

Lesson 16

Activity A: Vowel Combinations Review

1.	a - e	ay	oy	oo	er	i - e
2.	ir	ow	o - e	au	or	oi
3.	oo	ea	ar	ow	ai	e - e

Activity B: Vowel Conversions Review

o	i	e	a	u
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Activity C: Word Parts at the Beginning and End of Words Review

1.	ab	de	mis	in	com
2.	con	ad	per	un	im
3.	ness	ence	y	ate	or
4.	ant	ment	able	age	ion
5.	ary	ist	le	est	tive

Activity D: **Strategy Instruction**

1.	completeness	lamine
2.	tentatively	decompression

Activity E: **Strategy Practice**

1.	distrustful	unmanageable
2.	missionary	intentional
3.	completely	dissatisfaction
4.	reduction	absorbent
5.	astonishingly	discriminate
6.	glamorously	immediately
7.	apartment	enlightenment

Activity F: **Word Reading Review**

1.	instructor	potential
2.	amendment	intermission
3.	informative	determination
4.	intolerable	unprofessional
5.	investigation	administrative

Activity G: **Spelling Dictation**

1.	2.
3.	4.

Activity H: **Sentence Reading**

1. The unmanageable work led to job dissatisfaction.
2. People who pray hope to gain enlightenment.
3. The instructor's corrections to the test were intentional.
4. We couldn't tell how she was feeling because her face was completely expressionless.
5. The astonishingly high heat in the desert is almost intolerable.
6. The students and the instructors came to the reunion.
7. Was there a reduction in the apartment's rent?
8. Apartment managers cannot discriminate against people.
9. At intermission, go immediately to the front desk.
10. The apartment was decorated very glamorously.
11. The athlete showed great determination during training.
12. How Mr. Hernandez completed his administrative tasks led to great satisfaction among the other teachers.

Activity I: **Passage Preparation**

Part 1—Tell		
1.	Emerald Isle	Ireland
2.	famine	machinery
3.	European	ancestry
4.	Celts	Gaelic

Part 2—Strategy Practice		
1.	surrounded	capital
2.	uniform	Protestant
3.	pasture pastureland	manufacture manufacturing
4.	emigrate	industry
5.	disaster	transportation
6.	equipment	official

Activity J: **Passage Reading**

“The Emerald Isle”	
12 22 33 41 43 54 64 77 90 101 113 125 127 138 151 161	<p>If you could fly over Ireland on a summer day, you would see lush green meadows and tree-covered hills. Surrounded on three sides by the Atlantic Ocean, Ireland’s green color is so striking that it was named the Emerald Isle. (#1)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The Landscape</p> <p>At Ireland’s center lies a wide, rolling plain dotted with low hills. Forests and farmland cover this central lowland. Much of the area is rich in peat, or wet ground with decaying plants that can be used for fuel. Peat is dug from bogs, or swampy lands. (#2)</p> <p>Along the Irish coast, the land rises in rocky highlands. In some places, however, the central plain spreads all the way to the sea. Dublin, Ireland’s capital, is on an eastern stretch of the plain.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The Climate</p> <p>Whether plain or highland, no part of Ireland is more than 70 miles from the sea. This nearness to the sea gives Ireland a uniform climate. Like the United Kingdom, Ireland is warmed by moist winds blowing over the North Atlantic Current. The mild</p>

171 weather, along with frequent rain and mist, makes Ireland’s
180 landscape green year-round. (#3)

184 **The Economy**

186 Ireland has few mineral resources. The country, however,
194 does have rich soil and pastureland.

200 The mild and rainy climate favors farming. In the mid-
210 1800s, Irish farmers grew potatoes as their main food crop. When
221 too much rain and a blight caused the potatoes to rot in the fields,
235 famine struck, bringing hardship to the Irish. This disaster forced
245 many Irish to emigrate to other countries, especially to the United
256 States. (#4)

257 Although farming is still important to Ireland, industry now
266 also contributes to economic development. The economy depends
274 on the manufacturing of machinery and transportation
281 equipment exported to the United Kingdom and the European
290 mainland. Ships bringing mineral and energy resources to
298 Ireland dock at the country’s many ports, including Dublin and
308 Cork. (#5)

309 **The People**

311 Most of the Irish trace their ancestry to groups of people
322 who settled Ireland more than 7,000 years ago. The Celts and
333 British made the biggest impact. Their languages—Gaelic and
342 English—are Ireland’s two official languages today. Most Irish,
351 however, speak English as their everyday language. (#6)

358 **Influences of the Past**

362 Stormy politics mark Ireland’s history. From the 1100s to the
372 early 1900s, the British governed Ireland. Religion and
380 government controls mixed to cause disagreement. The Irish
388 people resisted British rule and demands that the Roman Catholic
398 country become Protestant. British officials seized land in Ireland
407 and gave it to English and Scottish Protestants. At one time the
419 British drove out Irish Catholics to make room for the new
430 settlers. (#7)

431

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| A. | <input type="text"/> | Total number of words read |
| B. | <input type="text"/> | Total number of underlined words (mistakes) |
| C. | <input type="text"/> | Total number of words read correctly |