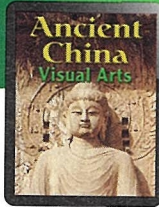
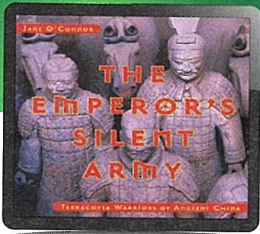


Lesson 17



Vocabulary in Context

1 archaeologists

Archaeologists are scientists who study items left behind by cultures from the past.



2 replicas

Replicas, or copies, have been made of ancient Chinese pottery and statues.



Q LANGUAGE DETECTIVE

Talk About the Writer's Words

Adjectives are words that describe a noun or a pronoun. Work with a partner. Find the five blue Vocabulary words that are used as adjectives. What are your clues? Use the adjectives in new sentences.

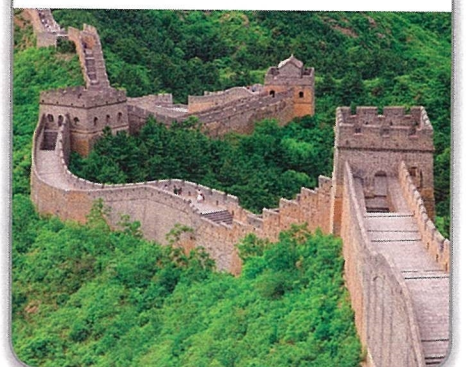
3 lustrous

Chinese royalty wore **lustrous** silk robes. The material seemed to shine or gleam.



4 elaborate

The Great Wall of China was an **elaborate** building project. It involved a great deal of careful detail.



- ▶ Study each **Context Card**.
- ▶ Use a dictionary to confirm the meanings of these words.

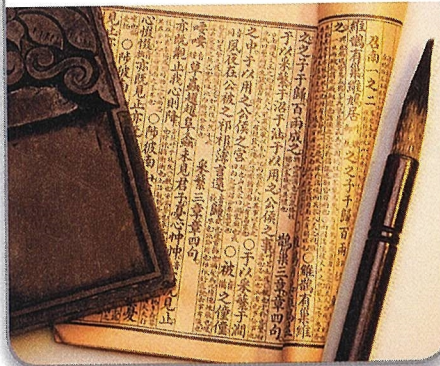
5 excavate

To learn about ancient China, men and women **excavate** artifacts that have been buried for centuries.



6 distinct

The Chinese writing system has hundreds of **distinct**, or different, characters.



7 dignified

Members of the emperor's court acted in a manner that was **dignified**, or worthy of honor.



8 mythical

The Chinese dragon is a **mythical** creature, one that exists only in the imagination.



9 temperaments

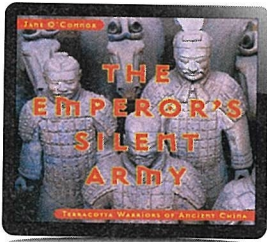
According to Chinese astrology, people born in certain years have similar **temperaments**, or personalities.



10 precede

A horseman might **precede**, or go ahead of, the emperor during his travels.





Read and Comprehend

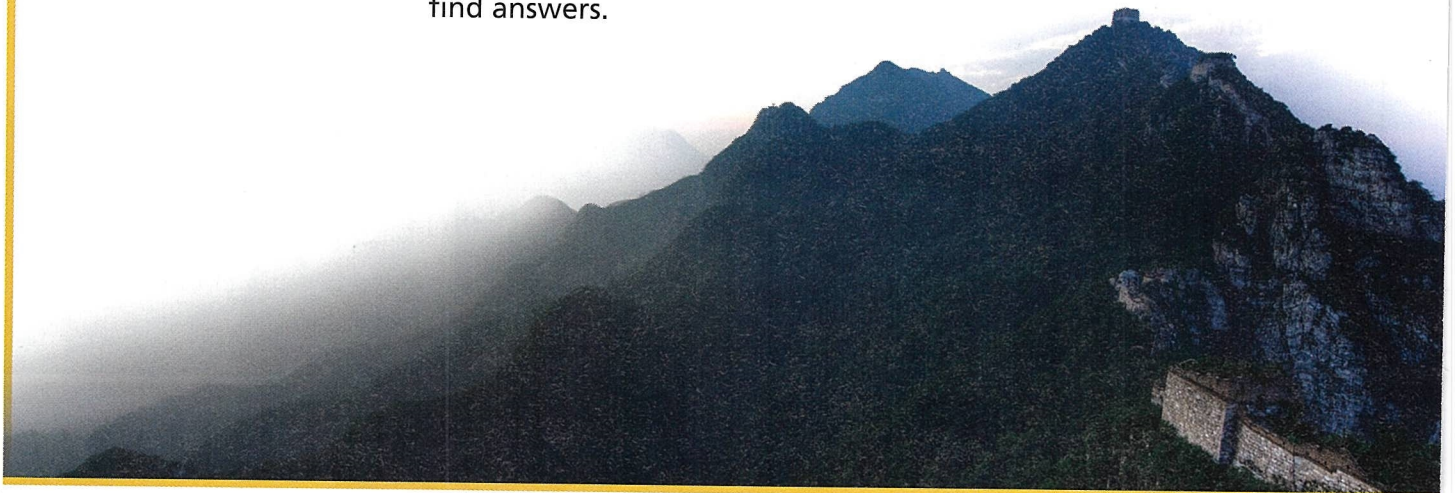
✓ TARGET SKILL

Fact and Opinion Authors of informational texts often make **claims** that are **opinions**—personal beliefs and feelings. Words and phrases such as *may*, *probably*, and *is considered* often signal opinions. As you read “The Emperor’s Silent Army,” look for claims the author makes. Notice whether the author supports the claims with facts and other text evidence. Use a graphic organizer like this one to help you.

Fact	Opinion

✓ TARGET STRATEGY

Question Ask **questions** about a selection before you read, as you read, and after you read. Look for text evidence to help you find answers.

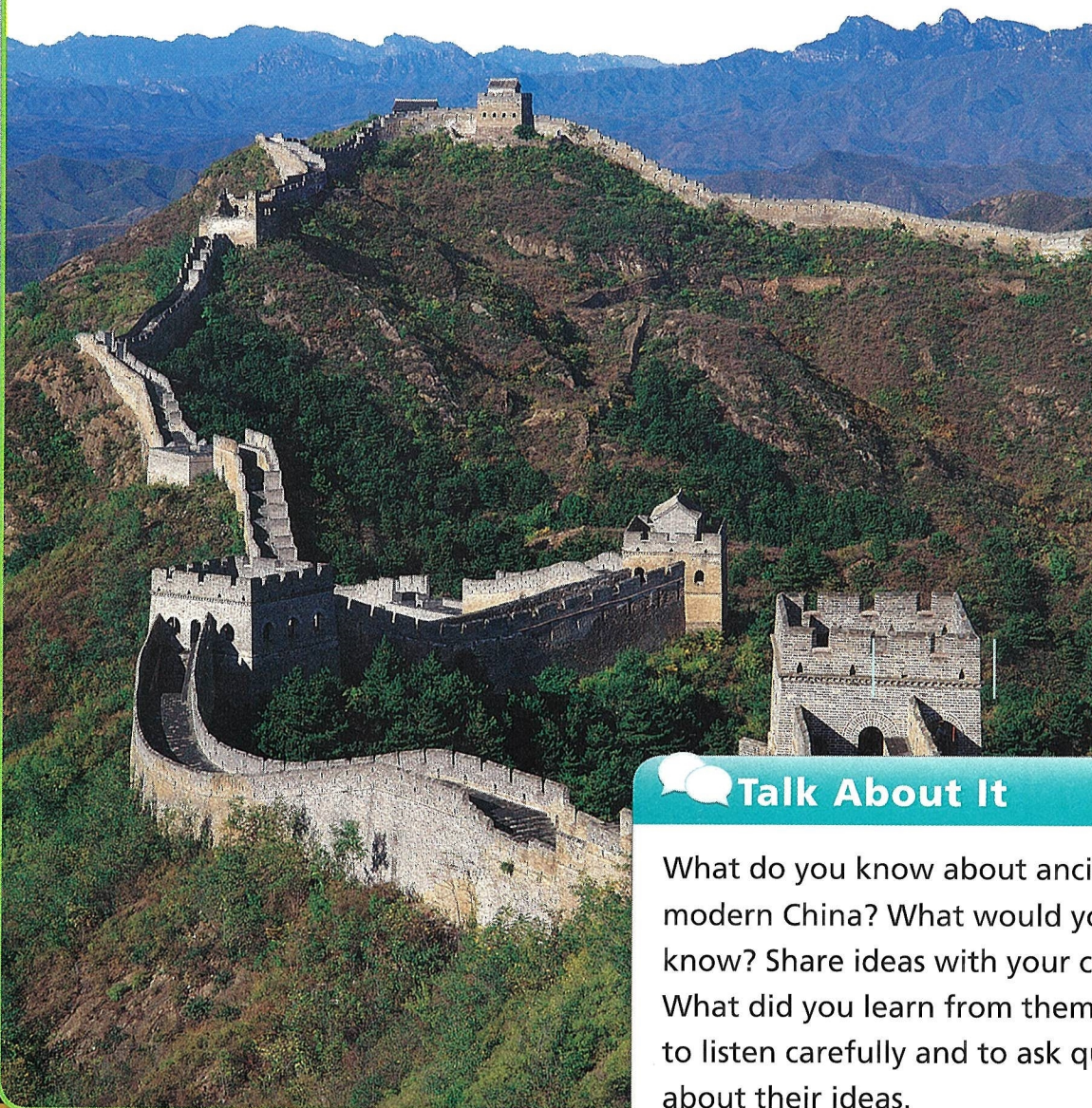


PREVIEW THE TOPIC

Ancient China

China is one of the oldest civilizations in the world. As a result, modern China has a rich cultural heritage. Artifacts, along with artwork, music, stories, and architecture of long ago, can tell us much about ancient China.

In the past, emperors were China's leaders. They ruled over millions of people, defining the country and its people. In "The Emperor's Silent Army," you will learn what the first emperor of ancient China left behind that provides clues to the nation's history.

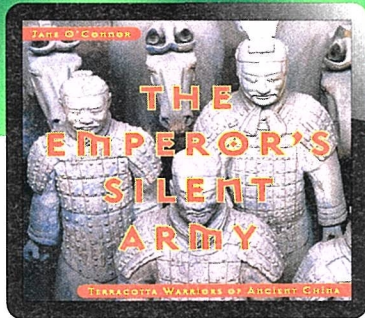


Talk About It

What do you know about ancient or modern China? What would you like to know? Share ideas with your classmates. What did you learn from them? Remember to listen carefully and to ask questions about their ideas.

Lesson 17

ANCHOR TEXT



GENRE

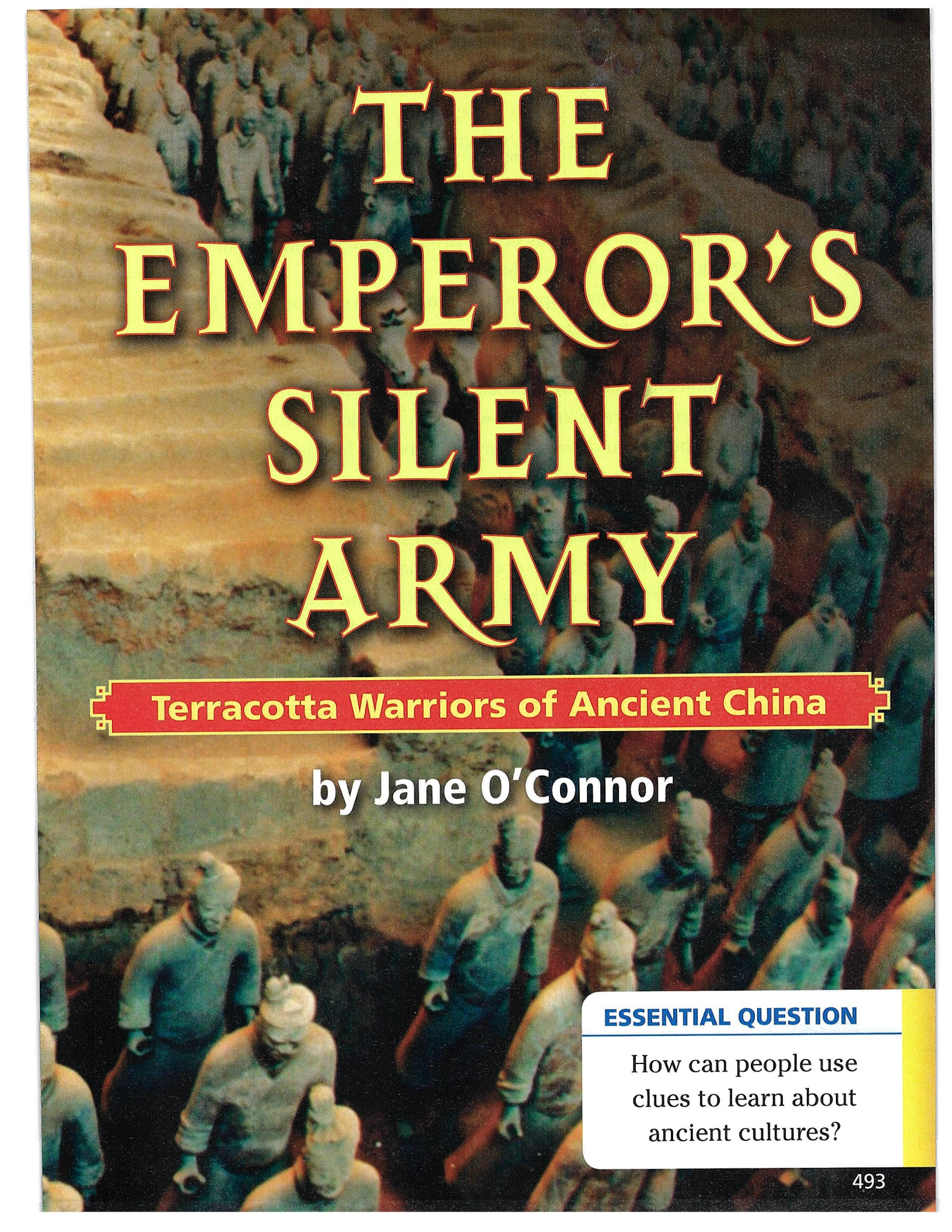
Informational text gives facts and other information about a topic. As you read, look for:

- ▶ headings that begin sections of related information
- ▶ photographs, illustrations, and captions
- ▶ facts about a subject or topic

MEET THE AUTHOR

Jane O'Connor

Jane O'Connor is the author of more than thirty books for all age groups. Writing runs in O'Connor's family. Her younger son, Tim, is an author; she has collaborated with her husband, Jim (*The Magic Top Mystery*, *Slime Time*); and when her older son, Robert, was in sixth grade, the two of them wrote the book *Super Cluck*, about a chicken from outer space. O'Connor's nonfiction includes books on art, movie special effects, and the White House.

The background of the page is a photograph of the Terracotta Warriors of Ancient China. The warriors are arranged in rows, some on horseback and some on foot, in a dimly lit, earthy environment. The lighting is dramatic, highlighting the textures of the terracotta and the details of the warriors' armor and weapons.

THE EMPEROR'S SILENT ARMY

Terracotta Warriors of Ancient China

by Jane O'Connor

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

How can people use clues to learn about ancient cultures?

A STRANGE DISCOVERY

LINTONG COUNTY, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, MARCH 1974

It's just an ordinary day in early spring, or so three farmers think as they trudge across a field in northern China. They are looking for a good place to dig a well. There has been a drought, and they must find water or risk losing their crops later in the year.

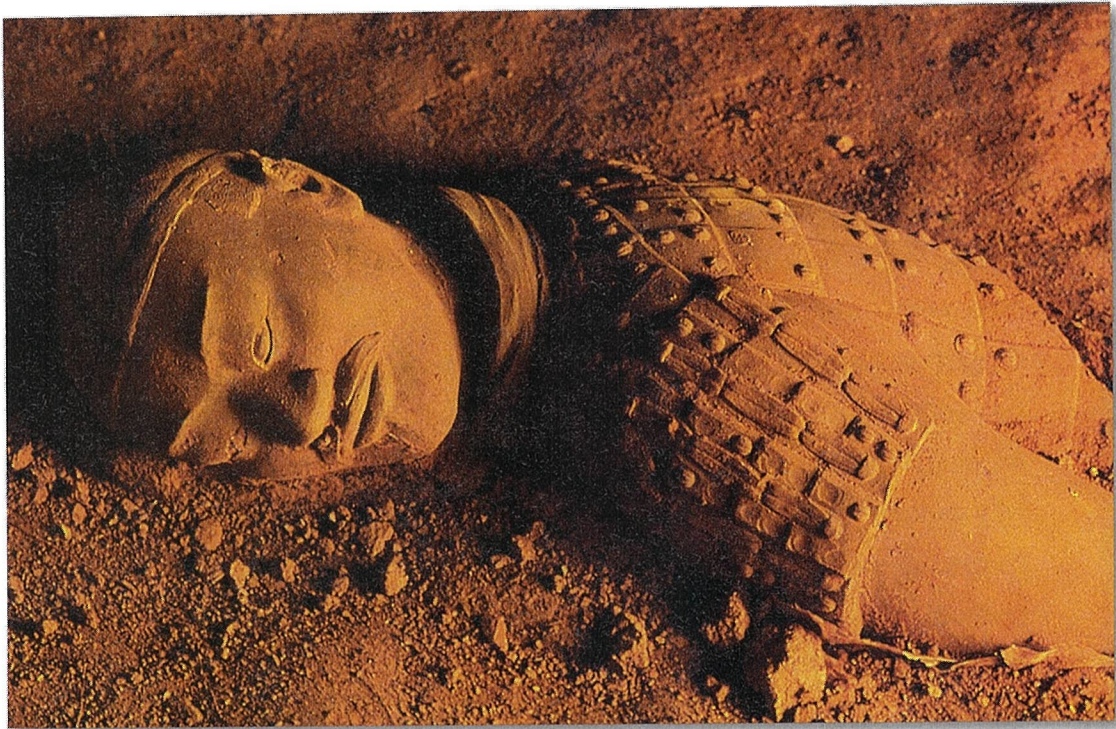
The farmers choose a spot near a grove of persimmon trees. Down they dig, five feet, ten feet. Still no water. They decide to keep on digging a little deeper. All of a sudden, one of the farmers feels his shovel strike against something hard. Is it a rock? It's difficult to see at the bottom of a dark hole, so the farmer kneels down for a closer look. No, it isn't a rock. It seems to be clay, and not raw clay but clay that has been baked and made into something. But what?

Now, more carefully, the men dig around the something. Perhaps it is a pot or a vase. However, what slowly reveals itself is the pottery head of a man who stares back at them, open-eyed and amazingly real looking. The farmers have never seen anything like it before. But they do remember stories that some of the old people in their village have told, stories of a "pottery man" found many years ago not far from where they are now. The villagers had been scared that the pottery man would bring bad luck so they broke it to bits, which were then reburied and forgotten.

The terracotta figures were discovered in the countryside of northern China.

ANALYZE THE TEXT

Figurative Language Find an example of hyperbole on page 495. Why would the author use this type of figurative language here? What does it mean?

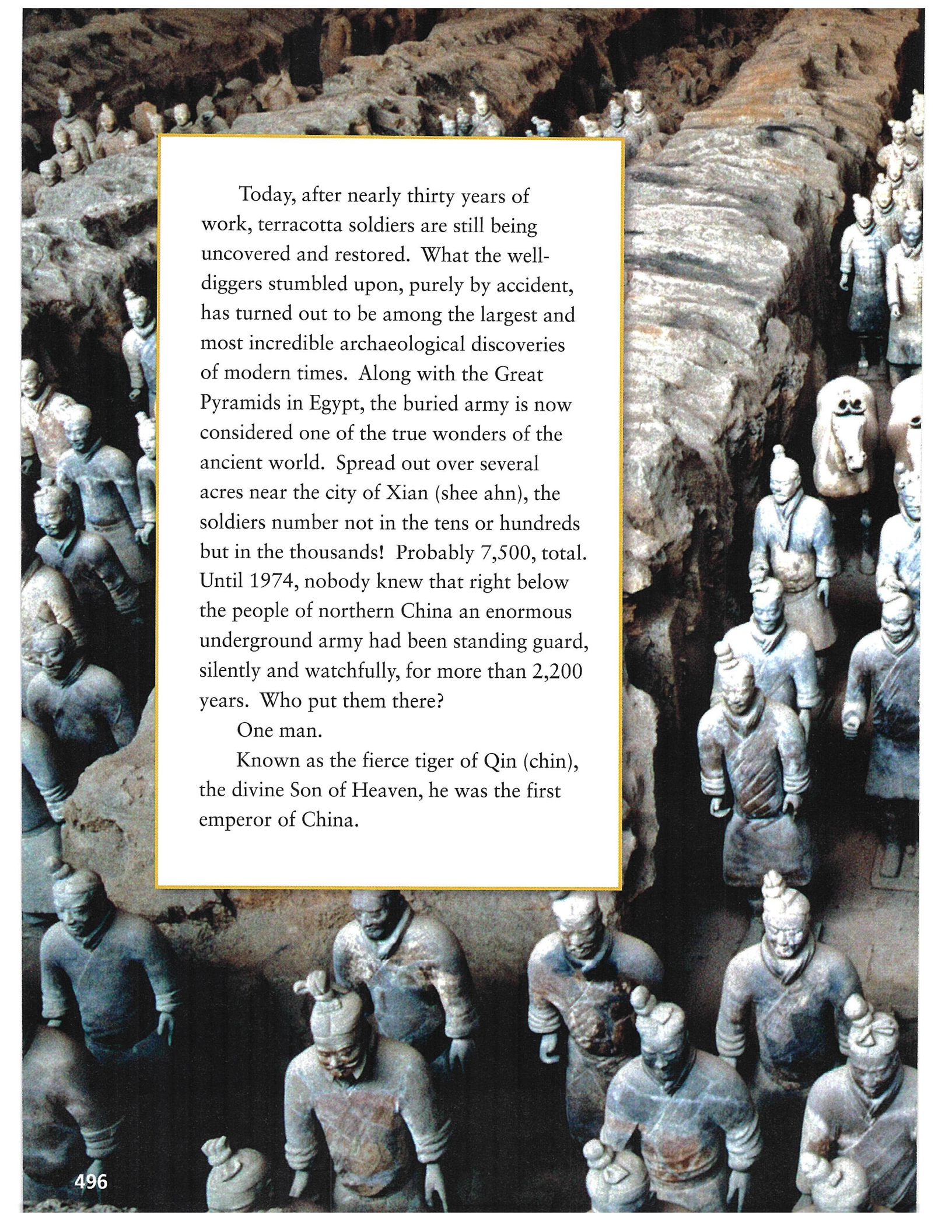


The terracotta army was discovered when well-diggers found the head of a “pottery man” like this one. No photographs were taken that day.

The three well-diggers are not so superstitious. They report their discovery to a local official. Soon a group of **archaeologists** arrives to search the area more closely. Maybe they will find pieces of a clay body to go with the clay head.

In fact, they find much more.

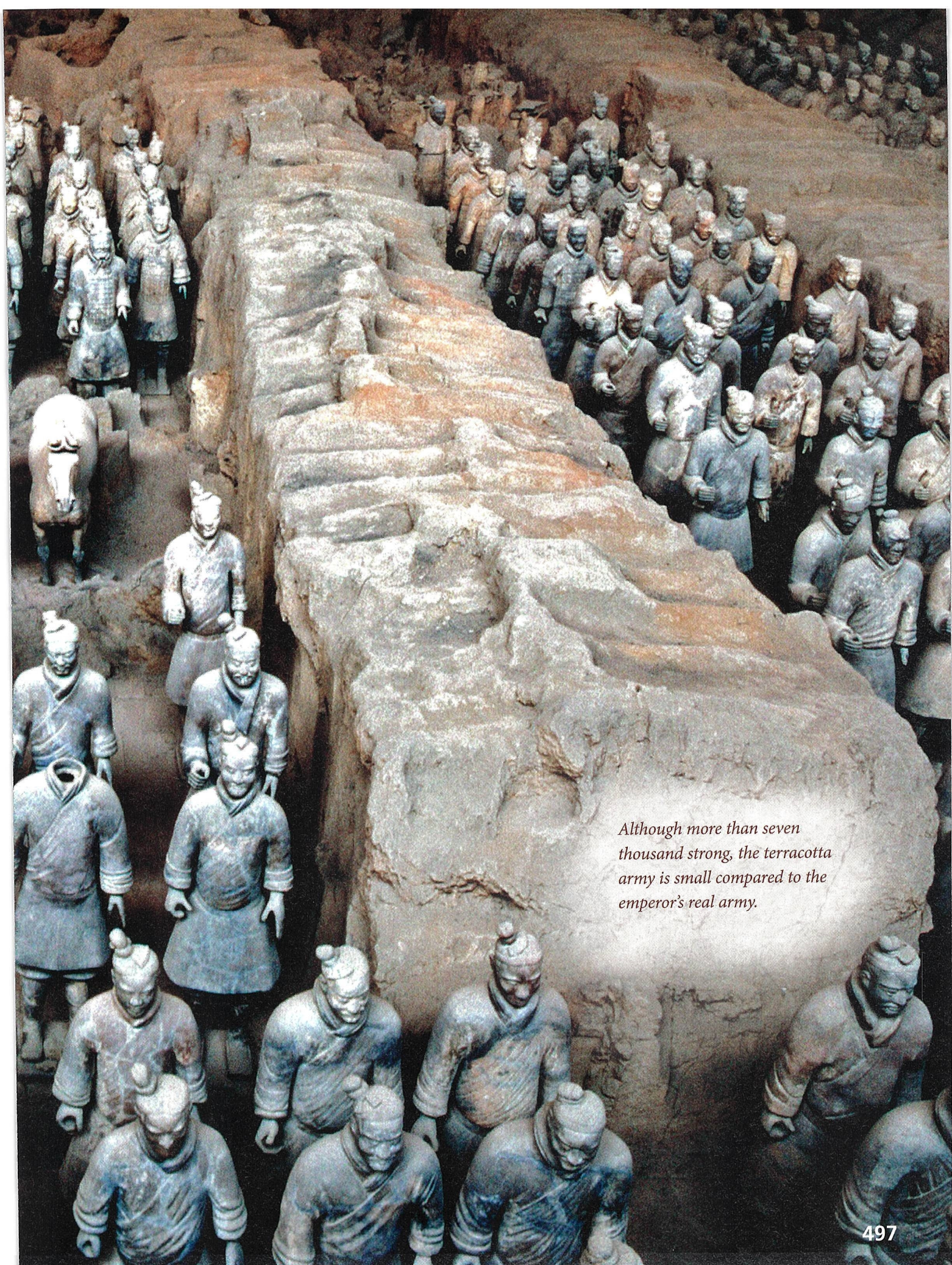
During the weeks and months that follow, the archaeologists dig out more pottery men, which now are called by a more **dignified** term—terracotta figurines. The figurines are soldiers. That much is clear. But they come from a time long ago, when Chinese warriors wore knee-length robes, armor made from small iron “fish scales,” and elaborate topknot hairdos. All of the soldiers are life-size or a little bigger and weigh as much as four hundred pounds. They stand at attention as if waiting for the command to charge into battle. The only thing missing is their weapons. And those are found too—hundreds of real bronze swords, daggers, and battle-axes as well as thousands of scattered arrowheads—all so perfectly made that, after cleaning, their ancient tips are still sharp enough to split a hair!



Today, after nearly thirty years of work, terracotta soldiers are still being uncovered and restored. What the well-diggers stumbled upon, purely by accident, has turned out to be among the largest and most incredible archaeological discoveries of modern times. Along with the Great Pyramids in Egypt, the buried army is now considered one of the true wonders of the ancient world. Spread out over several acres near the city of Xian (shee ahn), the soldiers number not in the tens or hundreds but in the thousands! Probably 7,500, total. Until 1974, nobody knew that right below the people of northern China an enormous underground army had been standing guard, silently and watchfully, for more than 2,200 years. Who put them there?

One man.

Known as the fierce tiger of Qin (chin), the divine Son of Heaven, he was the first emperor of China.



Although more than seven thousand strong, the terracotta army is small compared to the emperor's real army.

THE QUEST FOR IMMORTALITY

Before the time of Qin Shihuang (chin shir hwong), who lived from 259 to 210 B.C.E., there was no China. Instead there were seven separate kingdoms, each with its own language, currency, and ruler. For hundreds of years they had been fighting one another. The kingdom of Qin was the fiercest; soldiers received their pay only after they had presented their generals with the cut-off heads of enemy warriors. By 221 B.C.E. the ruler of the Qin kingdom had “eaten up his neighbors like a silkworm devouring a leaf,” according to an ancient historian. The name China comes from Qin.

The king of Qin now ruled over an immense empire—around one million square miles that stretched north and west to the Gobi (GOH bee) desert, south to present-day Vietnam, and east to the Yellow Sea. To the people of the time, this was the entire civilized world. Not for another hundred years would the Chinese know that empires existed beyond their boundaries. To the ruler of Qin, being called king was no longer grand enough. He wanted a title that no one else had ever had before. What he chose was Qin Shihuang. This means “first emperor, God in Heaven, and Almighty of the Universe” all rolled into one.



No paintings exist of the emperor done in his lifetime, so there is no way to know how faithful this portrait is.

But no title, however superhuman it sounded, could protect him from what he feared most—dying. More than anything, the emperor wanted to live forever. According to legend, a magic elixir had granted eternal life to the people of the mythical Eastern Islands. Over the years, the emperor sent expeditions out to sea in search of the islands and the magic potion. But each time they came back empty-handed.

If he couldn't live forever, then Qin Shihuang was determined to live as long as possible. He ate powdered jade and drank mercury in the belief that they would prolong his life. In fact, these “medicines” were poison and may have caused the emperor to fall sick and die while on a tour of the easternmost outposts of his empire. He was forty-nine years old.

If word of Qin Shihuang's death got out while he was away from the capital, there might be a revolt. So his ministers kept the news a secret. With the emperor's body inside his chariot, the entire party traveled back to the capital city. Meals were brought into the emperor's chariot; daily reports on affairs were delivered as usual—all to keep up the appearance that the emperor was alive and well. However, it was summer, and a terrible smell began to come from the chariot. But the clever ministers found a way to account for the stench. A cart was loaded with smelly salted fish and made to precede the chariot, overpowering and masking any foul odors coming from the dead emperor. And so Qin Shihuang returned to the capital for burial.

The tomb of Qin Shihuang had been under construction for more than thirty years. It was begun when he was a young boy of thirteen and was still not finished when he died. Even incomplete, the emperor's tomb was enormous, larger than his largest palace. According to legend, it had a domed ceiling inlaid with clusters of pearls to represent the sun, moon, and stars. Below was a gigantic relief map of the world, made from bronze. Bronze hills and mountains rose up from the floor, with rivers of mercury flowing into a mercury sea. Along the banks of the rivers were models of the emperor's palaces and cities, all exact replicas of the real ones.



This detail of a silk robe shows an embroidered dragon, the symbol of Chinese emperors.

In ancient times, the Chinese believed that life after death was not so very different from life on earth. The soul of a dead person could continue to enjoy all the pleasures of everyday life. So people who were rich enough constructed **elaborate** underground tombs filled with silk robes, jewelry with precious stones, furniture, games, boats, chariots—everything the dead person could possibly need or want.

Qin Shihuang knew that grave robbers would try their best to loot the treasures in the tomb. So he had machines put inside the tomb that produced the rumble of thunder to scare off intruders, and mechanical crossbows at the entrance were set to fire arrows automatically should anyone dare trespass. The emperor also made certain that the workers who carried his coffin to its final resting place never revealed its exact whereabouts. As the men worked their way back through the tunnels to the tomb's entrance, a stone door came crashing down, and they were left to die, sealed inside the tomb along with the body of the emperor.

Even all these measures, however, were not enough to satisfy the emperor. And so, less than a mile from the tomb, in underground trenches, the terracotta warriors were stationed. Just as flesh-and-blood troops had protected him during his lifetime, the terracotta troops were there to protect their ruler against any enemy for all eternity.

THE FACES OF ANCIENT CHINA

About two thousand soldiers have been unearthed, yet, amazingly, so far no two are the same. The army includes men of all different ages, from different parts of China, with different **temperaments**. A young soldier looks both excited and nervous; an older officer, perhaps a veteran of many wars, appears tired, resigned. Some soldiers seem lost in thought, possibly dreaming of their return home; others look proud and confident. Although from a distance the figures appear almost identical, like giant-size toy soldiers, each is a **distinct** work of art.

Did real-life models pose for the figures? Probably not. But hundreds of craftsmen from all over the empire spent more than ten years in workshops set up near the pits creating the warriors. It is likely that they made the faces of the soldiers look like the faces of people that they knew from home.

The uniforms of the terracotta figures are exact copies in clay of what real soldiers of the day wore. The soldier's uniform tells his rank in the army. The lowest-ranking soldiers are bareheaded and wear heavy knee-length tunics but no armor. Often their legs are wrapped in cloth shin guards for protection.



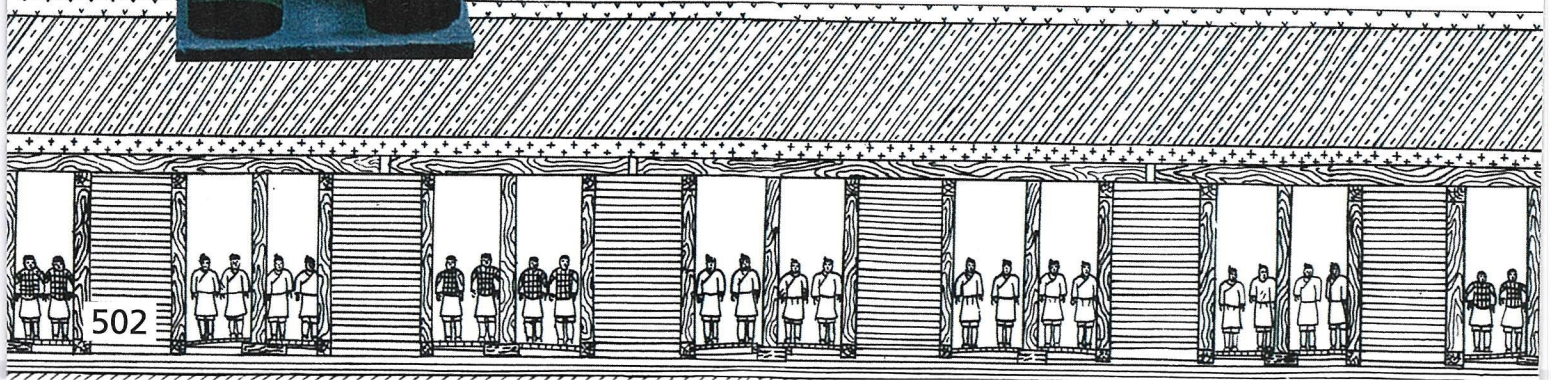
ANALYZE THE TEXT

Text Structure How does the author organize the information on this page? How does this section of text fit in the overall text structure?

The generals' uniforms are the most elegant. Their caps sometimes sport a pheasant feather; their fancy shoes curl up at the toes; and their fine armor is made from small iron fish scales. Tassels on their armor are also a mark of their high rank.

The terracotta soldiers are now the ghostly grayish color of baked clay, clay that came from nearby Mount Li. Originally the soldiers were all brightly colored. Tiny bits of paint can still be seen on many of the figures and are proof that uniforms came in a blaze of colors—purple, blue, green, yellow, red, and orange. The colors of each soldier's uniform indicated not only which part of the army he belonged to—cavalry or infantry, for example—but also what his particular rank was. The terracotta horses were fully painted, too, in brown with pink ears, nostrils, and mouths. Unfortunately, when figures are dug out of the ground, most of the paint on them peels off and sticks to the surrounding earth. Also, when exposed to air, the paint tends to crumble into dust.

The colored computer image shows how the general would have looked originally.



Today groups of artisans in workshops near the three pits make replicas of the soldiers, following the techniques used 2,200 years ago. Their work helps archaeologists learn more about how the original figures were created. Even though the workers today have the advantages of modern kilns that register temperatures exactly, no copies have ever come out as hard or as **lustrous** as the ancient originals. (The workers of today are also not under the same kind of pressure as the emperor's potters—if they made a mistake, they were killed!)

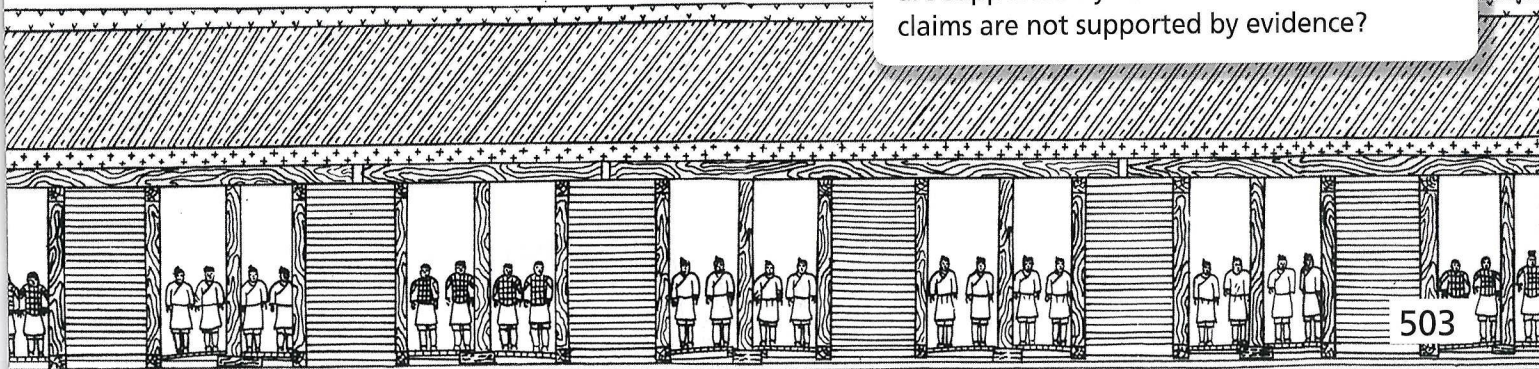
Who were the potters who made the original soldiers? For the most part, they have remained anonymous. In ancient times, being a craftsman was considered lowly work. However, some soldiers are signed, probably by the master potter in charge of a workshop. The signature is like a stamp of approval, a sign of quality control.

Of course, the creators of the terracotta warriors never intended their work to be seen by anyone other than the emperor. That is a strange notion for twenty-first-century minds to accept. Artists today want their work to be seen, enjoyed, admired. But as soon as the emperor's army was completed, it was buried. Pits were dug twenty feet deep. Green-tiled floors were laid down. Dirt walls were constructed, creating tunnels in which the soldiers and horses and chariots were placed. A wooden roof was built overhead, and then ten feet of dirt was shoveled on top of the army. It was supposed to remain undisturbed for all eternity, but it did not turn out that way. How surprised the Qin sculptors would be by the crowds of people from all over the world who come to see their creations!

This cross-section drawing shows how soldiers in Pit 1 were placed in underground tunnels, which were separated by earthen walls and covered by a wooden roof.

ANALYZE THE TEXT

Fact and Opinion What claims does the author make on pages 502–503? Which claims are supported by facts and evidence? Which claims are not supported by evidence?



INSIDE THE EMPEROR'S TOMB

What exactly is the terracotta army guarding so steadfastly? What, besides the body of the dead emperor, is inside the tomb? The answer is that nobody knows. And the government of China has no plans to **excavate** and find out.

In ancient China it was the custom to build a natural-looking hill on top of a person's tomb. The more important a person was, the bigger the hill. Thousands of years of harsh weather have worn down the emperor's mound; originally it was four hundred feet high, almost as high as the biggest of the three Great Pyramids in Egypt.

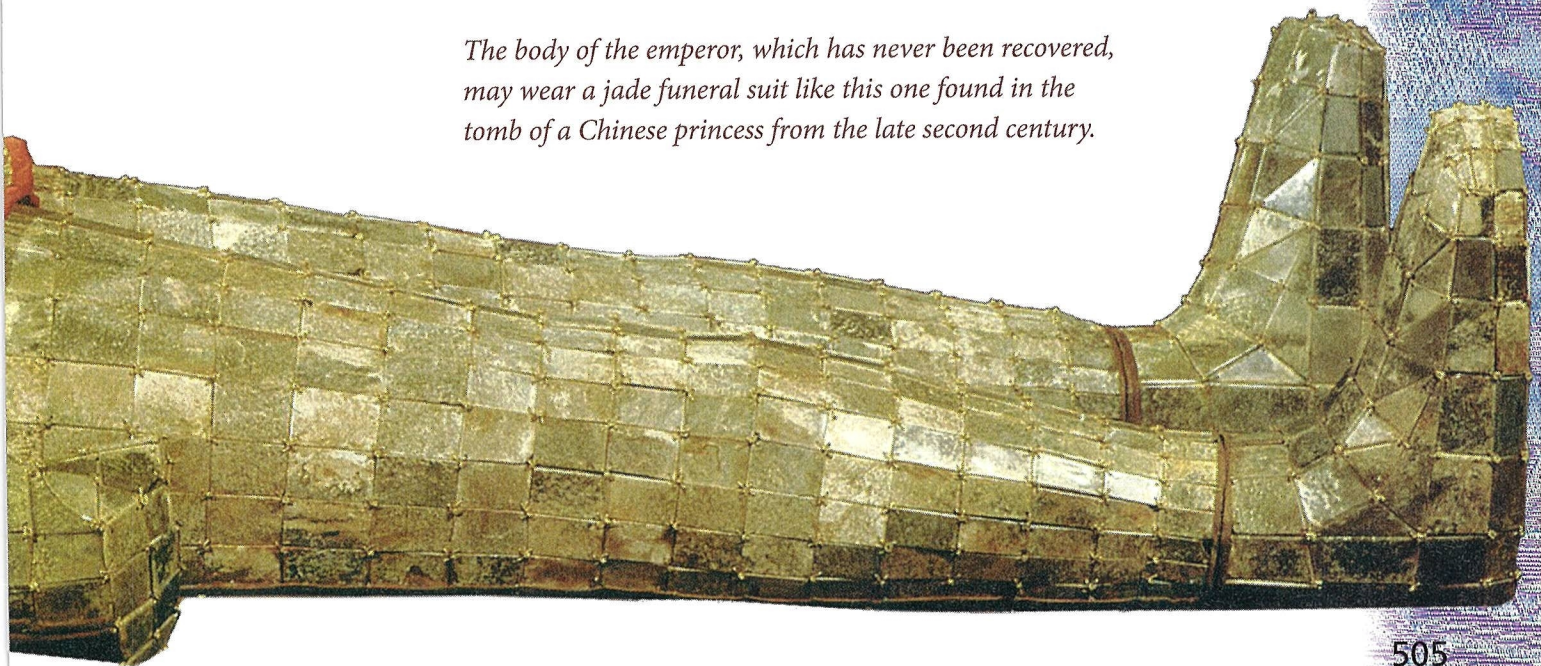
Like the ancient Egyptians, the ancient Chinese believed that the body of a dead person should be preserved as a "home" for the soul. However, the Chinese did not make a person's body into a mummy. They believed that jade had magic powers, among them the ability to keep a dead body from decaying.

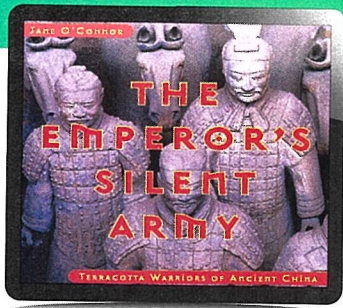


In Chinese tombs from the first century B.C.E., bodies of noblemen and princesses have been found wearing entire suits of jade. It is believed that Qin Shihuang is buried in just such a suit, the thousands of small tiles all beautifully carved and sewn together with gold thread. And over this jade burial outfit, his body is supposedly covered in a blanket of pearls.

As for all the things placed with the emperor, certainly they must be grand beyond imagining—silk robes embroidered with dragons, gem-encrusted crowns and jewelry, musical instruments, hand-carved furniture, lamps, beautiful dishes, cooking pots, and golden utensils. Like the pharaohs of ancient Egypt, the first emperor would have made certain that he had everything he might possibly want in the afterlife. But unless his tomb is excavated, what these treasures look like will remain a mystery.

The body of the emperor, which has never been recovered, may wear a jade funeral suit like this one found in the tomb of a Chinese princess from the late second century.





Dig Deeper

Use Clues to Analyze the Text

Use these pages to learn about Fact and Opinion, Figurative Language, and Text Structure. Then read "The Emperor's Silent Army" again to apply what you learned.

Fact and Opinion

Informational texts such as "The Emperor's Silent Army" often contain **claims** that may be **opinions**. Opinions express beliefs and feelings and cannot be proved true. **Facts**, on the other hand, can be proved true. They are a kind of **text evidence**. Knowing the difference between a fact and an opinion is important. Readers must evaluate the claims in a text to determine if they are supported with facts and other text evidence.

Look back at page 496 in "The Emperor's Silent Army." In the first paragraph, the phrase *is now considered* signals an opinion. What facts, if any, does the author include as evidence to support this claim?

Fact	Opinion

Figurative Language

In **figurative language**, words have meanings beyond their dictionary definitions. In one kind of figurative language called **hyperbole**, people use extreme exaggeration, as in “It was a million degrees outside today!” In **personification**, human emotions, qualities, or characteristics are given to a thing or an idea. For example, in “The wind tugged at my coat and whispered in my ear,” the wind is given two human abilities. Readers must use clues in the text to determine the meanings of figurative language.



Text Structure

Knowing how a piece of informational text is organized helps you understand it. **Text structure** is the way authors organize ideas. They may **compare** and **contrast** ideas. They may **sequence** ideas in time order. They may also explain what something is like through **description**. An informational text may have one overall text structure or several different text structures. Look for clues and other text evidence to determine how a text is organized.



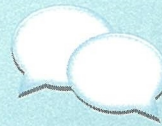
Your Turn

RETURN TO THE ESSENTIAL QUESTION



Review the selection with a partner to prepare to discuss this question:

How can people use clues to learn about ancient cultures? As you review the text evidence in the selection, take turns posing questions and responding.



Classroom Conversation

Continue your discussion of "The Emperor's Silent Army" by using text evidence to explain your answers to these questions:

- 1 What does the author do to pull in readers at the beginning and end of the selection?
- 2 In what ways has the discovery of the silent army impacted the modern Chinese people?
- 3 Author Jane O'Connor calls the terracotta army "silent." How do the soldiers "speak" without talking?

WHAT WAS HE LIKE?

Emperor Qin Shihuang The emperor made many plans during his life to prepare for his death. With a small group, discuss what the emperor's plans for his death tell about him as a living person. What was he like? Use text evidence to support the conclusions you draw about Qin Shihuang.



Performance Task

WRITE ABOUT READING



Response Think about Qin Shihuang and life in ancient China. Would Qin Shihuang make a good leader today? Write a paragraph to express your argument. Introduce the paragraph with your claim, and then support the claim with facts and other evidence from the selection. End with a concluding statement.

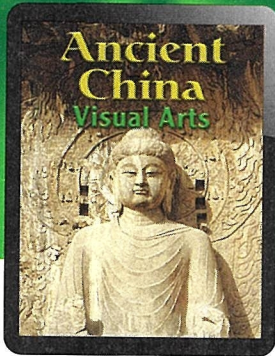


Writing Tip

State your claim at the beginning of the paragraph. Make sure you use correct subject-verb agreement in each sentence of your paragraph.

Lesson 17

INFORMATIONAL TEXT



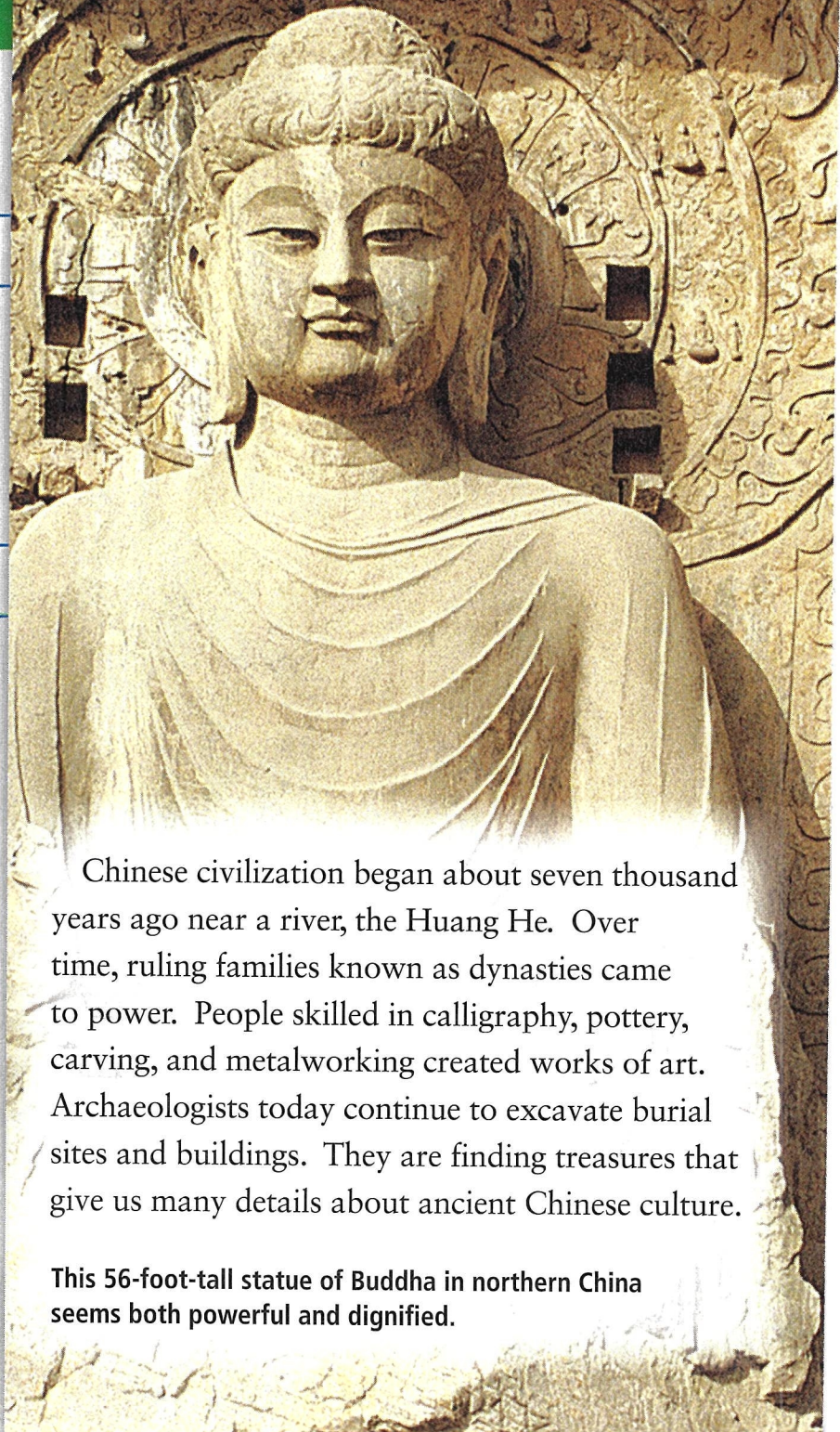
Ancient China Visual Arts

✓ GENRE

Informational text, such as this encyclopedia article, gives facts about a topic and is usually organized around main ideas and supporting details.

✓ TEXT FOCUS

Headings identify the main ideas of sections of a text, such as chapters, paragraphs, and captions.



Chinese civilization began about seven thousand years ago near a river, the Huang He. Over time, ruling families known as dynasties came to power. People skilled in calligraphy, pottery, carving, and metalworking created works of art. Archaeologists today continue to excavate burial sites and buildings. They are finding treasures that give us many details about ancient Chinese culture.

This 56-foot-tall statue of Buddha in northern China seems both powerful and dignified.

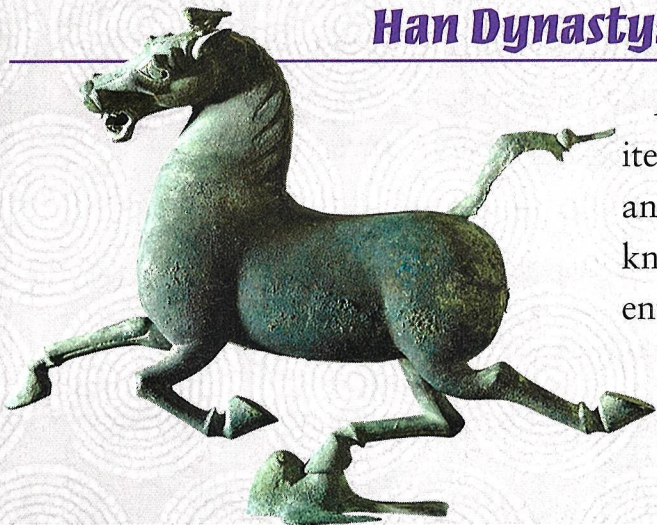
Shang Dynasty: 1650–1050 B.C.E.

Calligraphy, or the art of writing, developed during China's first recorded dynasty, the Shang. Chinese pictographs were engraved into bones or written on bamboo. Other artists from this time formed glazed pottery and bronze figures.

Shang leaders read cracks in oracle bones as answers to important questions. Spoken answers would precede the written ones. Then calligraphers would engrave the answers on the bones.



Han Dynasty: 202 B.C.E.–220 C.E.



Artists of the Han Dynasty created elaborate items from bronze and jade. Chinese crafts and silk fabrics traveled west on the trade route known as the Silk Road. Western ideas began to enter Chinese thought and art at this time.

The artist who created this bronze figure may have been inspired by mythical flying horses.

Tang Dynasty: 618–906 C.E.

During the Tang dynasty, the art of making porcelain was perfected. A white clay called kaolin was baked at high temperatures, creating a lustrous material like glass.

Buddhism became China's official religion at this time. Artwork reflected Buddhist ideas, and artists painted the life of the Buddha in colorful natural settings.

This glazed porcelain Tang vase comes from Henan province.

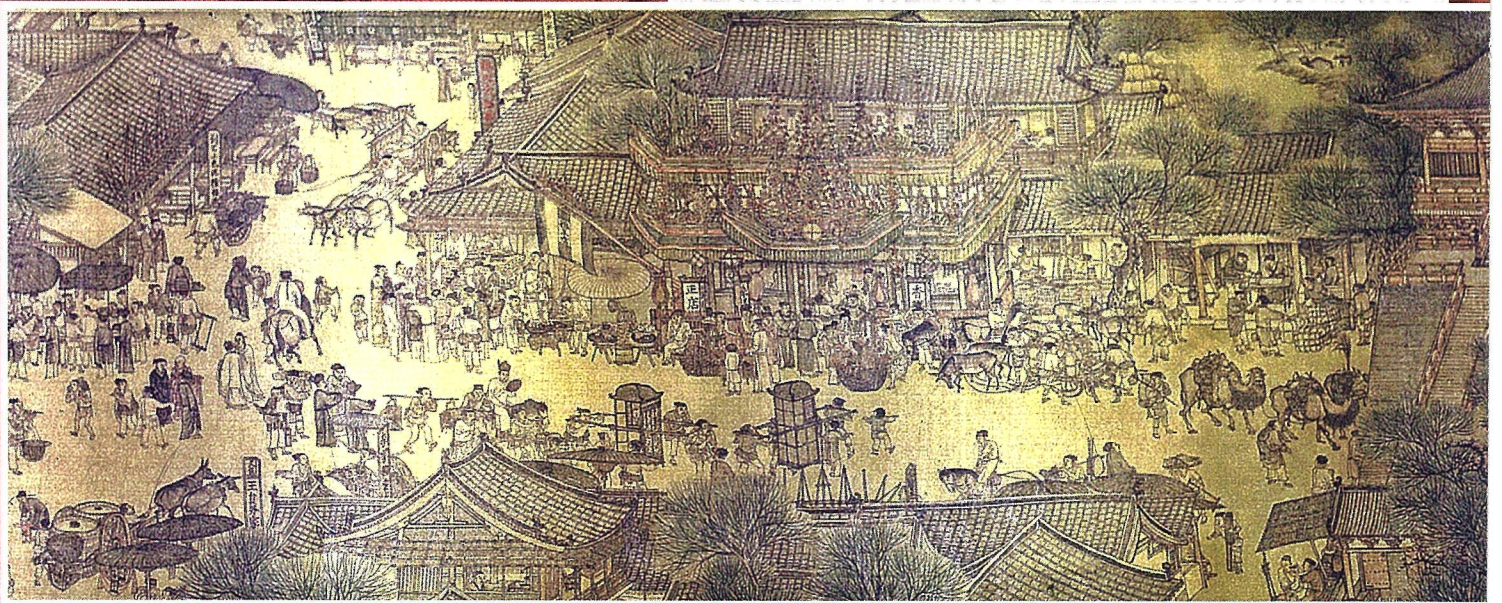




Song Dynasty: 960–1279 C.E.

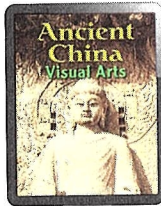
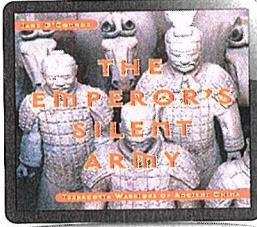
The Song Dynasty emphasized the ideas of the philosopher Confucius. He taught that there should be harmony between individuals and society. Artists painted everyday pictures that showed people's temperaments. Landscape paintings reflected the ideas of Daoism, a religion that stressed balance between humans and nature.

(background) More than just replicas of nature, *shanshui* (mountain-water) landscapes show nature's distinct beauty.



The Qingming scroll is ten inches high and almost six yards long. Details in the scroll show parts of city life during the Song Dynasty.

Compare Texts



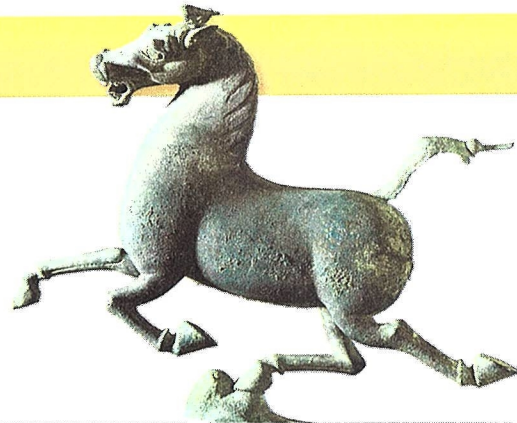
TEXT TO TEXT

Compare Art and Information Talk with a partner about “The Emperor’s Silent Army” and “Ancient China: Visual Arts.” Discuss these questions: *What text structures are used in the selections? What points does each selection make about creative arts in ancient China? What kinds of information in the selections are similar?* After discussing your ideas, work together to write a paragraph that tells how the text and the photos and captions give you a better understanding of ancient China. Use text evidence in your paragraph.



TEXT TO SELF

Share Your Views Would you want to trade places with Qin Shihuang or another emperor? Why or why not? If you did trade places, how would you use your powers? Write your thoughts and then discuss them with a partner.



TEXT TO WORLD

Locate Dig Sites Archaeological digs are taking place all over the world. Choose a country or continent. Use the Internet to find the location of any digs there. Find out what scientists have discovered. Share your findings with the class.



Grammar

More Kinds of Pronouns Words such as *someone* and *something* are **indefinite pronouns**. They refer to unidentified persons or things. *This*, *that*, *these*, and *those* are **demonstrative pronouns** when used as a subject or object in a sentence. When words such as *who*, *what*, and *which* begin questions, they are **interrogative pronouns**. Words such as *myself*, *himself*, *ourselves*, and *themselves* are **reflexive pronouns** when they refer back to the subject of a sentence. These same pronouns are **intensive pronouns** when they emphasize a noun or another pronoun in the sentence.

Kinds of Pronouns

indefinite pronoun

The farmer's shovel strikes something.

demonstrative pronoun

This could be an important discovery.

reflexive pronoun

He asks himself what the object might be.

intensive pronoun

I myself thought our teacher was right.

interrogative pronoun

What will he and the other farmers find?

Try This!

With a partner, read aloud each sentence. Identify each pronoun as reflexive or intensive.

- 1 We found **ourselves** touring a pottery exhibit.
- 2 I **myself** do not care for pottery.
- 3 You **yourself** might really enjoy it.
- 4 The students arranged **themselves** into groups.
- 5 The pottery **itself** cannot tell the whole story.

The use of an incorrect pronoun can confuse your readers. When you proofread your writing, be sure to use the correct type of pronoun that refers to the antecedent.



Incorrect Pronouns

Emperor Qin Shihuang had a strong desire to become immortal. He wanted to find a potion that gave people eternal life. He couldn't do **these** himself, so he sent explorers in search of the potion. The explorers found **themselves** with nothing to show for their efforts.

Correct Pronouns

Emperor Qin Shihuang had a strong desire to become immortal. He wanted to find a potion that gave people eternal life. He couldn't do **this** himself, so he sent explorers in search of the potion. The explorers found **themselves** with nothing to show for their efforts.

Connect Grammar to Writing

As you revise your problem-solution essay, look for pronouns that may be incorrect. Correct any errors you notice. Using the correct forms of pronouns is an important part of good writing.

Informative Writing

✓ **Organization** To write a powerful **problem-solution essay**, present a problem and one or more solutions in clearly organized paragraphs. Develop your ideas with facts, examples, and other informative details. In revising, be sure that transition words and phrases clarify the relationships between ideas and evidence.

Warren drafted a problem-solution essay about bike safety in Maplewood. He established and maintained a formal writing style and ended with a concluding section that summed up his ideas. When he revised his draft, he added another solution to make his essay stronger. He also made sure transition words and phrases connected his ideas.

Writing Checklist

✓ **Organization**

Did I explain the problem first and then the solutions?

✓ **Purpose**

Is my writing clear and informative?

✓ **Evidence**

Did I use facts and examples to develop my essay?

✓ **Elaboration**

Did I use transition words and phrases to clarify relationships?

✓ **Conventions**

Did I establish and maintain a formal writing style?
Did I use correct spelling, grammar, and punctuation

Revised Draft

several
I have ~~a few~~ solutions that would make our town friendly to cyclists. First, the city could add bike lanes to major streets. Studies show that both cyclists and car drivers are more comfortable when streets have bike lanes. *My second solution is to* ~~The city could~~ put up bike signs at busy intersections. The signs would remind people to share the road. Finally, the city could install bike racks downtown. The racks would give cyclists a place to park their bikes. *Third, the city could put announcements on radio and TV. These would remind cyclists and drivers to be careful and safe.*

Making Maplewood Bicycle-Friendly

by Warren Brown

Maplewood is a great community to live in, but it has a problem: it's not bicycle-friendly. Bicycling is dangerous here! When my friends and I ride our bikes to school, we have to travel on busy streets with no bike lanes. To get downtown, we have to cross three major intersections. Once we get there, we have nowhere to leave our bikes.

I have several solutions that would make our town friendly to cyclists. First, the city could add bike lanes to major streets. Studies show that both cyclists and car drivers are more comfortable when streets have bike lanes. My second solution is to put up bike signs at busy intersections. The signs would remind people to share the road. Third, the city could put announcements on radio and TV. These would remind cyclists and drivers to be careful and safe. Finally, the city could install bike racks downtown. The racks would give cyclists a place to park their bikes.

Maplewood is a great town that I love living in. With a few improvements, it could become a great town for bicycling, too!

Reading as a Writer

Which sentences did Warren add?
What transition word did he add?
How can you add sentences to improve the organization of your essay?

In my final paper, I explained the problem first; I followed it with my solutions. I also added a transition word to clarify my ideas. I ended my essay with a concluding section.

