Activity 5

Reading-

- **Imagine Language & Literacy or Lexia – 20-30 minutes three times a week.**
- **Read for 20 minutes each day- focus on reading a fiction story**

Title_____

Author_____

Writing, Revising, and Editing Unit Test A7.16-A.7.17 Complete questions 1-6.

Reading Comprehension Unit Test A7.19-20

Writing-Research, Informational – Write an introduction and a conclusion to your report about honeybees and monarchs.

Introduction

Conclusion

Answer Key

Grammar

Item	Key	Item Descriptor	CCSS Code
1	C	Comparison Adverbs	CC.3.L.1.g
2	A	Comparison Adverbs	CC.3.L.1.g
3	B	Comparison Adverbs	CC.3.L.1.g
4	D	Comparison Adverbs	CC.3.L.1.g
5	A	Comparison Adverbs	CC.3.L.1.g
6	D	Comparison Adverbs	CC.3.L.1.g

Reading Comprehension

Item	Key	Item Descriptor	CCSS Code
1	D	Cause and Effect	CC.3.Rlit.5
2	B	Cause and Effect	CC.3.Rlit.5
3	A	Generalizations	CC.3.Rinf.1
4	B	Generalizations	CC.3.Rinf.1
5	Wr Resp Rubric	Generalizations	CC.3.Rinf.1

Name _____ Date _____

Reading Comprehension Test

Unit 7, Week 3

Directions: Read the story. Then answer the questions about the story.

Kristy and her dad were at Yellowstone National Park. Old Faithful, the famous geyser, had drawn a crowd. Kristy noticed right away that there were no plants near the geyser. A few small pine trees stood on the far side of the steaming field.

"Plants can't grow too close to the geyser," Kristy's dad explained. "Red-hot magma is only five miles under the ground. It heats the water in the soil."

Kristy thought the steaming geyser looked like a mini volcano. She felt a rumble beneath her feet. "When that water gets too hot, it will boil and shoot into the air," her dad said.

Just then, a jet of hot water sprayed from the geyser's hole. Everyone yelled and pointed. "Wow!" exclaimed Kristy. "It looks like a giant tea kettle!"

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1 According to the third paragraph, what happens when the water in the geyser gets very hot?

Ⓐ The hole in the geyser closes.

Ⓑ The geyser turns into a volcano.

Ⓒ The magma rises into the geyser.

Ⓓ The water shoots from the geyser.

2 Which paragraph explains why plants cannot grow near the geyser?

Ⓐ first

Ⓑ second

Ⓒ third

Ⓓ fourth

GO ON

Name _____ Date _____

Reading Comprehension Test

Unit 7, Week 3

Directions: Read the article. Then answer the questions about the article.

Where the Wind Blows

The wind can be a powerful force. A tornado, for example, can uproot whole trees. But what about more "average" winds?

Picture yourself at a sandy beach. Rock cliffs are behind you, and the wind is blowing. Some grains of sand are picked up by the wind and thrown against the cliffs. To your eyes, nothing seems to be changing.

Now suppose that you could see the beach hundreds of years from now. The rock cliff would look different. The sand would have polished the rock in some places, and in other spots, it would have carved new shapes into the stone. Over time, the face of our planet changes!

3 What generalization can the reader make about changes to the Earth's surface?

Ⓐ Natural forces change the Earth over time.

Ⓑ Changes to the Earth happen because of storms.

Ⓒ Most of the changes to the Earth happen at beaches.

Ⓓ Most changes on the Earth are caused by uprooted trees.

4 What generalization can the reader make about wind and sand?

Ⓐ Wind and sand cause big storms.

Ⓑ Wind and sand can change rock cliffs.

Ⓒ Wind and sand are the strongest forces on Earth.

Ⓓ Wind and sand only make changes at beaches.

5 What generalization can be made about average winds? Use details from the article to support your answer.

Score _____/6

DONE!

Name _____ Date _____

Writing, Revising, and Editing Test

Unit 7, Week 2

Directions: Read the paragraph. Then answer the questions.

I am reading the **1** illustrated book about famous volcanoes! It has great photos, but what I really love are the drawings. There are interesting paintings of volcanoes erupting in ancient times. What the artist does **2**, though, are the diagrams that show how a volcano erupts. At first, I was so interested in the pictures that I didn't read the text very carefully. I understood how volcanoes work from the diagrams, but I still had other questions. Which of the famous volcanoes erupted **3**? Was it Vesuvius, Krakatoa, or Mount Saint Helens? Which one had erupted **4**? Which one was the **5**? I went back and read the text again more slowly. I paid more attention the second time. Now I understand it much **6**. Sometimes illustrations can be too good!

1 Choose the answer that goes in Blank 1.

Ⓐ mostly wonderfullest

Ⓑ mostest wonderful

Ⓒ most wonderfully

Ⓓ more wonderfuller

2 Choose the answer that goes in Blank 2.

Ⓐ best

Ⓑ wellest

Ⓒ most well

Ⓓ most better

GO ON

Name _____ Date _____

Writing, Revising, and Editing Test

Unit 7, Week 2

3 Choose the answer that goes in Blank 3.

Ⓐ earlier

Ⓑ earliest

Ⓒ most early

Ⓓ more earliest

4 Choose the answer that goes in Blank 4.

Ⓐ recentliest

Ⓑ more recent

Ⓒ most recent

Ⓓ most recently

5 Choose the answer that goes in Blank 5.

Ⓐ largest

Ⓑ most largest

Ⓒ more largest

Ⓓ mostest largest

6 Choose the answer that goes in Blank 6.

Ⓐ more good

Ⓑ more well

Ⓒ gooder

Ⓓ better

GO ON

Name _____ Date _____

Writing, Revising, and Editing Test

Unit 7, Week 2

7 Below are two sources of information about volcanic eruptions. Read the two sources. Write a paragraph using information from both sources to answer the question "What comes out of a volcano during an eruption?" Underline key words or phrases in your paragraph that support your answer.

Source 1

What Makes a Volcano?

Deep inside Earth, it is so hot that rocks melt into a liquid. This liquid is called **magma**. There is a lot of gas dissolved in the magma. The gas makes the magma "light," so it floats to Earth's surface.

Source 2

Volcanic Materials

- **Lava** The liquid magma that flows on Earth's surface is called **lava**. Once it cools, it becomes solid rock again.
- **Tephra** Rocks called **tephra** form when magma explodes into pieces and cools quickly. Very small pieces of tephra are called volcanic dust or volcanic ash.
- **Gases** A lot of steam (water vapor) escapes from the magma. Other gases, such as carbon dioxide, are also given off.

Score
_____ /6 multiple-choice
_____ /4 writing

DONE!