

Name _____

- Read the Vocabulary Words and their definitions. Then complete the ancient travel poster by filling in each blank with the best Vocabulary Word.

emblem: something that stands for something else, such as a nation

mosaic: a design made from bits of colored glass or stone

reconstruct: to put together again

aqueduct: a channel for carrying water from a distance

provinces: parts of a country that are far from the main city

hygiene: practices that keep people clean and healthy



 **ALL ROADS LEAD TO ROME**

On your next trip across the Empire from the outlying (1) _____, roam on over to Rome!

Rest from your travels, and improve your personal (2) _____ by trying out our warm, comfortable public baths. Buy a plan of the baths so you and your neighbors can (3) _____ them in your hometown!

Our city has an up-to-date water supply. Just taste the water carried by our world-famous (4) _____.

Museum-quality artworks are our specialty. View the famous statue of our city's founders, which is the (5) _____ of Rome.

Expect a fine place to stay. Admire the colorful (6) _____ decorations on the wall of the luxury home where your hosts will make you welcome.

- Write the Vocabulary Word that fits best in each word group.

7. rebuild, remake, _____

8. health, cleanliness, _____

9. pipeline, waterway, _____

10. decoration, design, _____

11. sign, badge, _____

12. territories, states, _____

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

The old saying, “All roads lead to Rome,” is based on the fact that the ancient Romans built a large system of roads. The road system linked Rome with all of its provinces—both nearby and as far away as what is now England. One use of the road system was for military purposes. Soldiers could use the straight paved roads to get to any part of the Roman Empire quickly. The roads also made it easier to transport goods. Roman roads were so well constructed that many are still in use today.

- 1** What is the main idea of the paragraph?
- A** Roman roads were straight and paved.
 - B** Some roads linked Rome to England.
 - C** The Romans built a large system of roads.
 - D** Some Roman roads are still in use today.

Tip
Which answer choice summarizes the paragraph?

- 2** The underlined sentence is a supporting detail because
- F** it explains one way the road system was used.
 - G** it compares Roman roads to modern roads.
 - H** it shows that the Romans were often at war.
 - J** it explains why the Romans built so many roads.

Tip
Look for the relationship between the main idea and the underlined sentence.

- 3** Which detail would NOT support the main idea?
- A** One famous Roman road was the Appian Way.
 - B** The oldest Roman roads were built around 300 B.C.
 - C** The Romans built about 50,000 miles of roads.
 - D** The mountains in Greece made it difficult to build roads there.

Tip
Try using each answer choice as the second sentence of the paragraph. Which choice does not make sense?



SCHOOL-HOME CONNECTION Discuss with your child a past event that you both enjoyed. Have him or her write a paragraph that begins, “We had a good time at _____ because _____.” Check that he or she includes details that support this main idea.

- Skill Reminder**
- **Adjectives modify, or describe, nouns or pronouns. Adjectives tell what kind, which one, or how many.**
 - **The adjectives *a*, *an*, and *the* are called articles.**

► Rewrite the sentences on the lines below. Replace each blank with the type of adjective called for in parentheses ().

1. Greeks sat in _____ amphitheaters to watch plays. (what kind)

2. The _____ performance of a play was in Athens. (which one)

3. Greek plays are still performed in _____ theaters. (what kind)

4. Actors wore masks with only _____ expression. (how many)

5. Actors had to have _____ voices in order to be heard. (what kind)



► Underline the article in parentheses () that correctly completes the sentence.

6. The Colosseum is (a, an) famous building in Rome.

7. (A, An) emperor of Rome was (a, an) absolute ruler.

8. (A, The) Romans built roads that still exist today.



Reread the first two pages of "Look Into the Past." Find two examples each of adjectives that tell what kind and how many, and write them down.

Skill Reminder When prefixes, suffixes, or both are added to the Latin roots *-vis-* or *-dict-*, the spelling of the root word usually stays the same.

► 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. *advise*
- 2. *visited*
- 3. *supervise*
- 4. *visitors*
- 5. *visor*
- 6. *visualize*
- 7. *vision*
- 8. *prediction*
- 9. *revising*
- 10. *visa*
- 11. *visual*
- 12. *visible*
- 13. *diction*
- 14. *dictate*
- 15. *televise*
- 16. *invisible*
- 17. *improvise*
- 18. *dictionary*
- 19. *dictator*
- 20. *contradict*

