

Name _____

deeds

impress

wring

posed

sauntered

commenced

exaggeration

heroic

Write a complete sentence to answer each question below. In your answer, use the vocabulary word in bold.

1. Why do you think saving a child from a fire is a **heroic** act?

2. Why might a person try to **impress** someone with his or her singing?

3. What can happen if you do not **wring** out a mop? _____

4. If someone **sauntered** through a park, what would he or she be doing?

5. Why might a person make an **exaggeration** about something?

6. What are two good **deeds** that you have seen people do?

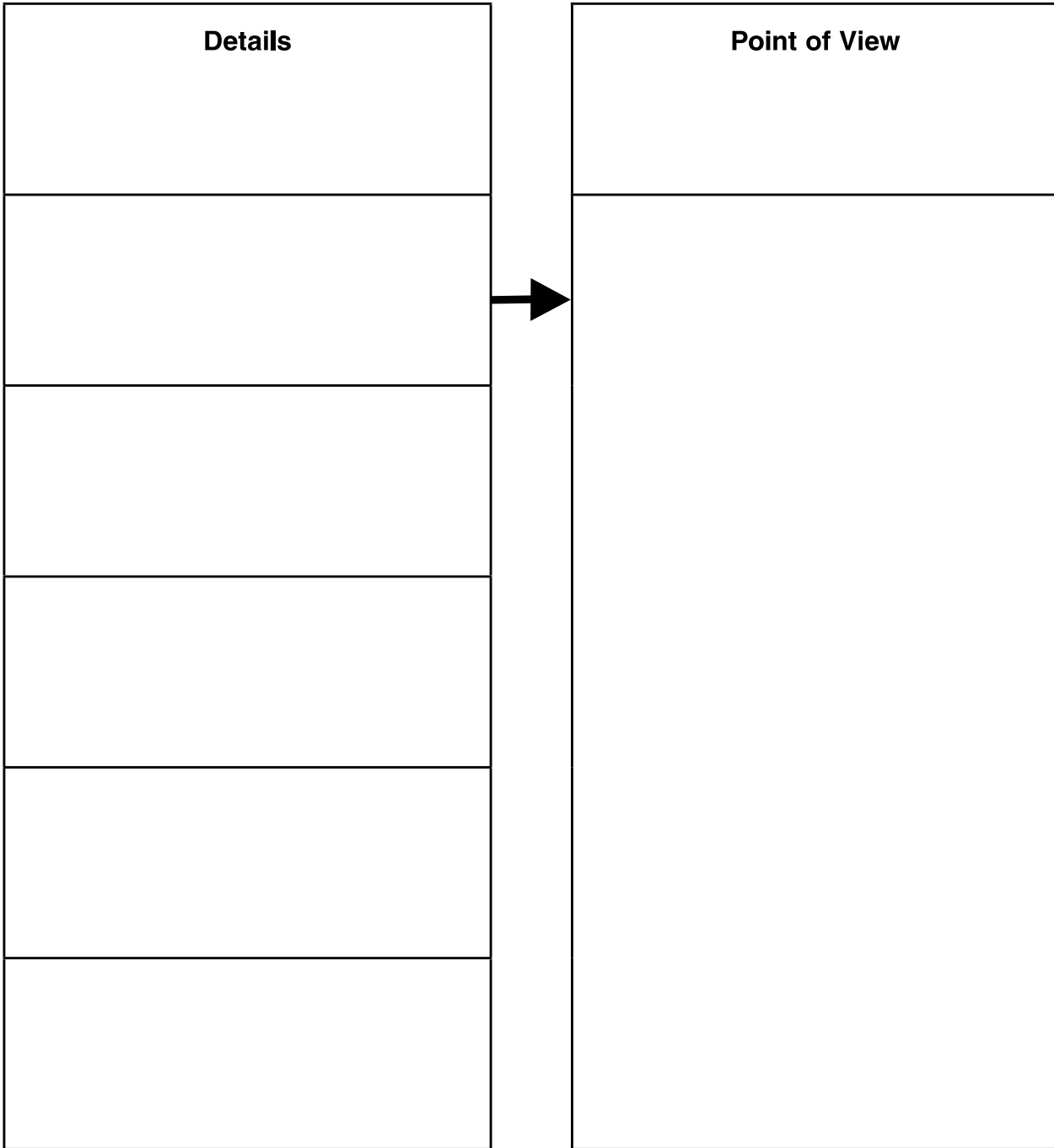
7. What is something that you have **posed** for recently? _____

8. How does a referee signal that a game has **commenced**? _____

Name _____

Read the selection. Complete the point of view graphic organizer.

Details	Point of View



Name _____

Read the passage. Use the visualizing strategy to help you picture what you are reading.

Pecos Bill's Wild Ride

14 Pecos Bill was a cowboy. Perhaps it would be better to say that Pecos
19 Bill was *the* cowboy. No one threw a rope faster or rode a bronco longer
24 than Bill. He could lasso a steer and have it ready to brand before the lariat
29 was off his saddle horn. Once, he got on a wild horse at dawn and was still
34 riding when the tame beast finally bedded down for the night. Of course,
39 that was a week later. Bill himself would be glad to tell you that he was
44 the original cowboy and that the others were just copies—and he'd be
49 saying it in all modesty!

104 There was one time Pecos Bill got thrown. Of course, no cowhand likes
109 to confess to being tossed off his mount. Still, even Bill would likely admit
114 to this particular tumble. He might even tell the tale with pride.

148 It happened on the day Pecos Bill invented the rodeo. Bill was riding
153 the trail with a group of cowherds. They were telling stories about their
158 wild rides. To Bill, their accounts had the taste of whoppers about them.
163 He wasn't about to accuse anyone of telling lies, though, so he kept this
168 feeling to himself.

204 It was just then that the weather changed. The wind picked up, and the
209 sky took on an unusual shade of yellow. Turning in his saddle, Bill saw a
214 big, black twister bearing down on the herd. He could hear an odd sound
219 like a cross between a freight train and a bear's growl. The noise got
224 louder as the storm approached. "I reckon there's a tornado coming our
229 way," he remarked. "You boys round up the herd. If you all don't mind,
234 I'm going to take a little ride of my own. Don't wait up."

300 With that, Bill headed back down the trail toward the roaring storm.
305 While he rode, he took his lasso off the saddle horn and began spinning it
310 above his head.
315
320
327

Name _____

As the lasso spun, Bill played out a little more rope and then a little more again. When the loop was about as big as a Texas watermelon, he gave his wrist a snap. The lasso sailed up till it was about level with a mountaintop. Bill gave his wrist another flick, and the noose dropped down neatly over the neck of the twister.

With a shout, Bill made a mighty leap and landed squarely on the tornado's back. Right away, that whirlwind started rearing and bucking. It lost interest in the herd of cattle on the trail and took off in a northwesterly direction at a gallop. In its mad dash, it pulled up trees, mowed down prairie grasses, and cut a trench across the dry flatlands. Later, water started flowing down that trench, and people took to calling it the Pecos River in honor of Bill's ride.



All the while, Bill kept his seat. He pressed his knees into the sides of his stormy steed, gripped the rope in one hand, and held on to his hat with the other. The pair left Texas, crossed New Mexico, and entered Arizona. As they went, the storm bucked and roared. Bill just hung on and whispered to it, trying to gentle it. Despite the sweet nothings he murmured, it would not be tamed.

They were almost in Nevada when Bill sensed the storm was losing energy and relaxed some. That's when the tornado acted. It spun so hard that its tail cut a broad, deep canyon in the rocks. (Today, folks call that the Grand Canyon.) Finally, with its last bit of strength, the storm threw Pecos Bill. He tumbled head over heels, flew over the Mojave, and landed in California with a mighty wallop. When he'd caught his breath, he saw he'd hit the ground so hard, there was a crater in it. "If anyone else took a fall like that," he said to himself, "they might have died." (That's probably why nowadays people call his landing place Death Valley.)

And that's how Pecos Bill created the rodeo.

Name _____

A. Reread the passage and answer the questions.

1. Is the narrator of the text a character in the story or someone outside the story? How can you tell?

2. How does the reader know what the narrator thinks about Pecos Bill?

3. What point of view does the author use in the text and how do you know?

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

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

Name _____

Stormie and the Octopus

Old Stormalong was sailing over the deepest part of the ocean when the anchor was knocked loose and dropped to the bottom of the ocean. It caught on something and yanked the ship to a stop. Stormie the Brave dove in to untangle the anchor. Soon Stormie popped up and told his men to haul in the anchor. “An old octopus was holding the anchor, and I had to arm wrestle him for it,” he said. “Then I tied all his arms and legs in knots.”

Answer the questions about the text.**1. How do you know this text is a tall tale?**

2. Write two examples of hyperbole that are found in the text. How is each example humorous?

3. What challenge did Stormie the Brave face, and how was he a hero?

Name _____

A. Underline the word in each passage that is the synonym or antonym for the word in bold.

1. (antonym) Bill himself would be glad to tell you that he was the **original** cowboy and that the others were just copies.
2. (synonym) There was one time Pecos Bill got **thrown**. Of course, no cowhand likes to confess to being tossed off his mount.
3. (synonym) To Bill, their accounts had the taste of **whoppers** about them. He wasn't about to accuse anyone of telling lies, though.
4. (synonym) All the while, Bill kept his seat. He pressed his knees into the sides of his stormy steed, **gripped** the rope in one hand, and held on to his hat with the other.
5. (antonym) As they went, the storm bucked and **roared**. Bill just hung on and whispered to it.

B. Circle the word in each line that is an antonym for the word in bold.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|---------|--------|
| 1. confess | speak | admit | deny |
| 2. flatland | mountain | prairie | plain |
| 3. murmured | whispered | shouted | hugged |

Name _____

A. Read the words in each row. Underline the word that has the final /əl/ sound. Then write the letters that make the final /əl/ sound in each word you underlined.

1. practical winner _____

2. prevail bushel _____

3. chuckle surprise _____

4. nozzle human _____

5. hungry pretzel _____

6. fable chicken _____

B. Read the words in each row. Underline the word that has the final /ən/ sound. Then write the letters that make the final /ən/ sound in each word you underlined.

7. barrel mountain _____

8. tougher heron _____

9. lengthen credit _____

10. gushing captain _____

11. hasten summer _____

12. stranded slogan _____

Name _____

Evidence is details and examples from a text that support a writer’s ideas. The student who wrote the paragraph below cited evidence to show the narrator’s point of view and analyze how the choice of narrator influences how the story is told.

Topic sentence	→	In “Pecos Bill’s Wild Ride,” the author used the third-person point of view to describe events. The third-person point of view allowed the author to present outsiders’ observations about Pecos Bill. The third-person point of view also helped the author make far-fetched events seem real. If Pecos Bill were telling the story, the reader might think he was bragging. The author effectively used third-person point of view to show that Pecos Bill was a hero.
Evidence	→	
Concluding statement	→	

Write a paragraph about the text you have chosen. Identify the point of view and explain how it affects the story. Remember to state the topic near the beginning and to use pronouns correctly.

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 how you can enhance the style and tone to suit the text's purpose.

Draft Model

Haley, a soccer player, collected used soccer jerseys and sent them to Guatemalan children. Her efforts helped create a global soccer team.

1. What details would help clarify the author's purpose for writing?
2. What details would make the text more engaging?
3. What details would convey the author's attitude towards Haley? How else can you strengthen the tone?

B. Now revise the draft by adding details to strengthen the text's style and tone.
