

# Making Inferences & Drawing Conclusions

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Words that helped me infer. **1**

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My Conclusion \_\_\_\_\_

Words that helped me infer. **2**

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My Conclusion \_\_\_\_\_

Words that helped me infer. **3**

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My Conclusion \_\_\_\_\_

Words that helped me infer. **4**

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My Conclusion \_\_\_\_\_

Words that helped me infer. **5**

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My Conclusion \_\_\_\_\_

Words that helped me infer. **6**

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My Conclusion \_\_\_\_\_

Words that helped me infer. **7**

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My Conclusion \_\_\_\_\_

Words that helped me infer. **8**

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My Conclusion \_\_\_\_\_

# Making Inferences & Drawing Conclusions

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Words that helped me infer. **9**

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My Conclusion \_\_\_\_\_

Words that helped me infer. **10**

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My Conclusion \_\_\_\_\_

Words that helped me infer. **11**

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My Conclusion \_\_\_\_\_

Words that helped me infer. **12**

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My Conclusion \_\_\_\_\_

Words that helped me infer. **13**

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My Conclusion \_\_\_\_\_

Words that helped me infer. **14**

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My Conclusion \_\_\_\_\_

Words that helped me infer. **15**

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My Conclusion \_\_\_\_\_

Words that helped me infer. **16**

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My Conclusion \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Prefixes: dis- and un-

The prefixes *dis-* and *un-* mean *not*.



Tyler **does not like** peas.

Tyler **dislikes** peas.



It's **not safe** to ride a bike in a busy street.

It's **unsafe** to ride a bike in a busy street.

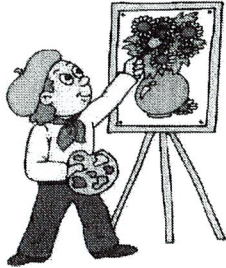
Write a single word with *dis-* or *un-* to complete each sentence.

1. My shoe is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(not tied)
2. Carl \_\_\_\_\_ with Paul.  
(does not agree)
3. Abby is \_\_\_\_\_ to beat me in the video game.  
(not able)
4. Will \_\_\_\_\_ his parents.  
(does not obey)
5. Mrs. Wu said she does not want \_\_\_\_\_ homework handed in.  
(not finished)

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Suffixes: -ful and -less

The suffix **-ful** means full of.



Liz takes her time and paints with care.  
Liz is a **careful** painter.

The suffix **-less** means without.



Dave paints without caring.  
Dave is a **careless** painter.

Write a single word with **-ful** or **-less** to complete each sentence.

1. I am \_\_\_\_\_ to have such a loving family.  
(full of thanks)
2. Will saw a \_\_\_\_\_ puppy wandering around town.  
(without a home)
3. Carla, you look \_\_\_\_\_ in that dress.  
(full of beauty)
4. The squirrels in the backyard are \_\_\_\_\_.  
(without harm)
5. Did you see the \_\_\_\_\_ rainbow in the sky?  
(full of color)
6. This broken toy is a \_\_\_\_\_ piece of junk.  
(without worth)

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Suffixes: *-tion* and *-sion*

The suffixes *-tion* and *-sion* are usually used to change verbs into nouns.  
Be alert for unusual spelling changes when you add these suffixes.

examples:

Verb	Suffix	Noun
to cancel	-tion	cancellation
to expand	-sion	expansion

Add the correct suffix to each verb shown to make a noun. Be sure the noun is spelled correctly.  
Then use the noun in a complete sentence.

1.

Verb	Suffix	Noun
to educate	-tion	

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2.

Verb	Suffix	Noun
to expand	-sion	

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3.

Verb	Suffix	Noun
to protect	-tion	

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4.

Verb	Suffix	Noun
to persuade	-sion	

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5.

Verb	Suffix	Noun
to subtract	-tion	

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6.

Verb	Suffix	Noun
to decide	-sion	

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7.

Verb	Suffix	Noun
to suggest	-tion	

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

Prefixes, Suffixes

**DIRECTIONS:** Read each sentence. Underline the word with a suffix. Break it down and write the root word in the first box and the suffix in the second.

1. Promise me you will be careful when you walk to school.
2. Whenever he plays dodgeball, Randy is fearless.
3. We always play loudly when we are on the playground.
4. I spilled my juice. I hope these pants are washable.
5. I hope that we will be able go to the amusement park today.
6. Don't forget, a little kindness goes a long way.
7. I will gladly play on your team, thanks for asking me!



Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date \_\_\_\_\_

## • Reading Comprehension Assessment

**Directions:** Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

### The Incredible Machine

Everyone has a favorite attraction at an amusement park, and I am no different. However, unlike most people who seem to prefer rollercoasters, my favorite ride is a little more gentle. Every time I go to Coney Island, Navy Pier, or the Santa Monica Pier, I absolutely have to ride the Ferris wheel.

The Ferris wheel is simple and yet also quite complex. That is, riding it is easy, but how it works is complicated. A series of carts are attached to a wheel, which is attached to a rim. That rim rotates vertically around an axis, and gravity keeps the carts upright. As simple as the ride seems, only advanced engineers can make safe and fun Ferris wheels.



#### What It Lacks in Thrills...

While the Ferris wheel is not as thrilling as a rollercoaster, it is still very exciting. The fact of being high in the air makes it so much more entertaining than a lot of rides. I mean, how often do you hang from that high up in daily life?

Nevertheless, I have to admit, I don't seek Ferris wheels out because of their excitement. Rather, I find them very relaxing. At the top of the Ferris wheel, you get beautiful sights of the park. You also get a sense of calm that you don't get in the hustle and bustle of the park below.

Additionally, Ferris wheels are also gorgeous to look at when they are lit up at night. In fact, the original Ferris wheel was designed as much to be seen as to be ridden.

#### It Happened at the World's Fair

The first Ferris wheel was made by and named after George Washington Gale Ferris, Jr. He designed it for the Chicago World's Fair in 1893. It was the tallest attraction there, standing 264 feet high.

However, visitors to the fair were impressed by the size of the ride as well as the mechanics of it. In 1893, anything that was not turned by hand was considered a sight to see. And the wheel, which was a machine, was truly incredible to see. Further, as one visitor put it, the wheel was amazing because it seemed to be missing support. That is, it did not look like it could stand on its own. And yet it did and even rotated!

#### They Keep Reaching Higher and Higher

Ferris wheel technology has only improved since then. Most of today's Ferris wheels are much larger than that first one. The largest in the world is the "Singapore Flyer," which stands slightly taller than twice what Ferris's did!

Today, the Ferris wheel is the most common amusement park ride. But that does not mean you should take them for granted. Instead, be thankful for Ferris' invention. The next time you're at an amusement park, don't just look up at the impressive wheel in the sky on your way to a newer attraction. Take it for a spin!



- 1) As used in paragraph 1, the word **attraction** most nearly means
    - A. sense
    - B. park
    - C. ride
    - D. vision
  
  - 2) It can be understood that Coney Island, Navy Pier, and the Santa Monica Pier are all examples of
    - A. amusement parks
    - B. Ferris wheels
    - C. vacation spots
    - D. boat docks
  
  - 3) As used in paragraph 2, which is the best antonym for **complex**?
    - A. impressive
    - B. beautiful
    - C. exciting
    - D. simple
  
  - 4) What does the author like best about Ferris wheels?
    - A. the impressive engineering and beauty of them
    - B. the excitement and thrills they guarantee
    - C. the beautiful sights and relaxation they allow
    - D. the fact that most amusement parks have one
  
  - 5) According to the passage, the Ferris wheel was originally designed for
    - A. Coney Island
    - B. the world's fair
    - C. Disneyworld
    - D. Singapore
  
  - 6) This passage was most likely written to
    - A. describe the author's favorite amusement park rides
    - B. explain the original design of Ferris wheels and how they work today
    - C. describe the history of Ferris wheels and why they are so popular
    - D. explain the history of Ferris wheels and why the author likes them
  
  - 7) Using information in the passage, the reader can understand that the tallest Ferris wheel in the world is
    - A. under 250 feet tall
    - B. between 250 and 500 feet tall
    - C. between 500 and 750 feet tall
    - D. over 750 feet tall
  
  - 8) In paragraph 2, the narrator says, "As simple as the ride seems, only advanced engineers can make safe and fun Ferris wheels." Can you think of any other machines that seem simple but actually are not? List at least two and explain why they are not actually simple.
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- 9) In paragraph 3, the narrator says, " While the Ferris wheel is not as thrilling as a rollercoaster, it is still very exciting ." Can you think of any other machines that are not "thrilling" but still "exciting"?

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- 10) In the final section of the passage, we learn how Ferris wheels "keep reaching higher and higher." This seems to be a common trend among the developers of modern technology. What makes us want to continually strive to create something bigger and better? Is this good? Discuss.

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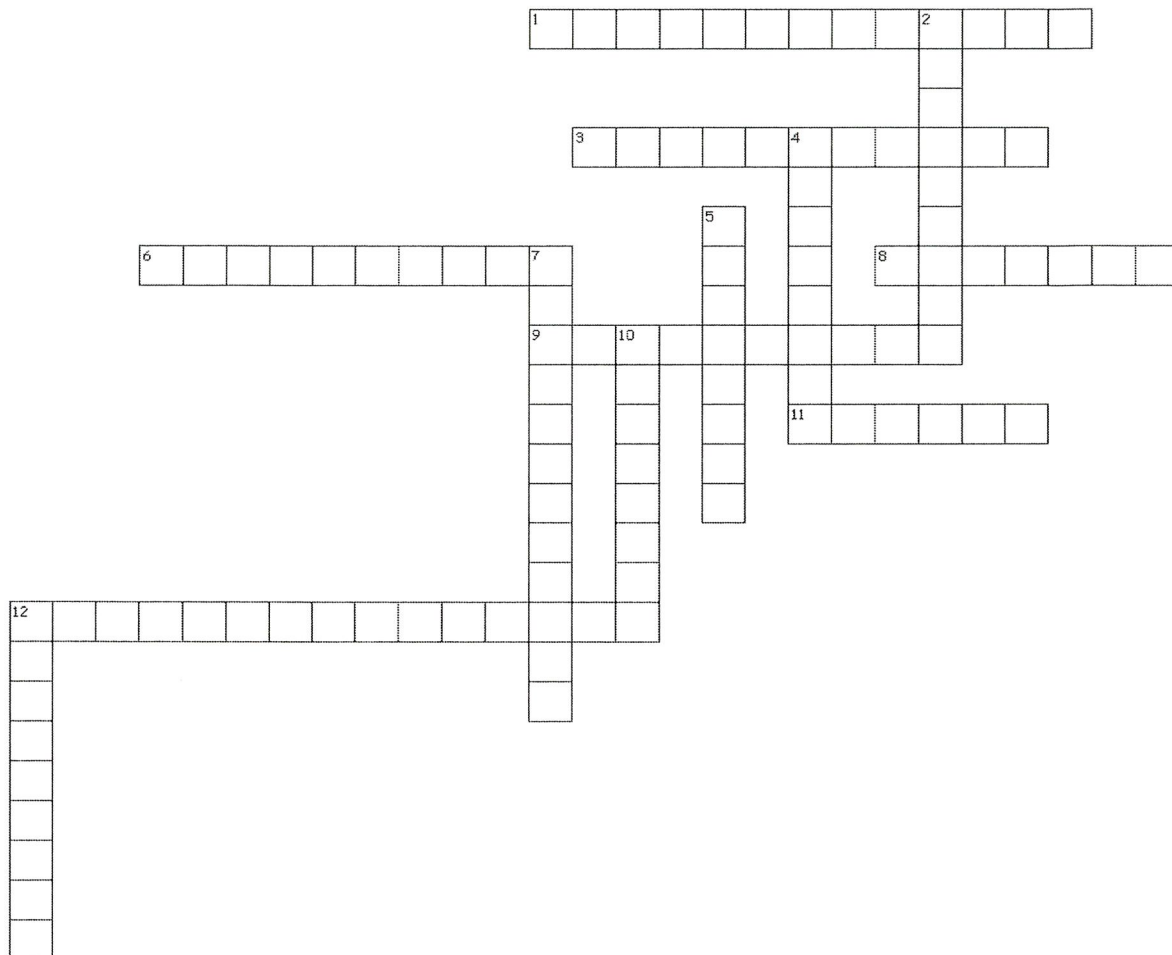
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D. Crossword Puzzle: Solve the word clues that use the vocabulary in the text to talk about the mystery of myths. **(Hint: You will use all of the words in the vocabulary box plus the word "creation". 2 plural words from the vocabulary box will be used in the singular form.)**



#### Across

1. wise; calm; reasonable
6. the fundamental reason
9. hard to believe; unbelievable
12. giving inanimate objects life

3. handed down by generations
8. story with a meaning
11. holy

#### Down

2. not living
5. a parable
10. making something that is new
4. explanations based on reasoning
7. devotion to spiritual things
12. owned

**Extended Response** (Answer in complete sentences.)

1. According to Susan's research, who or what are most often the main characters in myths?

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2. Why are myths, a traditional story-type, passed on from generation to generation? How are myths **usually** passed on?

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1. The ancient Greeks were polytheistic. Keeping in mind that the root word "theos" means "god," what can you infer about the prefix "poly?"

- a. It means "spiritual"
- b. It means "male"
- c. It means "one"
- d. It means "many"

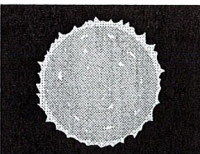

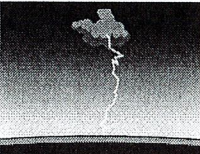
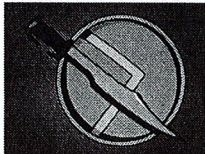
2. What was the significance of Mount Olympus to the Ancient Greeks?

- a. It was the center of the Universe.
- b. It was where the gods lived.
- c. It was home to the Ancient Greeks' most important temple.
- d. It was home to the oracles that interpreted the will of the gods.

3.  Hera and Zeus had a contentious relationship. In this context, what does "contentious" mean?

- a. Prone to fights and arguments
- b. Peaceful
- c. Powerful
- d. Loving

4. Which of the following is most closely associated with Apollo?

- a. 
- b. 
- c. 
- d. 

5. If a tidal wave devastated the coast of Ancient Greece, the people would probably blame it on:

- a. Zeus
- b. Aphrodite
- c. Poseidon
- d. Ares

6. If you were a farmer in Ancient Greece, to which god would you pray to ensure a successful harvest?

- a. Athena
- b. Demeter
- c. Hephaistos
- d. Ares

7. According to Ancient Greek mythology, what would happen to you after you died?

- a. Your soul would be comforted by Aphrodite, the goddess of love
- b. Your soul would be gobbled up by Ares, the god of war
- c. Athena would take your soul to the top of Mount Olympus, where you would be judged by Zeus
- d. Hermes would take your soul to the underworld, where you'd meet Hades

8. If you were a soldier going to war, what might you do before battle?

- a. Sacrifice a bull to Ares
- b. Pray to Diana
- c. Ask Hermes for a favor
- d. Light a fire to honor Hades

9. Which of the following is a true statement about the Greek gods?

- a. They were not part of the everyday lives of the Ancient Greeks
- b. They had many human foibles and attributes
- c. They are still worshipped today in Greece
- d. Most of them were despised instead of worshipped

10. What did Hephaistos and Ares have in common?

- a. They both lived far away from Mount Olympus
- b. They were both gods of war
- c. They were both gods of metalworking
- d. They were both in love with Aphrodite

### 1. Giant Panda

The black and white panda bear is not really a bear. Some scientists believe it may be related to raccoons. The panda bear is more properly called a giant panda. giant pandas live in China and Japan. Pandas ate twelve pounds of bamboo and other plants every day! They have an extra thumb for grasping things. Giant pandas they are so rare that China has passed laws to protect them.



#### Giant Panda

Weight: 200-300 lb.

Main diet: bamboo

Daily food intake: 20 lb.

Habitat: forests of China and Tibet

Special feature: extra thumb

7 errors  
 2 content  
 1 Capitalization  
 2 grammar  
 1 usage  
 1 spelling

Find the 7 errors in this activity. There are no errors in the illustration or the caption.

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