



Wonders

Grade 5

Your Turn

Practice Book

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Name _____

particles

contact

moisture

visible

structure

erode

formation

repetition

Finish each sentence using the vocabulary word provided.

1. **(moisture)** On a rainy day I can _____
_____.
2. **(repetition)** She learned how to _____
_____.
3. **(erode)** Wind and water can _____
_____.
4. **(formation)** It can take many years _____
_____.
5. **(visible)** The large city building _____
_____.
6. **(particles)** The air is filled with _____
_____.
7. **(structure)** A well-built stone wall is _____
_____.
8. **(contact)** The careless driver _____
_____.

Name _____

Read the selection. Complete the main idea and key details graphic organizer.

Main Idea
Detail
Detail
Detail

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Name _____

Read the passage. Use the ask and answer questions strategy to help you understand what you read.

Migration

13 You may know people who have moved from one city to another. When
19 people move, they usually stay in their new place for quite a while. Did
27 you know that there are many animals that move two times a year? This
41 regular movement is called migration.

46 A migration is usually a round trip made between two areas. Most
58 animals that migrate move when the seasons change in spring and fall.
70 They go where there is better weather and more food. Some animals
82 migrate to areas where their young will have a better chance to live.

95 There are different types of migration. Many kinds of birds migrate
106 between north and south. They live in northern areas in the spring and
119 summer. In fall, when the weather turns cold, they fly south. In spring
132 when the weather warms up, they fly north again.

141 Other animals move between a higher place and a lower one when the
154 seasons change. In summer, they make their homes high up on a mountain.
167 When winter comes, they head to warmer areas down the slopes. Birds
179 called mountain quail migrate in this way. These quail are birds that do not
193 normally fly. In the fall, they walk down the mountain and in the spring
207 they walk back up again!

212 Some mammals and tropical birds live in climates that are very wet for
225 at least part of the year. When the dry season comes, these animals move
239 to a place that is wet during this season. When the rainy season returns,
253 they go back home.

257 How do these animals know when to migrate? Scientists who have
268 studied this behavior think that animals know when seasons are about
279 to change. They also seem to know where they are going and how to
293 get there.

Name _____

Many animals migrate to and from the same places year after year. How do they know where to go? Many birds travel the same paths every year. These routes are called flyways. How do they know which path to follow? Human explorers have studied astronomy, and have used the sun, moon, and stars to guide them. Birds and other animals also use the stars and the sun to help them find their way. Some even use geographic features, such as rivers and mountain ranges, as landmarks. Biologists say some animals also seem to have the help of a built-in sense of direction.



Many types of birds, such as Canada geese, migrate each year.

Arctic terns are sea birds that fly huge distances. They can fly 22,000 miles in a year. That's farther than any other bird. Many terns live part of the year on the East Coast of North America and on islands in the Arctic Ocean. That is where they have their young. In late August, the terns begin their journey to Antarctica. They return to North America around the middle of June.

The monarch butterfly migrates up to 2,000 miles. They leave each fall to go to a warmer climate. In the fall, monarchs from Canada and the northeastern United States fly to a warmer climate in the mountains of central Mexico. Some from western North America seek warmer weather on the California coast.

Some fish migrate to reproduce. Salmon are known for making a hard journey to lay their eggs. Most salmon live in the ocean, but they are born in freshwater lakes and streams. To have their young, salmon travel back to the lakes and streams where they were born.

People have studied how animals migrate for hundreds of years. One famous migration is that of the swallows of Mission San Juan Capistrano in California. A popular song celebrated their annual return. Many of the swallows have now abandoned the Mission for other places in the area. But they haven't stopped migrating.

Name _____

A. Reread the passage and answer the questions.

1. What are two key details in the third paragraph?

2. How are these details connected?

3. What is the main idea in the third paragraph?

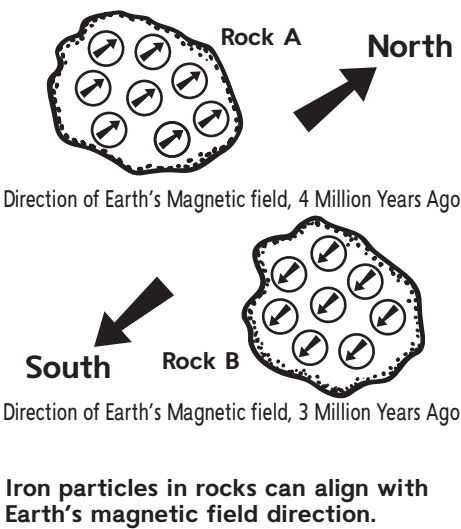
B. Work with a partner. Read the passage aloud. Pay attention to rate and accuracy. Stop after one minute. Fill out the chart.

	Words Read	-	Number of Errors	=	Words Correct Score
First Read		-		=	
Second Read		-		=	

Name _____

Clues from Magnetic Rocks

Most rocks contain iron particles. When rocks are forming, their iron particles can align with Earth’s magnetic field. The iron particles stay locked in this alignment. Scientists know that Earth’s magnetic field has changed from north to south throughout time. This means that rocks formed at different times have different alignments of iron particles. Scientists can study the direction of iron particles in a rock sample to determine the age of the rock.



Answer the questions about the text.

1. How do you know this is expository text?

2. What three text features does this text include?

3. What is one fact that provides evidence to support the scientific concept?

4. How does the diagram help you understand the text?

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Read each passage below. Use the Greek roots in the box and sentence clues to help you figure out the meaning of each word in bold. Write the word's meaning on the line. Then write your own sentence that uses the word in the same way.

Words	Greek Root/Meaning
tropical	<i>tropikos</i> : "turning, as toward the sun"
biology	<i>bio</i> : "life" + <i>logy</i> : "study"
astronomy	<i>astro</i> : "star" + <i>nomos</i> : "law"
arctic	<i>arktikos</i> : "of the north"

1. Some mammals and **tropical** birds live in climates that are very wet for at least part of the year.

2. Human explorers have studied **astronomy**, and have used the sun, moon, and stars to guide them.

3. **Biologists** say some animals also seem to have the help of a built-in sense of direction.

4. **Arctic** terns are sea birds that fly huge distances. Many terns live part of the year on the East Coast of North America and on islands in the Arctic Ocean.

Name _____

A. Read each word below. Write the word on the line and draw a slanted line (/) between the syllables. Then underline the vowel team.

1. grownup _____
2. faucet _____
3. footprint _____
4. although _____
5. moisture _____
6. laughter _____
7. grouchy _____
8. entertain _____

B. Read each sentence and circle the word that has a vowel team syllable. Underline the letters that form the vowel team.

9. Use caution when walking on wet or slippery surfaces.
10. I had a scary encounter with a spider in the garden.
11. She visited a small coastal city on her vacation.
12. They sat in the bleachers to watch the baseball game.

Name _____

A. Read the draft model. Use the questions that follow the draft to help you think about what information could be replaced and what facts, details, or examples you could add to support the main idea.

Draft Model

A magnifying lens is useful because it makes small objects look larger. We used one today. Ms. Michaels likes them.

1. Which sentence above does not support the main idea and could be replaced?
2. What are some concrete examples of instances when a magnifying lens is useful?
3. What other relevant evidence in the form of facts, details, or quotations could be added to support the main idea?

B. Now revise the draft by replacing information that does not support the main idea and adding facts, examples, and other details that do.

Name _____

Samantha wrote the paragraphs below using text evidence from two different sources to answer the question: *How do the diagrams in The Story of Snow and “Fibonacci’s Amazing Find” help us better understand patterns in nature? Use details from both selections in your response.*

The diagrams help us better understand patterns found in snow crystals, flowers, and other objects in nature by presenting information from the texts in a visual way. In *The Story of Snow*, readers learn about snow crystals and their relationship to the number six. Snow crystals are formed when water molecules attach themselves into groups of six to form a hexagonal ring. These hexagonal rings join together to form a larger crystal, which has six sides. The diagram on page 224 helps the reader understand this by showing the pattern in which snow crystals are formed.

In “Fibonacci’s Amazing Find,” readers learn about how the Fibonacci sequence occurs in nature. The author uses the nautilus shell as an example. The diagram of the shell makes the Fibonacci sequence clear, and it shows how the nautilus shell demonstrates this pattern.

In conclusion, the diagrams help us better understand patterns in nature by providing visual information that makes the text easier to understand.

Reread the passage. Follow the directions below.

1. **Circle** the evidence that Samantha uses from *The Story of Snow* to summarize her response.
2. **Draw a box** around the sentence that uses relevant evidence from “Fibonacci’s Amazing Find.”
3. **Underline** an example of a transition that Samantha uses to link her ideas together.
4. **Write** the helping verb Samantha used in the first paragraph.
