

## Theme 4

### Lesson 16: Point of View

#### Ask Questions

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Thomas A. Edison was one of the greatest inventors in history. Born in 1847, Edison only attended school for three months, yet he wound up getting 1,093 patents for inventions during his lifetime. He invented the light bulb and made electrical lighting practical. Among his other important inventions were the phonograph and the motion picture camera. He also made great improvements in the telegraph and telephone.

But Edison did not perform well in school. When his schoolmaster called the boy “addled,” Edison’s mother was angry. She took him out of school and taught him at home. Much later, Edison credited his mother with making him successful. He said, “She was so true, so sure of me, and I felt I had someone to live for, someone I must not disappoint.”

As a boy, Edison sold newspapers and candy, but he also spent time doing chemistry experiments and studying how mechanical things worked. When he was twelve, Edison lost most of his hearing. However, he did not let this discourage him. Instead, he looked at his deafness as an asset: silence made it easier for him to concentrate on experiments and research.

Question	Answer
Who	
What	
When	
Where	
Why	
How	

## Lesson 17: Point of View

### Ask Questions

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Good readers ask themselves questions before, during, and after reading to confirm their understanding of what they've read. They may ask themselves literal, inferential, or critical questions.

	Type of Question	Where Information Is Found	Example
<b>Literal</b>	questions ask to identify details about people, places and things	directly stated in the text	Who is the main character?
<b>Inferential</b>	questions focus on meaning, such as themes and messages	in different parts of the text and the reader's prior knowledge	How does the main character feel?
<b>Critical</b>	questions are open-ended and go beyond the text	not directly-stated in the text; reader must use knowledge and experience	Do you agree with the main character? Why or why not?

## Lesson 18: Make Judgements

### Monitor Comprehension: Self-Correct

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When you monitor your comprehension, you take control of your reading. Be aware when you don't understand something you read. Then **self-correct** to clear up your confusion.

Reasons for misreading a word and questions you should ask yourself:

1. You do not know how to pronounce the word.  
**EXAMPLE:** Bacteria are living organisms.  
(How do you pronounce *bacteria*?)
2. You read a multiple-meaning word and choose the wrong meaning.  
**EXAMPLE:** The detective concluded that the butler was the thief.  
(*Concluded* can mean *finished* or *reasoned*. Which one applies in this sentence?)
3. You mistake a word for another one that looks or sounds similar.  
**EXAMPLE:** Last year I loved my math course.  
(Is *course* different from *coarse*?)
4. You accidentally skip a word while reading.  
**EXAMPLE:** The entertainer was absentminded, but he did not forget the words to the song.  
(Does the *but* in this sentence make sense? Did I skip a word?)

## Lesson 19: Make Judgements

### Monitor Comprehension: Self-Correct

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#### Words with Multiple Meanings

bank <i>n.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ground along the sides of a river</li><li>• a place where money is kept</li></ul>
board <i>n.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a flat length of sawed lumber; a plank</li><li>• a panel on which games are played</li></ul>
board <i>v.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• to get on a ship, train, or plane</li><li>• to cover with boards</li></ul>
cross <i>n.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a religious symbol</li><li>• a mark made by two diagonally intersecting lines</li></ul>
cross <i>v.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• to go across</li><li>• to meet and pass each other</li></ul>
great <i>adj.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• large in size</li><li>• remarkable or outstanding</li></ul>
key <i>n.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a metal device that opens a lock</li><li>• a table that explains symbols on a map</li></ul>
key <i>adj.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• crucial</li></ul>

#### Words that Are Spelled the Same but Pronounced Differently

object <i>n.</i> [AWB•jekt]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a thing</li><li>• a purpose or goal</li></ul>
object <i>v.</i> [awb•JEKT]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• to express an opposing opinion or argument</li></ul>
present <i>n.</i> [PRE•zent]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the current time or moment</li><li>• a gift</li></ul>
present <i>v.</i> [pree•ZENT]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• to offer to the public</li><li>• to give a gift or an award</li><li>• to introduce someone</li></ul>
produce <i>n.</i> [PROH•doos]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• farm products such as fruits and vegetables</li></ul>
produce <i>v.</i> [pro•DOOS]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• to make or manufacture something</li></ul>
wound <i>n.</i> [woond]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• an injury</li></ul>
wound <i>v.</i> [wownd]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• past tense of <i>wind</i>; to move around or turn</li></ul>

## Lesson 20: Review Week