

Name _____

illegal

unaware

wildlife

requirement

respected

endangered

fascinating

inhabit

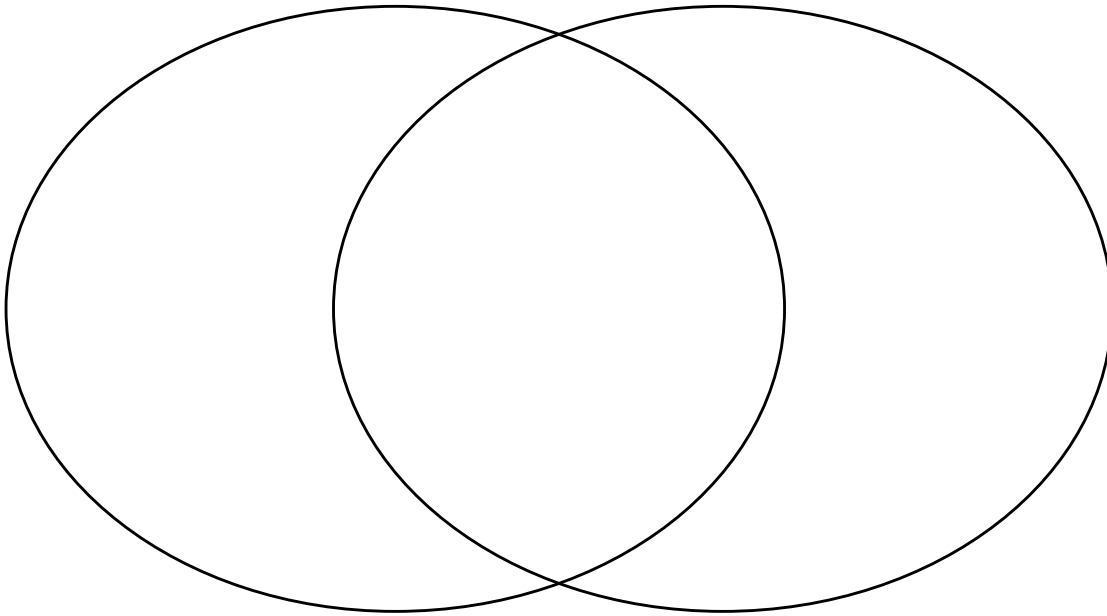
Finish each sentence using the vocabulary word provided.

Possible responses provided.

1. **(inhabit)** There are many types of small animals that inhabit our backyard.
2. **(wildlife)** We took a long hike through the woods and we saw a variety of wildlife.
3. **(endangered)** I learned that a certain type of owl is endangered and it needs our help.
4. **(illegal)** Driving over the speed limit is illegal and can get you a ticket.
5. **(unaware)** When I left class, I was unaware that I had left my book behind.
6. **(requirement)** If I want to get a library card, it is a requirement that I give my identification and address.
7. **(respected)** My mother had been a teacher for ten years and everyone respected her.
8. **(fascinating)** Helping my brother fix his car was a fascinating learning experience.

Name _____

Read the selection. Complete the compare and contrast graphic organizer.



Name _____

Read the passage. Use the reread strategy to help you understand new facts or difficult explanations.

The Disappearance of Bees

13 Take a walk outside in nature. It may not be long before you
16 see bees buzzing around a flower. This is a sight that most people
19 are used to seeing. But now there is concern for bees. People are
22 worried because the number of honey bees has been going down.
25 And no one is sure why.

55 What Is Happening and Why

60 Studies show that bee colonies in the United States are
63 vanishing. This is a problem that is being called Colony Collapse
66 Disorder. It was first noticed in 2006 by beekeepers. Large groups
69 of bees living together had fewer bees. Since then, nearly
72 one-third of the colonies have gone away.

75 So, what is the cause? The answer is still not clear. Plant sprays
78 may have a role in making the bees sick. Chemicals are often
81 sprayed on plants to keep certain bugs from harming the plants.
84 Newer sprays may be bothering the bees.

87 There are other possible causes. New unknown germs, or tiny
90 living things that can cause disease, may also play a part in
93 getting bees sick. A lack of food and water is also a problem for
96 bees. Too many bees in the hive also adds to the bees' stress.
99

Name _____

Why We Need Bees

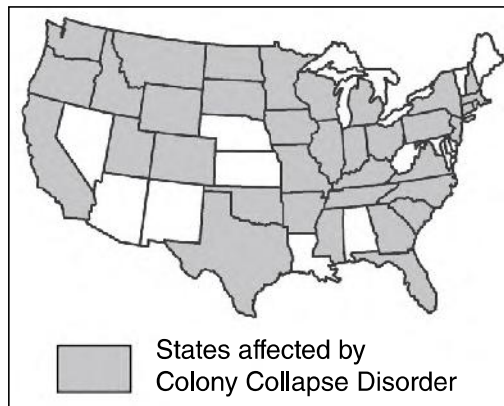
Bees are important to us for many reasons. To start with, they play a big part in growing new plants. They carry a substance called pollen from one part of a plant's flower to another part. The bees can also carry pollen to a new plant. This helps the plant to make seeds. More plants come from the seeds.

Bees carry out the same process, or series of actions, for many plants that farmers grow. A number of these plants, called crops, produce foods that we eat. Apples, carrots, and cherries are a few examples. Fewer bees mean farmers have fewer of these crops.

The bees also affect how many crops there are to buy and sell. Farmers sell the food they grow to stores. The stores sell the food to people. Without bees, buyers would have fewer crops to buy. Sellers would make less money.

Fewer bees would also mean less honey. Honeybees take sweet fluid called nectar from plants. They use this liquid to make honey in their hives. People collect honey. They use it to make foods and drinks sweet. Honey can become scarce, or hard to find, without honeybees.

So the next time you're in your garden, think of the bees. Don't put chemicals on your plants that could harm them. You will be happy you did.



The map shows states affected by Colony Collapse Disorder, as reported in 2010 by the Congressional Research Service.

Name _____

A. Reread the passage and answer the questions.

Possible responses provided.

1. What do the things mentioned in paragraphs 3–4 have in common?

They are all possible reasons the bees are disappearing.

2. How are the things mentioned in paragraphs 3–4 different from one another?

They are different because they harm bees in different ways.

3. Compare and contrast pollen and nectar in paragraphs 5 and 8. How are they similar and different?

Pollen and nectar are both substances carried by bees that benefit people. Pollen helps the plants make seeds. Bees make nectar into honey.

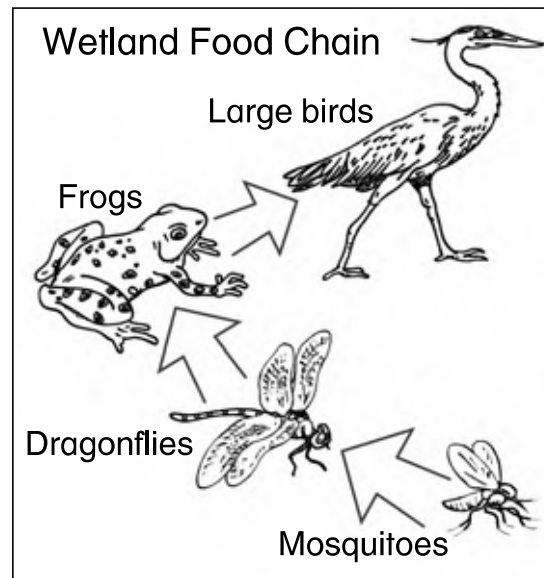
B. Work with a partner. Read the passage aloud. Pay attention to phrasing. Stop after one minute. Fill out the chart.

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

Name _____

What Good Are Mosquitoes?

Some people think mosquitoes are not very helpful animals. After all, most of us know mosquitoes because of their itching bite. But mosquitoes are an important part of the food chain. For example, dragonflies rely on mosquitoes to eat. Without a large mosquito population, dragonflies could not survive. If the number of dragonflies drops enough, animals that depend on dragonflies might not survive.



Dragonflies need mosquitoes, frogs need dragonflies, and birds need frogs.

Answer the questions about the text.

1. How do you know this text is expository text?

It gives information about a science topic.

2. What text feature is included in the text?

Diagram

3. How does the text feature help you understand the topic?

Possible response: It shows how the food chain connects animals.

4. Why are mosquitoes important?

Possible response: They provide food for other animals.

Name _____

Read the sentences below. Underline the context clues that help you understand the meaning of each word in bold. Then write the meaning of the word in bold on the line.

Possible responses provided.

1. Now there is **concern** for bees. People are worried because the number of honeybees has been going down. And no one is sure why.

worry

2. Studies show that bee **colonies** in the United States are vanishing. This is a problem that is being called Colony Collapse Disorder. It was first noticed in 2006 by beekeepers. Large groups of bees living together had fewer bees.

large groups of bees living together

3. New unknown **germs**, or tiny living things that can cause disease, may also play a part in getting bees sick. A lack of food and water is also a problem for bees.

tiny living things that can cause disease

4. Bees carry out the same **process**, or series of actions, for many plants that farmers grow.

string of actions

5. Honeybees take sweet **fluid** called nectar from plants. They use this liquid to make honey in their hives.

a liquid

Name _____

A. Read each sentence. Underline the word with an *r*-controlled vowel syllable. Write the word on the line. Then circle the *r*-controlled vowel syllable.

- 1. She put the canned fruit in the cool cellar. cellar
- 2. The author read from his new book. author
- 3. I hope to go to the skating rink later. later
- 4. My dad is helping his friend restore an old truck. restore
- 5. The circus was in town last week. circus

B. Read the words with the Latin suffixes *-able* and *-ment* in the box. Match a word from the box to each meaning below. Write the word on the line. Not all words will be used.

movement	usable	excitement	argument
adorable	enjoyable	agreeable	encouragement

- 1. an act of arguing argument
- 2. able to be used usable
- 3. an act of moving movement
- 4. able to be adored adorable
- 5. an act of encouraging encouragement
- 6. able to be enjoyed enjoyable

Name _____

Evidence is details and examples from a text that support a writer's ideas. This student wrote about how the author compares and contrasts information to explain a topic.

Topic sentence	→	In "The Disappearance of Bees," the author compares and contrasts pollen and nectar to explain why bees are important.
Evidence	→	I read that bees take pollen from one part of a plant's flower to another. Pollen helps plants make seeds. Bees take nectar from plants back to their hives. People collect honey. Both pollen and nectar come from plants.
Concluding statement	→	The author compares and contrasts pollen and nectar to show how important bees are to plants and people.

Write a paragraph about a text you read. Find text evidence to show how the author compares and contrasts information to explain a topic.

Write a topic sentence: _____

Cite evidence from the text: **Answers will vary but should discuss how** _____

an author compares and contrasts information to explain a topic. _____

They should include a topic sentence, evidence from the text, and a _____

concluding statement. Students should use compound and complex _____

sentences. _____

End with a concluding statement: _____

Name _____

A. Read the draft model. Use the questions that follow the draft to help you think about how you can add a strong conclusion that retells the main idea.

Draft Model

I did not like pigs. I thought that pigs were dirty. I didn't think they were smart. Then I learned pigs are some of the smartest animals on the planet. Pigs can even be kept as pets.

1. What is the main idea?
2. What did the narrator learn about pigs being dirty?
3. What did the narrator learn about pigs being smart?
4. What conclusion could be added to retell the main idea?

B. Now revise the draft by adding a strong conclusion that retells the main idea.

Answers will vary, but should include a strong conclusion that restates the main idea.
