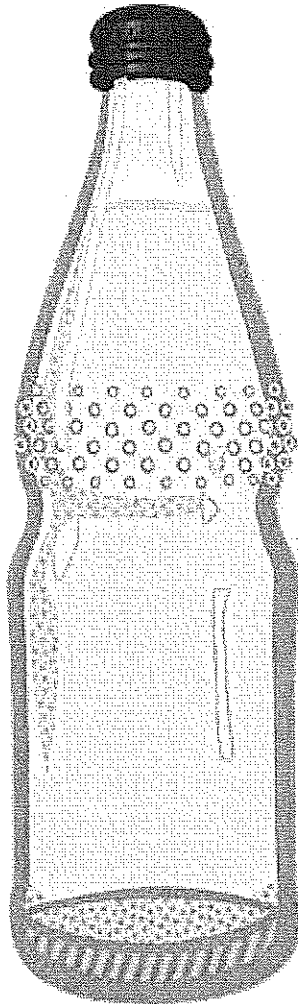


# Reduce Waste

This text is from the National Institute of Environment Health Sciences site.



Reduce/Reduction: to make something smaller or use less, resulting in a smaller amount of waste.

"Source reduction" is reducing waste before you purchase it, or by purchasing products that are not wasteful in their packaging or use.

A key part of waste "reduction" is "conservation"-using natural resources wisely, and using less than usual in order avoid waste.

You can practice reduction by selecting products that do not have to be added to landfills or the waste stream in general. This is really easy to do...

- **First and foremost, buy and use less!** If all the other people on the Earth used as much "stuff" as we do in the United States, there would need to be three to five times more space just to hold and sustain everybody.... WOW! So buy only what you need and use all of what you buy. Or make sure that when you are through with something, you pass it along to other people who can continue to put it to good use. This is especially important when it comes things that can be dangerous to our environment, such as paint and chemicals.
- **Start making wise "package" selections.** Why is it important to consider how something is packaged when you consider what to buy? You can reduce waste by selecting products that are not wasteful in their packaging. Flashy and fun packaging costs more, usually adds little or no value to the product, and (worst of all!) can do considerable harm to our environment by creating more waste or waste disposal difficulties. Keep the following package-related tips in mind no matter what you are buying:
  - Precycle by purchasing products in materials/packaging that can be readily recycled. So whenever you have a choice, put plain and recyclable packages high on your list to reduce packaging waste in our environment.
- **Avoid single-serve containers.** You can buy juice or water in large recyclable bottles or cans and then divide it up in reusable, washable containers as you need it at home or to take with you. And if you want to take juice or water with you on your bike rides or to the gym, just take it along in your own reusable sports bottle.
- **Before you buy bottled water, first find out if you really even need bottled water.** City water (and clean well water) is usually just as healthy, much cheaper, and may even be safer than bottled water products.
- **Refuse store bags!** When you buy one or two items at a store, carry them out in your hands; or take a reusable bag with you to carry the items you buy. And don't forget to take your old plastic and paper bags back to the grocery store for reuse or recycling. Most grocery stores have convenient paper and plastic recycling bins located near the entrance.

## Hints for parents

Think BIG! Buying in "bulk" (a large amount that is not divided into separate containers) gives you the best "product to package" ratio. Many stores allow shoppers to scoop out the amount

they need of bulk goods like nuts or coffee. This considerably reduces waste and packaging materials. Or you can buy in bulk by selecting bigger quantities in a single box or package—for example, buy the largest box of toothpaste, dishwasher detergent, or cereal, rather than a series of small boxes. This not only reduces the waste (from having to throw out the old containers) but it will also save you money. Packaging is expensive, so buying in larger volumes reduces the unit cost.

Buy concentrates rather than diluted products—the result is less waste for disposal when it is empty.

Use durable goods longer. Durable goods are sturdy things like furniture or household appliances that can (and should) be used for many years. You can save money and reduce waste by keeping these items longer and repairing them when they break, rather than buying new ones.

Use durable items rather than disposable items whenever possible. For example, select reusable razors rather than the disposable one that you can only use a few times and then have to throw away.

Say NO to junk mail! Call toll-free numbers in unwanted catalogs and ask to be removed from mailing lists. Whenever possible, use the Internet to obtain (and pay) bills, news, catalogs, stock reports and other information that usually comes to your house in a paper format. Reducing paper reduces waste.

Start a garden. Food that you grow yourself does not have to be "processed" or "packaged", and no fossil fuels are needed to get it to the store and then to your house.

Start a compost or vermiculture bin to transform your household garbage (food wastes, coffee grounds, etc.), into a rich earth-like material that can be added to a garden to help plants grow. Grass, leaves, paper, and some other types of food can naturally decay and turn into compost, and that compost can then be put to good use in your garden. Replace lawns with mulched gardens that are just as pretty, but are better for our environment.

# conservation

con

· ser

· va

## Definition

noun

1. the protection of natural resources such as soil, water, or forests from harm.

*Water conservation is important for people's health.*

## Advanced Definition

noun

1. the act of preserving and protecting from loss, destruction, or waste.
2. the preservation of a resource, esp. a natural resource such as soil, water, or forests, from loss, pollution, or waste.

## Spanish cognate

*conservación*: The Spanish word *conservación* means conservation.

---

## These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. This has been the largest environmental **conservation** project in the history of the United States.
2. **Conservationists** regularly take up arms against plant and animal invaders by trapping, hunting, poisoning, or bulldozing them.
3. The Journey Through Hallowed Ground Coalition, an association of more than 100 **conservation** groups, wants to strike a balance between development and preservation.
4. Habitat destruction threatens Borneo's wildcats. Scientists have called for increased **conservation**, or protection, of the rain forest habitat on Borneo- the world's third largest island.
5. Around the world, thousands of animals are in danger of becoming extinct, or dying out. Luckily, **conservation** programs, including one called EDGE of Existence, hope to prevent that from happening.
6. Kress knew a local treasure had been lost. He has since made it his life's work to return that treasure. His efforts have become a model for seabird **conservation** efforts worldwide.
7. According to Care for the Wild International, elephants need all the protection they can get. The wildlife **conservation** group recently released a report stating that poachers slaughter between 6,000 and 12,000 elephants each year.
8. Billions of dollars are spent in the U.S. alone to control invasive species each year. Tim Male,

vice president of **conservation** policy at Defenders of Wildlife, says the country should do even more to fight nonnative species.

9. "Getting rid of zoos would be a tragedy for all animals," says Steve Feldman, senior vice president of the Association of Zoos and Aquariums. He says zoos play a major role in educating people about animals and promoting wildlife **conservation**.
10. We are working with our Chinese colleagues to establish wildlife management and research programs in the reserves in China so that there is effective **conservation** for giant pandas, their habitat, and all the other animals that depend on that forest.

**durable**                      du · ra · ble**Advanced Definition****adjective**

1. not easily worn out; long-lasting; sturdy.

*These boots are made of durable leather and have lasted me for years.*

*This furniture looks nice, but it's not very durable.*

**noun**

1. (pl.) durable goods, such as cars and machines, that are not immediately consumed or readily worn out.

**Spanish cognate**

*durable*: The Spanish word *durable* means durable.

---

**These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:**

1. They have **durable** soles, so you can wear them inside and outside. When you choose a cross-training shoe, be sure to get one with the most cushioning per square inch.
2. "If you use an older tree, which this is, the wood can be very **durable** against rot, meaning that it's very good for outside furniture," he explained. Kiara shifted in her seat to get more comfortable; she knew that when her father started talking about his work, he could go on for a while.

**reduce**

re · duce

**Definition****verb**

1. to make less in amount or size.

*The teacher reduced the amount of homework this year. The store owner reduced some of the prices.*

**Advanced Definition****transitive verb**

1. to make less in amount or size.

*Building the new highway reduced traffic on the old one.*

*I reduced the amount of sugar in the recipe.*

*Since the school budget was reduced, students receive less instruction in music and art.*

*They temporarily reduced the price in order to increase sales.*

2. to bring to a low condition (usually followed by "to").

*They reduced the enemy to ruins.*

3. to lower the price of.

*The store reduced all its merchandise after Christmas.*

4. to separate into parts by analysis.

*We'll have the substance reduced in the lab.*

5. to make thinner; dilute.

*This lemonade is too strong; add some water to reduce it.*

**intransitive verb**

1. to decrease in weight, or to lose weight intentionally through dieting.

*I'm avoiding desserts since I'm trying to reduce.*

2. to become reduced; become smaller or less.

*The redness of the skin will slowly reduce.*

## Spanish cognate

*reducir*. The Spanish word *reducir* means reduce.

## These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. **Reduce**, reuse, and recycle are "the 3 Rs of conservation."
2. Traffic safety experts say seat belts would not **reduce**, or lower, injuries.
3. You can **reduce** the amount of trash you throw away. Reduce means "to make less."
4. Countries around the world have agreed to **reduce** the amount of new space junk, says Johnson.
5. The committee thinks it is time people should take steps to **reduce** the problem of obesity, says Stencil.
6. One way is to **reduce**, or make less, trash - by throwing away fewer napkins when you eat, for instance.
7. The day reminds people to take care of the earth. People can help by following the three R's- **reduce**, reuse, and recycle.
8. Each American throws away about 5 pounds of garbage each day. Earth Day, April 22, reminds people how important it is to **reduce** waste.
9. U.S. wildlife experts have tried to **reduce** the number of nutria. In some areas, their plans have worked. But in Louisiana, as many as 30 million nutria remain.
10. The museum shows what happens to our trash, how we can **reduce** our trash, and what we can do instead of throwing our trash away, said museum director Sotoria Montanari.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. According to the text, what is reduction?

- A. the practice of using more of something, resulting in a greater amount of waste
- B. the practice of growing your own food and making your own clothes
- C. the practice of buying products that have flashy and fun packaging
- D. the practice of using less of something, resulting in a smaller amount of waste

2. What argument does the author make in the text?

- A. Reducing the amount of products and materials we use is hard but important.
- B. It's best to practice reduction in order to limit the amount of waste we produce.
- C. People should buy whatever products they want without worrying about how they are affecting the environment.
- D. People produce more waste today than they did hundreds of years ago.

3. People can reduce waste by making smarter buying decisions. What information from the text best supports this statement?

- A. You can reduce waste by selecting products that are not wasteful in their packaging.
- B. When you buy one or two items at a store, carry them out in your hands; or take a reusable bag with you to carry the items you buy.
- C. Whenever possible, use the Internet to obtain (and pay) bills, news, catalogs, stock reports and other information that usually comes to your house in a paper format.
- D. Grass, leaves, paper, and some other types of food can naturally decay and turn into compost, and that compost can then be put to good use in your garden.

4. Based on the text, why is growing your own food a good way to reduce waste?

- A. This food needs to be packaged and transported, so more energy and materials are spent.
- B. This food does not need to be packaged or transported, so less energy and fewer materials are spent.
- C. This food does not require other ingredients to be cooked, so less energy and fewer materials are spent.
- D. This food is more delicious, so people eat it all up and none of it is wasted.

5. What is the main idea of this text?

- A. Buying in "bulk" (a large amount that is not divided into separate containers) gives you the best "product to package" ratio.
- B. There are a number of ways you can reduce the amount of products you use and the waste you create.
- C. If all the other people on the Earth used as much "stuff" as we do in the United States, there would need to be three to five times more space just to hold and sustain everybody.
- D. You can save money and reduce waste by keeping durable items longer and repairing them when they break, rather than buying new ones.

6. Read the following sentences from the text.

"Start a compost or vermiculture bin to transform your household garbage (food wastes, coffee grounds, etc.), into a rich earth-like material that can be added to a garden to help plants grow. Grass, leaves, paper, and some other types of food can naturally decay and turn into compost, and that compost can then be put to good use in your garden."

Based on the text, what does the word "transform" most nearly mean?

- A. to reduce
- B. to increase
- C. to change
- D. to eliminate

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

You can practice reduction by selecting products that do not have to be added to landfills or the waste stream in general. \_\_\_\_\_, you can carry water in a reusable sports bottle instead of buying bottled water.

- A. However
- B. In addition
- C. On the other hand
- D. For example

8. Describe at least one way parents can reduce the amount of products they use.

---

---

---

9. The text suggests that parents should "use durable items rather than disposable items whenever possible." Please explain whether this is an example of source reduction or conservation. Use information from the text.

---

---

---

10. Why is the information in this text especially helpful for people in the United States to learn? Use information from the text to support your answer.

---

---

---

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. What is a meaning of the word **reduce**?

- A. cut down on
- B. to be unlike
- C. speak softly

2. What is another meaning of the word **reduce**?

- A. include or contain
- B. cover from sight
- C. make less complex

**Please use each answer choice only once. Choose the one word that best completes the sentence.**

3. You can \_\_\_\_\_ friction in some machines by using oil.

- A. reduce
- B. reduced
- C. reduces
- D. reductions
- E. reduction

4. As the mass of the objects is \_\_\_\_\_, so is the force of gravity between them.

- A. reduce
- B. reduced
- C. reduces
- D. reductions
- E. reduction

5. They asked merely for a \_\_\_\_\_ of the interest on the money he is to pay back.

- A. reduce
- B. reduced
- C. reduces
- D. reductions
- E. reduction

6. The carbon fiber design also \_\_\_\_\_ flex.

- A. reduce
- B. reduced
- C. reduces
- D. reductions
- E. reduction

7. You can also make enlargements or \_\_\_\_\_ on some models during the copying process.

- A. reduce
- B. reduced
- C. reduces
- D. reductions
- E. reduction

8. Please write your own sentence using the word **reduce**.

---

---

---

9. What would you like to remember about the meaning of the word **reduce** so that you can use it when you write or speak?

---

---

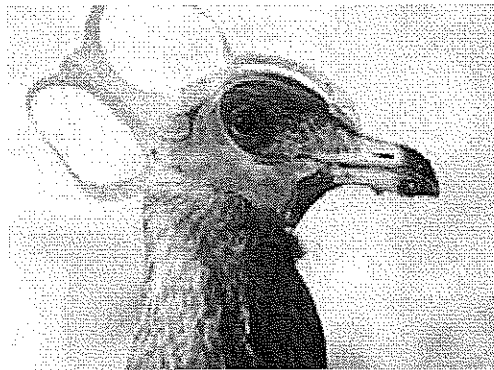
---

# What a Dump!

How do we get rid of so much plastic trash?

## The Plastic Predicament

Try to get through a day without using plastic. For that matter, try to go just one hour without it. From food and drink packages to cell phones and toothbrushes, plastic is nearly impossible to avoid. You can't even turn on a light without flicking a plastic switch.



Oene Moedt/Foto Natura/Minden Pictures

*A seagull is entangled in plastic six-pack ring.*

Plastic doesn't exist in nature. It's created from chemicals. Mass production of plastic started in the 1940s. Since then, it has become supremely popular-and for good reason. Plastic is lightweight, cheap, and convenient. It also lasts for a very long time. That can be good-you don't want your laptop to fall apart as you type-but it can be bad too.

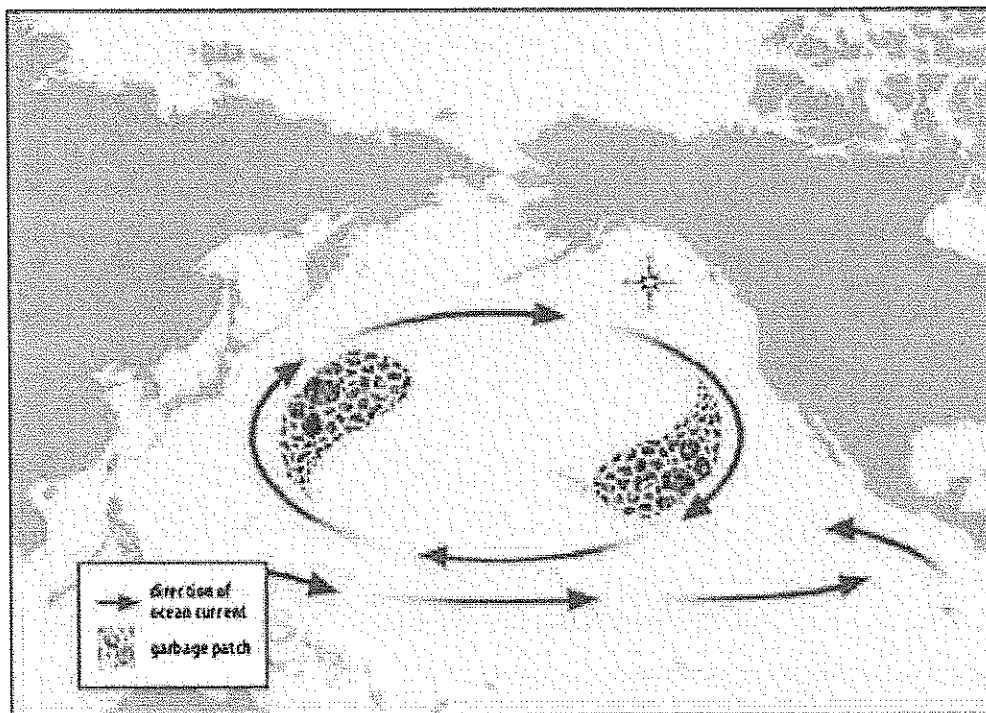
Plastic can remain in the environment for hundreds or even thousands of years. It piles up, filling garbage dumps and polluting the land and the ocean. Each year, more than 300 million tons of new plastic are manufactured worldwide. Clearly, we have a plastic problem.

## Trash Soup

Natural products such as food, paper, and wood are **biodegradable** [bigh-oh-di-GRAY-duh -buhl]; they're broken down by bacteria and are absorbed by the environment. Plastic, on the other hand, is photodegradable. Light from the sun causes it to break into smaller pieces over time. It never degrades completely, however. It often winds up littering the land and the ocean.

In the Pacific Ocean, plastic waste has collected in a swirling "soup" of trash called the Great Pacific Garbage Patch. It's huge—four times as big as Texas! It's just one example of an ocean garbage patch. Plastic pollutes all the world's seas. The United Nations Environment Programme estimates that plastic kills 100,000 marine mammals and turtles and 1 million seabirds every year. Some become tangled in plastic debris, while others die after eating plastic trash that they can't digest. Scientists estimate that 80 percent of the ocean's plastic started out on land.

Now the good news: you can help by tossing plastic into the recycling bin instead of the trash. A measly 28 percent of plastic bottles were recycled in 2009, according to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. You can help drive that number up.



Leigh Haeger

## Sea of Trash

The Great Pacific Garbage Patch is two areas of floating garbage in the Pacific Ocean. Each one is twice the size of the state of Texas. They lie within the North Pacific Subtropical Gyre, a ring of currents that turns clockwise in the ocean.

## Reduce, Reuse

Still, recycling won't solve our plastic predicament by itself. Not all types of plastic can be



recycled. And those that can may not be recycled in the way you'd expect. Plastic water and soft-drink bottles-some of the most commonly used plastics in the United States-are hardly ever turned into new bottles. Instead, they're recycled into carpet, furniture, and fleece clothing. When those products wear out, they often can't be recycled a second time.

So what can you do? One of the best ways to tackle the problem is to reduce the amount of plastic you use. Carry reusable water containers instead of single-use plastic bottles. Bring your lunch in recyclable aluminum foil instead of a plastic sandwich bag. Ask your family to carry reusable tote bags to the grocery store. Every little bit helps.

Plastic will probably always be part of our lives. But by making smart choices, we can keep it from burying us.

**absorb**

ab

·

sorb

**Definition****verb**

1. to take in liquid through the surface.

*These towels don't absorb water well.*

**Advanced Definition****transitive verb**

1. to take in or soak up.

*This thin rag can't absorb all this liquid.*

2. to strongly involve or engage.

*She's a great writer, and her books always absorb me completely.*

3. to accept or assume (cost).

*Without liability insurance, he had to absorb the loss from the theft.*

**Spanish cognate**

*absorber*. The Spanish word *absorber* means absorb.

---

**These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:**

1. The earth is also a blackbody - it doesn't just **absorb** heat from the sun's electromagnetic waves; the earth also radiates heat out into space.
2. The scientists found that woodpeckers have long tongues that **absorb** shock. They also have thick, spongy skulls that cushion the brain from hard knocks.
3. Margaret's brother was already **absorbed** in his Batman comic book, and her dad was already reading his book about some famous businessman with silly-looking hair.
4. The special paper is a bit thicker than regular paper. It allows the water from the paint to be **absorbed** and not run or soak through the paper.

# digest                      di                      ·                      gest

## Definition

### verb

1. to break down food into substances that the body can use.

*Your body digests food more slowly at night.*

## Advanced Definition

### transitive verb

1. to break down or promote the breaking down of (food) into substances that can be absorbed by body tissues.
2. to assimilate mentally; ponder.

*I'd like to digest what I heard before replying.*

3. to classify in some convenient arrangement; systematize.
4. to abridge or summarize; condense.

### intransitive verb

1. to soften or promote the breakdown of a substance, as by chemical action or heat.
2. to break down and assimilate food, or to be assimilated as food.
3. to be exposed to softening or disintegrating agents.

### noun

1. a collection of literary works, scientific abstracts, news items, or the like, esp. in an abridged form.

## Spanish cognate

*digerir*. The Spanish word *digerir* means digest.

---

## These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. I have very important news to **digest**.
2. As a rule, eat what you normally eat, but be sure you give your body enough time to **digest** the food.
3. Some become tangled in plastic debris, while others die after eating plastic trash that they can't **digest**.
4. Someone with lactose intolerance can't **digest** lactose, a sugar that is found in milk.
5. When you eat, your body uses most of that energy to **digest** your food and keep the trillions of cells in your body running smoothly.

# remain                      re                      main

## Definition

### verb

1. to continue in the same way.

*He asked her a question, but she remained quiet.*

2. to stay; to not go away or be used.

*The thief went into the bank while his partner remained in the car.*

*We bought a hundred paper cups, but now only three remain.*

## Advanced Definition

### intransitive verb

1. to continue without a change in quality or state.

*Even after their divorce they remained friendly.*

*The doctor told him to remain in bed and get some rest.*

*The old house was shut up and remained so for years.*

2. to stay or be left in the same place after others have gone.

*We remained by the car while the others hitchhiked into town.*

*Out of all those oranges we bought, only two remain.*

3. to be left as still to be seen, said, or in some way acted upon.

*Who will win remains to be seen.*

*Three trees remain to be planted.*

---

## These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. Although the news is good, pandas **remain** endangered.
2. If the dog knocks you down, curl into a ball with your hands over your ears and **remain** motionless.
3. Millions of years from now, only the densest regions will **remain**.
4. U.S. wildlife experts have tried to reduce the number of nutria. In some areas, their plans have worked. But in Louisiana, as many as 30 million nutria **remain**.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. What is plastic created from?

- A. chemicals
- B. paper
- C. food
- D. wood

2. The author discusses the problem of plastic waste. What is one solution to this problem?

- A. to throw away plastic water and soft-drink bottles
- B. to reduce the amount of plastic you use
- C. to create new garbage dumps in the ocean
- D. to avoid using light switches and cell phones

3. If people do not do anything about plastic waste now, plastic waste will be a problem for future generations. What evidence from the text supports this statement?

- A. Biodegradable products are broken down by bacteria and are absorbed by the environment.
- B. The North Pacific Subtropical Gyre is a ring of currents that turns clockwise in the ocean.
- C. Plastic is photodegradable. Light from the sun causes plastic to break into smaller pieces over time.
- D. Plastic can remain in the environment for hundreds or even thousands of years.

4. Read these sentences from the text:

"Each year, more than 300 million tons of new plastic are manufactured worldwide. Clearly, we have a plastic problem."

Based on the information in the text, why is it a problem that more than 300 million tons of new plastic are manufactured each year?

- A. because plastic is going to run out soon
- B. because plastic is expensive to make
- C. because plastic cannot break down completely
- D. because plastic takes years to manufacture

5. What is the main idea of this text?

- A. The Great Pacific Garbage Patch is four times the size of Texas.
- B. Plastic waste is a big problem for the environment.
- C. Mass production of plastic started in the 1940s.
- D. Natural products like food and paper will degrade completely over time.

6. Read the following sentences from the beginning of the text:

"Try to get through a day without using plastic. For that matter, try to go just one hour without it."

Why might the author have begun the article this way?

- A. to stress to the reader how much plastic people use
- B. to scold the reader for using too much plastic
- C. to challenge the reader to create a new kind of plastic
- D. to check whether the reader knows what plastic is

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence:

\_\_\_\_\_ light from the sun causes plastic to break into smaller pieces over time, plastic never degrades completely.

- A. like
- B. so
- C. because
- D. but

8. Plastic water and soft-drink bottles are often recycled into carpet, furniture, and fleece clothing. What happens when those products wear out?

---

---

---

9. What are two ways you can reduce the amount of plastic you use?

Support your answer with evidence from the text.

---

---

---

**10.** To help solve the problem of plastic waste, why is it important not only to recycle plastic, but also to reduce the amount of plastic you use?

Support your answer with evidence from the text.

---

---

---



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. What is a meaning of the word **absorb**?

- A. rub with a circular motion
- B. take in, also metaphorically
- C. increase the likelihood of

2. What is another meaning of the word **absorb**?

- A. suck or take up or in
- B. create (as an entity)
- C. have a certain weight

**Please use each answer choice only once. Choose the one word that best completes the sentence.**

3. In the clean room, Jeff makes the tiny solar \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. absorbers
- B. absorb
- C. absorption
- D. absorbent
- E. absorbs
- F. absorbed
- G. absorbing

4. My T-shirt protects me by reflecting some light and \_\_\_\_\_ some light.

- A. absorbers
- B. absorb
- C. absorption
- D. absorbent
- E. absorbs
- F. absorbed
- G. absorbing

5. That may not sound so amazing, because you know that all materials reflect and \_\_\_\_\_ light.

- A. absorbers
- B. absorb
- C. absorption
- D. absorbent
- E. absorbs
- F. absorbed
- G. absorbing

6. And some of the light is \_\_\_\_\_ and warms up the T-shirt.

- A. absorbers
- B. absorb
- C. absorption
- D. absorbent
- E. absorbs
- F. absorbed
- G. absorbing

7. Sun is necessary for healthy \_\_\_\_\_ of vitamin D.

- A. absorbers
- B. absorb
- C. absorption
- D. absorbent
- E. absorbs
- F. absorbed
- G. absorbing

8. Baking soda \_\_\_\_\_ smells from other ingredients.

- A. absorbers
- B. absorb
- C. absorption
- D. absorbent
- E. absorbs
- F. absorbed
- G. absorbing

9. Four flat mirrors fan out from it, and these mirrors reflect sunlight into the inside of the stove, which is filled with a heat \_\_\_\_\_ salt.

- A. absorbers
- B. absorb
- C. absorption
- D. absorbent
- E. absorbs
- F. absorbed
- G. absorbing

10. Please write your own sentence using the word **absorb**.

---

---

---

11. What would you like to remember about the meaning of the word **absorb** so that you can use it when you write or speak?

---

---

---

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. What is a meaning of the word **remain**?

- A. to decide
- B. be left
- C. to require

2. What is another meaning of the word **remain**?

- A. stay behind
- B. to influence
- C. to get ready

**Please use each answer choice only once. Choose the one word that best completes the sentence.**

3. Fossils are the \_\_\_\_\_ or traces of once-living things.

- A. remained
- B. remainder
- C. remains
- D. remain
- E. remaining

4. How could the world \_\_\_\_\_ silent?

- A. remained
- B. remainder
- C. remains
- D. remain
- E. remaining

5. What bugs me about division is that you get this \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. remained
- B. remainder
- C. remains
- D. remain
- E. remaining

6. The \_\_\_\_\_ soil is light, powdery, and unprotected.

- A. remained
- B. remainder
- C. remains
- D. remain
- E. remaining

7. It \_\_\_\_\_ in service for months.

- A. remained
- B. remainder
- C. remains
- D. remain
- E. remaining

8. Please write your own sentence using the word **remain**.

---

---

---

9. What would you like to remember about the meaning of the word **remain** so that you can use it when you write or speak?

---

---

---

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. What is a meaning of the word **digest**?

- A. become assimilated into the body
- B. compensate for or counterbalance
- C. rest one's weight on one's knees

2. What is another meaning of the word **digest**?

- A. keep in a certain state, position, or activity
- B. bend one's knee or body, or lower one's head
- C. systematize, as by classifying and summarizing

**Please use each answer choice only once. Choose the one word that best completes the sentence.**

3. But your \_\_\_\_\_ system is not a simple tube.

- A. digests
- B. digested
- C. undigested
- D. digestive
- E. digesting
- F. digestion
- G. digest

4. He thought something else must happen inside the stomach to make \_\_\_\_\_ happen.

- A. digests
- B. digested
- C. undigested
- D. digestive
- E. digesting
- F. digestion
- G. digest



5. When the yeast was active, it \_\_\_\_\_ sugar, and this made gas.

- A. digests
- B. digested
- C. undigested
- D. digestive
- E. digesting
- F. digestion
- G. digest

6. Can yeast \_\_\_\_\_ other sweet things besides sugar?

- A. digests
- B. digested
- C. undigested
- D. digestive
- E. digesting
- F. digestion
- G. digest

7. What happens to this \_\_\_\_\_ food?

- A. digests
- B. digested
- C. undigested
- D. digestive
- E. digesting
- F. digestion
- G. digest

8. There is a system for moving blood through the body, a system for breathing, a system for eating and \_\_\_\_\_ food, and many more.

- A. digests
- B. digested
- C. undigested
- D. digestive
- E. digesting
- F. digestion
- G. digest

9. So maybe when yeast \_\_\_\_\_ sugar, a chemical reaction inside the yeast makes gas.

- A. digests
- B. digested
- C. undigested
- D. digestive
- E. digesting
- F. digestion
- G. digest

10. Please write your own sentence using the word **digest**.

---

---

---

11. What would you like to remember about the meaning of the word **digest** so that you can use it when you write or speak?

---

---

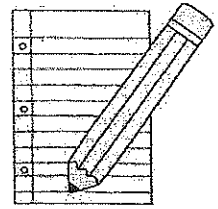
---

Name#: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

© S.Moorman, 2012. <http://teachinginroom6.blogspot.com>

# Paragraph of the Week



Over the course of this week, you will be writing a paragraph. You will choose a topic (within the given parameters) and will brainstorm, draft, and write a complete paragraph. Be sure to use all that we have learned in class when writing this paragraph. So let's get started!

Monday

Brainstorm your thoughts on whether cell phones should be banned in movie theaters, restaurants, and other public places? What would be the pros and cons of your side? Why would this be a benefit to others? There is no right or wrong, just list your opinions and evidence to back them up!

Tuesday

Using the brainstorm you created yesterday, choose 3 of your reasons for your opinion. They will become the three details about the topic. Write a sentence for each. Then, write an explanation sentence for each. Then write the topic/closing sentences to create an entire paragraph about your topic.

Wednesday

Now that your paragraph is written, choose at least two sentences to enhance and revise. Using the revision checklist, make sure that the two sentences add more to your writing. You may also go back to Tuesday's page and revise on there as well.

Thursday

It is time to put all of your work together in the form of a final draft. This is where you take your revisions, polish them up, and create a final product for your readers. Be sure to write neatly and check the rubric.

Revising Checklist

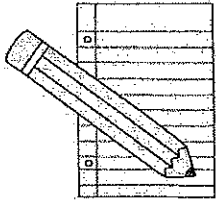
	Topic is narrow and manageable.
	The sentences are varied (complex, compound, simple)
	The sentences have different beginnings.
	The details support the main idea/topic sentence.
	The spelling, punctuation, and capitals are correct.
	Specific descriptive words are used to enhance the writing (ie: WOW words instead of BLAH words)

Paragraph Rubric

4	Complete sentences, topic sentence, 3 supporting details with evidence sentence, closing sentence, vivid adjectives, engaging beginning, a great deal of varied sentence structure, correct punctuation, correct spelling, neat and legible, on topic.
3	Complete sentences, topic sentence, 3 supporting details with evidence sentence, adjectives, engaging beginning, some varied sentence structure, closing sentence, correct punctuation, correct spelling, neat and legible, on topic.
2	Mostly complete sentences, topic sentence, 3 supporting details which may contain evidence sentence, closing sentence, may or may not include adjectives and engaging beginning, a few varied sentence structure, mostly correct punctuation and correct spelling, somewhat neat and legible, somewhat on topic.
1	Some complete sentences, may or may not contain the following: topic sentence, 3 supporting details with evidence sentence, vivid adjectives, engaging beginning, varied sentence structure, closing sentence, incorrect punctuation, incorrect spelling, not really neat or legible, off topic.

Name #: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_



# Paragraph of the Week

Over the course of this week, you will be writing a paragraph. You will choose a topic (within the given parameters) and will brainstorm, draft, revise, and write a complete paragraph. Be sure to use all that we have learned in class when writing this paragraph. So let's get started!

Monday

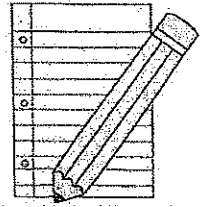
Brainstorm your thoughts on whether cell phones should be banned in movie theaters, restaurants, and other public places? What would be the pros and cons of your side? Why would this be a benefit to others? There is no right or wrong, just list your opinions and evidence to back them up!

Should cell phones be banned in movie theaters, restaurants, and other public places?

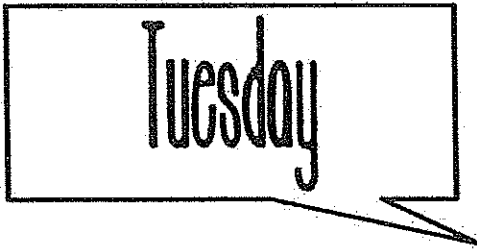
Name #: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Paragraph of the Week



Now that you have the topic of your paragraph, you will write the topic sentence, main body sentences (with explanations) and your closing sentence. Be sure that they are all on topic, as this is the rough draft of your paragraph.



Using the brainstorm you created yesterday, choose 3 of your reasons for your opinion. They will become the three details about the topic. Write a sentence for each. Then, write an explanation sentence for each. Then write the topic/closing sentences to create an entire paragraph about your topic.

Topic Sentence : \_\_\_\_\_

Detail One : \_\_\_\_\_

Explanation : \_\_\_\_\_

Detail Two : \_\_\_\_\_

Explanation : \_\_\_\_\_

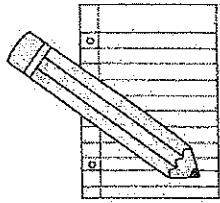
Detail Three : \_\_\_\_\_

Explanation : \_\_\_\_\_

Closing Sentence : \_\_\_\_\_

Name #: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_



# Paragraph of the Week

When you revise and edit, you take what you have and "make it better".  
Use vivid adjectives, vary your types of sentences, and make your writing interesting to read.

Wednesday

Now that your paragraph is written, choose at least two sentences to enhance and revise. Using the revision checklist, make sure that the two sentences add more to your writing. You may also go back to Tuesday's page and revise on there as well.

Original Sentence : \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Revision : \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Topic is narrow and manageable.
The sentences are varied (complex, compound, simple)
The sentences have different beginnings.
The details support the main idea/topic sentence.
The spelling, punctuation, and capitals are correct.
Specific descriptive words are used to enhance the writing (ie: WOW words instead of BLAH words)

Topic is narrow and manageable.
The sentences are varied (complex, compound, simple)
The sentences have different beginnings.
The details support the main idea/topic sentence.
The spelling, punctuation, and capitals are correct.
Specific descriptive words are used to enhance the writing (ie: WOW words instead of BLAH words)

Original Sentence : \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Revision : \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

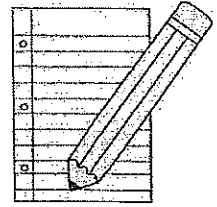
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Name #: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Paragraph of the Week



A final draft is as "perfect" as you can get it. Be sure you really show your writing off here!



It is time to put all of your work together in the form of a final draft. This is where you take your revisions, polish them up, and create a final product for your readers. Be sure to write neatly and check the rubric.

4	Complete sentences, topic sentence, 3 supporting details with evidence sentence, closing sentence, vivid adjectives, engaging beginning, a great deal of varied sentence structure, correct punctuation, correct spelling, neat and legible, on topic.
3	Complete sentences, topic sentence, 3 supporting details with evidence sentence, adjectives, engaging beginning, some varied sentence structure, closing sentence, correct punctuation, correct spelling, neat and legible, on topic.
2	Mostly complete sentences, topic sentence, 3 supporting details which may contain evidence sentence, closing sentence, may or may not include adjectives and engaging beginning, a few varied sentence structure, mostly correct punctuation and correct spelling, somewhat neat and legible, somewhat on topic.
1	Some complete sentences, may or may not contain the following: topic sentence, 3 supporting details with evidence sentence, vivid adjectives, engaging beginning, varied sentence structure, closing sentence, incorrect punctuation, incorrect spelling, not really neat or legible, off topic.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---