

Name _____

coral
reef

brittle
eventually

current
partnership

suburbs

Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

1. On our vacation we went snorkeling and saw pink _____.
2. The blizzard closed the airport for several hours, but planes _____ were able to take off.
3. My father took the train from our station in the _____ into the city each morning.
4. During the storm the wind snapped the _____ tree branch.
5. The hidden _____ ripped into the bottom of the boat.
6. The fast-moving _____ of the river swept the dead tree out to sea.
7. My friends and I set up a business _____.

Choose five of the vocabulary words and use them in three sentences.

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Name _____

When you **compare** two things, you look at ways in which they are alike. When you **contrast** them, you focus on how they are different.

Read the passage about sharks and dolphins below. Then answer the questions that follow.

Dolphins and sharks both live in the ocean, but they are different in many ways. Dolphins are not fish, but warm-blooded mammals. Dolphins have lungs and come up to the surface to breathe.

Sharks are fish, with gills instead of lungs. Some sharks live deep in the ocean, while others live near the surface.

Sharks and dolphins are alike in some ways, too. Both eat fish, and some kinds live together in rivers and lakes in Central and South America.

Compare sharks and dolphins and list two ways that they are alike.

- 1. _____

- 2. _____

Contrast sharks and dolphins and list two ways in which they are different.

- 3. _____

- 4. _____

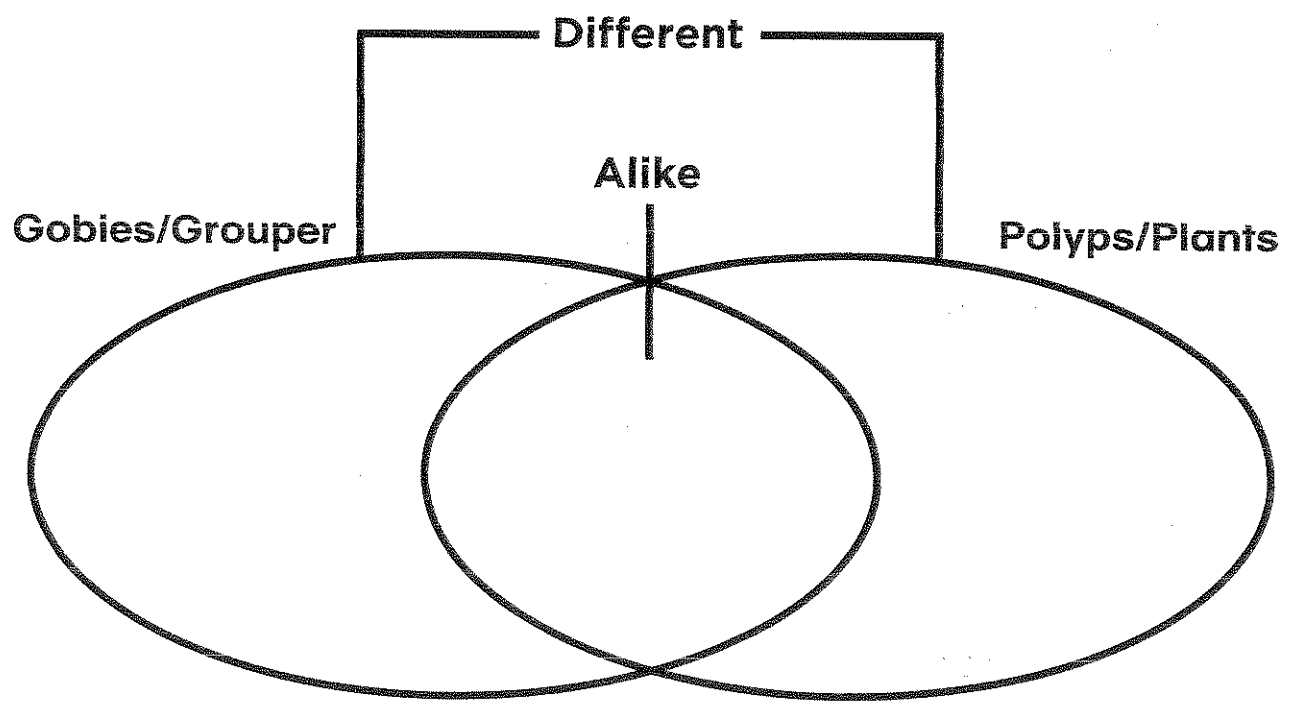
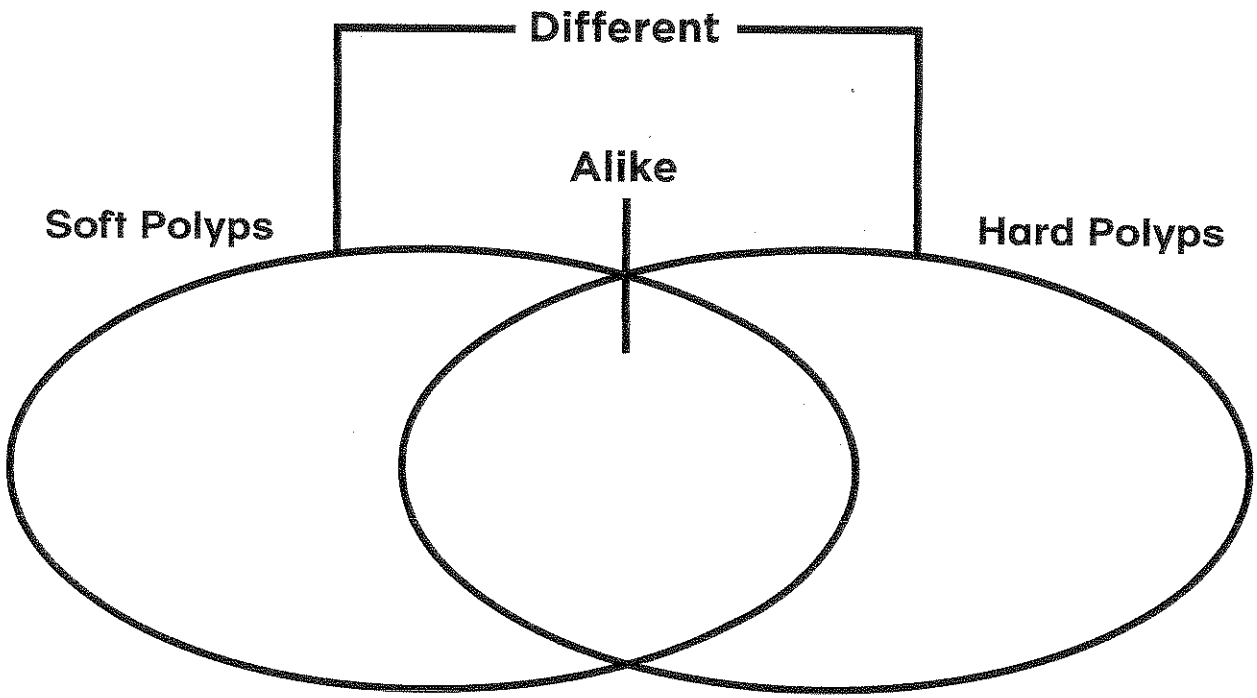
© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill



At Home: Ask the student to compare and contrast two other animals.

Name _____

As you read *At Home in the Coral Reef*, fill in the Venn Diagram.



How does completing the Venn Diagram help you to analyze the text structure of *At Home in the Coral Reef*?



Name _____

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

10 Life in a tide pool is difficult. The **temperature** may
 22 range from very hot in the daytime to very cold at night.
 34 Twice a day, during high tide, ocean waves rush in and fill
 46 the tide pool with water. At low tide the water goes out
 55 again. The same tide pool may be completely dry.
 66 Tide pool animals must hang on tight at high tide and
 76 keep themselves wet at low tide. They must adapt to
 85 both heat and cold. And they must defend themselves
 93 against becoming another creature's lunch. Only the most
 110 adaptable tide pool animals can survive.
 120 The barnacle is an example of a true tide pool survivor.
 133 A barnacle is born swimming freely. But soon after that,
 it finds a rock or other hard surface in a tide pool. The
 animal cements itself there for life. 139

Comprehension Check

- How is a tide pool different from a part of the ocean that is always under water? **Compare and Contrast**
- Why does the barnacle need to cement itself to a rock? **Draw Conclusions**

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



Name _____

The main character in a story is called the **protagonist**.
Hyperbole is the use of exaggeration to make a point or create a sense of drama.

Read the passage below. Then answer the questions that follow.

Devin was amazed by what he saw when he jumped into the water. Through his mask, he could see different kinds of fish flitting around the coral. "There must be a million of them," he thought to himself. Some shimmered so brightly that they must have been made of silver. Others were bright blue, red, and yellow. It was as if a museum full of paintings had been turned into fish and let loose among the coral.

To his left he could see his sister Brianna swimming near a big fan-shaped piece of coral. He motioned toward the surface, and they both swam up and stuck their heads out.

"Is this great or what?" Devin asked.

"Yeah!" said Brianna. "I'm going to spend my whole vacation out here."

1. Who is the story's protagonist? _____

What are two examples of hyperbole from the story?

2. _____

3. _____

Use hyperbole to create your own description of a coral reef.

4. _____



Name _____

Context clues can help readers determine the meaning of an unfamiliar word. Sometimes writers will provide context clues through a **description** that makes the meaning of a word clearer.

Example: *My uncle could never eat clams or oysters because he was allergic to **mollusks**.* You can use the context clues *clams* and *oysters* to figure out the meaning of the word **mollusks**.

Underline the context clues that describe the word in dark type. Then write the word's definition.

1. I saw all kinds of **marine** life swimming underwater at the aquarium.

Definition: _____

2. After the earthquake, there were a few smaller **tremors** that shook the ground.

Definition: _____

3. Some fish feed on **plankton** because these tiny plants and animals are very nutritious.

Definition: _____

4. To put out the fire, the man **doused** the flames with a bucket of water.

Definition: _____

5. The captain pulled the **rudder** hard to the left to steer the ship away from the rocks.

Definition: _____

6. The **brilliant** sunshine streamed in through the window and lit up the room.

Definition: _____



At Home: Choose two other words. Then ask the student to write a sentence that includes descriptive context clues for each one.

Name _____

Phonics:
Words with /ô/

The underlined letters in the following words show you different ways to spell the /ô/ sound: **bald**, **stalk**, **straw**, **caught**. Notice that in **bald** you pronounce the *l*, but that in **stalk** you do not.

Read the list of words below. Then sort the words into two columns. The left column is for words with the /ô/ sound. The right column is for other words.

laws
sale
wail

catch
wall
mall

malt
band
strawberry

bows
talking
taught

Words with /ô/

Other Words

