

Name \_\_\_\_\_

# LESSON 21

## VOCABULARY

**product** . . . . something that is made  
**endangered** . . in trouble  
**humor** . . . . being funny

**lasso** . . . . . a rope with a loop at the end  
**champion** . . . . winner

Read each passage. Then choose the correct word to fill in the blank.

### GET PRETTY AND SAVE THE EARTH

There are stores that sell all sorts of special bath products. They have soaps and lotions and makeup. What is so special about soap or makeup? These are made with endangered plants and flowers. These products could help save the planet.

It started when a woman named Liz Phair was reading about the rainforest in South America. She read that it was being burned down. She knew that the (1)\_\_\_\_\_ helped keep the earth cool.

So Liz did some research. She found plants and flowers that grow only in the rainforest. She used them to make (2)\_\_\_\_\_ and lotion. The products became very popular. Liz ordered more flowers and plants from the rainforest. She hoped it would keep countries from (3)\_\_\_\_\_ it down. Liz Phair's soaps and lotions have helped educate people about the rainforest.

Look back at the passage. Choose the correct word to fill in the blank.

- |   |               |               |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| 1 | A. earth      | C. soap       |
|   | B. rainforest | D. plants     |
| 2 | A. soaps      | C. plants     |
|   | B. flowers    | D. bath       |
| 3 | A. looking    | C. burning    |
|   | B. taste      | D. rainforest |





Rodeos are shows with cowboys, horses, and bulls. Rodeos were once very popular. The cowboys rode the horses or tried to catch the bulls. One of the most famous rodeo cowboys ever was named Will Rodgers. He was a Cherokee Indian. He lived in the early 1900s. Will always worked with horses. He would rope

(4)\_\_\_\_\_ that tried to run away. That is called lassoing. Will liked to practice lassoing all the time. He would (5)\_\_\_\_\_ animals. Sometimes he would even lasso people, but only for a joke.

Will liked to make people laugh. Soon he was telling jokes in shows. He became famous for his (6)\_\_\_\_\_. He also was in movies and wrote for the newspaper. Will Rodgers became America's favorite cowboy.

*Look back at the passage. Choose the correct word to fill in the blank.*

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| 4 A. rodeos | C. chase   |
| B. horses   | D. lasso   |
| 5 A. rodeo  | C. lasso   |
| B. chase    | D. joke    |
| 6 A. humor  | C. cowboys |
| B. rodeo    | D. steers  |

Lynn and her friend, Liz, were heading to the tree-climbing contest. They were both a little nervous. It was the first time they had ever entered the contest. They knew it would be a stiff competition. Only men had ever been the tree-climbing champions. But Lynn and Liz knew they were good tree-climbers. They had been trained by one of the best (7)\_\_\_\_\_ in the state.

The women were all set to go. They had their (8)\_\_\_\_\_ set up just right. They gave each other a wave for good luck. Then they heard the signal. Off they went, as (9)\_\_\_\_\_ as they could. It was a close race, but there were two winners. Lynn and Liz were the new (10)\_\_\_\_\_!

*Look back at the passage. Choose the correct word to fill in the blank.*

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| 7 A. swimmers  | C. tree      |
| B. friends     | D. climbers  |
| 8 A. nervous   | C. ropes     |
| B. winners     | D. cars      |
| 9 A. cold      | C. rope      |
| B. fast        | D. tree      |
| 10 A. climbers | C. race      |
| B. friends     | D. champions |



# LESSON 22

## VOCABULARY

**creatures** . . . living things  
**theory** . . . . . idea  
**meteor** . . . . . a rock from outer space  
**rumor** . . . . . unproved news

**Canada** . . . . . a country north of the  
United States  
**sturdy** . . . . . strong

*Read each passage. Then choose the correct word to fill in the blank.*

### THE DINOSAURS

You have probably read about dinosaurs. They lived on earth a long time ago. We know what these creatures looked like. Some were very big. Some had wings. Many could swim. Some of them ate (1)\_\_\_\_\_. Others ate only vegetables.

Then the dinosaurs died off. That is the part we do not know about. Why did they disappear? One theory is that sickness killed the dinosaurs. Some think that other animals ate the dinosaurs' eggs. Then (2)\_\_\_\_\_ dinosaurs could not be born.

We know the weather changed at that time. One idea is that a meteor hit earth. That made big clouds of dust. The dust blocked the sun for many years. It got very (3)\_\_\_\_\_ and ice covered everything. The dinosaurs could not survive.

No one really knows for sure what happened to the dinosaurs. What do you think?

*Look back at the passage. Choose the correct word to fill in the blank.*

- |   |          |             |
|---|----------|-------------|
| 1 | A. water | C. ice      |
|   | B. meat  | D. food     |
| 2 | A. baby  | C. swimming |
|   | B. big   | D. egg      |
| 3 | A. hot   | C. red      |
|   | B. cold  | D. clean    |

### THE LONG JOURNEY

It was a freezing day in Alaska. Jane was standing in a long line. Most of the people in the line were men. They were waiting to cross over the border to Canada. There was a rumor that gold had been found at Dawson's Creek. That was why all the (4)\_\_\_\_\_ were there. They were getting ready to climb a steep mountain. Everyone had to bring food and other gear along. Otherwise they would not be let into Canada.



Jane had all her supplies ready to go. But how would she get everything up the (5)\_\_\_\_\_? Some men in the line had carts or sleds. Some hauled their gear up the hill on their backs. Jane knew she could not do this alone. Suddenly, she saw a few other women off to the side. They had their food and gear stacked beside them. They also had a sled. Jane offered to help them pull their sled. They put part of the gear on the (6)\_\_\_\_\_. They made three trips up the mountain. It helped to work together.

*Look back at the passage. Choose the correct word to fill in the blank.*

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| 4 A. snow     | C. people   |
| B. gear       | D. gold     |
| 5 A. sled     | C. mountain |
| B. line       | D. Canada   |
| 6 A. mountain | C. trip     |
| B. stories    | D. sled     |

### A BRIGHT IDEA

What would we do without lightbulbs? They are a great invention. But most lightbulbs do not last long. Some last for a few months. Some only (7)\_\_\_\_\_ for a few weeks! Most lightbulbs have to be replaced many times.

Why do they stop working? It is because of the material inside. There are tiny wires (8)\_\_\_\_\_ the glass. They can break easily. Then you have to throw the bulb away.

Someone made a type of lightbulb that lasted much longer than the average bulb. It also produced a very bright light.

Unfortunately, the (9)\_\_\_\_\_ burned hotter, too. Sometimes the light would catch drapes or shades on fire. That bulb was not such a bright idea!

Today, there are some new kinds of lightbulbs. One kind is made of stronger stuff. It does not (10)\_\_\_\_\_ so quickly. You can get lightbulbs that will last for two years. They are more expensive, but it might be worth it if you don't like to change lightbulbs.

*Look back at the passage. Choose the correct word to fill in the blank.*

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| 7 A. break  | C. walk    |
| B. work     | D. stop    |
| 8 A. inside | C. outside |
| B. under    | D. through |
| 9 A. day    | C. bright  |
| B. night    | D. bulb    |
| 10 A. light | C. break   |
| B. wish     | D. open    |



*Now use the Answer Key to check your answers. Mark the number you got correct on the Progress Chart.*



# LESSON 23

## VOCABULARY

**inspired** . . . . . gave the idea for  
**landscape** . . . . . a place in nature  
**sculpture** . . . . . an art piece that is  
made out of clay

**rarely** . . . . . not often  
**populated** . . . . . has lots of people  
**sightings** . . . . . to see something

*Read each passage. Then choose the correct answer for each question.*

### SEEING WITH HER HANDS

Georgia O'Keeffe was a world-famous artist. Her paintings have been seen by people all over the world. She is known for pictures of gigantic flowers and animal skulls floating in the air. Some paintings are very simple. They are just made up of lines and circles and other shapes. O'Keeffe could always tell a story with her (1)\_\_\_\_\_.

Toward the end of her life, O'Keeffe lived alone in New Mexico. She loved the landscape of the mountains. They inspired many beautiful paintings. As O'Keeffe grew older, her eyesight got worse. Finally she became completely (2)\_\_\_\_\_.

O'Keeffe got helpers to live with her. But she was still very sad. She could not see to make her (3)\_\_\_\_\_ anymore.

One day, a young man came to visit her. He was a sculptor. He admired O'Keeffe's paintings. She told him sadly that she did not paint anymore. The young (4)\_\_\_\_\_ said, "I can help you see with your hands." He taught her to make

sculptures. Soon O'Keeffe was making large, round pieces. They are very graceful looking. O'Keeffe had a new way to express herself. She made (5)\_\_\_\_\_ until the day she died. She was 99 years old.

*Look back at the passage. Choose the correct word to fill in the blank.*

- |   |               |              |
|---|---------------|--------------|
| 1 | A. mountains  | C. animals   |
|   | B. paintings  | D. flowers   |
| 2 | A. older      | C. sad       |
|   | B. lost       | D. blind     |
| 3 | A. animals    | C. paintings |
|   | B. sculptures | D. mountains |
| 4 | A. painting   | C. sculpture |
|   | B. mountain   | D. man       |
| 5 | A. sculptures | C. animals   |
|   | B. mountains  | D. paintings |



**THE MYSTERY OF LOCH NESS**

In Scotland there is a legend. It is about a strange creature. It looks a little like a big fish. But it also looks like a dragon. It lives in a huge lake, but rarely comes to the surface. They call it the Loch Ness Monster.

Many people claimed to have seen the monster, but there is only one photo of it. It does look like a (6)\_\_\_\_\_. It has a very long neck and tail. Some people doubt that the photograph is real. They think someone made it up. People question why there are no other pictures of the creature. They say the (7)\_\_\_\_\_ of the Loch Ness Monster is a folktale.

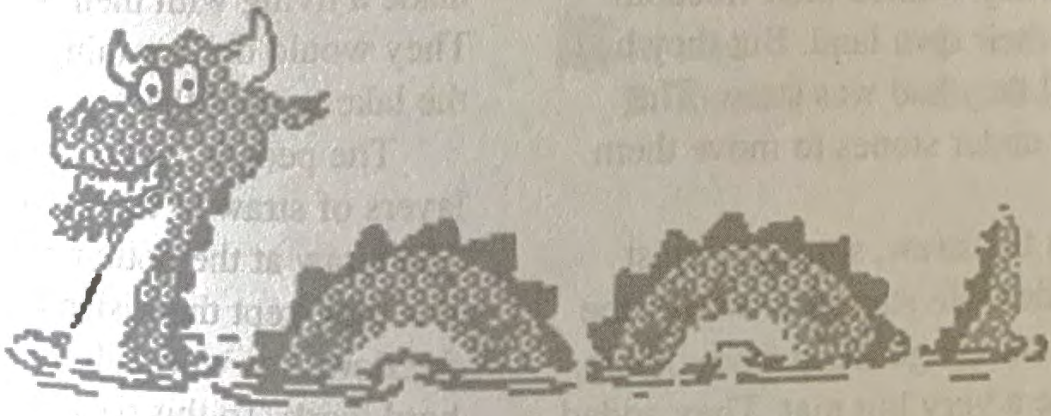
Loch Ness is a very big lake. It is also very deep. There are many places a creature could hide. People argue that the Loch Ness monster could be afraid of (8)\_\_\_\_\_. It may want to stay away from areas that are populated.

Many, many people have claimed to have seen the (9)\_\_\_\_\_. Over the

years, there have been hundreds of sightings. People even have a nickname for the Loch Ness monster. They call it "Nessy." People in (10)\_\_\_\_\_ are proud of their mysterious beast.

*Look back at the passage. Choose the correct word to fill in the blank.*

- |    |                           |                             |
|----|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 6  | A. wings<br>B. dragon     | C. heads<br>D. lake         |
| 7  | A. lake<br>B. story       | C. creature<br>D. beast     |
| 8  | A. lake<br>B. water       | C. people<br>D. dragons     |
| 9  | A. creature<br>B. stories | C. lake<br>D. Scotland      |
| 10 | A. lakes<br>B. places     | C. Scotland<br>D. folktales |



Now use the Answer Key to check your answers. Mark the number you got correct on the Progress Chart.



# LESSON 24

## VOCABULARY

**achievements** . . . great things that have been accomplished

**empire** . . . . . large area of power

**geometry** . . . . . study of patterns and figures

*Read this passage. It is about people who made their own island. Then choose the correct answer for each question.*

For hundreds of years, the Incan people oversaw a mighty empire. Huge cities showed the Inca's advanced culture. They knew math, geometry, and astronomy. Their achievements in science and agriculture are well known.

The Incan Empire also had many problems. The Incas took over other people's towns and villages. Often the people would become slaves. They had no rights, and their Incan masters considered them only as property. Many people died from the hard work of building the Incan Empire.

One day, a small group of slaves had had enough. They wanted their freedom. They wanted their own land. But they had no money. All they had was straw. The straw was set under stones to move them for building.

Staring at the straw, someone must have had an idea. He started to weave the straw into a mat. He got help from others, and they wove a very big mat. They added

layers to the bottom. They wove the (7)\_\_\_\_\_ very tight. It was tight enough to hold out water. They must have worked on it in secret. It took a long time, but at last they had a huge (8)\_\_\_\_\_. It was about the size of a basketball court.

Then the big day came. The people set the mat out on a big lake. They stepped onto the mat and pushed it off shore. They were floating! They had (9)\_\_\_\_\_ their own island!

The Incas must have thought these people were crazy! It is not known whether they tried to bring them back to land. But the people stayed on the straw island. They made a living with their woven straw boats. They would deliver things from one side of the lake to the other.

The people had to keep adding new layers of straw to their (10)\_\_\_\_\_. The straw at the bottom was always rotting. But they kept their island afloat. Their freedom was worth all the discomfort and hard work. To this day, people still live on the straw island!



### Identifying the Sequence

- 1 How did the straw island begin?
  - A. Someone went to get slaves.
  - B. Someone made a straw boat.
  - C. Someone wove a mat of straw.
  - D. Some made a stone building.
- 2 What did the people do when the mat was done?
  - A. Sold it to the Incas.
  - B. Set it in the water.
  - C. Hid it from the Incas.
  - D. Watched it sink.

### Identifying Details

- 3 The island was made of—
  - A. straw
  - B. stone
  - C. slaves
  - D. water
- 4 The slaves wanted—
  - A. money
  - B. buildings
  - C. freedom
  - D. boats

### Understanding the Main Idea

- 5 What is the main idea?
  - A. The Incas were mean to their slaves.
  - B. The straw island gave the people freedom.
  - C. The people on the island had straw boats.
  - D. People still live on the straw island.
- 6 What would be the best title?
  - A. The Incan Empire
  - B. Living on an Island
  - C. Making Straw Boats
  - D. The Straw Island

### Using the Context

Look back at the passage. Choose the correct word to fill in the blank.

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 7 A. straw   | C. island   |
| B. stones    | D. slaves   |
| 8 A. mat     | C. straw    |
| B. boat      | D. building |
| 9 A. floated | C. bought   |
| B. wanted    | D. woven    |
| 10 A. land   | C. boat     |
| B. island    | D. lake     |

Now use the Answer Key to check your answers. Mark the number you got correct on the Progress Chart.



# LESSON 25

**Skill Focus: Drawing Conclusions**

Sometimes you need to figure out things that are not told in a story. This is called drawing conclusions. A conclusion is what you can tell from what you read. Here are some clues to help you:

- Read the story carefully.
- Think about what the writer tells about in the story.
- Use clues to draw conclusions about what the writer did not tell in the story.
- Read the story again. Check your conclusion.

**VOCABULARY**

**dribbling** . . . bouncing a ball while running

**twilight** . . . . . time just before sundown

*Read each passage. Then choose the correct answer.*

**CLAMMING**

Shawn and Jack were staying on the beach. "Let's have clams for dinner," said Jack.

"That sound great," said Shawn.

"Should we go to the store for them?"

"Wait and see," said Jack. Soon, the tide went out. There were clams lying all over the sand. "Let's go get dinner," he said.

1 You can tell that—

- A. Shawn doesn't know much about where clams live.

- B. Shawn thinks they will get clams at the store.  
C. Shawn does not know how to cook clams.  
D. Jack does not know much about the water.

2 From the story you can tell that—

- A. Jack and Shawn go to the store.  
B. Jack and Shawn don't eat clams.  
C. Jack wants Shawn to go to the store.  
D. Jack and Shawn will dig for clams.



## Mr. Gillies ELA

### THE HUNGRY CAMEL

Camels will eat just about anything. They can eat cactuses, bones, and blankets. One man tells about a camel eating his overcoat! No matter what they eat, camels don't get sick.

3 You can tell that—

- A. Camels are not very smart.
- B. Camels do not see well.
- C. Camels don't care what they eat.
- D. Camels will eat only clothes.

4 From the story, you can tell that—

- A. Camels have strong stomachs.
- B. Camels are like people.
- C. Camels are very foolish.
- D. Camels do not like food.

### GOODBYE, BLUE SKY

If there were no air or dust, the sky wouldn't be blue. It would look jet-black. With no dust or air, there would be no twilight. When the sun went down there would not be a sunset.

5 You can tell that—

- A. Air and dust are bad for people.
- B. Air and dust make things dirty.
- C. Air and dust help make the sky blue.
- D. We do not need air and dust.

6 You can tell that air and dust—

- A. Keep us from getting cold.
- B. Help us to see color in the sky.
- C. Help us to see distance.
- D. Make everything sunny.

Now use the Answer Key to check your answers. Mark the number you got correct on the Progress Chart.

### THE LONG SHOT

The team was three points behind. Rita dribbled the ball, dodging here and there. She was far from the basket, but she took the shot. She made it! The long shot was worth three points.

7 You can tell that—

- A. Rita was playing soccer.
- B. Rita was playing football.
- C. Rita was playing basketball.
- D. Rita was not good at sports.

8 You can tell that Rita's shot—

- A. Tied the game.
- B. Missed the basket.
- C. Was too long.
- D. Was not long enough.

### SUNFLOWERS

If you watch a field of sunflowers, you will notice something surprising. In the morning, the heads of the flowers face east. As the day goes by, they turn to the west.

9 You can tell that sunflowers—

- A. Are very beautiful flowers.
- B. Close their blossoms at night.
- C. Do not grow quickly.
- D. Turn their heads to follow the sun.

10 The sunflowers face east—

- A. To see the sun go down.
- B. To grow much bigger.
- C. To face the sunrise.
- D. To grow more quickly.



# LESSON 26

## VOCABULARY

**invisible** . . . cannot be seen  
**tense** . . . . . hold tighter

**forecaster** . . . . someone who tells what  
will happen

*Read each passage. Then choose the correct answer.*

### NEWS ABOUT NAILS

Our fingernails and toenails aren't very useful. We can scratch with our fingernails. The nails protect the tips of our fingers. But toenails do not seem to have any purpose at all.

Fingernails grow about three or four times faster than toenails. The nails on the longest fingers grow the fastest. Nails on the shorter fingers grow more slowly. Both fingernails and toenails grow faster in the summer.

- 1 You can tell that fingernails—
  - A. Have no purpose.
  - B. Have two purposes.
  - C. Have one purpose.
  - D. Are not strong.
- 2 Fingernails grow fastest on the—
  - A. First finger.
  - B. Thumb.
  - C. Toenails.
  - D. Middle finger.

### SECRET MESSAGES

You can use invisible ink to write secret messages. Just dip a toothpick in lemon juice or onion juice. Use the toothpick to write your message on paper. Let the juice dry. Send your message to a friend. Your friend can make the secret message appear. All they have to do is hold it up to a hot lightbulb. Then they can write a secret message back!

- 3 You can tell that—
  - A. Invisible ink is hard to make.
  - B. Lemon juice is clear.
  - C. Most people write with lemon juice.
  - D. Most people write secret messages.
- 4 From the story, you can tell that—
  - A. Heat makes the message show up.
  - B. Most people write with lemon juice.
  - C. It is hard to read a secret message.
  - D. Most people write with toothpicks.



## PARTLY CLOUDY

Jeff was the weather forecaster on the local radio station. On Sunday, he said that Monday would be partly cloudy.

Monday morning, a woman called the radio station. She asked to speak to the weather forecaster. Jeff got on the phone. The woman said, "I thought you'd like to know something. I just shoveled two feet of 'partly cloudy' off my front steps!"

5 You can tell that—

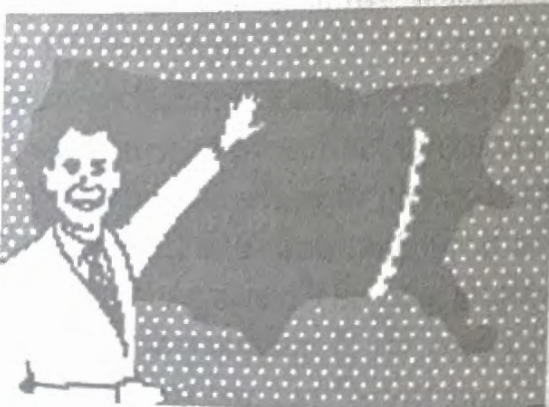
- A. It snowed on Monday.
- B. It rained on Monday.
- C. It was partly cloudy on Monday.
- D. It was sunny on Monday.

6 You can tell that Jeff—

- A. Was right about the weather.
- B. Was mad at the woman.
- C. Was wrong about the weather.
- D. Did not care about the weather.

7 You can tell that the woman—

- A. Was happy.
- B. Was upset.
- C. Was funny.
- D. Was asleep.



## GETTING TO SLEEP

Some people have trouble getting to sleep. How about you? Here is a trick for getting to sleep. Lie down flat. First, tense all the muscles in your feet. Then relax them. Next, do the same with the muscles in your legs. Tense the muscles in your stomach, then let them relax. Do the same with both arms. By now, your arms and legs should feel heavy. Last of all, tense the muscles in your face. Let your jaw go slack. By that time, you should be almost asleep.

8 You can tell that—

- A. You have to be tense to go to sleep.
- B. You have to be heavy to go to sleep.
- C. You have to be relaxed to go to sleep.
- D. You have to use your muscles to get to sleep.

9 You can tell that your muscles—

- A. Never relax.
- B. All relax at the same time.
- C. Relax in a certain order.
- D. Relax all the time.

10 When your arms and legs feel heavy—

- A. They are tense.
- B. They are flat.
- C. They are awake.
- D. They are relaxed.

Now use the Answer Key to check your answers. Mark the number you got correct on the Progress Chart.



# LESSON 27

## VOCABULARY

**swipe** . . . steal  
**valuable** . . . worth a lot

**appreciate** . . . think something is special  
**groggy** . . . . sleepy

*Read each passage. Then choose the correct answer for each question.*

### FLYING CREATURES

There are some creatures that seem to fly. Flying fish and flying squirrels sail through the air. But they are not really flying. They glide on the wind. Flying fish have strong fins that can catch the wind. They can go as far as a quarter of a mile on one glide. They can travel up to 30 miles per hour!

Flying squirrels have a fold of skin under their arms that catch the wind. This skin does not work as well as the fish's fin. They can only glide downward out of trees.

- 1 You can tell that flying squirrels—
- A. Do not go as far as flying fish.
  - B. Are not really squirrels.
  - C. Are not as smart as fish.
  - D. Can go farther than the fish.
- 2 You can tell that flying fish—
- A. Are not very smart.
  - B. Have wings.
  - C. Don't have wings.
  - D. Cannot swim.

- 3 From the story you can tell that—

- A. The fish and squirrels are like birds.
- B. The fish and squirrels cannot swim.
- C. The fish and squirrels appear to fly.
- D. The flying fish hunts the squirrels.

### THE GARAGE SALE

Beth and Eric both had lots of old toys. They decided that they were going to have a garage sale on Saturday. They would get rid of their junk and make money at the same time.

They put up signs. Then they spent the next few days getting ready. Beth was trying to price her Raggedy Ann. "This doll is great. It's worth at least 20 dollars," she said to herself.

Eric decided his old matchbox cars were valuable. He marked them at 25 dollars.

On Saturday, Beth and Eric couldn't understand why their toys weren't selling.

"I guess we'll just have to keep this old stuff," said Beth. "No one seems to appreciate it." Eric agreed.



4 You can tell that—

- A. Beth still likes her doll.
- B. Eric didn't like his toys.
- C. Beth doesn't like Eric.
- D. Beth wants lots of money.

5 You can tell that—

- A. Beth and Eric sold everything.
- B. Beth and Eric didn't sell much.
- C. Beth and Eric gave things away.
- D. Beth though Eric charged too much.

6 You can tell that—

- A. Beth and Eric lowered the prices.
- B. Beth and Eric made lots of money.
- C. The kids were happy to keep their toys.
- D. The kids didn't like each other's toys.

## THE GRIZZLY

In fall, grizzly bears are busy eating. They walk through the woods looking for berries, mice, fruit, and eggs. They will swipe fish from the streams. Every day, the bears eat as much as they can. They are constantly on the move. Bears need to get as fat as possible. They need to have at least four inches of fat on them.

The days get colder and shorter. The bear starts moving slower. It seems groggy, and drags itself from place to place. Finally, the grizzly crawls into her den. The snow soon covers the entrance. The bear does not leave that den all winter.

7 You can tell that—

- A. The grizzly eats this way all year.
- B. The grizzly eats this way only in the fall.
- C. The grizzly will eat anything.
- D. The grizzly does not like to hunt.

8 You can tell that the grizzly—

- A. Is getting ready for spring.
- B. Likes to eat.
- C. Is getting ready for winter.
- D. Is going to eat all winter.

9 You can tell that in the winter—

- A. The grizzly is always fat.
- B. The grizzly doesn't like to eat.
- C. The grizzly is always hunting.
- D. The grizzly lives off its fat.

10 From the story you can tell that—

- A. The grizzly spends the winter outdoors.
- B. The grizzly spends the winter sleeping.
- C. The grizzly hunts in the snow.
- D. The grizzly goes south for the winter.

Now use the Answer Key to check your answers. Mark the number you got correct on the Progress Chart.



## VOCABULARY

**realize** . . . . . to know something  
**vaccine** . . . . . medicine given with a  
                    needle

**dedicate** . . . . . give yourself to  
**nervous system** . . the nerves in your body

**vaccine** . . . . . medicine given with a  
needle

**nervous system** . . the nerves in your body

Read each passage. Then choose the correct answer for each question.

Read each passage. Then choose the correct answer for each question.

**JONAS SALK**

Jonas Salk was a curious kid. He liked exploring the world around him. As a baby, his first excited words were “Dirt, dirt!”

Jonas did very well in school. His parents wanted him to become a lawyer. But Jonas soon realized that he wanted to dedicate his life to something else.

When Salk was a boy, there was a terrible flu virus that hit the country. Many people died, including young children. Jonas knew several friends who were killed by the flu. He knew then that he wanted to help find cures for deadly diseases. Salk became a medical researcher.

Salk had his chance to fight a deadly disease. It was called polio (say PO•lee•o). People who got polio often could not walk. Sometimes, they could not breathe. Often they died. Salk found a vaccine for polio. He was a national hero. But he would not take money for the vaccine. He said that it should belong to humanity.

Salk had his chance to fight a deadly disease. It was called polio (say PO•lee•o). People who got polio often could not walk. Sometimes, they could not breathe. Often they died. Salk found a vaccine for polio. He was a national hero. But he would not take money for the vaccine. He said that it should belong to humanity.

- 1 You can tell that —
- A. Jonas became interested in the law.
  - B. Jonas became interested in medicine.
  - C. Jonas decided he wanted to make money.
  - D. Jonas did not want to get polio.
- 2 You can tell that Salk's parents —
- A. Did not want him to go to school.
  - B. Wanted to him be a doctor.
  - C. Wanted him to be successful.
  - D. Wanted him to stay at home.
- 3 Seeing several friends die made Salk —
- A. Want to help.
  - B. Get scared.
  - C. Get angry.
  - D. Not care.
- 4 Salk made the polio vaccine because —
- A. He wanted to get rich.
  - B. He didn't want to get sick.
  - C. He wanted to help people.
  - D. He didn't like people.

- A. Jonas became interested in the law.
- B. Jonas became interested in medicine.
- C. Jonas decided he wanted to make money.
- D. Jonas did not want to get polio.

- B. Jonas became interested in medicine.

- C. Jonas decided he wanted to make money.

- D. Jonas did not want to get polio.

- 2 You can tell that Salk's parents—
- A. Did not want him to go to school.
  - B. Wanted him to be a doctor.
  - C. Wanted him to be successful.
  - D. Wanted him to stay at home.

- A. Did not want him to go to school.

- B. Wanted to him be a doctor.

- C. Wanted him to be successful.

- D. Wanted him to stay at home.

- 3 Seeing several friends die made Salk—
- A. Want to help.
  - B. Get scared.
  - C. Get angry.
  - D. Not care.

- A. Want to help.

- B. Get scared.

- C. Get angry.

- D. Not care.

- 4 Salk made the polio vaccine because—
- A. He wanted to get rich.
  - B. He didn't want to get sick.
  - C. He wanted to help people.
  - D. He didn't like people.

- A. He wanted to get rich.

- B. He didn't want to get sick.

- C. He wanted to help people.

- D. He didn't like people.



## Mr. Gillies ELA

5 Salk didn't take money for the vaccine—

- A. Because he was not smart.
- B. Because he didn't think it was right.
- C. Because it wasn't important.
- D. Because he was too shy.

### IT'S COLD!

Have you ever been out too long on a cold day? Then you probably know about shivering. Your body shakes a little, and sometimes your teeth even chatter. Would you believe that shivering is good for you?

When you shiver, it is a way that your body warms up. How can that be? Your nervous system is sending messages to your muscles. It is telling them to move around. That helps create a little bit of heat.

Shivering is a way for your body to survive very cold weather. But it is still not a good idea to be out in the cold for too long. After awhile, your body stops trying to stay warm. Your hands and feet start to go numb. Then you cannot feel your arms and legs. This is a sign that your body is in danger. Get to shelter as soon as possible!

6 When it is cold, you can tell that—

- A. Your body doesn't care.
- B. Your body doesn't know.
- C. Your body likes to be cold.
- D. Your body tries to stay warm.

7 When you shiver—

- A. Your feet are moving.
- B. You are going to freeze.
- C. Your muscles are moving.
- D. Your brain is moving.

8 Shivering creates—

- A. Cold.
- B. Heat.
- C. Numbness.
- D. Sadness.

9 When your arms get numb—

- A. It is time to shiver.
- B. Your brain doesn't know.
- C. They are getting too warm.
- D. Your body is in trouble.

10 When you get too cold—

- A. Find a place to get warm.
- B. Keep shivering.
- C. Don't think about it.
- D. Your brain will take over.



Now use the Answer Key to check your answers. Mark the number you got correct on the Progress Chart.



# LESSON 29

## VOCABULARY

**mandatory** . . . something that must  
be done

**persevered** . . . kept trying

**ancient** . . . . . very old

**concentrate** . . . . to focus

**confident** . . . . . sure of yourself

*Read each passage. Then choose the correct answer for each question.*

### MARY MCLEOD BETHANY

Today it is mandatory for all children in the United States go to school. But this was not always true. This was the case in the 1880s in South Carolina, where Mary McLeod lived.

Mary McLeod was one of 17 children. Her whole family had to work hard to make ends meet. Mary dreamed of learning to read. When she was nine, a church opened a school for African-American children. Mr. McLeod could only spare one child. Mary studied hard for the next three years.

There was no high school for African-Americans in the area where Mary lived. A woman gave Mary money so that she could go away to school. She spent the next seven years getting a high school and college education. She decided to devote her life to teaching.

Mary loved teaching, but she had bigger dreams. Finally her dream came true. In Florida she opened a school for girls. She taught 250 African-American girls. It was hard to keep the school open, but they persevered. Mary made a huge

difference for the future of African-American education in this country.

- 1 You can tell that in the 1880s—
  - A. No one ever went to school.
  - B. Most children didn't go to school.
  - C. There were not many African-American schools.
  - D. Mary did not want to go to school.
- 2 You can tell that Mary—
  - A. Wanted to go to school.
  - B. Didn't like school.
  - C. Wanted to work at home.
  - D. Didn't want to go to school.
- 3 You can tell that Mary's father—
  - A. Didn't let Mary go to school.
  - B. Didn't want Mary to go to school.
  - C. Didn't believe in going to school.
  - D. Let Mary go to school.
- 4 You can tell that Mary—
  - A. Was good in school.
  - B. Didn't like school.
  - C. Liked being at the farm.
  - D. Wasn't good at school.



5 You can tell that Mary wanted to—

- A. Own her own farm.
- B. Get married.
- C. Open a school.
- D. Go back home.

## KARATE

The word karate (say kuh•RAH•tee) means “empty hand.” Is it a sport, a way of fighting, or a philosophy? Karate is actually all of these things.

Karate began over 2,000 years ago. There were monks in India that needed a way to protect themselves. But they did not believe in weapons. The movements of karate use the arms and legs. The motions help a person protect him or herself without hurting the attacker.

Over the years, karate spread to other countries. People in Korea, China, and Japan all studied karate. Each country had a slightly different method. Often the armies in these countries were trained in karate.

After World War II, American soldiers brought karate back home. Now, karate is taught all over the United States. People of all ages study the ancient art.

Some people use karate to get stronger. Young people will often take karate to help them feel more confident. Karate teaches you how to concentrate. That is a useful skill for just about anyone!

6 Karate is called “empty hand” because—

- A. You do not use your hands.
- B. You do not fight with weapons.
- C. It is for people without hands.
- D. It is not really a sport.

7 You can tell that—

- A. Karate is a new sport.
- B. Karate is not a sport.
- C. Karate had been around for a long time.
- D. Karate is not fun for most people.

8 American soldiers must have seen karate—

- A. In America.
- B. In China or Japan.
- C. At home.
- D. 2,000 years ago.

9 You can tell that some people do karate—

- A. To learn to read.
- B. To make new friends.
- C. So they can kick.
- D. For exercise.

10 Karate can help you—

- A. Learn to dance.
- B. Think more clearly.
- C. Make new friends.
- D. Grow longer legs.



# LESSON 30

## VOCABULARY

**mission** . . . . . special purpose  
**expeditions** . . . trips  
**abandoned** . . . left behind

**elevation** . . . . . how high something is  
**summit** . . . . . the highest point

*Read the passage. It is about cleaning up Mount Everest. Then choose the correct answer for each question.*

Glen and his friends set up their tents. It was a nice day on Mount Everest. They could see the huge peak towering above them. The friends were there for a special mission. They would climb Mount Everest. Many have tried to get to the top. There have been some successes. But many expeditions have ended in failure.

Glen's group wanted to clean up Mount Everest. Over the last 50 years, more than 15 tons of garbage has been left on the mountain slopes. Everywhere you look there are abandoned tents, stoves, clothes, and food containers. There are bottles that used to hold oxygen.

Why is there so much garbage on Mount Everest? In some cases, it is just because the climbers were not thoughtful. But often these items were left behind by climbers who could not carry them anymore. Many climbers have had to come down the mountain because their health was in danger. They had to leave everything they could not (5)\_\_\_\_\_ and escape with their lives.

What put these climbers in such danger? It is the mountain itself. Mount Everest is over 29 thousand feet tall. It is the highest mountain in the world. The higher the elevation, the less oxygen there is to breathe. At the camp, Glen has a hard time even getting his shirt on. Every movement is a lot of work. For this reason, many have died trying to scale the summit. Those who were having trouble often left behind most of their gear.

First, Glen's group spends weeks going up and down the slopes of Mount Everest. They pick up garbage and take it down to their camp. Then they will pack it off the mountain. They want to preserve this rare and special environment.

### *Identifying the Sequence*

- 1 What does Glen's group do first?
  - A. Pick up trash on the mountain.
  - B. Climb up the mountain and ski.
  - C. Climb up the mountain and camp.
  - D. Climb down the mountain.



- 2 What does Glen's group do last?
- A. Put a flag on top of the mountain.
  - B. Set up a campsite.
  - C. Take the trash down the mountain.
  - D. Get their pictures taken.

## Identifying Details

- 3 Mount Everest is—
- A. 10 thousand feet tall
  - B. 29 thousand feet tall
  - C. one foot tall
  - D. one thousand feet tall
- 4 On Mount Everest there was—
- A. 15 tons of ice
  - B. very little trash
  - C. 15 tons of trash
  - D. very little snow

## Using the Context

Look back at the passage. Choose the correct answer.

- 5 A. trash                      C. camp  
B. carry                      D. hike

## Understanding the Main Idea

- 6 What is the main idea?
- A. Many people have tried to climb Mount Everest.
  - B. People should not climb Mount Everest.
  - C. Many mountain climbers are messy.
  - D. People are working to clean up

Mount Everest.

- 7 What would be the best title?
- A. Climbing Mount Everest
  - B. Pick Up Your Trash!
  - C. Glen's Camping Gear
  - D. Cleaning up Mount Everest

## Drawing Conclusions

- 8 From the story you can tell that—
- A. Most people don't make it up Mount Everest.
  - B. Most people can hike very well.
  - C. Mount Everest is an easy hike.
  - D. Most people get to the top of Mount Everest.
- 9 You can tell that—
- A. Many people have been to the top of Mount Everest.
  - B. No one cares about Mount Everest.
  - C. Glen cares about Mount Everest.
  - D. Glen wants to be famous.
- 10 You can tell that—
- A. It was hard to get the trash off the mountain.
  - B. There is no trash on the mountain.
  - C. There is not much to do on Mount Everest.
  - D. Mount Everest is a great place to visit.

Now use the Answer Key to check your answers. Mark the number you got correct on the Progress Chart.