

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Choose a word in the box to replace the underlined word or words in each sentence.

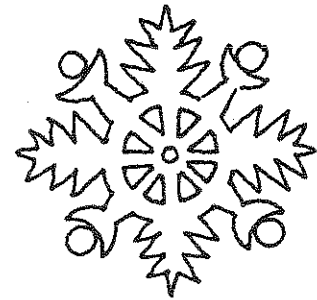
technique  
microscope

foolishness  
magnify

inspire  
negatives

evaporate  
blizzard

- Lucky for him, Bentley's mother never said, "Stop this silliness! Come in out of the storm at once!" \_\_\_\_\_
- Bentley used a scientific instrument that makes small things appear bigger to study snowflakes. \_\_\_\_\_
- Bentley's favorite kind of weather was a heavy snowstorm.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Bentley had to develop a special method to photograph snowflakes.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Bentley used the opposites of positives when photographing snowflakes.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Bentley had to work fast to make sure a snowflake didn't dry up. \_\_\_\_\_



Use each word correctly in a sentence:

- magnify \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- inspire \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

When you **summarize**, you list the important events in a story in your own words.

**Read the passage and then answer the questions that follow.**

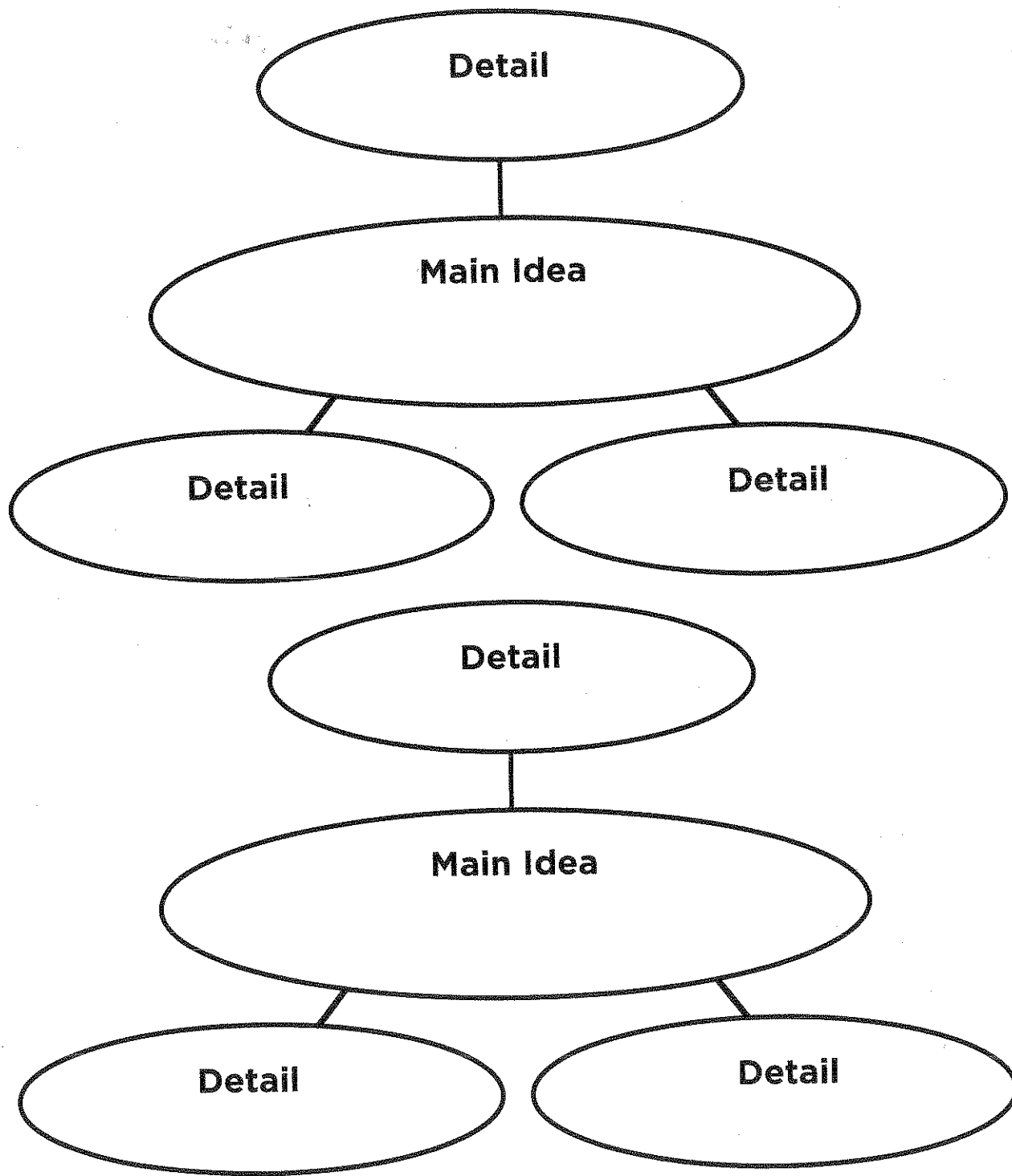
Hail is small, round pieces of ice that fall to the ground like a shower of rain. Hail often falls in warm weather, even though it is frozen. There are snowflakes in clouds during thunderstorms. The snowflakes that fall melt in the warm air before they land on the ground. In some thunderstorms, raindrops stick to the snowflakes in the clouds and freeze. The frozen raindrop becomes a small ball of hail. As the small piece of hail begins to fall, air currents push it back up into the clouds. The hail falls through the clouds again. More rain attaches to the hail, and the hail gets bigger. This cycle can happen again and again. At a certain point, the hail is too heavy to be pushed back up. It leaves the cloud and falls to the ground. Hail doesn't melt on its way down. It travels too fast to warm up and turn into rain.

1. How does hail begin to form? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What happens as hail begins to fall? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. When does the hail drop to the ground? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Why doesn't hail melt as it falls? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



Name \_\_\_\_\_

As you read *Snowflake Bentley*, fill in the Main Idea Web.



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How does the information you wrote in the Main Idea Web help you evaluate *Snowflake Bentley*?



At Home: Have the student use the chart to retell the story.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

As I read, I will pay attention to the pronunciation of vocabulary words.

10 Tornadoes begin with warm, humid air. Humid air is air  
 22 that holds a lot of moisture. This humid air meets up with  
 33 colder air. As the air masses come together, the warm air  
 44 rises. As the warm air moves upward, it holds more and  
 52 more moisture. Huge, dark clouds called thunderheads begin  
 62 to develop. These clouds can spread as wide as 100 miles  
 73 (161 km) across the sky. There is so much moisture in the  
 86 clouds that it can't just **evaporate** into the air. So it falls as  
 94 rain. The thunderheads produce giant storms with thunder  
 101 and lightning. These storms are called supercells.  
 112 Winds high up in the storm clouds blow faster than the  
 121 winds lower down. The winds also blow in different  
 132 directions. This causes the air to spin. Then, as the winds  
 142 spin, they form a long funnel cloud. However, one last  
 153 thing needs to happen for the funnel cloud to become a  
 160 tornado. It needs to touch the ground.

## Comprehension Check

1. Summarize the conditions needed to form a thunderhead. **Summarize**
2. What is the author's purpose? **Author's Purpose**

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

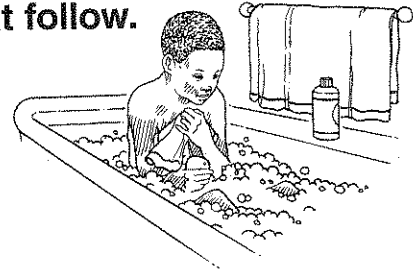


Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Imagery** is the use of words to create a picture in the reader's mind.  
**Figurative language** uses words differently from their usual meaning.

Read each haiku and answer the questions that follow.

This light rain falling  
Tickles my skin like feathers.  
A hot bath calls me.



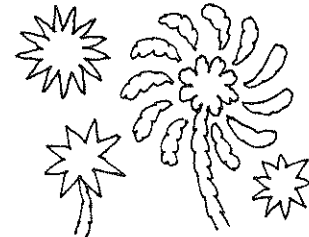
1. What is light rain compared to? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Can a hot bath really call someone? What does this mean?

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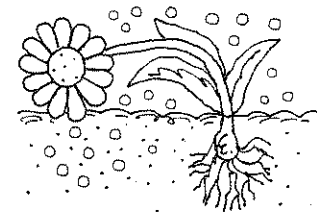
Sun after gray days,  
Like Fourth of July fireworks,  
Bursts forth bright with joy.



3. What is the sun compared to? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What figurative language is used in the poem? How can you tell?

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A summer hailstorm—  
Daisies burrow underground.  
They're not meant for ice!



5. What words in this haiku describe something that could not happen?

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Multiple-meaning words** are words that have more than one meaning. You can use the dictionary to find the correct meaning.

**pick** *verb*. **1.** to select or choose. *Pick a card from the deck.* **2.** to gather with the fingers. *We picked blueberries for a pie.* **3.** to pull at and let go; pluck. *She picked the strings on the banjo.* *noun.*

**1.** a tool with a wooden handle and a metal head, used for breaking rocks and loosening dirt. *He used a pick to break the rocks into chunks.* **2.** a thin piece of metal or plastic used for playing a stringed instrument. *I bought a new pick at the guitar shop.* **3.** the best of something. *Take your pick of the books on the table.*

**Use the dictionary entry above to answer the questions.**

1. Pick one: playing in the snow or jumping in rain puddles.

Is *pick* a noun or a verb? \_\_\_\_\_ Write the definition.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. The gold miner's pick was worn down from breaking rocks.

Is *pick* a noun or a verb? \_\_\_\_\_ What is the meaning of *pick* in this sentence? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Did you pick enough blueberries for a pie?

Is *pick* a noun or a verb? \_\_\_\_\_ Write the definition.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. I strum the guitar with a pick.

Is *pick* a noun or a verb? \_\_\_\_\_ Write the definition.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



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A **compound word** is made up of two short words. The two words together make a new word with a new meaning.

When I was at camp this summer, we built a campfire to keep warm at night.

*camp + fire = campfire*

*camp*: an outdoor place with tents or cabins.

*fire*: the flame, heat, and light given off when wood burns.

*campfire*: an outdoor fire for cooking or keeping warm in a camp.

**Draw a line between the two words that make up the compound word. Write the meaning of each word.**

1. We had a bad snowstorm.	___ and ___	a. long, thin rope
2. Bentley loved snowflakes.	___ and ___	b. coming into being
3. Hail is made from raindrops.	___ and ___	c. small, thin, flat pieces
4. The child took the towels off the clothesline when the hail came.	___ and ___	d. plants with many long, thin leaves
5. The child's birthday was in January.	___ and ___	e. white crystals of ice
6. The grasshopper hid during the storm.	___ and ___	f. what people wear
		g. windy, unsettled weather
		h. water from clouds
		i. twenty-four hours
		j. small balls of something
		k. someone or something that jumps

