

Name _____

affect

cycle

absorb

glaciers

seeps

circulates

conserve

necessity

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

1. How can cold weather **affect** plants in a garden?

2. What kind of **cycle** might you learn about at school?

3. What can be used to **absorb** liquid that is spilled?

4. What kind of place would you need to visit in order to see **glaciers**?

5. What should you do when water **seeps** under the sink?

6. What is one way that air **circulates** through a house?


7. How can we **conserve** water at home?

8. What is a **necessity** for all human beings?

Name _____

Read the selection. Complete the author's point of view graphic organizer.

Details	Author's Point of View



Name _____

Read the passage. Use the summarize strategy to help you understand what you read.

The Wonders of Water

Water as a Natural Resource

5 Water is a natural resource that makes life on Earth possible. People,
17 animals, and plants cannot live without it. Yet, in many places in the
30 world, people are running low on water to meet their needs. More and
43 more people need larger amounts of water for drinking, energy, farming,
54 and industry. These growing needs influence, or affect, the demand for
65 available fresh water. Also, waste from farming, business, and energy
75 can pollute water in rivers, lakes, and the ocean. Such pollution reduces
87 available water supplies even more.

92 It may seem odd that some people are running low on water because
105 Earth's surface has more water than anything else. Seventy percent of
116 Earth's surface is ocean, and oceans hold about 97 percent of Earth's
128 water. However, ocean water is too salty to be usable. People need
140 fresh water. Fortunately, there is something that turns ocean water into
151 fresh water.

153 The Water Cycle

156 Earth's water is always moving and changing in a circular pattern.
167 This repeating system is called the water cycle. The water cycle plays an
180 important role in providing people with fresh water as a natural resource.

192 The sun provides energy to the water cycle. As the sun heats ocean
205 water, some of the liquid evaporates; that is, it changes into a gas, or
219 vapor. Wind carries the vapor high into the air, where much of it cools and
234 forms clouds.

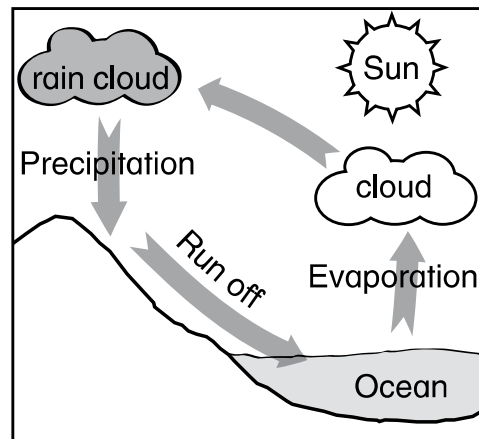
Name _____

Some of Earth's water may get stored outside the water cycle. This storage affects how much water is available as a resource. For example, when water freezes in cold weather, it stops taking part in the water cycle. As the weather warms up, the ice melts and returns as water to the cycle.

Water is stored for longer periods of time in large ice floes called glaciers and in polar ice. These kinds of ice are not affected much by the seasons. However, in recent decades they have been slowly melting and growing smaller.

Water Above Earth

As the water vapor in the air cools, it condenses; that is, it changes to liquid water, forming tiny drops. These water droplets join with bits of dust, salt, and smoke to form clouds. The wind helps hold clouds in the air and circulates, or moves, them from one place to another. When a cloud has more water than it can hold, water drops fall from the cloud. This water falls to Earth, where it may flow in streams and rivers back to the ocean, providing people with fresh water along the way.



The water cycle provides water that people use as a resource.

Water In the Earth

Some of the water that falls to Earth is absorbed, or soaked up, by the ground. Some of this water will stay near the surface in the soil. This water may feed plants and trees. In turn, plants and trees give off water vapor from their leaves.

However, gravity pulls some of the water deeper below the surface where it fills spaces between rocks and sand. This forms bodies of water in the ground. Ground water may be stored in the Earth for a long time, or it may seep, or leak, into other bodies of water, such as rivers. In many places people drill wells down to the ground water and bring it to the surface for drinking or farming.

Name _____

A. Reread the passage and answer the questions.

1. In the first paragraph, the author describes a problem with Earth’s water supply. What details give clues about the author’s point of view?

2. Why does the author provide a detailed description of the water cycle?

3. Overall, would you describe the author’s point of view in this passage as biased or balanced? Explain.

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

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

Name _____

Renewing the Future

For many years, temperatures in New Mexico have increased and rainfall has decreased. In Jemez Pueblo, sunshine is plentiful. This is a valuable natural resource for the Pueblo. The Jemez tribe is planning to tap this resource. They will build a solar energy plant on their lands. They will sell the energy they produce. The Pueblo will use the income from the plant to improve their drinking water system. Tribal leaders say this project will benefit future generations. Solar power will also help the environment by cutting down on the use of fossil fuels.

New Mexico August Temperatures

Dates	1900–1939	1940–1979	1980–2010
Range	68.5–74.4	68.8–73.5	69–76.5
Average	71.3	71.5	71.8

Answer the questions about the text.

1. How do you know this is expository text?

2. What does the heading tell you about the text?

3. What text feature does this text include? What information does it give you?

4. What do you learn from the text feature?

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Name _____

Read each passage. Underline the context clues that help you figure out the meaning of each word in bold. Then write the word's meaning on the line.

1. More and more people need larger amounts of water for drinking, energy, farming, and industry. These growing needs **influence**, or affect, the demand for available fresh water.

2. Earth's water is always moving and changing in a circular pattern. This repeating system is called the water **cycle**.

3. The sun provides energy to the water cycle. As the sun heats ocean water, some of the liquid **evaporates**; that is, it changes into a gas, or vapor.

4. Water is stored for longer periods of time in large ice floes called **glaciers** and in polar ice. These kinds of ice are not affected much by the seasons.

5. However, gravity pulls some of the water deeper below the surface where it fills spaces between rocks and sand. This forms bodies of water in the ground. Ground water may be stored in the Earth for a long time, or it may **seep**, or leak, into other bodies of water, such as rivers.

Name _____

A. Read each word aloud. Divide the syllables with a slanted line (/) and underline the letters that make the /zhər/ or /chər/ sounds. Then write the letters that stand for the sounds.

- | | | |
|-------------|-------|-------|
| 1. mixture | _____ | _____ |
| 2. exposure | _____ | _____ |
| 3. feature | _____ | _____ |
| 4. moisture | _____ | _____ |
| 5. measure | _____ | _____ |
| 6. creature | _____ | _____ |
| 7. seizure | _____ | _____ |
| 8. pleasure | _____ | _____ |

B. Look at the syllables and sounds you identified above. Answer the questions.

1. How can the /zhər/ sound be spelled?

2. How can the /chər/ sound be spelled?

Name _____

Evidence is details and examples from a text that support a writer's opinion. The student who wrote the paragraph below cited evidence that supports his or her opinion about the author's use of reasons and facts to support points.

Topic sentence	→	In "The Wonders of Water," the author presented ideas about the Earth's water cycle and supported the ideas with strong evidence.
Evidence	→	For example, the author claimed that water is running low in some places. Facts supporting this include the heavy impact on the water supply of drinking, energy, farming, and industry. The author also described how the water cycle works, giving concrete facts and details to
Concluding statement	→	illustrate the process. The author did a good job of presenting solid scientific information to support points.

Write a paragraph about the text you have chosen. Analyze the author's support for his or her points and give your opinion of its effectiveness. Cite evidence from the text. Remember to state your opinion towards the beginning of your paragraph and to use possessive 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 add transitions to connect ideas.

Draft Model

Water is necessary for life. Plants and animals need water to survive. People should conserve water.

1. What transitions can you add to help show the relationship between the ideas in the first and second sentences?
2. How does the idea in the last sentence relate to the other ideas? What transition could be added to express this relationship?
3. What other details can you add to help develop the ideas?

B. Now revise the draft by adding transition words to connect ideas.
