Name _____

Reading A–Z

Instructions: Choose eight details from the book, consider their effect on the reader, and record them in the appropriate evidence box. Then, examine the evidence and check the box in front of the term that best describes the author's purpose for this book.

Color Blindness • Level T • 1

○ To Inform

Evidence:

_____

_____

_____

○ To Persuade

Evidence:

_____

_____

_____

○ To Entertain

Evidence:

_____

_____

_____

Skill: Author's Purpose

Name _____

Reading A–Z

Instructions: In the sentences below, circle the hyphenated compound adjective. Then, underline the noun or nouns they describe. Finally, choose one of the hyphenated compound adjectives and use it in an original sentence.

1. When light enters the eye, it triggers light-sensitive rod cells and cone cells.
2. Red-green color blindness is usually caused by problems in the green cone cells.
3. Blue-yellow color blindness occurs when the blue cone cells are missing or not working properly.
4. Geologists and airline pilots need full-color vision.
5. Researchers have also created high-tech lenses that filter out specific wavelengths of light.
6. Many doctors and scientists thought that color-blind monkeys' brains would not have grown in a way that would allow them to see a full range of colors.
7. Red-green color blindness makes it difficult to read yellow chalk on a green chalkboard.

My Sentence:

_____

_____

Name _____

Reading A–Z

Instructions: Use the words in the box to create compound words to complete the sentences below.

lengths	sun	eye	over	some	ball	wide
day	glasses	world	lap	wave	cooked	under

1. Maybe _____ soon, color blindness will become a thing of the past!

2. Special _____ that use these lenses allow people with red-green color blindness to tell the two colors apart.

3. People may also have difficulty noticing sunburns, rashes, or _____ meat without color vision.

4. Blue-yellow color blindness is fairly rare, affecting only about one out of every ten thousand people _____.

5. People with red-green color blindness see clearly because red and green cones have some _____ in the light they detect.

6. Objects appear to be different colors because they absorb and reflect different _____ of light.

7. When light enters one of your eyes, the lens focuses it on the retina, a thin layer of tissue at the back of the _____.

Color Blindness • Level T • 3

Skill: Compound Words