

Miss Sepulvado

Name: _____

Reading: Meet a Bone-ified Explorer pp. 722-725

Date: _____

GENRE: Nonfiction Article- gives information about real people, places, or things.

VOCABULARY:

1. **specimens**- items of a certain type collected for study
2. **backbones**- bones forming the spinal column of an animal or person
3. **professionals**- people whose careers involve specialized knowledge
4. **paleontologist**- scientist who studies fossils
5. **stumbled upon**- found by accident
6. **fossil**- the remains of a plant or animal that lived long ago and was preserved in rocks
7. **inspected**- looked at closely

READING NOTES:

Comprehension: Make generalizations

A generalization is a broad statement or conclusion. In nonfiction, students should look for statements in which the author makes a general point based on specific facts or evidence. They should then use the facts presented and their own knowledge to decide whether the generalization is valid or faulty. A valid generalization is supported by facts in the text. A generalization is faulty if evidence presented or the reader's prior knowledge does not support it.

To make a generalization about information in a piece of nonfiction, students should make sure all the facts support the broad statement they wish to make.

Comprehension: Cause and Effect

Cause and effect is a text structure in which an author explains how or why something happens.

Readers should look for events that cause things to happen. Sometimes a cause may have more than one effect.

Study Skills: Functional Documents

We can interpret details from functional documents for a specific purpose.

Newsletters, e-mail messages, posters, forms, menus, and surveys all help us do things.

Flyers, posters, and schedules are put in public places to give information about times, places, and dates that an event will take place.

Forms request information and have spaces to write that information. Forms are required to get a driver's license, receive a park permit, or join organizations.

To complete a form or an application, first read through it to make sure you understand it. Then start at the beginning and carefully write the information for each item in the space. Follow the directions---you may need to check a box, fill in a circle, write an explanation, or use handwriting to sign your name. When you finish, check to see that it is complete.

Test Strategy: On My Own

Sometimes the answer to a question will not be found in the text. You have to use what you know to answer the question.

Think about what the question is asking you. Make a judgment based on the selection and on your own experience. Then form your answer to the question.

Word Parts: Latin Roots (Transparency 56)

Many English words have Latin roots. Knowing these roots can help the reader understand the meaning of many unfamiliar words.

She inspected the rocky cliffs above her head and saw three dinosaur backbones.

Knowing the meaning of the root spec can help you figure out the meaning of inspected. Spec- means: looking or sight