

Name \_\_\_\_\_

temples    dynasties    heritage    preserve    overjoyed

**Use the vocabulary words in the box to complete the sentences below.**

1. Many people try to \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful old buildings.
2. The Han family was one of China's ruling \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The museum director was \_\_\_\_\_ when the police found the ancient statues.
4. People often gather in \_\_\_\_\_ to practice the rituals of their religions.
5. Many see ancient artwork as an important part of China's \_\_\_\_\_.

**Write sentences using three words from the list in the spaces provided.**

6. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

A **fact** is a statement you can prove. An **opinion** is a statement of belief that cannot be proved. Look for signal words such as *all, no one, probably, should, and everyone* to spot opinions.

Suppose you are reading a magazine article about the looting of treasures. Read each of the following statements and decide if it is fact or opinion. Circle *Fact* or *Opinion* and write a sentence to explain your answer.

1. The looting of treasures should not be allowed.

Fact      Opinion

Explanation: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Looting is just human nature and will never stop.

Fact      Opinion

Explanation: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Police from many countries cooperate to stop the looting of treasures.

Fact      Opinion

Explanation: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. No one would want to buy something that was stolen.

Fact      Opinion

Explanation: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



Name \_\_\_\_\_

As you read *Stealing Beauty*, fill in the Fact and Opinion Chart.

Fact	Opinion

How does the information you wrote in the Fact and Opinion Chart help you to analyze and make inferences about *Stealing Beauty*?



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Fluency

**As I read, I will pay attention to tempo.**

9 Thousands of years ago in China, people made an  
 17 important discovery. They found out that caterpillars of  
 29 one kind of moth spin cocoons of silk. And better yet, they  
 40 found out that the cocoons could be unwound and the silk  
 thread could be woven into fabric.

46 Silk fabric is shiny. It is soft and smooth to the touch.  
 58 It is very light in weight. And it can be dyed in beautiful  
 71 colors.

72 For thousands of years, the Chinese were the only  
 81 people who knew how to produce silk cloth. People in  
 91 other countries wanted to trade for the precious silk  
 100 fabric. Traders traveled to and from China on one  
 109 main road. They traded goods such as spices, glass,  
 118 and gold for silk. Sometimes they even traded horses  
 127 for silk. Over time this route became known as the Silk  
 138 Road. 139

**Comprehension Check**

1. Are the statements in the second paragraph facts or opinions? **Fact and Opinion**
2. What is the main idea of the third paragraph? **Main Idea and Details**

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

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**At Home:** Help the student read the passage, paying attention to the goal at the top of the page.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Looking at the different parts of a book can help you figure out if the book will have the information you need.

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Answer each question below by writing the name of the book part in the space provided.

1. Which two parts of a book tell you the title of the book and the name of its author? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Which two parts of a book include page numbers? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Where can you find a brief description of what the book is about? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Where could you find the meaning of a difficult word? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What part of a book tells you how many chapters are in the book? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Where would you look to find out quickly how much information on one topic is in the book? \_\_\_\_\_



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Most nouns can be made plural in one of the following ways:

- add -s
- add -es
- if noun ends with a consonant and y, change y to i and add -es

Fill in each blank with the plural of the word written below.

1. People travel to \_\_\_\_\_ temple \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ church \_\_\_\_\_ all over the world.
2. There are \_\_\_\_\_ looter \_\_\_\_\_ and greedy people in all \_\_\_\_\_ country \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Ancient \_\_\_\_\_ treasure \_\_\_\_\_ can be found in \_\_\_\_\_ museum \_\_\_\_\_.
4. People pass down \_\_\_\_\_ story \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_ year \_\_\_\_\_ ago.

Write four sentences, each with a plural word. Use each kind of plural at least once.

5. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Some words begin with three consonants.

(sh)rimp      (thr)ash      (spr)out      (scr)amble      (spl)inter

Listen to the sound the letters make. The sounds will help you recognize words that may seem unfamiliar.

**Use three-consonant clusters, like those shown in the box, to create words that complete the following sentences.**

1. As a social studies project, students dug up some mysterious objects from the old town dump and \_\_\_\_\_aped the dirt off them.
2. The students gently \_\_\_\_\_ubbed the objects.
3. They searched \_\_\_\_\_ough the library for books about their objects.
4. They came upon \_\_\_\_\_endid examples of old objects in the library books, but none showing the ones they had found.
5. Then one girl \_\_\_\_\_ieked because she had stumbled upon one of their finds.
6. Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ang to their feet to see the picture.

**Write four sentences using *shr-*, *thr-*, *spr-*, *scr-*, and *spl-* words. You may continue with the story above or not.**

7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

