

Lesson Practice

Use the Reading Guide to help you understand the passage.

Reading Guide

What does the title tell you about the passage?

Who is the passage about?

What happens? Why?

What kind of question can you ask yourself as you read paragraph 4?

Oliver Goes to the Mall

Oliver and his father went to the mall on Saturday. Oliver needed new clothes for school. The mall was very crowded.

"Remember what to do if you get lost," Dad said. "You don't see me, go to the man behind the front desk. He wears a uniform. He finds people who are lost."

Oliver and his father bought some T-shirts. They also bought a new book bag. Next, they looked for sneakers. Oliver sat down while his father walked over to the rows of sneakers against the wall. Oliver's father was gone for a long time. Finally, Oliver got tired of waiting, so he got up and walked around. He looked at the different shoes. Then, suddenly, he could not see his father any longer. There were so many shoppers that Oliver kept bumping into people.

Then, Oliver remembered what his father had said. So he went to the front desk for help. "My father got lost," Oliver told the guard.

The guard smiled and asked his name. Then the guard said over the loudspeaker, "Will Oliver's father please come to the front desk?"

Soon Oliver's father arrived. Oliver was glad to see him.

Answer the following questions.

- Which is the BEST question to ask yourself as you read?
 - How can people find each other if they get lost?
 - Why do people shop at the mall?
 - Where did they find the T-shirts?
 - What kind of book bag did Oliver get?
- According to the passage, why does Oliver go to the mall?
 - Oliver wants to talk to the man behind the desk.
 - Oliver wants to walk around.
 - Oliver needs to find his father.
 - Oliver needs to buy clothes for school.
- Which of the following questions is NOT answered in the passage?
 - Where is the mall located?
 - Why does Oliver get up and walk around?
 - What does the man behind the counter wear?
 - Who helps Oliver find his father?
- According to the passage, why does Oliver go to the front desk?

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Doing Their Part

Phil and Martha walked down the street. They stopped at every trash can and looked inside it. They dug through the garbage, and then they took bottles out. They had stuffed their bags with bottles that clanked as they walked.

They ran into Nate. He looked confused. "What are you doing?" he asked.

Martha said, "We're making the world a cleaner place by picking up bottles to recycle. When we're done, my dad said he will take them to the recycling center."

"Why bother?" Nate asked.

"Bottles in the garbage just go to the dump. We want to recycle the bottles instead," Phil said. "And this glass will be used to make the bottles all over again."

"Oh, cool," Nate replied. He thought for a second. "Do you need any help?"

Martha, Phil, and Nate collected bottles all over town. Pretty soon, their bags were full. They brought the bags to Martha's house. Martha's mother let them in.

Nate said, "Look how many bottles we found, Mrs. Lee!"

Reading Guide

Who are the main characters?

Is there a clue that tells you what kind of person Nate is?

Why do the characters act the way they do?

How do the characters' actions affect what happens?

Answer the following questions:

- Which of the following BEST describes Martha?
 - selfish
 - caring
 - impatient
 - forgetful
- Phil is
 - helpful and thoughtful.
 - thoughtful and uncaring.
 - caring and forgetful.
 - selfish and smart.
- Martha's parents show that they are helpful by
 - collecting bottles with Nate.
 - throwing out their garbage every week.
 - making the world a cleaner place.
 - taking the bottles to the recycling center.
- Which word describes how Nate feels at the end of the passage?
 - proud
 - angry
 - uncaring
 - concerned

- How does Mrs. Lee MOST LIKELY feel about Martha, Phil, and Nate?

Lesson Practice

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Reading Guide

Look for clue words such as *I* or *he* while reading.

Characters in a story may talk, but that does not mean they are the narrators.

What is the point of view?

Coyote Hill

On the first day of summer vacation, Barry got up and quickly ate his cereal. He ran to the garage and grabbed his bike. Barry pedaled quickly down the street to meet John and Adam on the corner.

"Where do you guys want to go today?" John asked excitedly.

"I have an idea. We could bike over to Coyote Hill and try those new jumps," said Barry.

John's eyes grew big. "Coyote Hill?" he asked. "My mom says people get hurt on Coyote Hill. Besides, I think the big kids are all there."

"Are you scared?" Adam asked.

"No!" John cried.

"Okay then," said Barry.

The boys biked slowly to Coyote Hill. There were some big kids riding their bikes and doing tricks. When they got to the bottom of the hill, an older boy crashed in front of them, kicking up a cloud of dust.

Barry looked at Adam. Adam looked at John. "Are you sure you want to do this, Barry?" John asked. Barry shook his head.

Answer the following questions.

- Who is the narrator in the passage?
A. Barry
B. John
C. John's mom
D. a third-person narrator
- Read this sentence from the passage.
Barry pedaled quickly down the street to meet John and Adam on the corner.
What would you need to change if Barry was the narrator?
A. change *Barry* to *I*
B. change *John* to *I*
C. change *Adam* to *I*
D. change *Adam* to *he*
- How can you tell the point of view in the passage?
A. The narrator uses *I*.
B. The narrator uses *you*.
C. The narrator uses *he*.
D. The narrator talks in the story.
- Read this sentence from the passage.
The boys biked slowly to Coyote Hill.
What would you need to change if John was the narrator?
A. change *The boys* to *We*
B. change *The boys* to *I*
C. change *The boys* to *They*
D. change *The boys* to *He*
- How would the passage be different with a first-person narrator?

Lesson Practice

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Reading Guide

What do the details tell you about the setting of this passage?

What are the clues that tell you that the setting has changed at the end of the passage?

To Climb or Not to Climb

Last Saturday I went to the park with Bobby. We got to the foot of Lion Mountain after breakfast. Lion Mountain was not really a mountain. It was a very large hill covered with trees. We looked up and could barely see the top.

Bobby wanted to climb the hill. I did not want to go up. My brother went up a big hill once. He fell and broke his leg. It took him a long time to get better. Bobby likes to try new things. "Let's go up. It will be fun," he said. I felt uncertain. I was not so sure it was a good idea.

"Let's eat lunch first," I said. Bobby said that was fine. We sat by the river and ate our lunch.

It was a warm day, and I felt sleepy. So did Bobby. The sky was light blue and filled with floating clouds. Bobby and I fell asleep on the grass. We woke up when it started to rain. We scampered home, running quickly like rabbits. We did not climb the hill.

When I got home, Mom had dinner ready. Dad was watching the evening news. My brother was typing on his computer. At the dinner table, I told my brother about our day. He said Lion Mountain was safe. He promised me that we would climb it together another day.

Answer the following questions.

1. What is the setting in paragraph 1?
 - A. at the foot of Lion Mountain
 - B. by a river
 - C. in a grassy field
 - D. at home
2. The passage takes place
 - A. in the future.
 - B. in the present.
 - C. in the 1800s.
 - D. about 50 years ago.
3. When does the passage take place?
 - A. early evening
 - B. before school
 - C. during the day
 - D. late at night
4. Which of the following is NOT part of the setting?
 - A. a park
 - B. a river
 - C. a hospital
 - D. a dining room
5. Which details tell you when the passage takes place?

Use the Reading Guide to help you understand the passage.

Ricky's Wish

Ricky was a happy raccoon that lived in an enormous oak tree in the Robinsons' backyard. He had created a comfortable home in the old oak and hoped to spend his life there. At least, that was his plan until the Robinsons brought home a large dog. After that, life for Ricky became quite miserable.

Every morning after Ricky spent the night looking for food, the dog barked and chased him. Every night when Ricky got up, the dog would be outside his tree barking away. This went on for months.

Ricky was no longer happy. Ricky was tired of being chased around. After giving it much thought, he decided he had to move. Moving was difficult for a raccoon.

Ricky's age, but he had no choice. As Ricky began packing, he heard loud noises below. When he looked down, he saw movers loading the Robinsons' furniture into a van. The Robinsons were moving! That meant Ricky could stay! He hoped the family that moved in wouldn't have a dog. His wish came true. The new family had two cats—house cats.

Reading Guide

How does Ricky feel at the beginning of the passage?

What is the problem in the passage?

How is the problem solved?

Answer the following questions.

1. What is Ricky's problem?
A. He stays up all night.
B. He has to move out of his oak tree.
C. He wants to spend his whole life in the oak tree.
D. He is always being chased around by the dog.
2. How does Ricky plan to solve his problem?
A. He plans to move.
B. He plans to make friends with the dog.
C. He plans to tell the Robinsons.
D. He plans to teach the dog a lesson.
3. How does Ricky's problem get solved?
A. The dog becomes nicer.
B. The Robinsons move away.
C. The Robinsons keep the dog inside.
D. Ricky moves away.
4. What is NOT part of the plot?
A. Ricky decides to move.
B. The dog barks and chases Ricky.
C. Ricky and the dog play ball.
D. Movers load the Robinsons' furniture into a van.

5. Think about how else the passage could have ended. Write your new ending on the lines below.

Lesson Practice

Use the Reading Guide to help you understand the passage.

Reading Guide

Which word helps you understand what the road means?

What idioms do you see in paragraph 2?

How does Hank feel about his chances of winning?

The Rodeo Champ

Cowboy Hank was a big rodeo star. He had been a cowboy for ages. He had won many prizes at many rodeo shows. Hank was busy as a bee. He went from show to show. He traveled many miles. Now Hank was on the road again.

"This next rodeo is in a small town off the beaten path," Hank said. "Winning this will be a piece of cake."

But Hank was wrong. The rodeo was filled with big rodeo stars. He was shocked and surprised. You could have knocked him over with a feather. They were all good cowboys. He was no longer the big fish in a small pond. They were as good as Hank. They all thought they could win. Hank knew he would have to work very hard.

After a while, he thought he was in over his head. Then Hank got to ride a horse named Star. Star was a great horse. He made Hank look good. Hank won the big prize that day. He was on cloud nine. Hank was a very happy cowboy when he went home.

Answer the following questions.

1. The phrase piece of cake means
A. easy.
B. hard.
C. easy.
D. noisy.
2. Which word helps you understand the phrase knocked him over with a feather?
A. cowboy "
B. surprised
C. rodeo
D. stars
3. Which phrase can BEST replace in over his head without changing the meaning of the sentence?
A. not as good as the others
B. better than the others
C. younger than the others
D. older than the others
4. The phrase on cloud nine means
A. feeling light.
B. feeling wet.
C. feeling sad.
D. feeling happy.

5. Read these sentences from the passage.

They were all good cowboys. He was no longer the big fish in a small pond.

Underline the idiom and then tell what it means.

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Grandma Mei Lee

Act II

Scene 1

Mrs. Chen and Lee are driving to Florida to visit Grandma Mei Lee.

MRS. CHEN: I think you're really going to like your Grandma Mei Lee. You're named after her, you know.

LEE: Mom, just because you're named after someone, that doesn't mean you have to like her.

MRS. CHEN: Well, she's a lot like you. You know, she loves to read. She's probably read hundreds of books. *Lee stares out the car window.*

Scene 2

Grandma Mei Lee's house in Florida. Lee, Mrs. Chen, and Grandma Mei Lee all sit on the sofa, looking at a photo album.

GRANDMA MEI LEE: (pointing to a photo in the album) This is the time I won the school contest for reading the most books in one school year.

LEE: How many books did you read, Grandma?

GRANDMA MEI LEE: I read twenty-five books that year. I've always loved literature. I hear you do, too.

LEE: I do. I love to read stories and poetry.

GRANDMA MEI LEE: Well, I have a book for you. *Grandma walks to the bookshelf and takes out a book. She hands it to Lee.*

Reading Guide

At the beginning of the passage, Lee and her mother are going on a trip.

What do you notice about how this passage looks?

Later, Lee, Mrs. Chen, and Grandma Mei Lee are all sitting on the sofa.

What do the words in italics show?

Answer the following questions.

1. What kind of literature is this passage?
A. poetry
B. drama
C. story
D. paragraph
2. This passage is separated into
A. stanzas.
B. chapters.
C. scenes.
D. paragraphs.
3. Which part came before this passage?
A. Act I
B. Chapter 1
C. Scene 1
D. Stanza 1
4. This passage has
A. rhythm and creative language.
B. a table of contents.
C. lines that rhyme.
D. stage directions and dialogue.

5. How does the second part of the passage build on the first part of the passage?

Use the Reading Guide to help you understand the passage.

John Henry

In the mid-1800s, Americans were moving west and exploring the land. The first railroad was being built across the country. It would make travel easier. It meant that goods could be moved across the country. Thousands of miles of steel tracks were being laid by hand to make the railroad. Some of the strongest men in the country worked day after day to lay the track. The strongest steelworker of all was a man named John Henry. Some say John was the strongest man alive. He always carried his hammer over his shoulder. He blasted through mountains of rock. He worked from sunrise to sunset.

One day, John's boss told the workers that a new machine would replace them all. The machine could do the work of fifty men.

John Henry said that no machine could replace a person. He challenged the machine to a contest. Whoever or whatever could lay more tracks in a day would win. John worked harder than he had ever worked in his life. He pounded with his hammer hour after hour. He swung it behind his head and drove rods of steel into the hard earth. He kept up with the machine. People cheered him on.

In the final moments of the race, John Henry fell to the ground. He could not win the race. That day, John Henry died with the hammer still in his hands.

Reading Guide

When and where does the story take place?

What does the railroad stand for in the story?

In this story, are there animals that act like people?

Does the story teach a lesson?

Answer the following questions.

- This story is an example of
A. a myth.
B. a legend.
C. a fairy tale.
D. a fable.
- Which of the following is a detail in the story that helps you figure out what kind of story it is?
A. the talking animals
B. the happy ending
C. the time and place of the story
D. the way it explains nature
- What does John Henry stand for in the story?
A. machines
B. nature
C. railroads
D. hard-working people
- What does the machine stand for in the story?
A. horses
B. people
C. the future
D. the past

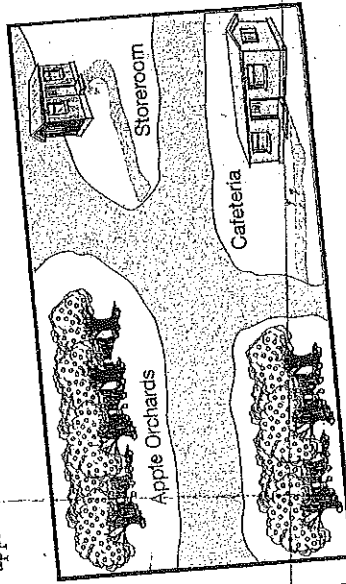
5. What is one theme found in the story?

Use the Reading Guide to help you understand the passage.

Apple Orchard

Gregory's class went to the Leeman Apple Orchard to pick apples. Mr. Leeman showed the class the special baskets that were used to store the picked apples. He also showed where the apples got stored. It was a huge room that was kept cold so they would stay fresh. The best part of the day was watching the big machines wash and clean the apples. Finally, they were packed for the supermarket. From there people would buy the apples and take them home.

The class finally got a chance to pick their own apples. Each student was allowed to fill a bag of apples. After picking the apples, everyone sat down in the cafeteria and was given some apple cider and a warm apple donut.



Reading Guide

What other information could new illustrations add to this passage?

How do the map and the passage work together?

Answer the following questions.

- What does the map show?
 - the bus route
 - Leeman Apple Orchard
 - the supermarket
 - a city map
- Based on the map, which of the following statements is true?
 - The orchard has two buildings.
 - People prefer Macintosh apples.
 - The cafeteria sells apple cider.
 - The apple trees are always growing.
- Which of the following is something you CANNOT find on the map?
 - the storeroom
 - the cafeteria
 - the supermarket
 - the apple orchards
- Which new illustration would help you better understand this passage?
 - a picture of the bus
 - a picture of the supermarket
 - a picture of the apple cider and apple donut
 - a picture of how the apples are washed and cleaned

- How do you think a new illustration could help this passage?

Lesson Practice

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Penny Gets Lost

by Carlos Dale

Penny the dog was on a day trip to the beach when she got lost. Penny had been walking with the family's young daughter, Betty, when something unbelievable happened. Betty dropped the leash! Penny was so excited to be free that she ran off to explore the beach. She dug her feet into the sand and kicked it up behind her. She ran to the ocean and smelled the salty air. She could run for miles along this beach! Penny heard Betty's worried cry behind her, but she kept running. Before she knew it, she could not hear or find Betty.

Penny barked and barked, but Betty was nowhere to be seen. Soon it got dark outside, and Penny became fearful. She was also hungry. It was then that she saw a man. She barked and barked so the man could hear her. The man came over and was very friendly. He petted her and said, "Hi." He then read her tag and saw that her name was Penny. He also read a phone number on the collar. He called the number and said he had found Penny. She knew the man had acted with kindness.

Soon Penny was with her owners again. She was very happy to see them and jumped into the minivan for the long ride home! Betty hugged her and gave her a treat. Now Penny was happier than ever.

Reading Guide

What is this passage about?

What can be compared between the two passages?

What can be contrasted between the two passages?

Surprise!

by Carlos Dale

"We're lost!" cried Sandy.

Sandy and her older sister Anna had been hiking with their dog, Riley, since after lunch. It was now early evening, and the sun was setting quickly. Anna looked around. "Don't panic. We can retrace our steps," she said, walking in the direction from which they had just come. Sandy and Riley followed. After some time, they arrived at a clearing. "I don't remember seeing this," said Anna.

"We'll never get out of here!" Sandy said.

"You're a worrier!" laughed Anna, pulling out a map. Sandy waited nervously as Anna calmly reviewed the map. "Okay. I've got it now!" said Anna. She folded the map and returned it to her backpack. "Let's go!" Though she felt unsure, Sandy walked alongside her much braver sister. They continued to walk, when suddenly a little cottage seemed to appear out of nowhere. "Let's see if anyone's home," suggested Anna. "Maybe they could help us."

"What if they're not nice?" Sandy said.

"Don't be foolish! Besides we have Riley with us," said Anna. She followed the footpath to the darkened cottage. Feeling suddenly brave, Sandy decided to take the lead with Riley. She knocked lightly, then harder. No one answered. Using all of her courage, she slowly turned the doorknob. The door creaked open.

"Surprise! Happy Birthday!" shouted Sandy's friends and family.

Answer the following questions.

- | | |
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| <p>1. Which of the following is one way the two passages are similar?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Both passages have a happy ending. B. Both passages have main characters who are lost. C. Both passages take place at the beach. D. Both passages take place in the same year. | <p>3. How are the main characters in the two passages different?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Penny and Sandy are dogs, while Anna is a person. B. Penny is a person, while Sandy and Anna are dogs. C. Penny is a dog, while Sandy and Anna are people. D. Penny and Anna are dogs, while Sandy is a person. |
| <p>2. How are the settings alike?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Both passages have a cottage. B. Both passages end at night. C. Both passages take place in the future. D. Both passages begin in the morning. | <p>4. Which of the following is one way the two passages are different?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Penny uses a map. B. A stranger has to save Sandy and Anna. C. Penny is really lost. D. Penny and Sandy are both worried. |

5. How are the settings in the two passages different?
