

Name _____

amazing	force	measure	objects
proved	speed	true	weight

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.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| 1. how heavy something is | a. speed |
| 2. showed something is true | b. amazing |
| 3. very surprising | c. weight |
| 4. how fast something moves | d. force |
| 5. not false | e. proved |
| 6. things you can see and touch | f. measure |
| 7. a push or a pull | g. objects |
| 8. find the size of something | h. true |

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

9. **Use this ruler to measure the book.**

Name _____

The letters *a*, *ai*, *ay*, *ea*, *ei*, *eigh*, and *ey* can stand for the long *a* sound. Listen to the vowel sound as you say the words *apron*, *pail*, *day*, *great*, *eight*, and *they*.

A. Read each row of words. Circle the long *a* word and write it on the line. Then underline the letters that spell the long *a* sound.

- | | | | |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. bike | jump | stay | _____ |
| 2. camp | nail | green | _____ |
| 3. weigh | mean | lock | _____ |
| 4. shell | prey | huge | _____ |
| 5. rein | rope | pick | _____ |
| 6. float | break | last | _____ |
| 7. snap | pump | baby | _____ |

A **contraction** is a short way of writing two words. An apostrophe stands for the missing letters.

B. Write the contraction for each pair of words.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| 8. they have | _____ | 9. she is | _____ |
| 10. we are | _____ | 11. you will | _____ |

Name _____

Read the passage. Use the reread strategy to check your understanding of new information or difficult facts.

Roller Coaster Science

Riding a roller coaster can feel like flying. The cars
10 race up and down the track. They go around corners at
21 a high speed. Do you know how a roller coaster works?

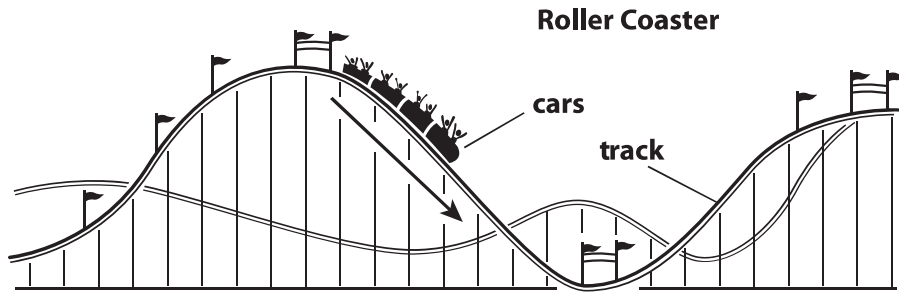
32 **The Ride Begins**

35 A long chain runs under the first uphill track. A
45 motor moves this chain in a loop. It's like the moving
56 belt at the store checkout. The roller coaster cars grip
66 onto the chain. The chain pulls the roller coaster train
76 up to the top of the hill.

83 **Moving Along the Track**

87 The train reaches the top of the hill. The chain is
98 unhooked. **Gravity** takes the train down the track.
106 Gravity is a **force** that pulls objects toward the center of
117 the earth.

Name _____



Gravity moves the cars down the hill.

119 As the train moves down the track, it **speeds** up. It
 130 goes faster and faster. This speed helps move the train
 140 up the next hill. Then it all happens again.

149 **The Ride Ends**

152 When the ride is over, the roller coaster train must
 162 stop. There are brakes built into the track. These brakes
 172 stop the **motion** of the train. The roller coaster ends at
 183 the same position it started.

188 That is the science of a roller coaster. Think about
 198 these forces the next time you take a ride!

Name _____

A. Reread the passage and answer the questions.

1. What is the topic of this passage?

The topic is roller coasters.

2. What is one fact that the author includes about the topic?

One fact the author includes is that a chain pulls the roller coaster train up the track.

3. What is the author's purpose for writing this passage?

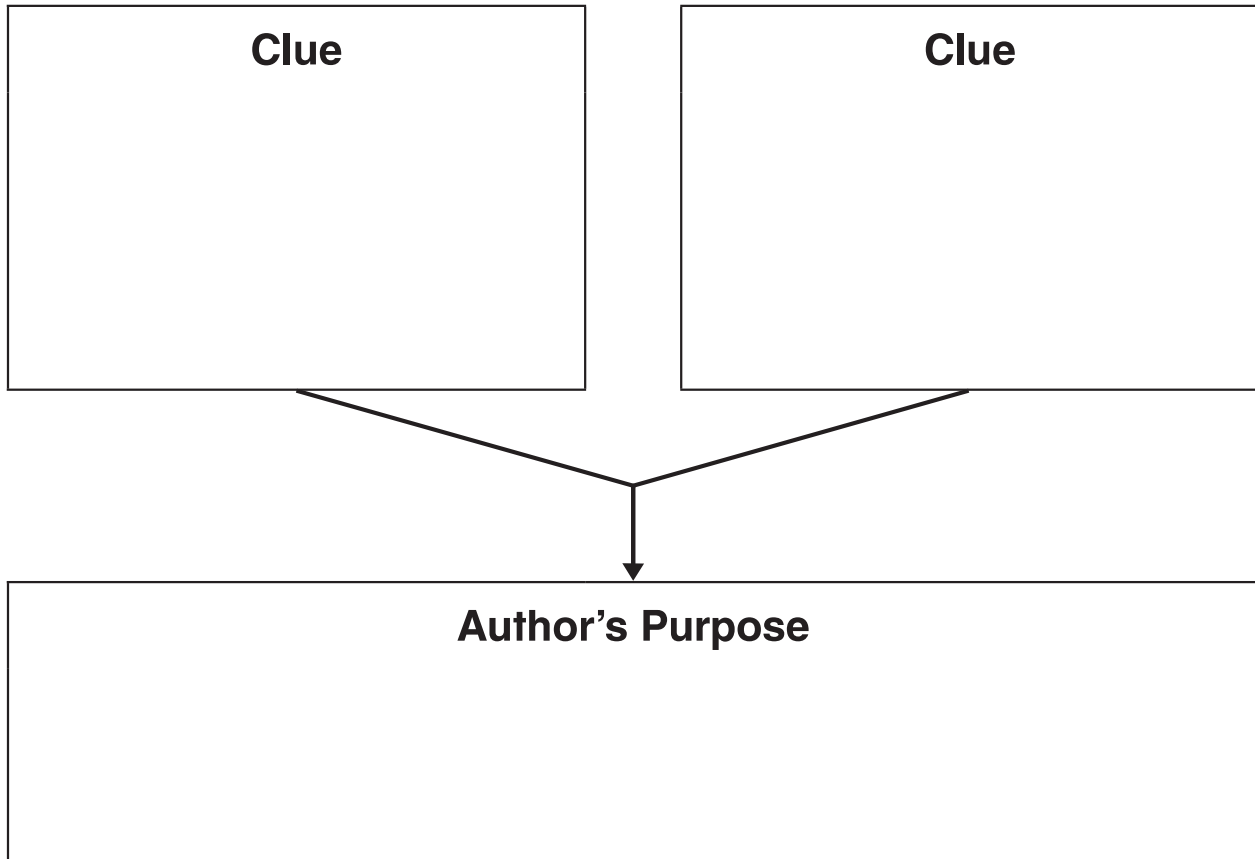
The author's purpose is to give information about how a roller coaster works.

B. Work with a partner. Read the passage aloud. Pay attention to how your voice rises and falls. Stop after one minute. Fill out the chart.

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

Name _____

Read the selection. Complete the Author's Purpose chart.



Name _____

A. Read the draft model. Use the questions that follow the draft to add words that tell the order of the ideas.

Draft Model

You use the force of push and pull. When you throw the ball to a player, you use the force of push. When you try to take the ball from a player, you use the force of pull.

1. What words can you add to the first sentence to make it clearer?
2. What words can you add to the second sentence to make it clearer?
3. Does the order of ideas make sense?

B. Now revise the draft by adding words. Check that the order of ideas makes sense.

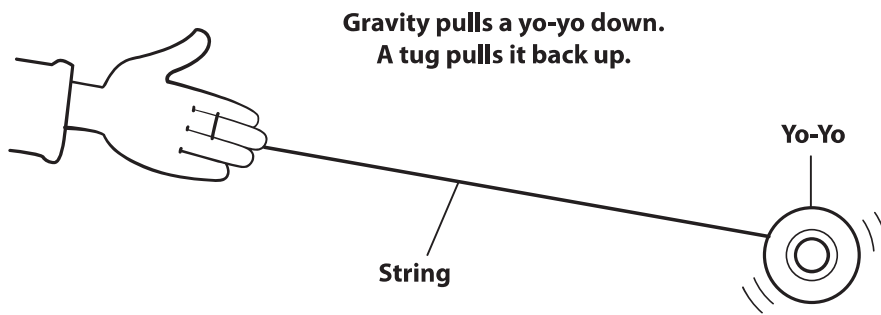
Answers will vary but should include additional words to clarify

organization.

Name _____

How a Yo-Yo Works

Let a yo-yo go and it spins down as the string **unwinds**. It keeps spinning at the end of the string. With a quick tug, the string **rewinds** and the yo-yo climbs back up.



Answer the questions about the text.

1. How do you know this is informational text?

It gives facts about a yo-yo. It has bold print and a diagram.

2. Why are the words **unwinds** and **rewinds** in bold print?

The words are in bold print to point out important ideas in the text.

3. What can you learn from the diagram?

You can learn the parts of a yo-yo and how it works.

Name _____

A **simile** compares two unlike things. It uses the word *like* or *as* to make the comparison.

Read the sentences. Then answer the questions.

- 1.** Riding a roller coaster can feel like flying.

What two things does the author compare?

riding a roller coaster and flying

What does the simile mean?

Riding a roller coaster can feel like flying because you are moving fast

and high above the ground.

- 2.** A motor moves this chain in a loop. It is like the moving belt at the store checkout.

What two things does the author compare?

the moving chain and the moving belt at a store checkout

What does the simile mean?

The chain and the moving belt both move in a loop.

- 3.** The roller coaster's sound is as loud as thunder.

What two things does the author compare?

the roller coaster's sound and thunder

What does the simile mean?

The roller coaster and thunder both make a really loud noise.

Name _____

Reread “Roller Coaster Science.” Write about the author’s purpose. Use the words and diagram to complete the sentences. Possible responses given.

1. In “Roller Coaster Science”,
the author wrote about roller coasters

_____.

2. The author wrote this selection to explain how roller coasters work

_____.

3. The text feature the author used is a diagram.
It helps the reader to understand how gravity helps the cars move

_____.

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