

Readrise — Activity Book

A Spark & Anvil activity book — puzzles, questions, and fun from Readrise.

Write in the book, circle your answers, and check the Answer Key at the back.

1. Count the Beats

Circle the correct answer

1. How many syllables (beats) are in the word “elephant” ?
(A) 3 (B) 4 (C) 2 (D) 5
2. How many syllables (beats) are in the word “silent” ?
(A) 1 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 2
3. How many syllables (beats) are in the word “fantastic” ?
(A) 4 (B) 3 (C) 5 (D) 2
4. How many syllables (beats) are in the word “magnet” ?
(A) 3 (B) 4 (C) 2 (D) 1
5. How many syllables (beats) are in the word “invent” ?
(A) 3 (B) 1 (C) 4 (D) 2
6. How many syllables (beats) are in the word “wagon” ?
(A) 3 (B) 2 (C) 4 (D) 1

Write the answer

7. How many syllables (beats) are in the word “robin” ?
Answer: _____
8. How many syllables (beats) are in the word “picnic” ?
Answer: _____
9. How many syllables (beats) are in the word “computer” ?
Answer: _____
10. How many syllables (beats) are in the word “education” ?
Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. How many syllables (beats) are in the word “wonderful” ? →
2. How many syllables (beats) are in the word “cupcake” ? →
3. How many syllables (beats) are in the word “reptile” ? →
4. How many syllables (beats) are in the word “sunshine” ? →
5. How many syllables (beats) are in the word “spider” ? →

- (A) 3
 - (B) 2
 - (C) 2
 - (D) 2
 - (E) 2
-

2. Chunk It

Circle the correct answer

11. Which shows “cupcake” chunked into syllables correctly?
(A) cupcake (B) cu-pcake (C) cup-cake (D) cupc-ake
12. Which shows “reptile” chunked into syllables correctly?
(A) reptile (B) rep-tile (C) re-ptile (D) rept-ile
13. Which shows “education” chunked into syllables correctly?
(A) ed-u-ca-tion (B) education (C) edu-cation (D) e-ducation
14. Which shows “silent” chunked into syllables correctly?
(A) sil-ent (B) silent (C) si-lent (D) s-ilent
15. Which shows “rabbit” chunked into syllables correctly?
(A) ra-bbit (B) rabbit (C) rab-bit (D) rabb-it
16. Which shows “butterfly” chunked into syllables correctly?
(A) but-ter-fly (B) butterfly (C) butt-erfly (D) bu-tterfly

Write the answer

17. Which shows “sunshine” chunked into syllables correctly?
Answer: _____
18. Which shows “puppet” chunked into syllables correctly?
Answer: _____
19. Which shows “wonderful” chunked into syllables correctly?
Answer: _____

20. Which shows “invent” chunked into syllables correctly?

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. Which shows “magnet” chunked into syllables correctly? →
2. Which shows “important” chunked into syllables correctly? →
3. Which shows “pilot” chunked into syllables correctly? →
4. Which shows “muffin” chunked into syllables correctly? →
5. Which shows “banana” chunked into syllables correctly? →

- (A) mag-net
 - (B) im-por-tant
 - (C) pi-lot
 - (D) muf-fin
 - (E) ba-na-na
-

3. Syllable Types

Circle the correct answer

21. What kind of syllable is the word “cape” ?
(A) Vowel team (B) Open (C) Magic-e (VCe) (D) R-controlled
22. What kind of syllable is the word “rain” ?
(A) Open (B) Closed (C) Magic-e (VCe) (D) Vowel team
23. What kind of syllable is the word “team” ?
(A) Vowel team (B) Magic-e (VCe) (C) R-controlled (D) Open
24. What kind of syllable is the word “cube” ?
(A) R-controlled (B) Vowel team (C) Open (D) Magic-e (VCe)
25. What kind of syllable is the word “cat” ?
(A) Open (B) Magic-e (VCe) (C) Closed (D) R-controlled
26. What kind of syllable is the word “corn” ?
(A) Open (B) R-controlled (C) Magic-e (VCe) (D) Closed

Write the answer

27. What kind of syllable is the word “go” ?

Answer: _____

28. What kind of syllable is the word “bird” ?

Answer: _____

29. What kind of syllable is the word “bike” ?

Answer: _____

30. What kind of syllable is the word “boat” ?

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. What kind of syllable is the word “web” ? →

2. What kind of syllable is the word “hop” ? →

3. What kind of syllable is the word “rope” ? →

4. What kind of syllable is the word “cake” ? →

5. What kind of syllable is the word “pie” ? →

(A) Vowel team

(B) Magic-e (VCe)

(C) Magic-e (VCe)

(D) Closed

(E) Closed

4. Front Parts

Circle the correct answer

31. Put the prefix “un-” together with the word “happy” . What word do you get?

(A) happyun (B) unhappy (C) happy (D) un-happy

32. “rewrite” means...

(A) not agree (B) not stopping (C) write again (D) paid too little

33. “disagree” means...

(A) not agree (B) cook too much (C) write again (D) heat before

34. What does the prefix “non-” mean (as in “nonstop”)?

(A) wrongly (B) not / opposite of (C) not (D) too little / below

35. What does the prefix “un-” mean (as in “unhappy”)?

(A) too little / below (B) too much (C) not / opposite of (D) not / the opposite of

36. What does the prefix “dis-” mean (as in “disagree”)?

(A) not (B) not / opposite of (C) too much (D) before

Write the answer

37. Put the prefix “re-” together with the word “write” . What word do you get?

Answer: _____

38. Put the prefix “dis-” together with the word “agree” . What word do you get?

Answer: _____

39. “overcook” means...

Answer: _____

40. “unhappy” means...

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. What does the prefix “pre-” mean (as in “preheat”)? →

2. What does the prefix “re-” mean (as in “rewrite”)? →

3. Put the prefix “under-” together with the word “paid” . What word do you get?
→

4. Put the prefix “mis-” together with the word “read” . What word do you get? →

5. “underpaid” means... →

(A) again

(B) paid too little

(C) before

(D) underpaid

(E) misread

5. End Parts

Circle the correct answer

41. “hopeful” means...

(A) having clouds (B) the state of being kind (C) in a slow way (D) full of hope

42. Add the suffix “-ment” to the base word “pay” . What word do you get?

(A) pays (B) mentpay (C) payment (D) pay

43. “kindness” means...

(A) one who teaches (B) having clouds (C) able to be read (D) the state of being kind

44. Add the suffix “-ly” to the base word “slow” . What word do you get?
(A) slow (B) slowly (C) lyslow (D) slows
45. Add the suffix “-ful” to the base word “hope” . What word do you get?
(A) hopes (B) hope (C) hopeful (D) fulhope
46. “teacher” means…
(A) having clouds (B) the state of being kind (C) without hope (D) one who teaches

Write the answer

47. What does the suffix “-ness” mean (as in “kindness”)?
Answer: _____
48. What does the suffix “-able” mean (as in “readable”)?
Answer: _____
49. Add the suffix “-able” to the base word “read” . What word do you get?
Answer: _____
50. What does the suffix “-ful” mean (as in “hopeful”)?
Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. “payment” means… →
 2. Add the suffix “-y” to the base word “cloud” . What word do you get? →
 3. What does the suffix “-er” mean (as in “teacher”)? →
 4. “hopeless” means… →
 5. What does the suffix “-ment” mean (as in “payment”)? →
- (A) cloudy
(B) without hope
(C) one who / more
(D) the result of paying
(E) the act or result of
-

6. Word Roots

Circle the correct answer

51. The root “aud” (as in “audible”) means…
(A) write / draw (B) life (C) see (D) hear
52. Which word is built on the root “tele” (far)?
(A) telescope (B) predict (C) autograph (D) visible
53. Using the root “dict” (say / tell), what does “predict” most likely mean?
(A) carry across (B) say before it happens (C) build together (D) able to be heard
54. Which word is built on the root “dict” (say / tell)?
(A) biography (B) transport (C) telescope (D) predict
55. Which word is built on the root “struct” (build)?
(A) visible (B) biography (C) telescope (D) construct
56. The root “vis” (as in “visible”) means…
(A) life (B) carry (C) see (D) say / tell

Write the answer

57. Which word is built on the root “graph” (write / draw)?
Answer: _____
58. The root “dict” (as in “predict”) means…
Answer: _____
59. Which word is built on the root “bio” (life)?
Answer: _____
60. The root “graph” (as in “autograph”) means…
Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. Which word is built on the root “vis” (see)? →
 2. Which word is built on the root “aud” (hear)? →
 3. Using the root “port” (carry), what does “transport” most likely mean? →
 4. Using the root “aud” (hear), what does “audible” most likely mean? →
 5. Using the root “struct” (build), what does “construct” most likely mean? →
- (A) build together
(B) visible
(C) carry across
(D) audible
(E) able to be heard
-

7. The Big Idea

Circle the correct answer

61. Read: “How Bats Find Their Way” . Bats fly and hunt at night, but they do not bump into things in the dark. A bat makes tiny squeaks as it flies. The squeaks bounce off walls, trees, and bugs and come back to the bat's ears. From the echoes, the bat learns where things are and how far away they sit. This trick is called echolocation. It lets a bat catch a moth in the dark without ever seeing it.

What is the MAIN IDEA of this passage?

(A) Bats are afraid of the dark. (B) Bats use echoes to find their way and hunt in the dark. (C) Bats sleep during the night. (D) Moths make squeaking sounds.

62. Read: “How Bats Find Their Way” . Bats fly and hunt at night, but they do not bump into things in the dark. A bat makes tiny squeaks as it flies. The squeaks bounce off walls, trees, and bugs and come back to the bat's ears. From the echoes, the bat learns where things are and how far away they sit. This trick is called echolocation. It lets a bat catch a moth in the dark without ever seeing it.

According to the passage, what comes back to the bat's ears?

(A) Light from the moon. (B) The moths it eats. (C) The bat's own wings. (D) The echoes of its squeaks.

63. Read: “How Bats Find Their Way” . Bats fly and hunt at night, but they do not bump into things in the dark. A bat makes tiny squeaks as it flies. The squeaks bounce off walls, trees, and bugs and come back to the bat's ears. From the echoes, the bat learns where things are and how far away they sit. This trick is called echolocation. It lets a bat catch a moth in the dark without ever seeing it.

In this passage, the word “echolocation” means...

(A) finding things by listening to echoes (B) sleeping upside down (C) eating in the dark (D) flying without wings

64. Read: “How Bats Find Their Way” . Bats fly and hunt at night, but they do not bump into things in the dark. A bat makes tiny squeaks as it flies. The squeaks bounce off walls, trees, and bugs and come back to the bat's ears. From the echoes, the bat learns where things are and how far away they sit. This trick is called echolocation. It lets a bat catch a moth in the dark without ever seeing it.

Which would make the BEST title for this passage?

(A) Bats use echoes to find their way and hunt in the dark. (B) Bats are afraid of the dark. (C) Moths make squeaking sounds. (D) Bats sleep during the night.

65. Read: “How Bats Find Their Way” . Bats fly and hunt at night, but they do not bump into things in the dark. A bat makes tiny squeaks as it flies. The squeaks bounce off walls, trees, and bugs and come back to the bat's ears. From the echoes, the bat learns where things are and how far away they sit. This trick is called echolocation. It lets a bat catch a moth in the dark without ever seeing it.

Why did the author most likely write this passage?

(A) To make you laugh with a silly story. (B) To explain how something works or happens. (C) To tell a make-believe adventure. (D) To sell you something.

66. Read: “The Water Cycle” . Water is always on the move. The sun warms lakes and oceans, and some water turns into an invisible gas that rises into the sky. High up where it is cold, the gas cools and forms tiny drops that gather into clouds. When the drops grow heavy, they fall back down as rain or snow. The water flows into rivers and back to the sea, and the whole trip starts again.

What is the MAIN IDEA of this passage?

(A) The sun is made of water. (B) Water keeps moving between the sea, the sky, and the land in a repeating cycle. (C) Clouds are heavier than oceans. (D) Rain only falls in the winter.

Write the answer

67. Read: “The Water Cycle” . Water is always on the move. The sun warms lakes and oceans, and some water turns into an invisible gas that rises into the sky. High up where it is cold, the gas cools and forms tiny drops that gather into clouds. When the drops grow heavy, they fall back down as rain or snow. The water flows into rivers and back to the sea, and the whole trip starts again.

What makes the tiny drops fall back down as rain?

Answer: _____

68. Read: “The Water Cycle” . Water is always on the move. The sun warms lakes and oceans, and some water turns into an invisible gas that rises into the sky. High up where it is cold, the gas cools and forms tiny drops that gather into clouds. When the drops grow heavy, they fall back down as rain or snow. The water flows into rivers and back to the sea, and the whole trip starts again.

In this passage, the word “cycle” means...

Answer: _____

69. Read: “The Water Cycle” . Water is always on the move. The sun warms lakes and oceans, and some water turns into an invisible gas that rises into the sky. High up where it is cold, the gas cools and forms tiny drops that gather into clouds. When the drops grow heavy, they fall back down as rain or snow. The water flows into rivers and

back to the sea, and the whole trip starts again.

Which would make the BEST title for this passage?

Answer: _____

70. Read: “The Water Cycle” . Water is always on the move. The sun warms lakes and oceans, and some water turns into an invisible gas that rises into the sky. High up where it is cold, the gas cools and forms tiny drops that gather into clouds. When the drops grow heavy, they fall back down as rain or snow. The water flows into rivers and back to the sea, and the whole trip starts again.

Why did the author most likely write this passage?

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. Read: “Why Leaves Change Color” . In summer, leaves are green because they are full of a green helper that turns sunlight into food for the tree. When fall comes, the days get shorter and cooler. The tree slows down and the green helper fades away. Once the green is gone, other colors that were hiding in the leaf all along — yellow, orange, and red — finally show. Then the leaves dry up and drift to the ground.

What is the MAIN IDEA of this passage? →

2. Read: “Why Leaves Change Color” . In summer, leaves are green because they are full of a green helper that turns sunlight into food for the tree. When fall comes, the days get shorter and cooler. The tree slows down and the green helper fades away. Once the green is gone, other colors that were hiding in the leaf all along — yellow, orange, and red — finally show. Then the leaves dry up and drift to the ground.

Why are leaves green in the summer? →

3. Read: “Why Leaves Change Color” . In summer, leaves are green because they are full of a green helper that turns sunlight into food for the tree. When fall comes, the days get shorter and cooler. The tree slows down and the green helper fades away. Once the green is gone, other colors that were hiding in the leaf all along — yellow, orange, and red — finally show. Then the leaves dry up and drift to the ground.

In this passage, the word “fades” means... →

4. Read: “Why Leaves Change Color” . In summer, leaves are green because they are full of a green helper that turns sunlight into food for the tree. When fall comes, the days get shorter and cooler. The tree slows down and the green helper fades away. Once the green is gone, other colors that were hiding in the leaf all along — yellow, orange, and red — finally show. Then the leaves dry up and drift to the ground.

Which would make the BEST title for this passage? →

5. Read: “Why Leaves Change Color” . In summer, leaves are green because they are full of a green helper that turns sunlight into food for the tree. When fall comes, the days get shorter and cooler. The tree slows down and the green helper fades away. Once the green is gone, other colors that were hiding in the leaf all along — yellow, orange, and red — finally show. Then the leaves dry up and drift to the ground.

Why did the author most likely write this passage? →

- (A) Leaves change color in fall because the green fades and hidden colors show.
 - (B) Leaves change color in fall because the green fades and hidden colors show.
 - (C) They are full of a green helper that makes food from sunlight.
 - (D) To explain how something works or happens.
 - (E) slowly goes away
-

8. Reading Tools

Circle the correct answer

71. Read: “How Honeybees Talk” . When a honeybee finds a patch of flowers, it flies home and does a little dance. The way it wiggles and turns tells the other bees which direction to fly and how far to go. Soon the whole hive knows where the food is, even though not one bee said a word. The dance is how bees share a map without speaking.

First the bee finds flowers. What happens NEXT?

(A) The hive melts. (B) The flowers close up. (C) The bee forgets the way. (D) It flies home and does a dance.

72. What is the purpose of a diagram with labels in an information book?

(A) gives the author's opinion (B) lists the reader's chores (C) tells a make-believe story (D) shows the parts of something and names them

73. What is the purpose of a subheading inside a section in an information book?

(A) names the illustrator (B) is the glossary (C) breaks a big section into smaller topics (D) ends the book

74. What is the purpose of a bold word in the text in an information book?

(A) means you should skip it (B) shows the word is a mistake (C) means the word is quiet (D) signals an important term to notice

75. What is the purpose of a ‘did you know?’ box in an information book?

(A) is the main title (B) adds an interesting extra fact (C) shows page numbers (D) tells the reader to stop

76. Read: “The Water Cycle” . Water is always on the move. The sun warms lakes and oceans, and some water turns into an invisible gas that rises into the sky. High up where it is cold, the gas cools and forms tiny drops that gather into clouds. When the drops grow heavy, they fall back down as rain or snow. The water flows into rivers and back to the sea, and the whole trip starts again.

What happens AFTER the gas cools high in the sky?

(A) It sinks into the ocean. (B) It disappears forever. (C) It forms tiny drops that gather into clouds. (D) It turns into sunlight.

Write the answer

77. What is the purpose of a map with a key in an information book?

Answer: _____

78. What is the purpose of an index at the back in an information book?

Answer: _____

79. What is the purpose of a caption under a photo in an information book?

Answer: _____

80. What is the purpose of a glossary at the back in an information book?

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. What is the purpose of a timeline in an information book? →

2. Read: “How Bats Find Their Way” . Bats fly and hunt at night, but they do not bump into things in the dark. A bat makes tiny squeaks as it flies. The squeaks bounce off walls, trees, and bugs and come back to the bat's ears. From the echoes, the bat learns where things are and how far away they sit. This trick is called echolocation. It lets a bat catch a moth in the dark without ever seeing it.

What is echolocation, based on the passage? →

3. Read: “The Water Cycle” . Water is always on the move. The sun warms lakes and oceans, and some water turns into an invisible gas that rises into the sky. High up where it is cold, the gas cools and forms tiny drops that gather into clouds. When the drops grow heavy, they fall back down as rain or snow. The water flows into rivers and back to the sea, and the whole trip starts again.

What is the FIRST thing that happens in the water cycle? →

4. What is the purpose of a photograph with a label in an information book? →

5. Read: “Why Leaves Change Color” . In summer, leaves are green because they are full of a green helper that turns sunlight into food for the tree. When fall comes, the days get shorter and cooler. The tree slows down and the green helper fades away.

Once the green is gone, other colors that were hiding in the leaf all along — yellow, orange, and red — finally show. Then the leaves dry up and drift to the ground.

What happens once the green helper fades? →

- (A) The sun warms the water and some turns into gas.
 - (B) shows events in the order they happened
 - (C) Finding things by listening to echoes bounce back.
 - (D) shows a real example of what the text describes
 - (E) The hidden yellow, orange, and red colors show.
-

9. Read Between the Lines

Circle the correct answer

81. Read: “The Lost Mitten” . Mia searched every pocket twice. She looked under the bed, behind the door, and even inside her boots. Her one red mitten was gone. Outside, the snow kept falling, and her fingers were already turning cold. She sighed and pulled her sleeve down over her hand. “I guess one warm hand is better than none,” she said, and stepped into the white morning.

How does Mia most likely feel at the end?

- (A) Disappointed but making the best of it. (B) Angry at her boots. (C) Scared of the snow. (D) Excited to lose her mitten.

82. Read: “The Lost Mitten” . Mia searched every pocket twice. She looked under the bed, behind the door, and even inside her boots. Her one red mitten was gone. Outside, the snow kept falling, and her fingers were already turning cold. She sighed and pulled her sleeve down over her hand. “I guess one warm hand is better than none,” she said, and stepped into the white morning.

Which detail shows that Mia looked hard for the mitten?

- (A) She pulled her sleeve down. (B) She looked under the bed, behind the door, and inside her boots. (C) She stepped outside. (D) The snow kept falling.

83. Read: “The Lost Mitten” . Mia searched every pocket twice. She looked under the bed, behind the door, and even inside her boots. Her one red mitten was gone. Outside, the snow kept falling, and her fingers were already turning cold. She sighed and pulled her sleeve down over her hand. “I guess one warm hand is better than none,” she said, and stepped into the white morning.

What kind of person is Mia, based on how she acts?

- (A) She is mean to others. (B) She never tries hard. (C) She gives up easily. (D) She keeps a good attitude even when things go wrong.

84. Read: “The Lost Mitten” . Mia searched every pocket twice. She looked under the bed, behind the door, and even inside her boots. Her one red mitten was gone. Outside, the snow kept falling, and her fingers were already turning cold. She sighed and pulled her sleeve down over her hand. “I guess one warm hand is better than none,” she said, and stepped into the white morning.

What is this story mostly trying to show?

(A) Angry at her boots. (B) Excited to lose her mitten. (C) Scared of the snow. (D) She keeps a good attitude even when things go wrong.

85. Read: “The Lost Mitten” . Mia searched every pocket twice. She looked under the bed, behind the door, and even inside her boots. Her one red mitten was gone. Outside, the snow kept falling, and her fingers were already turning cold. She sighed and pulled her sleeve down over her hand. “I guess one warm hand is better than none,” she said, and stepped into the white morning.

What does the writer really mean by “the white morning” ?

(A) a painted wall (B) the snowy morning (C) a morning that is late (D) a morning with no color

86. Read: “Race Day” . Sam's heart was a drum in his chest as he stepped up to the starting line. The other runners looked as fast as arrows. When the whistle blew, his legs felt like jelly for one scary second — then they remembered how to run. He didn't come in first, but he crossed the finish line grinning from ear to ear.

Why does Sam grin at the end even though he didn't win?

(A) He is glad the race was cancelled. (B) He is proud that he finished the race. (C) He came in first place. (D) He tripped the other runners.

Write the answer

87. Read: “Race Day” . Sam's heart was a drum in his chest as he stepped up to the starting line. The other runners looked as fast as arrows. When the whistle blew, his legs felt like jelly for one scary second — then they remembered how to run. He didn't come in first, but he crossed the finish line grinning from ear to ear.

Which phrase shows Sam was nervous at the start?

Answer: _____

88. Read: “Race Day” . Sam's heart was a drum in his chest as he stepped up to the starting line. The other runners looked as fast as arrows. When the whistle blew, his legs felt like jelly for one scary second — then they remembered how to run. He didn't come in first, but he crossed the finish line grinning from ear to ear.

What can you tell about Sam from how he ends the race?

Answer: _____

89. Read: “Race Day” . Sam's heart was a drum in his chest as he stepped up to the starting line. The other runners looked as fast as arrows. When the whistle blew, his legs felt like jelly for one scary second — then they remembered how to run. He didn't come in first, but he crossed the finish line grinning from ear to ear.

What is this story mostly trying to show?

Answer: _____

90. Read: “Race Day” . Sam's heart was a drum in his chest as he stepped up to the starting line. The other runners looked as fast as arrows. When the whistle blew, his legs felt like jelly for one scary second — then they remembered how to run. He didn't come in first, but he crossed the finish line grinning from ear to ear.

What does the writer really mean by “his legs felt like jelly” ?

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. Read: “Grandpa's Garden” . Every spring, Grandpa knelt in the dirt and whispered to his seeds like they were old friends. Lena thought it was silly — until summer, when the garden burst into a rainbow of tomatoes, beans, and sunflowers taller than she was. “See?” Grandpa said, winking. “They just needed someone to believe in them.”

What does Grandpa most likely believe about growing plants? →

2. Read: “Grandpa's Garden” . Every spring, Grandpa knelt in the dirt and whispered to his seeds like they were old friends. Lena thought it was silly — until summer, when the garden burst into a rainbow of tomatoes, beans, and sunflowers taller than she was. “See?” Grandpa said, winking. “They just needed someone to believe in them.”

Which detail shows the garden did well? →

3. Read: “Grandpa's Garden” . Every spring, Grandpa knelt in the dirt and whispered to his seeds like they were old friends. Lena thought it was silly — until summer, when the garden burst into a rainbow of tomatoes, beans, and sunflowers taller than she was. “See?” Grandpa said, winking. “They just needed someone to believe in them.”

What is Grandpa like, based on how he tends his garden? →

4. Read: “Grandpa's Garden” . Every spring, Grandpa knelt in the dirt and whispered to his seeds like they were old friends. Lena thought it was silly — until summer, when the garden burst into a rainbow of tomatoes, beans, and sunflowers taller than she was. “See?” Grandpa said, winking. “They just needed someone to believe in them.”

What is this story mostly trying to show? →

5. Read: “Grandpa's Garden” . Every spring, Grandpa knelt in the dirt and whispered to his seeds like they were old friends. Lena thought it was silly — until summer, when the garden burst into a rainbow of tomatoes, beans, and sunflowers taller than she was. “See?” Grandpa said, winking. “They just needed someone to believe in them.”

What does the writer really mean by “the garden burst into a rainbow” ? →

- (A) He is patient and caring.
 - (B) He is patient and caring.
 - (C) It burst into tomatoes, beans, and sunflowers taller than Lena.
 - (D) Plants grow best with patience and care.
 - (E) the garden filled with many bright colors
-

10. What It Really Means

Circle the correct answer

91. What does this really mean: “They were two peas in a pod.” ?

(A) They were vegetables. (B) They were tiny and green. (C) They were very close and alike. (D) They lived in a pod.

92. What does this really mean: “The cold water bit at his toes.” ?

(A) His toes were tasty. (B) The cold water hurt with a sharp, stinging feeling. (C) A fish bit his toes. (D) The water had teeth.

93. What does this really mean: “The classroom was as quiet as a library.” ?

(A) It was very quiet. (B) It was full of books. (C) It had no lights. (D) It was very loud.

94. Read: “The Brave Little Boat” . The paper boat bobbed at the edge of the puddle, waiting. Theo gave it a gentle push, and off it sailed across the water like a tiny ship on a wide gray sea. A breeze tugged at its sail. For a moment it tipped, and Theo held his breath — but the little boat straightened up and kept going, all the way to the far shore of the puddle.

What does the phrase “like a tiny ship on a wide gray sea” really mean here?

(A) the sea was gray and sad (B) the boat was really on the ocean (C) the puddle seemed as big as an ocean to the little boat (D) the boat turned into a ship

95. What does this really mean: “The news spread like wildfire.” ?

(A) The news was hot. (B) Firefighters read the news. (C) There was a real fire. (D) The news spread very quickly.

96. What does this really mean: “Her room was a disaster zone.” ?

(A) Her room was extremely messy. (B) A storm hit her room. (C) Her room was dangerous. (D) Rescue workers came.

Write the answer

97. Read: “Race Day” . Sam's heart was a drum in his chest as he stepped up to the starting line. The other runners looked as fast as arrows. When the whistle blew, his legs felt like jelly for one scary second — then they remembered how to run. He didn't come in first, but he crossed the finish line grinning from ear to ear.

What does the phrase “his legs felt like jelly” really mean here?

Answer: _____

98. What does this really mean: “She ran like the wind.” ?

Answer: _____

99. What does this really mean: “He was a couch potato all weekend.” ?

Answer: _____

100. What does this really mean: “The wind whispered through the trees.” ?

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. What does this really mean: “The snow was a soft white blanket.” ? →

2. What does this really mean: “The old car coughed and died.” ? →

3. Read: “Grandpa's Garden” . Every spring, Grandpa knelt in the dirt and whispered to his seeds like they were old friends. Lena thought it was silly — until summer, when the garden burst into a rainbow of tomatoes, beans, and sunflowers taller than she was. “See?” Grandpa said, winking. “They just needed someone to believe in them.”

What does the phrase “the garden burst into a rainbow” really mean here? →

4. What does this really mean: “Her smile was sunshine.” ? →

5. What does this really mean: “The moon smiled down on the town.” ? →

(A) The moon shone gently over the town.

(B) The car stopped working.

(C) Her smile was warm and cheerful.

(D) The snow covered everything smoothly.

(E) the garden filled with many bright colors

11. Read It Like You Mean It

Circle the correct answer

101. Reading fluently means reading...

- (A) as fast as humanly possible. (B) accurately, at a smooth pace, with expression.
(C) one letter at a time. (D) silently with no thinking.

102. "I can't believe it!" Which reading fits the exclamation point best?

- (A) As a slow question. (B) Bored and flat. (C) Whispered so no one hears. (D) With surprise and energy in your voice.

103. Which reading sounds most fluent (smooth)?

- (A) Reading one... word... at... a... time. (B) Reading every word in a robot voice.
(C) Reading so fast the words blur together. (D) Reading in phrases: "The big brown dog / ran to the gate."

104. Where should you take a short pause: "After lunch, we went to the park." ?

- (A) In the middle of the word 'lunch' . (B) Right after the comma (After lunch,).
(C) You should never pause. (D) After every single word.

105. Reading "The tiny, sleepy kitten yawned." — which fits best?

- (A) Like a cheering crowd. (B) Soft and gentle, matching a sleepy kitten. (C) Like an angry shout. (D) Loud and fast.

106. Ellipsis dots "..." at the end of "And then... nothing." tell you to...

- (A) pause and let the moment hang before going on. (B) shout the last word. (C) skip to the next page. (D) speed up to the next word.

Write the answer

107. You see words in *italics*: "I *never* said that." This tells you to...

Answer: _____

108. When you hit a period at the end of a sentence, your voice should...

Answer: _____

109. If you read a word wrong, a fluent reader will...

Answer: _____

110. A comma in "Yes, I will help you." tells you to...

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. Which sentence should you read a little FASTER for effect? →
2. You read: “Wow, look at that huge kite!” How should it sound? →
3. The dog barked ALL night. Which word should you stress (say stronger)? →
4. “Once upon a time…” at the start of a tale should sound… →
5. Reading dialogue, you switch your voice a little for each speaker so the listener… →

- (A) can tell who is talking.
 - (B) warm and inviting, setting the mood.
 - (C) ALL — the writer put it in capitals for emphasis.
 - (D) “He ran and ran and ran to catch the bus.”
 - (E) Full of excitement and wonder.
-

Answer Key

1. A — 3
2. D — 2
3. B — 3
4. C — 2
5. D — 2
6. B — 2
7. 2
8. 2
9. 3
10. 4

Matching (Count the Beats): 1→A, 2→B, 3→B, 4→B, 5→B

11. C — cup-cake
12. B — rep-tile
13. A — ed-u-ca-tion
14. C — si-lent
15. C — rab-bit
16. A — but-ter-fly

17. sun-shine

18. pup-pet

19. won-der-ful

20. in-vent

Matching (Chunk It): 1→A, 2→B, 3→C, 4→D, 5→E

21. C — Magic-e (VCe)

22. D — Vowel team

23. A — Vowel team

24. D — Magic-e (VCe)

25. C — Closed

26. B — R-controlled

27. Open

28. R-controlled

29. Magic-e (VCe)

30. Vowel team

Matching (Syllable Types): 1→D, 2→D, 3→B, 4→B, 5→A

31. B — unhappy

32. C — write again

33. A — not agree

34. C — not

35. D — not / the opposite of

36. B — not / opposite of

37. rewrite

38. disagree

39. cook too much

40. not happy

Matching (Front Parts): 1→C, 2→A, 3→D, 4→E, 5→B

41. D — full of hope

- 42. C — payment
- 43. D — the state of being kind
- 44. B — slowly
- 45. C — hopeful
- 46. D — one who teaches
- 47. the state of being
- 48. able to be
- 49. readable
- 50. full of

Matching (End Parts): 1→D, 2→A, 3→C, 4→B, 5→E

- 51. D — hear
- 52. A — telescope
- 53. B — say before it happens
- 54. D — predict
- 55. D — construct
- 56. C — see
- 57. autograph
- 58. say / tell
- 59. biography
- 60. write / draw

Matching (Word Roots): 1→B, 2→D, 3→C, 4→E, 5→A

- 61. B — Bats use echoes to find their way and hunt in the dark.
- 62. D — The echoes of its squeaks.
- 63. A — finding things by listening to echoes
- 64. A — Bats use echoes to find their way and hunt in the dark.
- 65. B — To explain how something works or happens.
- 66. B — Water keeps moving between the sea, the sky, and the land in a repeating cycle.

67. The drops grow heavy.
68. something that repeats in the same order
69. Water keeps moving between the sea, the sky, and the land in a repeating cycle.
70. To explain how something works or happens.
Matching (The Big Idea): 1→A, 2→C, 3→E, 4→A, 5→D
71. D — It flies home and does a dance.
72. D — shows the parts of something and names them
73. C — breaks a big section into smaller topics
74. D — signals an important term to notice
75. B — adds an interesting extra fact
76. C — It forms tiny drops that gather into clouds.
77. shows where things are and what the symbols mean
78. lists topics and the pages where you can find them
79. explains what the picture shows
80. gives the meanings of important words
Matching (Reading Tools): 1→B, 2→C, 3→A, 4→D, 5→E
81. A — Disappointed but making the best of it.
82. B — She looked under the bed, behind the door, and inside her boots.
83. D — She keeps a good attitude even when things go wrong.
84. D — She keeps a good attitude even when things go wrong.
85. B — the snowy morning
86. B — He is proud that he finished the race.
87. His heart was a drum in his chest.
88. He values doing his best more than winning.
89. He values doing his best more than winning.
90. his legs felt weak and shaky
Matching (Read Between the Lines): 1→D, 2→C, 3→A, 4→A, 5→E
91. C — They were very close and alike.

92. B — The cold water hurt with a sharp, stinging feeling.
93. A — It was very quiet.
94. C — the puddle seemed as big as an ocean to the little boat
95. D — The news spread very quickly.
96. A — Her room was extremely messy.
97. his legs felt weak and shaky
98. She ran very fast.
99. He was lazy and sat around.
100. The wind made a soft, quiet sound.
Matching (What It Really Means): 1→D, 2→B, 3→E, 4→C, 5→A
101. B — accurately, at a smooth pace, with expression.
102. D — With surprise and energy in your voice.
103. D — Reading in phrases: “The big brown dog / ran to the gate.”
104. B — Right after the comma (After lunch,).
105. B — Soft and gentle, matching a sleepy kitten.
106. A — pause and let the moment hang before going on.
107. stress the italic word (never).
108. drop a little and pause before the next sentence.
109. notice it doesn’ t make sense and fix it.
110. pause briefly after ‘Yes’ .

Matching (Read It Like You Mean It): 1→D, 2→E, 3→C, 4→B, 5→A

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