

AIM FOR



HIGH SCHOOL



READING!

Word-Building Skill Block (pre-k – kindergarten)

7A	6A	5A	4A	3A	2A
Connecting Words to Familiar Objects moon, star, bed, teddy, bear	Saying the Sounds of Letters bed, b	Sound Patterns cheese	Compound Words snow, man	Sound Part Puzzle Read the words and trace them neatly.	Consonant Combinations Say the bl sound while you trace and fill in the letters.
Saying Words with the Same Sound bear, boat, bus, bee	Putting Words Together cat and kitten	Functions of Words Nouns: boy, girl, baby	Changing Letter Sounds fish, axes	Verbs falls, floats, freezes	Reading Aloud Read the poem and circle the time taken.
Putting Words Together black	Recognizing Familiar Words one block	Adjectives cold, high, round	Saying Rhyming Words bat, cat, fat, hat	Adjectives cold, high, round	Saying Rhyming Phrases fat cat

Sentence-Building Skill Block (1st – 3rd grade)

AI	AII	BI	BII	CI	CII
Simple Sentences The river flows.	Subject and Predicate Look at the pictures. Then answer the questions.	Parts of a Sentence Write the subject and the verb of each sentence.	Expressions of Language Complete each sentence with the verb above, using the tense indicated.	Expressions in the Past [Brush / brushed / last night] We _____ our teeth before we went to sleep.	Modifiers Use three of the phrases from the word box to complete the description of the circled person.
Basic Expressions Complete the dialogues with the correct words from the brackets.	Making Short Sentences Read the example. Then complete the sentences with the words from the brackets.	Constructing Sentences Independently Read the passage. Then write two sentences to complete the passage by combining sentence parts from each column below.	Making Statements Use one part from each column to make sentences to match the pictures.	Writing from Memory Read the sentence until you can remember it. Then write the sentence.	Defining Words Continue reading the story. Then write the words from the story that match the descriptions.
Making Short Sentences	Writing from Memory	Elements of Statements For centuries, people mistakenly thought that the world was flat. They believed that where the sea and the sky met was the end of the earth.	Organizing Information Who does Loretta Man react? How does the man react? How does she react?	Sentence Topics Complete the sentences to match the story.	Identifying Ideas Continue reading the story. Then mark the sentence or sentences that match the story.
Thought Sequence All 154b	Comparing and Contrasting Different/Contrast: Lisa has a good _____, Fang Fang has to be told to _____ up.	Synthesizing Ideas Continue reading the story and then complete the question and answer.	Synthesizing Ideas	Thought Sequence	Comparing and Contrasting Same/Compare: Two noses that come from outside are a loud _____ and a _____.

Paragraph-Building Skill Block (4th – 6th grade)

DI	DII	EI	EII	FI	FII
Combining Sentences Combine the following sentences to make one sentence by connecting each subject using the conjunction <i>and</i> .	Clauses Write the main clause and dependent clause of the following sentence.	Referring Words Read each passage. Then identify which words the word in bold refers to.	Graphing and Charting Physical health, Mental health, Both physical and mental health.	Statements from Paragraphs Read the passage and then answer the question using words from the passage only.	Interpreting Text Read each passage. Then complete the interpretation of the highlighted words using other words from the passage.
Topic What is the passage mostly about? Check one.	Underlining Write in the brackets the number of the underlined part that answers the question.	Reason and Result Continue reading the story and answer the questions.	Underlining	Topic	Interpreting Text
Main Idea Choose the statement that expresses the most important information in the passage.	Reason and Result	Reason and Result	Underlining	Topic	Interpreting Text
Understanding Paragraphs Answer the question by writing the letter of the correct passage in the brackets.	Reason and Result	Reason and Result	Underlining	Topic	Interpreting Text

Summary Skill Block (7th – 9th grade)

G	H	I
Point Making Read the passage and mark the three circles that correspond to the points that appear in the passage.	Fact and Opinion Decide whether the following sentence is a fact or an opinion. Circle the correct word.	Persuasion Read the passage and then rewrite the underlined sentences to sound more emotive.
Theme Read the passage and mark the circle next to the sentence that best represents the theme of the passage.	Passage Organization Read the passage and fill in the brackets with sentences from the box below by writing in the appropriate letter.	Argument Read the position statement. If it is strong, mark the box next to <i>effective</i> . If it is weak, mark the box or boxes next to the reason or reasons why it is <i>ineffective</i> .
Story Elements Read the passage and then write the number of the underlined section that corresponds to each story element listed below.	Interpretation of Language Read the passage and then complete the interpretations of the underlined sections using the appropriate words from the box.	Description Read the passage and then complete the description with any of the words in the box below.
Summary A summary is a concise passage that incorporates the story elements. A good summary considers the main points and the theme of the passage.	Summation A summation is similar to a summary except that, instead of summarizing a whole passage, it focuses on a single point in the passage.	Précis A précis is a summary. It shortens a piece of writing, leaving only the author's main points.
Unraveling Text Complete the sentences to unravel the meaning of the underlined part.	Unraveling Text	Précis
Recounting Story Events Recount the story. Explain briefly what the passage on side A is about.	Recounting Story Events	Précis
Concision Read some more of the story. Then answer the question to condense the information in each passage.	Concision	Précis

Critical Reading Skill Block (high school)

J	K	L
Critical Reading Critical reading involves looking closely at the content of a text, discovering its subtler meanings, and developing an appreciation of the writer's intentions.	Plot Plot is the purposeful arrangement of interrelated events in a story to present and resolve a conflict or achieve a desired effect.	Figurative Language Concepts of figurative language include metaphor, similes and symbols and are used in poetry and prose writing.
Passage Structure In order to see the structure of a passage we have to understand what each paragraph says exactly, and also be able to condense its content briefly.	Setting and Atmosphere Setting has three general definitions, concerning the place where the action of a work happens. Atmosphere is the mood or tone.	Interpretation Interpretation involves attention to the author's words and literary references resulting in the ability to formulate an explanation of the text.
Character Analysis In this section you will be required to consider texts in terms of their characters. You will take note of what the writers say about their characters, and infer qualities from what the characters themselves say, think, feel and do.	Irony Irony is the recognition of the difference between reality and appearance.	Tragedy Tragedy is a work in which a serious happening is dramatized.
Content Evaluation Content Evaluation involves reading a passage and writing general comments on its literary elements including plot, character, atmosphere and irony.	Comedy In comedy, materials are selected and presented primarily to interest and amuse the audience.	Critical Writing In critical writing, comments concern the literary elements covered so far in levels J-L, including plot, passage structure, character analysis, setting and atmosphere, and figurative language.

