

Name \_\_\_\_\_

descendants  
coaxinghabitat  
fragilethreatened  
glistening

sanctuary

Label each statement *True* or *False*. If the statement is false, explain why.

1. Something is *fragile* if it is hard to break.

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2. The desert is the whale's natural *habitat*.

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3. When you try to force someone strongly to do something, you are *coaxing* them.

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4. Children are *descendants* of their grandparents.

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5. If you think you are safe from harm, you may feel *threatened*.

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6. A *sanctuary* is a place where wild animals can live safely.

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7. When clouds are blocking the sun, the ocean water is *glistening*.

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8. Write a sentence that contains two of the above vocabulary words.

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

A **cause** makes something else happen. When you ask the question "Why did that happen?" the answer is the cause. What happens as a result of the cause is its **effect**. When you ask the question "What happened?" the answer is the effect.

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

Every spring my family goes on a camping trip. My parents like to get out of the city, and they want my brother and me to enjoy nature. When we first leave the city I'm always surprised by the quiet. There are no more sirens or blaring horns because there is no traffic.

Since we love to "rough it," we bring only what we really need. We have sleeping bags, cooking equipment, and food. We set up camp near a mountain river. Because the river water comes from melting snow, we keep food that can spoil in a container in the water. We put a big rock on top so our food doesn't float away.

Our week in the mountains is fun for the entire family. It brings us together and, for a little while, we forget about our hectic city lives. We all look forward to our yearly camping trip when we all slow down and enjoy the peace and beauty of nature.

1. What causes the family to go on a camping trip every spring?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What is the effect of driving where there is no traffic?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What causes the river's cold temperature? \_\_\_\_\_

4. What effect does the yearly camping trip have on the family?

\_\_\_\_\_



Name \_\_\_\_\_

As you read *Wild Horses*, fill in the Cause and Effect Diagram.

Cause	→	Effect
	→	
	→	
	→	
	→	

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How does the information you wrote in the Cause and Effect Diagram help you to monitor your comprehension of *Wild Horses*?



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

Name \_\_\_\_\_

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

10 By the 1800s, huge herds of wild horses were roaming the  
 12 open range.  
 12 Picture this: You must catch a wild animal that can run as  
 24 fast as a train. You must tame that wild animal by riding on its  
 38 back. You must teach that animal to follow your every command.  
 49 And you must trust that animal with your life.  
 58 That is exactly what cowboys did when they caught, tamed,  
 68 and rode wild mustangs.  
 72 Capturing a wild mustang was a team effort. One cowboy  
 82 could not do it alone. Cowboys rode together on tamed horses in  
 94 order to catch the wild mustangs. The cowboys used their fastest  
 105 and strongest horses to chase the wild mustangs.  
 113 When the wild mustangs were exhausted, the cowboys drove  
 122 them into a fenced corral. The mustangs couldn't see the fence  
 133 until it was too late. Tired and thirsty from the long chase and  
 146 **glistening** with sweat, the mustangs could run no more. 155

**Comprehension Check**

1. What was the effect that a cowboy obtained by following these steps?  
**Cause and Effect**
2. Summarize this passage. **Summarize**

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

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

A **figure of speech** is a way to use vivid or poetic language to express oneself.

Example: The thirsty earth soaked up the rain.

When the figure of speech is an extreme exaggeration, it is called **hyperbole**.

Example: She was dying of thirst by the end of the tennis match.

Read the following sentences. Put an X over those that have no figures of speech. For those that do, underline them. When the figure of speech is hyperbole, put a check in the box.

1. The runaway mare stood there calmly, munching the long grass and allowing the men with the lassoes to get a little bit closer.
2. Timothy was as strong as a horse.
3. Our team's best batter hit that ball into the next county.
4. When Jim asked his father whether he could stay out until midnight, he never expected his dad to bite his head off.
5. Jim's dad got hopping mad. He really blew his top!
6. Jim's older brother asked him if he wanted him to speak to their dad, but Jim told him not to stick his neck out.
7. Omar winked and said, "We're having ice cream cake at the party, but keep it under your hat."
8. Rather than preparing a speech for Open House, Samantha thought she would play it by ear.
9. Roger would give his right arm for a new skateboard.
10. Pedro's great-grandmother is older than the hills.



Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Context clues** can help readers determine the meaning of unfamiliar words. Sometimes, you can gather context clues by reading the paragraph in which an unfamiliar word appears.

**A. Read the passage below. Use context clues to help you figure out the meanings of the words in dark type.**

We were standing around the **corral**, leaning on the fence and watching the horses. "Midnight's a good mother," I said, as the black mare's **foal** followed closely behind her. Only two days old, it was still getting used to walking on its long, **wobbly** legs.

My aunt sighed. "Sometimes I wonder if they would have been better off in the canyon, living in the **wilderness** instead of around people," she said.

**B. Write the definition for each word, along with the context clues that helped you identify the word's meaning.**

1. **corral** definition: \_\_\_\_\_

context clues: \_\_\_\_\_

2. **foal** definition: \_\_\_\_\_

context clues: \_\_\_\_\_

3. **wobbly** definition: \_\_\_\_\_

context clues: \_\_\_\_\_

4. **wilderness** definition: \_\_\_\_\_

context clues: \_\_\_\_\_



Name \_\_\_\_\_

The /ə/ sound is what you hear at the end of *double*, *medal*, *vessel*, and *fossil*. Notice the four different letter pairs that can stand for the sound.

local  
kettlelittle  
verbaladaptable  
unclechannel  
natural

pupil

Choose a word from the box to fill in each blank. Underline the letters that make the /ə/ sound in each word.

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ community group is working to protect the \_\_\_\_\_ habitat of wild horses.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Cal, my grandfather's brother, used to work on a farm that caught and tamed wild horses.
3. For homework, the \_\_\_\_\_ watched a documentary about wild horses on the nature \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Wild horses are not the most \_\_\_\_\_ animals, which makes them difficult to tame.
5. When working with horses, the trainer would call out \_\_\_\_\_ commands.
6. I poured a \_\_\_\_\_ more water from the \_\_\_\_\_ into my tea cup.



**At Home:** Together with the student, choose two other words from the box and use them in sentences. Identify the /ə/ spelling of the words you chose.