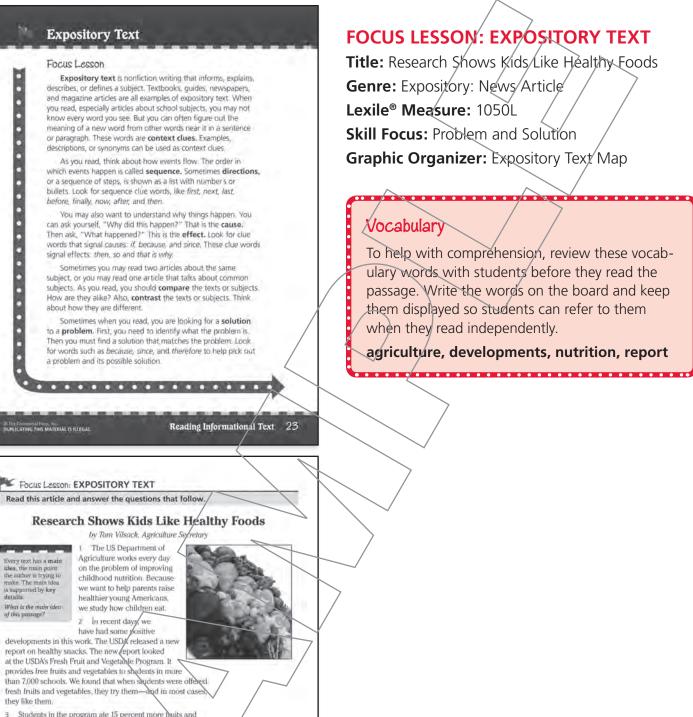
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3 Students in the program ate 15 percent more huits and vegetables than other children their age. In fact, when these fruits and vegetables were offered in schools, almost every student tried one, For those who chose a fruit, more than 85 percent ate most or all of their mack. For students who that a vegetable, more than 60 percent ate most of it or finished the whole serving.

A prefix is a part of a word added to the beginning of a word, A suffix is a part added to the end of a word.

Prefixes and suffixes change the meaning of

What does the word harmful mean m paragraph 47

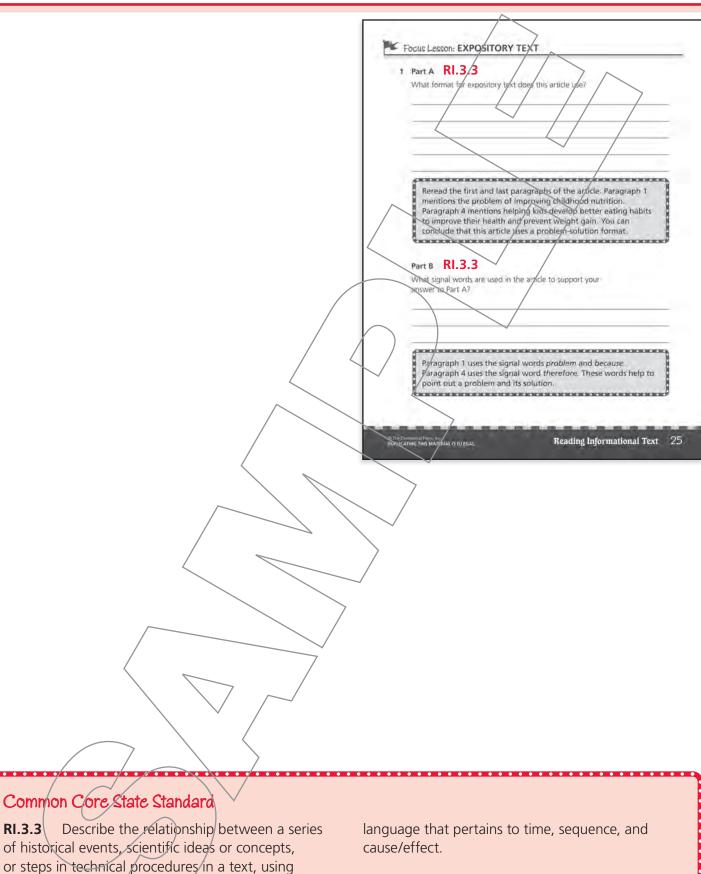
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4 Therefore, by offering healthy foods to our young people and their families, we can help them develop better eating habits. That will improve their health and prevent familiu weight gait. Together, we can give today young people the tools they need to grow up healthy, strong, and ready to succeed.

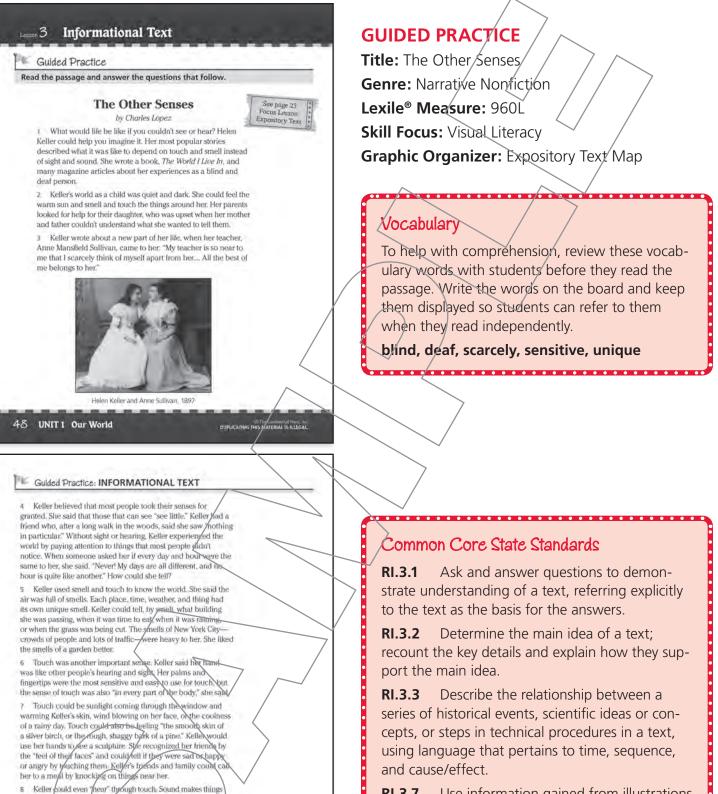
24 Reading Informational Text

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🕊 Lesson 3 Informational Text



RI.3.7 Use information gained from illustrations (e.g., maps, photographs) and the words in a text to demonstrate understanding of the text (e.g., where, when, why, and how key events occur).

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53

UNIT 1

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UNIT 1 Our World 49

move. Keller could feel the tiny beats and know there was a sound. The sound could be music or talking or walking. She cou

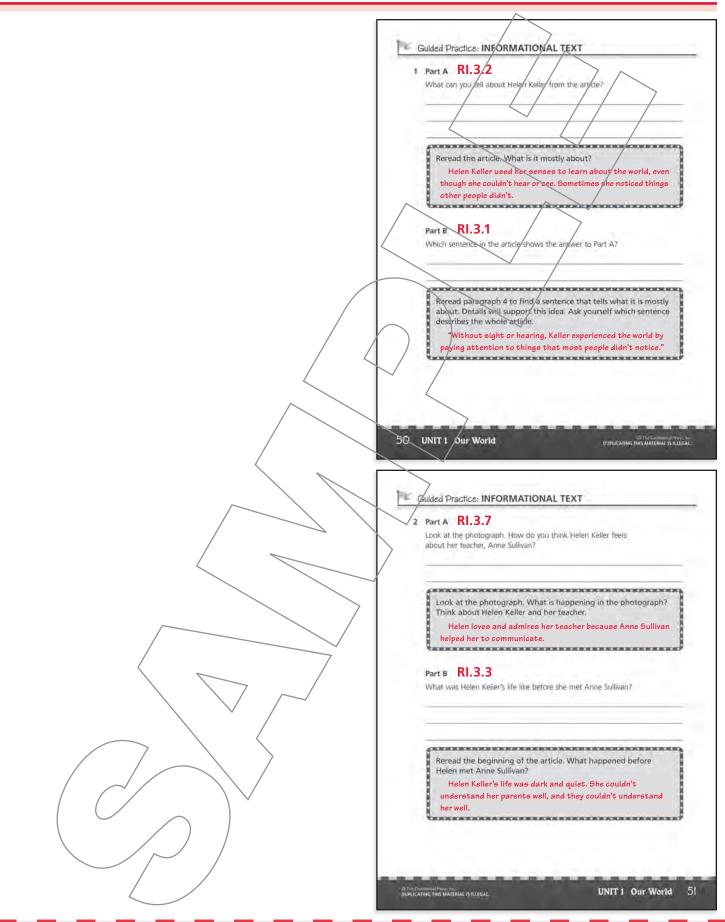
touch could be

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recognize the sound of a pencil falling or papers blowing off a desi

9 Keller called touch "magic," and she shared just how magical





🕊 Lesson 3 Informational Text

Independent Practice: INFORMATIONAL TEXT

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Corsica, France's Island Paradise

When most people think of France, they picture the Eiffel Tower in Paris. They don't think about beaches and palm trees. But Consica is a region of France that is actually an island in the Mediterranean Sea. Even though Corsica is part of France, It is closer to Italy than to France. This is why many people in Corsica speak Italian and eat Italian food. Corsica is a beautiful place. People go there to hike mountains, dive in the sea, and enjoy the beaches.

2 Many people in Corsica live in cities along the coast, where they can visit museums. Others live in small villages in the mountains. To get to these villages, people travel winding roads and pass buildings that are hundreds of years old.

The History of Corsica

3 The first people to live on Corsica came there in 560 s.c. The island was ruled by people from other countries for many years. The people who lived on Corsica fought in many wars because they wanted to be free. They did not want to be ruled by another country. They finally became free in 1755. But then King Louis XV of France defeated them in 1769. After 14 years of self-rule, the island became part of France. It has belonged to France for about 250 years.

Many Things to See and Do

4 Many people visit Corsica to hike in the mountains. It only takes an hour to walk on some of the short trails. But other trails take hikers three or more days from start to finish. People who hike these trails spend the night in special buildings along the trails. Sometimes they ride horses or bicycles on these trails. They might see wild pigs, called boars, which live in the mountains. In 2013, for the first time, the famous bicycle race "our de France began in Corsica. The cyclists rode along the coasts as well as through the mountains."

52 UNIT 1 Our World

Famous for Good Food Old-fashioned Contican cooking started in the silund's mountains. Many dishes are much like Italian foods. Farmers collect milk from flocks of sheep and goals to make delicious cheeses. Other people gabler fresh, chestmuts, cirrus fruits, grapes, and olives. Many cooks use chestmut flour m recipes,

At the markets, shoppers can buy bunches of wild herbs and greens collected from the countryside. Lavender, mint, hymre asparagas, and leeks, all gathered from the countryside, are for sale. Other booths sell jams. honey, lemons, olives, wines, fruits, vegenables such as formstoes and eggplant, or breads. Shoppers may also find fresh seefsod in the markets or at the docks, such as crubs and sen urchins. Shoppers can buy anuages and other smoked meats the farmerer make during the winter. Characterie, which is salited, smoked, or cured meat, us an island specnally. Most farmerer make fresh cheese every day. Rentaurants here serve fresh stuffelf pastas, wild meats, seeffood, and stews. A favorie troth, the *slaculefle*, is a little cheesecal/ party balacd on a cheatyfit me least

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INDEPENDENT PRACTICE

Title: Corsica, France's Island Paradise Genre: Expository: Magazine Article Lexile[®] Measure: 780L Skill Focus: Text Features Graphic Organizer: Fact and Opinion Chart

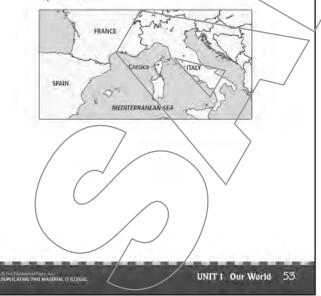
Vocabulary

To help with comprehension, review these vocabulary words with students before they read the passage. Write the words on the board and keep them displayed so students can refer to them when they read independently.

boar, coral, cyclist, defeated, reef, region, ruled

Independent Practice: INFORMATIONAL TEXT

5 Though the island is small, it has a desert called the Agriates. The desert flows down to the coast, where it meets some of the beaches. These beaches might be quiet of very busy. The water here is very warm and clean. People piloy swimming in the clear water. They like to sail on boats or paddle along the coast in cances. Glass-bottomed boats give neurists a look at the colorful coral reels. Visitors might dive underwater to look at the coral and fish. Divers can even explore shipwrecks. Corsica has tall mountains, while the sea has deep valleys. Visitors can explore both worlds.



Common Core State Standards

RI.3.1 Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers.

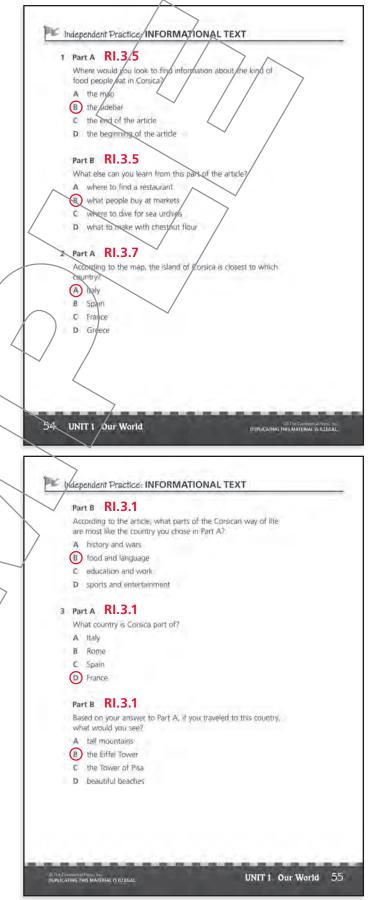
RI.3.5 Use text features and search tools (e.g., key words, sidebars, hyperlinks) to locate information relevant to a given topic efficiently.

RI.3.7 Use information gained from illustrations (e.g., maps, photographs) and the words in a text to demonstrate understanding of the text (e.g., where, when, why, and how key events occur).

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ANSWER ANALYSIS

- 1A The title of the sidebar helps you to know what you will learn. In this sidebar, you will learn about Corsica's food. Choice B is the correct answer. The map shows where Corsica is located so choice A is incorrect. The article does not tell about Corsica's food so choices C and D are incorrect.
 - B The main idea is what people buy at markets so choice B is the correct answer. Choices C and D are details about what people buy at market so they are not the correct answer. Choice A is incorrect because the sidebar tells what restaurants serve but not where to find them.
- 2A You can see from the map that Corsica is closest to Italy so choice A is the correct answer. Choices B, C, and D are incorrect.
 - **B** The article tells you that Corsica's food and language are most like that of Italy. Choice B is the correct answer. Choices A, C, and D are incorrect. The article states that it is the food and language that Corsica has in common with Italy.
- **3A** Corsica is most like Italy, but it is part of France. Choice D is the correct answer. Choices A, B, and C are incorrect because the article does not state that Corsica is part of the countries of Spain or Italy, and Rome is a city not a country.
 - B One of France's most famous landmarks is the Eiffel Tower. The article states this in paragraph 1. Choice B is the correct answer. Choice C is incorrect because this landmark is found in Italy Choices A and D are incorrect because Corsica has mountains and beaches.



Writing Activity

- 1 The people that live on Corsica are famous for their food. Think about what types of foods they eat. Explain what makes this island's food so special. Use details from the sidebar to support your answer.
- 2 This article tells what a visitor should expect to see, do, and eat on a visit to Corsica. Write a description of your hometown. Reread the passage on Corsica, and model your travel description on this one.
- 3 What special foods have you eaten? Explain why they were special. Write a paragraph about your favorite food. Where does it come from?

Speaking/Listening Activity

Discuss homophones with students. A word that sounds like another word but is spelled differently is a *homophone*. The word *boar* is one example of this. A *boar* is a wild pig. *Bore* means "to create a hole" or "to be uninteresting." Have students offer examples of other homophones.

Media/Research Activity

Use the Internet to find out more about Corsica. What type of government does it have? What is its population? What is its main industry? How long does it take to travel to France?

ELL Support

Discuss verbs with students. A verb can be a main verb or it can be a linking verb. Have students look through the passage and identify the main verbs. Then have students identify the linking verbs.