

TABLE OF CONTENTS



For the Teacher: Guide to Using CARS	i-viii
Lesson 1	1
Lesson 2	4
Lesson 3	7
Lesson 4	10
Lesson 5	13
Lesson 6	16
Lesson 7	19
Lesson 8	22
Lesson 9	25
Lesson 10	28
Self-assessment 1 (<i>for Lessons 1–5</i>)	31
Self-assessment 2 (<i>for Lessons 6–10</i>)	32
Teacher Assessment 1.....	33
Teacher Assessment 2.....	34
Teacher Assessment 2 Part 2	35
Class Performance Chart.....	36
Completed Answer Form.....	37
Reproducible Answer Form.....	38

Permissions and Acknowledgments

Lesson 7: Photo from www.arttoday.com

Lesson 10: Photos courtesy of Doug Lundberg



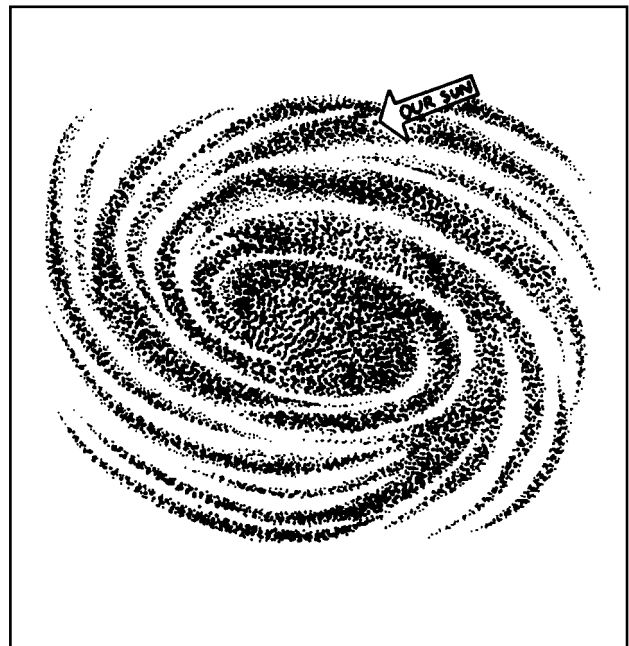
Here is a science article about space. Read the article. Then do questions 1 to 12.

A galaxy is a gigantic mass of stars and other heavenly bodies. They are bound together by gravity and whirl through space at tremendous speeds. The galaxy we live in is called the Milky Way but there are billions of other galaxies in space.

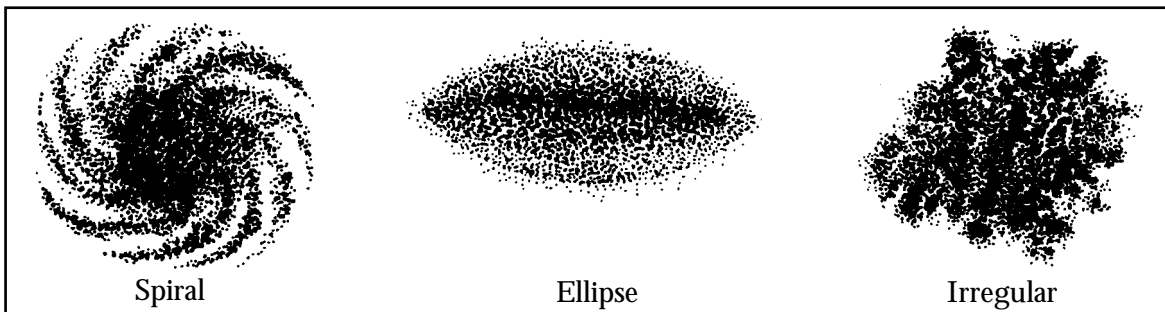
Galaxies have different shapes. Many are spiral shaped. They look like slowly turning giant pinwheels. Other galaxies are shaped like a football. The scientific name for this shape is 'ellipse'. The stars in the centre of an ellipse are packed closely together. Still other galaxies have irregular shapes with random groupings of stars.

The Milky Way is the galaxy in which we live. It contains billions of stars and is shaped like a spiral. The Milky Way is not standing still. We are moving in space at the speed of almost a million kilometres per hour!

Since we are a part of the Milky Way we can only see a section of it. On clear nights it looks like a giant white band of light stretching across the sky. The stars in the Milky Way appear to be close together but they are really separated by billions of kilometres. The Milky Way is so huge it would take the light shining from a star on one side of it 100,000 years to reach the other side.



When we look in the sky a star looks like a tiny dot of light but it is really a giant ball of glowing gas. Some stars are as small as the Earth. Others are hundreds of times larger than our Sun. On a clear night you can see about 3,000 stars but millions more can be seen through a telescope. When we look at stars in the sky they appear to be twinkling. This is because the atmosphere around Earth is moving. This disturbs the rays of light and makes them appear to flicker, or 'twinkle'. Stars may live for billions of years. Our Sun has already lived for 5 billion years and it will live another 5 billion.



Spiral

Ellipse

Irregular



<p>Finding Main Idea</p> <p>1. What is the main topic of paragraph four?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ⓐ How large the Milky Way Galaxy isⒷ The fact that we are a part of the Milky Way GalaxyⒸ How many stars there are in the Milky Way GalaxyⒹ The Milky Way as it appears to viewers on Earth	<p>Recognising Cause and Effect</p> <p>4. What gives the stars their 'flickering' appearance?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ⓐ their distance from EarthⒷ movement in the Earth's atmosphereⒸ changes in the temperature of the starⒹ the rotation of the Earth
<p>Recalling Facts and Details</p> <p>2. How many stars can you see on a clear night?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ⓐ billionsⒷ 3,000Ⓒ 100,000Ⓓ trillions	<p>Comparing and Contrasting</p> <p>5. How does our Sun compare to other stars?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ⓐ It is bigger than most.Ⓑ It is medium sized.Ⓒ It is smaller than most.Ⓓ It is the biggest in the Milky Way.
<p>Understanding Sequence</p> <p>3. Which of the following is mentioned first in the article?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ⓐ galaxiesⒷ the Milky WayⒸ starsⒹ our Sun	<p>Making Predictions</p> <p>6. Predict what the article would most probably have discussed next.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ⓐ planetsⒷ mountainsⒸ oceansⒹ animals

SELF-ASSESSMENT



1

Student's Name: _____ Date: _____

Teacher's Name: _____

Complete this page after you have completed Lessons 1-5.

1. You have completed Lessons 1-5. Explain how well you think you did.

2. Did any part of the reading passages or questions give you trouble? _____
If so, what kind of trouble did you have?

3. Complete the sentence: I could have done an even better job on Lessons 1-5 if

4. What is your goal for Lessons 6-10?

5. How would you rate your work in Lessons 1-5? Circle your answer.

successful somewhat successful needs improvement



Complete this page after the student has completed Lessons 1–10.

Student's Name: _____ Date: _____

Teacher's Name: _____

Assessing the Strategies

Students answer a question about each strategy once in each lesson, or a total of ten times. Use the student's completed Answer Form to fill in the chart below. First, record the total number of correct responses for each strategy. Then record the percentage of correct responses for each strategy.

Strategy		Number of Correct Responses	Percent Correct
Finding Main Idea	(MI)	_____ out of 10	= _____ %
Recalling Facts and Details	(FD)	_____ out of 10	= _____ %
Understanding Sequence	(US)	_____ out of 10	= _____ %
Recognising Cause and Effect	(CE)	_____ out of 10	= _____ %
Comparing and Contrasting	(CC)	_____ out of 10	= _____ %
Making Predictions	(MP)	_____ out of 10	= _____ %
Finding Word Meaning in Context	(WM)	_____ out of 10	= _____ %
Drawing Conclusions and Making Inferences	(CI)	_____ out of 10	= _____ %
Distinguishing Between Fact and Opinion	(FO)	_____ out of 10	= _____ %
Identifying Author's Purpose	(AP)	_____ out of 10	= _____ %
Interpreting Figurative Language	(FL)	_____ out of 10	= _____ %
Summarising	(SM)	_____ out of 10	= _____ %