

Alternative Method of Instruction Lesson Plan

RTI Grades 6

Day 1

Option 1-Read one chapter of you AR book and write a short summary of the chapter. Be sure to include important characters, events and details.

Option 2-Read “The Lion and the Mouse” from the story packet and answer the comprehension questions.

Day 2

Option 1-Go online to www.IXL.com and complete Reading-Main Idea-Lesson 1 (Determine main idea).

Option 2-Read “Can Children Live in the White House?” from the story packet and answer the comprehension questions.

Day 3

Option 1-Go online to www.IXL.com and complete Reading-Author’s Purpose-Lesson 3- (Identify author’s purpose).

Option 2-Read “Making a Home” from the story packet and answer the comprehension questions.

Day 4

Option 1-Go online to www.IXL.com and complete Reading-Text Structure-Lesson 1 (Compare/Contrast).

Option 2-Read “Nothing” from the story packet and answer the comprehension questions.

Day 5

Option 1-Go online to www.IXL.com and complete Reading-Text Structure-Lesson 4 (Identify text structure).

Option 2-Read “Petra Jordan” from the story packet and answer the comprehension questions.

Day 6

Read “Why the Ocean is Salty” and then complete the questions for main idea, supporting details, and inferencing.

Day 7

Using the story “Why the Ocean is Salty”, complete questions on cause and effect, compare/contrast, and chronological order.

Day 8

Using the story “Why the Ocean is Salty”, complete questions on author’s purpose and word analysis.

Day 9

Using the story “Why the Ocean is Salty”, complete questions on context clues and synonyms/antonyms.

Day 10

Continue to read your library book or go to www.pottsvilleschools.org, go to quick links and read a book on Tales2go.



Name _____

The Lion and the Mouse

By Brenda B. Covert

The lion is the king of beasts. Animals show their respect for the lion. It's foolish to tease or annoy such a powerful cat.

One day as the great lion slept, a group of mice came along. The group chose one of their brothers. They dared him to take a stroll across the lion from his head to his tail. The little mouse was scared, but he wanted to seem brave. He agreed to do it.

The little mouse climbed a tree and dropped down onto the lion's head. He began to scurry through the lion's mane and down his back. Then the lion awoke. The other mice scattered and left their little brother to be eaten.

The lion caught the little mouse in his paw. He sat up and was about to drop the mouse into his mouth.

"Please, o king, spare me!" squeaked the little mouse. "I should not have dared to treat you with such disrespect. I apologize. If you will forgive me and let me go, I promise that I will find a way to repay you for your kindness."

This little speech tickled the lion. He roared with laughter. What could a creature as tiny as a mouse ever do for him? However, he was in a good mood. He let the little mouse go.

A few months later, the great lion fell into a hunter's trap. The poor beast was tied so tightly that he could not free himself. He roared for help, but all his large friends were afraid of the hunter and ran away. The lion wept large tears at the loss of his freedom.

That night, the little mouse came to the place where the lion was lying. Quick as a wink he attacked the ropes. Before long, the ropes fell away. The lion was free. He stared in amazement at the little mouse.

"You thought I was too small to help you," said the mouse, "but I am just the right size. Little friends can be great friends!"

"You have taught me that an act of kindness, no matter how small, is never wasted," the lion replied. "I spared your life, and you saved mine. Thank you, dear friend."

The Lion and the Mouse

Questions

1. There are two possible morals to the story. Which one is NOT a moral from this story?
 - A. An act of kindness is never wasted.
 - B. Little friends can be great friends; size doesn't matter.
 - C. When the cat's away, the mice will play.
2. What character trait did the mouse want others to think he had?
 - A. wisdom
 - B. bravery
 - C. patience
 - D. forgiveness
3. Why was the mouse running across the lion?
 - A. His friends had dared him to do it.
 - B. The lion had blocked the way to his home.
 - C. He did it to remove a thorn from the lion's paw.
 - D. He thought he saw a piece of cheese in the lion's mane.
4. The lion chose not to _____ the mouse.
 - A. spare
 - B. beat
 - C. dare
 - D. eat





Name _____

Can Children Live in the White House?

By Jennifer Kenny

Can children live in the White House? Yes, they can. At least that's true if you are the child of the president. Does that sound like a dream come true? It could be. It could also make a person feel a little trapped. It all depends.

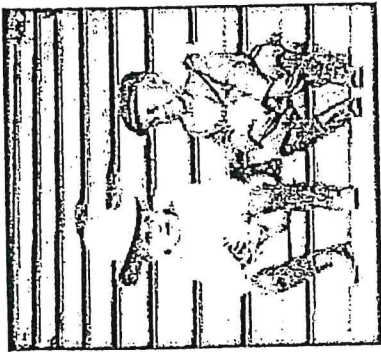
Life in the White House might seem like the perfect life. There would be many special things. Why would Thomas Jefferson call it "a splendid misery" then? That's strange since splendid means something good, but misery does not.

The White House has two important purposes. It has the office where the president can work. It's also his home and the home for his family. People watch much of the family's life. Sometimes that's fun. Sometimes that's too much watching.

Weddings are a time for friends and families to celebrate. Many children of presidents have been married at the White House. The daughter of James Monroe was the first one in 1820. The daughters of Ulysses S. Grant and Lyndon B. Johnson had weddings there, too. What a special place to hold a wedding!

Younger children have called the White House home, too. Tad Lincoln, the son of Abraham Lincoln, seemed like a young clown. Once he was able to make all the bells of the White House ring at the same time. The White House staff thought there was an emergency! He played war games in the White House. He watched the Union soldiers. He even liked to bomb rooms with a toy cannon.

Teddy Roosevelt had pillow fights with his kids. His children and their friends were called the White House Gang. They roller-skated in the White House! They had lots of pets. They had a snake, a parrot, a guinea pig, and a pony.



The Kennedy children also came to the White House when they were very small. Caroline was almost four. John was a baby. The nation watched everything they did. John became known for hiding under his dad's, the president's, desk! Caroline and some classmates went to kindergarten in the White House! Caroline also had a pony. He was named Macaroni.

The White House is big for kids. It has 132 rooms. It has 18 acres outside. Amy Carter, President Jimmy Carter's daughter, played in a tree house. What about swimming or golfing? What about basketball, tennis, or bowling? What about watching a movie? It's all there. Those are special treats!

Of course, there are tough parts, too. In 1893, the First Lady watched her baby daughter be passed around to strangers. She asked to keep visitors away. Years later, the First Family needed more watching. Now the Secret Service protects them. This means being watched while they are at school, on vacations, or even while sleeping.

To some, the White House is a palace. To others, it is a prison. Bowling at home or being waited on can be fun. Being watched by lots of people and guarded all the time may not be. What do you think?

Can Children Live in the White House?

Questions

1. Who called living in the White House "a splendid misery"?
 - A. Thomas Jefferson
 - B. George Washington
 - C. George Bush
 - D. Theodore Roosevelt
2. The White House is _____.
 - A. the president's office only
 - B. the president's home only
 - C. both the president's office and home
 - D. neither the president's office nor home



Name _____

_____ 3. Which president's daughter was the first one to marry in the White House?

- A. George Bush's
- B. Richard Nixon's
- C. George Washington's
- D. James Monroe's

_____ 4. Whose child liked to watch Union soldiers in the White House?

- A. Abraham Lincoln's
- B. Thomas Jefferson's
- C. Bill Clinton's
- D. John Adams's

_____ 5. Which pet did the Roosevelt children enjoy?

- A. a parrot
- B. a guinea pig
- C. a pony
- D. all of the above pets

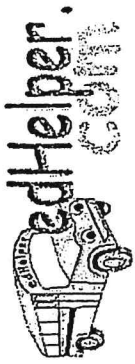
_____ 6. Which president's child was famous for hiding under his father's desk?

- A. John F. Kennedy's
- B. Bill Clinton's
- C. Grover Cleveland's
- D. Martin Van Buren's

_____ 7. There's a bowling alley and theater in the White House.

- A. false
- B. true

8. The _____ protects the First Family.



Name _____

Making a Home

By Mary Lynn Bushong

If you move to a new part of the country, are things different? You have schools, stores, and homes just like those you left behind. If you had lived in the 1800's, that might not be true. You would have to build a house. The nearest store might be a trading post. People did not mind. They could finally have their own land.

Why did people want their own land? In many countries only the rich could own land. Most people rented their farms. The owner did not have to let people live on his land. If a family owned land, not everyone could stay on it forever. Some people had to move away and live somewhere else.

Many people moved to America in hopes of owning their own land. Much of the land in the original colonies was too expensive for them to buy. The West was being opened up, and land was available at a price they could afford. They did not want to lose this chance!

When a settler or pioneer arrived on his new land, there was much work to do. There was usually no home, barn, or fences. There was probably no road, either.

The first thing a pioneer family did was make a shelter. A home could not be built overnight. Sometimes they would live out of the wagon in which they crossed the prairie. Sometimes it would be a large tent.

If there were many trees there, they could be cut down and used to build the new home. Tall, straight tree trunks could become the walls of a house or barn. Some smaller ones could become rafters to hold up

the roof. Short cross pieces of tree trunk would be split to become shingles or shakes.

Younger trees would be split into railings for fences. Some wood would be used to make furniture like tables, benches, stools, and bed frames. Many people also learned how to make their own wooden buckets and barrels.

Wood was also a main source of fuel for heating. This was not so on the plains. There were not many trees on the plains. Settlers had to find some other way to build their homes, heat them, and do their cooking.

Pioneers found that the prairie grasses had a thick root layer. If they cut them out of the ground in thick strips, they were like soft bricks. These could be used to make walls and even a roof. The walls were often 2-3 feet thick! That meant the home was cool in the summer and warm in the winter.

If there was no wood to burn for heat or cooking, what did they use? They used cow or buffalo chips. Chips were another word for manure. Since both animals ate mostly grass, their droppings were like thick wads of grass. These would be gathered by the children. They would make a big pile of them near the home.

Chips would burn very fast and hot. More had to be added to the fire all the time to keep the heat constant.

The life of the pioneer was not easy. It was full of constant work. Most parents taught their own children to read and write in the evening when chores were done. When an area became more settled, they might attend the small one-room schoolhouse six days a week.

Being a pioneer helped make people strong. They learned to take care of their own problems. They learned to depend on their neighbors and help each other. This became known as American spirit.





Name _____

Making a Home

Questions

1. Why did people want to own their own land?

2. Why was moving west so much different for the settlers than it would be for us now?

3. When settlers arrived at their new home site, in what order did they do the following?

- A. Clear the land
- B. Build fences
- C. Make a shelter
- D. Build a house

4. Everyone used buffalo chips for cooking.

- A. True
- B. False

5. If you lived on the plains, what kind of house would you build?

- A. Clapboard
- B. Log
- C. Brick
- D. Sod

6. What things did people learn to build for their own homes?

7. Why were buffalo chips used for fuel?

- A. There were lots of them.
- B. They burned well.
- C. They were easy to gather.
- D. They were like wads of grass.

8. When did settler children get schooling?



Name _____

Nothing

By Mary L. Bushong

Joe leaned back in his chair and stretched his arms. He'd been playing with his new video game system all morning and for days previously. None of the games seemed interesting anymore. Nothing was interesting to him at the moment.

Mom came through the room a few minutes later with the broom, sweeping the floor. Mom looked at him just sitting there doing nothing.

"What are you doing?" she asked.

"Nothing," said Joe with a flat voice.

"What's the matter?" she asked.

"Nothing," said Joe, and the corners of his mouth began to curl upwards in the barest hint of a smile. This nothing discussion was amusing.

"Are you planning to do nothing all day?" asked Mom. "It sounds stimulating."

"Well, actually I just couldn't think of anything I really wanted to do," said Joe.

"Why don't you work on your new model car?" asked Mom helpfully.

Joe shook his head. "I want to wait for Dad to help me with the paint job. It's going to be complicated. Specialty cars are sometimes like that."

"How about the new computer games you got for Christmas?" Mom

asked.

Joe grimaced as he flipped through the stack of CD jewel cases on his desk. "There's really nothing here I want to play with," he said, lamely glancing at the brightly colored labels.

"How about those books Andy loaned you over the holidays? They are from your favorite science fiction series. Have you read them yet?" asked Mom.

Joe shook his head. "I've perused them, but I just haven't been in a reading mood. There is nothing I really want to read."

Mom sighed. "I am getting very tired of hearing you talk about nothing. Nothing this and nothing that. There are so many interesting things in this world; you should be doing something. I'm sure I could find you something to do. Besides, you need to get outside."

Joe groaned, "I think I would rather do nothing."

"Too late," said Mom. "I think I know just the right activity to make you appreciate all of your fun things. I'll be right back."

Joe didn't like the smile on his mother's face when she walked back into the room a few minutes later. It usually meant she had something planned that he wouldn't like. He was right.

"Okay, I have it all arranged," said Mom. "You go and get your winter things on. I have noticed that people who have nothing to do are thinking only of themselves. You can help someone else. Mrs. Carlson needs her front walkway and steps shoveled, and she can't do it herself. She was thrilled when I offered your help."

Joe grumbled under his breath, stopping when he saw Mom's frown. Maybe it would be good to get outside a while, he thought. After all, how bad could it be?

"Oh," said Mom with a laugh, "in case you were wondering, the pay is nothing. Since that is your favorite word, I know you must be very happy!"



Name _____
Tuesday, January 16

Nothing

Questions

1. In what order were these things mentioned?
- A. video games
 - B. computer games
 - C. a model car
 - D. reading books

2. What did Joe mean when he said that he had perused the book Andy had loaned to him?

3. What do you think might have happened if Joe had refused to help Mrs. Carlson?

4. How do you think Joe might change his use of the word nothing in the future?

5. Joe had a model car to assemble. If you could assemble a model of anything, what would you choose?

6. What do you think Joe thought about his mother's comment regarding his pay?



Name _____

Petra, Jordan

By Sharon Fabian

Petra is an amazing place full of mystery. It was even featured in an adventure movie about Indiana Jones. Petra is an ancient city. It is located in Jordan in the Middle East. To get there, first you will have to take a plane or a ship. Travel half way around the world. It will be easy to find a place to stay nearby, since many tourists visit Petra.

Are you ready to tour the ancient city now?

First, we'll need an old-fashioned kind of transportation. We can ride a horse or a camel. The entrance to Petra is a long, narrow passage. It is called the Siq. It leads us through the mountains to the ancient city. There are interesting sights along the way. Look at the carvings in the rocky walls. Some of them are ancient tombs. Along the way, be sure to look up, too. You will see that the walls are very tall. The Siq is not just long. It is also deep. We are getting closer to the city. There it is. You can see the walls carved from red rock. Much of Petra is not built of wood, bricks, or even stones. It is carved from the solid rock of the mountains. It is so strong that some of the walls have stood for over 2,000 years. Petra has even survived huge earthquakes.

The first building we see is called al-Khazneh. Al-Khazneh means "the Treasury" in Arabic. The building is really a tomb. It is the burial place of ancient leaders of Petra. It was named the Treasury because people suspected that pirate treasure might be buried there.

Moving on, we will soon see many more interesting ruins. There are more tombs. There are also remains of a real city. Petra was a trading city. It had places of business where traveling caravans could stop to do business. It also had a large public theater. It had a fountain, which must have been a favorite spot for people living in the desert. It also had public baths and family homes.

One interesting thing about Petra is how it dealt with a big problem.

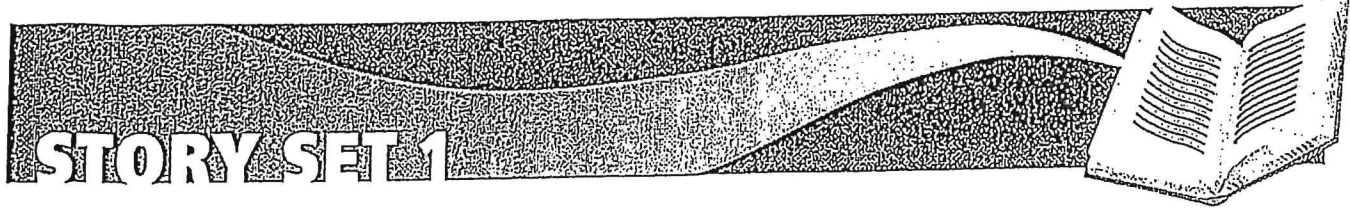
That problem was water. Sometimes Petra didn't have enough water. Sometimes it had way too much. When it rained, flash floods could rush down the Siq and flood the city. At other times, Petra needed water badly since it was in the desert. You can still see water channels carved in the rocks of Petra. You can see clay pipes and a cistern for catching rain water. All of these things helped the people of Petra solve their water problems.

Petra was a busy city for about 1,000 years starting around 400 B.C. It was the home to ancient people called the Nabataeans. Later, other people lived there. Today, it is a historic site. It is very popular with tourists.

Petra, Jordan

Questions

- _____ 1. Petra is located in _____.
A. Africa
B. the Middle East
C. China
- _____ 2. Petra is _____.
A. in the United States
B. far from the United States
C. near the United States
- _____ 3. Many tourists visit Petra.
A. false
B. true
- _____ 4. You can ride a camel into Petra.
A. false
B. true
- _____ 5. The entrance to Petra is long and _____.
A. wide
B. thin
C. smooth



Why the Ocean is Salty

A FILIPINO FOLKTALE

Long ago there lived a giant by the name of Angelo. Angelo was the only son of the king of the giants. Angelo was a hard worker and he loved to wander the land and help other people. When Angelo was not helping other people, he enjoyed wandering in the mountains and digging in many deep caves.

One bright sunny day, Angelo walked down from the mountains to the seashore. Now at this time the waters of the ocean were pure and fresh. People and animals could drink the waters of the ocean because there was no salt in the water.

As Angelo was walking along the beach, he saw a woman crying. The crying woman was Freda. Freda explained that she lived in one of the deep, dark caves he had dug. She told Angelo that she was tired of living in the subterranean cave. Freda begged Angelo to build a large house beside the ocean for her. Freda thought she would be happy living in a big house by the ocean.

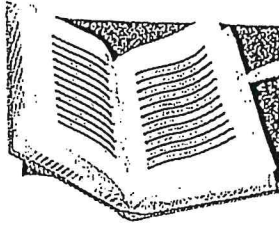
Angelo felt sorry for Freda and promised her he would do as she asked. Freda said the house must be large and it must be built of bricks as white as snow.

Soon Angelo began his task. Angelo could not find any bricks as white as snow. The only thing he could find that was pure white was salt. Angelo had never seen salt before and he thought it was beautiful. Angelo spent many months cutting huge bricks of white salt and using the bricks to build the house.



When the house was finished Freda began to cry again because she thought the white salt house next to the ocean was not large enough for her. She cried for days. As Freda cried, her tears began to dissolve the salt and wash the house away. Freda's tears

eventually washed all of her house into the ocean. The ocean water became salty due to Freda's tears. Freda demanded that Angelo build her another house. Angelo said if Freda wanted a new house, then she would have to build it. Freda then cried all the way back to her cave.

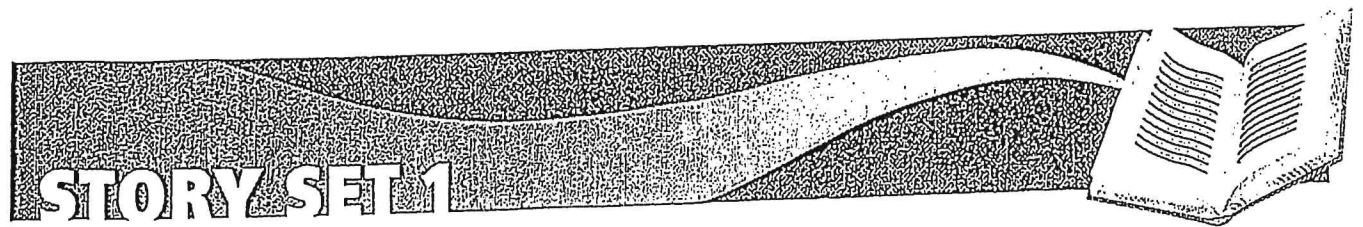


Main Idea

- ① What would be another good title for this story?
 - A. The Gentle Woman
 - B. How the Weeping Woman Made the Sea Salty
 - C. The Cruel Giant
 - D. all of the above

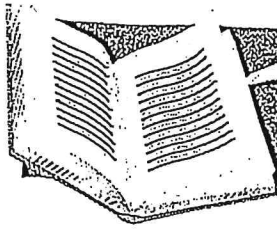
- ② The main idea of the passage
 - A. is to tell a folktale of how the ocean became salty.
 - B. is to describe how to use salt in building a sturdy home.
 - C. is to praise Angelo for being a great builder.
 - D. is to praise Freda for being kind to other people.

- ③ The central point of the first paragraph is
 - A. to introduce the reader to the character of Angelo.
 - B. to explain to the reader how the ocean became salty.
 - C. to explain who dug caves in the mountains.
 - D. to introduce the reader to the character of Freda.



Supporting Details

- ① Which statement is best supported by information in the story?
- A. Freda hates to cry.
 - B. Angelo dislikes hearing people weep.
 - C. Freda is generous.
 - D. Freda is greedy.
- ② Before the salt mansion dissolved, the ocean was
- A. wild and untamed.
 - B. calm and peaceful.
 - C. pure and clean.
 - D. fresh and salty.
- ③ Which sentence best supports why Angelo helped Freda?
- A. Freda explained that she lived in one of the deep caves he had dug.
 - B. Angelo felt sorry for Freda and promised her he would do as she asked.
 - C. When the house was finished Freda began to cry again because she thought the white salt house next to the ocean was not large enough for her.
 - D. Angelo was tired of hearing Freda cry.
- ④ Why was Freda crying at the end of the story?
- A. Freda had to return to the cave to live.
 - B. Angelo was tired of hearing Freda cry.
 - C. She thought the white salt home next to the ocean was not large enough for her.
 - D. Freda was so happy to be living in a big house by the ocean.



STORY SET 1

Inferences

- ① The author might agree
 - A. Angelo should make the woman a new, larger mansion.
 - B. Angelo's work was poor.
 - C. Freda was ungrateful.
 - D. the water in the ocean tasted better after the salt dissolved.

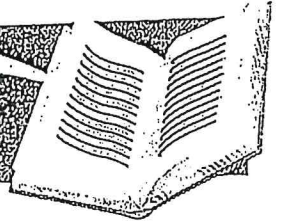
- ② The reader can infer that
 - A. salt is not a good building material.
 - B. it is not good to build salt houses too close to the ocean.
 - C. some people are not grateful when someone does a favor for them.
 - D. all of the answers are correct.

- ③ The reader can conclude that
 - A. Angelo was a selfish man.
 - B. Freda had a good sense of humor.
 - C. Angelo was kind.
 - D. Freda had a cheery personality.

- ④ Based on the information in the story, what do you think Freda would never do?
 - A. Return to the cave to live.
 - B. Build her own home.
 - C. Ask another person to build her a house.
 - D. Ask Angelo for a third time to build her another house.



STORY SET 1



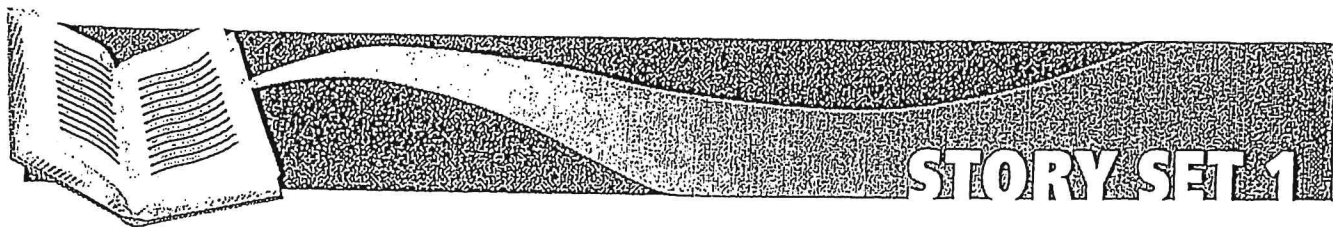
Cause and Effect

- ① At the beginning of the story, why was the woman crying?
 - A. The woman was lost.
 - B. The woman was tired of living in a cave.
 - C. Angelo refused to build the woman a house.
 - D. The woman's house was made of salt.

- ② Why did Angelo agree to build a house for the woman?
 - A. Freda was crying and Angelo felt sorry for her.
 - B. Freda said she would pay Angelo.
 - C. Angelo had never worked with salt before.
 - D. Freda was tired of digging caves.

- ③ Why did Freda cry after the house was built?
 - A. The house was the wrong color.
 - B. The house was not large enough.
 - C. The house was unattractive.
 - D. The house should have been built on the mountaintop.

- ④ According to the story, why did the ocean become salty?
 - A. Angelo threw blocks of salt into the ocean.
 - B. Salt deposits were in the ocean.
 - C. The rain washed salt into the ocean.
 - D. Freda's tears washed the salt house into the ocean.



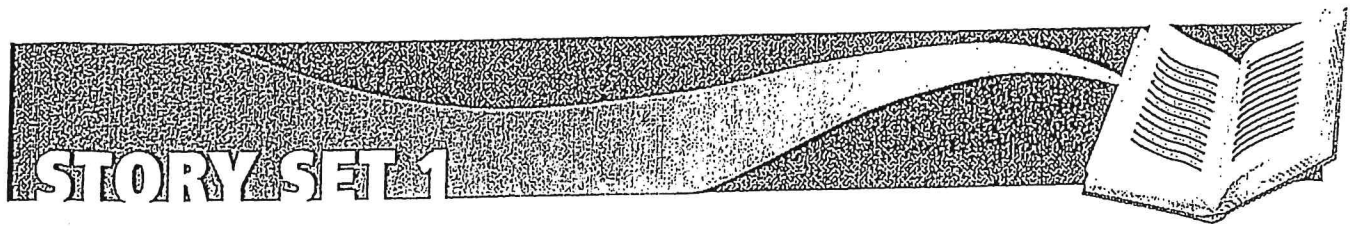
Compare and Contrast

- ① What were the differences between Angelo and Freda?
 - A. Angelo was selfish and Freda was generous.
 - B. Angelo felt sorry for himself and Freda felt sorry herself.
 - C. Angelo felt sorry for Freda and Freda felt sorry for only herself.
 - D. There was no difference between the two.

- ② How were Freda's feelings similar at the beginning of the story compared to the end of the story?
 - A. At the beginning of the story she was happy, but at the end of the story she was miserable.
 - B. At the beginning of the story she was miserable, but at the end of the story she was happy.
 - C. She was miserable at the beginning of the story and miserable at the end of the story.
 - D. Freda was happy at the beginning of the story and happy at the end of the story.

- ③ How did the ocean differ at the beginning of the story compared to the end?
 - A. At the beginning of the story the ocean was calm and peaceful, but at the end of the story the ocean was rough and choppy.
 - B. At the beginning of the story the ocean was rough and choppy, but at the end of the story the ocean was calm and peaceful.
 - C. At the beginning of the story the ocean was fresh and salty, but at the end of the story the ocean was fresh and pure.
 - D. At the beginning of the story the ocean was fresh and pure, but at the end of the story the ocean was salty.

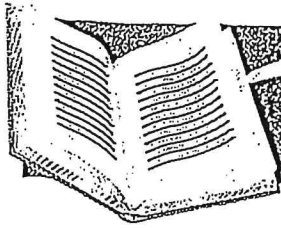




Chronological Order

- ① Which event from the story happened AFTER Angelo saw the crying woman?
- A. Angelo became a hard worker.
 - B. Angelo walked down from the mountains to the seashore.
 - C. Angelo dug caves.
 - D. Angelo built a mansion of salt blocks.
- ② What is the LAST event in the story?
- A. Angelo walked along the seashore.
 - B. The crying woman began walking to her cave.
 - C. Angelo built the woman a beautiful mansion.
 - D. The ocean became salty due to the woman's tears.
- ③ Place the events in chronological order.
- 1. *The salt dissolved into the ocean.*
 - 2. *The crying woman returned to her cave.*
 - 3. *Angelo agreed to build a beautiful house for the woman.*
 - 4. *Angelo walked to the seashore.*
- A. 3, 1, 2, 4
 - B. 4, 3, 1, 2
 - C. 1, 2, 3, 4
 - D. 3, 4, 2, 1





Author's Purpose and Perspective

- ① The author most likely views Freda as being
 - A. a happy and contented person.
 - B. a sad and greedy person.
 - C. a happy and selfish person.
 - D. a cheerful and selfish person.

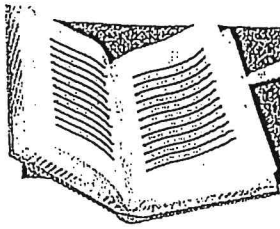
- ② What is the most likely reason the author wrote this story?
 - A. to entertain the reader with a folktale of how the ocean became salty
 - B. to tell the reader the true story of how the ocean became salty
 - C. to convince the reader that the ocean is salty
 - D. to compare how the ocean was different at the end of the story from the beginning of the story

- ③ Which word below best describes the author's view of Angelo?
 - A. withdrawn
 - B. concerned
 - C. regretful
 - D. hysterical

- ④ Which word best characterizes the overall tone of the passage?
 - A. tragic
 - B. entertaining
 - C. scary
 - D. frightening

Word Analysis

- ① Read the sentence from the story.
Freda's tears eventually washed all of her house into the ocean.
In which of the following sentences does *washed* have the same meaning as in the sentence above?
- A. The children *washed* the big, fluffy dog.
 - B. The man and woman *washed* the filthy windows of the building.
 - C. The swift river *washed* the bridge away.
 - D. The children *washed* in the lake.
- ② What does the word *beautiful* mean?
- A. full of or having beauty
 - B. act of wanting beauty
 - C. without having beauty
 - D. state of having little beauty
- ③ Read the following sentence.
Angelo was a hard worker and he loved to wander the land and help other people.
The word *worker* means
- A. to make work.
 - B. state of work.
 - C. full of work.
 - D. a person who works.



Context Clues

- ① Read the sentence from the story.

She told Angelo that she was tired of living in the subterranean cave.

As used in the sentence above, the word *subterranean* means

- A. underground.
- B. above ground.
- C. sun-drenched.
- D. threatening.

- ② Read the sentence from the story.

As Freda cried, her tears began to dissolve the salt and wash the house away.

What is the best meaning of the word *dissolve* as used in the sentence?

- A. solidify
- B. bake
- C. liquefy
- D. heat

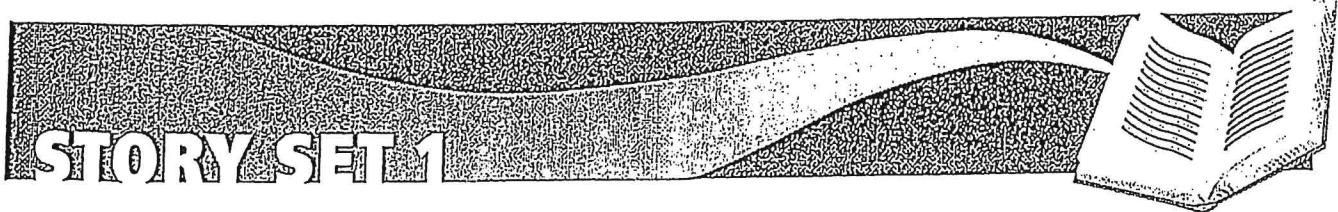
- ③ Read the sentence from the story.

Freda's tears eventually washed all of her house into the ocean.

What is the best meaning of the word *eventually* as used in the above sentence?

- A. in time
- B. never
- C. formerly
- D. already





Synonyms and Antonyms

- ① Which two words have nearly the OPPOSITE meaning?
 - A. bright/brilliant
 - B. giant/huge
 - C. crying/giggling
 - D. dark/gloomy

- ② Which two words are MOST SIMILAR in meaning?
 - A. brick/block
 - B. white/black
 - C. wander/remain
 - D. dissolve/solidify

- ③ Which two words have nearly the OPPOSITE meaning?
 - A. seashore/beach
 - B. cave/cavern
 - C. mountain/valley
 - D. ocean/sea

- ④ Which two words are MOST SIMILAR in meaning?
 - A. promise/pledge
 - B. built/destroy
 - C. cry/laugh
 - D. salty/sweet