

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

DIRECTIONS

Read the text and then answer the questions.

Earth's surface is always changing. Change can happen quickly. A landslide is one example. The ground moves and the surface slips down a slope. The surface is changed in a moment. Sometimes, change happens much more slowly. *Erosion* is a slow process. Rock or soil gradually wear away. This is caused by water, wind, or ice. This changes the surface.

1. What is this text about?

- (A) This text is about how land moves and changes.
- (B) This text is about volcanoes.
- (C) This text is about Earth's changing temperatures.
- (D) This text is about oceans.

2. Which title best fits this text?

- (A) Erosion
- (B) Earth's Changes: Quick and Slow
- (C) Wearing Away
- (D) Quick Changes

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

- (A) quiz
- (B) sickly
- (C) quicken
- (D) quilt

4. Which is a synonym of *gradually*?

- (A) quickly
- (B) slowly
- (C) mysteriously
- (D) incredibly

5. What does the phrase *in a moment* mean?

- (A) quickly
- (B) in one hour
- (C) in one minute
- (D) soon enough

SCORE

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

___ / 5

Total

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1. (Y) (N)

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5. (Y) (N)

___ / 5

Total

A canyon is a type of landform. The Grand Canyon is very famous. It is in Arizona. It was formed by a river. The Colorado River runs through the canyon. It is home to many plants and animals. The diverse habitat is unique. The canyon has amazing natural beauty. People enjoy looking at the view. The view is worth the visit. People come from all over the world to see the Grand Canyon.

1. Which title best fits this text?

- (A) The Grand Canyon
 (B) Many Visitors
 (C) Arizona Sites
 (D) Amazing Habitats

4. What is an antonym of *unique*?

- (A) common
 (B) rare
 (C) beautiful
 (D) active

2. Where is the Grand Canyon located?

- (A) Colorado
 (B) in a river
 (C) in a canyon
 (D) Arizona

5. Which word from the text tells the reader that the Grand Canyon is one-of-a-kind?

- (A) landform
 (B) unique
 (C) beauty
 (D) view

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

- (A) amount
 (B) amazed
 (C) maze
 (D) hazing

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Read the text and then answer the questions.

Lakes come in all sizes and shapes. They also differ in the kind of water they contain. Some lakes are freshwater lakes, and others are *saline*. This means they are full of saltwater. A large saltwater lake is also called a sea. The Dead Sea is a famous body of water. It gets its name because animals cannot live in water that is so high in salt.

1. Which is the best summary of the text?

- (A) This text is about different types of lakes.
- (B) This text is about saltwater.
- (C) This text is about seas.
- (D) This text is about salt.

2. Which title best fits this text?

- (A) Saltwater Lakes
- (B) Kinds of Lakes
- (C) Saline in Water
- (D) Freshwater Lakes

3. What word from the text can make a new word with the prefix *re-*?

- (A) kind
- (B) sea
- (C) water
- (D) called

4. Which of these words mean the same thing?

- (A) *full and name*
- (B) *live and body*
- (C) *large and water*
- (D) *saltwater and saline*

5. What does it mean to *come in all sizes and shapes*?

- (A) to be really big
- (B) to need to be measured
- (C) to be hard to define
- (D) have different kinds

SCORE

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

___ / 5

Total

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

Facts About Landforms

A *landform* is a natural formation of rock and dirt found on Earth. Landforms come in all shapes and sizes. They include entire mountain ranges and small hills. A landform might be as large as a continent or as small as a pond. Landforms are made by some kind of a force of nature. This force could be wind, water, or ice.

Many landforms are shaped by water. Valleys and canyons are similar landforms. How are they different? Canyons are more narrow and surrounded by steep sides. Valleys are situated between hills or mountains. A *delta* is another landform created by water. Deltas can be found at the mouths of rivers. They are triangle-shaped. They are created when sand, silt, and rock accumulate.



Mountains are usually part of a range or chain.

Hills and mountains are landforms. A hill is raised, sloped land. A mountain is usually higher, with a definite peak. *Mesas* are part of this group, too. They are known as table mountains. They are elevated like mountains but with flat tops and steep sides. Mesas are formed by erosion and weathering.

The opposite of these raised forms are the plains. Plains are landforms that are flat and broad. Plains have a low elevation.

Landforms help us describe land areas in a more accurate way. Which landforms are near where you live?

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DIRECTIONS

Read "Facts About Landforms" and then answer the questions.

1. Which summary of the text is most accurate?

- (A) It tells when landforms were made.
- (B) It includes facts about landforms.
- (C) It describes the most famous landforms.
- (D) It describes landforms around the world.

2. What is a purpose for reading this text?

- (A) to compare two similar things
- (B) to be persuaded to accept a viewpoint
- (C) to be entertained
- (D) to learn new facts and information

3. Who would likely have prior knowledge related to this text?

- (A) a scientist who studies weather
- (B) a person who lives on a hill
- (C) a person who has visited different types of landforms
- (D) a person who enjoys skiing

4. Which statement accurately describes how the text is organized?

- (A) The history of landforms is described in chronological order.
- (B) How landforms are formed is described in sequential order.
- (C) Similar types of landforms are explained and compared.
- (D) The text is not organized at all.

5. What is the main idea?

- (A) Landforms are all unique and interesting.
- (B) Landforms are made by ice.
- (C) Landforms involve water.
- (D) Landforms are at low elevations.

6. Which landform is **not** discussed in this text?

- (A) deltas
- (B) glaciers
- (C) mountains
- (D) plains

SCORE

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

6. (Y) (N)

___ / 6

Total

