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<td>Study skills: E.A.R.S. listening strategy</td>
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Note: Some of the visuals require interactive teaching. Cover these visuals with a clear sheet such as acetate, a report cover, or waxed paper. Use a nonpermanent marker if you wish to reuse the clear sheet.

The Author’s Purpose

1. to inform
2. to entertain
3. to persuade
4. to teach a lesson
1. for information
2. for entertainment
3. for understanding
4. for spiritual growth
Two types of figurative language are idiom and hyperbole.

**Idiom**
a commonly understood expression whose meaning is different from the meanings of the individual words

**Hyperbole**
an exaggeration or overstatement for emphasis

A. Bill and Mike shook hands. “Let’s bury the hatchet,” Bill said.

B. The pothole we drove through was the size of the Grand Canyon.

C. Mother wanted the party to be a surprise, but Andy spilled the beans.

D. I could eat a ton of that good popcorn.
E.A.R.S.

EVIDENCE what you already know.

ASK what you hope to learn.

REACH toward the source. Listen carefully to what is being said.

SUM UP the important things you learned.
EVIDENCE what you already know.


ASK what you hope to learn.

1. 


2. 

REACH toward the source. Listen carefully to what is being said.

SUM UP the important things you learned.

1. Did you learn the answers to your questions?

2. If so, what was the answer to one of them?

3. What are the three most interesting things you learned?
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 

Introduced in Lesson 15
Study skills: E.A.R.S. listening strategy
The E.A.R.S. strategy for active listening is Evidence, Ask, Reach, and Sum up.
Syllable Division Rule 1: VC/CV pattern

Divide words into syllables between consonants, even when one of the consonants is written as a consonant digraph.
Verifying Sources for Facts

**Fact**
a statement that is true

**Opinion**
a statement based on what a person thinks about a subject

- Jupiter is the largest planet.
- Jupiter is the most interesting planet to study.

**Verifying Sources for Facts**
- sense of sight
- sense of hearing
- sense of touch
- sense of taste
- sense of smell

- encyclopedia
- maps and globes
- dictionary
- books
- the Bible

**Signal Words for Possible Opinions**

**Fact**
- should
- think
- probably
- pleasant

**Opinion**
- always, never
- most, least, greatest
- every, all
- better, best
- very, only

And this I say, lest any man should beguile you with enticing words.

*Colossians 2:4*
The *Spit•fire*

The *Ox•cart*

The *Black•bird*

The *Flash•light*

*Pep•per•mint*

*Coast•watch•ers*

*Lamp•light•ers*
State the main idea.
Give the important details.

The armadillo is a shy creature that tries to avoid danger. It has sharp claws on its feet for digging up insects, but when danger comes, the armadillo doesn’t use its claws to fight. It runs away if it can. Often the armadillo scurries into its grass-lined burrow. It hides until it is safe to come out. But if an animal catches an armadillo too far away from the burrow, the armadillo will roll up into a ball and let its thick, tough hide protect it.
Little Bear climbed the rickety stairs to his bedroom where Goldilocks was just waking up.

A padding of feet on the rickety stairs awakened me. I sat up; the sleepy fog in my head gradually lifted.

Slowly I climbed the rickety stairs to my bedroom. The intruder might still be in the house.

Authors choose the first-person narrator as one way to help the reader understand the main character.
Mangrove Cove

Jennifer stretched out face down on the dry boards of the dock and peered through one of the cracks. Below her, the shadowed water swirled around the posts, and slashes of sunlight rode the tiny ripples of seawater. A huge splash of water over her brought her to her feet.

“Jeremy!” She ran after her twin as he headed down the beach with his empty pail. “If you don’t quit sneaking up on me, I’ll . . . !”

“You’ll what?”

She caught up with him. In a flash, she grabbed his pail, filled it in the surf, and drenched his sunbleached hair.

Jeremy laughed. “Okay! We’re even.”

We can find out what characters are like by
♦ what they say.
♦ what they do.
♦ what other characters say about them.
The Place and Time that a story takes place is the Setting.

\[ P + T = S \]

Place
- real place
- fanciful place

Time
- past
- present
- future

\[ \text{real place} + \text{fanciful place} = \text{Setting} \]
The setting and the author's choice of words convey the mood of a story.

**Setting**

- an abandoned house
- a land of talking animals
- a circus
- a prison camp during a war

**Word Choice**

1. The puppy huddled in a corner, trying to keep warm. It whimpered softly.
2. Sunshine splashed through the window and across the room. Deon bounded out of bed!

The setting and the author’s word choice work together to convey mood.
The plot of a story includes the introduction, the conflict, the crisis, and the resolution.

- **Introduction**: Begins the story with setup and introduction of characters.
- **Conflict Begins**: Introduction of opposition or challenges.
- **Crisis**: Height of conflict, where the story reaches its peak tension.
- **Resolution (Final Outcome)**: Outcome or conclusion of the story, where the conflict is resolved.
Smuggle In or Out

Syllable Division Rule 3: Words ending with a consonant + le
In most words ending with a consonant + le, divide into syllables before the consonant. In words ending with the consonant digraph ck preceding the le, divide into syllables after the ck.

smuggle

simple
ramble
meddle
wiggle
battle

turtle
gargle
marble

grackle

sickle
spackle
heckle
truckle

Introduced in Lesson 65

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Classifying is grouping related items.

Four legs and ferocious

- Turkey
- Lion
- Wolf

Four legs and tame

- Steer
- Lamb
- Seagull
- Bear
- Hamster

Four legs, ferocious, and live in the jungle

Four legs, tame, and eaten by many people
Syllable Division Rule 4: Words with affixes

a. In words with prefixes, divide into syllables between the prefix and the base word.
b. In words with suffixes, sometimes divide into syllables between the base word and the suffix.

If the base word ends with /d/ or /t/, the suffix -ed is in a separate syllable. If the base word ends with ch, sh, s, x, or z, the suffix -es is in a separate syllable.
Accent Rule 2: Words with affixes—The accent usually falls on or within the base word.

Accent Rule 3: Two-syllable words without affixes—The accent usually falls on the first syllable. The accent falls on the second syllable when that syllable has two vowels.

un·law·ful
dis·a·ble
broad·cast·ing

pro·gram
lev·er
shel·ter
risk·y
sys·tem
gal·lant
mod·ern
coun·try
for·mer

as·sault·
ob·tain·
pre·vail·
po·lice·
col·lapse·
Giraffes, the tallest of all mammals, reach a height of 5.5m (18 feet) or more. An easily recognizable animal, the giraffe has a short body, long legs, and a long neck. In spite of its length, a giraffe’s neck has only seven vertebrae.

**Giraffe**
- Body structure
- Where they’re found
- Giraffe life
- Giraffes and people

**Mammal**
- Mammals and people
- Body structures
- Diets
- Types of movement
- Intelligence
- Habitats
- Ways of life

**Africa**
- Agriculture
- Land regions
- Natural resources
- Native animals
- Native plants
- People
- Population
- Languages
- Government
- Religions

**Keywords** open research doors.
**Subheadings** narrow the search.
An encyclopedia index locates a wide range of information.

- **Entry Word**
  - Giraffe G: 190
  - Kenya picture on K: 342
  - Mammal M: 115 with pictures

- **Volume**
  - Giraffe G: 190
  - Kenya picture on K: 342
  - Mammal M: 115 with pictures

- **Page number**
  - Giraffe G: 190
  - Kenya picture on K: 342
  - Mammal M: 115 with pictures

- **Subheading**
  - Giraffe G: 190
  - Kenya picture on K: 342
  - Mammal M: 115 with pictures

- **Entry Words**
  - **Africa A**: 200
  - **Agriculture**
    - Africa A: 212
  - **Arts**
    - Africa A: 221 with pictures
    - Music M: 509
    - Painting P: 38
    - Pottery P: 478
    - Sculpture S: 149
  - **Language**
    - Africa A: 209
    - Language L: 98
  - **Physical features**
    - Africa A: 202
    - Continental Divide Ci: 557
    - Desert D: 311 with pictures
    - Great Rift Valley G: 310
    - River R: 450

- **Additional Entries**
  - **Giraffe G**: 190
  - **Kenya picture on K**: 342
  - **Mammal M**: 115 with pictures

- **Clusters**
  - **Africa A**: 200
  - **Agriculture**
    - Africa A: 212
  - **Arts**
    - Africa A: 221 with pictures
    - Music M: 509
    - Painting P: 38
    - Pottery P: 478
    - Sculpture S: 149
  - **Language**
    - Africa A: 209
    - Language L: 98
  - **Physical features**
    - Africa A: 202
    - Continental Divide Ci: 557
    - Desert D: 311 with pictures
    - Great Rift Valley G: 310
    - River R: 450

- **Formatting**
  - **Volume**
  - **Page number**

- **Introduction**
  - Introduced in Lesson 92
  - Study skills: Encyclopedia index
  - Use the encyclopedia index to locate a wide range of information.
Accent rule 4: Schwa syllables—The accent never falls on a syllable with a vowel sound called a schwa.

The schwa sound can be spelled many ways. Some common schwa syllables are a- (again), con- (content), -le (little), -er (never), -ain (captain), -ous (famous), and -tion (nation).

In words with the schwa ending /shən/, the accent usually falls on the syllable that precedes the ending.

Introduced in Lesson 107
The PQ3R method of study is Preview, Question, Read, Recite, and Review.

1. **Preview**
   - Take a quick look at the selection to be read. Get an idea of what it is about.

2. **Question**
   - Form a question from the title or the subheading.

3. **Read**
   - Read to find the answer to your question.

4. **Recite**
   - Answer your question aloud or write the answer to your question.

5. **Review**
   - Take time to reread the title and subheadings. Think about your questions and answers again.
### STATE FACTS

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<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Persons per Square Mile</th>
<th>Admission to the Union</th>
<th>Order of Admission</th>
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<td>626,932</td>
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<td>158,693</td>
<td>33,871,648</td>
<td>213</td>
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<td>783,600</td>
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<td>Illinois</td>
<td>56,400</td>
<td>12,419,293</td>
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<td>493,782</td>
<td>5</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Introduction:**
- Tables present details in a concise format and help the reader to make comparisons and contrasts.

**Study skills:**
- Tables

**Reading S**
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Accent Rule 5: Shift in accent

a. Adding suffixes to some longer words may affect where the primary accent falls. The accent often shifts to the syllable before the suffix.
b. A shift in accent often occurs when the meaning of a word changes.

| in·form´ | im·pos´si·ble |
| in·for·ma´·tion | im·pos·si·bil´i·ty |
| sci´·ence | re·veal´ |
| sci·en·tif´·ic | reve·la´·tion |
| de·ter´·mine | ben´·e·fit |
| de·ter·mi·na´·tion | ben·e·fi·cial |

**Passed Along**

A hollow nickel provides a **perfect** hiding place for secrets.

**perfect´**

Experienced spies **perfect** their smuggling skills.

**per·fect**

A hollow nickel provides a **perfect** hiding place for secrets.