

Due Monday,
Oct. 23

◀ **BUILDING VOCABULARY: Using Antonyms**

Antonyms are pairs of words that have opposite—or nearly opposite—meanings. *Distant–nearby* and *enlarged–reduced* are examples of antonyms.

In some cases, being aware of antonyms can help you figure out the meaning of a word. Look at the underlined antonyms in this sentence from the passage.

Even though Denise felt indifferent about the horse, she did feel at least a little sympathetic for her sister.

Knowing what *sympathetic* means helps you understand the meaning of *indifferent*.

Follow both directions below.

①

Complete each sentence with the correct word from the box. In each item, underline an antonym of the correct word.

②

release	agitated	disturb
reasonable	loosen	

1. Cara was about to tighten the shoelaces on her little brother's tennis shoes. But he told her to _____ them because the shoes were pinching his feet.
2. The horse was very _____ before the race. Then its owner sang quietly to the animal, and it grew calm.
3. The worker held on to the frightened horse's reins as long as she could, but finally she was forced to _____ them.
4. Whenever the sound of thunder would _____ Roberto's dog, Roberto would try to soothe it.
5. Some of the students thought Janet's answer to the question was ridiculous; however, her teacher thought it was _____.

◀ LESSON 3: Recognizing Sequence

Sequence means “order.” The events in a person’s life, or in the history of a place or thing, take place in a certain order, or sequence, through time. The events in a story or in biographies and other types of nonfiction writing also have sequence. Recognizing the sequence of events in a piece of writing can help you understand, as well as summarize, what you read.

In many cases, signal words, phrases, and numbers can serve as clues to help you figure out the sequence of events. Some examples of these include *before*, *after*, *later*, *first*, *next*, *then*, and *in conclusion*. Years, dates, days of the week, and times of day can also serve as clues.

Be aware that more than one event can be going on at the same time. Words such as *during*, *while*, and *meanwhile* can signal this.

Example: *While* the students were eating in the cafeteria, the bells for a fire drill sounded.

Read the paragraphs below. Pay attention to the sequence of events as you read.

In 1961, the astronaut Yury Gagarin made one orbit around Earth in the Soviet spacecraft *Vostok 1*, becoming the first person in space. Meanwhile, the United States government was running Project Mercury, its own program to get a person into space. Less than a year after Gagarin’s flight, astronaut John Glenn, Jr., became the first person from the United States to orbit Earth.

Glenn was born in Ohio in 1921. He joined the U.S. Marines in 1942 and was a pilot in World War II and the Korean War. In 1959, Glenn joined NASA as one of seven Project Mercury astronauts. Then, after serving as the backup pilot for two suborbital flights, Glenn was chosen to be the pilot of the first orbital flight on the spacecraft *Friendship 7*. In the approximately five-hour flight, which took place on February 20, 1962, Glenn orbited Earth three times. He was later recognized as a hero.

Fill in the graphic organizer below to show five important events in John Glenn's life in the correct time sequence. The events named in the paragraphs are not presented in the sequence in which they occurred during his life. However, you can use signal words and the dates mentioned as clues. Use brief phrases, rather than sentences, in the graphic organizer.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

