

***Inside Reading Level 2***  
**Unit 10 Skill Review: Outlining**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**The Review Skill for Unit 10 asks you to complete the outline for Reading 1. Let's practice outlining with Reading 2 "You wouldn't know it if it bit you."**

**Below is an outline for the Reading. Read each excerpt and then record the number and heading from the outline that best fits.**

- I. One woman's experience
- II. Most people have experienced bites from insects or arachnids
- III. It's difficult to determine what bit you from the mark
- IV. Identifying the biter is necessary to avoid serious risks

Guessing a biter's identity is no game. Being wrong can be dangerous. Doctors in Australia have developed effective medicines, known as antivenins, to treat bites from some of the continent's many venomous spiders. Each antivenin, though, is specific to the venom from one type of spider. No other antivenin is sufficient to neutralize the poison. There are risks as well when a North American doctor decides whether a bull's-eye bite mark comes from a deer tick or a brown recluse. If it's a tick bite but is treated as a spider bite, the victim will not get antibiotics to fight Lyme disease, which causes serious heart or nerve conditions in about 10 percent of infected people. If it's a brown recluse bite but is treated as a tick bite, the spider's venom will do greater damage. One serious effect of long exposure to strong spider venoms is necrosis, or "tissue death." Full-strength venom kills the skin, nerve, and muscle cells it touches, and the more contact, the more necrosis. That's why it's vital to correctly identify any biting spider and initiate treatment with the proper antivenin as soon as possible.

The young woman had been looking forward to her nice new apartment in Manhattan. Circumstances turned out to be less comfortable than she expected, as this posting to an online forum about insect bites shows:

I just moved into a newly renovated apartment and got 10 huge, itchy bug bites on my arms, legs, and hip. I thought it was my mattress, so I got rid of it and bought a new one. Still got bites and could not find bugs anywhere. I even tried freezing out my apartment by leaving the door open during the winter chill since I heard the bugs can't survive in temps less than 25 degrees. No luck. I went to a dermatologist who said the bite pattern isn't like any of the usual apartment pests, and he didn't know what it was. I am miserable. My immune system has reacted to the bites, and I have prickly itching ALL over my body, not just where the bites are, all day long. I called my landlord who is sending an exterminator over. Will post to let you know how it goes. If anyone has found the solution, please email me. Thank you!

***Inside Reading Level 2***  
**Unit 10 Skill Review: Outlining**  
**Answer Key**

**Below is an outline for the Reading. Read each excerpt and then record the number and heading from the outline that best fits.**

- I. One woman's experience
- II. Most people have experienced bites from insects or arachnids
- III. It's difficult to determine what bit you from the mark
- IV. Identifying the biter is necessary to avoid serious risks

Guessing a biter's identity is no game. Being wrong can be dangerous. Doctors in Australia have developed effective medicines, known as antivenins, to treat bites from some of the continent's many venomous spiders. Each antivenin, though, is specific to the venom from one type of spider. No other antivenin is sufficient to neutralize the poison. There are risks as well when a North American doctor decides whether a bull's-eye bite mark comes from a deer tick or a brown recluse. If it's a tick bite but is treated as a spider bite, the victim will not get antibiotics to fight Lyme disease, which causes serious heart or nerve conditions in about 10 percent of infected people. If it's a brown recluse bite but is treated as a tick bite, the spider's venom will do greater damage. One serious effect of long exposure to strong spider venoms is necrosis, or "tissue death." Full-strength venom kills the skin, nerve, and muscle cells it touches, and the more contact, the more necrosis. That's why it's vital to correctly identify any biting spider and initiate treatment with the proper antivenin as soon as possible.

IV. Identifying the biter is necessary to avoid serious risks

The young woman had been looking forward to her nice new apartment in Manhattan. Circumstances turned out to be less comfortable than she expected, as this posting to an online forum about insect bites shows:

I just moved into a newly renovated apartment and got 10 huge, itchy bug bites on my arms, legs, and hip. I thought it was my mattress, so I got rid of it and bought a new one. Still got bites and could not find bugs anywhere. I even tried freezing out my apartment by leaving the door open during the winter chill since I heard the bugs can't survive in temps less than 25 degrees. No luck. I went to a dermatologist who said the bite pattern isn't like any of the usual apartment pests, and he didn't know what it was. I am miserable. My immune system has reacted to the bites, and I have prickly itching ALL over my body, not just where the bites are, all day long. I called my landlord who is sending an exterminator over. Will post to let you know how it goes. If anyone has found the solution, please email me.

I. One woman's experience