

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

**DIRECTIONS**

Read the text and then answer the questions.

Earth is always moving. We revolve around the sun once each year. This creates the four different seasons. We also rotate around Earth's axis every 24 hours. This is what causes night and day. Our night sky changes throughout the year. Our view of the constellations changes with each season.

1. Which title would tell a reader more about this text?

- (A) Changes
- (B) Earth's Movements
- (C) The Sun and the Moon
- (D) Earth

2. What is the main idea?

- (A) Earth rotates around the sun in 24 hours.
- (B) Earth revolves around the sun in one year.
- (C) Earth revolves and rotates.
- (D) The night sky changes.

3. Which two words have the same vowel sound?

- (A) *year* and *with*
- (B) *sky* and *night*
- (C) *in* and *night*
- (D) *our* and *for*

4. Which object would *rotate*?

- (A) the wind
- (B) a snake
- (C) a wheel
- (D) a kite

5. The language of the text suggests that the author is addressing

- (A) Earth.
- (B) the author.
- (C) all humans.
- (D) the sun.

**SCORE**

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

\_\_\_ / 5  
Total

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**DIRECTIONS**

Read the text and then answer the questions.

**SCORE**

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

\_\_\_ / 5

Total

A *star chart* is a map of the night sky. It can also be called a *sky map*. It shows where stars and constellations are located in the sky. Like most maps, a star chart is labeled with the four directions. When a person observes the sky, it helps to hold the star chart in the correct direction. Then it is easy to compare what is on the map with what is in the sky.

1. Which title best fits this text?

- (A) Four Directions
- (B) Star Charts
- (C) Charts and Maps
- (D) Using a Chart

2. Which best summarizes the main idea?

- (A) Constellations tell stories.
- (B) The night sky is dark.
- (C) Star charts are maps of the night sky.
- (D) Map words are important.

3. Which words have the same vowel sound?

- (A) *like* and *is*
- (B) *use* and *four*
- (C) *star* and *chart*
- (D) *sky* and *point*

4. What object would most likely be *labeled*?

- (A) a plate
- (B) a package
- (C) a dog
- (D) a pencil

5. How are star charts and sky maps related?

- (A) They are two different names for the same item.
- (B) They must be used together to watch the night sky.
- (C) A star chart used to be called a *sky map*.
- (D) They are not related.

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**DIRECTIONS**

Read the text and then answer the questions.

Astronomy is a type of science. It looks at the universe. The universe is made up of many things. People who study the universe often pick one thing to investigate. They may focus on planets. They may study the stars. They may learn about the sun. This information helps us. People on Earth can learn about life in space.

1. Which picture would tell a reader more about this text?

- (A) a picture of an astronaut
- (B) a picture of a microscope
- (C) a picture of a scientist
- (D) a picture of a planet

2. What is the main idea?

- (A) The sun and planets are part of the universe.
- (B) Some people study stars.
- (C) The science of astronomy teaches us about the universe.
- (D) People on Earth like to think about space.

3. Which word has the same root as *study*?

- (A) tidy
- (B) student
- (C) suddenly
- (D) stuff

4. Which word does **not** mean the same as *investigate*?

- (A) study
- (B) explore
- (C) examine
- (D) ignore

5. What other type of text is similar to this text?

- (A) a science book
- (B) a fantasy novel
- (C) a picture of the planet Mars
- (D) a journal or diary entry about a trip to the history museum

**SCORE**

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

\_\_\_ / 5  
Total

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

## The Night Sky

People say that the sky is dark at night. Yet there are also a lot of stars in the night sky. These stars twinkle and provide a lot of light. There is a lot to look at in the night sky!

The stars in the sky have guided people for centuries. Humans have always looked up to the sky. All humans have wondered about life beyond our planet. People have used the stars as a way to show direction.

Over time, stories have been told about the star patterns. These patterns are called *constellations*. There are eighty-eight official constellations. They divide the night sky. They change position slightly each season.



Many constellations are named from old Greek myths. The Greeks were one of the first cultures to create names for stars. They believed the star patterns were made by the gods. They named these patterns after animals and objects. They also named twelve patterns that make up the signs of the zodiac.

One star that is often used as a guide is called *Polaris*. Some stargazers call it the brightest star in the sky. Polaris is also known as the

North Star. It never rises or sets. People easily find Polaris. They notice that it belongs to a well-known constellation. It is at the end of the handle of the Little Dipper. The Big Dipper and the Little Dipper are constellations that are easy to find.

One way that stargazers try to preserve the night sky is by fighting *light pollution*. This is not a type of pollution that most people consider. Yet it is very important to people who like to look at stars. Light pollution occurs when too many lights are on in an area. The lights may be from homes or cars. Businesses use a lot of light, too. Light makes it hard for people to see patterns in the dark sky.

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**DIRECTIONS**

Read "The Night Sky" and then answer the questions.

**SCORE**

1. Which summary of this text is the most accurate?

- (A) This is about someone hoping for a falling star.
- (B) This is about finding constellations in the night sky.
- (C) This is about living away from the city where you can see the stars clearly.
- (D) This is about how the Big Dipper got its name.

2. What is the author's purpose?

- (A) to describe each constellation
- (B) to inform readers about the night sky
- (C) to share Greek mythology
- (D) to compare the night sky and the day sky

3. Which statement shows a personal connection to the text?

- (A) The Big Dipper is the name of my favorite restaurant.
- (B) I have read some myths before.
- (C) My dad and I have used a star chart to look at constellations.
- (D) I don't like darkness.

4. Which two topics are described in the same paragraph?

- (A) using stars for guidance and writing stories about the zodiac
- (B) the North Star and Greek mythology
- (C) Polaris and light pollution
- (D) The Big Dipper and the Little Dipper

5. What is the main idea?

- (A) The night sky is filled with pictures created by stars.
- (B) There are eighty-eight constellations.
- (C) The zodiac is in the stars.
- (D) Constellations are only visible by using a telescope.

6. Why is light pollution a problem?

- (A) Light pollution happens when lights shine on air pollution.
- (B) It must be pitch black in order to see any stars.
- (C) It is hard to see constellations when there are too many lights.
- (D) People who watch stars often leave garbage on the ground.

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

6. (Y) (N)

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**Total**

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Reread “The Night Sky.” Then, read the prompt and respond on the lines below.

     / 4

Think about what you know about the night sky or have seen yourself. What personal connections can you make with this text?

[illegible]