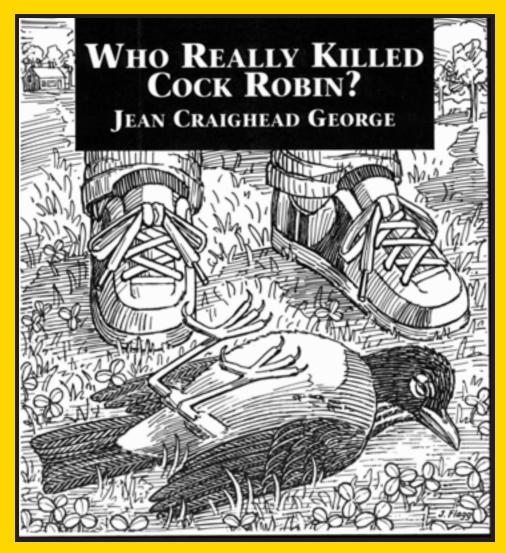
## **Novel·Ties**



# A Study Guide Written By Estelle Kleinman Edited by Joyce Friedland and Rikki Kessler

**LEARNING LINKS** 

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#### For the Teacher

This reproducible study guide consists of lessons to use in conjunction with the book *Who Really Killed Cock Robin*. Written in chapter-by-chapter format, the guide contains a synopsis, pre-reading activities, vocabulary and comprehension exercises, as well as extension activities to be used as follow-up to the novel.

In a homogeneous classroom, whole class instruction with one title is appropriate. In a heterogeneous classroom, reading groups should be formed: each group works on a different novel at its reading level. Depending upon the length of time devoted to reading in the classroom, each novel, with its guide and accompanying lessons, may be completed in three to six weeks.

Begin using NOVEL-TIES for reading development by distributing the novel and a folder to each child. Distribute duplicated pages of the study guide for students to place in their folders. After examining the cover and glancing through the book, students can participate in several pre-reading activities. Vocabulary questions should be considered prior to reading a chapter; all other work should be done after the chapter has been read. Comprehension questions can be answered orally or in writing. The classroom teacher should determine the amount of work to be assigned, always keeping in mind that readers must be nurtured and that the ultimate goal is encouraging students' love of reading.

The benefits of using NOVEL-TIES are numerous. Students read good literature in the original, rather than in abridged or edited form. The good reading habits, formed by practice in focusing on interpretive comprehension and literary techniques, will be transferred to the books students read independently. Passive readers become active, avid readers.

#### **GLOSSARY**

adhesive substance for sticking objects together

element that forms poisonous compounds with oxygen arsenic

medical examination of a dead body to find the cause of death autopsy protection and care of forests, rivers, and other natural resources conservation

contamination pollution decompose decay

dissect cut apart in order to examine or study the structure

branch of biology that deals with living things in relation to their ecology

environment and to one another

embryo animal in the early stages of development, before birth or hatching

substance that delays the effect of flames flame retardant

fledgling young bird that has just grown feathers needed for flying

fungicide any substance that destroys fungi, plants without flowers, leaves, or

green coloring matter

branch of chemistry that deals with the structure, especially the histochemistry

microscopic structure, of the tissues of living organisms

hydrocarbon class of compounds containing only hydrogen and carbon

learning process that occurs in very young animals, causing them to identify and follow their parent or another animal or object imprinting

substituted for the parent

incubate sit upon (eggs) for the purpose of hatching

indigo plant of the pea family whose red root is used to make dyes

insecticide substance for killing insects

madder vine whose red root is used to make dyes

movement of animals from one region to another with the change in migration

the seasons

nitrogen chemical element which in pure form is a colorless, odorless,

tasteless gas

oxidize combine with oxygen

parasite animal or plant that lives on or in another from which it gets its

precipitate separate (a substance) from a solution as a solid predator animal that lives by preying upon other animals

resin sticky substance used in making plastics

spontaneous

combustion the bursting into flame of a substance without heat from an outside

source. This results from heat produced by slow oxidation of the

components of the substance itself.

sublethal below the lethal, or deadly, level

made artificially by combining chemicals synthetic

shank of a bird's leg tarsus

terrarium glass enclosure in which plants or small land animals are kept

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### **Pre-Reading Activities (cont.)**

8. Before you read the book, place a check [/] in the "You" column next to any statement with which you agree. When you finish the book check the "Author" column to compare your opinions with those of the author.

	Statement	You	Author
1.	Government is committed to improve the environment.		
2.	Ecological problems are easy to solve. They only require commitment.		
3.	Ecological problems are complex, making them difficult to solve.		
4.	Industry is committed to improving the environment.		
5.	Individuals need to organize into groups in order to have any impact on environmental issues.		
6.	Control of environmental issues should be addressed by the federal government.		
7.	Environmental controls should be in the hands of municipalities.		
8.	The most important problems facing the environment have already been solved.		
9.	Young people should leave environmental problems to adults who have more wisdom and experience.		
10.	Young people have a greater stake in improvement of the environment than adults and should become activists on environmental causes.		

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