Read the story below.

A Visit to the Aquarium

Last week, Miss Bradley said she had a wonderful surprise for us. But that to get the surprise, we had to do well on the final test.

We were very excited. We stayed after school to study all together. We really wanted the surprise! All the class helped each other until we were ready for the test.

We took the test, and we did great! We all got excellent results!

Miss Bradley was very happy, and she told us the surprise: We are going to visit the aquarium next Monday! We are going to see fish and animals from different parts of the world!

It's Sunday night, and tomorrow is the big day! It's the first time I go to an aquarium. I think I won't sleep all night! I can't wait to see the penguins, the sharks and the ray fish! It's going to be amazing!

Vocabulary

Circle the correct word.

1. A test is:
   a) an exam    b) a book    c) an exercise

2. To get good grades, you have to:
   a) write       b) play      c) study

3. The word class refers to:
   a) a subject   b) the students  c) the classroom

4. An animal that can breathe under the water is:
   a) a reptile  b) a bird     c) a fish

5. The world is:
   a) the Earth   b) a continent  c) a country

Reading Skills

Circle the correct answer.

6. What is the main idea of the story?
   a) The aquarium has different animals.  c) The boy likes penguins, sharks and ray fish.
   b) The class studied hard for the test.  d) The teacher had a surprise for the class.

7. Which sentence supports the main idea of this story?
   a) To get the surprise, we had to do well on the final test.
   b) We stayed after school to study all together.
   c) We are going to see animals and fish from different parts of the world.
   d) All the class helped each other until we were ready for the test.
8 Which sentence gives details about the main idea?
   a) We took the test and we did great!
   b) It’s the first time I go to an aquarium.
   c) Miss Bradley was very happy, and she told us the surprise.
   d) Last week, Miss Bradley said she had a wonderful surprise for us.

9 Miss Bradley’s class…
   a) was motivated to study.
   b) didn’t study before.
   c) got bad grades in the past.
   d) didn’t like studying together.

10 Miss Bradley was happy because…
   a) she likes going to the aquarium.
   b) the students did well on the test.
   c) she is going to see penguins and fish.
   d) her class likes going to aquariums.

11 The boy in the story couldn’t sleep because he…
   a) was worried.
   b) was excited.
   c) wasn’t tired.
   d) likes sharks.

12 What happened at the beginning of the story?
   a) Miss Bradley told the students the surprise.
   b) The children studied hard for the test after school.
   c) Miss Bradley said that they had to do well on the test.
   d) The students did very well on the final test.

13 The children got excellent results in the test…
   a) after Miss Bradley told them about the aquarium.
   b) after they went to the aquarium.
   c) before they studied together.
   d) after they studied very hard.

14 Miss Bradley was happy with the children’s results; then…
   a) she took them to the aquarium.
   b) she asked them to study hard.
   c) she told them the surprise.
   d) she said they had to do well on the test.

15 The boy couldn’t sleep…
   a) the day before going to the aquarium.
   b) after he saw the sharks and penguins.
   c) because he had to study for the final test.
   d) when he knew the teacher had a surprise.

Writing Skill
On a sheet of paper, write an e-mail to a friend about a time when you did something that you liked a lot. Where did you go? What did you do? Who did you go with? Why did you enjoy it a lot?
Read the story below.

The Time I Visited my Uncle

My dad had to send some money to my uncle, but he preferred to visit him. So, Dad asked me to go with him.

When we arrived, we saw people going into the garage. “Is there a party?” I asked. “It’s not a party,” answered Dad. “Your uncle works in his garage. He sells, buys, and fixes computers and cell phones.”

My uncle was happy to see me. He gave me a tour in his garage. I saw pieces of computers, cell phones, cables, and things I didn’t know. Then, he showed me how to fix the antenna of a cell phone. I didn’t know the antenna was inside the phone!

After a while, Dad said we had to leave. I was sad because I didn’t want to go. I was having so much fun.

Thanks to my uncle, now I want to be a computing engineer. You can do so many things with cables and little things!

Vocabulary

Circle the correct word.

1. When you have to go away from a place, you:
   a) arrive  
   b) stay  
   c) leave

2. When someone asks you a question, you should:
   a) answer  
   b) wait  
   c) smile

3. To get something by paying money for it:
   a) sell  
   b) buy  
   c) send

4. The opposite of happy is:
   a) sad  
   b) excited  
   c) fun

5. A cell phone _________ and receives radio waves.
   a) uses  
   b) has  
   c) sends
Reading Skills

Circle the correct answer.

6 Which sentence best expresses the main idea of the story?
   a) The uncle works in a garage.  c) The father had to send some money.
   b) The girl enjoyed visiting her uncle.  d) The girl didn't know how to fix cell phones.

7 Which sentence gives details about the main idea?
   a) He fixes computers and cell phones.  c) My uncle was happy to see me.
   b) I was sad because I didn't want to go.  d) My dad said we had to go.

8 Which sentence supports the main idea?
   a) I was having so much fun.  c) You can do so many things with cables.
   b) He showed me how to fix an antenna.  d) He gave me a tour in his garage.

9 The uncle...
   a) doesn't know about computers.  c) likes to talk about his job.
   b) has a very big business.  d) doesn't like children.

10 The girl...
    a) didn't like her uncle's job.  c) doesn't know what to do in the future.
    b) knew a lot about cell phones.  d) was curious about her uncle's job.

11 The girl had a lot of fun because...
    a) she enjoyed learning about technology.  c) she learned where the antenna is.
    b) she uses cell phones and computers.  d) her uncle is funny and intelligent.

12 What happened at the beginning of the story?
    a) The father gave the money to the uncle.  c) The girl thought there was a party.
    b) The girl learned about cell phones.  d) The girl decided to be an engineer.

13 When they arrived, the uncle...
    a) showed the girl how to fix an antenna.  c) gave some money to the father.
    b) was happy and gave the girl a tour.  d) had to fix an old computer.

14 After the tour in the garage, ...
    a) the father said they had to go.  c) the girl was sad because she was having fun.
    b) the uncle worked on a computer.  d) the girl learned about cell phone antennas.

15 The girl decided to be a computer engineer after...
    a) she learned more about technology.  c) she saw the cables and cell phone parts.
    b) her father asked her to go with him.  d) her father gave the uncle the money.

Writing Skill

On a sheet of paper, write an e-mail to a friend about a time when you had a lot of fun. Where did you go? Why did you have fun? What did you do?
**Read about the Food Chain.**

Animals cannot produce their own food. When they are **hungry**, they eat what they find in their habitat or they hunt other animals.

There are animals that eat other animals. And some animals eat plants.

The food chain begins with plants. First, plants produce their food with sun and water. Then, an insect, like a grasshopper, eats the plant. The grasshopper becomes food for another animal, maybe of a lizard. Next, the lizard becomes food for a larger animal. It is in **danger**. A hawk eats the lizard.

The same happens with other groups of animals. For example, zebras eat grass, and then lions **catch** the zebras and eat them.

Some animals eat what the lions or other big animals don't eat. These are called "scavengers." Scavengers don't hunt, they do an **easy** job. They are afraid of those big animals; you can see it on their **faces**. But still, they wait and eat parts of animals that the others didn't want.

**Vocabulary**

Circle the correct word.

1. **The opposite of difficult is:**
   a) hard  
   b) easy  
   c) small

2. **When you don't eat for a long time, you feel:**
   a) hungry  
   b) nervous  
   c) happy

3. **You have to be careful all the time. Never put yourself in:**
   a) safety  
   b) the water  
   c) danger

4. **The front part of your head is your:**
   a) neck  
   b) face  
   c) stomach

5. **Some animals have to hunt and _____ other animals for food.**
   a) catch  
   b) protect  
   c) play with
Reading Skills

Circle the correct answer.

6 What is the first step in a food chain?
   a) Scavengers eat what others didn’t eat.   c) The sun helps plants produce their food.
   b) Animals that eat plants become food of others.   d) A lion catches a zebra when it is hungry.

7 Which animal is at the top of the food chain?
   a) The animal that eats the plant for food.   c) The strongest one that eats other animals.
   b) The small animal that eats other animals.   d) The zebra that eats plants but is a big animal.

8 How many steps does the first example of a food chain (paragraph 3) have?
   a) 3   b) 4   c) 5   d) 2

9 When an animal is hungry, it...
   a) looks for food in its habitat.   c) waits for food to get to him.
   b) produces food from the sun.   d) drinks water to not feel hungry.

10 Plants produce food thanks to...
   a) the people that grow them.   c) the rain and the insects that live on them.
   b) the animals that use them for food.   d) the energy of the sun and the water they get.

11 Because scavengers don’t hunt, they usually...
   a) wait for other animals to finish eating.   c) eat plants from their habitat.
   b) fight with the hunters for food.   d) eat different types of insects.

12 Lizards eat...
   a) plants, grass and flowers.   c) what other animals don’t eat.
   b) different types of insects.   d) the same animals that hawks eat.

13 If a lion doesn’t eat part of a zebra,...
   a) it will eat it the next day.   c) a scavenger will eat it when the lion is there.
   b) it will give that part to other lions.   d) a scavenger will eat it when the lion is not there.

14 When a zebra is hungry, it...
   a) catches small animals.   c) looks for plants or grass to eat.
   b) eats insects and reptiles.   d) eats other animals that the lion hunts.

15 The hawk...
   a) is the strongest of its food chain.   c) eats plants when it is hungry.
   b) is eaten by other animals.   d) is a scavenger, it doesn’t hunt.

Writing Skill

On a sheet of paper, write an essay in which you talk about an animal that you like. What characteristics does the animal have? Why do you like it? Where does the animal live? Why is it special for you?
Read the story below.

A Gift

The teacher asked us to make a gift for anyone we wanted. I decided to do something for Rose, my little pet.

She gave us paper in different colors, cardboard, scissors, crayons, and glue. Then, she gave us some ideas of what we could do. I decided to make a frame.

First, I cut the cardboard. Second, I cut a smaller square inside. Then, I cut the paper in little pieces and shapes. Next, I pasted the little pieces all around the cardboard. Finally, I wrote Rose at the bottom in dark blue.

When I arrived home, I put a picture of Rose’s face on the frame and I showed it to her. She barked, jumped, and moved her tail quickly!

Vocabulary

Circle the correct word.

1. An animal that you have in your house is a:
   a) dog  
   b) pet  
   c) mammal

2. Books are made of:
   a) plastic  
   b) paper  
   c) glass

3. You need this when you want to cut something:
   a) crayon  
   b) glue  
   c) scissors

4. The opposite of clear or light is:
   a) black  
   b) white  
   c) dark

5. This is a part of the body that is in your head:
   a) face  
   b) shoulders  
   c) back

Reading Skills

Circle the correct answer.

6. What did the girl do first?
   a) She cut the paper in little pieces.  
   b) She wrote Rose at the bottom.  
   c) She pasted the paper around the cardboard.  
   d) She cut the cardboard with the scissors.
7 What did she do before she wrote Rose on the frame?  
   a) She pasted the pieces of paper around the frame.  
   b) She put a picture of Rose's face on the frame.  
   c) She cut the paper in little pieces and different shapes.  
   d) She showed the frame to her pet Rose.  

8 What did the teacher do at the beginning?  
   a) She gave the students different materials.  
   b) She asked the class to make a present.  
   c) She cut the cardboard with the scissors.  
   d) She gave them ideas of what they could do.  

9 What happened at the end of the story?  
   a) The girl gave Rose the present.  
   b) Rose barked and moved her tail.  
   c) The girl wrote Rose on the frame.  
   d) Rose barked and ate the frame.  

10 The girl made the present for Rose because…  
   a) she is a little pet.  
   b) she doesn't have brothers.  
   c) she might love her very much.  
   d) she had a picture of the dog.  

11 When the girl finished the frame, it had…  
   a) two different colors.  
   b) Rose's name in light color.  
   c) beautiful flowers all around.  
   d) many different colors.  

12 When Rose saw the frame, she was…  
   a) a little sad.  
   b) nervous.  
   c) very hungry.  
   d) very happy.  

13 The materials that the teacher gave the class…  
   a) were used for an experiment.  
   b) became beautiful presents.  
   c) became an art homework.  
   d) were not good for the students.  

14 The girl used her imagination to…  
   a) finish the class activity.  
   b) take a picture of Rose.  
   c) make her dog happy.  
   d) take care of her pet.  

15 The teacher wanted that the students…  
   a) made someone they loved happy.  
   b) made something useful.  
   c) learned how to use the scissors.  
   d) sat in silence for some minutes.  

Writing Skill  
On a sheet of paper, write an essay about someone you like or love. It can be a friend, someone in your family or your pet. Why do you love him or her? What is special about him or her? What do you enjoy doing with him or her?
Read the story below.

You will not believe what happened in my house last Sunday. We had a barbecue in the garden. It was around 6:00 p.m. My mother and I were inside the house, in the kitchen. My father and his friends were outside talking. Suddenly, there was a very strong wind. One of my father’s friends, Ralph, ran to hold the patio umbrella. As he took the umbrella, the wind hit behind him. And it got him flying high in the air!

My mom and I saw him through the window. He was flying!

Ralph flew around the neighborhood. He went over the park and back. He even saw another man flying with a small umbrella!

At the end, he landed across the street. Fortunately, he was safe; just a bit cold.

“I just invented a new means of transportation with no traffic and no pollution!” he said. We all laughed happily.

Vocabulary
Circle the correct answer.

1. The opposite of in front is:
   a) next to   b) under   c) behind

2. The opposite of big is:
   a) large   b) small   c) old

3. When you are not in danger, you are:
   a) safe   b) angry   c) quick

4. The opposite of hot is:
   a) cold   b) cloudy   c) tired

5. The opposite of old is:
   a) ugly   b) pretty   c) new

Reading Skills
Circle the correct answer.

6. Which of these sentences is realistic?
   a) Ralph flew around the neighborhood.
   b) He even saw another man flying with a small umbrella!
   c) He went over the park and back.
   d) My father and his friends were outside talking.
7 Which of these events is a fantasy?
   a) He even saw another man flying with a small umbrella!
   b) My mom and I saw him through the window.
   c) One of my father’s friends ran to hold the patio umbrella.
   d) My mother and I were inside the house, in the kitchen.

8 In this paragraph: Ralph flew around the neighbourhood. He went over the park and back. He even saw another man flying with a small umbrella! How many of the three sentences are realistic?
   a) 3       b) 2       c) 1       d) 0

9 In this paragraph: One of my father’s friend, Ralph, ran to hold the patio umbrella. As he took the umbrella, the wind hit behind him. And it got him flying high in the air! How many of the three sentences are a fantasy?
   a) 3       b) 1       c) 2       d) 0

10 What can you say about the story?
   a) All the story is fantasy.       c) Part of the story is real, and part is fantasy.
   b) All the story can be real.      d) Only the part where Ralph flies is real.

11 Is flying with an umbrella something that can be real?
   a) Yes, it can be real. People can fly with umbrellas around the sky.
   b) No, there is no way a person can fly, not even with an umbrella.
   c) Yes, but with very strong wind and only for a very little time.
   d) Yes, it can be real but only with small umbrellas.

12 A synonym for the word inside can be:
   a) indoors       c) near
   b) outside       d) external

13 Hold might mean:
   a) to find something
   b) to use something to fly
   c) to protect from the wind
   d) to take something with your hands

14 The word hit means:
   a) to touch carefully
   b) to touch with force
   c) to stand up
   d) to fly in the air

15 The word landed (to land) means:
   a) to come down from the air
   b) the surface of the Earth
   c) an island in the middle of the sea
   d) to go up in the sky

Writing Skill
On a sheet of paper, write a poem about something that you like that is a fantasy. Make sure to give details that show that it’s something that cannot be real, and remember to use descriptive words.
Read the story below.

**A Hurricane in the Pool**

Last summer we went for a swim at the community pool. The weather was **hot**, so it was nice to get into the fresh **water**.

We swam and played volleyball in the pool. We also had swimming competitions with other kids.

Later, we had lunch at a table a few meters from the pool. We saw a man get into the water with his **daughter**. They played "Marco Polo" together and they played with a ball. They were having a good time.

Suddenly, a very strong wind hit the pool. Only the pool! We saw how the girl was pushed out of the water! Her father took her **arm** and her **leg**, but the man was pushed out, too! They flew in the air for a while. We ran and gave him a **hand** and we put them down safely.

Fortunately, nothing happened to them, but it was a strange thing to see.

**Vocabulary**

1. **During the summer, the weather is:**
   - a) snowy
   - b) cold
   - c) hot

2. **In a family, the children can be a son or a:**
   - a) father
   - b) daughter
   - c) brother

3. **It is the part of the body that you use to write or take things:**
   - a) hand
   - b) foot
   - c) mouth

4. **Part of the body that you use for walking and standing, along with the feet:**
   - a) hand
   - b) leg
   - c) head

5. **Liquid that you find in rain or that you drink.**
   - a) snow
   - b) ice
   - c) water

**Reading Skills**

6. **Which of the sentences is real?**
   - a) The girl was pushed out of the water.
   - b) They flew in the air for a while.
   - c) The man was pushed out too.
   - d) We played volleyball in the pool.
7 Which of these events is a fantasy?
   a) They flew in the air for a while.
   b) Later, we had lunch at a table next to the pool.
   c) We went for a swim at the community pool.
   d) They were having a good time.

8 In this paragraph: We saw how the girl was pushed out of the water! Her father took her arm and her leg, but the man was pushed out too! They flew in the air for a while. How many of the three sentences are a fantasy?
   a) 1  b) 2  c) 3  d) 0

9 In this paragraph: Later, we had lunch at a table next to the pool. We saw a man get into the water with his daughter. They played “Marco Polo” together and they played with a ball. How many of the three sentences are a fantasy?
   a) 3  b) 1  c) 0  d) 2

10 What can you say about the story?
   a) All the story is fantasy.  c) Part of the story is real, and part is fantasy.
   b) All the story can be real.  d) Only the part where they fly is real.

11 Why did the man and the daughter fly in the air?
   a) because they were holding an umbrella  c) because they had superpowers
   b) because a strong wind pushed them  d) because they jumped from a diving table

12 The word fresh means:
   a) cool  b) hot  c) warm  d) salty

13 What does pushed (to push) mean?
   a) to jump high  c) to swim in a pool
   b) to play  d) to move someone/something using force

14 What does a while mean?
   a) white  b) moment  c) wind  d) water

15 Strange means:
   a) happy  b) angry  c) normal  d) unusual

Writing Skill
On a sheet of paper, write a poem about something that you like that is real. Make sure to give details to show that it is something that can happen, and to use descriptive words.
Read about animals.

There are many types of animals. Animals can be divided into two big groups: vertebrates and invertebrates.

Vertebrates have a backbone (bones in the back); for example, a dog, a cow, or a fish. Invertebrates don't have a backbone; like a worm, a jellyfish, or an octopus.

Vertebrates are divided into five groups: mammals, fish, birds, reptiles, and amphibians. It is difficult to divide invertebrates, because there are millions of them!

Another way to divide animals is: wild animals and domesticated animals.

Wild animals are the ones that live in jungles, forests, oceans, or deserts. Domesticated animals are the ones that can live in a house, like a pet.

Every animal needs food and water to survive. They all eat, drink, and sleep.

Wild animals find their own food. Domesticated animals don't have to hunt or look for food. Their owners give them food and clean water.

Vocabulary

1. To have your home in a particular place means:
   a) to live there   b) to eat there   c) to stay there for a day

2. Food is something we:
   a) eat   b) see   c) drink

3. The opposite of easy is:
   a) simple   b) quiet   c) difficult

4. Humans need ___ drinking water to live.
   a) light   b) clean   c) easy

5. When you are tired, you need to:
   a) live   b) drink   c) sleep

Reading Skills

6. How many big classifications does the text present?
   a) 1   b) 3   c) 2   d) 4
7 In what categories can a dog be classified?
a) invertebrate, mammal, domesticated  
   b) vertebrate, reptile, domesticated  
   c) vertebrate, mammal, domesticated  
   d) invertebrate, mammal, wild

8 A reptile can be in the same group of a…
a) octopus.  
   b) jellyfish.  
   c) worm.  
   d) cow.

9 A jellyfish and a fish are…
a) different because one has bones and the other doesn’t.  
   b) the same because the two have bones.  
   c) the same because the two don’t have bones.  
   d) different because one lives in the water and the other doesn’t.

10 Which sentence is true?
a) Vertebrate animals can’t be domesticated.  
   b) All wild animals are vertebrate.  
   c) Wild animals can be vertebrate or invertebrate.  
   d) All invertebrate animals can be domesticated.

11 Wild animals…
   a) look for food and drink.  
   b) don’t have to hunt.  
   c) get food from their owners.  
   d) are all mammals.

12 Invertebrate animals are different from vertebrates because they…
a) don’t need water.  
   b) don’t have bones.  
   c) hunt their food.  
   d) are all small.

13 The text is about…
   a) invertebrates and vertebrates.  
   b) how animals get their food.  
   c) the five categories of vertebrates.  
   d) different classifications of animals.

14 Vertebrates…
a) have bones and all are mammals.  
   b) don’t have bones and can be domesticated.  
   c) have bones and can be wild or domesticated.  
   d) have bones and can only be wild.

15 Invertebrates…
a) can be divided in many groups.  
   b) are divided into five groups.  
   c) are difficult to divide.  
   d) are divided in wild and domesticated.

Writing Skill
On a sheet of paper, write the recipe of something that you enjoy eating. Don’t forget to write the ingredients and the steps to prepare it.
Read about sports.

Some people like to play chess. This is a difficult game, but did you know that it is also a sport?

There are many different types of sports that a person can play. We can divide sports into three big groups: physical sports, motor sports, and mind sports.

Physical sports are very popular. There are different types of physical sports. For example: water sports or ball sports. Players have to run, jump, or swim, so they need a strong body.

Mind sports require more mental than physical skill. They include some board games such as chess and backgammon, and some card games like poker or bridge.

Motor sports are expensive. You need motorised vehicles, like a motorcycle or a boat. And it’s not always easy to take the necessary equipment with you.

But no matter what sport you prefer, all sports are fun and bring people together.

Vocabulary

Circle the correct word.

1. Something complicated is:
   a) simple  b) difficult  c) large

2. A form of play or sport is a:
   a) song  b) practice  c) game

3. When you do something with another person, you do it:
   a) together  b) alone  c) happily

4. To move something from one place to another:
   a) take  b) guide  c) change

5. When you need a lot of money to buy something, it is:
   a) cheap  b) ugly  c) expensive
Reading Skills

Circle the correct answer.

6 How many groups of sports does the text present?
   a) 3    b) 2    c) 1    d) 4

7 In what categories can swimming be classified?
   a) mind and water    c) physical and water
   b) physical and ball    d) physical and mind

8 Baseball can be in the same group of…
   a) chess.    b) tennis.    c) motorcycle racing.    d) poker or bridge.

9 Football and running are…
   a) different because one is physical and the other is a mind sport.
   b) the same because they are ball games.
   c) the same because the two are played in teams.
   d) the same because the two are physical sports.

10 Which sentence is true?
   a) Chess is a mind and a physical sport.    c) Motor sports need special equipment.
   b) Swimming is not a water sport.    d) You can’t play basketball with your family.

11 Mind sports…
   a) require physical condition.    c) can also be water sports.
   b) need a lot of concentration.    d) are always played in groups.

12 Motor sports are different because…
   a) they are played in the water.    c) you need to think a lot.
   b) you can use a ball.    d) you need to drive something.

13 The text is about…
   a) different types of sports.    c) why mind sports are difficult.
   b) why physical sports are fun.    d) playing football with friends.

14 For physical sports, …
   a) you need a strong mind.    c) all you need is a ball.
   b) you need to have a motor boat.    d) you need a strong body.

15 Sports…
   a) don’t need special equipment.    c) are practiced in water.
   b) make you think a lot.    d) gather people and are fun.

Writing Skill

On a sheet of paper, write a recipe of something that is healthy for you. Don’t forget to include all the ingredients and the steps to prepare it.
Every day we hear news about pollution. You might think: “Don’t worry, it is not a big problem,” but the world is suffering. We have to do something about that.

Air pollution is a big problem and we cause it. Cars, factories, and airplanes contaminate the air.

Carbon dioxide is a gas in the polluted air. Trees can help control air pollution because they produce oxygen from carbon dioxide. But, sadly, people cut down trees every day.

You can help stop air pollution. You can do it in different ways. For example:

1. Plant trees. You can plant a tree in a park in your community.
2. Use a bicycle. Bicycles are popular today and they help reduce air pollution.
3. Ask your parents not to use their car and walk when possible.

It is important to take action today to save the planet tomorrow.

Vocabulary

1. A similar word to listen is:
   a) talk   b) see   c) hear

2. When we tell someone to relax, we can say:
   a) eat something   b) don’t worry   c) be careful

3. It is important to _____ in your house with the housework.
   a) help   b) sing   c) clean

4. Something or someone that is famous is:
   a) popular   b) pretty   c) expensive

5. To _____ is a good exercise.
   a) eat   b) walk   c) sleep

Reading Skills

6. Which sentence paraphrases what the text is about?
   a) Air pollution is a big problem and you can help stop air pollution.
   b) The world has a problem of air pollution, but we can help control it.
   c) It is important to take action today to save the planet tomorrow.
   d) The Earth is suffering; we have to do something.
How can you paraphrase this paragraph? Carbon dioxide is a gas in the polluted air. Trees can help control air pollution because they produce oxygen from carbon dioxide.

a) Trees help stop air pollution. They produce oxygen using carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide is a gas in the air.
b) Carbon dioxide is a gas in the polluted air. Trees help control air pollution. They produce oxygen from it.
c) Pollution produces carbon dioxide, but trees help reduce it because they use it to produce oxygen.
d) Trees produce oxygen from carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide is a gas in the contaminated air. Trees help control air pollution.

How can you explain, with different words, the ways you can reduce pollution?

a) Try to use your car less, it is better to walk or use a bicycle. Also, plant trees in your community.
b) Plant trees in a park in your community. Bicycles are popular; use them. Do not use your car and walk.
c) Use a bicycle, they help reduce air pollution. Do not use your car and walk when possible. Plant a tree.
d) Plant a tree. Walk and do not use your car. Use a bicycle because they are popular and they help reduce pollution.

The author of the text...

a) doesn't give his/her opinion about the problem.  c) entertains and tries to convince the reader.
b) informs about the situation and entertains.  d) gives his/her opinion about the situation.

What is the purpose of this sentence? Trees can help control air pollution because they produce oxygen from carbon dioxide.

a) to inform  b) to entertain  c) to give an opinion  d) to make the reader laugh

Which sentence shows the author’s opinion?

a) Cars, factories and airplanes contaminate the air.
b) Bicycles are popular today, and they help reduce air pollution.
c) It is important to take action today to save the planet tomorrow.
d) People cut down trees every day.

Which sentence wants to persuade the reader to do something?

a) The world is suffering.  c) You can help stop air pollution.
b) Every day we hear news about pollution.  d) Air pollution is a big problem.

What is the purpose of this sentence? We have to do something about that.

a) to entertain  b) to persuade  c) to inform  d) to give details

Does the author want to make you feel worry about the situation?

a) Only at the beginning of the text.  c) Not at all. He/She only informs.
b) Only at the end of the text.  d) Yes, that's one purpose.

Which sentence is true?

a) The author’s purpose is to entertain, but also to persuade to do something about pollution.
b) The author’s purpose is to inform about the problem and to persuade to do something about it.
c) The text doesn’t give you information on what causes air pollution.
d) The author wants to inform you about the best ways to plant trees in your community.

Writing Skill

On a sheet of paper, write an article about a problem in your community. What is the problem? Who does the problem affect? Can you solve it? How?
Read the text.
Plastic is a great material. Some people think it is the best because it is practical and resistant. But today, it is a problem that affects our world.

Before we began using plastic, we put our things in paper bags. Today, we see plastic bags everywhere, including our oceans.

The plastic in our oceans doesn't disappear. It only separates into very small pieces. Animals in the sea eat these pieces. And when we eat some of these animals, we eat plastic, too. This is bad for the animals' health, but also for our health.

We have to reduce the use of plastic. We can start with small changes. First, do not use plastic bags. Get cloth bags and reuse them. Second, don't use plastic bottles that you throw away. Drink water in bottles that you can use many times. And use food containers that you can reuse.

Vocabulary

1. Something excellent or amazing is:
   a) great  b) pretty  c) large

2. When something is better than anything else, it is:
   a) bad  b) the best  c) the goodest

3. The opposite of after is:
   a) later  b) early  c) before

4. With your eyes you:
   a) eat  b) see  c) think

5. Before everything else:
   a) second  b) before  c) first

Reading Skills

6. Which sentence paraphrases what the text is about?
   a) Some people think plastic is the best material.
   b) Plastic is in our oceans in very small pieces.
   c) Plastic is causing problems and we have to reduce its use.
   d) Don't use plastic bags. Get cloth bags and reuse them.
7 How can you paraphrase this paragraph? **The plastic in our oceans doesn't disappear. It only separates into very small pieces. Animals in the sea eat these pieces.**
   a) Plastic in our oceans breaks down into smaller pieces and animals in the sea eat them.
   b) The plastic in our oceans doesn't disappear. Animals in the sea eat the plastic.
   c) Animals in the sea eat the plastic. The plastic in our oceans doesn't disappear.
   d) Sea animals eat the small pieces of plastic that are in the ocean.

8 How can you explain, with different words, the ways you can reduce plastic?
   a) Get materials that can be reused.
   b) Get cloth bags to reuse them.
   c) Use containers that you can reuse.
   d) Don't buy plastic bottles that you throw away.

9 The author of the text…
   a) doesn't give his/her opinion about the problem.
   b) informs about the situation and entertains.
   c) entertains and tries to convince the reader.
   d) gives his/her opinion about the situation.

10 What is the purpose of these two sentences? **The plastic in our oceans doesn't disappear. It only separates into very small pieces.**
   a) to inform
   b) to entertain
   c) to give an opinion
   d) to make the reader laugh

11 Which sentence shows the author's opinion?
   a) We see plastic bags everywhere.
   b) Get cloth bags and reuse them.
   c) Plastic in our oceans doesn't disappear.
   d) Plastic is a great material.

12 Which sentence wants to persuade the reader to do something about the problem?
   a) We put our things in paper bags.
   b) It is a problem that affects our world.
   c) We have to reduce the use of plastic.
   d) We eat plastic too.

13 What is the purpose of this sentence? **It is a problem that affects our world.**
   a) to entertain
   b) to inform
   c) to persuade
   d) to give details

14 Does the author want to make you feel worry about the situation?
   a) Only at the beginning of the text.
   b) Yes, that's one of his/her purposes.
   c) Only at the end of the text.
   d) Not at all. He/She only informs.

15 Which sentence is true?
   a) The author's purpose is to entertain, but also to persuade to do something about plastic.
   b) The author wants to inform how plastic breaks down into pieces in the ocean.
   c) The text doesn't give you information on how to reduce the use of plastic.
   d) The author's purpose is to inform about the problem and to persuade to do something about it.

**Writing Skill**

On a sheet of paper, write an article about the importance of not using plastic. Why is it important to not use plastic? How can you reduce the use of it?
Read the text about music.

Listening to music is fun. Music can make you feel happy or maybe a little sad. It can help us sleep when we are tired or wake us up, too!

We can feel different emotions with music. And music also has effects on our brain.

Our brain has cells called neurons. When we are little, the neurons form connections. The connections happen when we learn, or something happens to us.

Music makes some connections stronger. Strong connections help us think or understand better. So, they are good for us. If parents teach music to babies, their connections will be even better.

You may hate rock and roll or love classical music. It doesn’t matter much. Different types of music help build connections.

Next time you hear Mozart or The Beatles, pay attention. Because your brain will get strong and healthy!

Vocabulary

1. You need to rest or sleep when you are:
   a) happy  b) hungry  c) tired

2. When somebody explains something to you, you ____ it.
   a) write  b) understand  c) see

3. Teachers ____ different things at school.
   a) learn  b) teach  c) understand

4. The opposite of like is:
   a) hate  b) love  c) ugly

5. When you eat good food and exercise, you are:
   a) tired  b) healthy  c) sleepy

Reading Skills

6. Which of these sentences is an opinion?
   a) Strong connections help us think.
   b) Different types of music help build connections.
   c) Our brain has cells called neurons.
   d) Listening to music is fun.
7 A fact is…
   a) something that you can prove and is true.
   b) what you think about something.
   c) your opinion about an experience.
   d) something that happens sometimes.

8 Which sentence is a fact?
   a) Listening to music is fun.
   b) Strong connections help us think or understand better.
   c) Next time you hear Mozart or The Beatles, pay attention.
   d) You may hate rock and roll or love classical music.

9 To make a judgement is…
   a) to form an idea or opinion about something.
   b) to repeat what you read or heard.
   c) to share an author’s opinion about something.
   d) to talk about what you learned from a text.

10 When you make a judgement, you…
   a) base your judgement only on what you read.
   b) only use the information you read.
   c) only use your own experience and ideas.
   d) use your own experience and what you learned.

11 Which sentence shows a reader’s judgement about the text?
   a) Only classical music can make your brain stronger.
   b) Listening to music is fun.
   c) Babies have to listen to rock and roll.
   d) I think music helps you concentrate and learn better.

12 What does the point of view in a story or text refer to?
   a) to what the text wants to communicate
   b) to the author’s opinion
   c) to who is telling the story
   d) to the information presented in a text

13 The text was written from the point of view of…
   a) another person.
   b) the writer.
   c) the main character.
   d) people.

14 Which sentence helps you identify the text’s point of view?
   a) We can feel different emotions with music.
   b) Different types of music help build connections.
   c) Music makes some connections stronger.
   d) Listening to music is fun.

15 Which sentence is false?
   a) The text talks about the benefits of music for the brain.
   b) The author gives his/her opinion on music and how it helps.
   c) The text presents two different points of view: the author’s and a character’s.
   d) The text presents different facts about music and its effects.

Writing Skill
On a sheet of paper, write an editorial about a situation in your school or your community. What is the situation? What do you think about it? Why do you think that it has to change?
Test 6B

Name ________________________________ Group: ___________

Read the story.

My mother got angry at us.

She was upstairs in her bedroom. Monica and I were hungry, so we went into the kitchen to get something to eat. Monica said: “I want a sandwich.” We got the bread, the ham and the cheese. Then, she said: “I like tomato in my sandwich.” She took a tomato and a knife. I said: “Monica! Put the knife away! It is dangerous!”

“Girls! Please bring me a glass of water!” We heard Mom say. Monica took a glass of water and went upstairs. She was holding the knife!

“Monica! What are you doing with a knife?” Mom said angrily. “I was going to cut some tomato,” Monica answered. “Give me that knife. You can’t use knives. Knives are very dangerous!”

After this, Mom helped us make our sandwich. Now, when we go into the kitchen, we only use safe things and never take a knife.

Vocabulary

Circle the correct word.

1. When you go up in a house, you go:
   a) upstairs   b) downstairs   c) outside

2. The place in the house where you sleep is the:
   a) kitchen   b) bedroom   c) bathroom

3. The place in the house where you cook or eat is the:
   a) bedroom   b) living room   c) kitchen

4. You always have to be careful and not do things that are:
   a) dangerous   b) fun   c) boring

5. To take something to a person is to:
   a) buy   b) bring   c) cook

Reading Skills

Circle the correct word.

6. Which of these sentences is an opinion?
   a) I like tomato in my sandwich.   c) Please bring me a glass of water.
   b) We got the bread, the ham and the cheese.   d) We use safe things and never take a knife.
7 Which sentence is a fact?
   a) I want a sandwich.
   b) Knives are very dangerous.
   c) Give me that knife.
   d) I was going to cut some tomato.

8 To make a judgement is…
   a) to repeat what you read or heard.
   b) to form an idea or opinion about something.
   c) to share an author’s opinion about something.
   d) to talk about what you learned from a text.

9 A fact is…
   a) what you think about something.
   b) your opinion about an experience.
   c) something that you can prove and is true.
   d) something that happens sometimes.

10 When you make a judgement, you…
   a) base your judgement only on what you read.
   b) only use the information you read.
   c) only use your own experience and ideas.
   d) use your own experience and what you learned.

11 Which sentence shows a reader’s judgement about the text?
   a) The mother was upstairs in her bedroom.
   b) When you are hungry, it’s a good idea to have a sandwich.
   c) Knives are dangerous, and Monica should not use them.
   d) Monica went upstairs with a glass of water and the knife.

12 What does the point of view in a story refer to?
   a) to who is telling the story
   b) to what the text wants to communicate
   c) to the author’s opinion
   d) to the information presented in a text

13 The text was written from the point of view of…
   a) Monica.
   b) Monica’s sister.
   c) the mother.
   d) a narrator.

14 Which sentence helps you identify the story’s point of view?
   a) Monica! What are you doing with a knife?
   b) We got the bread, the ham and the cheese.
   c) Give me that knife. You can’t use knives.
   d) Knives are very dangerous.

15 If the story was told from the mother’s point of view, which sentence would show that?
   a) Knives are very dangerous.
   b) Mom got angry because I had a knife.
   c) I got angry at my daughters.
   d) My mother got angry at us.

Writing Skill
On a sheet of paper, write an editorial about safety in your community. Is there enough safety in your community? Are there any safety problems? How can safety be better?
Read the story.

It was July after the school year, and we went on vacation. We went with my father's family. All my cousins were there!

One day, my father took us to the lake to swim. We all jumped into the water and swam and played. But my cousin Dany didn’t want to get in. He was standing alone on one side of the lake. “Come in, Dany!” we said. “The water is great and warm!”

Dany didn’t move. I went under the water. Dany wasn’t looking when I jumped out in front of him. Dany shouted: “That’s not funny! You scared me, Ed!” I said I was sorry and got back to play with the rest.

Dany was right. That wasn’t funny. That day I understood that we always have to respect and be nice to others.

Vocabulary

Circle the correct answer.

1. A body of water surrounded by land or mountains is:
   a) an ocean  
   b) a lake  
   c) a hill

2. When someone is on the left or the right of a place, he/she is on the:
   a) middle  
   b) side   
   c) top

3. The ball was ___ the chair.
   a) under  
   b) inside  
   c) in

4. To say something in a loud voice is to:
   a) tell  
   b) think  
   c) shout

5. Something that makes you laugh is:
   a) tired  
   b) healthy  
   c) funny
Reading Skills

Circle the correct answer.

6 Who are the main characters in the story?
   a) Dany and Ed
   b) the father and Dany
   c) the cousins
   d) the father and Ed

7 Which words best describe Dany?
   a) relaxed and friendly
   b) frightened but friendly
   c) nervous and probably lonely
   d) calm and relaxed

8 Which words best describe Ed?
   a) nervous but friendly
   b) lonely and nice
   c) calm and kind
   d) relaxed and a little crazy

9 What is the plot of a story?
   a) the introduction of the story
   b) the conflict of the story
   c) how the conflict solves
   d) the sequence of the main events

10 What is the conflict of the story?
    a) when Ed goes under the water and scares Dany
    b) when all the kids tell Dany to get into the water
    c) when Dany doesn’t want to get into the water
    d) when the father took them to the lake

11 The ending of the story is when…
    a) Dany shouts that Ed scared him.
    b) Ed learns to be good to others.
    c) Dany stands on the side of the lake.
    d) the children played in the water.

12 The story probably takes place in…
    a) the beach.
    b) the forest.
    c) a big city.
    d) the desert.

13 The story happens…
    a) around Christmas.
    b) in the winter.
    c) during summer vacation.
    d) during the school year.

14 In what moment of Ed’s life did the story happen?
    a) when he was a child
    b) when he was a young adult
    c) when he was married
    d) when he was a baby

15 The weather was probably…
    a) snowy
    b) rainy
    c) cold
    d) hot

Writing Skill

On a sheet of paper, write a short story about a vacation. Where does the story take place? What is the plot of the story? Who are the main characters?
Read the story.

It was the Spring Dance contest at school. Mary, Emma, and I decided to participate again. But this time we weren't going to lose like in fourth grade.

We registered our team. We chose a piece of modern ballet. We were not good dancers, so we practiced for two hours every day. My mother made our dresses. Each in a bright, beautiful color. We were ready for the big day.

I was a little nervous, but I tried to calm. When we got on the stage, the lights were on my eyes. I tried to concentrate but it was too noisy. All the people were clapping and shouting. I was terrified. When the music started, I couldn't dance. I missed all the moves. I felt terrible.

When we got down the stage, I was crying. Mary and Emma hugged me. "It's OK, Sonia. We'll try again next year." I'm thankful for my wonderful friends.

Vocabulary

Circle the correct answer.

1. The opposite of win is:
   a) lose  
   b) enjoy  
   c) dance

2. A _____ is a group of people that work together to do something.
   a) class  
   b) school  
   c) team

3. A play or a show is presented on the _____ of a theater.
   a) chairs  
   b) stage  
   c) floor

4. The opposite of quiet is:
   a) silent  
   b) noisy  
   c) angry

5. I always wanted to be a ballet _______.
   a) musician  
   b) chef  
   c) dancer
**Reading Skills**

Circle the correct answer.

6. Who is the main character in the story?
   a) the mother  
   b) Emma  
   c) Mary  
   d) Sonia

7. Which words best describe Sonia?
   a) relaxed and friendly  
   b) calm and friendly  
   c) calm and relaxed  
   d) nervous and emotional

8. Which words best describe Mary and Emma?
   a) friendly and understanding  
   b) nervous and scared  
   c) friendly and nervous  
   d) nice and frightened

9. What is the plot of a story?
   a) the introduction of the story  
   b) the conflict of the story  
   c) the sequence of the main events  
   d) how the conflict solves

10. What is the conflict of the story?
    a) when the team practices the dance  
    b) when Sonia couldn’t dance and felt terrible  
    c) when Mary and Emma hugged Sonia  
    d) when they registered for the contest

11. The ending of the story is when…
    a) they stand on the stage.  
    b) Sonia feels the lights on her eyes.  
    c) the girls hug and understand Sonia.  
    d) the people are clapping and shouting.

12. The story takes place in…
    a) the school theater.  
    b) a restaurant.  
    c) one of the girls’ house.  
    d) a music hall.

13. The story probably happens…
    a) at the beginning of the year.  
    b) in the winter.  
    c) around Halloween.  
    d) around April.

14. In what moment of Sonia’s life did the story happen?
    a) when she was in kindergarten  
    b) when she was in elementary school  
    c) when she was in the university  
    d) when she was a baby

15. The weather was probably…
    a) snowy  
    b) rainy  
    c) cold  
    d) warm.

**Writing Skill**

On a sheet of paper, write a short story about a contest. When did it happen? Who are the main characters? What’s the plot of the story?
Read the story.

We were in the swimming pool yesterday. Everybody was excited because we were going to jump from the diving board. I wasn’t excited. I was very scared to jump, but I had to do it.

The teacher said: “I need you to get in line. I’ll call your names from the list.” His list is in alphabetical order. I’m George, so I was one of the first ones.

“Amy, Brian, Carol, David, Emma, Fred, Holly…” The teacher called out names. He didn’t say my name. He continued: “Ian, Jenny, Karen, Louis, Manuel.”

“That’s amazing! He didn’t call me,” I thought. Suddenly, David asked: “What about George?”

“Oh, George! I missed you. Get in your place.”

I took my place in the line nervously. While I was there waiting, I looked up to the sky looking for clouds. “Boy! I wish it rained now!”

Vocabulary

1. When you are very happy about something, you are:
   - a) interested
   - b) sad
   - c) excited

2. When you require something because it is important, you _____ it:
   - a) see
   - b) give
   - c) need

3. Something incredible is something:
   - a) amazing
   - b) terrible
   - c) not pretty

4. _____ means at the same time:
   - a) while
   - b) after
   - c) before

5. A concentration of vapor or condensed water in the sky:
   - a) sun
   - b) cloud
   - c) air

Reading Skills

6. What is the theme of a story?
   - a) the order of events
   - b) where and when the story happens
   - c) the characters in a story
   - d) a message or life lesson for the reader
7. What can be the theme in this story?
   a) to be friendly with your classmates
   b) not to hide from what you have to do
   c) to jump from a diving board
   d) to listen carefully to your teacher

8. What was the right thing to do when George didn’t hear his name?
   a) Go back to the classroom without telling the teacher.
   b) Be quiet and then leave while the others were jumping.
   c) Tell the teacher that he didn’t say his name.
   d) Tell the teacher that he felt sick.

9. Where did George have to stand in the line?
   a) after Fred and before Holly
   b) between Emma and Fred
   c) at the end of the line
   d) after Holly and before Ian

10. What is the right order for the students that go after Manuel?
    a) Oscar, Natalie, Pamela, Quinn
    b) Natalie, Pamela, Oscar, Quinn
    c) Oscar, Pamela, Natalie, Quinn
    d) Natalie, Oscar, Pamela, Quinn

11. Which are the four names after Quinn?
    a) Veronica, Will, Xavier, Yadira
    b) Robert, Samuel, Theresa, Ulises
    c) Rodrigo, Sally, Ted, Vivian
    d) Sabrina, Tony, Uriel, Victor

12. What is a compound word?
    a) a very long word
    b) a word formed of two words
    c) two separate words
    d) a word in alphabetical order

13. A compound word in the text is...
    a) swimming pool.
    b) alphabetical.
    c) missed you.
    d) get in line.

14. What is the meaning of swimsuit?
    a) a school uniform
    b) a dress or outfit for football
    c) a dress or outfit for swimming
    d) a hat used for swimming

15. Other examples of compound words from the text are...
    a) diving board and suddenly.
    b) alphabetical and everybody.
    c) yesterday and missed you.
    d) everybody and diving board.

Writing Skill

On a sheet of paper, write a science fiction short story about an event in a school. When does it happen? What happens? Is there something that can happen in the future?
Read the story.

My brother Billy was very sad. He lost his dog. Max was old and he didn't survive an operation.

“I want to make Billy happy,” I told my parents. “Let's have a special family party.”

We invited our cousins Robbie, Tessa, and Carlos. We also invited our grandparents; Billy loves them very much. And aunt Julia. She got Max for Billy. Because it was a surprise, my father took Billy to the library.

We baked a cake and made his favorite food. We put decorations of airplanes and fire trucks. The house was also full of balloons. It looked wonderful!

When Billy entered, we all shouted: “We love you, Billy!” Billy was surprised and very happy.

Aunt Julia gave him a tiny box. It had a pet tag inside, and she said: “When you are ready to have another dog, give him this.” “Thanks, aunt Julia. Thanks, everyone,” said Billy, smiling.

Vocabulary

Circle the correct answer.

1 The place that has books for you to read is the:  
   a) library   b) park   c) shoe shop

2 To _____ is to prepare cakes or cupcakes.  
   a) bake   b) eat   c) clean

3 When something is extremely good, it is:  
   a) nice   b) wonderful   c) ugly

4 The opposite of empty is:  
   a) tall   b) pretty   c) full

5 Something very small is:  
   a) big   b) tiny   c) short
Reading Skills

Circle the correct answer.

6. What is the theme of a story?
   a) the order of events
   b) a message or life lesson for the reader
   c) where and when the story happens
   d) the characters in a story

7. What can be the theme in this story?
   a) to prepare surprise parties
   b) to help your parents in the house
   c) to take care of pets
   d) to love and make others happy

8. What did the people at the party want for Billy?
   a) They want him to be happy and feel better.
   b) They want him to get another dog.
   c) They want to give him a lot of food.
   d) They want to play and eat with him.

9. How can you organize the names of the people at the party in alphabetical order?
   a) Billy, Carlos, Julia, Robbie, Tessa
   b) Billy, Carlos, Tessa, Julia, Robbie
   c) Carlos, Billy, Julia, Robbie, Tessa
   d) Tessa, Robbie, Carlos, Billy, Julia

10. If you put the name Max between the other names, where would you put it?
    a) at the end of the list
    b) after Robbie and before Tessa
    c) after Julia and before Robbie
    d) after Billy and before Carlos

11. How would you organize alphabetically the things in the party?
    a) airplanes, balloons, fire trucks, cake
    b) cake, balloons, airplanes, fire trucks
    c) airplanes, balloons, cake, fire trucks
    d) balloons, cake, airplanes, fire trucks

12. What is a compound word?
    a) a very long word
    b) a word in alphabetical order
    c) two separate words
    d) a word formed of two words

13. A compound word in the text is...
    a) favorite food.
    b) grandparents.
    c) library.
    d) decorations.

14. What is the meaning of fire truck?
    a) a school bus
    b) a fireman suit
    c) a bus for the police
    d) the bus that firemen use

15. Other examples of compound words from the text are...
    a) airplanes and everyone.
    b) make happy and everyone.
    c) pet tag and brother Billy.
    d) airplanes and decorations.

Writing Skill

On a sheet of paper, write a science fiction short story about a family party. When does it happen? What happens? Is there something that can happen in the future?
Read the story.

"Don't take the bus today. We'll pick you up at school," said Mom.

At 2, my parents came for me. We were going to have a picnic near the sea.

Mom was driving down the street, when Dad said: “Can you see that? There's smoke coming out behind that building. Turn right!”

Mom turned right. She started driving fast to see what was going on. “Be careful. Don't drive so quickly," Dad told her.

We were getting to the end of the street, when we saw four chimneys. It was a factory that just opened. People outside were protesting. They didn't want the factory there. They said it polluted the air and the sea because all the garbage went into the water.

“Let's help these people. We have to do the right thing!”

We didn't have the picnic, but after some days, the factory closed.

Vocabulary

Circle the correct answer.

1. To _____ someone _____ is to get him/her from a place.
   a) bring  
   b) pick up  
   c) meet

2. A public road in a city or town used by cars:
   a) building  
   b) park  
   c) street

3. When there is a fire, or something burns, this produces:
   a) smoke  
   b) leaves  
   c) vapor

4. A place where things are made or produced using machines:
   a) office  
   b) factory  
   c) university

5. When you protect yourself, you are:
   a) careful  
   b) quickly  
   c) dangerous
Reading Skills

Circle the correct answer.

6 Which words are synonyms?
   a) right-right  
   b) drive-get  
   c) quickly-fast  
   d) outside-open

7 Find a synonym in the story for outdoors?
   a) into  
   b) quickly  
   c) careful  
   d) outside

8 Find a synonym for persons?
   a) people  
   b) father  
   c) mom  
   d) they

9 Which words are antonyms?
   a) quickly-fast  
   b) opened-closed  
   c) building-factory  
   d) said-told

10 Find an antonym in the story for far.
    a) fast  
    b) quickly  
    c) near  
    d) there

11 Find an antonym in the story for start.
    a) near  
    b) end  
    c) there  
    d) outside

12 The father said: “Turn right.” What is the meaning of right?
   a) It means fast.  
   b) It means straight.  
   c) It is the opposite of wrong.  
   d) It is the opposite of left.

13 When the mother says: “We have to do the right thing.” What does right mean?
   a) It means correct.  
   b) It is the opposite of left.  
   c) It means wrong.  
   d) It is the opposite of good.

14 Which words are homophones?
   a) fast-quickly  
   b) right-right  
   c) down-out  
   d) sea-see

15 Find a homophone in the story for for:
   a) there  
   b) up  
   c) four  
   d) some

Writing Skill

On a sheet of paper, write a tall tale about a super hero. What’s his/her name? What’s his/her power? What does he/she do to help people?
Read the story.

When I grow up, I want to be a movie star. I love making shows for my family and friends.

The other day, I made a play in the garden.

It is about a girl who gets lost in the middle of the forest. She is very scared. It is raining and she can't return home. She goes inside a cave, but there are bats! She runs outside and she falls straight into a river. She is wet, tired, and hungry. She wants to rest, so she breaks some branches to make a shelter. She sleeps by a tree. And she stays in the forest for four days. At the end, her father finds her.

It was an amazing play. Everybody enjoyed it and they all clapped a lot.

I'm a great actor. I will be the best movie star in the world!

Vocabulary

Circle the correct answer.

1. Something that shines in the sky at night:
   a) cloud    b) sun    c) star

2. A word similar to between:
   a) end      b) outside  c) middle

3. The opposite of outside:
   a) inside   b) outdoors  c) next to

4. A similar word to direct or without curves:
   a) indirect b) straight  c) round

5. To divide something into parts by hitting or dropping it:
   a) join      b) break    c) put together
Reading Skills

Circle the correct answer.

6 Which words are synonyms?
   a) outside-inside          c) tired-hungry
   b) middle-straight         d) love-enjoy

7 Find a synonym in the story for outdoors?
   a) into                      c) careful
   b) outside                   d) quickly

8 Find a synonym for wonderful?
   a) amazing                   c) star
   b) tired                     d) love

9 Which words are antonyms?
   a) hungry-tired              c) love-enjoy
   b) great-wonderful           d) outside-inside

10 Find an antonym in the story for dry.
    a) tired                     c) wet
    b) scared                   d) hungry

11 Find an antonym in the story for wake up.
    a) make                     c) sleep
    b) enjoy                   d) fall

12 Find an antonym in the story for worst?
    a) best                     c) rest
    b) love                    d) star

13 The girl found some bats. What do bats mean in this context?
    a) the stick used in baseball
    b) the animal that flies at night
    c) big rocks
    d) plants

14 Which words are homophones?
    a) inside-outside            c) four-for
    b) hungry-tired              d) love-loved

15 Find a homophone in the story for buy:
    a) be                         c) my
    b) play                      d) by

Writing Skill

On a sheet of paper, write a tall tale about an adventure. What happened? Was there a problem? Did something extraordinary happen?