

Name _____

buried	escape	habitat	journey
nature	peeks	restless	spies

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. the outdoor world | a. habitat |
| 2. takes a quick look | b. escape |
| 3. the natural place where an animal lives | c. spies |
| 4. get away | d. buried |
| 5. cannot stay still | e. peeks |
| 6. a long trip | f. nature |
| 7. covered up in the ground | g. journey |
| 8. watches and sees something | h. restless |

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

9. _____

Name _____

The **c** in **cent** stands for the /s/ sound. It is soft **c**. The **g** in **germ** stands for the /j/ sound. It is soft **g**.

A. Read each word in the box. Then write the words that belong in each list.

space range trace cage badge ice

Soft *g*

Soft *c*

1. _____

4. _____

2. _____

5. _____

3. _____

6. _____



A **prefix** is a word part added to the beginning of a word to make a new word.

- The prefix **re-** means “again.”
- The prefixes **un-** and **dis-** mean “not” or “opposite of.”

B. Read each word. Write its meaning.

7. dislike _____

8. reuse _____

9. unkind _____

10. redo _____

Name _____

Read the passage. Use the make predictions strategy to predict what you will learn.

Two Kinds of Tundra

The Arctic Tundra

3 Dr. Jones went to the **Arctic tundra**. It was very cold
14 with no trees. There were grasses and flowers. Dr. Jones
24 was hopeful that he would see animals. He made a
34 careful study of what he found.

40 In the sky, Dr. Jones saw playful **ravens** and **gulls**.
50 On the ground, he saw **gray wolves** and **Arctic**
59 **hares**. He knew that many of these animals had extra
69 fat. This was useful. It kept the animals warm during
79 the cold winter. Some of the animals slept while others
89 went south.

Name _____



91 **The Alpine Tundra**

94 The next trip Dr. Jones took was to the **alpine**
104 **tundra**. He was greatly interested in comparing the two
113 places. This tundra did not have trees, either. The alpine
123 plants were almost like the Arctic plants. The animals
132 were clearly different, though.

136 Dr. Jones saw birds such as **jays** and **grouse**. He saw
147 **sheep** and **elk**. He knew that some of these animals
157 also had extra fat. It kept them warm. Some of these
168 animals slept through the winter. Others went south.

Name _____

A. Reread the passage and answer the questions.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?

2. What is a key detail about the Arctic tundra?

3. What is a key detail about the alpine tundra?

B. Work with a partner. Read the passage aloud. Pay attention to how you group words together as you read. Stop after one minute. Fill out the chart.

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

Comprehension: **Main Topic and Key Details**

Name _____

Read the selection. Complete the Main Topic and Key Details chart.

Main Topic		
Detail	Detail	Detail

Name _____

A. Read the draft model. Use the questions that follow the draft to help you add sequence words.**Draft Model**

I saw a white tiger when I visited the zoo last summer. It was a very hot day, and the white tiger was panting. He splashed around in a lake that surrounded his pen. Caretakers threw him giant ice cubes. He licked and ate the cubes that contained fruit. He moved to a shady area of his pen.


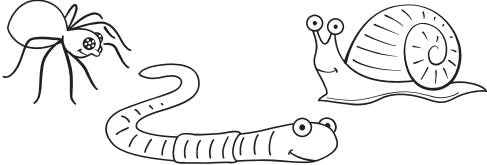
1. What does the white tiger do first? What does he do next?
2. What event happens last?
3. What words can you add to make the writing easier to understand?

B. Now revise the draft by adding sequence words such as *first*, *next*, *then*, and *last* to help readers understand the order of events.

Name _____

In the Cave

The scientist enters the cave. It is cold and dim. She spies **shrimp** and **cave beetles**. These animals never leave the cave. Then she sees a **snail**. It may leave the cave at times.

Cave Animals	
 <p>Always live in caves: cave shrimp, cave beetle, and cave fish.</p>	 <p>Sometimes live in caves: snail, spider, and worm.</p>

Answer the questions about the text.

1. How can you tell that this text is narrative nonfiction?

2. What happens after the scientist sees shrimp and cave beetles?

3. Why are **shrimp**, **cave beetles**, and **snail** in bold print?

4. What information can you get from the chart?

Name _____

To figure out a new word, look for a **suffix**, or word part added to the end of the word.

The suffix **-ful** means “full of.”

The suffix **-ly** means “in a way that is.”

A. Underline the word that has a suffix in each sentence. Then write the word and its meaning.

1. Dr. Jones was hopeful that he would see animals.

2. He made a careful study of what he found.

3. He was greatly interested in comparing the two places.

B. Write a word that means the same as the group of words. Your new word will end in *-ful* or *-ly*.

4. full of play

5. in way that is clear

Write About Reading: **Write an Analysis**

Name _____

Reread “Two Kinds of Tundra.” Think about how the author used main topic and key details. Use the words and picture to help you complete the sentences below.

1. The main topic is _____

2. The author describes Arctic and alpine tundras to explain

3. In the section “The Arctic Tundra,” the author includes the key detail _____

4. In the section “The Alpine Tundra,” the author includes the key detail _____
