

What Are The Wolves Saying?

By: Susan Ring

You are walking through the snow on a winter day. All is quiet	13
until you hear a howling far away. What could it be? You are not	27
quite sure and walk a bit more. Suddenly you come upon some	39
footprints in the snow. You look in the tracking book and see	51
that you have come across the footprints of a wolf.	61
WOLF TALK	63
Wolf live in a group called a pack. Most packs have about	75
eight members. The pack is run by very strong wolves. The	86
stronger wolves stand tall and point their ears up. They may	97
also show their teeth or growl. The lower members of the group	107
let them know they are the leaders. How do they do this without	120
words? The lower pack members hold their talks between their	130
legs and turn down their ears. They may also whine.	140
There are many other ways that wolves talk to each other.	151
They use different sounds and body language that mean certain	161
things. Have you ever seen a dog wag its tail when its' happy?	171
Wolves do that, too. They also use their ears to communicate.	182
When they get scared, their ears lie flat against their head. When	194
they show their teeth, they are angry. They warn about danger	205
by barking. Wolves also howl to communicate with each other.	215
Wolves hunt when they are hungry any time of the day or	227
night. They need to find food just the way lions and bears and	240
other animals do. They will eat something as small as a mouse	252
or as big as a deer. When they hunt a large animal, they hunt in a	268
pack. When the pack gathers to hunt, they greet each other with	280
a howl. This howl warns other wolves to stay away from	292
their territory. Have you every heard a wolf howl? One wolf, or	304
two or three, will put their noses in the air and make a high,	318
singing sound. Before you know it, other wolves join in and the	331
whole pack is howling away.	336

Guide Dogs

By: Susan Ring

Every day you see people leaving their houses, walking down the street, running to catch the bus. Without thinking about it much, people have always shopped at the store, jogged in the park, and visited friends. But it is not as easy for blind people to be mobile and do all those things. That's why they need the help of guide dogs.	10 21 32 46 59 62
How do guide dogs know what to do? It takes a lot of training and good communication between the owner and the dog.	76 85
GUIDE DOG PUPPIES	88
Guide dogs are chosen when they are puppies, depending on their size and how smart they are. These puppies are raised in homes with people who take care of them until they are about a year old. Like most dogs, they learn that there is no wetting on the floor, no digging in the yard, and no nibbling from dinner plates. They also learn the meaning of "yes", "no", "good dog", and "sit". In addition, these puppies go everywhere with their family so they get used to many places. They get used to loud sounds so they don't get scared if something drops on the floor or if people are clapping at a play.	98 110 143 156 168 179 189 202 214 222
TRAINING SCHOOL	224
At the training school, the work is made fun to encourage the dogs to learn new things. The dogs are trained to wear a harness so their owners can hold on to them. Blind people know when to cross a street by hearing the cars going by. Their dogs are trained to stop at each curb and to go across the street when they hear "forward". They learn not to move if it is not safe to do so. They learn to turn when told "right" or "left." And when they hear "hop-up," they walk faster or go up the curb.	236 249 261 274 287 310 314 326
After five or six months at school, the time comes for each dog and its new owner to meet.	338 345

The Beginning Of Books

By: Tara Lee

No one knows for sure when books first were produced.	10
Some historians believe that the earliest books may have been	20
written in Egypt around 4,700 years ago. The Egyptians wrote	30
on papyrus, a material from plants that grew along the Nile	41
River. The papyrus was pressed into a material to write on. It	53
was then rolled into long scrolls, which became the first books.	64
To read the scrolls, a person would unroll the scroll and roll it	77
onto another wooden dowel as they read. In fact, the word	88
paper comes from the Egyptian word papyrus.	95
OTHER EARLY BOOKS	98
While Egyptians were making scrolls, people elsewhere were	106
finding other ways to write. In Babylonia (now Iraq), people	116
wrote by pressing marks into small clay tablets. They used the	127
tablets to record business records, stories, and histories. Then	136
they baked or dried the clay to make it harder. About 3,000 years	149
ago, the Chinese made books by writing on long strips of wood	161
or bamboo and then tying them together. About 2,500 years ago,	172
the ancient Greeks used papyrus as their main writing material.	182
They also used wooden tablets covered with wax as notebooks.	192
THE CHANGE TO PARCHMENT	196
In time, papyrus, clay, and wood were replaced with a newer	207
writing material called parchment. Parchment was a special	215
form of animal skin prepared for writing that was stronger and	226
smoother than papyrus. It lasted longer of all the writing	236
materials at that time. It also cost less than papyrus, which	247
came only from Egypt.	251

Marcel Marceau
By: James O' Neill

He's caught in a giant box and can't get out. He feels along the sides and the top, but it's closed all the way around. Then the box gets smaller and closes in on him more and more. There isn't even a tiny hole for him to wriggle out of. Soon he must stand with his arms flat against his sides. What happens now?	14 28 40 54 64
IT'S ABOUT MIME	67
What happens now is the lights come on, and the people watching him cheer and clap. But there isn't any box. Instead, there's just a man named Marcel Marceau pretending to be in a box. He is doing mime. Mime is a way of telling a story without words. A mime tells everything by using only his or her face and body.	78 89 101 115 128 129
THE GREATEST MIME	132
Marcel Marceau is thought to be the greatest mime in the world. Every little turn, every wrinkle in his face lets people know his mood and his story. A mime can speak to anyone, no matter where the person lives or what language the person speaks.	144 156 168 178
Marcel Marceau was born in France. He wanted to be a mime At a very young age and would imitate anything and anyone he found interesting. HE loved to watch silent movies and the people who starred in them, like Charlie Chaplin. So he decided to go to a special school and learn how to be a mime.	190 202 213 226 236
ONE LANGUAGE	238
It's beyond words. It's beyond cities, towns, and countries. Just fill a room with people who don't speak the same language and who can't understand each other. They'll watch Marcel Marceau and know exactly what he's saying. And he does it all in silence.	248 260 269 282

Spreading the News
By: Daniel Washington

Scooter was very excited when she awoke Saturday morning.	9
He was planning to produce a one-man circus in his yard for his friends the next afternoon.	23
At breakfast, Scooter ate with Aunt Arlene, who was visiting.	27
"Will there be a large group of children at your circus?" she asked, helping herself to some potatoes.	37
"I'm not sure," Scooter said. "I have to invite everyone today."	49
He took two spoonfuls of eggs.	55
"Today?" Aunt Arlene cried. "Isn't that a little late for a show that's tomorrow? I think you should have spread the news earlier."	66
"But I've been too busy practicing," Scooter said. "You should see my juggling act! Plus I taught my pet poodle to jump through hoops! This afternoon I'll phone everyone and ask them to come."	72
"But haven't you heard?" Aunt Arlene said. "The phone lines are down today due to a cable problem. So you can't call your friends."	84
"Then I know!" Scooter cried. "I'll go to Dad's office and use his fax machine."	94
"That won't work," Aunt Arlene explained. "First, his office is closed today. Second, if the phone lines aren't working, the fax machine won't work, either. And besides, I doubt that all your friends have fax machines of their own to get your messages."	95
"That's true," Scooter sighed. "So what should I do?"	105
"Well," Aunt Arlene smiled, "before telephones and fax machines, there was pony express. Mail was delivered by their riders."	118
"We don't have ponies!" Scooter laughed	129
"True," said his aunt, "but we have bicycles. Let's bike around town and deliver your circus invitations in person! It beats using your feet."	139
That afternoon, the two rode on their bicycles, spreading the news.	152
"Sometimes," Aunt Arlene laughed, "the old-fashioned ways are still the best!"	153
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Unit 5: Fluency Practice
Theme: Communications

	<u>What Are The Wolves Saying?</u>	Guide Dogs	The Beginning of Books	Marcel Marceau	Spreading The News
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4					
5					
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