

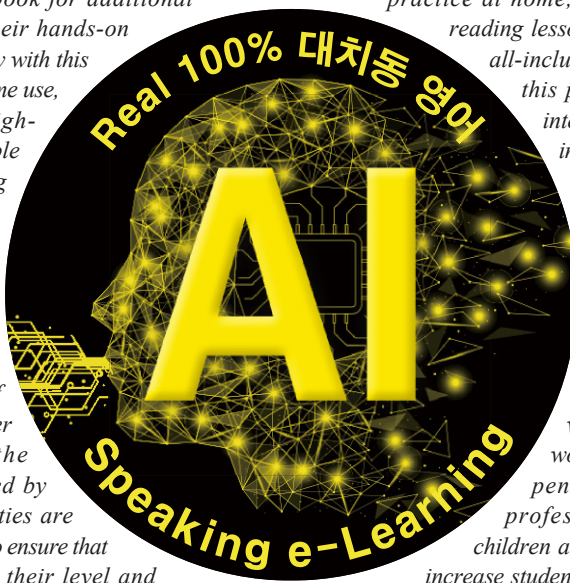


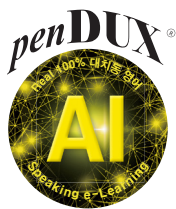
CR

Critical Reading based on Language Arts

**HIG
1000-1**

Essential Reading Skills: The penDUX CR-Critical Reading book helps middle school students to reinforce their reading skills and knowledge of English grammar (language arts skills) by reading engaging passages and stories from multiple genres and subject matter topics. What's Included: The book includes passages, stories, and grammar covering a wide range of subjects and topics. How It Works: Students read passages and stories from multiple genres and topics, and answer both closed and open-ended questions to test their knowledge. The book offers various fun exercises to students to practice and learn new words. Working Together: Parents love using the workbook for additional practice at home, and teachers love to incorporate it into their hands-on reading lessons during class. Track student progress closely with this all-inclusive workbook. Perfect for classroom or at-home use, this practice book includes many fascinating high-provide both invaluable interest stories targeted to fundamental to reading inspiration and necessary valuable resource comprehension. This students to grasp following directions helps middle school grammar (language arts skills) vocabulary, drawing conclusions literacy skills. Reading Comprehension for Middle to High school students: The level of difficulty of the passages will increase as they progress through the workbook. Professionally Leveled and Arranged by penDUX: These reading comprehension activities are professionally leveled and children and students are reading texts appropriate for their level and increase students' comprehension skills and fluency. Reading Comprehension Builders will help your child and student to dig deeper into each text with questions, vocabulary and grammar and acquire other literacy skills. Perfect reading comprehension activities for middle to high school level students.





Michigan Bori Language Arts Pressing LTD.
CR: Critical Reading based on Language Arts - HIG 1000-1

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Unit 01

Natural Wonders

(Compound Relative) whatever

- The word whoever, whatever, whichever, however, whenever and wherever are called compound relative nouns. It acts as a subject, object, or adverb in its own clause. It also acts as a conjunction joining its clause to the rest of the sentence.
- 'Whatever' has meanings of 'no matter what' and 'anything that/which'. As a relative pronoun, it can be the subject, object or complement of another clause. It includes or implies its own antecedent.

Example

You can buy **whatever** you want in this market.

Carly will be successful at **whatever** she chooses to do in life.

The truth is **whatever** somebody wants to believe.

Whatever the girl sings is really **satisfying** to listen to.

Whatever she decides, everyone will respect her decision.

+ Choose the proper position for 'whatever' and select functions of it in each sentence.

- 1. There is much more than ① you can imagine ②. →
- 2. It seems that ① is easier to do will get done ② first. →
- 3. ① is easier to do ② will get done first. →
- 4. Can you tell ① me ② makes you happy? →
- 5. ① customers will be satisfied with ② they choose. →
- 6. ① you cook ② is a dish fit for the gods to me. →
- 7. For a casual meeting, you can wear ① you want ②. →
- 8. Let's start to ① write down ② comes to your mind. →

+ Rewrite the sentence to keep the same meaning.

- 1. Whatever I tried, the weight I had lost always came back.
→
- 2. You should do whatever it takes to get yourself out of it.
→
- 3. Remember there is always risk whatever you do.
→
- 4. Whatever you buy, we will offer a year guarantee.
→
- 5. A true leader does what is right, whatever others think.
→
- 6. We will accept ultimate responsibility for whatever happens.
→
- 7. Jack promised me to tell the truth whatever the result may be.
→

Exercise

Choose three sentences from the answer and say them in 3 seconds to your teacher without your book.

Unit 01 Natural Wonders

UNIT 01

What leads something to becoming a natural wonder? Natural wonders are landforms that have been created by nature, not by humans. The Earth is home to various natural structures.

Between five and six million years ago, the Colorado River wound through a large plateau or an area of raised ground. Over time, the river **picked up** small pieces of the plateau and carried them toward the sea. This process is called water erosion. Although water erosion influences **whatever** it touches, the effects on rocks vary. While some rocks are hard and capable of resisting breakage, some are very soft and break easily.

In the Grand Canyon, the Colorado River flowed downstream, carrying pieces of the softer rocks and leaving the harder rocks behind. Over millions of years, this process carved deep canyons in the rocks. The layers inside the Canyon walls are made up of these rocks. **Whatever** the layer may be, the bottom, near the river, is the oldest. Scattered rocks located at the bottom of the Canyon date back to two billion years ago.

Studying rocks and the Earth's history can be effectively done by examining the Grand Canyon. Geologists have often visited the site to do that. John Newberry, one of the first geologists to visit, traveled to the Canyon in 1858. Although Newberry was the first scientist to record the Canyon's layers, Native Americans lived in and around the Grand Canyon for more than 4000 years before Europeans arrived. Some of them still live and work in there. Every year, millions of people travel to the Grand Canyon National Park to do **whatever** they want such as hiking or rafting and seeing this majestic wonder of nature.

Many of nature's creations are millions of years old, forming

long before humans lived on Earth. But some of them have formed in modern times. Paricutin Volcano in Mexico is one such formation. The formation of it began in a field in 1943.

There was an opening in the ground, a fissure, found in a farmer's cornfield. The crack was about 1.8 meters long. Soon more fissures appeared. Black smoke sprung from the holes, and ash **piled up** on the ground, forming a cone. The volcano reached a height of 100 meters in just a week along with its continuous growth. After a few months, the cone grew so large that the lava started reaching a nearby town. The villagers had to evacuate, leaving behind **whatever** *★they* had. Over nine years, lava and ash eventually covered the entire village of Paricutin, serving as a reminder of nature's power.

Paricutin was formed when lava, under pressure inside the Earth, shoots out from a central vent in the ground. As the lava explodes into the air, it cools and breaks into small pieces that harden and fall as rocks and ash around the central vent to form a cone. As Paricutin Volcano is young, scientists have been able to observe its growth since it first appeared. Recently, the volcano stands about 424 meters tall and covers 26 square kilometers.

Natural wonders are everywhere on our planet. Changes in nature provide us with an opportunity to observe the wonders of nature. Travelers, scientists, and adventure seekers will continue to visit those breathtaking places for generations.

Vocabulary

▪ plateau[n]	a high, level area of land The banana farmer on the highland plateau searched for some way to transport his product to the coastal regions.
▪ erosion[n]	wearing away of the earth's surface by wind or water You can see erosion on the sides of some mountains or hills.
▪ resist[v]	to keep away or not be affected by The raincoat is made out of fabric that resists water.
▪ capable[adj]	having the ability to do a task or acquire a good We need someone who is capable of categorizing the data.
▪ evacuate[v]	to move away from danger to somewhere safe Thanks to the emergency lights, people could evacuate from the burning building.
▪ majestic[adj]	causing respect or admiration This majestic building will leave you breathless in awe.
▪ examine[v]	to inspect or evaluate thoroughly Scientists use a microscope to examine the cells under magnification.
▪ geologist[n]	one who studies or works professionally in the field of or earth science Geologists have studied the way that heat flows from the earth.
▪ formation[n]	something that is formed or created The place was constructed in 963 A.D. on a volcanic formation .
▪ generation[n]	the time period between the birth of parents and the birth of their children This land has been owned by our family for six generations .

Reading Comprehension

[1~3] Choose the right word for the blank below.

Natural wonders are landforms have been created by 1. The Grand Canyon is a steep-sided canyon 2. by the Colorado River. The layers of Canyon walls consists of rocks. The Grand Canyon is a notable place to study rock and Earth's history. The Paricutin volcano have formed in 3. times. It was formed when lava shoots out from a central vent in the ground. As the lava explodes, it crumbles into small pieces that harden and fall as rocks and ash form a cone.

1. a. nature
b. human
c. individual
d. nothing
2. a. carried
b. carved
c. flowed
d. scatter
3. a. ancient
b. future
c. modern
d. prehistoric
4. What is the passage mainly about?
a. Nature's power creates wonders over time
b. Call for more awareness of the power of nature
c. Grand Canyon, place to study different rocks
d. Result of mass water erosion millions of years ago

[5~7] Write T if statements are true or F if statements are false according to the passage.

5. Water erosion affects various types of rocks in different ways.

6. The rocks at the top of the Grand Canyon have existed from two billion years ago.

7. Currently, Paricutin Volcano has height of 100 meters and occupies 26 square kilometers.

8. The phrase **picked up** in the passage is CLOSEST in meaning to
a. dropped
b. gathered
c. continued
d. offered

9. The phrase **piled up** in the passage is CLOSEST in meaning to
a. accumulated
b. diminished
c. accelerated
d. devastated

10. Which of these sentences about Paricutin is NOT true?
a. Different kinds of rocks factor into water erosion.
b. John Newberry was not the first find the Grand Ganyon.
c. Paricutin Volcano surged from the cornfield of a farmer in Mexico.
d. The Paricutin lava began reaching the village within a week.

11. Which of these sentences about the Grand Canyon is true?
- a. The Colorado River was formed about 5 to 6 million years ago.
 - b. The Grand Canyon carried the softer rocks and leaving harder rocks.
 - c. The oldest rocks in the Grand Canyon are located at the bottom.
 - d. Paricutin Volcano was found after the formation was completed.
12. What does ★they in paragraph 6 refer to?
- a. weeks
 - b. growth
 - c. villagers
 - d. anything
13. What can be inferred from the passage?
- a. Humans should always keep in mind of the power of nature.
 - b. Water erosion is the removal of soil by water and transportation of the materials.
 - c. The Grand Canyon is home to many animals and plants.
 - d. Some natural wonders can inflict damages on humans.

14. According to the passage, how was Paricutin formed?

.....

.....

.....

15. According to the passage, since when did people live in the Grand Canyon?

.....

.....

.....

CHECK LIST ✓

Date: . .



Video Lecture

- Have you watched the video lecture at least 2 times before the class?
- Have you watched the video lecture after the class?



Vocabulary

- Did you study the vocabulary listed next to the reading passage?
- Did you review what you got wrong on this unit's test?



Grammar

- Have you understood the points of this unit's Grammar Exercise?
- Have you answered the questions on the Grammar Exercise?
- Please review what you got wrong. Did you understand why you got wrong?



Reading Comprehension

- Have you read the stories carefully?
- Have you answered all the questions on this unit's reading comprehension?
- Did you figure out all of the exact reasons (or supporting details) for each question's answers?
- Please review what you got wrong. Did you understand why you got wrong?

Teacher Signature

Parent Signature