

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

DIRECTIONS

Read the text and then answer the questions.

How many sides are there on a stop sign? You don't have to count the sides to find out. You can often tell the number of sides a figure, or shape, has just from its name. A stop sign is an octagon. The prefix *oct-* means "eight," so the word *octagon* tells you that a stop sign has eight sides. Have you ever heard of the Pentagon? It is an important building in Washington, DC. The prefix *penta-* means "five," so how many sides does the Pentagon have? If you guessed five, you're right! You know that a tricycle has three wheels. The prefix *tri-* means "three." So any shape with that prefix has three sides. What shape can you think of that begins with *tri-* and has three sides?

SCORE

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

___ / 5

Total

1. How many sides does a pentagon have?

- (A) four
(B) six
(C) five
(D) three

3. Which prefix is defined in the text?

- (A) *penta-*
(B) *tri-*
(C) *oct-*
(D) all of the above

2. What is the main idea?

- (A) There are eight sides on a stop sign.
(B) You can often tell the number of sides a shape has just from its name.
(C) The Pentagon is an important building.
(D) Shapes have sides.

4. Which is a synonym for *shape*?

- (A) figure
(B) octagon
(C) tricycle
(D) sides

5. Which best describes the tone?

- (A) absurd
(B) silly
(C) depressing
(D) engaging

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The parts of a word can tell you a lot about what that word means. You can often guess what new words mean by looking at their parts. For example, an octagon has eight sides. You can tell because *octagon* begins with the prefix *oct-*, which means “eight.” But did you know that an octagon also has eight angles? Just look at the suffix *-gon*. That suffix means “angle.” So the word *octagon* tells you that a figure has eight angles. Now think about the word *decagon*. If you know that *deca-* means “ten,” and *-gon* means “angle,” you can guess that a decagon has ten sides and ten angles. Decagons and octagons are both polygons. *Poly-* means more than one. So a polygon is a closed figure with more than one angle.

SCORE

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

___ / 5

Total

1. Which title best fits the text?

- (A) It's All in the Word
- (B) Octagons We See Every Day
- (C) How to Draw a Shape
- (D) What Does *Deca-* Mean?

2. Which index entry would help a reader locate this information?

- (A) eight
- (B) angles
- (C) prefixes and suffixes
- (D) octagons

3. Which word uses the same suffix as *decagon*?

- (A) dragon
- (B) polygon
- (C) along
- (D) song

4. Which word is defined in the text?

- (A) figure
- (B) octagon
- (C) sides
- (D) parts

5. What is the author's purpose?

- (A) to entertain
- (B) to persuade
- (C) to inform
- (D) to instruct

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DIRECTIONS

Read the text and then answer the questions.

You may not realize it, but when you're learning math, you're also learning Greek. The ancient Greeks studied mathematics, and their language had all sorts of math-related words. For example, you know that a triangle is a three-sided figure with three angles. The prefix *tri-* comes from the Greek word for *three*. A six-sided figure with six angles is called a *hexagon*. That word comes from *hexa*, the Greek word for *six*, and *gon*, which means *angle*. The word *tetrad* means a group of four. That word comes from the Greek word for *four*, which is *tetra*. Learning Greek helps you learn math, and learning math helps you learn Greek!

SCORE

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

___ / 5

Total

1. Which is the Greek word for *four*?

- (A) gon
(B) tri
(C) hexa
(D) tetra

2. Which is the topic sentence?

- (A) The ancient Greeks studied mathematics, and their language had all sorts of math-related words.
(B) A six-sided figure with six angles is called a *hexagon*.
(C) Learning Greek helps you learn math, and learning math helps you learn Greek!
(D) The word *tetrad* means a group of four.

3. In the word *hexagon*, *-gon* is a

- (A) suffix.
(B) prefix.
(C) verb.
(D) noun.

4. The words *hexagon* and *tetragon* share the same

- (A) prefix.
(B) suffix.
(C) root word.
(D) meaning.

5. What is the author's tone?

- (A) informal and informative
(B) formal and condescending
(C) comical and silly
(D) persuasive and opinionated

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POLYGONS ARE EVERYWHERE!

You already know a lot about shapes. You learn about shapes in your math class. Maybe you have learned about polygons. *Polygons* are closed shapes. They have more than one side. They have more than one angle. But polygons aren't just in your math class. They are in many places. Look around you. You can see polygons all over.

What shape is a slice of pizza? Most slices of pizza are triangles. Triangles are polygons. What makes them polygons? They have three sides and three angles.

A pentagon is a polygon. It has five sides and five angles. There is a very big pentagon in Washington, DC. This pentagon is a building. It has five sides and five angles, so it is called the *Pentagon*. The Pentagon is a very important place. Our army and navy leaders work in the Pentagon. They help to keep our country safe. If you visit Washington, DC, maybe you can go to the Pentagon. If you do, you will be inside a polygon!

Hexagons are also polygons. Hexagons have six sides and six angles. Where can you find a hexagon? Just look for bees! When bees make honey, they store it in honeycombs. Each cell of a honeycomb is a hexagon. If you see a honeycomb, you will see a hexagon. You will also see a polygon. But be careful of the bees!

How many sides does an octagon have? An octagon has eight sides. It also has eight angles. You can tell because the word starts with *oct-*. That prefix means *eight*. Octagons have more than one side. They have more than one angle. So they are polygons. You see octagons all the time. Can you guess where? Every time you see a stop sign! Stop signs have eight sides and eight angles. That makes them octagons.



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DIRECTIONS

Read "Polygons Are Everywhere!" and then answer the questions.

1. Which title does **not** provide enough information to make a prediction about the text?

- (A) Polygons All Around Me
- (B) My Favorite Pizza
- (C) Polygons and Prefixes
- (D) Polygons and Their Meaning

2. A reader would most likely read the text to be

- (A) persuaded to do something.
- (B) entertained by a fictional story.
- (C) instructed how to make a pizza.
- (D) informed about everyday shapes and prefixes.

3. Which polygon is **not** defined in the text?

- (A) octagon
- (B) hexagon
- (C) pentagon
- (D) nonagon

4. Which is **not** true about polygons?

- (A) They are closed shapes.
- (B) They have more than one side.
- (C) They are hard to find.
- (D) They have more than one angle.

5. People who like _____ will probably like this text.

- (A) music
- (B) art
- (C) mathematics
- (D) sports

6. Which statement is true?

- (A) A triangle is not a polygon.
- (B) Honeycombs are octagons.
- (C) You can see polygons in many places.
- (D) The Pentagon has six sides and six angles.

SCORE

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

6. (Y) (N)

___ / 6

Total

