

Name _____

converted

renewable

coincidence

efficient

incredible

consume

consequences

installed

Label each statement *True* or *False*. If the statement is false, rewrite it as a true statement.

1. Wind can be *converted* into power by windmills.

2. If something is *incredible*, it is easy to believe.

3. When resources are *renewable*, they can be restored or replaced.

4. If we *consume* all of the fruit on the table, there will still be some left.

5. A *coincidence* happens as a result of careful planning.

6. A new loudspeaker can be *installed* for making announcements.

7. *Efficient* machines cause the most amount of waste.

Name _____

Read the selection. Complete the main idea and details graphic organizer.

Main Idea
Detail
Detail
Detail

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Name _____

Read the passage. Ask and answer questions to understand new information in the text.

Energy from the Sea

15 I sat on the beach the other day, and I saw the strong waves crash
28 on the sand. The water splashed all around me. Then the water pulled
42 along the shells on the beach. This got me thinking. We can use the
57 wind and the sun to make power. We can use water, too. Water is a
renewable resource. It may help us solve our energy problems.

67 Waterpower has been in use for many years. Early uses of
78 hydropower go back to the waterwheel. It is a big wheel with paddles
91 on the rim. The force of the water turns the wheel. Then the wheel
105 runs machines that are linked to it. Ancient Egyptians used the
116 waterwheel in 2500 B.C. The ancient Greeks and Romans used
126 waterpower, too.

128 Waterpower has changed since then. The Pilgrims used it to grind
139 corn in 1628. But by the 1800s, steam power became the main power
152 source instead. People used burning coal to heat water. The water
163 then made steam, which ran train engines.

170 Waterpower became popular again in the late 1800s. It was used to
182 make electric energy. In 1882, the first hydroelectric plant was built
193 in Wisconsin. It could light a house and two paper mills. That wasn't
206 a lot, but it was a start! Today, one power plant can generate 7,600
220 megawatts. It can light plenty of homes.

Name _____

How Dams Work

You may think dams just hold water. But some dams are used to make waterpower. The amount of power they make depends on the height of the water. When the water is high, more pressure is put on the turbines down below. The more the turbines turn, the more power there is.



But there is a problem with hydropower. It is only used in certain parts of the country. There must be a large source of moving water. This is why some people believe waterpower is all nonsense. But there are states that do make lots of hydropower. California and the Pacific Northwest make the most power.

I went to the library to find out how much of our energy comes from waterpower. About 7.8 percent of the power made in the United States is from hydropower. To my disbelief, a lot comes from fossil fuels and nuclear power, too. I had hoped to see higher numbers for renewable sources.

Perhaps one day we can learn to rely just on renewable resources. Look at countries like Brazil and Iceland. Iceland relies on geothermal power from hot springs. Brazil has one of the biggest dams in the world. These countries can give us a preview of how the United States can become a greener nation.

Name _____

A. Reread the passage and answer the questions.

1. What are three key details in paragraph 2?

2. What do these three details have in common?

3. Use the details to find the main idea. What is the main idea of the whole passage?

B. Work with a partner. Read the passage aloud. Pay attention to expression. Stop after one minute. Fill out the chart.

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

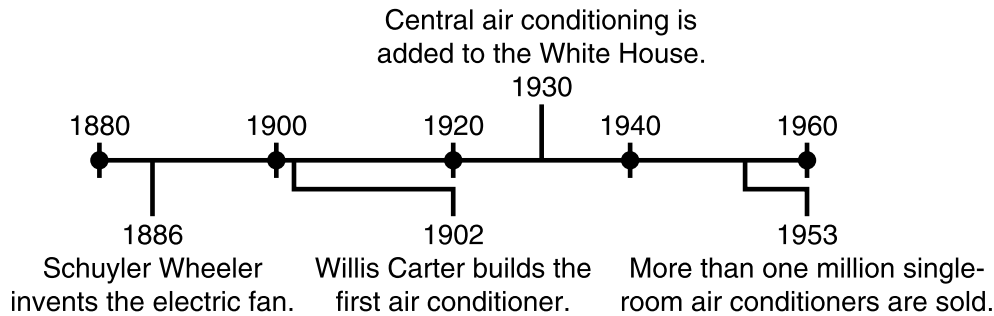
Name _____

Cooling our Homes

After electric fans came air conditioning. Air conditioning changed how people built in America. People built smaller rooms, because smaller rooms are easier to cool. Ceilings got lower. Glass doors and picture windows replaced open porches.

Because of air conditioning, cities grew in new places. Hot weather did not stop the building of comfortable homes anymore. Desert cities like Las Vegas, Phoenix, and Los Angeles grew quickly after air conditioning was invented.

Dates in the History of Air Conditioning



Answer the questions about the text.

1. Narrative nonfiction uses facts to tell a story. What does this text tell a story about?

2. What text feature is included?

3. What information does the sidebar give?

4. Name one way in which air conditioning changed how people lived.

Name _____

A **prefix** is a word part that can be added to the beginning of a word to change its meaning. Many prefixes in English come from Latin and Greek. Knowing Latin and Greek prefixes can help you figure out the meanings of words.

- The prefix *dis-* means “not.”
- The prefix *pre-* means “before.”
- The prefix *hydro-* means “water.”
- The prefix *mega-* means “large.”

Choose the correct word from the box below to complete each sentence. Use the clues about prefixes above to help you.

megawatts

disbelief

preview

hydropower

1. Ancient Egyptians used the waterwheel to create _____.
2. One power plant can generate enough _____ to light plenty of homes.
3. Brazil and Iceland can give us a _____ of what it will be like to be a greener nation.
4. To the _____ of some people, a lot of our energy in the United States comes from fossil fuels and nuclear power.

Name _____

A prefix is a group of letters added to the beginning of a word that changes the word's meaning. The prefixes *dis-*, *non-*, and *un-* mean "not" or "the opposite of": *disloyal*, *nonfiction*, *unable*. The prefix *mis-* means "bad" or "wrong": *mislabeled*.

A. Read each word and circle the prefix. Then write the prefix on the line. The first one has been done for you.

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. <u>mis</u> place _____ mis _____ | 4. displease _____ |
| 2. nonstop _____ | 5. misstep _____ |
| 3. unfair _____ | 6. unclean _____ |

Many words in English come from words used in Greek or Roman mythology. Understanding the relationship between English words and their origins in mythology can help you determine the meaning of unfamiliar words.

B. Draw a line to match each word to the mythology word it most likely came from. The first one has been done for you.

- | | | |
|------------|-------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. volcano | _____ | Ceres (goddess of grain) |
| 2. furious | _____ | Pan (creature that frightened humans) |
| 3. hydrant | _____ | Vulcan (god of fire) |
| 4. panic | _____ | Titans (giant gods) |
| 5. cereal | _____ | Hydra (water snake) |
| 6. titanic | _____ | Furies (spirits of revenge) |

Name _____

A. Read the draft model. Use the questions that follow the draft to help you think about what transition words you can add.

Draft Model

Gas has many important uses. People use gas to power their cars and to run buses and trains. I think people need to save energy. People should stop using so much gas.

1. What transition word would show that the second sentence is an example of the idea in the first sentence?
2. What transition word would show that the ideas in the second and third sentences are related?
3. What transition word would show a cause-and-effect relationship between the ideas in the last two sentences?

B. Now revise the draft by adding transition words to link ideas.

Name _____

Kisha used text evidence from two different sources to answer the prompt: *In your opinion, should people change the energy sources they use as conditions change?*

I think it's important that people change the energy sources they use as conditions change. As explained in *Energy Island*, one day nonrenewable sources of energy will not be available. Therefore, people should prepare for this change before it happens. Scientists are working on new ways to use renewable sources of energy. I think people should take advantage of that and start renewable energy projects to supply them with some or most of their energy.

Further, I agree with *Energy Island* that different places are good sources for different kinds of renewable energy. For example, a good place to collect solar energy would be in the desert. Wind energy works well in windy places like Denmark. People everywhere should find out what type of energy works best for the place they live in.

"Of Fire and Water" uses two myths to show how important energy is to people's survival. When there are no resources, such as fire or water, life is miserable. That's why we should not wait. We must plan to use renewable energy sources now and in the future.

Reread the passage. Follow the directions below.

1. **Circle** the sentence that states the author's opinion.
2. **Underline** one sentence that gives details that support Kisha's opinion.
3. **Draw a box** around two transition words.
4. **Write** two examples of a negative that Kisha uses on the lines below.
