

Using Context Clues

Each pair of sentences contains a nonsense word. Write a word on the line that makes sense in place of the nonsense word.

1. Green is my favorite **prackle**.
My cousin likes to **prackle** with markers and crayons.

The nonsense word **prackle** means _____.

2. Nadia likes to **verg** her bicycle after school.
I think the best **verg** at the amusement park is the carousel.

The nonsense word **verg** means _____.

3. Hector likes to **jeffa** soccer at the park on the weekend.
My sister, Alicia, was the lead in the school **jeffa** this year.

The nonsense word **jeffa** means _____.

4. My friend and I **blape** a good movie last weekend.
Jasper's dad used a small **blape** to cut down the tree by their house.

The nonsense word **blape** means _____.

How do people breathe?

Reading Packet
Week of November 16-20

NAME: _____

- 1 Most of the time, you don't think about breathing. Air moves in and out of your lungs 15 to 25 times every minute. But why do you breathe? And what happens in your body when you breathe?
- 2 People breathe to take in good air and get rid of bad air. All the cells in the human body need a gas called oxygen. And cells need to get rid of a gas called carbon dioxide.
- 3 How does this happen? Air enters your nose and mouth. It goes down a tube called the trachea (TRAY•kee•uh) into two tubes. One tube goes into each lung. Your lungs are two sacs that act like sponges. Inside each lung, the tubes divide into smaller tubes. At the end of the tubes are millions of tiny sacs called alveoli (al•VEE•uh•ly). This is where your blood receives good air and unloads bad air.
- 4 The air you breathe is not always clean. Sticky areas of your nose, trachea, and lungs trap dirt and germs. But your lungs have little hairs called cilia (SIL•ee•uh). They act like tiny brooms to push the dirt and germs out of your lungs.

Circle the right answer for questions 1–5. Write your answer to question 6 on a blank piece of paper.

1. The air people breathe moves in and out of the lungs _____ times per minute.

A 5 to 10

C 25 to 50

B 15 to 25

D 35 to 65

2. Which word in paragraph 3 means “comes in”?

A goes

C enters

B unloads

D receives

3. Which paragraph tells about the purpose of breathing?

A 1

C 3

B 2

D 4

4. After air goes down your trachea, the air next enters _____.

A your nose and mouth

B millions of tiny sacs

C your lungs

D two tubes


5. The article does not say, but you can decide that the cilia _____.

A help people stay healthy

B pass oxygen to the blood

C get rid of carbon dioxide

D make the lungs wider

 6. Think of a time when you had trouble breathing. What helped you breathe better?

What is the "Forehead of the Sky"?

- 1 Mount Everest is the highest mountain on Earth. The mountain is in central Asia. Some Asian people call the mountain the "Forehead of the Sky."
- 2 It is hard to climb Mount Everest. The mountain is steep and rocky. The weather is cold and windy. Often there are fierce storms. Sometimes an avalanche crashes down the mountain. The hike down can be just as hard as going up.
- 3 The mountain is so high that the air is thin. It is hard to breathe. A climber must move slowly near the mountain's top. The climber takes six or eight breaths before each tiny step. Some climbers get mountain sickness. Their brains do not get enough oxygen. The climbers feel sick and confused. Most climbers take bottles of oxygen to help them breathe.
- 4 Many people have tried to climb Mount Everest. But not many have reached the top. In 1953, Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay were the first climbers to reach the summit. In 2001, the first blind climber made it to the top. Why do people try so hard to climb Mount Everest? Here is what many climbers say: "Because it is there."

Circle the right answer for questions 1–5. Write your answer to question 6 on a blank piece of paper.

1. Mount Everest is located in central _____.
A Asia
B Africa
C Europe
D America
2. Which word in paragraph 2 means “showing force”?
A hard
B steep
C fierce
D rocky
3. A climber takes six or eight breaths before each step because the _____.
A climber is confused
B weather is cold
C storm is fierce
D air is thin
4. The article does not say, but you can decide that mountain sickness is caused by _____.
A a cold
B sore legs
C lack of sleep
D lack of oxygen
5. *Call* can have the following meanings. Mark the meaning used in paragraph 1.
A to say something in a loud voice
B to give something a name
C to send a message
D to predict




6. Would you ever like to climb Mount Everest? Why or why not?

Do alligators have a voice?

- 1 Alligators belong to the same animal family as snakes and turtles. Snakes and turtles are quiet. But an alligator is different. It makes its first sound even before it comes out of its egg. These noises tell the mother that it is time to free her babies from the nest.
- 2 Young alligators sometimes squeak. Grown alligators make other sounds. They hiss when they are angry or afraid. In alligator country, a hiss may mean that an angry alligator is coming at you. Or it may mean that a frightened alligator is slipping into the water to get away.
- 3 The most common alligator sound is a roar. Alligators often roar on spring evenings. They are looking for a mate. The roar of an alligator is one of the great animal sounds of the world.
- 4 Alligators can also be quiet. They float without sound in the water. Only their eyes and noses show. Alligators are often quiet in summer and winter. If the weather is too hot or too cold, they fall into a deep sleep.

Circle the right answer for questions 1–5. Write your answer to question 6 on a blank piece of paper.

1. The article does not tell about the _____ of an alligator.
A tail
B sleep
C sounds
D mother
2. Which word in paragraph 3 means “usual”?
A roar
B most
C great
D common
3. Which paragraph tells when alligators are quiet?
A 1
B 2
C 3
D 4
4. Alligators hiss when they are _____.
A angry
B sleeping
C caring for babies
D looking for a mate
5. The article does not say, but you can decide that alligators _____.
A roar throughout the day
B only sleep in the summer
C do not like very cold temperatures
D make the same sounds as babies and adults

 6. How are alligators like big cats, such as lions and tigers? How are they different?