark**

But his closest call came in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. Several times on his trip, Caldwell dived overboard for a swim or to clean the boat's fiberglass bottom. Each time, he tied a rope between himself and the boat.

"Halfway between Panama and Honolulu, I had just jumped into the ocean when I spotted a shark heading for me," Caldwell says. "It was only 15 feet away when I scrambled back on the boat. It must have been hungry – it circled the boat awhile."

## Are We at War?

On one pitch-black night off Australia, Brian spotted a ship following him a couple of miles astern. He radioed the vessel but got no response.

Because those waters are known for pirates, he shut off his cabin lights. The trailing ship did the same.

"Now I was really paranoid," Brian says.
"I unfurled full sail and changed my course. The next day, the Australian weather forecast notified

mariners of a military exercise in my area—and to stay clear. Maybe I'm lucky I didn't get blown out of the water."

## There's Plenty to Do at Sea

With adventures like these, Caldwell says, he was never bored. "I was busy sailing, navigating, taking care of the boat, watching the weather, reading, and cooking," he says. "At every port, I made friends."

He ran up huge phone bills each month reassuring his parents back home he was okay. (Mom wanted to be sure he was flossing his teeth.)

survived the epic voyage.

later—the vessel looked simply ugly.

### **Brian Caldwell at a Glance**

But she—and Brian Caldwell—had

Midway through his journey, the fire-

engine-red paint on his boat began to peel. By

the time he returned to Honolulu on September 28, 1996—one year, three months, and 27 days

Born: December 17, 1975, Scottsdale, AZ

**Lives:** Honolulu, Hawaii **Height:** 5 feet, 11 inches **Weight:** 164 pounds

**Highlights:** Became the youngest person to sail solo around the world. Brian will now try to set another record— as the youngest to sail nonstop around the world.

Recite

Five facts you learned about Brian Caldwell's trip.

## **Objective Questions**

#### Circle the letter next to the correct answer.

- 1. This article is MOST like:
  - a. a movie script
  - b. a realistic fiction
  - c. a legend
  - **d.** a biography
- 2. What was the MAIN purpose of Brian's trip?
  - a. to take a dare
  - b. to win a prize
  - c. to get world recognition
  - d. to make financial gain
- **3.** According to this article, the reason Brian survived the huge wave was:
  - a. because of his boat's weight
  - **b.** because of his navigating skills
  - c. because the sails were undamaged
  - d. because of his ability to repair the boat
- 4. Which struggle represents the MAIN conflict in this story?
  - a. man against age
  - b. man against time
  - c. man against nature
  - d. man against distance

Continue...

## **Objective Questions**

**5.** Read the following sentence from the story.

But he knew big repairs had to wait for two weeks until he limped into Mauritius.

As used in this story, the word "limped" means about the same as:

- a. walked lamely
- b. sagged to one side
- c. sneaked
- d. moved with difficulty
- **6.** The information in this article suggests that:
  - a. Brian's parents were concerned about his well-being.
  - **b.** A sailor's club had paid for Brian's trip.
  - c. Brian's sailboat had non-repairable damages.
  - **d.** The Australian government honored Brian for his bravery.
- 7. All of the following describe difficulties Brian experienced EXCEPT:
  - a. roving pirates
  - b. rough seas
  - c. dangerous fish
  - d. mechanical breakdown
- 8. Which sentence from the article represents an opinion?
  - a. Caldwell could clear the clutter and fix small stuff.
  - b. Caldwell quickly checked to see if the boat was in danger of sinking.
  - c. "It must have been hungry-it circled the boat awhile."
  - d. "At every port, I made friends."
- **9.** Read the following from the story:

Several times on his trip, Caldwell dived overboard for a swim or to clean the boat's fiberglass bottom. Each time, he tied a rope between himself and the boat.

This passage suggests that Brian was:

- a. curious
- b. cautious
- c. adventurous
- d. lazy
- **10.** As a result of his experiences, Brian realized:
  - a. that land is the safest place
  - b. that caution is more important than speed
  - c. that he can do even better next time
  - d. that he is lucky to be alive