

- Read the definition for each Vocabulary Word. Then write the Vocabulary Word that best completes each sentence.

privilege:	a special benefit, favor, advantage, or right
luxury:	something of value that is not necessary for life or health
shiftless:	showing a lack of ambition or energy; lazy
assent:	to agree or approve
shamefacedly:	in a way that shows shame or embarrassment; guiltily
elated:	filled with happiness or pride; thrilled
indignantly:	angrily; being upset about something that does not seem fair
ad lib:	to make up lines or music on the spot

Some students in Mr. Parker's class had just found out they had gotten parts in the school play. Although they should have been

_____, they did not seem very excited.

"I have to _____ for my part. That means I'm going to have to make up everything I say on stage," complained Janelle.

"At least you don't have to play the part of the _____ neighbor," Andy pointed out. "I have to figure out how to act lazy."

Marcia nodded her head to show her _____. She agreed that his part would be difficult. Then she asked

_____, "Who assigned the parts anyway?" Everyone could see that she was angry.

"Well, I think it's a _____ to be in the play at all," said Vincent. "It's a special right that we have been given."

The others looked at him _____. Suddenly they were embarrassed. Deep down, they knew that being in the play was a

_____. It was a special treat since most students did not have parts.

- Read the passage. Then circle the letter of the best answer to each question. The underlined words in the story will help you identify the causes and the effects.

Because conditions were just right, more than a foot of snow fell last night. This morning my sister and I decided to see whether anyone in our neighborhood needed help shoveling. Our neighbors next door have a snowblower, so their driveway and sidewalk were already clear. Across the street Mrs. Hartman was still snowed in. We didn't know Mrs. Hartman very well, but we decided to clear her sidewalk and driveway. When we had finished, she invited us in for a cup of cocoa. As we said good-bye, the three of us agreed that we were lucky there was so much snow. After all, if we hadn't had the storm, then we might not have gotten to know each other!

- 1 Why was the snowfall amount so great?
- A No one had a snowblower.
 - B Conditions were just right.
 - C It was the biggest storm in ten years.
 - D Mrs. Hartman needed help shoveling.

 **Tip**

Why asks about the cause of something. Which answer choice comes from a sentence with *Because*?

- 2 What was one effect of the snowstorm?
- F The neighbors next door broke their snowblower.
 - G There was no school for a week.
 - H The children got to know one of their neighbors.
 - J No one had to go to work the next day.

 **Tip**

An *effect* is what happens as a result of a *cause*. Which answer is described as an effect of the snowstorm?

- 3 Which of the following does NOT signal a cause-and-effect relationship?
- A after all
 - B so
 - C because
 - D if . . . then

 **Tip**

The underlined words signal cause-and-effect. Other words may only signal transitions.

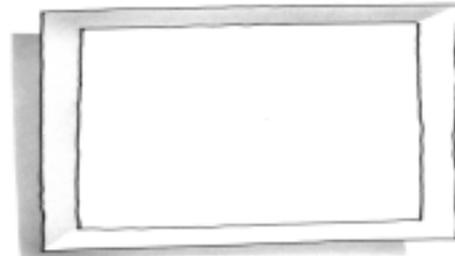


- Authors use figurative language, such as similes and metaphors, to paint a picture in their readers' minds. A simile compares two things, using the word *like* or *as*. A metaphor compares two things by saying one thing *is* the other. Write *simile* or *metaphor* to identify each example of figurative language below. In the frame, draw a picture to illustrate the simile or metaphor.

1. Manuel growled at them like an angry lion.



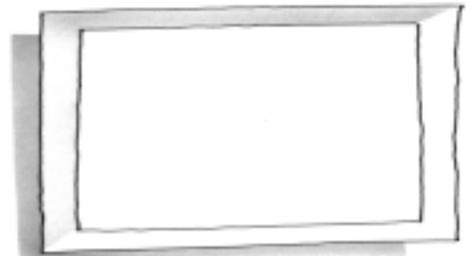
2. Pablo's smile was sunshine.



3. The smell of the pastries was perfume to him.



4. The children crowded around the counter like bees around honey.



5. The tray was a tower of pastries.

