

Exercise 1 • Syllable Awareness: Segmentation

- ▶ Listen to the word your teacher says.
- ▶ Count the syllables. Write the number of syllables in the first column.
- ▶ Write the letter or letters for each vowel sound you hear.
- ▶ Mark short vowels with a breve (˘).
- ▶ For r-controlled vowels, mark the vowel before the r with a circumflex (ˆ).

	How many syllables do you hear?	First vowel sound	Second vowel sound	Third vowel sound
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				

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Exercise 2 • Sort It: Sounds for o

- ▶ Read each word in the **Word Bank**.
- ▶ Sort each word according to the sound represented by the letter o.
- ▶ Write the word in the chart under the correct heading.

Word Bank

born	correct	mother	brother
morning	cover	north	monster
other	shorter	another	modern
optical	wonder	boxcar	core

o = / ʊ / + er	o + r = / ôr /	o = / ɔ /

Exercise 3 • Rewrite It: Superlative Adjectives

- ▶ Read each adjective.
- ▶ Add **-est** to make the superlative form of each adjective.
 1. sick _____
 2. dark _____
 3. short _____
 4. fast _____
 5. smart _____
- ▶ Choose and write the correct superlative adjective from above to complete the activities that follow.
 1. Complete the sentence.

She was the _____ of those who had the flu.
 2. Finish the antonym pair.

tallest: _____
 3. Finish the synonym pair.

quickest: _____
 4. Write a sentence.

 5. Write the comparative form of the last adjective in the list.

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Exercise 4 • Identify It: Forms of *Be*

- ▶ Read each sentence.
- ▶ Underline the entire verb phrase once and the main verb twice.
- ▶ The first one is done as an example.
 1. It is storming now.
 2. They are scoring the reports for us.
 3. He was exploring these segments.
 4. We will be ordering the ones we like best.
 5. We were wondering if your project would be finished in time.

Exercise 5 • Sort It: Past, Present, and Future Verbs

- ▶ Read the verbs and verb phrases in the **Verb Bank**.
- ▶ Identify the time conveyed by these words or phrases.
- ▶ Record each verb or verb phrase under the correct position on the **Tense Timeline**.
- ▶ The first one is done for you.

Verb Bank

was marking	is coloring	burns
harvested	infers	am hammering
occurred	will permit	were serving
will understand	marketed	will be entering
will chart	are hurting	will be interacting

Yesterday	Today	Tomorrow
Past	Present	Future
1. was marking	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.
4.	4.	4.
5.	5.	5.

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Exercise 6 • Blueprint for Reading: Transition Words for Time Sequence

- ▶ Read each titled section of text.
- ▶ Highlight the main idea of each section in blue.
- ▶ Circle the transition words in each section.

from "From Rock Art to Graffiti"

What Is Rock Art?

From the beginning, humans made rock art. So what is rock art? It's the marks that have been found on rocks. They have been cut or carved. They have been etched or drawn.

There are different kinds of rock art. Pictographs and engravings are types of rock art. Other types of rock art include petroglyphs, sculptures, and reliefs.

Ancient rock art had different purposes. Some rock art recorded events from the past. Some rock art probably told stories.

(continued)

Exercise 6 *(continued)* • **Blueprint for Reading: Transition**
Words for Time Sequence**Mexican Murals: Rock Art Finds Walls**

During the nineteenth century, artists in Mexico painted murals. They painted them in village churches. They painted them on outside walls. Shops, taverns, and hotels have murals. All over Mexico, walls are covered with beautiful paintings.

Many of the Mexican murals had a purpose. In the early 1900s, several Mexican artists were caught up in their revolution. Their murals celebrated the triumph of the revolution. The murals also showed the rich cultural heritage of Mexico.

Three of Mexico's most famous muralists were Diego Rivera, Jose Clemente Orozco, and David Siqueiros. All were trained artists. During the early 1900s, they renewed Mexico's great mural-making tradition. They used bold colors. They created striking images.

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Exercise 6 *(continued)* • Blueprint for Reading: Transition Words for Time Sequence

American Graffiti Artist: Modern Rock Art

Today, graffiti has become a modern form of rock art. Keith Haring was an art student. He immersed himself in graffiti. Like in many cities, graffiti grew on the walls and in the subways of New York.

Like other graffiti artists, he invented his own tag, or signature. His first tag was an animal. Then, he drew a little person crawling on all fours. Eventually, it became known as “The Baby.” Haring’s drawings were simple. He drew pyramids and flying saucers. He drew humans and winged figures. He drew television sets, animals, and yes, babies.

Haring started to become famous. People on the subway saw his work. It was on TV. It was in the newspaper. Soon, New Yorkers wanted his work. They wanted it for their living rooms. His first art show was a huge success. More than 4,000 people came.

Exercise 7 • Blueprint for Writing: Outline

- ▶ Use the highlighted text for Exercise 6, **Blueprint for Reading**, to complete the outline.
- ▶ Write the main ideas on the lines beginning with Roman numerals.
- ▶ Add the transition words to the outline by drawing circles in the margins next to the main ideas. Write the transition words inside the circles.
- ▶ Do the first two sections with your teacher.

I. _____

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____

II. _____

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____

III. _____

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____
