1. Drag the words to the correct box.

* **hers**
* **its**
* **it’s**
* **she’s**
* **theirs**
* **they’re**
* **your**
* **you’re**
* **pronoun-verb contractions**
* **possessive pronouns**

1. Choose the closed second syllable to complete the spelling words.

pi  

pla 

la 

ti 

How Do You Make Heat?

You know the sun makes heat, but did you know that you make heat too? You can make heat in some obvious ways like lighting a fire or turning on a stove. But how do you make heat in other ways?

Have you heard of solar heating? A car that has been sitting in sunlight on a hot day is an example. The sun’s rays enter the car through the windows. The more sunlight pours in, the more the air heats up. In a closed car, the heated air gets trapped inside. Once opened, the car inside feels almost like an oven. The steel on the outside of the car might be somewhat cool. But inside, the car seat might almost be untouchable!

Did you know that you make heat inside your body? Everything that exists is made up of tiny particles. They are so small that you can’t see them. These particles move because they have energy. The more energy they have, the faster they move. An object is hot when its particles move fast. The hot air inside the car got energy from the sun, so it has fast-moving particles. Slow-moving particles create less energy. They cause cooler temperatures.

You have heat inside your body because your particles move fast. On a cold day, it’s important to conserve body heat. On a hot day, however, you want heat to escape from your body.

You also have heat inside because your body is constantly changing. Without food, you might feel weak. After you eat, you feel much stronger. The food contains energy. Your body breaks food down into particles it can use. This also releases energy that produces heat. The energy in your body helps you run, jump, and grow.

Have you noticed that when you run fast, you feel hotter? That is because when you use energy, you make heat. When you drink cold water, the cold liquid enters your body. It slows down the particles, and your body cools down.

Have you noticed that rubbing cold hands together warms them? Rubbing causes friction. Friction is another way to make heat. The harder you rub your hands, the warmer they become. Thankfully, it’s never hot enough to catch your hands on fire!



1. Read the sentence from the article.

The sun’s rays enter the car through the windows.

What does the word rays mean in the sentence?

* A. to build
* B. to lift up
* C. lines of light
* D. higher salary

1. Choose **two** sentences in the paragraph that help to explain why an object becomes hot.

Everything that exists, including you, is made up of particles so small that you can’t see them.  These particles move because they have energy. The more energy they have, the faster they move.  An object is hot when its particles move fast.  The hot air inside the car got energy from the sun, so it has fast-moving particles. Slow moving particles create less energy and cause cooler temperatures.  Particles within a piece of ice barely move at all.

1. This question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.

**Part A**

Why does the author use cause and effect in the second paragraph?

* A. to show how the energy of the sun heats air in a car
* B. to show how important it is to keep windows open in a car
* C. to show how we can solve problems by using energy from the sun
* D. to show how air in a car on a sunny day and a cloudy day are different

**Part B**

Which sentence from the article **best** supports your answer in part A?

* A. “You know the sun makes heat, but did you know that you make heat too?”
* B. “The more sunlight pours in, the more the air heats up.”
* C. “The steel on the outside of the car might be somewhat cool.”
* D. “But inside, the car seat might almost be untouchable!”

The Energy of Sound

Crash! Ping! Hiss! Woof!

Sounds surround us. Some sounds are enjoyable. Think of the song of a bird or the babble of a creek. Each makes us smile. Other sounds are anything but enjoyable. When the brakes on a car screech, we shiver. When a mosquito buzzes unpleasantly in our ear, we want to run. When a jackhammer loudly rattles, we cover our ears. These sounds all have something in common. They are all a form of energy.

Sound travels through air as a wave of energy. A sound wave is caused when matter moves back and forth very quickly. This kind of quick movement is called vibration. When an object vibrates, it sends out sound waves. All sounds are caused by vibrations. So why do things sound different? The difference is caused by how they are vibrating.

Sounds can be high or low. Pitch describes how high or low a sound is. For example, a whistle has a high pitch but a big bass drum has a low pitch. Objects that vibrate very quickly make sounds with a high pitch, like the whistle. Objects that vibrate slowly make sounds with a low pitch, like the drum.

Sounds can also be soft or loud. Very strong vibrations make loud sounds. Weaker vibrations make softer or quieter sounds. Lightly tap a drum, and you will hear a soft sound. If you hit the drum harder, you will hear a louder sound. That is because the drum is vibrating with more energy.

Musical instruments use different vibrations to make different sounds. With a stringed instrument, like a guitar, you pluck the strings to make them vibrate. Each string has a different pitch. A short, thin, tight string vibrates faster than a longer, thicker, looser string. So the shorter string makes a higher-pitched sound. With a percussion instrument, like a drum, you hit the surface to make it vibrate. With a wind instrument, like a flute, the air you blow into it vibrates.

Stop now and listen. What sounds do you hear? Are they high or low? Are they soft or loud? Whatever they are, all the sounds are energy coming to your ears.



1. Read the sentences from the article. Choose the word that sounds like another word that means “separates into pieces.”

When the brakes on a car screech, we shiver. When a mosquito buzzes unpleasantly in our ear, we want to run.

1. Which quote from “The Energy of Sound” explains the purpose of the image that goes with the text?

* A. “Lightly tap a drum, and you will hear a soft sound. If you hit the drum harder, you will hear a louder sound.”
* B. “Sounds can be high or low. Pitch describes how high or low a sound is.”
* C. “Sound travels through air as a wave of energy.”
* D. “When a jackhammer loudly rattles, we cover our ears.”

1. How does the author show how musical instruments vibrate?

* A. by comparing their sizes
* B. by comparing their strength
* C. by explaining how to hold them
* D. by explaining how they are played

1. Select the **two** important points that are true in “The Energy of Sound” and “How Do You Make Heat?”

* A. Every day things produce energy all the time.
* B. Sounds are transmitted through waves.
* C. There is heat inside your body even when you are not moving.
* D. You can produce energy through heat or sound.

1. Select the correctly spelled word in each sentence.

The pilot flew a silant glider above the desert.

When it's not very clowdy we can usually find a nice shady spot.

My mom makes a kind of frosen treat called lemon pops.

1. Use the drop-down menus to select the correct vocabulary word for each sentence.

How much  does that electric car's battery store?

It is smart to use   energy from sources such as water or wind.

It might be good to   your old light bulbs with new ones that save money in the long term.