▶ **Use the Vocabulary Words to complete the paragraph.**

| entrusted | plodded | assured | bountiful | destiny | diligence |

  Many centuries ago, a young maid was **(1)** _____
with a baby prince. She was an excellent caretaker and watched

over the baby with great **(2)** _____. She knew
that by taking proper care of the prince, she was

(3) _____ a comfortable life. But one

day she was tired and **(4)** _____ slowly
behind the prince. A masked figure jumped from behind
a pillar, snatched the child, and called out, "It is my

(5) _____ to destroy the royal family."
The maid wailed, "We will pay you whatever you
ask. Just return the prince. We will give you
anything—even our crops, which have been

(6) _____ this year!" So the
mysterious man returned the prince and ran
off, hoping that he would be given the royal
family's crops.
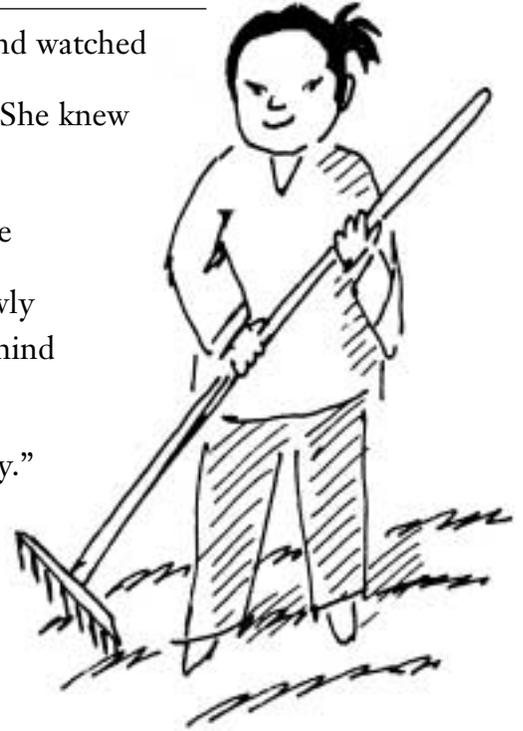
▶ **Write the Vocabulary Word that means the opposite of each underlined word.**

7. One year the crop was small and <u>sparse</u>, but the next year it was _____.

8. One year the workers <u>raced</u> through the fields, but the next year they

_____.

TRY THIS! Write three synonyms for the word *plodded*. Then use each synonym in a sentence.

Name _____

▶ **Read the paragraph. Then circle the letter of the best answer to each question.**

   People around the world tell folktales. Folktales are legends, myths, and fables that everyone knows and passes down through the generations. Before radio, television, computers, and printed books, people amused themselves by telling stories. Besides being entertaining, folktales passed along the values and beliefs of a culture. People still read and enjoy them, and learn from the ideas in them.

1 Which sentence best paraphrases the second sentence?

   A Folktales are traditional stories that older people hand down to younger people.

   B Folktales are printed in books so people can memorize them.

   C Folktales are the same thing as legends.

   D Folktales are the same all around the world.

💡**Tip**

Think about the meaning of the word *generations.* Use this meaning to help you choose the best paraphrase.

2 Which sentence best paraphrases the fourth sentence?

   F Folktales are entertaining stories with no special meaning.

   G Folktales are more fun to tell than they are to listen to.

   H Folktales are fun to tell and hear, and they express the important ideas of a group.

   J Everyone likes folktales, but many people don't understand why they are important.

💡**Tip**

Sentence 4 makes two important points. Find the answer choice that includes both of these points.

3 Which is the best summary of the paragraph?

   A People rarely tell folktales to other people anymore.

   B People like to watch stories on television.

   C People in many parts of the world tell folktales.

   D Folktales are entertaining stories from the past that still teach important ideas.

💡**Tip**

Choose the answer that best describes the ideas in the paragraph.

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SCHOOL-HOME CONNECTION Discuss with your child the kind of information that goes into a summary. Then help him or her summarize a favorite story or fairytale.

Practice Book
Distant Voyages

Name _____

▶ **Choose the best meaning for each example of figurative language. Write the answer on the line.**

1. In the moonlight, the road was a white ribbon stretching across the land.

   A The road was narrow and long and shone in the moonlight.

   B The road was dark in spite of the moonlight.

   _____

2. The sun set like a golden coin dropping into a slot.

   A A good sunset is worth its weight in gold.

   B When the sun set, it disappeared quickly.

   _____

3. The woman was a shadow of her former self.

   A The woman looked thinner than she had been.

   B The woman liked to stand in the dark.

   _____

▶ **Read each definition and example of figurative language. Then write your own example.**

4. A **simile** is a comparison between two different things. It uses the words *like* or *as* to compare them: The orange juice looked like liquid sunshine.

   _____

   _____

5. A **metaphor** is a comparison between two different things. It doesn't use the words *like* or *as* to compare them: Clare's hair is an inky black rope.

   _____

   _____

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SCHOOL-HOME CONNECTION Have your child write a paragraph describing an item in your home. Ask him or her to use two examples of figurative language in the paragraph.

29

Skill Reminder • A **clause** is a group of words with a subject and a predicate; it is used as part of a sentence. • An **independent clause** can stand alone as a sentence. • A **dependent clause** cannot stand alone as a sentence. Dependent clauses often begin with connecting words such as *before, after, because, when,* or *although.*

▶ **The sentences below have one or two clauses. Underline each independent clause once. Underline each dependent clause twice.**

1. When Princess Asana woke that morning, her heart was filled with hope.

2. Perhaps today she and Shavan could travel to a faraway land.

3. After she yawned and stretched, the princess began washing her face in water from a flowered bowl.

4. Suddenly an unusual figure rose from the bowl of water.
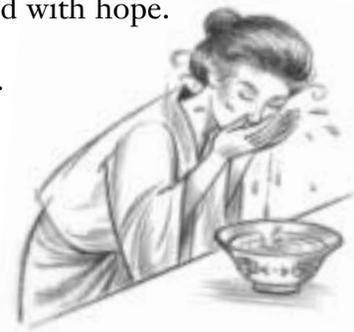
▶ **Rewrite each item, adding either a dependent clause to an independent clause or an independent clause to a dependent clause.**

5. As Asana began to cry _____

_____

6. "You will be freed from this prison" _____

_____

7. After she heard these words _____

_____

8. She then began to smile _____

_____

TRY THIS! Reread a story you have read before. List the independent and dependent clauses.

Skill Reminder • **For root words ending with *e*, drop the *e* before adding *-ed* or *-ing*.** • **For root words ending with *ie*, change the *ie* to *y* before adding *-ing*.** • **For root words ending with *y* preceded by a consonant, change the *y* to *i* before adding *-ed*.** • **For most other root words, simply add the ending.**

▶ **Fold the paper along the dotted line. As each spelling word is read aloud, write it in the blank. Then unfold your paper, and check your work. Practice spelling any words you missed.**

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

15. _____

16. _____

17. _____

18. _____

19. _____

20. _____

SPELLING WORDS

1. charged
2. spied
3. moving
4. trying
5. practicing
6. injured
7. carrying
8. tasted
9. receiving
10. becoming
11. lying
12. dying
13. realized
14. provided
15. fried
16. created
17. tallied
18. carried
19. revising
20. wearing

Practice Book
Distant Voyages