

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

**DIRECTIONS**

Read the text and then answer the questions.

Try this experiment. Hold a pencil in your hand and then let go of it. What happens when you let go? The pencil falls to the ground. Why does that happen? It happens because *gravity* is at work. Gravity is a force that pulls objects toward each other. When you drop a pencil, gravity pulls the pencil toward Earth. Everything has gravity. So why doesn't the floor move toward the pencil? Larger and heavier objects have more gravity than smaller and lighter objects do. Earth is much larger and heavier than the pencil is. So Earth's pull is stronger than the pencil's pull. The sun is much larger and heavier than Earth is. That means the sun's gravity is much stronger. That's the reason that Earth orbits the sun. The sun's gravity is pulling Earth toward it.

**SCORE**

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

\_\_\_ / 5

**Total**

1. Would reading the first sentence help the reader preview the text?

- (A) Yes. It introduces the topic.  
 (B) Yes. It describes what will happen.  
 (C) Yes. It provides a good deal of information.

(D) No. The topic sentence comes later in the text.

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

- (A) experiments  
 (B) gravity  
 (C) sun, the  
 (D) Earth, the

3. Which syllable is stressed in the word *gravity*?

- (A) the first syllable  
 (B) the second syllable  
 (C) the third syllable  
 (D) none of the above

4. A synonym for *experiment* is

- (A) game.  
 (B) test.  
 (C) outfit.  
 (D) book.

5. What is the author's purpose?

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

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4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

\_\_\_ / 5

Total

When your hands are cold, what is the solution to the problem? Maybe you rub your hands together. Your hands get warm when you rub them against each other. Why does that happen? It's because of friction. *Friction* is a force that happens whenever any two objects move against each other. Friction is needed to push the objects past each other. Friction creates energy. When you rub your hands together, that energy creates the heat you feel. Rough objects, such as sidewalks, have more friction than smooth objects, such as ice. That is why it is easier to walk on a sidewalk than it is to skate on ice. We need friction. Friction helps you walk and makes the brakes on your bike work. It is an important force.

1. Which question would help readers understand the text?

- (A) What causes friction?
- (B) Why are my hands cold?
- (C) Why does friction make moving easier?
- (D) Why is friction unimportant?

2. Which index entry would help a reader find this text's information?

- (A) hands
- (B) energy
- (C) brakes
- (D) friction

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

- (A) eater
- (B) crust
- (C) ate
- (D) creation

4. Which words are antonyms?

- (A) *cold* and *warm*
- (B) *rough* and *smooth*
- (C) *solution* and *problem*
- (D) all of the above

5. Which other type of text would have a similar tone?

- (A) a construction magazine
- (B) a science book
- (C) an instruction manual for riding bikes
- (D) a history textbook

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**DIRECTIONS**

Read the text and then answer the questions.

If you kick a soccer ball, it will move. But if you do not kick it, it stays where it is. Why doesn't the soccer ball move? *Inertia* (in-UR-shuh) keeps it in place. Inertia is a kind of rule about objects. Inertia tells us two things:

- Objects that are not moving will remain unmoved unless something moves them.
- Objects that are moving will keep moving unless something stops them.

Try it! Put a book on your desk and watch it. The book doesn't move because inertia is keeping it in place. Now pick up the book and drop it on the floor. The book will keep falling until the floor stops it. That's because of inertia, too!

**SCORE**

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

\_\_\_ / 5

**Total****1.** What is the text about?

- (A) playing soccer  
(B) inertia  
(C) refusing to move  
(D) books about autumn

**2.** Which title best describes the main idea?

- (A) Following the Rules  
(B) The Rules of Inertia  
(C) Falling Books  
(D) Watching Objects Move

**3.** How many syllables does *inertia* have?

- (A) one syllable  
(B) two syllables  
(C) three syllables  
(D) four syllables

**4.** Which is an antonym of *moves*?

- (A) propels  
(B) travels  
(C) remains  
(D) moving

**5.** How do you know the author's purpose is to inform?

- (A) The language is academic and informative.  
(B) The language is informal and comical.  
(C) The language is persuasive and opinionated.  
(D) The language is casual and conversational.

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## GET MOVING!

You move every day. Every time you sit down, walk, ride a bike, or eat food, you are moving. You even move while you are sitting in a chair. What gets you moving, keeps you moving, and helps you to move the way you want to move?

One force that helps you move is gravity. Gravity pulls objects toward each other, and so gravity pulls you toward Earth. Why? Earth is bigger and heavier than you are, so you're pulled by Earth's gravity. How does that help you? When you take a step, gravity pulls on your foot. That pulling helps you put your foot down. Then, you can move your other foot. When you sit down, gravity keeps you stationary in your seat. Do you like to play baseball? Gravity makes the baseball fall after it is hit. Then, as gravity pulls the ball toward the ground, you can catch the ball.



Friction also helps you move. Friction happens when two objects rub against each other. How does friction help you move? When you walk, friction keeps your feet from slipping. When you hold a pencil, friction helps keep it in your hand. When you eat, friction helps you to chew your food, and friction makes the brakes on your bike work, too.

Inertia also helps you. Inertia is a sort of rule; it tells us two things: Things that are in motion will remain in motion until something stops them; and things that are at rest will stay at rest unless something moves them. How do these two things help you? When you ride your bike, it will keep going until you stop it, and when you sit down to read, you will stay where you are until you are ready to move.

The next time you move, think about gravity. Think about friction. Think about inertia. All of them help to get you where you want to go.

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**DIRECTIONS**

Read "Get Moving!" and then answer the questions.

1. The title and photograph tell the reader that this text will be about

- (A) moving out of town.
- (B) moving your body.
- (C) how to best move boxes.
- (D) why moving is a bad idea.

2. A reader would most likely read this to

- (A) be entertained by a fictional story.
- (B) be persuaded to do something.
- (C) be informed about a new topic.
- (D) pass the time.

3. When you take a step, what pulls your foot toward Earth?

- (A) friction
- (B) gravity
- (C) a bike
- (D) sitting

4. What is the topic sentence of the second paragraph?

- (A) Then, as gravity pulls the ball toward the ground, you can catch the ball.
- (B) One force that helps you move is gravity.
- (C) Do you like to play baseball?
- (D) Earth is bigger and heavier than you are, so you are pulled by Earth's gravity.

5. People who like \_\_\_\_\_ will probably like this text.

- (A) science
- (B) technology
- (C) mathematics
- (D) sports

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

- (A) gravity
- (B) inertia
- (C) tension
- (D) friction

**SCORE**

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

6. (Y) (N)

\_\_\_ / 6

**Total**

