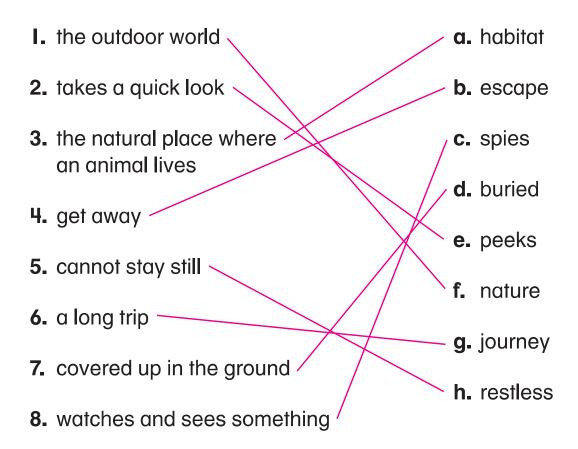
Name \_\_\_\_\_

buried	escape	habitat	journey
nature	peeks	restless	spies

# A. Read each clue below. Then find the vocabulary word on the right that matches the clue. Draw a line from the clue to the word.



# B. Choose one vocabulary word from the box above. Write the word in a sentence of your own.

Possible response provided.

**9.** The squirrels buried nuts for the winter.

The **c** in **cent** stands for the /s/ sound. It is soft **c**. The **g** in **germ** stands for the j sound. It is soft g.

### A. Read each word in the box. Then write the words that belong in each list.

badge ice space range trace cage

Soft g

Soft c

range

4. space

2. \_\_\_\_cage

5. \_\_\_\_trace

3. badge

6. ice

A **prefix** is a word part added to the beginning of a word to make a new word.

- The prefix *re-* means "again."
- The prefixes *un-* and *dis-* mean "not" or "opposite of."

#### B. Read each word. Write its meaning.

7. dislike \_\_\_\_\_not like

8. reuse \_\_\_ use again

9. unkind not kind

IO. redo \_\_\_\_\_do again

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Read the passage. Use the make predictions strategy to predict what you will learn.

# Two Kinds of Tundra

#### The Arctic Tundra

- 3 Dr. Jones went to the **Arctic tundra**. It was very cold
- 14 with no trees. There were grasses and flowers. Dr. Jones
- 24 was hopeful that he would see animals. He made a
- 34 careful study of what he found.
- In the sky, Dr. Jones saw playful **ravens** and **gulls**.
- 50 On the ground, he saw gray wolves and Arctic
- 59 **hares**. He knew that many of these animals had extra
- 69 fat. This was useful. It kept the animals warm during
- 79 the cold winter. Some of the animals slept while others
- 89 went south.



#### 91 The Alpine Tundra

The next trip Dr. Jones took was to the **alpine**104 **tundra**. He was greatly interested in comparing the two

113 places. This tundra did not have trees, either. The alpine

123 plants were almost like the Arctic plants. The animals

132 were clearly different, though.

Dr. Jones saw birds such as **jays** and **grouse**. He saw **sheep** and **elk**. He knew that some of these animals also had extra fat. It kept them warm. Some of these animals slept through the winter. Others went south.

136

147

157168

I. What is the main topic of the passage?

There are two kinds of tundra: Arctic and alpine.

2. What is a key detail about the Arctic tundra?

Possible response: The Arctic tundra has no trees, but it has grasses

and flowers.

3. What is a key detail about the alpine tundra?

Possible response: Sheep and elk live in the alpine tundra.

B. Work with a partner. Read the passage aloud. Pay attention to how you group words together as you read. Stop after one minute. Fill out the chart.

	Words Read	_	Number of Errors	=	Words Correct Score
First Read		_		=	
Second Read		_		=	

## Read the selection. Complete the Main Topic and Key Details chart.

	Main Topic	
Detail	Detail	Detail

N	a	m	Δ	
1 /			=	

#### A. Read the draft model. Use the questions that follow the draft to help you add sequence words.

#### **Draft Model**

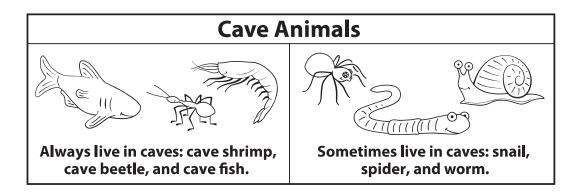
I saw a white tiger when I visited the zoo last summer. It was a very hot day, and the white tiger was panting. He splashed around in a lake that surrounded his pen. Caretakers threw him giant ice cubes. He licked and ate the cubes that contained fruit. He moved to a shady area of his pen.

- **I.** What does the white tiger do first? What does he do next?
- 2. What event happens last?
- **3.** What words can you add to make the writing easier to understand?
- B. Now revise the draft by adding sequence words such as *first, next, then,* and *last* to help readers understand the order of events.

Answers will vary but should include sequence words such as first, next,		
then, and last in appropriate places to indicate sequential order.		
	_	

# In the Cave

The scientist enters the cave. It is cold and dim. She spies **shrimp** and **cave beetles**. These animals never leave the cave. Then she sees a **snail**. It may leave the cave at times.



#### Answer the questions about the text.

- **I.** How can you tell that this text is narrative nonfiction? It gives facts about animals in a cave. A narrator tells it in sequence.
- 2. What happens after the scientist sees shrimp and cave beetles? She sees a snail.
- 3. Why are shrimp, cave beetles, and snail in bold print? They are key vocabulary words that help readers understand the text.
- **4.** What information can you get from the chart?

You can learn which animals always live in a cave and which don't.

To figure out a new word, look for a suffix, or word part added to the end of the word.

The suffix -ful means "full of."

The suffix -ly means "in a way that is."

### A. Underline the word that has a suffix in each sentence. Then write the word and its meaning.

I. Dr. Jones was hopeful that he would see animals.

hopeful-full of hope

2. He made a careful study of what he found.

careful-full of care

3. He was greatly interested in comparing the two places.

greatly- in a way that is great, very

#### B. Write a word that means the same as the group of words. Your new word will end in -ful or -ly.

4. full of play

5. in way that is clear

playful

clearly

me
read "Two Kinds of Tundra." Think about how the author ed main topic and key details. Use the words and picture to lp you complete the sentences below.
The main topic is there are two kinds of tundra
The author describes Arctic and alpine tundras to explain  how they are alike and different
In the section "The Arctic Tundra," the author includes the key detail ravens and gulls live in the Arctic tundra
In the section "The Alpine Tundra," the author includes the key detail jays and grouse live in the alpine tundra