

Science and Social Studies in *Reading Mastery Plus VI*

READING MASTERY PLUS VI	3
Animals	3
Birds.....	3
Insects	3
Mammals.....	3
Common Objects.....	3
Materials	3
Rocks.....	3
Tools	3
Methods of Transportation	4
Types of Boats and Ships.....	4
Trains	4
Medicine.....	4
Facts about the Body.....	4
Medical Care in the U.S. in the 1840s	5
Physical Geography	5
Climate.....	5
Landforms	5
Plants.....	5
Food	5
Bushes	5
Trees.....	6
Anthropology	6
The Mesa Indians	6
Biography.....	6
Harriet Tubman	6
History.....	7
Ancient Greece.....	7
The French Revolution	8
The United States in the 1840s	8
Ireland in the 1850s.....	8
The Civil War	8
Western Europe in the 1700s	9
England in the 1880s.....	9
The United States in the 1930s	9

Law	10
How Trials Work	10
Political Geography	10
Countries	10
Other Places	10
Facts about Places	10
Measurement	11

Reading Mastery Plus VI

Animals

Birds

1. A hawk is a type of bird—17 (*picture*)
2. A blue jay is a type of bird—17 (*picture*)
3. A mockingbird is a type of bird—17 (*picture*)
4. A bluebird is a type of bird—17 (*picture*)
5. Plumes are large, fluffy feathers—37
6. A curlew is a brown sea bird with long legs and long, curving bill—51 (*picture*)
7. A heron is a large bird that has tall, thin legs and a long, S-shaped neck—57 (*picture*), 58
8. The crest of a bird's head is the tuft of feathers on top of the bird's head—59

Insects

1. Lice are small insects that live in the hair of people and other animals—10
2. A tick is an eight-legged bug that digs into your skin and sucks blood—96

Mammals

1. The fur of a sheep is called fleece—4
2. A boar is a wild pig—10
3. A fawn is a young deer—12
4. A burro is a donkey—14

Common Objects

Materials

1. Canvas is also used for sails on boats—8
2. Canvas is a tough cloth that artists paint on—30
3. Satin is a fine fabric that is very shiny and smooth—52
4. Plaid is a type of fabric covered with crisscrossing stripes—55
5. Whitewash is a substance that people use to paint wood—92
6. A relic is something left over from the past—114

Rocks

1. Tar is a hard black substance that turns into a sticky mass when it is heated—4
2. Bronze is a metal that is made by mixing copper and other metals—5
3. Gems called pearls grow in some types of oysters—61
4. Stalactites are rock columns that hang down from the top of a cave—115
5. Stalagmites are rock columns that sit on the floor of a cave—115

Tools

1. Labor-saving devices perform the jobs that people normally perform—1
2. A loom is a device used for weaving cloth—7

3. A flask is a kind of bottle—9
4. A quiver is a container that holds arrows—13
5. A lasso is a rope that is used to rope cattle—13
6. Dishes and pots made of clay are called pottery—14
7. A hoe is a tool that is used to break the earth—17
8. An easel is a frame that artists use to hold a (*picture*)—30
9. A palette is a thin board that artists use for mixing paint—30
10. A keg is a small barrel—65
11. Bait is anything that lures a person or an animal into a trap—65
12. A gavel is a wooden hammer used by people who lead meetings—84
13. A coffin is a large box that a dead person is placed in—98
14. A pick is a large digging tool with a wooden handle and a pointed metal head—107

Methods of Transportation

Types of Boats and Ships

1. The Greeks had large ships—5
2. The Greek ships were powered by oars and a small sail—5
3. Sloops are fast sailboats—61
4. A skiff is a small rowboat—62
5. Steamboats
 - a. Steamboats carried many kinds of goods, including lumber, corn, and cotton—88
 - b. Steamboats were used on the Mississippi River—88, 89
 - c. The steamboat was powered by a steam engine—89
 - d. Paddlewheels moved the steamboat forward—89
 - e. The steamboats had shallow hulls—89
 - f. The steamboats could go upstream easily—89
 - g. Steamboats carried many kinds of passengers, including settlers, gamblers, con men, peddlers, lawyers, business people, and traveling musicians—89
6. Parts of Boats and Ships
 - a. The mast is the large pole that holds up the sails on a sailing ship—5
 - b. The forecandle is the part of a ship in which sailors sleep—62
 - c. A tiller is a handle at the back of a boat—64
 - d. The tiller is used to turn the boat—64

Trains

1. Trains were being used in the eastern part of the U.S. in the 1840s—89
2. Trains were faster than steamboats—89

Medicine

Facts about the Body

1. Pneumonia is a disease that attacks the lungs and can be fatal—28, 29
2. The liver is an organ that keeps your blood healthy—45
3. Rheumatism is a disease of the muscles and joints—53

4. One out of every five people in the South died from yellow fever in 1833—90
5. Cholera is far worse than yellow fever and spreads much more quickly—90
6. Many people in the 1840s got yellow fever, cholera, and malaria—90

Medical Care in the U.S. in the 1840s

1. Many medical schools were being started in the 1840s—90
2. Medical students were not allowed to cut up dead people to study—90
3. Some people believed magic spells could prevent or cure diseases—90
4. Doctors could not cure many diseases—90
5. Mothers provided a lot of medical care—90

Physical Geography

Climate

1. A fine rain is called a mist—6
2. A gale is a strong wind—70

Landforms

1. An orchard is a farm that grows fruit trees or nut trees—14
2. A mesa is a large landform with steep sides and a large, flat top—14
3. A mesa has valleys called washes—14
4. Some washes have good soil—14
5. A large cave is a cavern—31
6. A landmark is an easily recognized feature of a landscape—58
7. A wild place with no signs of people is called a wilderness—58
8. The summit of something is the top or the peak of that thing—71
9. An inlet is a small bay—112
10. A pitfall is a deep hole in the ground—116
11. A bluff is a high, steep riverbank or cliff—117

Plants

Food

1. A squash is a vegetable that is like a pumpkin—14
2. A gourd is a fruit with a hard shell; sometimes the shells are used as tools or containers—14
3. A pomegranate is a fruit that is red and contains many seeds—35
4. A huckleberry is a small purple or black berry—57

Bushes

1. Yucca is a plant that grows in the desert—14, 18
2. A juniper is a desert bush that has strong smelling berries—15, 18
3. Sage is a type of desert plant—18
4. Cactus is a type of desert plant—18
5. Young plants that are just starting to grow are called sprouts—22

Trees

1. A bough is a branch of a tree—57
2. Pine pitch is a sticky material that comes from under the bark of pine trees—59
3. Birches are trees that lose their leaves in the fall—59
4. Hemlocks are trees that stay green all year long—59

Anthropology

The Mesa Indians

1. Life on the Mesa
 - a. Some Indians live in villages on mesas—14
 - b. Some of the villages are hundreds of years old—14
 - c. It is hard to live on a mesa because there is no water—14
 - d. The Indians get water from below the mesa—14
 - e. The Indians grow crops below the mesa—14
 - f. The Indians use a stone called a metate to grind corn—15
 - g. Some mesa Indians make pottery from clay—15
 - h. The Indians use yucca brushes to sweep floors—15
 - i. The Indians make money by selling pottery to tourists—15
 - j. The mesa has valleys called washes—18
 - k. Some washes have good soil for planting corn—18
2. How to Make Indian Pottery
 - a. Dishes and pots made of clay are called pottery—14
 - b. Grind clay on a metate—20
 - c. Wet the clay—20
 - d. Use a flat piece of clay for the bottom—20
 - e. Use coils of clay for the sides—20
 - f. Smooth the pot with a stone—20
 - g. Dry the pot in the shade—20
 - h. When the pot is dry, paint designs on it—20
 - i. Bake the pot in a fire—20

Biography

Harriet Tubman

1. Events in Harriet Tubman's Life
 - a. Harriet was born around 1820—76
 - b. Harriet was sometimes called Moses—76
 - c. Harriet freed more than 300 slaves—76
 - d. Harriet was a slave in the South—77
 - e. When she was young, Harriet received a head injury that sometimes made her fall asleep—77
 - f. Harriet escaped to the North—77
 - g. After she escaped, Harriet came back to the South to help other slaves escape—77
 - h. Harriet helped fight the Civil War—81

- i. After the war, Harriet continued to help people—82
 - j. Harriet died in 1913—76, 82
- 2. The Underground Railroad
 - a. Slaves escaped by using the Underground Railroad—77
 - b. The Underground Railroad was a system of hiding places—77
 - c. Harriet was a guide on the Underground Railroad—77
 - d. Escaping slaves would travel along the Underground Railroad at night—77
 - e. During the day, escaping slaves would sleep in the hiding places—77
- 3. The Runaway Slave Law
 - a. Before the Civil War, the government passed a law about runaway slaves—78
 - b. The law said that slave catchers could arrest slaves in the free states—78
 - c. Because of the law, many slaves went to Canada—78
 - d. In 1859, slave catchers caught a slave named Joe Nalle in Troy, New York—80
 - e. Harriet helped the people of Troy free Joe Nalle—80

History

Ancient Greece

- 1. *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey*
 - a. *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey* tell about Greeks who lived three thousand years ago—4
 - b. Greece defeated Troy in the Trojan War—4
 - c. Each part of Greece had its own king—4
 - d. Odysseus was a Greek king who ruled over Ithaca—4
 - e. *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey* were probably first told by a blind poet named Homer—4
 - i. Homer lived about 500 years after the Trojan War—4
 - ii. Homer told his stories out loud to large groups of people—4
- 2. The Greeks had large ships—5
- 3. The Greek ships were powered by oars and a small sail—5
- 4. Greek Gods
 - a. The Greeks believed that the world was ruled by many gods—4
 - b. Zeus was the chief god—4, 7
 - c. Poseidon was the god of the sea—4, 31
 - d. Poseidon was Zeus's brother—4, 31
 - e. Poseidon did not get along with Zeus—4
 - f. Hermes was the messenger god—4, 6, 7, 35
 - g. Athena was the daughter of Zeus—4
 - h. Athena was the goddess of wisdom—4, 7
 - i. Ino was the goddess of the sea—8
 - j. Demeter was the goddess of the earth—31
 - k. Hades was the god of the underworld—31
 - l. Hades was Zeus's brother—31
 - m. Hades lived in the underworld below the ground—where people went after they died—31

- n. Cerberus, a three-headed dog with a dragon tail, guarded the gates to the Underworld—32
- o. Apollo was the god of the sun—34

The French Revolution

- 1. The French Revolution started in 1789—40
- 2. The Bastille was a prison in Paris, France, where French kings kept prisoners—40
- 3. During the French Revolution, the people stormed the Bastille and released the prisoners—40

The United States in the 1840s

- 1. The Mississippi River
 - a. The Mississippi was very important in the 1840s—88
 - b. All the goods that people needed were carried on the river—88
 - c. The Mississippi River starts in northern Minnesota and flows south to New Orleans—88
 - d. The steamboat was the most important kind of boat along the Mississippi—88
- 2. Schools in the 1840s
 - a. The schools were very strict—88, 97
 - b. Students sat on benches—88, 97
 - c. The boys sat on one side of the school and the girls sat on the other side—88, 97
 - d. Schools consisted of one classroom with one teacher—88, 97
 - e. Most students attended school from the age of six to the age of fourteen; then they went to work—88
 - f. Most students read from McGuffey’s Reader—88
 - g. Students used chalk to write on a slate—97
- 3. Lifestyle
 - a. Houses didn’t have electricity or running water—87
 - b. Houses had fireplaces for heating and wood stoves for cooking—87
 - c. Buses, cars, and bicycles hadn’t been invented yet—87
 - d. Baseball, football, and basketball hadn’t been invented yet, so children played tag and make-believe war and had races—88
 - e. There was no garbage collection, so the streets were filled with garbage—88
 - f. People loved to listen to poetry—88
 - g. Refrigerators, radios, televisions, and telephones hadn’t been invented yet—90
 - h. People read magazines, newspapers, and books in their spare time—90

Ireland in the 1850s

- 1. In 1845 a disease called potato blight began destroying Irish potatoes, causing the Irish Potato Famine—26
- 2. The blight lasted for 4 years and many people died or left the country during that time—26
- 3. After 1850, many people came from Ireland to the United States—26

The Civil War

- 1. Major Events of the War

- a. The Civil War began in 1861—76
 - b. The Civil War was a war between two parts of the United States: the North and the South—76
 - c. During the Civil War, the army of the South was called the Confederate Army—76
 - d. The North was called the Union—76
 - e. Abraham Lincoln was President when the Civil War began—76
 - f. The Civil War ended in 1865—76, 82
 - g. The North won the Civil War—76, 82
2. Slavery
 - a. One of the causes of the Civil War was slavery—76
 - b. The slave states had many plantations, which were large farms with slaves—76
 - c. The slave states included Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware—76
 - d. The free states included Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey—76
 - e. After the Civil War was over, the slaves were freed—76, 82

Western Europe in the 1700s

1. By the age of 12, most children were already working ten or more hours a day, six days a week—21
2. Children who worked without pay in small shops were called apprentices—21
3. An older person who had mastered the craft and owned a shop was called a master—21
4. Apprentices lived in the master's house and ate meals with the master's family—21
5. The average length of an apprenticeship was five to seven years—21
6. Journeymen were free to work wherever they wanted and get paid for working—21
7. A typical shop had one master, one journeyman, and one or two apprentices—21
8. All the masters of a particular craft belonged to an organization called a guild—21
9. The guilds controlled who became masters and who did not—21
10. A joiner is a type of carpenter who joins pieces of wood together to make furniture—21
11. A miller is a person who grinds grain into flour—21
12. A turner carves table legs and other round pieces of wood—21

England in the 1880s

1. Around 1880, India was a colony of England—37
2. England took riches from India and brought them back to England—37
3. As a colony, India was ruled by the English—37

The United States in the 1930s

1. Jobs were hard to find—1
2. Many unemployed people wandered from town to town looking for work; this was called “riding the rods”—1
3. Many tramps wandered from town to town—1
4. Some people believed that machines, called laborsaving devices, would solve the country's problems—10

Law

How Trials Work

1. One lawyer presents evidence against the accused person—106
2. One lawyer presents evidence in favor of the accused person—106
3. The judge makes sure that the arguments follow the rules—106
4. The jury is made up of twelve people—106
5. The jury decides if the accused person is innocent or guilty—106

Political Geography

Countries

1. Greece is a country—4
2. Ireland is a country—26
3. England is a country—37
4. India is a country—37

Cities

1. Troy was a walled city—4
2. Dublin is the capital of Ireland—26
3. New York is a city in the United States—2, 26
4. Greenwich Village is a part of New York City—29
5. London is a city in England—37
6. Paris is the capital of France—52
7. Philadelphia is a city in Pennsylvania—78
8. Hannibal is a small town along the Mississippi River—87
9. St. Louis is a city on the Mississippi River—88
10. Other cities along the Mississippi include Minneapolis, Memphis, and New Orleans—88
11. New Orleans is a busy port where ships from all over the world pick up goods and leave others behind—88

Other Places

1. Ithaca is an island near Greece—4
2. Mount Olympus is the highest mountain in Greece—4
3. The New England area is the northeastern part of the United States—58
4. The Mississippi River flows from northern Minnesota down to New Orleans—88

Facts about Places

1. San Francisco Bay
 - a. San Francisco Bay is a large bay near the Pacific Ocean—61
 - b. Three large cities—Oakland, San Francisco, and San Jose—are located on the eastern, western, and southern sides of the bay—61 (*picture*)
 - c. Around 1900 there were pirates in San Francisco Bay—61
 - d. San Francisco is a city on the west side of San Francisco Bay—61
 - e. Oakland is a city on the east side of San Francisco Bay—61

- f. The Golden Gate is a channel that connects San Francisco Bay with the Pacific Ocean—61
 - g. In the 1930s, the Golden Gate Bridge was built across the Golden Gate—61
 - h. The Farallon Islands are about 30 miles west of San Francisco—61
 - i. Angel Island is an island in San Francisco Bay—61
 - j. Santa Cruz is a town south of San Francisco—61
2. Buildings
- a. A corral is a fenced area for horses or burros—14
 - b. A plaza is an open area surrounded by walls or buildings—15
 - c. Ruins are the remains of old buildings—16
 - d. A coop is a cage for small animals—26
 - e. A garret is another name for an attic—39
 - f. A quarantine station is a place where sick people are isolated—65
 - g. A plantation is a large farm—76
 - h. Corridor is another word for hallway—87
 - i. A landing is a platform between two flights of stairs—87
 - j. A junction is a place where two or more things join—90
 - k. A pew is a long bench that people sit on in church—94
 - l. A tannery is a factory that makes leather—99
 - m. A slaughterhouse is a place where people kill animals and cut them into pieces of meat—110
 - n. A hamlet is a small village—117
 - o. A foundry is a factory that melts metal and pours it into molds—118
 - p. A loft is an attic or an upper floor of a building—118

Measurement

- 1. A cubic inch is a cube that is one inch long and one inch wide on each side—86
- 2. Forenoon is another word for morning—86
- 3. How to read a line graph—92
- 4. How to read a bar graph—93