

## Science and Social Studies in *Reading Mastery Plus V*

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# Reading Mastery Plus V

## ***Animals***

### **The Domestication of Animals**

1. The two Types of Animals
  - a. Domestic animals live with people —41
  - b. Wild animals do not live with people —41
2. Why Animals were Domesticated
  - a. To help people hunt — 41, 42
  - b. For food —41, 42
  - c. To carry things —42
3. Types of Domestic Animals
  - a. Carrying animals include camels, mules, horses, llamas, and elephants—41
  - b. Dogs, horses, cows, chickens, and goats are domestic animals—41
  - c. Bears, tigers, snakes, eagles, alligators, and sharks are wild animals—41
  - d. Hunting animals include dogs, cats, cheetahs, ferrets, mongooses, falcons, and hawks—42
  - e. Food-giving animals include goats, cows, sheep, chickens, pigs, geese, ducks, and turkeys—42
4. How Animals Were Domesticated
  - a. The dog was the first animal to become domesticated—41
  - b. The dogs were attracted by fire—41
  - c. Cave people used dogs to help them hunt—41
  - d. Goats and sheep were domesticated when people began to farm—41
  - e. Animals changed after they were domesticated—42
  - f. People kept only the best animals—42

### **Dogs**

1. Hound Dogs
  - a. Hound dogs have sensitive noses—54
  - b. Hound dogs are used for hunting—54
2. Facts about Dogs
  - a. A litter is a group of puppies that are born at the same time—54
  - b. A runt is the smallest puppy in a litter—54
  - c. A kennel is a place where dogs are kept—55

### **Horses**

1. Facts About Horses
  - a. A thoroughbred is a special breed of horse that is used for racing—34, 36
  - b. A horse with a bad back is called swaybacked—34, 36
  - c. A nag is an old broken-down horse—36
  - d. A gallop is a way that horses run—36
2. Horse Racing

- a. A steeplechase is a track race during which horses jump barriers and obstacles – 35
- b. Steeplechase jumps include the fence, the hedge, the shelf, and the water barrier – 35
- c. When a horse jumps, the rider must lean forward – 36
- d. When a horse lands, the rider must be braced – 36

## **Endangered Animals**

1. When an animal becomes extinct, every animal of that type dies out all over the earth— 59
2. Animals that are in danger of becoming extinct are called endangered animals—59
3. The African elephant, chimpanzee, rhinoceros, blue whale, grizzly bear, and bald eagle are all endangered animals—59
4. Hunting is one way animals become endangered—59
5. Wild animals that have lived in a particular area for a long time are called native animals—59
6. Changes in a native animal’s environment can cause extinction—59
7. Habitat destruction is the most serious threat to wildlife—59

## **Tigers**

1. The Indian government banned tiger hunting in 1970 because the animal was endangered—59
2. Tigers kill other animals, including livestock and humans—59

## **The Galapagos Tortoise**

1. The Galapagos Islands are a South American country found in the Pacific Ocean—60
2. Animals found on the islands never developed a fear of people because the islands were uninhabited until the 1700s—60
3. Animals brought to the island by sailors endangered the Galapagos tortoises—60
4. In 1959, the Charles Darwin Foundation set up a breeding station on the island to allow the tortoises to grow fully before they could encounter other animals that might eat them—60
5. Galapagos Tortoises can live for a hundred years or more—60
6. They can weight as much as five hundred pounds when fully grown—60

## **The Orangutan**

1. The name “orangutan” means “person of the forest”—60
2. Orangutans are primates like gorillas—60
3. Orangutans live alone—60
4. Orangutans are killed for mean or are taken from the forest to be sold as pets—60
5. Orangutans once lived in dense forests ranging from southern China to the island of Java—60
6. Orangutans will be saved from extinction only if enough of their ran forest habitat is preserved—60

## **The Peregrine Falcon**

1. The peregrine falcon is one of the worlds greatest birds of prey—60
2. DDT, a chemical used to kill insects in the 1950s and 1960s, has weakened the peregrine falcon—60
3. Since the 1980s, more than a thousand peregrine falcons have been released into the wild, having been brought back from the brink of extinction—60

## **Amazing Animal Journeys**

1. Scarlet Tanagers
  - a. Scarlet tanagers migrate between North and South America—52
  - b. Molting is the process of shedding old feathers and growing new ones—52
  - c. Tanagers molt every summer and winter—52
  - d. Tanagers fly at night—52
  - e. Tanagers travel about 8,000 miles each year—52
2. Salmon
  - a. Salmon are born in spawning grounds where salmon lay their eggs—52
  - b. Salmon spend a few years in the ocean, then return to the rivers where they were born—52
  - c. Salmon swim up-river so quickly that it is called a run—52
  - d. As soon as salmon return to their spawning grounds, they lay new eggs, then die—52
3. Woodchucks
  - a. Woodchucks live in underground holes called dens—53
  - b. A woodchuck's den has two holes for entering and making quick exits—53
  - c. A woodchuck's den is about three feet underground and has runways connecting separate rooms—53
  - d. Woodchucks hibernate when the weather turns cold—53
  - e. Hibernation means to sleep during through the winter—53
  - f. During hibernation, an animal's breathing slows and its body temperature drops—53
4. Monarch Butterflies
  - a. Caterpillars encase themselves in cocoons—53
  - b. In the spring, a butterfly emerges from the cocoon—53
  - c. Some monarchs fly all the way to Mexico in the fall; other move to warm valleys in California —53

## **Physical Geography**

### **Cyclones**

1. A cyclone is a strong wind that spins around —7
2. A cyclone looks like a giant funnel—7
3. Cyclones are also called tornadoes or twisters—7
4. A cyclone can destroy everything in its path—7
5. The wind that forms a cyclone may spin as fast as three hundred miles an hour — 7
6. The middle of the cyclone is called the eye of the cyclone — 7
7. The air in the eye of a cyclone is very still—7

## ***Political Geography***

### **Countries**

1. Canada is a country in North America—45
2. Turkey is a country on the Mediterranean Sea—71
3. Greece is a country in Europe—71
4. France is a large country in Europe—76
5. England is a country in Europe—91
6. England, Scotland, and Wales are on the same island—91 map
7. Ireland is on an island west of England—91

### **Cities**

1. Ealing is a town near London—39
2. Liverpool is a city about 200 miles north of London—39
3. Juneau and Skagway are towns in Alaska—45
4. Juneau is surrounded by mountains—45
5. Dawson is a town in Northern Canada—46
6. Rome is a city in Italy—75
7. Chicago is one of the largest cities in the United States—83 map
8. Chicago is on the shore of Lake Michigan—83 map
9. London is the largest city in England—91

### **Kansas**

1. Kansas is a great prairie—6
2. Many people came to Kansas to become farmers—6
3. The summers in Kansas are hot and dry—6
4. In summer, the land in Kansas dries up and cracks—6
5. In summer, the grass in Kansas turns gray—6

### **The Yukon River**

1. The Yukon River flows through Dawson, in northern Canada—46 map
2. The Yukon River starts high in the mountains—46
3. In the mountains, the Yukon River has many dangerous rapids—46
4. When it enters the Yukon Valley, the river moves more slowly—46
5. The Yukon River flows Northwest—46

### **London**

1. London is on the Thames River—91
2. In the 1500s, London was a large city that had a busy harbor—91

## ***History***

### **Ancient Greece**

1. The ancient Greeks believed in many gods—71
2. The ancient Greeks believed that some gods lived on Mount Olympus—71

3. Zeus was the kind of all the Greek gods—71
4. Poseidon was the god of the sea—71
5. Hades was the god of the dead—71
6. Aphrodite was the goddess of love and beauty—71
7. Ares was the god of war—71
8. Hermes was the god of travelers—71

## **Ancient Rome**

1. The Romans had gods that were similar to the Greeks' gods—75
2. Many planets are named after Roman gods—75
3. Jupiter was the chief Roman god—75
4. Mercury was the Roman messenger god—75
5. Neptune was the Roman god of the sea—75

## **England in the 1500s**

1. Social Conditions
  - a. England was very different from the way it is today—91
  - b. Houses did not have plumbing, gas, or electricity—91
  - c. People used fireplaces to stay warm and to cook their food—91
  - d. There was a high demand for wood, so some forests were completely destroyed—91
  - e. People started using coal for fires—91
  - f. There were very few stores, so people bought what they needed from peddlers—91
  - g. The streets and roads were made of dirt—91
  - h. Most travelers carried guns or swords to protect themselves from robbers—91
  - i. England was ruled by a king—92
  - j. England had two main classes of people; rich and poor—93
  - k. Rich people and poor people attended plays—93
  - l. Shakespeare started writing plays—93
  - m. Most of the people in England were poor—94
  - n. Gangs of criminals roamed the countryside looking for food and money—94
2. Living Conditions of the Rich
  - a. They had many servants—93
  - b. Many rich lords and ladies had large houses in the country—93
  - c. Fifty people could live in the houses—93
  - d. Every room had a fireplace—93
  - e. There was not much furniture because it took so long to make—93
  - f. The beds had curtains, and mattresses made of feathers—93
  - g. Many products, including clothes, soap, and candles, were made in the house—93
  - h. Although rich people ate mostly meat, in the 1500s they began eating potatoes—93
  - i. Their clothes were very fancy and expensive, made of velvet, fur, and silk—93
  - j. They played chess, dice, and cards, went hunting, grew fancy gardens, and played musical instruments—93

- k. The printing press had just been invented, so rich people bought and read books—93
- 3. Living Conditions of the Poor
  - a. Many poor farmers lost their land because rich sheep farmers wanted more land for their sheep—94
  - b. After they lost their land, most poor farmers wandered from town to town, looking for work—94
  - c. Queen Elizabeth helped the poor farmers by telling the rich farmers to raise cows instead of sheep and to grow wheat—94
  - d. Farmhouses had one room with a dirt floor and a roof made out of dead branches and straw—94
  - e. Families had no beds, no tables, and no chairs—94
  - f. They slept on piles of straw—94
  - g. Their clothes were made of wool or coarse cotton—94
  - h. They were forbidden to wear jewels, fancy shoes, or socks—94
- 4. English Law
  - a. English law was very cruel to poor people—94
  - b. A judge decided if someone had broken the law—94
  - c. Sometimes, people without homes were placed in stocks or branded—94
  - d. Some robbers had their ears cut off or lost their hands—94
  - e. A robber who had killed a rich person might be boiled alive or burned to death—94
  - f. Women who were not humble were put into a ducking stool—94
- 5. The King
  - a. The king was the richest and most powerful person in the country—92
  - b. The firstborn son of the king or queen of England is called the Prince of Wales—92
  - c. Lords and ladies had different titles—dukes, duchesses, earls, counts, countesses, barons, baronesses, and knights—92
  - d. Some lords and ladies lived in the king's palace—92
  - e. Henry the Seventh was the king at the beginning of the 1500s—92
  - f. Henry the Eighth ruled England from 1509 to 1547—92
  - g. Henry the Eighth was a cruel king—92
  - h. When Henry the Eighth died in 1547, Edward the Sixth became king—92
  - i. Elizabeth the First was the last Tudor ruler—92
  - j. Elizabeth the First greatly improved life in England—she wrote laws to protect poor people, she helped create many new jobs, she encouraged English soldiers to explore the world and trade with foreign countries, she gave people more freedom—92
  - k. The king was dressed by servants—102
  - l. The king had a whipping boy who was punished when the king made mistakes—106
  - m. The king had to make decisions in the throne room—106
  - n. The king sometimes acted as a judge—106
- 6. The City Banquet

- a. The City Banquet was a large feast given by the Mayor of London for the king and other royalty—103
  - b. The royal family came to the City Banquet on a barge—103
  - c. At the City Banquet, no one ate until the king started—103
- 7. London Bridge
  - a. London Bridge was the only bridge across the Thames Rivers—104
  - b. Some people built houses on London Bridge—104
  - c. London Bridge was like a little town—104
  - d. There were many inns and shops along the bridge—104
  - e. Some people lived on the bridge for their entire lives—104
- 8. The Coronation
  - a. At a coronation, a crown is placed on the new king—118
  - b. Once someone is crowned, that person is the official king—118
  - c. The coronation was held in a large church—117, 118

## **The Yukon Gold Rush**

- 1. The Rush to Dawson
  - a. Gold was discovered near Dawson in 1896—45
  - b. People went to Dawson to look for gold—45
  - c. The first stop on the trip to Dawson was Juneau, Alaska—45
  - d. The next stop was in Skagway, Alaska—45
  - e. Prices in Skagway were very high because it was difficult to bring goods into the town—45
  - f. The last part of the trip was on the Yukon River—45, 46
- 2. Dog Sleds
  - a. In the winter, miners took dog sleds down the Yukon—47
  - b. Dog sleds are built to carry heavy loads—47
  - c. Dog sleds slide over snow and ice—47
  - d. Dog sleds are pulled by teams of 5 to 13 dogs—47
  - e. Sled dogs are big and strong—47
  - f. Dog sled drivers use different commands for the dogs—47
  - g. ‘Gee’ means ‘turn right’—47
  - h. ‘Haw’ means ‘turn left’—47
  - i. ‘Mush on’ means ‘start running’—47

## **Biography**

### **Jackie Robinson**

- 1. Major League Baseball
  - a. The major leagues are the professional baseball leagues with the best players
  - b. The Dodgers are a major league baseball team
  - c. In 1947, the Dodgers played in Brooklyn—61
  - d. The baseball stadium in Brooklyn was called Ebbets Field—61
  - e. In 1947, Branch Rickey was the general manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers—62
- 2. Facts about Baseball
  - a. There are nine players on a team – 61



- b. Baseball positions –61 (*picture*)
  - c. How baseball is played – 62
- 3. Jackie Robinson’s Early Life
  - a. In high school and college, Jackie played several sports—63
  - b. Jackie left college in 1941—63, 64
  - c. Jackie was an officer in the Army during the Second World War—64
  - d. Jackie left the army in 1944—64
  - e. After the Second World War, Jackie played for the Kansas City Monarchs, a team in the Negro leagues—64
  - f. In 1946, Jackie played for the Montreal Royals, the Dodger’s top farm club—64
- 4. Jackie Robinson and the Dodgers
  - a. Jackie played for the Dodgers—61
  - b. Jackie was the first African American to play major league baseball –61
  - c. Jackie had to listen to many insults without fighting back—61, 62
  - d. In 1947, Jackie was named Rookie of the Year—62
  - e. In 1955, Jackie and the Dodgers won the World Series—66
- 5. Jackie died in 1972—66

## Jane Addams

- 1. The Neighborhood around Hull House
  - a. Hull House was in a very poor neighborhood in Chicago—83
  - b. The people who lived near Hull House came from Italy, Greece, Russia, and other countries—83
  - c. Many of the foreigners did not speak English—83
  - d. The neighborhood near Hull House had lots of garbage and rats—83
  - e. Many children near Hull House worked in factories—83
  - f. The Hull House neighborhood had many peddlers—84
  - g. The conditions in the factories were very bad—85
  - h. Jane Addams founded Hull House to help the people in the neighborhood—85
- 2. Events in Jane Addams’ Life
  - a. Jane founded Hull House in 1889—83
  - b. In 1893, Jane helped pass a law that made it illegal for children under 14 to work in factories—86
  - c. Jane raised money for Hull House by making speeches—87
  - d. Jane thought that Hull House was a bridge holding neighbors together—87
  - e. Jane tried to stop World War One—89
  - f. After WWI, Jane helped the people who had been hurt by the war—89
  - g. Jane died in 1935—89
  - h. In 1931, Jane received the Nobel Peace Prize—90

## Samuel Clemens

- 1. The phrase “mark twain” signifies danger for a boat—95
- 2. Samuel Clemens was born in Missouri, near the Mississippi River, in 1835—95
- 3. People traveled up and down the Mississippi River on steamboats, influencing Clemens’ desire to be a steamboat captain—95
- 4. Sam’s father died when Sam was eleven—95

5. Clemens dropped out of school and began writing for a local newspaper when he was twelve—95
6. Clemens started signing the name Mark Twain to his humorous stories—95
7. Mark Twain moved to California in 1864—95
8. Twain married Olivia Langdon in 1870 and the two moved to Connecticut—95
9. Twain made lots of money from all of his books but he spent it foolishly and was bankrupt by the 1890s—95