My students don't comprehend the reading in their science books.

Our students struggle with science vocabulary.

I need to stress reading as well as science in my classroom today.

ALL my students need to pass our state science test.

Sound familiar? Look inside for an all **NEW** supplemental science reading program that uses SRA's proven method for supporting science reading and vocabulary development.

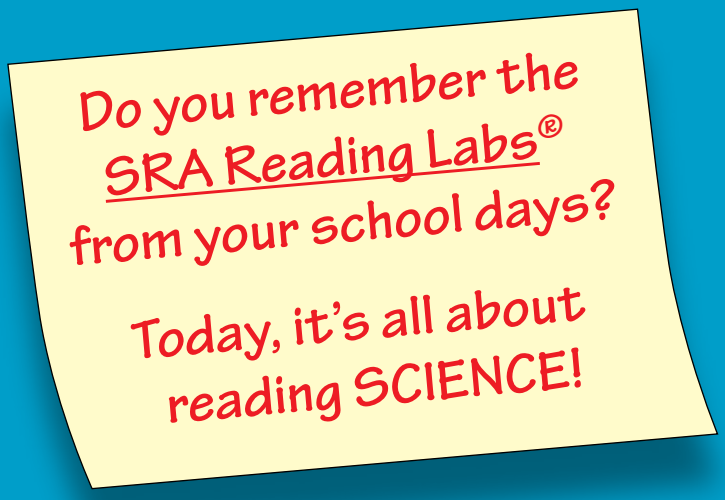
SRA

Science Labs

A Proven Classroom Approach for over 50 YEARS

For grades 6 and up

McGraw Hill SRA



On the enclosed samples you'll find two science cards of different reading levels from each of these *SRA Science Labs:*

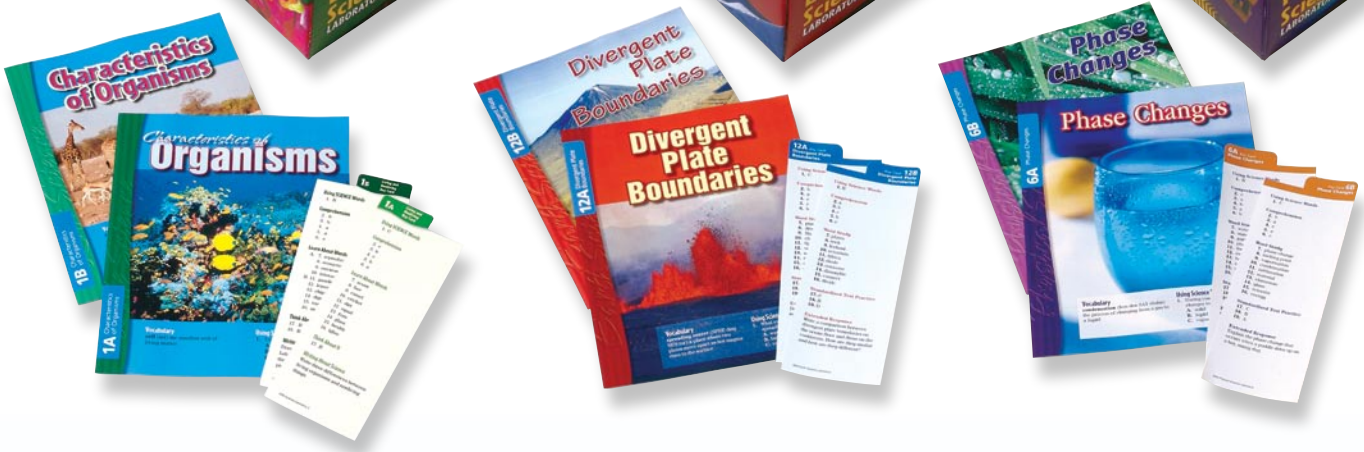
- **Life Science**
- **Earth Science**
- **Physical Science**

***SRA Science Labs* are also available for grades 3–5.**
For additional information visit:
www.SRAonline.com

A Science Supplement that is Easy to Use!

Three New *SRA Science Labs* provide a change of pace.

- Science topics are aligned to state and national standards.
- Each *SRA Science Lab* contains 180 Science Cards covering key science concepts and vocabulary.



Flexible

Provides core science content in an alternate reading format

- Science content area reading for ALL students
- Individualized student practice
- Full year review of science in a limited time
- Quick test review
- Individualized assessment opportunities

Adaptable

Develops science content reading skills in a variety of classroom settings

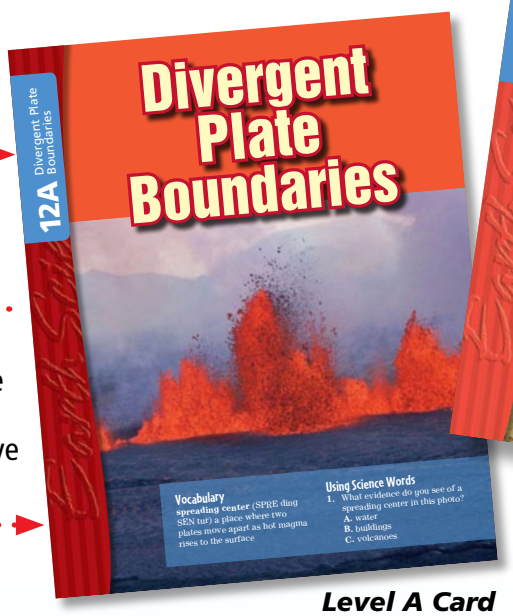
- Science classrooms
- Reading support programs
- Intervention programs
- Summer School
- After school programs

Help Students Read the Science

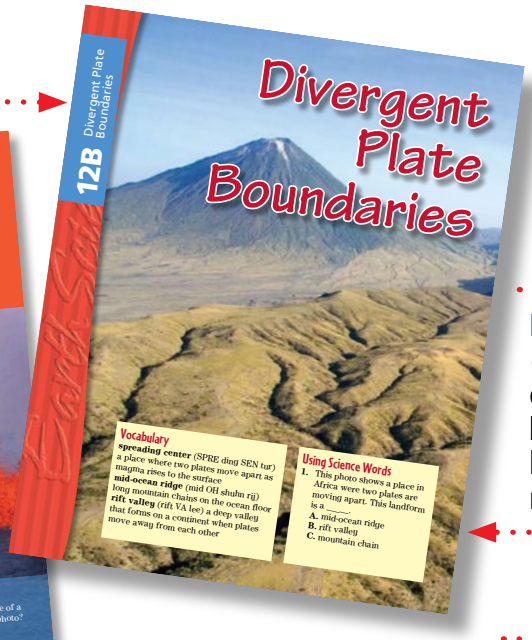
- **Students learn and retain core science ideas and vocabulary** by working independently at their own reading levels.
- **Students build confidence and increase comprehension** by practicing with test questions that are modeled after standardized tests.

Readability and Vocabulary

Every core science topic is presented at two reading levels to meet varied student abilities.



Level A Card



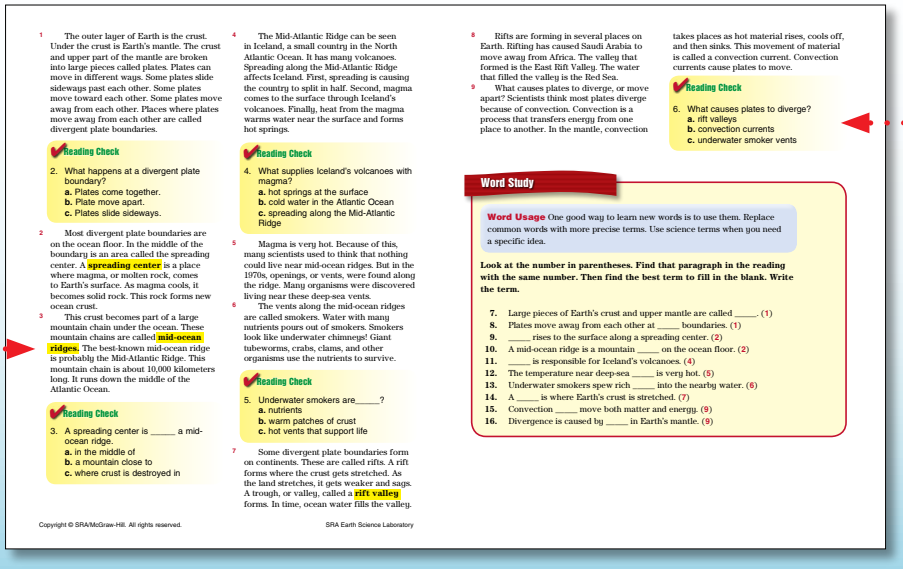
Level B Card

Vocabulary
Key science terms are presented as a pre-reading aid to improve comprehension.

Pre-reading
Using Science Words engages students to build background knowledge before reading.

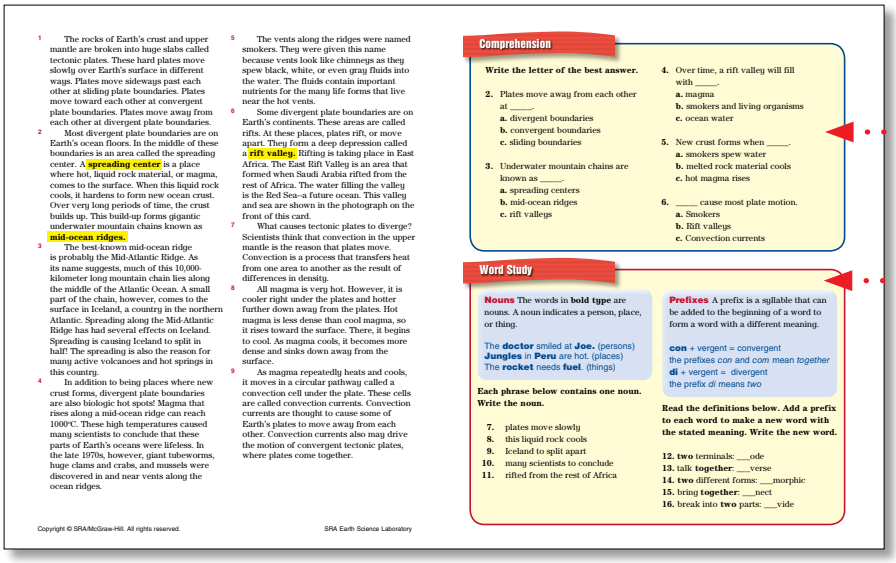
Guided Reading
In-text comprehension questions help struggling readers focus on the main ideas to improve their comprehension.

Highlighted Terms
Science vocabulary is used in context to develop a strong understanding of the language of science.



Inside Level A Card

They Will See on Tests!



1 The rocks of Earth's crust and upper mantle are broken into huge slabs called tectonic plates. These hard plates move slowly over Earth's surface in different ways. Plates move sideways past each other at sliding plate boundaries. Plates move toward each other at convergent plate boundaries. Plates move away from each other at divergent plate boundaries.

2 Most divergent plate boundaries are on Earth's ocean floors. In the middle of these boundaries is an area called the spreading center. A **spreading center** is a place where hot, liquid rock material, or magma, comes to the surface. When this liquid rock cools, it hardens to form new ocean crust. Over very long periods of time, the crust builds up. This build-up forms gigantic underwater mountain chains known as **mid-ocean ridges.**

3 The best-known mid-ocean ridge is probably the Mid-Atlantic Ridge. As its name suggests, much of this 10,000-kilometer long mountain chain lies along the middle of the Atlantic Ocean. A small part of the chain, however, comes to the surface in Iceland, a country in the northern Atlantic. Spreading along the Mid-Atlantic Ridge has had several effects on Iceland. Spreading is causing Iceland to split in half! The spreading is also the reason for many active volcanoes and hot springs in this country.

4 In addition to being places where new crust forms, divergent plate boundaries are also biologic hot spots! Magma that rises along a mid-ocean ridge can reach 1000°C. These high temperatures caused many scientists to conclude that these parts of Earth's oceans were lifeless. In the late 1970s, however, giant tubeworms, huge clams and crabs, and mussels were discovered in and near vents along the ocean ridges.

5 The vents along the ridges were named smokers. They were given this name because vents look like chimneys as they spew black, white, or even gray fluids into the water. The fluids contain important nutrients for the many life forms that live near the hot vents.

6 Some divergent plate boundaries are on Earth's continents. These areas are called rifts. At these places, plates rift, or move apart. They form a deep depression called a **rift valley.** Rifting is taking place in East Africa. The East Rift Valley is an area that formed when Saudi Arabia rifted from the rest of Africa. The water filling the valley is the Red Sea–a future ocean. This valley and sea are shown in the photograph on the front of this card.

7 What causes tectonic plates to diverge? Scientists think that convection in the upper mantle is the reason that plates move. Convection is a process that transfers heat from one area to another as the result of differences in density.

8 All magma is very hot. However, it is cooler right under the plates and hotter further down away from the plates. Hot magma is less dense than cool magma, so it rises toward the surface. There, it begins to cool. As magma cools, it becomes more dense and sinks down away from the surface.

9 As magma repeatedly heats and cools, it moves in a circular pathway called a convection cell under the plate. These cells are called convection currents. Convection currents are thought to cause some of Earth's plates to move away from each other. Convection currents also may drive the motion of convergent tectonic plates, where plates come together.

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SRA Earth Science Laboratory

Comprehension

Write the letter of the best answer.

2. Plates move away from each other at _____.
   a. divergent boundaries
   b. convergent boundaries
   c. sliding boundaries
3. Underwater mountain chains are known as _____.
   a. spreading centers
   b. mid-ocean ridges
   c. rift valleys
4. Over time, a rift valley will fill with _____.
   a. magma
   b. smokers and living organisms
   c. ocean water
5. New crust forms when _____.
   a. smokers spew water
   b. melted rock material cools
   c. hot magma rises
6. _____ cause most plate motion.
   a. Smokers
   b. Rift valleys
   c. Convection currents

Word Study

Nouns The words in **bold type** are nouns. A noun indicates a person, place, or thing.

The **doctor** smiled at **Joe.** (persons)
Jungles in **Peru** are hot. (places)
The **rocket** needs **fuel.** (things)

Each phrase below contains one noun. Write the noun.

7. plates move slowly
8. this liquid rock cools
9. Iceland to split apart
10. many scientists to conclude
11. rifted from the rest of Africa

Prefixes A prefix is a syllable that can be added to the beginning of a word to form a word with a different meaning.

con + vergent = convergent
the prefixes *con* and *com* mean *together*
di + vergent = divergent
the prefix *di* means *two*

Read the definitions below. Add a prefix to each word to make a new word with the stated meaning. Write the new word.

12. **two** terminals: ___ode
13. talk **together**: ___verse
14. **two** different forms: ___morphic
15. bring **together**: ___nect
16. break into **two** parts: ___vide

Inside Level B Card

Comprehension

Students monitor their comprehension of the reading.

Word Study Skills

Word Study exercises on every card reinforce language skills using science examples to strengthen reading in the content area and science vocabulary development.

Standardized Test Practice

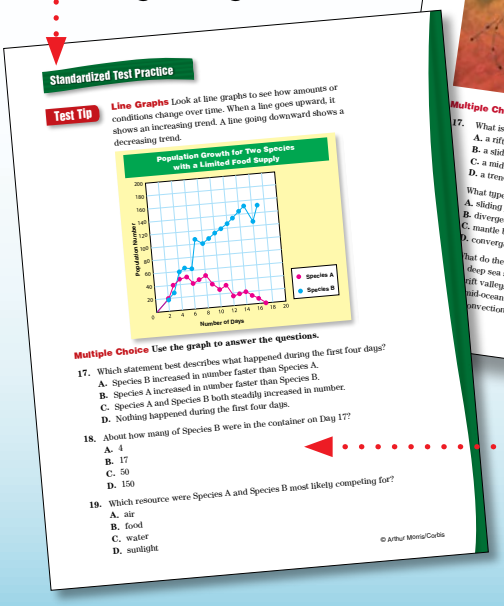
Help students learn how to tackle difficult science tests.

Immediate Feedback

Answer *Key Cards* allow students to grade their own work.

Test Strategies

Test Tips help all students build test-taking strategies.



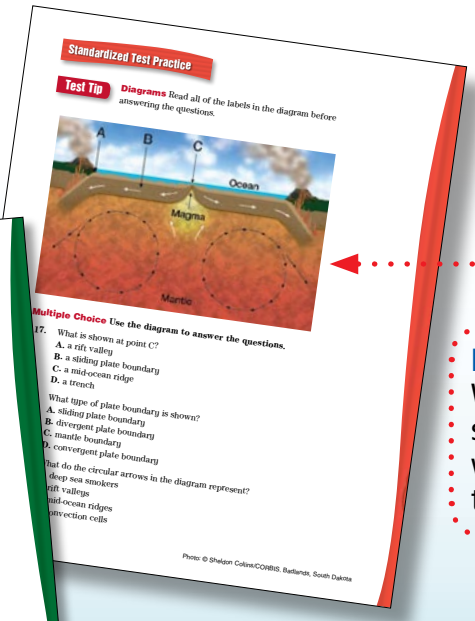
Standardized Test Practice

Test Tip **Line Graphs** Look at line graphs to see how amounts or conditions change over time. When a line goes upward, it shows an increasing trend. A line going downward shows a decreasing trend.

Multiple Choice **Use the graph to answer the questions.**

17. Which statement best describes what happened during the first four days?
    A. Species B increased in number faster than Species A.
    B. Species A increased in number faster than Species B.
    C. Species A and Species B both steadily increased in number.
    D. Nothing happened during the first four days.
18. About how many of Species B were in the container on Day 17?
    A. 4
    B. 17
    C. 50
    D. 150
19. Which resource were Species A and Species B most likely competing for?
    A. air
    B. food
    C. water
    D. sunlight

© Arthur Morris/Corbis



Standardized Test Practice

Test Tip **Diagrams** Read all of the labels in the diagram before answering the questions.

Multiple Choice **Use the diagram to answer the questions.**

17. What is shown at point C?
    A. a rift valley
    B. a sliding plate boundary
    C. a mid-ocean ridge
    D. a trench

What type of plate boundary is shown?
A. sliding plate boundary
B. divergent plate boundary
C. mantle boundary
D. convergent plate boundary

What do the circular arrows in the diagram represent?
deep sea smokers
rift valleys
mid-ocean ridges
convection cells

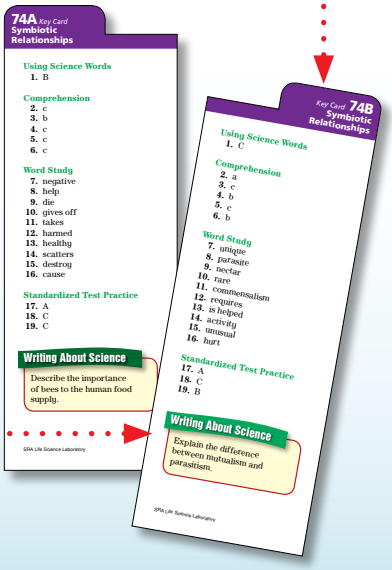
Photo: © Sheldon Collins/CORBIS, Badlands, South Dakota

Using Visuals

Charts, graphs, and diagrams give students practice interpreting graphics modeled after high-stakes tests.

Extended Response

Writing prompts help students develop writing skills needed for test success.



74A *Key Card* Symbiotic Relationships

Using Science Words
1. B

Comprehension
2. c
3. b
4. c
5. c
6. c

Word Study
7. negative
8. help
9. die
10. gives off
11. takes
12. harmed
13. healthy
14. scatters
15. destroy
16. cause

Standardized Test Practice
17. A
18. C
19. C

Writing About Science

Describe the importance of bees to the human food supply.

SRA Life Science Laboratory

Key Card 74B Symbiotic Relationships

Using Science Words
1. C

Comprehension
2. a
3. c
4. b
5. c
6. b

Word Study
7. unique
8. parasite
9. nectar
10. rare
11. commensalism
12. requires
13. is helped
14. activity
15. unusual
16. hurt

Standardized Test Practice
17. A
18. C
19. B

Writing About Science

Explain the difference between mutualism and parasitism.

SRA Life Science Laboratory

Test Practice

Multiple Choice questions give students test practice on every card.

An Easy-to-Use Program

Differentiated Instruction

Meet the needs of ALL your students so they can succeed in science.

- Students work at different levels at the same time.
- Students work at their own pace.
- Separate *Key Cards* provide answers to foster independent work.
- Every student grades and records his or her own work.
- Students enjoy tracking and graphing their own progress.

for Your Classroom!

Teacher Support

Simple guidelines help you get students started without a lot of prep time.

- Pretests and posttests for diagnostics and assessment
- Outline of vocabulary and topics
- Classroom routine suggestions
- Hands-on labs for inquiry options
- Electronic or paper tests to meet your classroom needs

Technology

A *Classroom Resource CD-ROM* provides electronic options.

- Pretests and posttests automatically scored by the computer
- Assigns appropriate cards based on each student's pretest results
- Motivating science vocabulary games
- Classroom management and tracking tools
- Writing strategies in science

Empower Your Students to Succeed in Science!

- **Support** Struggling Readers
- **Encourage** Independent Work
- **Reinforce** Key Science Concepts
- **Increase** Vocabulary Retention
- **Prepare** Students for Science Testing

SRA

Making the Difference™

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MHID 0-07-618910-4
978-0-07-618910-6
R891104.01

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