Author's Purpose

- The **author's purpose** is the main reason an author writes a selection. An author may write to persuade, to inform, to entertain, or to express ideas or feelings.
- Sometimes an author may write with more than one purpose in mind.
- What the author says and the details given help you figure out the author's purpose.

Directions Read the following passage and fill in the diagram below.

Jenna dreamed of being an astronaut. She read books about astronauts, she watched documentaries on TV about space exploration, and she even insisted her parents take her on vacation to the NASA launch site in Florida. At school, Jenna's science projects always had something to do with the planets or space or famous astronauts. It seemed she knew more about

the space shuttle than some of her teachers did. Although she had only been in an airplane once, she spent the whole three-hour flight staring out the window at the clouds and the vast sky. Jenna wasn't sure how long it would take, but she knew one day she would see the Earth from as far away as the moon.

AUTHOR'S PURPOSE	1.
DETAIL What is one example of Jenna's interest in astronauts?	2.
DETAIL What is another example of Jenna's interest in astronauts?	3.

- 4. Does the author meet his or her purpose successfully? Why do you feel this way?
- 5. If you did not understand the passage, what could you do to help yourself understand?



Home Activity Your child answered questions about an author's purpose in a fictional passage. Read a favorite book and have your child describe the author's purpose for writing.

Writing • Biographical Sketch

Key Features of a Biographical Sketch

- tells about a real person's life
- uses precise language and sensory details
- can show the subject's personality
- may use quotations to reveal the subject's personality

Tonya's Sweet Tea Stand

y friend Tonya is a natural business person. She can sell anything to anyone, from cookies to T-shirts with a special pattern that she has made. Last summer, Tonya decided to try a new kind of business: selling sweet tea from a stand in front of her house.

I helped Tonya prepare a tall pitcher of tea on the first day of her new enterprise. As we worked in her mother's kitchen, she told me, "This'll be a great idea. The key to any good business is giving people what they want. It's so hot in the summertime that everyone will want a cool, refreshing drink."

But that first day didn't go quite as well as she had hoped. She sat in front of her house next to a big, bright sign advertising "Tea 25 cents." The afternoon was dry and hot. It was the perfect weather for a cool drink. But only a few cars passed by her narrow yard, and only one car stopped.

That night, Tonya asked her mother for advice. Tonya gets a lot of her business knowledge from her mother, who's a buyer for the department store downtown. Her mother told her, "Tonya, you can't wait for your customers to come to you. You have to go where your customers are."

Early the next morning, I helped Tonya set up her stand in a different spot. We went to the park by the train station, where crowds of people were on their way to work. The morning was hot, the people were thirsty, and by ten-thirty we'd sold out of all the tea we'd brought. Tonya was right: her tea stand was a great idea!

- 1. What sensory details does the author use to describe the weather?
- **2.** Underline the quotation from Tonya. What does this quotation show about her?

Vocabulary

Directions Draw a line to connect each word on the left with its definition on the right.

1. monitors	part played in real life	Check the Words
2. role	the force that causes objects to	You Know
	move or tend to move toward the center of the Earth	accomplishments
3. gravity	computer screens	gravity
4. accomplishments	definite	monitors
5. specific	achievements	role specific
Directions Choose a word Write the word on the line.	from the box that best matches each clue.	
	6. what gets the most attention	
	7. this keeps our feet on the ground	

Write a Scene from a Play

On a separate sheet of paper, write a short scene from a play about an astronaut telling his granddaughter what it was like to fly to the moon. Use as many vocabulary words as you can.

8. they show information

10. not just anything

9. things you can successfully complete

© Pearson Education. Inc..



This, That, These, and Those

The adjectives *this, that, these,* and *those* tell which one or which ones. *This* and *that* modify singular nouns. *These* and *those* modify plural nouns. *This* and *these* refer to objects that are close by. *That* and *those* refer to objects farther away.

This shirt I have on is like that one in the store window.

These pencils just fit in the pocket, but those pens on the desk did not fit.

- Do not use here or there after this, that, these, or those.
 - **No:** This here article is about NASA. That there one is about new computers.

Yes: This article is about NASA. That one is about new computers.

- Do not use *them* in place of *these* or *those*.
 - **No:** She wrote them articles for *Newsweek*.

Yes: She wrote those articles for *Newsweek*.

Directions Write the letter of the sentence in which the underlined part is correct.

- **1.** A That there space capsule is smaller than I realized.
 - **B** That space capsule is smaller than I realized.
- **2.** A I think them astronauts were brave to travel in it.
 - **B** I think those astronauts were brave to travel in it.
- **3.** A Is that spacesuit the one worn by John Glenn?
 - **B** Is those spacesuit the one worn by John Glenn?
 - **4.** A This here time line shows the history of space flight.
 - **B** This time line shows the history of space flight.
 - **5.** A Robert Goddard helped design these early rockets.
 - **B** Robert Goddard helped design them early rockets.

Directions Write each sentence. Use the correct adjective in ().

- **6.** Will (that, those) storm reach Florida today?
- 7. If it does, NASA will postpone (this, these) shuttle launch.
- **8.** Use (them, those) binoculars to view the launch.



Home Activity Your child learned about *this, that, these,* and *those*. Write the words on four index cards. Ask your child to match each word with the appropriate category: singular near, singular far, plural near, plural far.

Greek Word Parts

Classifying Write the list word that best fits each group.

Spelling Words						
artist	tourism	biology	phobia	heroism		
geology	cartoonist	technology	journalism	hydrophobia		
violinist	ecology	patriotism	vocalist	meteorology		
zoology	claustrophobia	capitalism	novelist	technophobia		

 1. animal, study, science, _____
 1. ______

 2. travel, pleasure, recreation, _____
 2. ______

 3. soprano, bass, tenor, _____
 3. ______

 4. paint, canvas, sculpture, _____
 4. ______

 5. rocks, minerals, earth, _____
 5. ______

6. plants, animals, study, _____ **6.** _____

 7. courage, bravery, fortitude, _____
 7. ______

 8. weather, forecast, barometer, _____
 8. ______

9. writing, reporting, news, _____ **9.** _____

10. fear, water, abnormal, _____ **10.** _____

Definitions

14. the development of new ways to solve problems

15. an abnormal fear of technology

15. an abnormal fear of technology16. a person who plays the violin16. ______

17. love and devotion to one's country

18. economic system based on the private ownership of industry

18. ______



Home Activity Your child wrote words that have Greek word parts. Have your child underline the Greek word part in each word.

environment and one another

Story Sequence B

Title
Characters
Setting
9049
Events

Vocabulary • Multiple-Meaning Words

- Some words have more than one meaning. They are called multiple-meaning words.
- If you read a word that you recognize, but it is used in an unfamiliar way, look for clues about its
 meaning in the words nearby. Then use a dictionary to help you understand its meaning.

Directions Read the following passage. Then answer the questions below. Look for context clues to help you understand words with multiple meanings.

You could say astronomers are monitors of the skies. They focus in on the details of our vast universe so we can understand the bigger picture. Even though the serious work astronomers do has a lot of gravity, or seriousness, most of them will admit they feel as excited as kids when a major discovery is made.

To become an astronomer, you have to study many elements of science, such as gravity, with a dedication and focus most people find hard to have. But once you complete your education and are a working astronomer studying space, the sky truly is the limit.

- **1.** How would you define the word *monitors* as it is used in the passage?
- **2.** What is another definition for the word *monitors*?
- **3.** What context clues helped you understand the way the word *gravity* was used in the passage the first time?
- **4.** What does *focus* mean the first time it is used in the passage?
- **5.** What does *focus* mean the second time it is used in the passage?



Home Activity Your child used context clues to help define words with multiple meanings. Work together to try to use other words with multiple meanings to make up a silly poem.

Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature

- The **Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature** is a set of books that lists, alphabetically by author and subject, the articles that are published in more than 200 periodicals. Each entry provides an article's title, author, volume, pages, and date.
- You can find a Readers' Guide in most libraries.

Directions Read the following page, which is similar to one you would find in the *Readers*' Guide to Periodical Literature. Then answer the questions below.

ASTRONAUTS—

See also

Moonwalk

NASA

Shuttle

Astronaut interviews. School Zone v496 p18 Ja '02

Astrophysics. L. Jones. Science Explorers v117 p87 My '02

Calling Earth [astronaut talks about mission] G. Calwell. The Northwest Herald Sec D p1 Au 17 '02

Miraculous Adventure [astronaut orbits Earth] R. Gold. Discover the World v198 p29 Jy '03 Where is NASA's Latest Mission? S. Bobrick. Mysteries of Space v48 p31 Mr '03

The Years Before Space Exploration [training astronauts in 1950s] A. Hether. Our Times p44 F '03

- 1. Which article would probably be the best to read if you were writing a research paper on the training of the first astronauts?
- 2. In each listing, where does the title of the article appear?
- **3.** What do the words in brackets tell you?
- **4.** Are there any books listed in this section? How do you know?
- **5.** Why is the *Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature* a valuable tool?

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

MARS

See also

Martians

Red Planet

Solar System-Planets

Space Exploration

Are the Martians Coming? A. Wilson. Mysteries of Space v22 p24 D '03

Astral Recordings. Science Sounds v6 p33 F '04

Earth's Neighbors [Venus and Mars] T. Charleston. The Jersey Times Sec 1 p3 O 7 '03

Ice on Mars [NASA's report on ice deposits] W. M. Walters. This Great Planet v8 p29 Ja '04

Life on Mars? [research by University of Minnesota] L. Fulkner. Science Research Weekly p8 S 18 '03

The Trouble with Hubble [information on Hubble] J. Randolph. Astrophysical Magazine v68 p356 Mr '04

6.	Why do	you think the	"See also"	references are	placed at the to	p of the listing?
v.	Willy GO	you unink the	Dec aiso	references are	praced at the to	p of the fishing.

7. According to the listing above, what is the focus of the article in <i>The</i> .	Jersey Times?
---	---------------

8.	If you were writing a report on the possibility of water existing on Mars, which article or articles
	would be most helpful?

9.	How would you describe one of the major differences between a library card catalog and the
	Readers' Guide?

10.	If you we	re writing a res	earch paper	, why might y	you use the	Readers'	Guide?
-----	-----------	------------------	-------------	---------------	-------------	----------	--------



Home Activity Your child answered questions about the Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature. Together, gather several magazines and create your own Readers' Guide listings for them. Encourage your child to catalog as many articles from the magazines as possible.

Greek Word Parts

Proofread an Article Circle six spelling errors in the article. Write the corrections on the lines. Find the sentence with two punctuation errors and write the sentence correctly.

Vacation in Millville

This year many of Millville's families will spend their summer vacations at home. The city's bureau of torism has great ideas on where to go and what to see. The Museum of Natural History has exhibits on geology and metorology. Meanwhile Millville's war memorial holds stories of local herosm and patritism Kids of all ages are invited to the park's month-long festival of ecology and zology. With all that Millville has to offer, its bound to be a fun summer!

1.			

4.

5. _____

Proofread Words Circle the correct spelling of the word.

8. journlism

journalism

jurnalism

9. violinist

vilinist

vylinist

10. captalism

capitalism

capetlism

11. tecknology

teknology

technology

12. cartoonist

cartunist ekology

cartoonis ecology

13. eclogy **14.** biology

bilogy

biologie

15. clastrofobia

claustraphobia

claustrophobia

16. hidrofobia

hydrophobia

hydrofobia

Spelling Words

artist tourism biology phobia heroism geology cartoonist technology journalism hydrophobia

violinist ecology patriotism vocalist meteorology zoology claustrophobia capitalism novelist technophobia

Frequently Misspelled Words

I'm it's let's



Home Activity Your child identified misspelled list words. Ask your child to spell four words, each with a different Greek word part, and tell you what the words mean.

This, That, These, and Those

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

Man on the Moon

- (1) Today, we continued to analyze the surface of this dark moon.
- (2) Temperatures here are very low, and we would freeze without these here suits.
- (3) Them early astronauts were extremely brave to come here. (4) Regarding those rumors of life on this moon, we believe they are false. (5) ______ old report submitted by Colonel Brown appears to be correct. (6) We have collected rocks and soil samples. (7) We have found no evidence in those there rocks that water ever ran here.
- 1 In sentence 1, the underlined word suggests what?
 - **A** The author is cold.
 - **B** The author is on the moon.
 - **C** The author is lonely.
 - **D** The author had once gone to the moon.
- 2 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 2?
 - A Change *here* to there
 - B Change we would to we did
 - C Change these here suits to these suits
 - **D** Make no change
- **3** What change, if any, should be made in sentence 3?
 - A Change *Them* to **Those**
 - B Change *Them* to **This**
 - C Change were to was
 - **D** Make no change

- **4** Which article could be used to complete sentence 5?
 - A These
 - **B** That
 - C Those
 - **D** All could be used
- 5 What change, if any, should be made in sentence 7?
 - A Change *those* to **this**
 - B Change *those* to these
 - C Change *those there* to **those**
 - **D** Make no change



Home Activity Your child prepared for taking tests on *this, that, these,* and *those*. Ask your child to use these adjectives with the names of objects you point out in a room to describe their number and location.