

## Spelling and Vocabulary

Spell these words

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar

Rewrite the sentence with double quotation and single quotation marks in the proper places.

6. Yesterday I asked, How was your day today?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Can we have a break? Geero asked.

\_\_\_\_\_

Complete the following sentences by changing the words in parentheses to contractions. Write the contraction on the line that follows the words.

8. (They are) \_\_\_\_\_ confident in their high score on the game.  
9. (We would) \_\_\_\_\_ rather play fortnite than minecraft.

Use a colon ( : ) in a sentence. Do not write me a smiley face >\_<

10. \_\_\_\_\_

Use a semicolon ( ; ) in a sentence. Do not write me a winky face!

11. \_\_\_\_\_

Circle the correct verb in parentheses

12. The class (go, had gone) to the same exhibit last year.  
13. Zarni and Zach (go, gone) to the same class as Sophie and Ariel.

Complete the following sentences by circling the correct word or words in parentheses.

14. (Light, Lightest) exercise is good for us.  
15. Sophie's hair is (longest, longer) than Zarni's.  
16. The (fastest, fast) runner in the class is Winston.  
17. Zach answered the questions (good, well).  
18. That was such a (bad, badly) day for him.

19. After studying so hard, they thought the test was (well, good).

Write the contraction of the two words on the space provided.

20. She, would \_\_\_\_\_

21. Might, have \_\_\_\_\_

22. Here, is \_\_\_\_\_

23. Let, us \_\_\_\_\_

## Reading Comprehension

In ancient times, people tried to explain the world around them based on what they saw. People in ancient times saw that the sun came up from one side of the earth, moved across the sky, and went down on the other side. Based on this observation, they believed that the sun travels around the earth. Going directly from observation to conclusion is called non-scientific thinking.

Here is an example of non-scientific thinking. Maybe you had a sick stomach, and ate a candy bar. An hour later, you observed that you felt much better. You might conclude that it was the candy bar that made you feel better. But there are other possible explanations for the observation. Maybe you had taken some medicine an hour earlier, and it took a while to work. Maybe enough time had passed, and you would have felt better without eating the candy bar. Non-scientific thinking happens all the time.

The scientific method is a way of thinking that helps you to avoid drawing incorrect conclusions. It does this in three ways. First, it helps you to avoid nonscientific thinking. It also reminds you to treat your first conclusion as one of several possible conclusions. Finally, it reminds you to gather evidence to support your conclusion.

The five steps in the scientific method begin by questioning an observation, and end with a conclusion that is based on evidence. **Step 1** in the scientific method is to ask a question about your observation, such as, "What makes a sick stomach feel better?" **Step 2** is to state a possible answer to the question, or a hypothesis, such as, "A candy bar makes a sick stomach feel better." **Step 3** is to test the hypothesis. This can be done in many different ways. You could wait until you have a sick stomach again, eat a candy bar, and see what happens. You could ask a lot of people if eating a candy bar had ever made a sick stomach feel better. Figuring out how to test a hypothesis is what makes science challenging. **Step 4** is to think about the findings—think about what happened when you tested the hypothesis. **Step 5** is to draw a conclusion—and share it with the rest of the world.

24. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?

A. People in ancient times saw that the sun came up from one side of the earth, moved across the sky, and went down on the other side.

B. People in ancient times believed that the sun travels around the earth.

C. Going directly from observation to conclusion is called non-scientific thinking.

25. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?

A. An hour after eating a candy bar, your sick stomach felt better.

B. Non-scientific thinking happens all the time.

C. Maybe you would have felt better without eating the candy bar.

26. What is the main idea of the third paragraph?

A. The scientific method is a way of thinking that helps you avoid drawing incorrect conclusions.

B. The scientific method reminds you to treat your first conclusion as one of several possible conclusions.

C. The scientific method reminds you to gather evidence to support your conclusion.

27. What is the main idea of the fourth paragraph?

A. The scientific method begins by questioning an observation, and ends with a conclusion that is based on evidence.

B. The first step in the scientific method is to ask a question about an observation.

C. The last step in the scientific method is to draw a conclusion, and share it.

28. Write the numbers 1 through 4 in the boxes beside the events to show the sequence of what happened, from first to last. This creates a summary.

1-4?

\_\_\_\_\_ Non-scientific thinking happens all the time.

\_\_\_\_\_ The five steps in the scientific method begin by questioning an observation, and end with a conclusion that is based on evidence.

\_\_\_\_\_ The scientific method is a way of thinking that helps you to avoid drawing incorrect conclusions.

\_\_\_\_\_ Going directly from observation to conclusion is called non-scientific thinking.