

Name _____

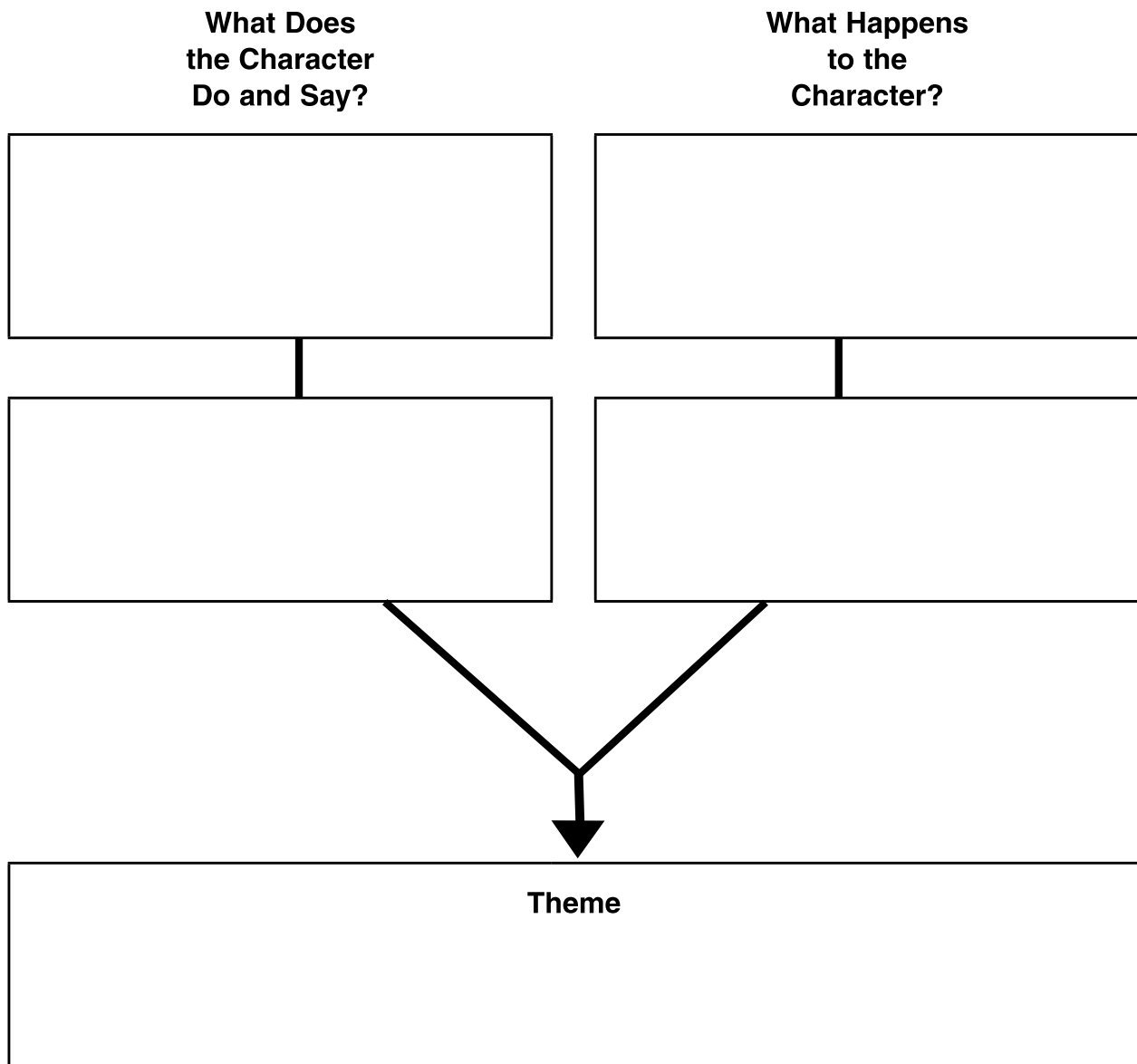
assuring	pursuit	gratitude	emerging
detected	previous	outcome	guidance

Finish each sentence using the vocabulary word provided.

- (gratitude)** He expressed _____
_____.
- (guidance)** She learned how _____
_____.
- (assuring)** Before the play, the drama teacher _____
_____.
- (outcome)** I can predict _____
_____.
- (previous)** I remember _____
_____.
- (pursuit)** The dog ran quickly _____
_____.
- (detected)** When I looked under the porch, _____
_____.
- (emerging)** We saw a deer _____
_____.

Name _____

Read the selection. Complete the theme graphic organizer.



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Name _____

Read the passage. Use the make, confirm, and revise predictions strategy to help you set a purpose for reading and to understand what you read.

How the Fly Saved the River

12 When the world was young, a long river wandered through a large
13 forest. It offered its water freely to anyone who needed it.

23 Fish of all shapes and sizes lived in the river. Beavers built their dams
37 and lodges in it. Muskrats swam there and built nests in its banks. Other
51 animals visited the river. Bears, deer, birds, and even insects drank the
63 delicious water and gossiped while relaxing among the sheltering trees on
74 the river's shores.

77 One day, a giant moose heard about the river and how delicious and
90 refreshing its water was. He decided to travel there and sample the
102 water himself. When he arrived, the moose was extremely thirsty and
113 immediately began to drink. Even after he quenched his thirst, the moose
125 kept drinking. He decided he wanted all the water for himself. The other
138 animals watched in horror. The moose was drinking so much the water was
151 sinking! The more the moose drank, the more the water retreated.

162 The farther the river sank, the more the animals worried. "What will we
175 drink?" asked the bear. "Where will we relax in the cool shade?" wondered
188 the deer. The muskrats worried, too. Where would they swim and play?
200 The beavers were even more worried. Where would they build their dams
212 and their lodges? The fish were the most worried of all, desperately
224 complaining to the other animals, "What if the river dries up? We can't
237 live on land like you!"

242 That night, the animals convened a meeting to figure out a way to keep
256 the greedy moose from drinking the river. The moose was so huge and so
270 strong that they were all afraid of him. The bear exclaimed, "Have you
283 seen his antlers? They're almost as gigantic as he is!" and he trembled as
297 he said it.

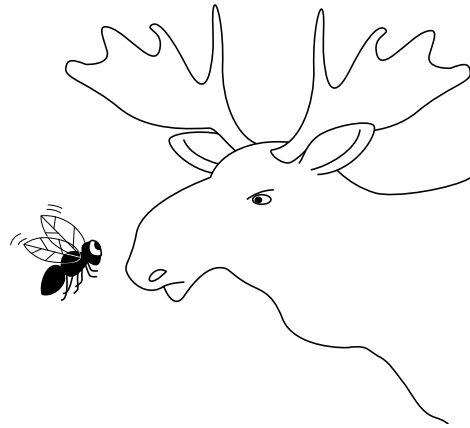
300 Then the silence was broken by a small voice: "I'll do it." The animals
314 turned, wondering who this courageous creature might be.

Name _____

It was the fly. Despite their fear, the animals burst out laughing. “What a ridiculous idea!” the bear told the fly, “You’re too small. You can’t chase away such a big animal! Why, even I am afraid of him!”

“Someone has to stop him,” said the fly, “and none of you are willing to try.” With that, she flew off to make a plan.

The next morning the moose returned to the river and started drinking greedily. He didn’t notice the fly hovering above him, selecting her first target. Suddenly, out of the sky she dove, landing on his leg and sinking her jaws into it. The moose stamped his foot, trying to throw her off, but the fly held on tight. He kept stamping his foot, and with every stamp, he left a hole in the ground. The river hurried to fill the holes. Soon, mud was grabbing at the moose’s feet. Next, the fly landed on the moose’s back. Again, she bit as hard as she could. The moose tossed his head, snapping at the fly. All he managed to do, though, was give himself some nasty scratches with his antlers. Then, the fly started a series of quick attacks. She darted in from one side to nip the moose’s ear and then from the other to sting his nose.



The moose galloped frantically back and forth on the river bank, snapping wildly at the fly with his massive jaws. He thrashed his head from side to side and stamped his hooves so hard the ground shook. He snorted like thunder and blew like a hurricane. No matter what he did, though, he couldn’t get rid of the little fly.

At last, the moose stopped fighting and started running. The fly pursued him, buzzing loudly. When she was sure he wasn’t coming back, she finally flew home.

At the river, the other animals crowded around to thank her for banishing the moose. “The moose couldn’t fight someone as small as you,” the bear said. “By using your brain, you figured out a way to turn your weakness into a strength.”

Name _____

A. Reread the passage and answer the questions.

1. When the animals hold a meeting about the moose, what do they say and do?

2. What does the fly do after the meeting? How do the animals react?

3. What is the message of this story?

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

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

Name _____

The Hunter and the Doves

A flock of doves rested under a banyan tree, calmly eating grains of rice. Suddenly, a hunter's net descended and trapped them. The king of doves made an escape plan, "We will fly up together, clutching the net in our beaks. There is strength in unity. When we are safe from pursuit, we will find a way to get free from the net." The doves flew away from the hunter, clutching the net in their beaks. The king guided them to the home of his friend, the mouse. Mouse was known for helping others. The mouse nibbled the net and freed the doves. The doves expressed their gratitude to the mouse for his help and flew away.

Answer the questions about the text.

1. How do you know this is a folktale?

2. What example of foreshadowing does this text include?

3. What lesson does the text contain?

4. What example of imagery does the text include? What is the effect of this imagery?

Name _____

Read each passage. Underline the word or words that show personification. Then write a sentence about the mental picture you have of the thing described.

1. When the world was young, a long river wandered through a large forest.

2. The river offered its water freely to anyone who needed it.

3. The more the moose drank, the more the water retreated.

4. The river hurried to fill the holes.

5. Soon, mud was grabbing at the moose's feet.

Name _____

A. Write the words each contraction stands for.

1. you're _____
2. what's _____
3. wasn't _____
4. shouldn't _____
5. there's _____
6. didn't _____
7. doesn't _____
8. we're _____

B. Circle the letter or letters left out of each contraction.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|
| 9. that's | es | i | is |
| 10. we've | ive | ave | ha |
| 11. don't | o | it | not |
| 12. they're | are | a | i |
| 13. couldn't | nt | o | t |
| 14. he'd | ha | a | h |

Name _____

Evidence is details and examples from a text that support a writer’s ideas. The student who wrote the paragraph below cited evidence that shows how the author developed the theme.

Topic sentence	→	In “How the Fly Saved the River,” the author used the words and actions of characters to develop a theme.
Evidence	→	When the fly says she will chase away the moose, the other animals say that the fly is too small. The fly bites the moose over and over. Because the fly is so small, the moose cannot fight back. The fly’s seeming weakness turns out to be a strength.
Concluding statement	→	The bear praises the fly, which helps to impart the message that everyone has something to contribute.

Write a paragraph about the text you have chosen. Show how the author developed the theme. Cite evidence from the text. Remember to order your ideas logically and use possessive nouns effectively.

Write a topic sentence: _____

Cite evidence from the text: _____

End with a concluding statement: _____

Name _____

A. Read the draft model. Use the questions that follow the draft to help you think about what details you can add or change to make the story clear and easy to follow.

Draft Model

Cinderella has many features of a folktale. The fairy godmother does magic, like many folktales. We meet the good Cinderella and her wicked stepmother. Many folktales have a good and a wicked character.

1. What sequence words and phrases could be added to make events easier to follow?
2. How could sentences or ideas be rearranged to help logically organize the text?
3. What other changes could be made to improve the text's flow?

B. Now revise the draft by adding words and rearranging sentences as necessary to make the story clear and easy to understand.

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