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HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

There are three parts to each lesson.

1. Questions to help you get ready.

Read them. Write the answers.

Getting Ready to Read

SAY AND KNOW

Draw a line under each right answer or fill in the blank.

artificial

necklace

craftspeople

carve

jewelry

jewelers

gem

emerald

exceptional

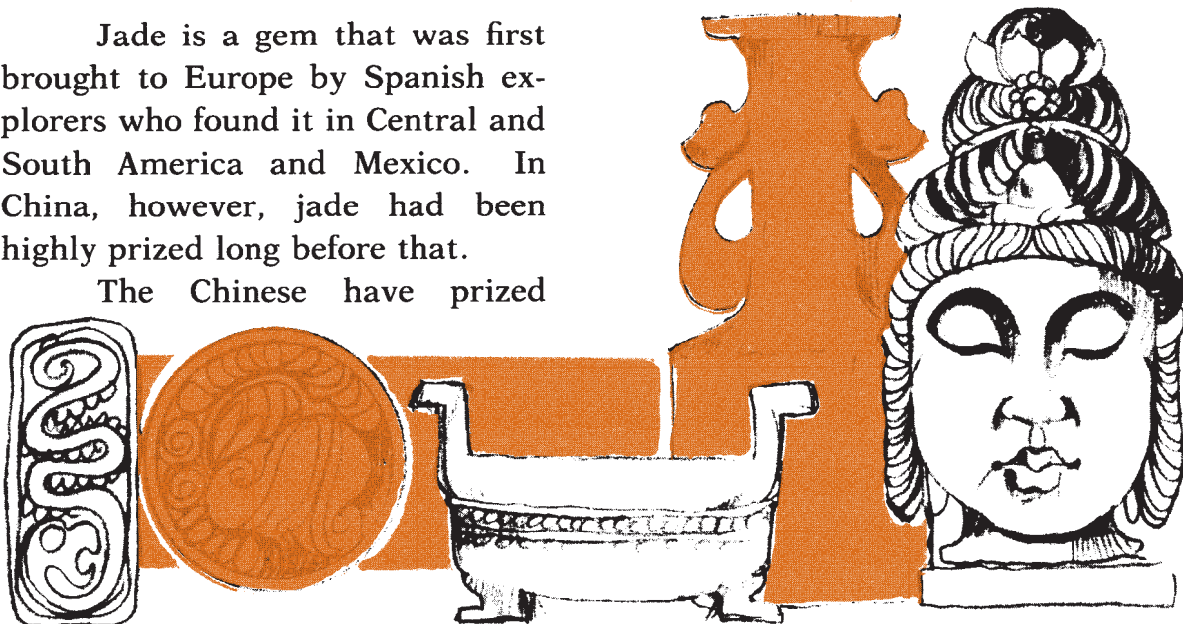
1. **Something made by people that looks like something natural is** exceptional artificial jewelry.
2. **Those who make or sell jewels are** gems jewelry jewelers.
3. Another word for **jewel** is craftspeople gem necklace.
4. **Something not common is** artificial carving exceptional.
5. A **bright green color** may be called emerald gem jewelry.
6. It means to cut. _____

2. A story to read.

Sample A Highly Prized Stone

Jade is a gem that was first brought to Europe by Spanish explorers who found it in Central and South America and Mexico. In China, however, jade had been highly prized long before that.

The Chinese have prized



pieces of pure emerald jade above all other gems. For many hundreds of years, they have made things of jade. Among these are good-luck pieces, buttons, rings, hairpins, artificial flowers, necklaces, flutes, bells, and jars. Skilled Chinese craftspeople have long been able to carve jade into the shapes of butterflies, bees, and other animals. They have even learned to carve beautiful pictures on pieces of jade small enough to be worn as jewelry.

Throughout the years, much false jade has been used in place of the real stone. Jewelers can tell real jade by its slightly oily feel, its hardness, and its partly clear look. Although most people think of jade as green in color, it may be orange, light purple and gray, or black and white as well. Bright red and bright yellow jade have also been found, but these types are so exceptional that they are almost never seen.

3. Questions to tell how well you read.

Read them. Write the answers.

Put the number you got right in the box.

Sample Testing Yourself

NUMBER RIGHT



Draw a line under each right answer or fill in the blank.

- While not directly stated, it can be reasoned from the article that
 - jade is harder than coal.
 - jade is found in Africa.
 - jade is found in or near China.
- This article as a whole is about
 - China.
 - emeralds.
 - jade.
 - craftspeople at work.
- The word **it** in the first sentence refers to _____.
- Eskimos use jade for making bowls. Yes No Does not say
- Which two sentences are not true?
 - Real jade is partly clear.
 - Jade feels somewhat oily.
 - Jade is too hard to carve.
 - Jade is prized in China.
 - Jade was brought to Europe from North America.
- What word in the second paragraph means **people who make things by hand**?

Answers for the Sample

Check your work. If you made a mistake, find out why. Count your number right and mark the score on your paper.

Getting Ready

1. artificial
2. jewelers
3. gem
4. exceptional
5. emerald
6. carve

Testing Yourself

1. c
 2. c
 3. jade
 4. Does not say
 5. c, e
 6. craftspeople
-

Keeping Track of Your Progress

At the back of this book, on page 186, there are record charts. Turn to the charts and read the directions. After you finish each lesson, record your score. Keep track of how you are doing on each type of question.

If you may not mark in this book, make a copy of the charts for your notebook.

Getting Ready to Read

SAY AND KNOW

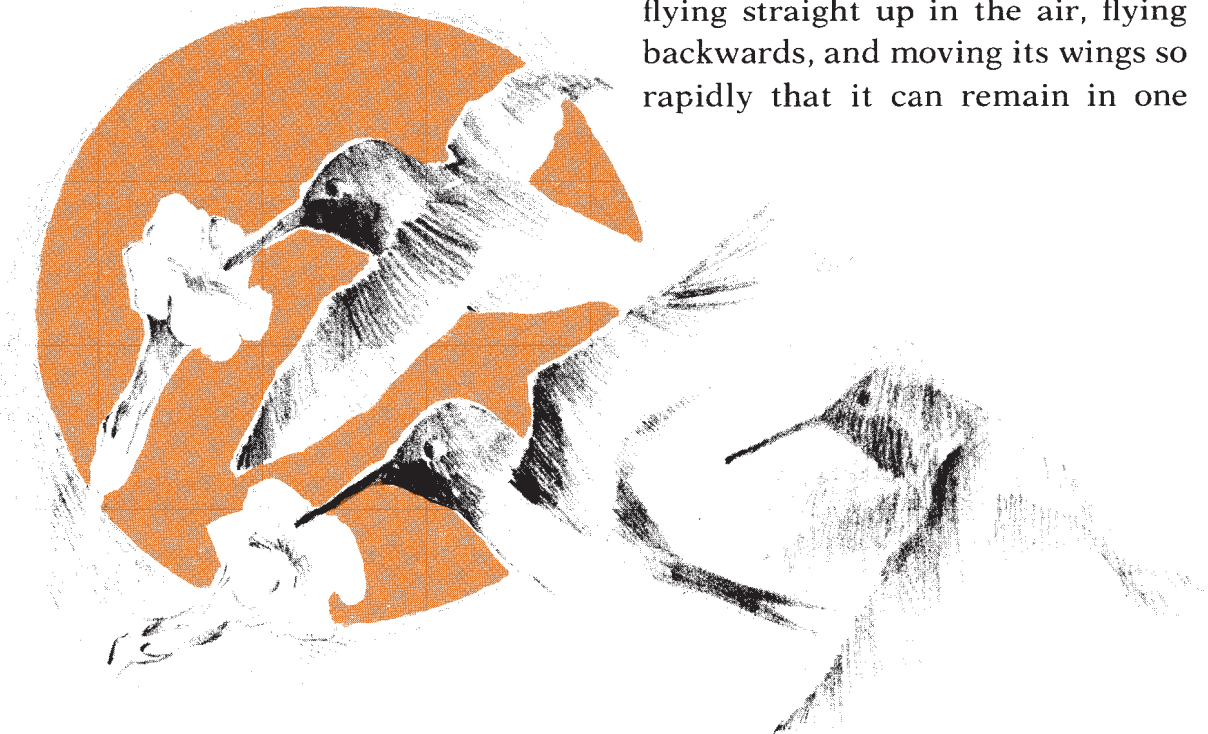
capable
barely
migrations
annually
abilities
penetrates
nectar
unique
feat
extracts

Draw a line under each right answer or fill in the blank.

1. **Being able** means **being** **capable** **unique** **barely**.
2. **Movements from one place to another as seasons change** are
migrations **nectars** **abilities**.
3. **Gets into** means **extracts** **unique** **penetrates**.
4. It is **an act requiring skill**. **barely** **feat** **migration**
5. It means **scarcely** or **only just**. **barely** **annually** **ability**
6. **Basic skills** are _____.

A-1 Standing Still in Midair

The tiny hummingbird is the best flyer of all birds. The hummingbird is capable at any time of flying straight up in the air, flying backwards, and moving its wings so rapidly that it can remain in one



spot in the air. Although a hummingbird's wingspread is barely 4 inches (10 centimeters) long on the average, the tiny birds can whiz through the air as swiftly as 60 miles (96 kilometers) an hour. That hummingbirds can travel far as well as fast is shown by the migrations that hummingbirds make annually between the United States and Central and South America.

The hummingbird uses its unique abilities in flying to good

advantage. When it locates a honey-suckle vine, for example, it flies straight up and “stands still” in the air in front of a flower. It then directs its long bill into the blossom, which has a deep cup. Moving slowly, the bird flies forward until its bill penetrates the flower’s cup to the very bottom. After drinking the nectar it finds there, the hummingbird performs another unique feat: it extracts its bill from the deep flower by flying backwards.

A-1 Testing Yourself

NUMBER RIGHT

Draw a line under each right answer or fill in each blank.

1. While not directly stated, it can be reasoned from the article that
 - a. hummingbirds cannot walk.
 - b. birds fly backwards to rest.
 - c. some birds have a wingspread of over 10 centimeters.
2. This article as a whole is about
 - a. hummingbird nests.
 - b. hummingbird eggs.
 - c. a rare bird.
 - d. a bird with special abilities.
3. The word **it** in the last paragraph, second sentence, refers to _____.
4. The hummingbird can fly faster than any other bird. Yes No Does not say
5. Which two sentences are not true?
 - a. Hummingbirds cannot fly straight up.
 - b. Hummingbirds drink nectar.
 - c. Some birds fly backwards.
 - d. Hummingbirds are small.
 - e. Hummingbirds cannot fly very far.
6. What word in the last paragraph means **draws out**? _____