

Name \_\_\_\_\_

adult

alive

covered

fur

giant

groom

mammal

offspring

**Choose the word that makes sense in each blank. Then write the word on the line.**

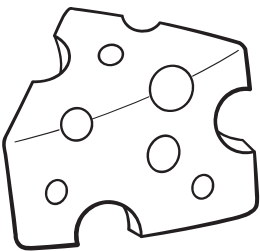
1. A baby chick is \_\_\_\_\_ with soft feathers.
2. Some \_\_\_\_\_ look a lot like their parents.
3. Whales are \_\_\_\_\_ sea animals.
4. A cat will \_\_\_\_\_ itself to stay clean.
5. A horse is a \_\_\_\_\_ because it feeds its babies milk.
6. A fox's \_\_\_\_\_ coat helps to keep it warm.
7. Some baby animals need to be cared for by an \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Animals need food and water to stay \_\_\_\_\_.

Consonant Digraphs *ch, tch, sh, ph, th, ng, wh*/Suffixes *-ful, -less*

Name \_\_\_\_\_

A **consonant digraph** is two consonants together that stand for only one sound.

**A. Say each picture name. Read the words and circle the word with the same beginning sound. Write the word.**

1.  chop      sting      \_\_\_\_\_

2.  pitch      while      \_\_\_\_\_

A **suffix** is a word part added to the end of a word to make a new word.

- The suffix **-ful** means “full of.”
- The suffix **-less** means “without.”

**B. Read each word. Write its meaning.**

3. helpless \_\_\_\_\_      4. careful \_\_\_\_\_
5. thankful \_\_\_\_\_      6. useless \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

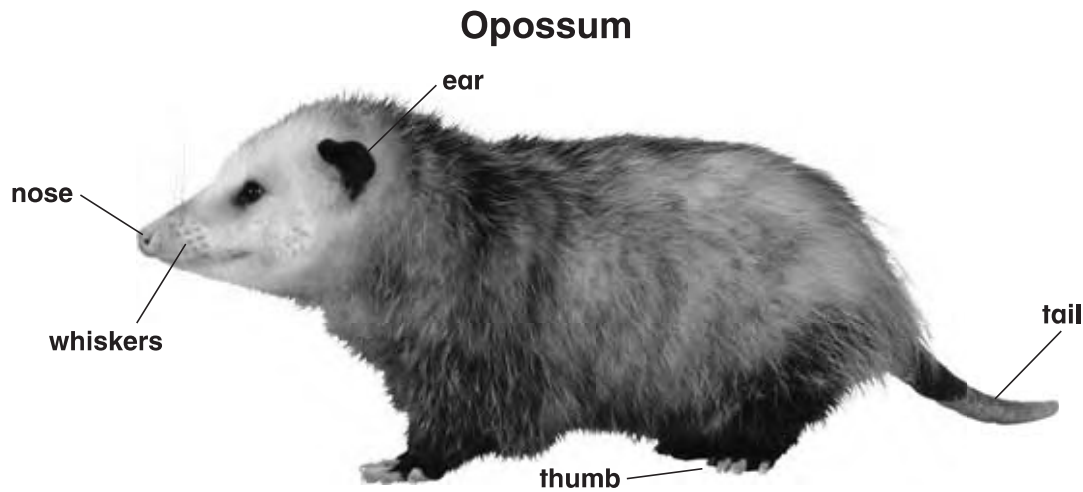
**Read the passage. Use the reread strategy to make sure you understand the information.**

## Opossums

12 An adult opossum is about the size of a big cat. When  
22 the mother gives birth, she may have seven or more  
babies. She has a pouch like a kangaroo.

30 Each baby opossum is the size of a honeybee. At  
40 first, they stay inside the mother's pouch. After about  
49 two months, the babies leave the mother's pouch. They  
58 are still small. The mother can carry the babies on her  
69 back. The baby opossums grow quickly. Soon the young  
78 animals are on their own.

Name \_\_\_\_\_



83 An adult opossum has long gray fur on its body.  
93 Its face is white. It has black ears. The opossum has  
104 a pointed snout with a pink nose. Its tail and feet are  
116 pink, too. It has a mouth full of fifty sharp teeth.

127 An opossum has a very useful tail. This tail is almost  
138 a foot long with very little hair. An opossum can use  
149 this tail to grab onto things. Its tail helps it hold onto  
161 tree branches. On each hind foot, an opossum has a  
171 thumb. These thumbs help it grab onto things, too.

180 These animals are known for “playing possum.”  
187 When rattled by a predator, they lie still and don’t move  
198 at all until the threat goes away.

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 an adult opossum?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. What is a key detail about a baby opossum?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**B. Work with a partner. Read the passage aloud. Pay attention to pronunciation. 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.**

<b>Main Topic</b>		
<b>Detail</b>	<b>Detail</b>	<b>Detail</b>

Name \_\_\_\_\_

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

**Draft Model**

A puppy is the name for a baby dog. A puppy is much smaller than its parent. It is the same shape as its parent. It has fur like its parent. It cannot do many things for itself.

1. What are some ways you can connect the ideas in the draft?
2. How is a puppy different from its parent?
3. How is a puppy the same as its parent?

**B. Now revise the draft by adding and replacing words to connect ideas with linking words, such as *and, so, also, but, or however.***

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Leopards and Their Cubs

Leopard cubs are born with their eyes closed. Their fur is longer and thicker than their parents' fur. It is grayer, too. The cubs' spots are not easy to see.

Leopard



Answer the questions about the text.

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

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2. What information can you learn from looking at the diagram?

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3. What information can you learn by reading the labels?

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Multiple-meaning words** have more than one meaning. Use other words in the sentence to figure out which meaning is being used.

**Read each sentence. Figure out the meaning of the word in bold print. Put a checkmark in the box before the meaning that matches its use in the sentence.**

1. The mother can carry the babies on her **back**.

the part of the body opposite the front

to move away from something

2. The opossum has a **pointed** snout with a pink nose.

having a sharp end

showed where something is

3. Soon the young animals are on their **own**.

to have or hold as property

for or by oneself

4. When **rattled** by a predator, they **lie still** and don't move at all until the threat goes away.

made upset or disturbed

made noise

Write About Reading: **Write an Analysis**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Reread “Opossums.” Write your opinion about how the author used details to support the main topic of the text. Use the words and picture to help you complete the sentences below.**

**1.** The author wrote this text to tell about \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**2.** I think the most important details are \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ and

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**3.** The text feature is important because \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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