

Name _____

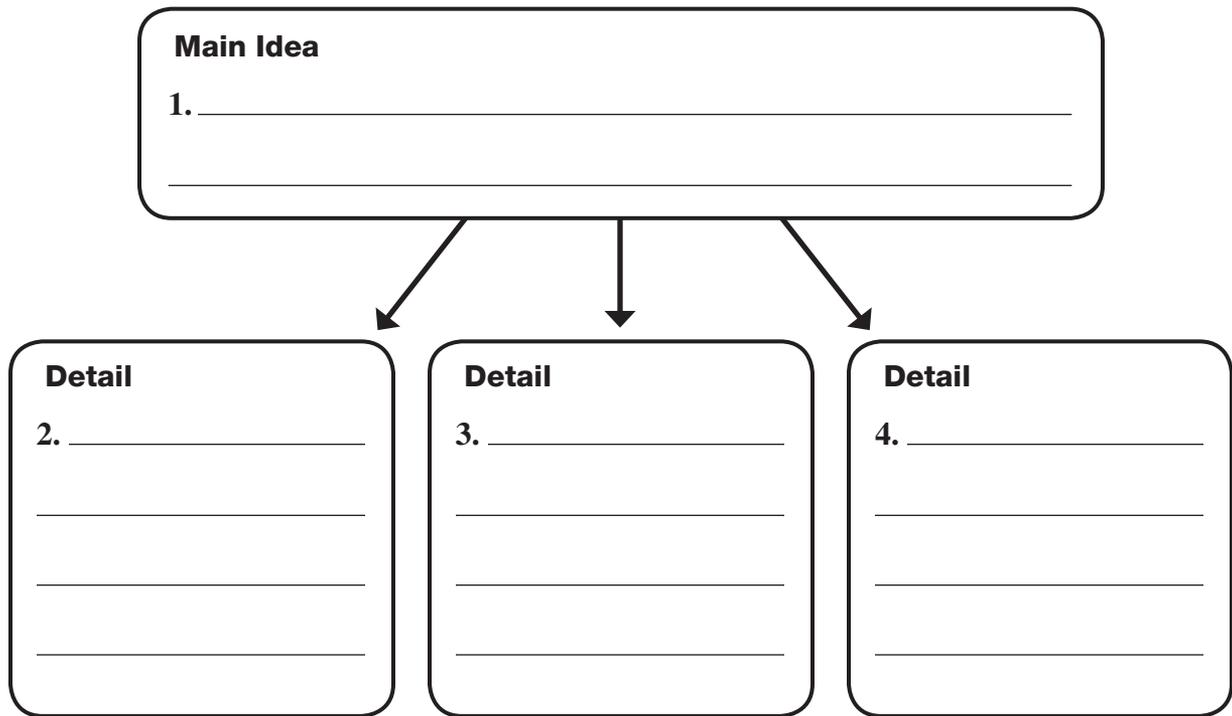
Main Idea and Details

- The **main idea** is the most important idea about a paragraph, passage, or article.
- **Details** are small pieces of information that tell more about the main idea.

Directions Read the following passage and complete the diagram. State the main idea of the passage and three supporting details.

Artist Wesley Dennis (1903–1966) was an expert at painting horses. He had the ability to capture each horse’s personality in his paintings. In 1945, writer Marguerite Henry asked him to illustrate her first book, *Justin Morgan Had a Horse*. He illustrated fifteen of

Henry’s horse books, including *King of the Wind* and *Misty of Chincoteague*. All three of these books were very popular with children and won awards for children’s literature. Dennis is also known for his paintings in Anna Sewell’s powerful story *Black Beauty*.



5. Write a one-sentence summary of this passage.

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Home Activity Your child identified the main idea and details of a brief passage. Work with your child to identify the main idea and details for individual paragraphs in a magazine or newspaper article. Challenge your child to write a summary of it.

Writing • Writing for Tests**How Cell Phones Changed Lives**

The cell phone is the modern invention that has changed people's lives the most. Before cell phones were invented, people were unable to contact one another without being inside a house where there was a landline telephone. Now you use a cell phone to call people when you are just about anywhere! You can also use cell phones for more than just phone calls.

Cell phones now come in all shapes and sizes. You can keep them in your purse, pocket, or even attached to your ear. Cell phones are used to send e-mail,

surf the Internet, and play games. You can even take photos or make videos using your phone!

A cell phone can be a telephone, a computer, a camera, and a camcorder, a game player, and a music player all in one. Imagine if you had to carry around all of those things in your school bag at the same time. That would be too much! Don't you agree?

For these reasons, I think the cell phone is the most important invention of our times.

1. Underline the topic sentence.
 2. List two examples of details or relevant evidence that support the writer's viewpoint.
-
-

3. Circle where the writer tries to get support for the idea.

Name _____

Vocabulary

Directions Choose the word from the box that best matches each definition. Write the word on the line.

- _____ 1. a big gun mounted on a base or wheels
- _____ 2. a person who designs and makes plans for buildings
- _____ 3. made, shaped, or done
- _____ 4. a person who studies the basic nature of knowledge and reality
- _____ 5. a person who wants and tries to get the same thing as another or tries to do better than another

Check the Words You Know

- ___achieved
 ___architect
 ___bronze
 ___cannon
 ___depressed
 ___fashioned
 ___midst
 ___philosopher
 ___rival

Directions Choose the word from the box that best fits in each sentence. Write the word on the line shown to the left.

- _____ 6. The horse's yellow-brown coat was so rich and shiny it looked like it was made from _____.
- _____ 7. Working together on their books about horses, Wesley Dennis and Marguerite Henry _____ great success.
- _____ 8. Amelia was known as the best artist in school, but her _____ Lily was trying to outdo her with a new painting.
- _____ 9. The wild pony did not like being fenced in. It was happier in the _____ of the wide open fields.
- _____ 10. Julia felt sad, or _____, when she had to leave the ranch at the end of the summer.

Write a Journal Entry

On a separate sheet of paper write a journal entry describing an animal you have drawn. Use as many vocabulary words as you can. Include a drawing if possible.

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Home Activity Your child identified and used vocabulary words from *Leonardo's Horse*. Read a story or nonfiction article with your child. Have your child point out unfamiliar words. Work together to figure out the meaning of each word by using other words that are near it.

Name _____

Principal Parts of Regular Verbs

A verb's tenses are made from four basic forms. These basic forms are called the verb's **principal parts**.

Present	Present Participle	Past	Past Participle
watch	(am, is, are) watching	watched	(has, have, had) watched
study	(am, is, are) studying	studied	(has, have, had) studied

A **regular verb** forms its past and past participle by adding *-ed* or *-d* to the present form.

- The present and the past forms can be used by themselves as verbs.
- The present participle and the past participle are always used with a helping verb.

Directions Write the form of the underlined verb indicated in ().

1. For centuries, people admire the works of Leonardo da Vinci. (past participle)

2. Today he enjoy the title of greatest genius of the Renaissance. (present participle)

3. He observe everyday activities as a scientist. (past) _____

4. Leonardo paint with greater skill than any other artist of his time. (past)

5. He fill notebooks with his observations, illustrations, and original ideas. (past)

6. Scientists create working models from his instructions and drawings. (past participle)

7. Leonardo's life inspire me to be more observant. (past participle) _____

Directions Underline the verb in each sentence. Write *present*, *present participle*, *past*, or *past participle* to identify the principal part used to form the verb.

8. Leonardo lived in Vinci, Italy, as a boy. _____
9. Soon he had developed a keen eye and an observant nature. _____
10. Most people recognize the name Leonardo da Vinci. _____



Home Activity Your child learned about principal parts of regular verbs. Ask your child to write the principal parts of *love*, *live*, and *dream* and then use each part in a sentence about himself or herself.

Name _____

Compound Words

Spelling Words

waterproof	teaspoon	grasshopper	homesick	barefoot
courthouse	earthquake	rowboat	scrapbook	countryside
lightweight	fishhook	spotlight	blindfold	whirlpool
tablespoon	greenhouse	postcard	hummingbird	thumbtack

Complete the Sentence Write the list word that best completes the sentence.

1. Do you know that three teaspoons equal one ____? 1. _____
2. The ____ is a place where justice is tested every day. 2. _____
3. The ant stored food while the ____ played. 3. _____
4. When you're away for a while, it is common to feel _____. 4. _____
5. The hum from a ____ comes from its rapidly beating wings. 5. _____
6. Some people wear a ____ to sleep on an airplane. 6. _____
7. The ____ is full of exotic plants. 7. _____
8. The circle of light on the stage was from the _____. 8. _____
9. I like to walk ____ in the wet sand. 9. _____
10. The ____ was full of old news clippings and photos. 10. _____

Definitions Answer each clue with a list word. Write it on the line.

11. hills, trees, and lakes 11. _____
12. not heavy at all 12. _____
13. carries a message 13. _____
14. hang something with it 14. _____
15. stays dry 15. _____
16. shaking ground 16. _____
17. boat with oars 17. _____
18. worm holder 18. _____
19. one-third of a tablespoon 19. _____
20. circling water 20. _____

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Home Activity Your child used the meanings of list words to write them in sentences and match them with synonyms. Ask your child to tell you what a compound word is and give three examples.

Scoring Rubric: Persuasive Speech

	4	3	2	1
Focus/Ideas	Has a clear focus, position, or claim; uses reasons that support an opinion	Has a mostly clear focus, position, or claim; uses some reasons that support an opinion	Lacks a clear focus, position, or claim; lacks supporting reasons	Has no clear focus, position, or claim; has no supporting reasons
Organization	Has well-organized argument with strong evidence supported by facts and details	Includes an organized argument with some supporting facts and details	Lacks an organized argument or with few supporting facts and details	Has no argument or supporting facts and details
Voice	Uses clear persuasive language and an active voice	Uses mostly persuasive language and an active voice	Uses very little persuasive language; very little active voice	Uses no persuasive language or active voice
Word Choice	Strong persuasive language	Language persuasive	Language sometimes unpersuasive	Language unpersuasive
Sentences	Smooth, varied, rhythmic sentences	Some variety in sentences	Many sentences lacking variety	Choppy or rambling sentences
Conventions	Correct use of principal parts of regular verbs	Mostly correct use of principal parts of regular verbs	Little correct use of principal parts of regular verbs	No correct use of principal parts of regular verbs

Name _____

Vocabulary • Greek and Latin Roots

- Many English words are based on **Greek or Latin roots**, which are often included in their definitions in a dictionary. Greek and Latin roots may help you understand the meanings of unfamiliar words.
- The root *bio-* means “life,” *arch-* means “chief or ruler,” and *philo-* means “loving.”

Directions Read the following passage. Then answer the questions below.

The great Renaissance artist Raphael achieved fame during his lifetime. He was respected as an architect. He designed two churches in Rome, but he is known more for his painting than for his architecture. One of his most famous paintings is called *The School of Athens*. It shows the philosopher as a hero. The Greek philosophers Plato and Aristotle are at the center of the painting. They are standing in the midst of other great

philosophers from ancient times.

Raphael had many students in his studio. They helped him complete his larger works. Raphael was a well-loved teacher, and some of the students thought of others students as rivals. After Raphael's death, however, his students worked together to complete many important works started by their teacher. The biographer Giorgio Vasari called Raphael “the prince of painters.”

1. The Greek root *arch-* means “chief or ruler.” The Greek word *tekton* means “builder.” What do these tell you about the meaning of *architect*?

2. The Greek root *philo-* means “loving.” The Greek word *sophia* means “knowledge, learning.” What do these tell you about the meaning of *philosopher*?

3. The Greek root *bio-* means “life.” The Greek word *graphia* means “record.” What do these tell you about the meaning of *biographer*?

4. The Latin word *studium* means “to study.” What does this tell you about the meaning of *studio*?

5. Write as many words as you can think of that use the roots *arch-*, *philo-*, and *bio-*. If you cannot think of any words on your own, use the dictionary for help.



Home Activity Your child identified Greek and Latin roots to understand unfamiliar words in a passage. Read a passage with your child and see if you can find words with Greek and Latin roots. Use a dictionary for any words you are not sure of. Then think of other words with the same root to figure out their meanings.

Name _____

Skim and Scan

- To **scan** is to move one's eyes quickly down the page, seeking specific words and phrases. Scanning is used to find out if a resource will answer a reader's questions. Once a reader has scanned a document, he or she might go back and skim it.
- To **skim** a document is to read the first and last paragraphs, as well as to use headings, summaries, and other organizers as you move down the page. Skimming is used to quickly identify the main idea. You might also read the first sentence of each paragraph.

Directions Scan the passage to answer the questions below.

Albrecht Dürer (1471–1528)

Early Life and Career. Dürer's training began as a draftsman in his father's workshop in Germany. By the age of thirteen, he had already made his first self-portrait. One year later, in 1485, he produced *Madonna with Musical Angels*. For four years, he studied painting and woodcutting with a master.

Travel and Artistic Growth. In 1490, Dürer began several years of travel and painting. His trips around Europe were very important to his artistic development.

His journeys to Italy, the Netherlands (Holland), France, and Switzerland especially influenced his art.

Important Works. By 1505, Dürer was famous. Eventually he became recognized as the greatest German Renaissance painter and printmaker. Some of Dürer's important works include *Self-Portrait* (1500), *Portrait of a Young Man* (1500), *The Feast of the Rose Garlands* (1506), *Adam and Eve* (1507), and *Four Apostles* (1526).

1. When you scan this passage, what helps you find specific information?

2. In which paragraph would you find the titles of Dürer's most famous paintings?

3. In which paragraph would you find out if Dürer painted as a youth?

4. In what part of the passage would you find when Dürer lived?

5. Can you find out about Dürer's printmaking methods by scanning this passage?

Name _____

Directions Skim the following passage to answer the questions below.**The Printing Press**

The inventor of the printing press was a goldsmith named **Johannes Gutenberg**. The invention of the press occurred around 1450 in Germany, and it marked an important advance for Renaissance culture.

The use of the printing press spread rapidly throughout Europe. By the year

1500, as many as twenty million books had been printed. The discovery changed life during the Renaissance. For one thing, there was an increase in the number of people who learned to read. Secondly, printing spread knowledge and ideas. Some scholars believe that the invention of the printing press was nearly as important as the invention of writing itself.

6. What is a good way to skim this passage?

7. What is the topic of this passage?

8. Is the passage about silversmithing? How can you tell?

9. Is the writer of this passage conveying facts or opinions? How can you tell?

10. How would you express the main idea of this passage?



Name _____

Compound Words

Proofread a Letter Halie wrote a letter home from camp. There are seven spelling errors and one capitalization error. Circle the errors and write the corrections on the lines.

Dear Mom and Dad,

I'm not crying or homsick. This paper got a little wet because I'm in a rowboat. I have a fish hook on the line. The countryside around camp is awesome. We run around bearfoot most days. My Counselor is the nature teacher. Yesterday, everybody saw a hummbird. The camp has a greenhouse where all the vegetables we eat are grown. Thanks for the waterproff slicker. It's litewait and will keep me dry. You sent a really beautiful postcard of the Grand Canyon. I used a thumtack to hang it on my bunk wall!

Write soon,
Halie

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 7. _____ | |
| 8. _____ | |

Proofread Words Correct the spellings of the list words. Write the words correctly on the lines.

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 9. Meet me on the steps of the <u>corthouse</u> . | 9. _____ |
| 10. My <u>scapebook</u> is full of pictures and mementos. | 10. _____ |
| 11. Performers love to be in the <u>spotelite</u> . | 11. _____ |
| 12. The bathwater went down the drain in a little <u>wirlpool</u> . | 12. _____ |
| 13. Pictures fell off the wall during the <u>erthkwake</u> . | 13. _____ |
| 14. I folded my scarf into a <u>blindefold</u> . | 14. _____ |
| 15. A <u>grasshoper</u> has long, strong legs. | 15. _____ |

Spelling Words

waterproof
teaspoon
grasshopper
homesick
barefoot
courthouse
earthquake
rowboat
scrapbook
countryside

lightweight
fishhook
spotlight
blindfold
whirlpool
tablespoon
greenhouse
postcard
hummingbird
thumbtack

Frequently Misspelled Words

something
everybody
everyone



Home Activity Your child identified misspelled compound words. Ask your child to spell three of the compound words for you.

Principal Parts of Regular Verbs

Directions Read the passage. Then read each question. Circle the letter of the correct answer.

Leonardo's Journals

(1) Leonardo da Vinci pursued a wide range of interests. (2) He had so many ideas that new ones distracted him from other projects. (3) Some have observed that he possessed too many abilities. (4) One lifetime contains too few hours for such a man. (5) Leonardo's journals (preserve) many of his plans and ideas. (6) In them, he recorded plans for many inventions. (7) This is how we learn of his great genius today.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 Which describes the principal part of the underlined verb in sentence 1?</p> <p>A Past</p> <p>B Present</p> <p>C Past participle</p> <p>D Present participle</p> | <p>4 Which two present tense verbs are found in this passage?</p> <p>A preserved, learn</p> <p>B have, learn</p> <p>C recorded, learn</p> <p>D contains, learn</p> |
| <p>2 What is the present form of the underlined verb in sentence 2?</p> <p>A distract</p> <p>B am distracting</p> <p>C is distracting</p> <p>D are distracting</p> | <p>5 Which form of the verb in parentheses best completes sentence 5?</p> <p>A has preserved</p> <p>B have preserved</p> <p>C are preserved</p> <p>D is preserving</p> |
| <p>3 Which describes the principal parts of the two underlined verbs in sentence 3?</p> <p>A Past/Past</p> <p>B Present participle/Past</p> <p>C Past participle/Past</p> <p>D Present participle/Past participle</p> | |



Home Activity Your child prepared for taking tests on principal parts of verbs. Ask your child to name the principal parts of the verbs *paint* and *invent* and then use each part in a sentence.