

1. What are solids?

- A. things that have a shape of their own
- B. water and milk
- ☒ C. things that do not keep their shape

2. What are solids compared with in this article?

- ☒ A. liquids
- B. trees
- C. computers

3. Read this paragraph from the article.

"Liquids do not keep their shape. A liquid can be poured into a container and will take the container's shape. Some examples of liquids are water and milk."

What can be concluded about the shape of water and milk from this information?

- A. Water and milk have a shape of their own.
- B. Water and milk do not flow.
- ☒ C. Water and milk do not keep their shape.

4. What is true about the similarities and differences of solids and liquids?

- A. There are similarities and differences between solids and liquids.
- B. There are similarities between solids and liquids but not any differences.
- C. There are differences between solids and liquids but not any similarities.

5. What is the main idea of this article?

- A. Solids and liquids are different kinds of matter.
- B. A liquid that is poured into a container will take the container's shape.
- C. Mass is a measure of how much matter is in an object.

6. Read these sentences from the text.

"Solids and liquids have something in common. They are both states of matter."

What does it mean that solids and liquids "have something in common"?

A. All objects are made of matter.

B. Solids and liquids are alike in some way.

☒ C. Solids take up more space than liquids do.

7. Choose the answer that best completes this sentence.

Solids do not flow, _____ liquids do.

A. so

☒ B. because

C. but

8. List two details about solids.

9. List two details about liquids.

Antonyms Are Opposites

Name: Nargel Rivero

Antonyms are two words that mean the opposite or nearly the opposite of each other.



The lion is *wild*, but the cat is *tame*.

Wild and *tame* are two opposites used to describe the very different characteristics of the lion and the cat.

Choose the correct antonym from the word bank to complete each sentence below.

WORD BANK

stop	young	cold	difficult	bright
dry	sour	slow	lazy	
short	quiet	open	rough	new

1. The fire is hot, but the ice is...
2. The race car is fast, but the old truck is...
3. The green light means go, but the red light means...
4. The grandfather is old, but the grandchild is...
5. The giraffe's neck is long, but the dog's neck is...
6. Addition is easy, but division is...
7. The candy is sweet, but the lemon is...
8. His sneakers are old, but his socks are ...
9. The glass is smooth, but the sandpaper is...
10. The window is closed, but the door is ...
11. The children are noisy, but the adults are...
12. The puppies are energetic, but the dogs are...
13. The moon is dim, but the sun is...
14. The rainforest is humid, but the desert is...

Solids and Liquids

by Rachelle Krelsman



What do shoes, paper, and cheese all have in common? They are all solids. Solids are things that have a shape of their own. They do not flow like liquids do. Computers, trees, and soccer balls are also solids.

Liquids do not keep their shape. A liquid can be poured into a container and will take the container's shape. Some examples of liquids are water and milk.

Solids and liquids have something in common. They are both states of *matter*. Matter is everywhere. It is anything that takes up space and has mass. Mass is a measure of how much matter is in an object. All objects are made of matter.

I Want to Buy a Computer Game

by Susan LaBella



Luis was excited. The new computer game he wanted was finally in stores. "The game is here!" he told his mom. "Can we go buy it?"

"How much does it cost?" Luis's mother asked.

"Thirty-five dollars," he replied.

"That is a lot of money, Luis. Do you have enough to buy it yourself?"

He shook his head.

"You know, Luis, we have to spend our money carefully. We have to pay for our house and food. We need to buy clothing and books and gas for our car. Our money goes to things we need."

"But I really want this game!" answered Luis. "What can I do?"

"You get eight dollars a week for doing chores," his mom said. "Try to save it. Before long, you will have enough to pay for the game."

"I do not think so," said Luis. "By then, all the games will be sold."

"Try it," replied his mother.

Weeks later, Luis came home very happy. "Guess what, Mama? I did what you said. I saved my chore money. Then I saw the game was on sale. Today I bought it for twenty-eight dollars."

"And," his mother added, "you did it with your own money!"

1. Why was Luis excited at the start of the story?

- A. He managed to save up thirty-five dollars.
- B. The new computer game he wanted was in stores.
- C. His mother bought him a computer game as a gift.

2. What is the main problem Luis faces in the story?

- A. He wants a new computer game, but the store has run out of that game.
- B. He wants a new computer game, but he doesn't have enough money to buy it.
- C. He wants a new computer game, but his mother hates all computer games.

3. Read this statement that Luis's mom said to Luis.

"You know, Luis, we have to spend our money carefully. We have to pay for our house and food. We need to buy clothing and books and gas for our car. Our money goes to things we need."

What conclusion can you draw from this evidence?

- A. A house and food are things that Luis's family needs.
- B. Luis's mom doesn't want to buy clothing, books, and gas for the car.
- C. Having clothing, books, and gas is more important than having a house and food.

4. How does Luis's mom most likely feel about the computer game?

- A. She feels excited because she wants to play the game, too.
- B. She feels angry that Luis wants to spend his money on a game.
- C. She feels like the game is not something that Luis really needs.

5. What is the main idea of this story?

- A. The computer game that Luis wants costs thirty-five dollars.
- B. Luis wants a new computer game, so he saves up money to buy it.
- C. Luis's mom has to spend money on things like food, clothing, and the house.

6. Read these sentences from the text.

"Luis was excited. The new computer game he wanted was finally in stores. 'The game is here!' he told his mom. 'Can we go buy it?'"

Why might the author have used an exclamation point when Luis tells his mother that the game is here?

- A. to show that Luis is very excited
- B. to show that Luis's mom is very excited
- C. to show that the game is really fun to play

7. Read these sentences from the text.

"'You get eight dollars a week for doing chores,' his mom said. 'Try to save it. Before long, you will have enough to pay for the game.'"

What does the word "it" in the second sentence refer to?

- A. the chores
- B. the eight dollars
- C. the week

8. Why doesn't Luis's mother buy the computer game when Luis first asks her for it?

9. Read these sentences from the text.

"Weeks later, Luis came home very happy. 'Guess what, Mama? I did what you said. I saved my chore money. Then I saw the game was on sale. Today I bought it for twenty-eight dollars.'

"'And,' his mother added, 'you did it with your own money!'"

How does Luis's mother probably feel about Luis saving up his money to buy the computer game?

10. This story suggests that it is a good idea to save up your extra money to buy things that you want. Why might this be a good idea? Use evidence from the story to support your answer.