

MCP Plaid Phonics 2011

Grades K~6 ▶ Pearson Education

MCP Plaid Phonics 2011 explicitly and systematically instructs students in how to relate letters and sounds, how to break spoken words into sounds and how to blend sounds to form words. It includes alphabetic knowledge, phonemic awareness, vocabulary development, and reading of text, as well as systematic phonics instruction.

- ▶ 每單元介紹不同的字母及發音，搭配豐富有趣及多樣化的韻文、連連看、寫字、拼字、閱讀及圖畫練習，加深學生對字母的認識及培養發音與拼字的基礎。
- ▶ 單字及字母練習皆搭配實物圖片，讓小朋友能清楚的認識單字。單元中的「Review」練習可讓學生更熟悉發音，加深印象。
- ▶ CD 為舊版品項，內容可與新版學生課本搭配使用。



Language Arts

Math

Science

Social Studies

Test Preparation

Learning Resources

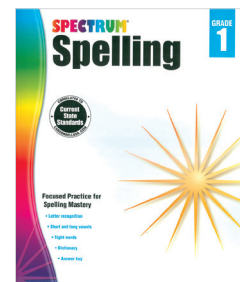
Spectrum Series (New Edition)

Grades K~8 ▶ Carson-Dellosa Publishing Group

Proven instructional method teaches and reinforces concepts as students' progress towards mastery. Updated and optimized for today's college- and career-ready classroom.

- ▶ Math: Systematic instruction to help students master grade-specific math skills.
- ▶ Language Arts: Challenge students to be clear communicators and confident readers.
- ▶ Science: Encourage a love for science with fascinating facts and compelling passages.
- ▶ Phonics: This best-selling language arts workbook uses progressive lessons, strategies, and practice to help children form words with letter sounds, and blends.

- ▶ Math 系列廣被美國小學使用，以適合該年級學生的課程內容及練習，加強學生的數學的基本概念及算術能力。
- ▶ Language Arts 系列從單字用法、句型結構到標點符號等基本語言技能，並透過閱讀及批判性思考訓練，逐步教導寫作、閱讀技巧。
- ▶ Science 系列適用於 Grades 3~8，以引人入勝的科學主題，提高學生科學素養，並同時加強探索能力。
- ▶ Phonics 系列的 Grades K~2 為基礎發音練習，Grades 3~6 增加 Word Study 的練習。
- ▶ 每冊均附解答，方便教學使用。



For students

Critical Thinking for Math (Gr. 1~8)
Geography (Gr. 3~6)
Language Arts (Gr. K~8)
Math (Gr. K~2)
Phonics (Gr. K~2)
Reading (Gr. K~8)
Science (Gr. 3~8)
Sight Words (Gr. K~1)
Spelling (Gr. K~6)
Test Prep (Gr. 1~8)
Vocabulary (Gr. 3~6)
Word Study and Phonics (Gr. 3~6)
Writing (Gr. K~8)



More Info

Skill Sharpeners Series

Grades PreK~6 ▶ Evan-Moor

Skill Sharpeners series is based on the most current standards for each grade level. Skill Sharpeners series motivates children to practice curriculum-based skills to get ready for the next grade level. These colorful activity books present must-know skills in fun thematic activities.

Skill Sharpeners series includes:

- ▶ **Reading** focuses on improving reading comprehension through fiction and non-fiction passages.
- ▶ **Math** targets math essentials like numbers, operations, data, measurement and geometry.
- ▶ **Spell & Write** incorporates reading and writing practice while reinforcing spelling, punctuation and grammar.
- ▶ **Critical Thinking** builds critical thinking skills with fun cross-curricular activities, puzzles, word and more.
- ▶ **Science** focuses on physical, life and earth science concepts and activities that also help to refine reading skills.
- ▶ **Geography** engages students in exploring the world while learning important map skills and geography concepts.
- ▶ **Grammar & Punctuation** helps students improve their writing with engaging stories and word games while learning important grammar and punctuation rules.

- ▶ 一套專為訓練學生應試技巧的教材，從簡易的圈圈看、連連看、畫畫看進階至具難度的一般正式測驗考題。書後附解答。
- ▶ 全套共分 Reading、Spell & Write、Math、Science 等共七個系列，學習者可視需要搭配使用。
- ▶ 教材分成 PreK 至 Grade 6，共八個級數，完全依照孩子學習進程編寫。
- ▶ Math 系列針對美國全國數學教師協會 (NCTM) 所訂定的數字與運算、度量衡、幾何學、代數學、數據分析和機率等五項基準設計題型，讓孩子的數學學習達到充分的練習與技巧的掌握。
- ▶ Reading 系列透過文章及故事，訓練美國全國閱讀教學不可或缺的五項基礎能力，分別為音素認知、自然發音、字彙、流暢度、理解力。
- ▶ Spell & Write 系列透過簡明有趣的課程編排，如單元拼寫重點的故事或文章、拼寫練習單字列表、拼音遊戲與活動、文法、句型理解等，讓學生輕鬆掌握拼讀與寫作技巧。
- ▶ Critical Thinking 系列幫助培養學童的批判性思考能力，讓孩子的自信與日俱增。同時透過有趣和創意的單元活動，引導孩子挑戰使用布魯姆分類法中的高階思考技巧。
- ▶ Science 系列符合新世代科學教育標準 (NGSS)，透過互動式活動，透過歌曲、旋律、動手做做看，提升小讀者學習意願，協助學生建立物理、生命和地球科學的概念與知識。
- ▶ Geography 系列透過 non-fiction 閱讀文本、理解性問題、字彙練習、寫作提示，以及實際活動，帶入重要地圖技巧和地理概念，吸引孩子探索世界。
- ▶ Grammar & Punctuation 系列透過有趣的故事及字彙遊戲，讓學生學習重要的文法概念，及標點符號的用法，提升學生的寫作能力。



For students

Critical Thinking
Geography
Grammar and Punctuation
Math
Reading
Science
Spell & Write

I Read to Write

Grades 2~6 ▶ Zaner-Bloser

I Read to Write is a simple, flexible solution that helps students master the skills needed for close reading and responding to multiple sources on writing assessments.

With **I Read to Write**, students learn to

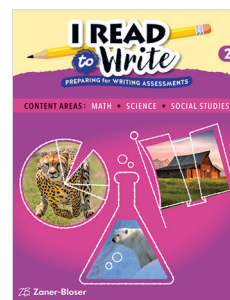
- ▶ read closely to analyze text structures and acquire a deeper understanding of content.
- ▶ cite text evidence as they respond to multiple sources in writing.
- ▶ write across content areas: Science, Social Studies, and Math.
- ▶ write within three text types: Narrative, Informative/Explanatory, and Opinion.
- ▶ practice skills essential to success on writing assessments.

一套專為英語中階學習者所設計的閱讀寫作教材，能有效提升學生讀寫技能，並培養學術寫作測驗的進階能力。

本系列引導學生閱讀並分析多樣文本，針對文章資訊，透過系統性思考，最後寫出有結構的回應。閱讀中逐步指引學生善用文章資訊，有效掌握精讀所需的技能，並於寫作中運用各種技巧回應文章論點。

全系列共五冊，每冊含 Science、Social Studies 及 Math 三大領域的閱讀題材。

每個領域透過 Read、Think、Write 三步驟，逐步強化學習策略，培養學生成為高效能學習者。



More Info

- 1 Read：閱讀文本→分析結構→回答問題→掌握文章架構及特色
- 2 Think：解構文本→分析資訊→歸納論點→結合個人觀點回答問題
- 3 Write：以敘述文、說明文及議論文三種文體書寫跨領域題材，扎實培養應試實力。



Read, Think and Write Across Content Areas

READ!

Great and Powerful GLACIERS

Thousands of years ago, ice covered much of Earth. This ice formed glaciers. Usually mammals roamed among them. These animals looked like hairy elephants. Today, the mammals are gone. Also, many of the glaciers are gone. However, the glaciers left behind close to the past.

Do you know what a glacier is? It forms when snow builds up over many years. New snow pushes down on the snow under it. This compacts the snow. The snow becomes very solid, and it turns into ice.

Glaciers form in very cold places. Snow builds up in the winter. Then only some snow melts in the summer. In this way, the snow keeps forming layers over the years.

Glaciers flow, or move, down hills. However, they do not flow like river water. They flow very slowly. Their heavy weight pulls them downward over time.

A glacier flows and refreezes as the weather changes. This breaks up rocks below the glacier. Then the glacier moves. It drags large rocks with it, and the rocks grind away at the land below. This changes the shape of land.

A glacier might make a U-shaped valley. Or, it might make an inlet. An inlet is a water passage between pieces of land. A glacier also leaves behind rocks. Sometimes these rocks close up rivers and make new lakes. Glaciers wear down everything in their paths. They scrape off the tops of mountains. They carry broken rock for away. Then they disappear. However, they leave behind beautiful valleys, inlets, and lakes.

Cite Text Evidence

1. Ask and Answer Questions
What is the meaning of the verb compact? Highlight two sentences that help you understand. Label them number 1. Then write your answer below.

2. Use Text Features
What is a reason for an order formed by a glacier? Where did you find this information? Write your answers below.

THINK!

Great and Powerful GLACIERS

Check Comprehension

Choose the best answer for each question below.

3. What is the author's main purpose for writing this article?

A) To describe how glaciers melt.
B) To support the opinion that glaciers are cold.
C) To explain how glaciers are powerful.
D) To inform readers that glaciers can move.

4. Below are four steps for forming a glacier. The steps are out of order. Which is the second step?

A) The older snow layers turn into ice.
B) It snows over and over again in a very cold place.
C) New snow layers compact the snow layers below them.
D) Snow builds up in layers.

5. What is one reason that glaciers can move?

A) They are made of ice.
B) They are heavy.
C) They carry rocks.
D) They do not weigh much.

6. Read the list below. According to the article, what happens first?

A) The glacier moves.
B) Ice melts and refreezes under the glacier.
C) Rocks break up below the glacier.
D) The rocks grind away at the land.

各級數文本 Lexile 對照表

Level	Lexile
Grade 2	450L to 610L
Grade 3	600L to 660L
Grade 4	740L to 860L
Grade 5	850L to 960L
Grade 6	940L to 990L

WRITE!

Analyze the Writing Task

You can write one or more of the following using information from the sources you read: a historical episode, an article, or an opinion paper. Review the information below to understand each text type and genre.

Narrative
A historical episode tells a story about an actual time, place, event, or person in history. It combines both fact and fiction.

Article
An article explains an idea. Often the author studies the subject before writing about it. The most common reason to write an article is to explain something you have learned.

Opinion Paper
An opinion paper gives an opinion and reasons to support it. Some of the most common reasons to write an opinion paper are to convince others, to explain a topic that is important to you, and to help the reader better understand a topic.

The Writing Process

- 1 **Prewrite** Review the information you gathered and organize your ideas using a graphic organizer.
- 2 **Draft** Write your historical episode, article, or opinion paper.
- 3 **Revise** Look for ways to improve your writing. Refer to the writing traits on page 46 as you revise.
- 4 **Edit** Check your writing for any errors.
- 5 **Publish** Share your writing with others.

Storyboard

Imagine that you are alive at the time thousands of years ago when ice covered most of Earth. Write a historical episode about a day in your life. What is a problem you face, and how do you solve it? Include details from the sources you read. Use the Storyboard below to organize your ideas.

1 2 3 4

WRITE!

Informative/Explanatory

Write a short article about different ways that water affects how Earth looks. Include facts from the sources you read. Use the Web below to organize your ideas.

Web

Opinion

Write a paragraph that supports this opinion: Water is a powerful force on Earth. Give two reasons that explain your opinion. Include facts from the sources you read. Use the Opinion Map below to organize your ideas.

Opinion Map

Reason 1 Fact/Example
Reason 2 Fact/Example

Word Wisdom

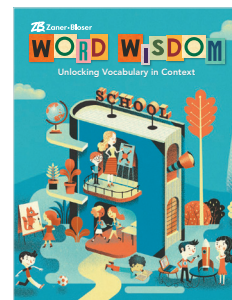
Grades 3~6 ▶ Zaner-Bloser

Available for grades 3–6, **Word Wisdom** is the only vocabulary program that teaches students to unlock word meanings in context, using vocabulary strategies. With these reliable, transferable strategies in hand, students can discover the meaning of unknown words in anything they read and expand their vocabulary over time.

Word Wisdom incorporates the most effective, research-based approaches for vocabulary development, including activating prior knowledge, using context clues strategies, and analyzing roots and other word parts. Students build literacy skills that

- ▶ increase reading fluency and comprehension.
- ▶ strengthen reading and writing across subject areas.
- ▶ improve overall academic success.

- ▶ 一套符合美國小學課綱標準的字彙養成書。培養學習者從情境中找出線索、推敲字義及認識字根。一致的閱讀步驟「Read → Look → Think → Predict → Check」，有效發展字彙的學習策略。
- ▶ 閱讀課程提供與主題相關的閱讀文本。Lesson 1 發展從上下文理解字義的能力。Lesson 2 引導學生認識與主題相關的字根。Lesson 3 提升學習者運用工具查詢字義的能力。
- ▶ 複習與測驗題型多元，鼓勵學生活用所學，檢視學習成效。



For students
Student Book



More Info

Word Wisdom
Book 3

Unit 3 Movement

Lesson 1 Context Clues

Butterflies on the Move

Monarch butterflies are those beautiful butterflies with the black and orange wings. During the spring and summer, you may spot one fluttering around your yard or a park. When it gets colder, what happens to them? Read this article to find out.

In the fall, monarch butterflies fly south. Like birds, they must go south to survive the winter. Their journey begins up north in the United States or Canada. It ends in a small area of Mexico. The butterflies return to this same place year after year.

Monarch butterflies amaze scientists. It isn't clear how the butterflies know their way to Mexico. They seem to have a built-in compass that points them in the right direction. Using the sun as a guide, they travel south. It takes the butterflies a few months to make their journey. The trip is thousands of miles long.

Along their route, the butterflies sip nectar from flowers. This gives them energy. The monarchs fly during the early part of the day. If you spot them during their trip south, you may see a few, or even hundreds, flying across the sky.

In a single day, the monarch butterfly can fly quite far. Scientists know this from an experiment. They captured some butterflies and put tags on them. Then the scientists released the butterflies so that they could continue on their journey. The following day, one of the tagged butterflies was recaptured.

It had flown more than 250 miles! The butterflies are able to travel so far because they glide with the wind. They fly smoothly and easily. They don't travel far by flapping their wings. That takes too much energy. Like birds that fly high in the air, monarch butterflies use air currents to rise in the air and soar. With their wings spread wide, they ride on the wind.

Each butterfly goes on its journey alone. At night, however, the butterflies cluster. They gather in bunches and crowd together on tree branches. Hundreds can be seen, quiet and stationary, covering the trees. Although the butterflies don't have eyelids to shut their eyes, they do rest. In the morning, they ascend into the air once again and go on their way.

Context Clues Strategy

Look for What Kind of Thing the Word Is

EXAMPLE Moving their wings quickly and lightly, the butterflies fluttered in the air.

CLUE The phrase moving their wings quickly and lightly tells what kind of action fluttered is.

Here is another strategy for using context clues to understand new words.

READ Read the sentence with the unknown word. Read a sentence or two around it.

The butterflies are able to travel so far because they glide with the wind. They fly smoothly and easily.

LOOK Look for context clues. What words tell you what kind of thing the word is?

The words fly smoothly and easily tell what kind of action glide is.

THINK Think about the context clues and other information you already know.

I know that paper airplanes glide through the air.

PREDICT Predict a meaning for the word.

The word glide must mean "to fly smoothly and easily."

CHECK Check the dictionary in the back of this book to be sure of the meaning.

The word glide means "to move smoothly."

Unlock the Meanings

Practice the Strategy Here is another unfamiliar word from the article about monarch butterflies on page 48. Use the context clue strategy on page 49 to figure out the meaning of the word.

cluster

READ Read the sentence that uses the word cluster. Read some of the sentences around the word.

LOOK Look for context clues to the word's meaning. What words can you find that tell what kind of thing cluster is?

THINK Think about the context clues. What other helpful information do you know?

PREDICT Predict a meaning for the word cluster.

CHECK Check the dictionary in the back of this book to be sure of the meaning of the word cluster. Which meaning for the word cluster fits the context?

Use Context Clues

The two vocabulary words that you have learned so far are clustered in the word list. In the first column, write the other eight words from the word list. Use context clues to predict a meaning for each word in the second column. Then check the meanings in the dictionary in the back of this book. In the third column, write the definition that fits the context.

Vocabulary Word	Your Prediction	Dictionary Says
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		

Process the Meanings

Find the Opposite Choose a word from the word list that is the opposite or nearly the opposite of the word or words. Write your answer on the line.

1. moving _____

2. to build _____

3. to free _____

4. to spread out _____

5. past a specific path _____

Choose the Correct Word Read each sentence. Write the word from the word list that best completes each sentence. Use each word only once.

6. I hit the tennis ball _____ the court.

7. By climbing the stairs, we _____ to the next floor.

8. During our hike, we used a _____ to point us in the right direction.

9. Watch these toy ducks. They _____ smoothly down the stream.

10. Looking up, we love to see the airplanes _____ high in the sky.

Apply What You've Learned

Demonstrate Word Knowledge Answer the questions below.

1. Why might you need to use a compass?

2. Why might you want to ride on a stationary bicycle?

3. How might you travel across a river?

4. Why might you want to capture a bug?

5. Why might you be released from school early?

6. When might you glide on ice?

7. How might you ascend to the fourth floor of a building?

8. Why might you need to find a new route to a friend's house?

9. When might you begin smart?

10. Why might students cluster around their teacher?

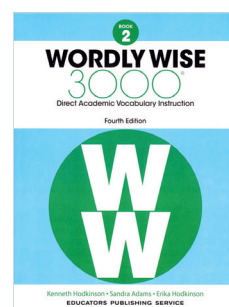
Wordly Wise 3000® (Fourth Edition)

Grades K~12 ▶ Educators Publishing Service

Wordly Wise 3000® 4th Edition provides direct academic vocabulary instruction to develop the critical link between vocabulary and reading comprehension.

- ▶ New engaging, research-based activities align with current state and national standards and assessments and provide a greater variety for students.
- ▶ Students engage with their peers during “Turn and Talk” activities by discussing and acting out word knowledge.
- ▶ Differentiated reading passages, and instructional support allow teachers to work with students performing below-grade-level.
- ▶ **Wordly Wise 3000®** partners with Quizlet. These study and game activities offer additional reinforcement for vocabulary words.

- ▶ 一套依美國小學課綱所編寫的學科字彙養成書，幫助孩子一面擴充單字量一面增進文章的閱讀理解力。全套共 13 冊，從幼兒到青少年，Grade K 共四單元，Grade 1 共五單元，Grades 2~12 每冊 20 單元，每四單元一次複習活動。
- ▶ 書中字彙為美國課綱中各級教科書的常見單字，再分別依重要程度、實用性和難易度挑選出合適的單字。
- ▶ 線上練習 Quizlet 平台，讓學生透過小遊戲自主學習複習單字，標記儲存詞彙加強長期記憶。教師可檢視學生練習的狀況，進行補救教學。
- ▶ 在 Grades K~1 教師可使用圖片說故事，透過聽覺與圖片引導學習新單字，對不同程度的學生作差異化教學。
- ▶ 在 Grades 2~12 教師依課程設計，從單字的定義解釋、字義練習應用，最後以主題討論及簡單寫作活動統整單元所學。



For students

Student Book + Quizlet Access Code*

* 密碼卡有效期間為印製日期後 24 個月，登入後可使用 12 個月，印製日期請參考書內的版權頁。

For teachers

Teacher's Resource Book
Teacher's Resource Pack (Gr. K~1)
Concept Cards (Gr. K~1)
Picture Cards (Gr. K~1)
Answer Key (Gr. 2~12)
Test (Gr. 2~12)



Quizlet

1E Vocabulary in Context

Read the passage.

Friends for Life

The **concept** that trained dogs could act as eyes for visually disabled people developed at the beginning of the twentieth century in Germany at a remarkable school. The pupils were not humans; they were dogs who learned how to lead people who were blind. The notion caught on quickly. Guide dogs, or Seeing Eye dogs as they are also known, began to be trained in many countries. They are now a familiar sight. These **patient** and loyal animals lead their **companions** everywhere they go. They enable their owners to make their way in the world almost as well as sighted persons.

Not every breed of dog has the exceptional qualities that make a good guide. Seeing Eye dogs must be **alert** at all times, so dogs that are easily **distracted** are not suitable candidates for this exacting job. Labrador retrievers, German shepherds, and boxers make excellent guides. They are smart and easy to train, and they usually get along with people. During its training, the dog is escorted to many kinds of busy places. This is to get it **accustomed** to anything that might occur. A dog is trained in large stores, noisy airports, and crowded restaurants. It rides on buses and in taxis. It is pushed and poked. It learns to disregard anything that might cause its attention to wander.

The Seeing Eye dog is responsible for steering its owner with the utmost care past any **obstacles**. On busy sidewalks, the dog must skillfully weave its way around other **pedestrians**. This is to ensure that its owner doesn't get **jostled**. A guide dog is trained to come to a stop just before it reaches a curb; this is the way it informs its owner to take a step up or down. A guide dog learns to be **obedient**, of course. But it is also taught that there may be situations where it must disobey. For example, say its owner tells it to cross a street when a car is coming. It won't **budge** until it determines that it is safe to cross. While it is being trained, a guide dog is never punished for making a mistake; on the contrary, it is encouraged to do better by being rewarded with praise.

When the training is complete, a guide dog is **assigned** to its new owner. The two of them need to be **compatible**; they will be together for a long time. The size, weight, and nature of both are taken into consideration. A **burly** person might be more comfortable with a large dog. A person who

spends most of the day inside probably will not want to be matched with an energetic dog that needs plenty of exercise. From the beginning, a strong connection needs to form between the dog and the owner.

The Seeing Eye headquarters are located in Morristown, New Jersey. The Seeing Eye is the oldest school for guide dogs in the United States. Every year several hundred people who are blind spend a month there. They learn how to communicate with the dogs they have been matched with. Usually a guide dog stays with its owner for about ten years before it **retires**. Then it may go live with friends of the owner. The dog may remain with them as a traditional family pet for the remainder of its life.

▶ Answer each of the following questions with a sentence. If a question does not contain a vocabulary word from the lesson's word list, use one in your answer. Use each word only once.

1. What was the **concept** behind the Seeing Eye dog movement?
2. When does the relationship between guide dog and owner officially begin?
3. What sort of dog might a **burly** person be matched up with?
4. Why do you think a powerful dog would not be matched with someone who is not very strong?

Lesson 1 Word List

Study the definitions of the words. Then do the exercises that follow.

accustom
a kus tam
v. To make familiar.
Every fall the students **accustom** themselves to the new schedule.
accustomed adj. 1. Usual.
We sat in our **accustomed** places.
2. Used to.
My eyes soon became **accustomed** to the dark.

alert
a lert
adj. Watchful; wide-awake.
The shortstop was not **alert** and missed the catch.
v. To warn to be ready.
A sign **alerted** drivers to the flooded road ahead.
n. A warning signal.
Because of the forest fires, the nearby towns have a fire **alert**.

assign
a sijn
v. 1. To select for a position or for what has to be done.
For this year's basketball team, the coach **assigned** me to play as a forward.
2. To give out, as a piece of work to be done.
Our science teacher usually **assigns** two chapters a week as homework.
assignment n. Whatever is given out as work to be done.
What was the **assignment** for tomorrow's history class?

budge
bi dji
v. To move or shift.
The old metal trunk was so heavy we could not **budge** it.

burly
bar le
adj. Big and strongly built.
Most football players are quite **burly**.

companion
kam pan yon
n. One who spends time with or does things with another.
My grandfather was always an interesting **companion** when we went to the city for the day.

1 Vocabulary Extension

concept
noun An idea that shows how something is or how it should work.
Academic Context
In art, you will practice the **concept** of using different shades of color to produce different effects.
Word Family
conception (noun)
conceptual (adjective)

Discussion & Writing Prompt
Think about your science class. Describe a **concept** you learned about recently.

1. Turn and talk to your partner or group.
Use this space to take notes or draw your ideas.

2. Write 2-4 sentences.
Be ready to share what you have written.