

Name: _____

Writing Dates

Writing Dates

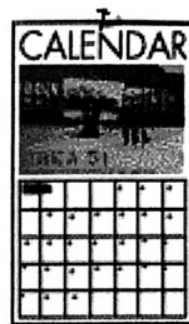
When you write a date, always capitalize the day and month.

You should place a comma between the day and month.

You also place a comma between the date and year.

examples: Saturday, July 4, 2009

April 1, 2010



Write these dates correctly.

a. wednesday, january 5 2003

b. monday june 3 2009

c. friday february 28 2007

d. thursday july 20 1969

Rewrite the sentences. Be sure the dates are written correctly.

e. I was born on march 22 2003.

e. We will go to Kate's house on monday may 3rd.

Write today's date.

f. _____

Name: _____

Writing Names

Names should begin with capital letters.

Sarah Green has a brown dog.

I will see Dr. Kirk.



Rewrite each name correctly.

1. mark smith

2. miss long

3. meg park

Rewrite each sentence. Correct the names.

4. Hello, mr. scott.

6. I sat by pat ryan.

Name: _____

Writing Place Names (USA)

Writing Place Names

When you write addresses, be sure you:

1. Use a capital letter to write the name of a street, town, city, or state.
2. Use a period after an abbreviation in a street name.
3. Use a comma to separate the city and state.

Notice the place names in the examples below.

Brittany lives at 7 South Shore Rd.

Jeff traveled to Juneau, Alaska.

Write these sentences correctly.

1. We will drive to orlando florida.

2. David's friend lives at 100 spruce st.

3. Papa lives in brooklyn new york.

4. At 626 harvard ave, you will find a pet shop.

Name: _____

Writing Place Names (USA), Side 2

5. Houston texas is the most beautiful city I have ever visited.

6. Carla used the computer to find 55 north fork ave.

7. There is a long boardwalk in ocean city maryland.

8. The art museum is located at 789 hilltop lane.

9. Niagara falls new york has beautiful parks.

10. The movie studio is at 7800 beverly blvd.

11. Have you ever been to salem oregon?

12. Dr. Conelly's office is at 73 cranbrook dr.

Name: _____

Capital Letters

Days of the week, months, and holidays are all proper nouns. They begin with capital letters.

examples: August (Aug.) November (Nov.)
 Thursday (Thurs.) Tuesday (Tues.)
 Mother's Day Flag Day

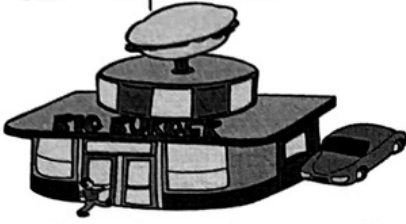


Write each proper noun correctly on the first line. On the second line, write the correct abbreviation.

1. january _____ _____
2. sunday _____ _____
3. wednesday _____ _____
4. october _____ _____
5. thursday _____ _____
6. september _____ _____
7. december _____ _____

Write the names of the holidays correctly.

8. Thanksgiving _____
9. father's day _____
10. independence day _____
11. st. patrick's day _____
12. april fools' day _____



Capital Letters



All sentences begin with a capital letter. We also capitalize proper nouns, which are names of special people, places and things.

Examples: The cheese tasted really good. Can we go to Burger King?

Directions: Find the mistakes. Rewrite the sentence to make it correct.

1. we all went to see a movie.

2. i ate chicken and broccoli.

3. the dogs and cats play together.

4. my family drove to the park.

5. his grandpa went to the store.



Capital Letters



All sentences begin with a capital letter. We also capitalize proper nouns, which are names of special people, places and things and the days of the week.

Examples: I heard a noise. We ate at Wendy's. Today is Monday.

Directions: Find the mistakes. Rewrite the sentence to make it correct.

1. during the summer it is very hot.

2. yesterday was tuesday.

3. during december it is very cold.

4. christmas is a special holiday.

5. will tomorrow be saturday?

Name _____

Date _____ Grade _____

Sentences begin with a capital letter. Names of people begin with a capital letter. Correct the sentences by writing them correctly on the lines.

1. marsha lives in texas.



2. who is joseph's friend?



3. sue and I love to dance!



4. we went to mary's school play.

5. what a great day we had!





Name: _____

Missing Capital Letters

Directions: Read the sentences below. Some of the words need capital letters, but they are missing. Think about what words need capital letters, and write them where they belong. {Words that need capital letters: first word in a sentence, names, holidays, special places, days of the week, months, and I.}

1. my teacher, mrs. geller, gave us all a christmas present.
2. our class sang holiday songs for principal harvey.
3. we collected toys for sister mary's orphanage.
4. on sunday, my family will go to st. brendan's church.
5. auntie paula and uncle steve are coming by to visit with their new dog chompers.
6. christmas is my favorite holiday!



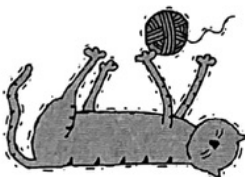


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1. my friend patty and her mom went to mcqueen's pet store and bought a new kitten.
2. patty named her new pet fluffy.
3. patty's mom, judy, gave fluffy a blue pillow to sleep on.
4. next saturday will be valentine's day.
5. patty made a special heart-shaped card for fluffy
6. fluffy plays very well with patty's dog, pugsy.
7. i think patty will take good care of fluffy.



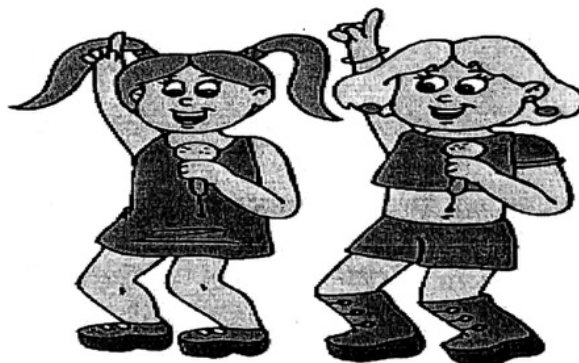


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1. every thursday, i go to karate practice.
2. dad bought our new car at paul's auto store
3. kyla traveled to france with her aunt patrice
4. dr. george put braces on tommy's teeth.
5. our favorite show, american idol, is on thursday night.
6. i helped my friend, annie, bake cookies and deliver them to the harvest hills nursing home





Name: _____

Missing Capital Letters

Directions: Read the sentences below. Some of the words need capital letters, but they are missing. Think about what words need capital letters, and write them where they belong. {Words that need capital letters: first word in a sentence, names, holidays, special places, days of the week, months, and I.}

1. next sunday i am having my birthday party
2. i invited manny, robert, and kyle.
3. my mom asked dante the clown to come and entertain all of my friends.
4. we are having the party at fun palace.
5. last year, my mom and dad took me to disney world for my birthday!
6. but this year's party will be just as fun.
7. what i want most is a super stretchy man toy!



Name: _____

Which nouns need to be capitalized?

Complete each sentence with the correct form of the noun in parenthesis.

1. Mama and I will go to the _____ next month. (lake or Lake)
2. Aunt Jo went to _____ for the weekend. (lake placid, Lake placid or Lake Placid)
3. Ivy and Jan went to _____. (florida or Florida)
4. We live near the _____. (city or City)
5. My _____ gave us a homework assignment. (teacher or Teacher)
6. Is _____ a strict teacher? (mr. brown, Mr. brown or Mr. Brown)
7. My dog _____ likes to play fetch with a tennis ball. (buster or Buster)
8. At the zoo, we saw a gorilla named _____. (grumpy or Grumpy)
9. Can we play with the _____? (kitten or Kitten)
10. That girl lives on _____. (adam street, Adam street, or Adam Street)
11. Most of the houses on my _____ are made of brick. (street or Street)
12. My birthday is next _____. (month or Month)
13. Dad's birthday is in _____. (january or January)
14. I could see _____ with my telescope. (jupiter or Jupiter)

Capitalization

When you are writing, there are many things that need to be capitalized. Some examples are the first word in a sentence, months of the year, days of the week, names of the fifty states, the word I and proper nouns.

Read each sentence below and underline the words that should be capitalized.

1. montgomery is the capital of Alabama.
2. Glacier bay national park is in alaska.
3. The painted desert is in arizona.
4. the gateway arch is in St. louis.
5. Princeton university is in New jersey.
6. Mt. rushmore is in South dakota.
7. The u.s. air force academy is in Colorado.
8. mt. vernon is in Virginia.
9. hartford is the capital of connecticut.
10. Acadia national Park is in maine.
11. New Hampshire is called the "granite state".
12. des moines is the capital of iowa.
13. The henry Ford museum is in michigan.
14. Texas is known as "the lone star state".
15. The grand coulee dam is in washington.
16. everglades national park is in florida.
17. i have been to the grand canyon.
18. It rains a lot in oregon.
19. the desert is very hot in summer.
20. My favorite day of the week is friday.

The Bookstore

Some of these are complete sentences and some are not.
Underline the complete sentences.

I like to go to the bookstore.

My mother, my sister, and I.

We looked at the new books.

The books on the shelf.

I love to read mystery books.

My mom likes cookbooks.

The blue book cover.

We bought four great books.

Are good books.



SENTENCES AND SENTENCE FRAGMENTS

A **sentence** expresses a complete thought or idea and contains a subject and a predicate (a verb). When a sentence is unfinished, either because it is missing a subject or verb, or because it lacks the information needed to express the thought, it is a **sentence fragment**.

For each of the following, write *S* on the line if it is a complete sentence. Write *F* if it is a sentence fragment.

1. ____ Long, long ago, in a faraway land.
2. ____ There lived a princess named Gretchen.
3. ____ The most beautiful girl in the land.
4. ____ She was still very unhappy.
5. ____ Her 21st birthday was approaching.
6. ____ Her twin brother, Prince Reginald, would become king.
7. ____ She would have to marry King Jomen of Far Land.
8. ____ A very cruel and unkind man.
9. ____ She decided to run away and formed an excellent plan.
10. ____ The plan required the help of her friends, Grumpy and Happy.
11. ____ They were eager to help, as they did not like the idea of their friend being unhappy for the rest of her life.
12. ____ She disguised herself as a maid and left the palace.
13. ____ Unfortunately, her brother saw her and thought she was being kidnapped.
14. ____ Set out to rescue her.
15. ____ She ran until she reached Near Land.
16. ____ A happy and somewhat silly place full of very silly people.
17. ____ When Prince Reginald reached Near Land.
18. ____ She agreed to go home when he promised that when he became king, he would not make her marry anybody.



Shopping

Here are the stores on Main Street.



Directions: Read each shopping list. Where should each person shop?
Write the store number.

1. John needs eggs, milk, and bread.

Where should John shop?

Store Number _____

2. Susie needs dog food and a bird cage.

Where should Susie shop?

Store Number _____

3. José needs gum drops, candy bars, and jellybeans.

Where should José shop?

Store Number _____

4. Chan needs two pieces of pizza.

Where should Chan shop?

Store Number _____

5. Sally needs nails and a hammer.

Where should Sally shop?

Store Number _____

6. Anna feels sick.

Where should Anna shop?

Store Number _____

Money

Money has been used for many years to pay for things. Most people are paid money for their jobs. They use the money to buy food, clothes, and other things they need. There are two kinds of money: **paper money** and **coins**. Before there was money, people would **trade** one thing for another. A farmer would trade eggs for cloth, or a horse for land. Money gives us an easy way to buy what we need.

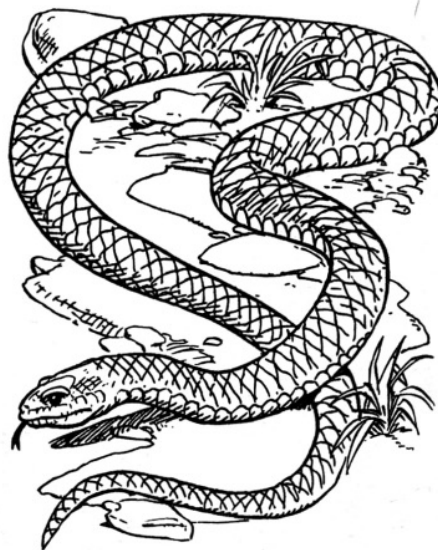


Directions: Circle the right answer.

1. The main idea of this story is—
 - A. how people pay for the things they need.
 - B. how people get land for horses.
 - C. how people work for money.
2. What did people do before there was money?
 - A. They made their own money.
 - B. They traded one thing for another.
 - C. They went to the bank.
3. Which one of these is a trade?
 - A. playing with toy cars
 - B. giving a toy car for a bear
 - C. having a car race
4. Which of these is a job?
 - A. playing a game
 - B. eating dinner
 - C. teaching a class

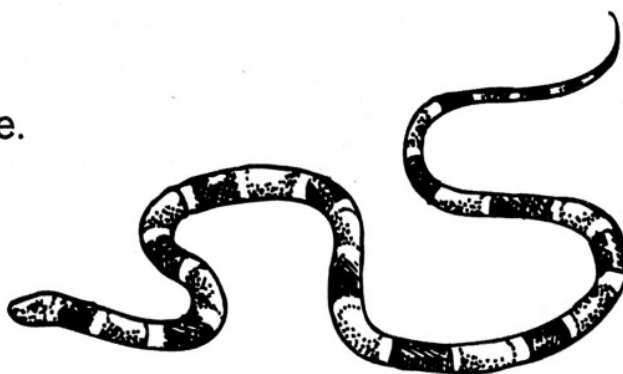
Snakes

There are many kinds of snakes. Some snakes are big and long. Some snakes are small. Snakes are **cold-blooded**. This means they need the sun or heat to stay warm. Snakes do not have legs. They crawl on the ground. Snakes cannot run, but they can move very quickly.



Directions: Write **T** for true or **F** for false.

1. _____ The main idea of this story is to give facts about snakes.
2. _____ Another good title for this story would be "All About Snakes."
3. _____ Snakes cannot move.
4. _____ All snakes are the same size.
5. _____ This story tells how to take care of snakes.



Hobbies

A hobby is something special that a person likes to do. Some people like to collect things as a hobby. They will buy or trade stamps, coins, or comic books. Some people enjoy sports as a hobby. They like to play baseball, tennis, or soccer. Some people build things as a hobby. People build model airplanes, chairs, or even houses. Other kinds of hobbies are reading, music, and raising pets. What is your hobby?



Directions: Write words in the blanks. Complete the sentences.

1. The main idea of this story is to tell about

2. Some people build

as a hobby.

3. Buying or trading

is another kind of hobby.

4. A hobby is something special that a person

to do.

5. Which hobby from the story would you like the best?

Birds

There are many kinds of birds. The bluebird is blue and orange. It can lay up to six eggs. The robin has a red breast. It lays three or four eggs. The cowbird is black and brown. The bald eagle is a large bird. It lays from one to four eggs. The hummingbird is a very small bird. Sometimes it has a red spot on its throat.



Directions: Draw a line. Match each bird to a detail that tells something about it.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| 1. bluebird | A. lays three or four eggs |
| 2. bald eagle | B. blue and orange |
| 3. cowbird | C. large bird |
| 4. hummingbird | D. black and brown |
| 5. robin | E. very small bird |

Stars

Do you see the stars at night? They shine in the sky. They look like tiny points of light. But stars are not small. Some stars are as large as our sun. Some stars are even bigger than our sun. Here on Earth the stars look very small to us. That is because they are so far away.



Directions: Circle the right answer.

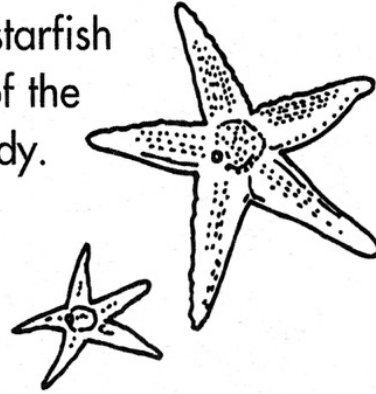
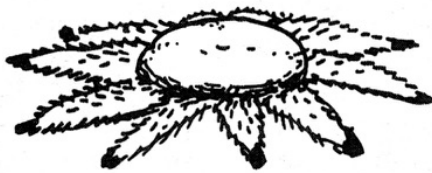
1. Some stars are—
 - A. tiny points of light.
 - B. as large as our sun.
 - C. close to Earth.
 - D. very dark.
2. Stars look small to us because—
 - A. they are small.
 - B. they are so far away.
 - C. they shine so much.
 - D. they are suns.

Directions: Write **T** for true or **F** for false.

3. Stars look like tiny points of light. _____
4. There are some stars that are bigger than our sun. _____
5. You can see stars at night. _____
6. Stars are close to us. _____

Starfish

Starfish live in the sea. But a starfish is not really a fish at all. It is an animal. It has tough, hard skin. This skin is covered with sharp bumps called **spines**. A starfish has five arms that make it look like a star. If one of these arms breaks off, the starfish can grow a new one. The mouth of the starfish is on the underside of its body.



Directions: Match each part of the starfish with a detail that tells about it.

1. _____ skin

A. can grow new ones

2. _____ arms

B. on the underside of its body

3. _____ mouth

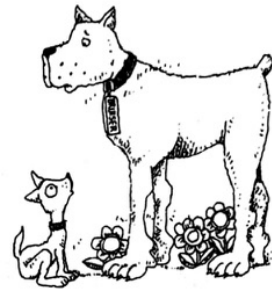
C. sharp bumps

4. _____ spines

D. tough and hard

Big Dogs, Little Dogs

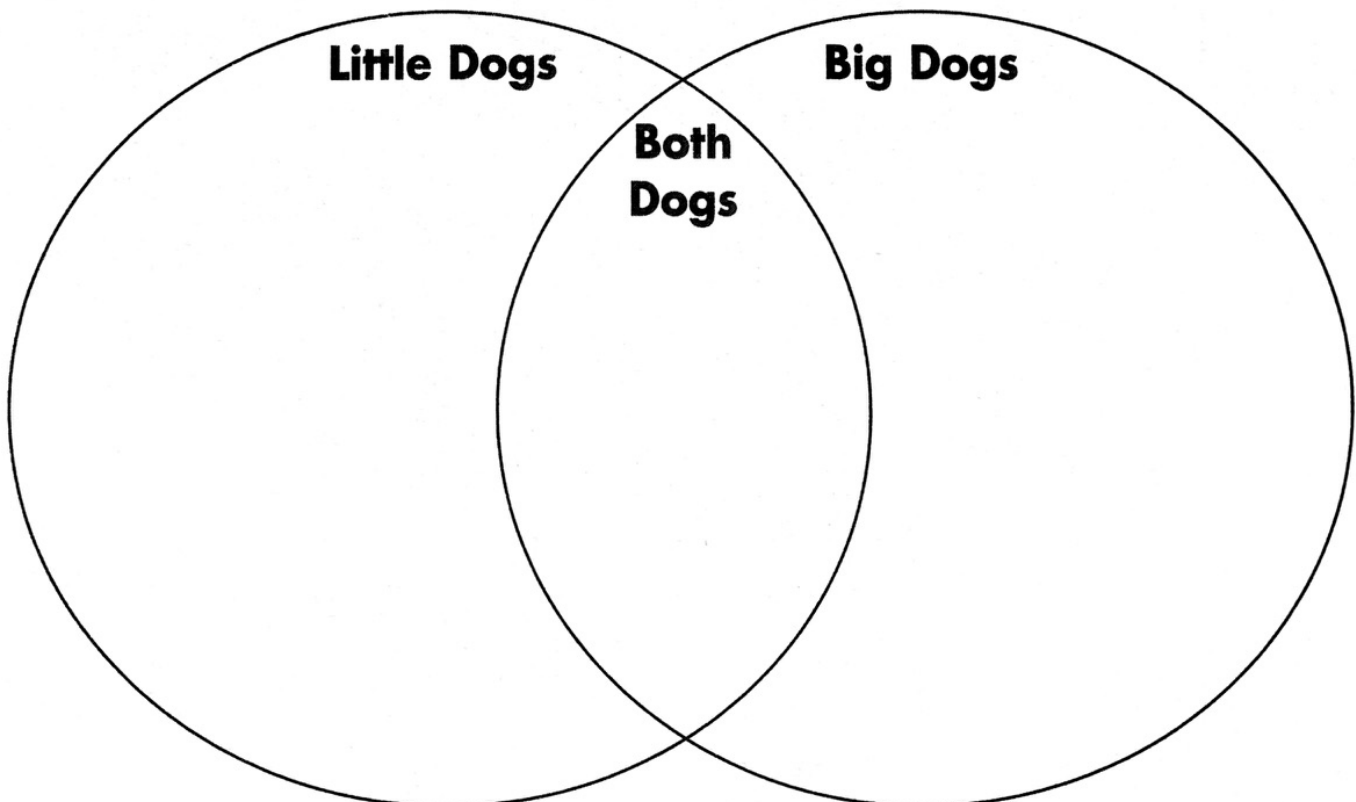
If you are getting a dog, you need to choose between a big dog and a little dog. Both dogs can make great pets. Both dogs can be good friends. But there are differences between big dogs and little dogs.



A little dog can sit on your lap. It can live indoors and does not take up much space. Sometimes, a little dog can be noisy. Small dogs need to be trained not to bark too much.

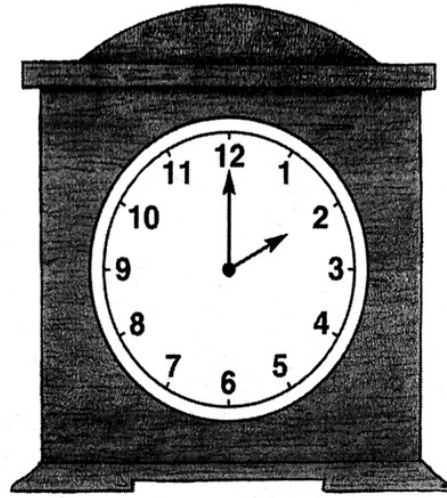
A big dog may have to live outside. It will need more food and more space. Big dogs can guard your house. They can help you stay safe.

Directions: Write in the Venn diagram. Compare little dogs and big dogs.



Time

There are many ways that we measure time. A year is made of 365 days. A week has 7 days. One day is made up of 24 hours. Each hour is 60 minutes. One minute is made up of 60 seconds. How short is 1 second? You can blink your eyes 1 time in 1 second.



Directions: Circle the right answer.

1. Which is the longest?

- A. a week
- B. an hour
- C. a minute
- D. a second

2. Which is the shortest?

- A. a year
- B. a day
- C. a week
- D. a minute

3. Which is the longest?

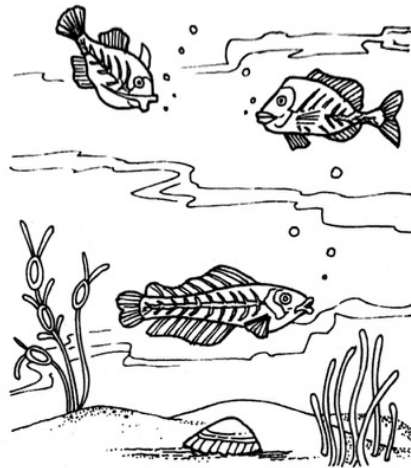
- A. 5 weeks
- B. 5 days
- C. 5 minutes
- D. 5 seconds

4. Which is the shortest?

- A. 365 days
- B. 365 minutes
- C. 365 seconds
- D. 365 years

Glassfish

Glassfish are small fish. Most live in the ocean, but some live in fresh water in India. You can see through a glassfish's skin. You can even see its bones! Some people have glassfish for pets. They are hard to raise in a tank. They live better in the sea.






Directions: Circle the right answer.

1. How do you think the glassfish got its name?

- A. because it is full of water
- B. because it is made from glass
- C. because you can see through its skin

2. Which one is a glassfish?

- A. 
- B. 
- C. 

3. Why do you think glassfish live better in the sea?

- A. because they are made of glass
- B. because they want to live in tanks
- C. because the sea is their home

4. What kind of fish is a glassfish?

- A. large
- B. small
- C. dark-colored

The Stagecoach

People have not always had cars. Long ago, a stagecoach was the best way to go from one town to another. This big coach needed four or six horses to pull it. The stagecoach carried people. It also took mail from one place to another. Stagecoach trips could take days. The ride was bumpy and hard. But it was better than other ways of travel.

Directions: Circle the right answer.

1. Why did people use stagecoaches?
 - A. because they liked horses
 - B. because they liked bumpy trips
 - C. because there were no cars
2. Why do you think riding in a stagecoach was bumpy and hard?
 - A. because the roads were not good
 - B. because the wheels were the wrong size
 - C. because the horses moved too fast
3. What is one reason that a stagecoach would be better than riding a horse?
 - A. It would protect you from rain or snow.
 - B. Riding a horse would be slower.
 - C. You could not ride a horse on bumpy roads.



Icebergs

There are big sheets of ice on the South Pole and near the North Pole. Sometimes pieces break off from these sheets. The pieces float out in the ocean. They are called **icebergs**.

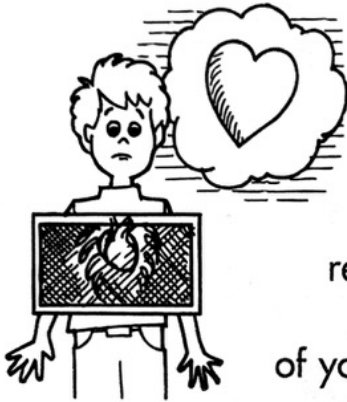
If you were crossing the ocean, you might see an iceberg. Icebergs can be big. Some are as big as mountains. But often, only a tip of the iceberg can be seen above the water. Most of the iceberg is below water. As icebergs float into warmer water, they melt and become part of the ocean's water.

Directions: Circle the right answer.

1. If you were on an iceberg, it would be—
 - A. cold and slippery.
 - B. warm and cozy.
 - C. dry and hot.
2. Icebergs can be—
 - A. as big as mountains.
 - B. too cold to melt.
 - C. as big as an ocean.
3. Icebergs may be hard to see because—
 - A. they are as big as mountains.
 - B. they are floating away.
 - C. only a tip shows above the water.
4. What happens to an iceberg?
 - A. It becomes part of the North Pole again.
 - B. It turns into a mountain.
 - C. It melts and becomes part of the ocean's water.



The Heart



Have you ever imagined that your heart looked like a valentine? Your heart is really about the size and shape of your fist. Every time your heart beats it pumps blood to your body. Your heart never rests. It beats 100,000 times a day.

One part of your heart sends blood to all parts of your body. The blood carries the oxygen that your body needs to live. Another part of the heart takes in the blood coming back from your body and sends it to your lungs for more oxygen. Then, the fresh blood is pumped back to your body again.

1. Which sentence best summarizes the main idea of this passage?
 - A. Your heart does not look like a valentine.
 - B. Your heart is constantly working to pump blood in your body.
 - C. Your heart sends blood to the lungs for more oxygen.
 - D. Your heart beats 100,000 times a day.
2. The heart does all of the following except—
 - A. rest.
 - B. send blood to parts of the body.
 - C. beat.
 - D. carry oxygen.
3. Which of the following statements is true?
 - A. Your heart is shaped like a valentine.
 - B. Your heart beats 96 times a day.
 - C. The heart has one part.
 - D. The lungs add oxygen to the blood.
4. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?
 - A. A Valentine Surprise
 - B. Life-Giving Oxygen
 - C. Your Amazing Heart
 - D. Have a Heart



Hibernation

Have you ever wondered why some animals hibernate? Hibernation is a long sleep that some animals take for the winter.

Animals get their warmth and energy from food. Some animals cannot find enough food in the winter. They must eat large amounts of food in the fall. Their bodies store this food as fat. Then in winter, they hibernate. Their bodies live on the stored fat. Since their bodies need much less food during hibernation, they can stay alive without eating new food during the winter.

Some animals that hibernate are bats, chipmunks, bears, snakes, and turtles.



1. The best title for this passage is—

- A. Sleepy Snakes.
- B. The Long Sleep.
- C. Winter Wonders.
- D. Bears and Their Habitats.



2. Which of the following statements is not true?

- A. Animals get their warmth and energy from food.
- B. Some animals cannot find enough food in the winter.
- C. Animals hibernate because they are lazy.
- D. Animals need less food while they are hibernating.

3. The main idea of this passage can best be summarized by which sentence?

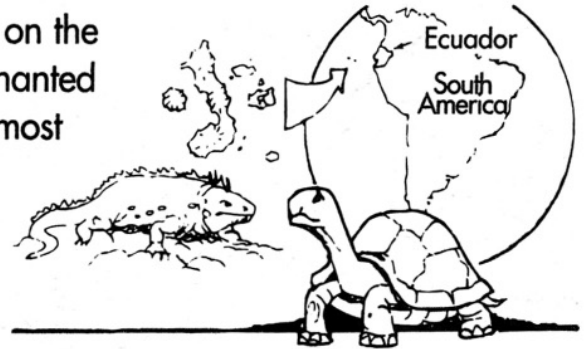
- A. Hibernation is necessary for all animals in the winter.
- B. Hibernation is a time for bats, chipmunks, bears, snakes, and turtles to gather food.
- C. Hibernation is a long sleep that helps animals stay alive during winter.
- D. Hibernation means to store food as fat.



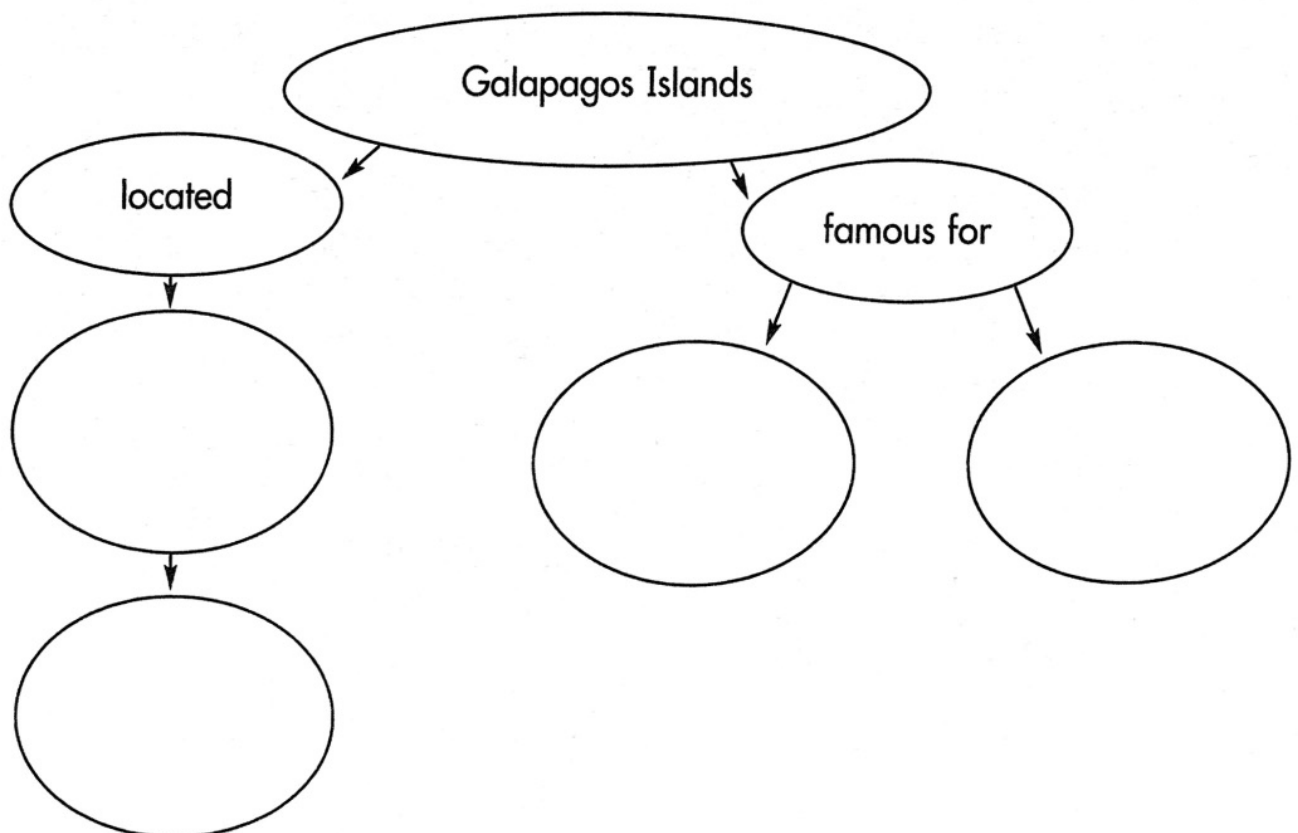
Galapagos Islands

One of the most fascinating places in the world is the Galapagos Islands, located in the Pacific Ocean just along the equator. The islands lie 650 miles west of Ecuador, a country in South America. The Galapagos Islands, which are made up of fifteen islands, are covered with volcanic peaks.

The islands are famous for several reasons. Long ago, pirates buried their treasures on the islands. The islands were called the Enchanted Islands. But the Galapagos Islands are most famous for the unusual animals and birds that live there. Many of these animals are not found anywhere else in the world.



Directions: Fill in the web below with information about the Galapagos Islands. For each major detail, add supporting details.



Glue

Glue is an *adhesive*. It is used to stick things together. There are three basic kinds of glue: hide glue, bone glue, and fish glue. Glues are made of gelatin, which comes from boiling animal parts and bones.

Long ago, people used other materials as glue. Ancient people used sticky juices from plants and insects. This was mixed with vegetable coloring and used as paint on rocks and caves. Egyptians learned to boil animal hides and bones to make glue. This was much like the glue that is used today.

Today, there are many special kinds of glue. Epoxy glue is made to stick in high temperatures, even if it becomes wet. "Super" glue is the strongest of glues. It can stick even with two tons of pressure against it.



1. What are the three basic kinds of glue?

_____ glue

_____ glue

_____ glue

2. Which of the following phrases gives the best definition for glue?

A. useful for repairs or art activities

B. an adhesive used to stick things together

C. something that sticks in high temperatures

D. mixture of vegetable coloring and bones

3. Complete the summary by adding phrases from the passage to the paragraph below.

Glue is used to _____.

Glues are made of _____.

Long ago, ancient people used

_____ from

_____ and _____

for glue. Today, there are

_____ kinds of glue.

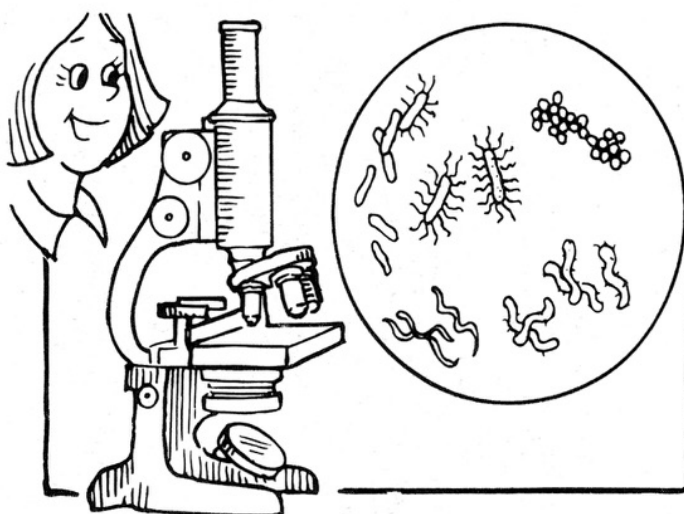
Bacteria

Bacteria are among the smallest forms of life. They are made of only one cell. They are so tiny that they can only be seen with a microscope. A single bacteria is called a bacterium. Bacteria can be found almost everywhere—in the air, in the ocean, and in the soil. They can even be found inside our bodies.

Some bacteria can be helpful. For example, bacteria can help people digest certain foods. Bacteria can also help keep the ground rich in nitrogen so plants can grow. Bacteria are used to help make cheese, buttermilk, and vinegar.

Other bacteria can be harmful. Certain bacteria can cause diseases, such as pneumonia or whooping cough. Bacteria can also cause food to spoil.

Scientists put bacteria into four groups. They are grouped according to their shape. The four bacteria shapes are: round, rod shaped, bent-rod shaped, and spiral shaped.

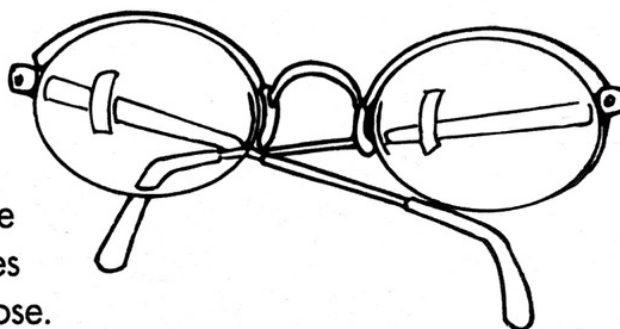


Directions: Fill in the blank to tell whether the sentence describes **helpful bacteria**, **harmful bacteria**, or **both**.

1. _____ Bacteria can help people digest certain foods.
2. _____ Bacteria come in four basic shapes.
3. _____ Bacteria can cause diseases, such as pneumonia.
4. _____ Bacteria can cause food to spoil.
5. _____ Bacteria can only be seen with a microscope.

Eyeglasses

Many people wear eyeglasses to improve their eyesight. Eyeglasses are made with two lenses held together by a frame. Eyeglasses are made in many colors, shapes, and sizes.



Eyeglasses may have first been made in Italy in the 1200s. These early glasses were worn by balancing them on the nose.

It wasn't until the 1700s that eyeglasses greatly improved eyesight. These glasses were set in frames that had side pieces called *bows* that rested on the ears.

Eyeglasses can help people in different ways. Some people cannot see things far away. This is called *nearsightedness*. Some people cannot see things close to them. This is called *farsightedness*. Glasses can be worn to correct both problems.

Some people need help seeing things both far and near. Glasses called *bifocals* are made to correct this problem. Bifocals were invented by famous American Benjamin Franklin.

Directions: Draw a line from the description to the word that best matches it.

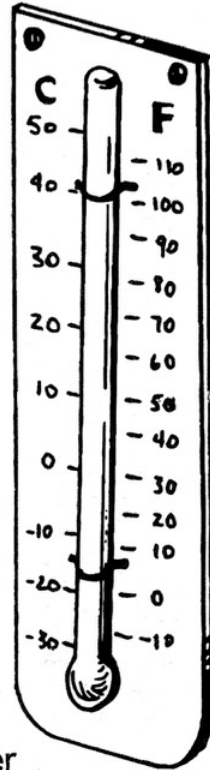
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. invented by Benjamin Franklin | farsighted |
| 2. people who cannot see far away | glasses worn balanced on nose |
| 3. people who cannot see close up | eyeglasses |
| 4. made in Italy in the 1200s | glasses with frames and bows |
| 5. worn by people to improve eyesight | glasses called bifocals |
| 6. invented in the 1700s | nearsighted |

Temperature Rising

Can you imagine a hot summer day with a temperature of 30 degrees? Or having a fever of 38 degrees that sends you to the doctor? If you're thinking in degrees Fahrenheit, you're probably confused. Another way to measure temperature is in degrees Celsius. The temperature scales on most thermometers show both Fahrenheit and Celsius.

An early version of a thermometer was made in 1593. Gabriel Fahrenheit invented the first mercury thermometer in 1714. The Fahrenheit scale is named after him. On the Fahrenheit scale, water freezes at 32°F, water boils at 212°F, and normal body temperature is 98.6°F.

Anders Celsius was a Swedish astronomer born in 1701. He experimented with a scale based on 100 degrees. On the Celsius scale, water freezes at 0°C, water boils at 100°C, and normal body temperature is 37°C.



Directions: Fill in the chart below to compare the Fahrenheit and Celsius scales.

	Fahrenheit	Celsius
invented by		
water freezes		
normal body temperature		
water boils		

Hearing Aids

A hearing aid is a wonderful invention that helps improve a person's hearing by *amplifying* sounds (making them louder). There are two basic kinds of hearing aids: air conduction aids and bone conduction aids. The air conduction aid increases the sound and brings it directly into the ear. The bone conduction aid brings the sound waves to the bones behind the ear. The sound vibrations move through the bones into the ear.



Alexander Graham Bell tried to make a hearing aid. He was unsuccessful, but his work helped him invent something else—the telephone. His early work on the hearing aid helped others. In 1902, the first battery-powered hearing aid was invented.

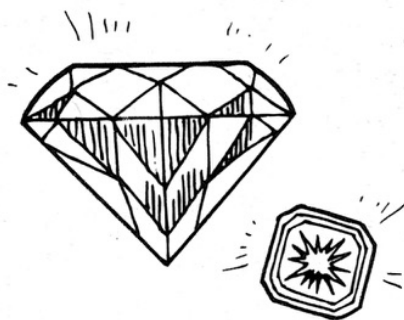
1. Which of the following is not an effect of an air conduction hearing aid?
 - A. Sound is brought directly to the ear.
 - B. A person's hearing is improved.
 - C. Sound is brought to the bones behind the ear.
 - D. Sound is amplified.
2. The bone conduction hearing aid causes the sound to go—
 - A. to the bones behind the ear.
 - B. to the ear canal.
 - C. directly to the ear.
 - D. to the brain.
3. What caused Alexander Graham Bell to invent the telephone?
 - A. He wanted to help others.
 - B. He was trying to make eyeglasses.
 - C. He was trying to make a hearing aid.
 - D. He made a battery-powered hearing aid.
4. What was the effect of hearing aids with tiny batteries?

Diamonds

Everyone knows diamonds are the most beautiful stones on Earth. But did you know that a diamond is the hardest substance found in nature? Diamonds are crystals made of carbon. Scientists believe that diamonds were formed long ago when parts of Earth were under great pressure and heat. Diamonds are so hard that they are used to cut many other hard materials. But a diamond can only be cut by another diamond, or by a synthetic material called *borazon*.



Diamonds are found in just a few places in the world. Miners must dig into the soil and rock to remove the diamonds. Sometimes tons of earth must be removed and crushed to find just one small diamond. It is worth the effort to find these beautiful jewels.



There have been many famous diamonds in history. The largest, found in 1905, weighed one and one-third pounds. Even small diamonds are something people enjoy more than any other jewel.

Directions: Fill in the chart below using information from the passage. Include at least three facts and three opinions about diamonds.

Facts	Opinions

Stonehenge

Stonehenge is an ancient monument made up of a group of huge stones. It is located in Wiltshire, England. It is not known who put them there or what they really mean. Some scientists believe that they were put there thousands of years ago by people who worshiped the sun.



Through the years, many of the original stones fell or have been carried away and used to build other things. But many stones still stand in place. From these stones and other markings, scientists believe they know how the monument looked when it was first built. Some scientists believe that Stonehenge was built by ancient people to study the sun. These people may have used the monument to predict changes in the seasons—even eclipses of the sun.

Stonehenge is one of the most popular tourist stops in England today.

1. Which of the following is a fact about Stonehenge?

A. Scientists know what Stonehenge looked like when it was first built.

B. Stonehenge is located in Wiltshire, England.

C. Scientists know why Stonehenge was built.

D. Stonehenge helped people study eclipses of the sun.

2. Which of the following is an opinion about Stonehenge?

A. Some of the stones were carried away.

B. Stonehenge is in England.

C. The stones are in a circle.

D. Stonehenge is the most popular tourist stop in England.

3. Write **F** if the statement is false and **T** if it is true.

_____ Over the years, many stones fell or were carried away.

_____ Only five stones remain as a monument.

_____ Ancient people may have used the monument to study the sun.

_____ Stonehenge was built hundreds of years ago.

The Loch Ness Monster

Do you know about one of the most famous monsters in the world? The Loch Ness monster is a large animal that some people believe lives in Loch Ness, a deep dark lake in Scotland. For many years, hundreds of people have reported seeing something strange in the lake. They have even given it the nickname "Nessie."

Nessie is said to be about 30 feet long, with a long, slender neck, one or two humps, and flippers.

There are even pictures that have been taken of a large animal-like shape in the water. Scientists are still trying to solve the mystery of Nessie.

1. Which of the following is a fact about Nessie?
 - A. Nessie is the best monster.
 - B. Nessie has a long, slender neck.
 - C. Nessie has flippers.
 - D. Nessie is a mystery.
2. Which of the following statements about the Loch Ness monster cannot be proven?
 - A. There is a real place in Scotland called Loch Ness.
 - B. Nessie prefers to swim in the deepest part of the lake.
 - C. People have taken pictures of something in Loch Ness.
 - D. There are people who believe Nessie exists.

3. Do you think the Loch Ness monster really exists? What is your opinion? Support your opinion with examples from the passage.



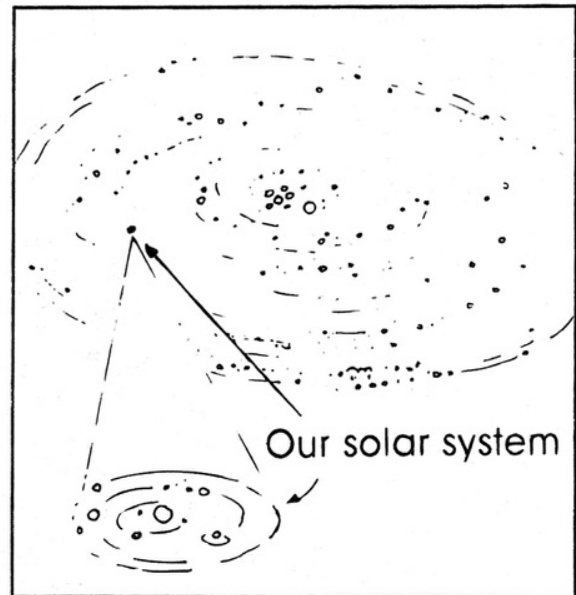
The Milky Way

The Milky Way galaxy is a part of outerspace made up of Earth, its solar system, and all the stars you can see at night. There are over 100 billion stars in the Milky Way.

The Milky Way is shaped much like a record. It has a center, which the outer part goes around.

The Milky Way is always spinning slowly through space. It is so large that it would take 200 million years for the galaxy to turn one complete time.

Many stars in the Milky Way are in clusters. Some star clusters contain up to one million stars!



1. Which of the following correctly lists the objects from smallest to largest?
 - A. Earth, solar system, galaxy
 - B. solar system, star, Earth
 - C. galaxy, solar system, star
 - D. solar system, Earth, galaxy
2. Which is larger, a star or a star cluster?

3. Which has more stars, a star cluster or the Milky Way?

4. How are Earth and the solar system related?
 - A. They both are forms of star clusters.
 - B. They are seen at night.
 - C. The solar system is part of Earth's atmosphere.
 - D. Earth is part of the solar system.

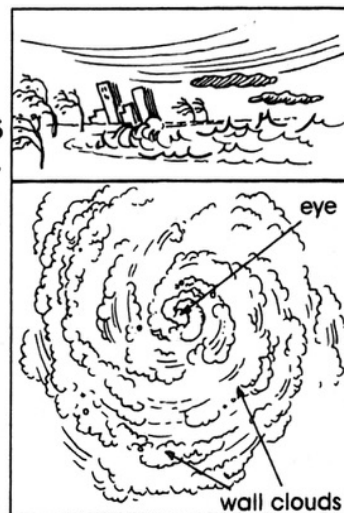
A Hurricane

A hurricane is a powerful storm that forms over some parts of an ocean. A hurricane can be several hundred miles wide. Hurricanes are given names beginning with each letter of the alphabet except for Q, U, X, Y, and Z.

A hurricane has two main parts: the eye and the wall cloud. The eye is the center of the storm. In the eye, the weather is calm. The storm around the eye is called the wall cloud. It has strong winds and heavy rain. To be classified a hurricane, the wind must be at least 74 miles an hour. In some hurricanes, the wind can blow over 150 miles an hour.

A storm with wind less than 74 miles an hour can be called a tropical storm.

As the storm moves across the water, it causes giant waves in the ocean. As the storm moves over land, it can cause floods, destroy buildings, and harm people who have not taken shelter.



1. Which of the following would not meet the requirements for a storm to be classified a hurricane?

A. a storm with winds of 74 mph
B. a storm with winds of 70 mph
C. a storm with winds of 150 mph
D. a storm with winds of 87 mph

2. A hurricane has which of the following parts?

A. an eye
B. a nose
C. a foot
D. an arm

3. Fill in the following report by checking all the items that apply to a hurricane.

A hurricane—

A. _____ can be several hundred miles wide.
B. _____ can have winds over 150 mph.
C. _____ is a small storm.
D. _____ can cause giant waves in the ocean.
E. _____ is not given a name.

The North Star

The North Star is one of the most famous stars. Its star name is *Polaris*. It is called the North Star because it shines almost directly over the North Pole. If you are at the North Pole, the North Star is overhead. As you travel farther south, the star seems lower in the sky. Only people in the Northern Hemisphere can see the North Star.



Because the North Star is always in the same spot in the sky, it has been used for years to give direction to people at night. Sailors used the North Star to navigate through the oceans.

Polaris, like all stars, is always moving. Thousands of years from now, another star will get to be the North Star. Vega was the North Star thousands of years before it moved out of position and *Polaris* became the North Star.

1. The North Star might be one of the most famous stars because—

- A. it is near the North Pole.
- B. it is always moving.
- C. it is always in the same spot in the sky.
- D. it is difficult to find in the sky.

2. Another star will someday get to be the North Star because—

- A. stars are always moving.
- B. there are many stars in the sky.
- C. Earth will turn to the South Pole.
- D. scientists rename the North Star every 50 years.

3. The name *Polaris* most likely comes from which name?

- A. polecat
- B. polar bear
- C. Poland
- D. North Pole

4. Only people in the _____ Hemisphere can see the North Star.

Little Women

From *Little Women* by Louisa May Alcott

Meg, the eldest of the four, was sixteen, and very pretty, being plump and fair, with large eyes, plenty of soft, brown hair, a sweet mouth, and white hands, of which she was rather vain. Fifteen-year-old Jo was very tall, thin, and reminded one of a colt. . . . She had a decided mouth, a comical nose, and sharp, gray eyes, which appeared to see everything, and were by turns fierce, funny, or thoughtful. Her long, thick hair was her one beauty. . . Elizabeth—or Beth as everyone called her—was a rosy, smooth-haired, bright-eyed girl of thirteen, with a shy manner, a timid voice, and a peaceful expression, which was seldom disturbed. She seemed to live in a happy world of her own. . . . Amy, though the youngest, was a most important person—in her own opinion at least. A regular snow maiden, with blue eyes, and yellow hair curling on her shoulders; pale and slender, and always carrying herself like a young lady mindful of her manners.



Directions: Use the details from the paragraph to fill in at least four description words for each character in *Little Women*.

Meg	Jo	Beth	Amy

A Day on the Trail

Dylan's Story:

Today was the day I had been waiting for—our class nature hike. Before we left the bus, Mr. Evans told us the person who found the most items on the list would get a prize. A lot of the kids didn't understand that they needed to be quiet to see any wildlife. I stayed behind the group and moved very slowly down the trail. I found sixteen different leaf specimens and did scratch tests on five different rocks. I was sorry when we had to leave, but I was thrilled to win a field microscope!

Danny's Story:

Today was the day I had been dreading—our class nature hike. My mother could barely drag me out of bed. On the bus, Mr. Evans handed out lists we were supposed to fill in . . . as if the hike itself wasn't bad enough. I lost my canteen right away; then I ripped my t-shirt on a bush. I did manage to find a couple of rocks, but only because I tripped on them. I didn't even see one animal. By the time we got back to the bus, I was hot, dirty, and tired. To make things worse, I was covered with poison ivy.

1. Write in the name of the character described by each phrase.

- A. _____ thrilled to win a microscope
- B. _____ saw no animals
- C. _____ got up late
- D. _____ found five different rocks



2. Whose day was exciting, interesting, happy, and good? _____

3. The two characters reacted very differently to the same setting. Which character's reaction was most like yours would be? Why?
