

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|----|
| For the Student..... | iv |
| Understanding the Strategies | v |
| Reading Strategies Chart..... | ix |
| 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 |
| Answer Form | 35 |

FOR THE STUDENT

Comprehensive Assessment of Reading Strategies (CARS Series) is a reading series that gives you practice with 12 reading strategies. In *Comprehensive Assessment of Reading Strategies, Book F*, you will complete ten reading lessons. Each lesson has a passage and questions about the passage. Each passage is a different writing form. Some of the writing forms are a fable, an article, a book review and a letter. After you read each passage, you will answer 12 questions. Each question helps you practise a particular reading strategy.

After you have finished the first five lessons, you will complete a self-assessment. This self-assessment will help you determine how well you are doing and what goals you need to set to improve your reading skills. After you finish the last five lessons, you will complete another self-assessment. This self-assessment will help you determine how well you met your goals.

Comprehensive Assessment of Reading Strategies, Book F will help you become a better reader. You will understand what important information to look for as you read. This will help you get the most from your reading.

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Product Development

Developer and Writer: Deborah Adcock

Contributing Writers: Christopher Forest and Patricia Delanie

Design and Production

Designer: Susan Hawk

Cover Design: Christine Gilbert

Illustration Credits

Pages 1, 4, 10, 16: Susan Hawk

Pages 7, 19, 28: Jim Roldan

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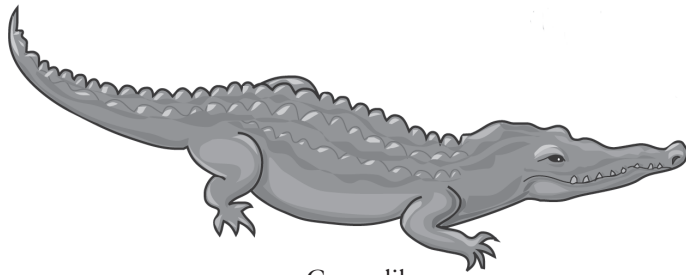
Books in the Reading Program

- Comprehensive Assessment of Reading Strategies (CARS Series)
- Strategies to Achieve Reading Success (STARS Series)
- Comprehensive Assessment of Reading Strategies II (CARS Series II)

LESSON 1

Read this article about two kinds of reptiles. Then answer questions about the article. Choose the best answer for Numbers 1 to 12.

Crocodiles and Alligators – What’s the Difference?



Crocodile

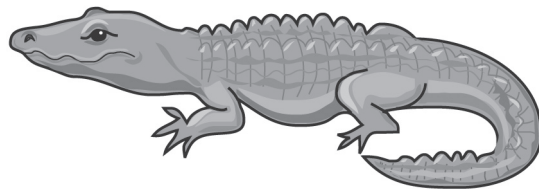
Have you ever seen a crocodile or an alligator? If you have, then you know how difficult it can be to tell them apart. Because these cold-blooded reptiles are both members of the same family, there are many ways in which they are alike. For example, both crocodiles and alligators love

to be warm. They bask in the warmth of the sun for hours each day. Like other reptiles, the body temperature of crocodiles and alligators is always the same as that of their surroundings. To survive, they must live in areas that provide the heat they require. Crocodiles can be found in the swamps and rivers of warm regions in Australia. They also live in parts of Africa, Asia and the Americas. Alligators are commonly found along warm coastal areas in the United States and in parts of China.

Finding differences between a crocodile and an alligator can be difficult. The first thing you can do to try to tell them apart is to look at the jaws of each reptile. If the lower teeth stick out when the jaw is closed, then the animal is a crocodile. If you cannot see the teeth when the jaw is closed, then the animal is an alligator.

Another way to distinguish between a crocodile and an alligator is by their size. Crocodiles can be as much as 7 metres long, but most alligators are about 4 metres long or smaller. Just because an alligator’s body is smaller than a crocodile’s, however, does not mean that every part of it is too. In fact, the alligator’s snout is large and rounded like a worn crayon tip. The crocodile’s snout is thin and pointed like a sharp pencil.

One final way to tell these two reptiles apart is by their skin. Crocodiles have hard, tough skin. An alligator’s skin is just as hard, but somewhat smoother. You now should have enough information to tell the difference between a crocodile and an alligator. If you should ever have the opportunity to test your knowledge, however, be careful! Crocodiles and alligators can be swift and dangerous so always keep a safe distance.



Alligator

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Finding Main Idea</p> <p>1. The article mainly describes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ the behaviour of crocodiles and alligators. Ⓑ similarities and differences between crocodiles and alligators. Ⓒ the many differences between crocodiles and other reptiles. Ⓓ the reptiles that are related to crocodiles and alligators. | <p>Recognising Cause and Effect</p> <p>4. A reptile's body temperature is always the same as that of its surroundings because</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ reptiles bask in the sun for hours. Ⓑ reptiles prefer warm climates. Ⓒ reptiles are warm-blooded. Ⓓ reptiles are cold-blooded. |
| <p>Recalling Facts and Details</p> <p>2. Alligators are commonly found</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ along the coast in warm areas of the United States and in China. Ⓑ in the swamps and rivers of China and the Americas. Ⓒ throughout coastal areas of America and Australia. Ⓓ on all continents wherever there is water. | <p>Comparing and Contrasting</p> <p>5. Which of these tells how the jaws of an alligator are different from the jaws of a crocodile?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ The alligator does not have a jaw, but the crocodile does. Ⓑ The alligator has a round jaw, but the crocodile has a pointed jaw. Ⓒ The alligator doesn't show teeth when its jaw is closed, but the crocodile does. Ⓓ The alligator has a small jaw, but the crocodile has a large jaw. |
| <p>Understanding Sequence</p> <p>3. What can you do first to tell the difference between a crocodile and an alligator?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ determine each reptile's body temperature Ⓑ compare the jaws of each reptile Ⓒ estimate the length of each reptile Ⓓ examine the skin of each reptile | <p>Making Predictions</p> <p>6. Predict what would happen if there was a dramatic decrease in temperature in an alligator's habitat.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ⓐ The alligator would dwell in only the water instead of on both land and water. Ⓑ The alligator would maintain a lower body temperature. Ⓒ The alligator would not be able to tolerate the change and would die. Ⓓ The alligator would adapt to the cooler temperature. |

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 of the reading passages or questions give you trouble? _____

If so, what kind of trouble did you have? _____

3. Complete this 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