

Name _____ Date _____

Target Vocabulary

Really, Really Cold!
Target Vocabulary

Fill in one more example and one more non-example for *weariness*.
Then make a map of synonyms, antonyms, examples, and non-examples for three of the remaining Target Vocabulary words.

Vocabulary

display	vision
alert	huddle
weariness	graceful
fractured	stranded
standards	concluded

Synonym tiredness	Antonym alertness
weariness	
Example someone who hasn't slept well _____ _____	Non-example a young child with a lot of energy _____ _____

Vocabulary

Answer Numbers 1 through 10. Choose the best answer for each question.

- 1 What does the word *stranded* mean in the sentence below?

The fishermen were stranded in the middle of the lake.

- (A) unable to make a decision
- (B) unable to think or reason clearly
- (C) without means to reach a destination
- (D) lacking enough skill or ability to do something

- 2 What does the word *fractured* mean in the sentence below?

His fractured arm bones will soon heal.

- (F) broken
- (G) sore
- (H) swollen
- (I) weak

- 3 What does the word *alert* mean in the sentence below?

Even though it was the middle of the night, I was alert when the phone rang.

- (A) afraid
- (B) aware
- (C) confused
- (D) sleepy

- 4 What does the word *display* mean in the sentence below?

There was a display of science fair projects in the library.

- (F) discussion
- (G) exhibit
- (H) judging
- (I) research

- 5 What does the word *weariness* mean in the sentence below?

On the third day, the hikers felt extreme weariness.

- (A) anger
- (B) boredom
- (C) exhaustion
- (D) hunger

- 6 What does the word *inspected* mean in the sentence below?

The builder inspected his work when the building was complete.

- (F) built quietly
- (G) finished early
- (H) completed quickly
- (I) examined carefully

- 7 What does the word *construct* mean in the sentence below?

We watched the birds construct their complicated nest.

- (A) build
- (B) clean
- (C) complete
- (D) locate

- 8 What does the word *telescope* mean in the sentence below?

Jimmy studied the moon through the telescope.

- (F) device used to take photographs
- (G) device for making small objects appear larger
- (H) device for making faraway objects appear larger
- (I) device worn on the head to make eyesight clearer

- 9 What does the word *supervised* mean in the sentence below?

The teacher supervised the children as they played during recess.

- (A) ran from
- (B) played with
- (C) watched over
- (D) told stories to

- 10 What does the word *spectators* mean in the sentence below?

The spectators enjoyed the exciting game.

- (F) coaches helping
- (G) people watching
- (H) athletes playing
- (I) news people reporting



Comprehension

Answer Numbers 1 through 10. Base your answers on the journal “Antarctic Journal.”

- 1 How does the author organize the events in her journal?
- (A) sequentially by date
 - (B) scientifically by creature
 - (C) systematically from east to west
 - (D) geographically by latitude and longitude
- 2 Which text from the journal includes a simile?
- (F) “The careless scuff of a boot heel . . .”
 - (G) “Twilight falls and I crawl into my tent . . .”
 - (H) “Frustrated birds shriek like squabbling children . . .”
 - (I) “I have learned that the largest animal on Earth, the hundred-ton blue whale . . .”
- 3 In her journal, the author describes a *penguin rookery*. What is a *penguin rookery*?
- (A) a home for a single penguin family
 - (B) a place where penguins hunt for food
 - (C) a nesting area for hundreds of penguins
 - (D) a caged area for studying captured penguins
- 4 At Palmer Station, the author learns that blue whales eat *krill*. What is *krill*?
- (F) one-celled plants
 - (G) a kind of green algae
 - (H) large animals similar to seals
 - (I) tiny shrimplike ocean animals
- 5 Which of these phrases from the journal does NOT help you understand the sequence of events?
- (A) earlier today
 - (B) twilight falls
 - (C) it was three in the morning
 - (D) three miles from Palmer Island

- 6 The author falls into a *crevasse*. What is a *crevasse*?
- F a deep, narrow river
 - G a wide, shallow lake
 - H a deep, narrow crack
 - I a wide, shallow canyon
- 7 Which text from the journal includes a metaphor?
- A "It was three in the morning, bright outside . . ."
 - B "... I climbed in a stillness broken only by the noise of snow . . ."
 - C "Dressed in a watchman cap, three layers under my parka and boots . . ."
 - D "Near the top I heard a cracking sound, a slap magnified a million times . . ."

- 8 Why does the author include the phrases *After a few deep breaths* and *It was an hour before* in the sentences below?

After a few deep breaths, I began to scramble out. Terrified the crack would keep growing, I moved slowly. It was an hour before I was on firm ice.

- F to create a sense of terror in the reader
 - G to show how metaphors can create a sense of suspense
 - H to demonstrate that she is not an experienced climber
 - I to show the sequence of events and the passage of time
- 9 When does the author see the green flash in the sky?
- A at noon
 - B at dawn
 - C at sunset
 - D at three in the morning
- 10 When does the author leave Antarctica and go home?
- F in March
 - G in January
 - H in February
 - I in December

Mark Student Reading Level:

___ Independent ___ Instructional ___ Listening

Sequence of Events, Domain-Specific Vocabulary, Simile and Metaphor, Anchor Text

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Decoding

Answer Numbers 1 through 10. Choose the best answer for each question.

- 1 What is the BASE WORD of the word *charging*?
- (A) arg
 - (B) char
 - (C) charge
 - (D) ing
- 2 What is the BASE WORD of the word *checked*?
- (F) check
 - (G) checke
 - (H) checked
 - (I) ked
- 3 What is the BASE WORD of the word *unhinging*?
- (A) hing
 - (B) hinge
 - (C) ing
 - (D) un
- 4 What is the BASE WORD of the word *visiting*?
- (F) ing
 - (G) sit
 - (H) vis
 - (I) visit
- 5 What is the BASE WORD of the word *agreeing*?
- (A) agr
 - (B) agree
 - (C) gree
 - (D) ing
- 6 What is the ENDING of the word *destroying*?
- (F) de
 - (G) ing
 - (H) str
 - (I) ying

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7 What is the ENDING of the word *completing*?

- (A) com
- (B) ing
- (C) plet
- (D) ting

8 What is the ENDING of the word *appeared*?

- (F) app
- (G) ared
- (H) ed
- (I) red

9 What is the ENDING of the word *continued*?

- (A) con
- (B) ed
- (C) tinu
- (D) ued

10 What is the ENDING of the word *confused*?

- (F) con
- (G) ed
- (H) fuse
- (I) used



Grammar

Answer Numbers 1 through 10. Choose the best answer for each question.

- 1 Which helping verb BEST completes the sentence below?

If you like, you _____ have a cookie now.

- (A) may
- (B) might
- (C) must
- (D) will

- 2 Which helping verb BEST completes the sentence below?

If you want to go on the trip, you _____ bring in your money by April 10.

- (F) can
- (G) could
- (H) may
- (I) must

- 3 Which helping verb BEST completes the sentence below?

_____ you hear the music playing in the other room?

- (A) Can
- (B) May
- (C) Might
- (D) Must

- 4 Which helping verb BEST completes the sentence below?

We _____ have gone swimming this afternoon if the weather had been nice.

- (F) can
- (G) may
- (H) might
- (I) must

- 5 Which helping verb BEST completes the sentence below?

Danny wasn't sure if he _____ lift the big rock because it was so heavy.

- (A) can
- (B) could
- (C) may
- (D) must

- 6 Which helping verb BEST completes the sentence below?

You _____ be at least 18 years old to vote.

- (F) can
- (G) may
- (H) might
- (I) must

- 7 Which helping verb BEST completes the sentence below?

“_____ I please go to Sasha’s party, Mom?”

- (A) May
- (B) Must
- (C) Will
- (D) Would

- 8 Which helping verb BEST completes the sentence below?

We _____ have won the game if Jenna had been able to play.

- (F) can
- (G) may
- (H) might
- (I) must

- 9 Which helping verb BEST completes the sentence below?

_____ you get that box from the top shelf for me?

- (A) Can
- (B) May
- (C) Might
- (D) Must

- 10 Which helping verb BEST completes the sentence below?

If you _____ have any talent you wanted, which one would you choose?

- (F) can
- (G) could
- (H) may
- (I) must



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Greek and Latin Word Parts

spect, struct, tele, vis

Each word in the box comes from a Greek or Latin word. *Spect* means "look," *vis* means "see," *struct* means "build," and *tele* means "far away." Use the meanings of the Greek and Latin word parts to help you understand the meanings of the words.

respect instruct telescope vision
inspected visible television construction

Complete each sentence using one of the words from the box above. Write the correct word on the line.

1. We used a _____ to see the planet Jupiter.
2. The class watched an interesting program on _____.
3. The teacher will _____ us on what to do in a fire drill.
4. Be polite and show _____ to all people.
5. Germs are small and only _____ with a microscope.
6. I need glasses to correct my _____.
7. Get your car _____ to make sure it is safe.
8. Wear a hard hat at the building _____ site.

More Words with *-ed* or *-ing*

Antarctic Journal

Spelling: More Words
with *-ed* or *-ing*

Basic 1–11. Write the Basic Word that best replaces the underlined word or words.

1. My family likes to go walking for exercise on summer vacation. _____
2. We are placing together a plan for our next trip.

3. We are looking for information about what to do.

4. Last summer, we journeyed to a national park.

5. My brother and I planned our route. _____
6. Our mother volunteered to help us. _____
7. My brother had a habit of rambling off on his own.

8. Mom was starting to get worried, but he returned.

9. We may try going to the lake! _____
10. My dad is calling ahead for cabin reservations.

11. I am inspecting our raft for leaks. _____

Challenge 12–14. Write a short paragraph about having dinner and then playing a game with your family or friends. Use three of the Challenge Words. Write on a separate sheet of paper.

Spelling Words

1. wiped
2. covered
3. mapped
4. pleasing
5. slipped
6. putting
7. traveled
8. seeking
9. visiting
10. mixed
11. shipped
12. phoning
13. offered
14. smelling
15. hiking
16. checking
17. fainted
18. landed
19. becoming
20. wandering

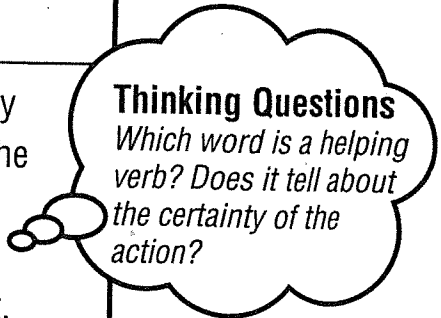
Challenge

amusing
entertained
admitted
stunning
starving

May, Might, Can, and Could

Antarctic Journal
Grammar: Modal Auxiliaries

Modal Auxiliary	What It Expresses	Examples
may	permission to do an action; possibility that an action will happen	My parents said my sister may go on the field trip. She may see penguins in the arctic exhibit.
might	possibility that an action will happen	The class might also see polar bears.
can	certain ability to do an action	We can go on Tuesday or Thursday.
could	possibility of having the ability to do an action	Perhaps we could also visit the desert exhibit.



1–5. Complete each sentence by writing a modal auxiliary from the chart.

- Whenever it snows, Chantal _____ watch the snow fall from her window.
- She wonders whether she _____ visit the Arctic some day.
- Her parents have said she _____ go after she graduates from high school.
- Chantal thinks she _____ work hard and save enough money for a trip.
- She _____ imagine how exciting it would be to see a polar bear.

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Would, Should, and Must

Antarctic Journal
Grammar: Modal Auxiliaries

Modal Auxiliary	What It Expresses	Examples
would	willingness to do an action	I would go to Antarctica if I had the chance.
should	the action probably ought to happen	People going to Antarctica should learn about the area before they go.
must	the action absolutely has to happen	Visitors to Antarctica must go with an experienced guide.

Thinking Questions

Which word is a helping verb? Does it express the writer's feelings or opinion?

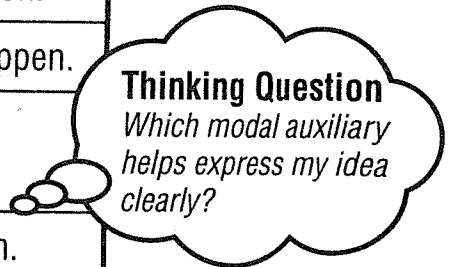
1–6. Complete each sentence by writing a modal auxiliary from the chart.

- You _____ hear my uncle talk about his work in Antarctica.
- If he ever goes back, I _____ love to go with him.
- Before he will let me go, he says, I _____ take special training to know what to expect there.
- Also, he thinks I _____ work hard to be in good physical shape.
- Of course, I _____ get my parents' permission to go!
- I _____ really enjoy seeing all that ice and visiting penguins in their natural habitat!

Using Modal Auxiliaries

Antarctic Journal
Grammar: Modal Auxiliaries

Modal Auxiliary	What It Expresses
may	Someone has permission to do an action.
should	I think the action probably ought to happen.
must	I think the action absolutely needs to happen.
can	Someone has the ability to do an action.
will	This forms a future tense.



1–4. Circle the modal auxiliary in parentheses that clearly expresses the idea in the sentence.

1. Today our teacher told us that we (may, must) write our term papers on Antarctica.
2. “You all (will, can) do research at the library or online, so use whichever you prefer,” our teacher said.
3. “Everyone (should, will) choose a specific topic and begin researching by Tuesday,” she advised.
4. According to the assignment sheet, we (can, may) write about the weather, the land, or the animals in Antarctica.

5–6. Write a modal auxiliary on the line that best expresses the idea.

5. To do my best on this report, I _____ find a topic I want to learn about.
6. Tomorrow, I _____ ask whether I may write about scientific expeditions to Antarctica.

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Compound and Complex Sentences

Antarctic Journal
Grammar: Spiral Review

<p>For compound sentences, use a comma and coordinating conjunction to join two simple sentences. Use <i>and</i> to join ideas together, <i>but</i> to show a contrast, and <i>or</i> to show a choice.</p>	<p>The man arrived at the cabin, and his dog came with him. They could walk, or they could swim before dark. Swimming would be fun, but the weather was too cold.</p>
<p>For complex sentences, use a subordinating conjunction to join a simple sentence and a clause.</p>	<p>The dog loves winter walks because he enjoys the snow. Since snow was about to fall, the man and his dog took a short walk.</p>

1–3. For these compound sentences, write the conjunction that has the purpose shown in parentheses. Add a comma (,) before the conjunction.

- (join together) Clouds are forming _____ snow will fall.
- (show contrast) The temperature rises _____ the wind blows harder.
- (show choice) Will Milo get home in time _____ will Ed fall asleep first?

4–6. For each complex sentence, underline the simple sentence once and the clause twice. Circle the subordinating conjunction.

- When the blizzard hits, everyone stays snug indoors.
- Although Milo loves snow, he sleeps by the fireplace during snowstorms.
- The cabin doors and windows rattle because the wind is so strong.

Conventions

Antarctic Journal
Grammar: Connect to Writing

Modal Auxiliary	What It Expresses	Examples
can	present ability	I can walk with snowshoes.
could	past ability present possibility	Years ago, people could only travel to Antarctica by ship. I could go there next year, if I wanted to.
will	willingness future tense	I will help you plan your trip. The expedition will leave in October.
would	usual activity willingness	Explorers would travel by sled over dangerous ice. Would you do that?

1-7. Complete each sentence by writing a helping verb from the chart.

- _____ you like to be an explorer?
- Today's explorers _____ venture beneath the sea or into space.
- In the past, Arctic explorers _____ take many risks.
- These brave men and women _____ not shelter in warm buildings.
- By contrast, today's explorers _____ control temperatures even in space.
- Next year, a new expedition _____ set out for the deep sea.
- In this century, travelers _____ vacation at the South Pole!

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Antarctic Journal
Writing: Opinion Writing

Focus Trait: Voice

Persuasive Letter

Inappropriate Tone	Formal, Polite Tone
You should go see the snowmen and ice sculptures.	I'd like to invite you to see the snowmen and ice sculptures with me.

A. Read the parts of a letter below. On the line, rewrite each part using a more polite, formal tone.

Inappropriate Tone	Formal, Polite Tone
1. Hey Maria,	_____
2. Want to go to the museum?	I hope you will join _____ _____
3. There's a thing about Antarctica.	_____ on Antarctica.

B. Rewrite each sentence using a more formal, polite tone. Add or take out words, use synonyms, or change the sentence structure.

Pair/Share Work with a partner to come up with reasons to go to the museum.

Inappropriate Tone	Formal, Polite Tone
4. You enjoy penguins. There are some at the museum.	
5. I heard there'll be a slide for the penguins on the first day.	

Lesson Roundup

A. Draw a line from the type of heart to the organism it belongs to.

four-chambered heart	fishes
three-chambered heart	mammals, birds
two-chambered heart	amphibians

B. Choose the correct answer for each sentence.

excretory	respiratory	circulatory	digestive
kidney	stomach	gizzard	air sac

In mammals, the _____ system breaks down food.

Organs that are part of this system include the _____ and the small intestine. The _____ system removes wastes from the body. Other kinds of animals have different structures as parts of these systems. For example, birds have a _____ in which food is broken down.

C. Draw a line from the organ to the system it belongs to. Some organs may belong to more than one system.

lungs	digestive system
stomach	circulatory system
skin	respiratory system
heart	excretory system

Lesson Check

Name _____

Can You Explain It?

1. Think back to how bats use their senses to receive and process information about their environment. How is the dolphin's environment like that of a bat's? How do you think a dolphin uses its senses to "see" its surroundings without using its eyes? Be sure to do the following:
 - Discuss the internal structures the dolphin might use.
 - Describe the receptors that might be involved.
 - Step through the whole process the dolphin uses, ending with it eating a fish.



EVIDENCE NOTEBOOK Use the information you've collected in your Evidence Notebook to help answer these questions.

Checkpoints

2. Suppose you mistakenly rest your hand on a hot stovetop. What are some ways your nervous system will respond? Select all answers that are correct.
 - a. Your brain will tell your arm muscles to pull the hand away.
 - b. Your nervous system will wait for your muscles to respond.
 - c. Your brain will remember that stovetops can be hot.
 - d. Your pain receptors will send messages to the brain.

3. Match each situation to the kind of receptor that reacts.

seeing a green lizard running

pain receptor

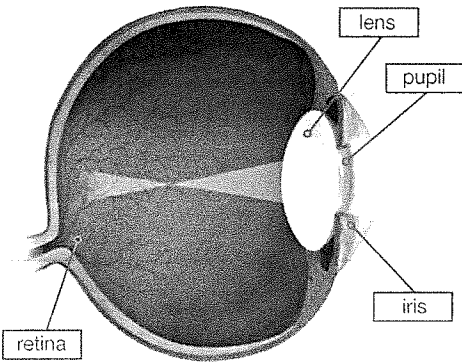
sweet piece of fruit

sight receptor

hand is poked by a sharp object

taste receptor

4. Use the image to help you choose the correct answer for each sentence.



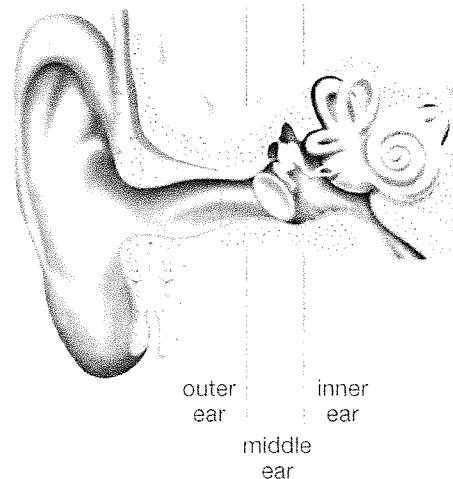
The eyes contain _____ receptors that react to light. Light passes through the _____ of the eye to reach the receptors.

5. What do you predict will happen if you hold your nose while eating your lunch? Circle the best answer.

- a. My lunch won't taste as good.
- b. I'll eat my lunch more quickly.
- c. My taste buds won't be able to function.
- d. The food in my lunch won't look the same.

6. How do sounds get from the inner ear to the brain? Circle all that apply.

- a. They pass through the eardrum.
- b. They make tiny hairs move in the cochlea.
- c. They are translated by receptors into nerve signals.
- d. They cause fluid to move in the outer and middle ear.



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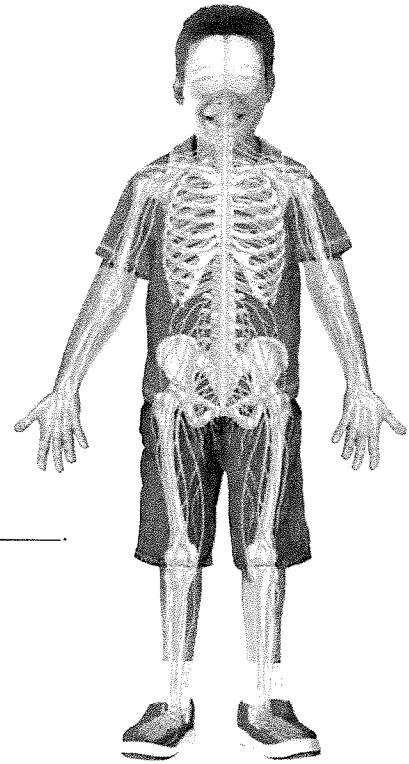
Lesson Roundup

A. Choose the correct words that complete each sentence.

skeletal system nervous system
brain and spinal cord central nervous system

The _____ includes the brain, spinal cord, and all the nerves in the body. The central nervous system includes just the _____.

Sensory receptors are constantly reacting to things inside and outside the body. The reactions are sent to the _____ as nerve signals.



B. Choose the correct words that complete each sentence.

taste sight smell hearing touch

You use your sense of _____ to choose your favorite meal. A cheetah uses its sense of _____ to spot the weakest zebra in a herd. A bat uses its sense of _____ to fly at night, searching for food. A hungry grizzly bear uses its sense of _____ to find the most fragrant berries to eat.

C. Choose the sense that reacts to each example. Place the example in the correct column.

red bumpy spicy pepper scent of pencil shavings
smooth pin dropping lion roar sour cherry

Touch	Taste	Smell	See	Hear

