

► Read the Vocabulary Words. Then write the Vocabulary Word that best completes each analogy.

cylinder
submerged

transparent
microscopic

traditional
collide

1. *Square* is to *cube* as *circle* is to _____.
2. *On* is to *floating* as *under* is to _____.
3. *Puddle* is to *muddy* as *water* is to _____.
4. *Dinosaur* is to *huge* as *germ* is to _____.
5. *Rap music* is to *modern* as *classical music* is to _____.
6. *Silence* is to *talk* as *miss* is to _____.

► Write the Vocabulary Word that best completes each sentence.

7. If something is so small that you cannot see it, it is _____.
8. If something allows light through it so that you can see to the other side it is _____.
9. If something is hidden under water, it is _____.



Write the Vocabulary Words that are adjectives. For each word, write at least three nouns that the word could modify.

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

In the 1500s, a mapmaker named Gerardus Mercator drew a new kind of map. Before this time, early mapmakers had trouble mapping the earth on flat paper. Their maps showed the lines of latitude and longitude as evenly spaced straight lines. These maps ignored the fact that the earth is round, and so they were inaccurate. Early sailors could go off course using them. Mercator's work was so successful that mapmakers today still use the Mercator projection when they make certain kinds of maps.

- 1 This paragraph begins with _____

A a cause
B an effect
C a simile
D a metaphor



Tip

Remember that similes and metaphors are comparisons, a cause is an action, and an effect is a result of an action.

- 2 Which was NOT a cause of Mercator making a new kind of map?

F Old maps were ugly.
G Old maps ignored the fact that the earth is round.
H Old maps made sailors go off course.
J Old maps did not show latitude and longitude correctly.



Tip

Reread the paragraph to find the reason that is not mentioned.

- 3 What is one effect of Mercator's work?

A He proved that the earth is round.
B He developed a type of map that is used even today.
C He showed that latitude and longitude should be drawn as evenly spaced straight lines.
D He proved that maps made before his were accurate.



Tip

Notice the information given in the final sentence.



► Before you read the passage below, complete the Question column of the SQ3R chart. Write questions that you expect to find answers to. After you read the passages below, complete the Review column by writing answers to your questions.

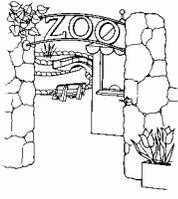
Maps: Useful Tools

Kinds of Maps

Not all maps look alike. Their appearance depends on their purpose. For example, a **physical map** shows geographic features of the land, such as mountains, deserts, and bodies of water. A **political map** shows the borders of different countries. A **chart** is a map of water that boaters use; it shows the depth of the sea at different locations.

Map Key

The first place to look to understand a map is the **map key**, or **legend**. A map key explains the symbols and colors used on a map. It also indicates which way is north and the scale of miles.

Survey	Questions	Review
Kinds of Maps	1. _____	6. _____
	2. _____	7. _____
	3. _____	8. _____
Map Key	4. _____	9. _____
	5. _____	10. _____

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Skill Reminder

• **A contraction** is the shortened form of two words. An apostrophe takes the place of one or more letters that are left out. • **Negatives** are words whose meaning includes “no” or “not.” Negatives include *no, not, never, neither, scarcely, and barely*. Use only one negative in a sentence.



► Rewrite each sentence. Replace underlined word groups with contractions.

1. Flat maps of large areas can not be completely accurate. _____

2. It is not possible to show round surfaces on flat paper. _____

3. You will have to use a globe. _____

4. You will not get an accurate view of the world using an atlas. _____

► Rewrite each sentence, correcting any errors in the use of pronouns, contractions, or negatives.



5. Hand me you're atlas, please. _____

6. I haven't never looked up Antarctica. _____

7. Don't give me no help finding it. _____

8. I think Ive spotted it. _____



Reread the first page of “Atlas in the Round.” Copy two sentences where contractions could be used. Rewrite the sentences, using the contractions.

Skill Reminder

- The prefix *ex-* means “out,” “out of,” or “beyond.”
- The prefix *re-* means “back” or “again.”

► 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. *respects*
2. *exploring*
3. *restraining*
4. *recalled*
5. *released*
6. *expiration*
7. *experimented*
8. *expense*
9. *regardless*
10. *reliable*
11. *repeated*
12. *exaggerated*
13. *resolve*
14. *exceedingly*
15. *experience*
16. *extinct*
17. *export*
18. *exhibit*
19. *expression*
20. *extend*

