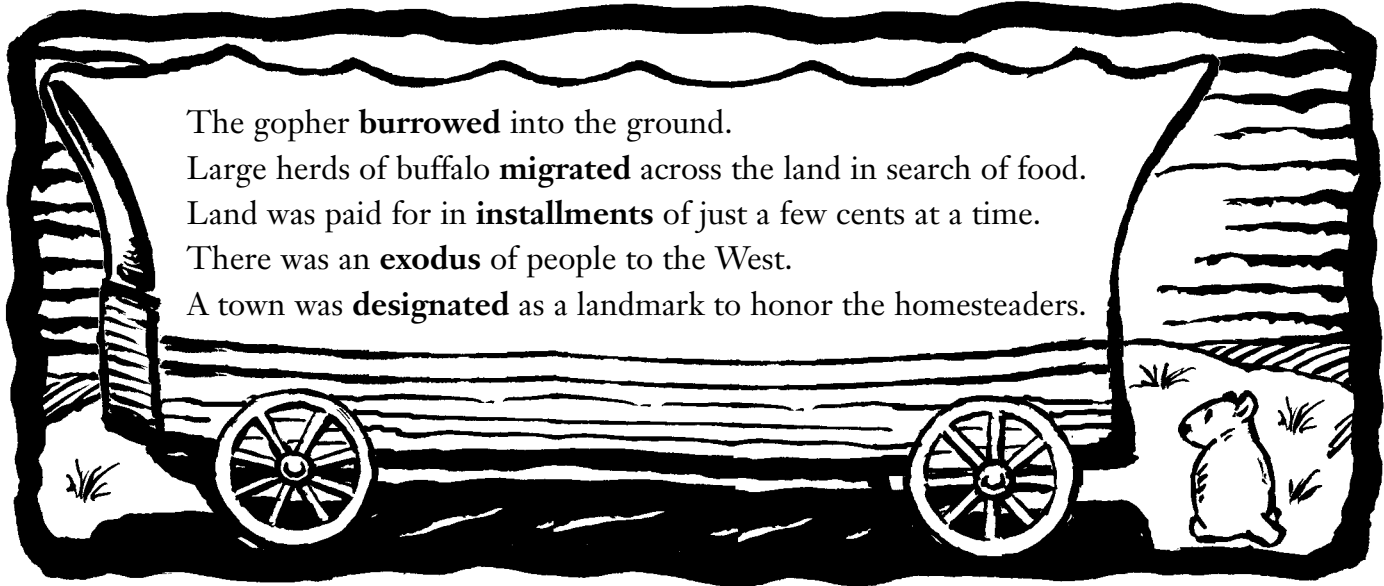


► As you read each sentence, use context clues to determine the meaning of the Vocabulary Word in dark print. Then write the Vocabulary Word that best completes each analogy.



1. *Whole* is to *parts* as *total* is to _____.

2. *Halted* is to *stayed* as *moved* is to _____.

3. *Flurry* is to *blizzard* as *departure* is to _____.

4. *Web* is to *wove* as *hole* is to _____.

5. *Purified* is to *refined* as *named* is to _____.



► Read each group of words. Cross out the word that does *not* belong. Then write the Vocabulary Word that best fits with the remaining words.

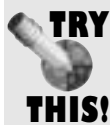
6. tunneled froze groundhog _____

7. anonymous chosen selected _____

8. climate exit departure _____

9. traveled journeyed settled _____

10. regular payments detach _____



Suppose you were a pioneer, either in a past era of history or in a future time of exploration. Write a paragraph about your experience using at least three Vocabulary Words.

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

Homesteading on the Great Plains required bravery and hard work. Land had to be cleared of rocks and grass before crops could be planted. Farmers needed a horse or mule and a plow to prepare the land. Settlers needed seeds for planting and enough food to eat until harvest time. Since there were no stores, pioneers learned to brew teas from wild grasses and to make their own soap and shampoo from the yucca plant. Most of all, homesteaders needed a home to protect them from the weather. Constructing a dwelling of sod or mud adobe was their highest priority.

- 1 Which is the best summary of this passage?

- A Settlers needed to make things like soap and shampoo because there were no stores.
- B Settlers' homes were made of sod or adobe.
- C Land had to be cleared of rocks and grass.
- D Settlers worked hard to till and farm the land and build their homes.



Tip

A summary is a brief statement that retells the most important ideas of a passage.

- 2 Which is the best paraphrase of the first sentence?

- F The Great Plains was not a place for the strong-willed.
- G Settlers on the Great Plains had to have courage and had to work hard.
- H Homesteading was rarely done on the Great Plains.
- J Homesteading on the Great Plains required persistence and hard work.



Tip

Eliminate the choices that have completely different meanings.

- 3 Which is the best paraphrase for the last sentence?

- A Dwellings were constructed of sod or mud adobe.
- B Building a sod or mud adobe home was their most important task.
- C Constructing a dwelling of sod or mud adobe was their highest priority.
- D Using mud or sod adobe was the most important thing.



Tip

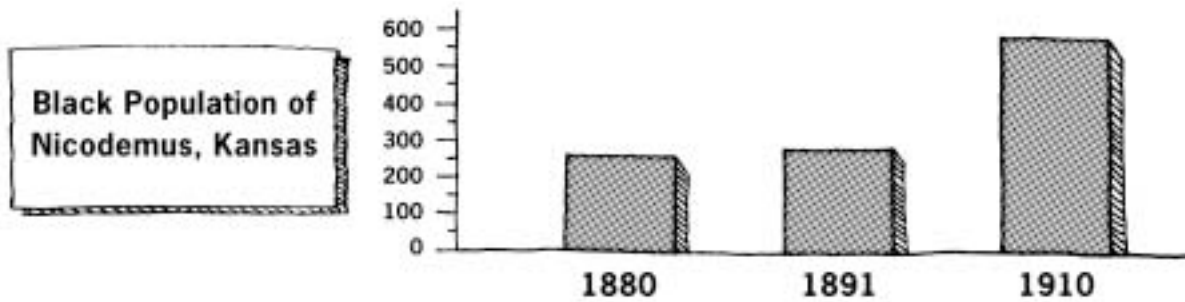
Eliminate the choice that restates the sentence exactly. This is not a paraphrase.



► Read the information in each chart or graph. Then answer the questions.

| Train Number 303 Daily Hours of Operation | | | Distance (in miles) |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| 9:20 A.M. | Depart | Chicago, IL | 0 |
| 12:15 P.M. 12:38 P.M. | Arrive Depart | Springfield, IL | 185 |
| 3:05 P.M. 3:30 P.M. | Arrive Depart | St. Louis, MO | 284 |
| 9:10 P.M. | Arrive | Kansas City, MO | 567 |

- How is the information in the train schedule organized?
A alphabetically
B by time
C by date
- What time does the train arrive in Kansas City, Missouri?



- How is the population information organized?
A alphabetically
B by year, in a graph
C most important to least important
- What was the population of Nicodemus in 1910? _____
- If you wanted to list the names of all the people in Nicodemus in 1910, what are two ways you could organize your list? _____



SCHOOL-HOME CONNECTION With your child, look at a packaged food nutrition label. Talk about the kinds of information on the label and how the information is organized.

Skill Reminder

- A **preposition** tells the relationship of a noun or pronoun to another word in the sentence.
- The noun or pronoun that follows a preposition is the **object of the preposition**.
- A **prepositional phrase** is made up of a preposition, the object of the preposition, and the words in between.

► Underline the prepositional phrase. Write the preposition and its object on the line.

1. Homesteaders sometimes built log homes on the prairie land. _____
2. In prairie states, the grass was very tall. _____
3. The sod under the tough grass could be cut into bricks. _____
4. The homesteaders stacked the bricks into the shape of a house. _____



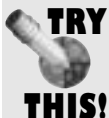
► Rewrite these sentences, adding a preposition to fill each blank.

5. Winters _____ northern states can be very cold. _____

6. Temperatures sometimes fall _____ zero degrees. _____

7. Some homesteaders dug homes _____ the earth. _____

8. Small animals were brought inside _____ the winter. _____



Write two more sentences about homesteaders. Include prepositional phrases in your sentences. Underline the prepositional phrases that you use.

Skill Reminder Many English words come from Spanish.

► 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. *canyon*
2. *tornado*
3. *breeze*
4. *cafeteria*
5. *coyote*
6. *tomato*
7. *barbecue*
8. *mosquito*
9. *plaza*
10. *pueblo*
11. *chili*
12. *alligator*
13. *rodeo*
14. *patio*
15. *bonanza*
16. *avocado*
17. *mesa*
18. *burro*
19. *enchilada*
20. *burrito*

