

Exercise 1 • Listening for Sounds in Words

- ▶ Listen to each word the teacher says.
- ▶ Identify the vowel and decide if it is short or long.
- ▶ Say the sound as you write the letter or letters to represent the vowel.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

Exercise 2 • Find It: Present and Present Progressive

- ▶ Read each sentence.
- ▶ Underline the present tense verbs.
- ▶ Circle the present progressive verbs.

Examples:

They ask the twins for a drink of milk.

She is fixing her tent with duct tape.

1. That subject makes me mad.
2. The sun is rising later day by day.
3. The gull dives down to grab a bit of muffin.
4. The tree is shading the backyard.
5. Steve shoves the dust under the rug.
6. Jane fixes pickup trucks for fun.
7. Pat is ripping up the tiles next to the bathtub.
8. We are planning a visit to Steve's home state.
9. With a wide smile, the chimp swings from vine to vine.
10. Nick is rushing home with a pup for his brother.

Unit 10 • Lesson 4

Exercise 3 • Sort It: Verb Tenses

- ▶ Read the following sentences from “Time Zones.”
- ▶ Find the underlined verbs and verb phrases in order of the numbers.
- ▶ Sort the verbs and verb phrases into past, present, and future tense.
- ▶ Write the verb or verb phrase in the correct column.
- ▶ The first one is done for you.

based on “Time Zones”

Where do you live₁? What time zone is₂ it? The globe has₃ 24 time zones. Time zone lines were made₄ to run from pole to pole. As you go around the globe, you cross₅ from zone to zone. You adjust₆ your clock as you travel. You will set₇ the time up or back an hour. What if you take a long drive? Drive west, and you will set₈ your clock back. Drive east, and you will lose₉ an hour. You will adjust₁₀ your clock.

What about long trips? Think₁₁ about planes. Planes will cross₁₂ many time zones. When a plane left₁₃ Wisconsin, the time was₁₄ 6:00 P.M. The plane will cross₁₅ 12 time zones. When it lands, it will be₁₆ 6:00 A.M. On the other side of the globe, it will be₁₇ the next day! Your body’s clock tells₁₈ you one time. But the clock in this time zone is not₁₉ the same. You have₂₀ jet lag!

(continued)

Exercise 3 *(continued)* • Sort It: Verb Tenses

	Past	Present	Future
1.		live	
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
15.			
16.			
17.			
18.			
19.			
20.			

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Exercise 4 • Blueprint for Reading: Time Sequence

- ▶ Highlight each method of telling time in blue.
- ▶ Circle the transition words or phrases.

from "Telling Time"

First the sundial was used to tell time. It was used from about 1500 to 1300 BC. The Egyptians measured the time of day. How? They measured the sun's shadow. Days were shorter during the winter. They were longer during the summer. The sun almost always shines in Egypt. This method was a good one for these early people.

Later, during the 1400s, the first mechanical clocks appeared. These were built in Europe. They used a mainspring and balance wheel. Now, telling time relied upon a mechanical device.

Finally, around 1950, we all began to use atomic clocks. Isador Rabi was the first one to think of this idea. He was a physicist. His clock was based on the study of atoms. Atomic clocks measure the vibration of atoms. By 1967, time became even more precise. One second was defined. It was 9,192,631,770 vibrations of the cesium atom. In 1993, the latest atomic clock came on line. It had even more incredible accuracy. Now everyone around the world measures time the same way.

Exercise 5 • Blueprint for Writing: Outline



Topic

First



Main Idea

I. _____

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____

Later



Main Idea

II. _____

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____

Finally



Main Idea

III. _____

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____



Conclusion