



RADIANT HEIGHTS ACADEMY

From Radiant Minds to Great Heights

0416-573-529 | 0412-838-455 | Radiantheightsacademy@gmail.com

Student Name: _____

ENGLISH BOOKLET

Level 5-6 Term 2 Week 1

THIS WEEK'S FOCUS

- ✓ Understanding Sentence Structure
- ✓ Expanding Sentences
- ✓ Spelling Practice
- ✓ Reading Comprehension



SENTENCE STRUCTURE & CREATIVE WRITING GUIDE



1. What Is a Sentence?

A sentence is a group of words that makes complete sense. It must have a **subject**, a **predicate**, start with a capital letter, and end with **punctuation** (. ? !)

2. Subject

The **SUBJECT** tells us who or what the sentence is about.



Who or What?

The **cat** slept on the mat.
(Subject)

3. Predicate

The **PREDICATE** tells us what the subject is doing.

Doing What?

The cat **slept on the mat**.
(Predicate)



✓ **Correct Order: SUBJECT → PREDICATE**
(Who or What) → (Doing What)

4. Simple Sentence

One subject + One predicate

Example:

The **dog** **barked loudly**.

5. Expanding Sentences

Make your sentences more interesting by adding **ADJECTIVES** and **ADVERBS**!

Adjectives
(describe nouns)

Adverbs
(describe verbs)

The **tiny, fluffy** cat slept **peacefully**
(adjectives) (adverb)

Example: From Simple → Expanded

Basic Sentence:

The cat ran outside.



Expanded Version:

Griffith, the spotted black and orange cat, **glanced** out the window and **noticed** a squeaky little mouse searching for cheese.
(adverb) (adverb)

6. Conjunctions (Joining Words)

Use these to join two sentences:

and

Add information
I ran fast, **and** I won the race.

but

Show contrast
It was raining, **but** we played.

so

Show result
I was tired, **so** I rested.

because

Give a reason
I stayed home **because** I was sick.

7. Punctuation Rules



Full Stop (.)

Ends a sentence "The cat slept."



Comma (,)

For lists or extra information
"Griffith, the spotted cat, ran outside."



Quick Checklist

Capital letter ✓ Subject + Predicate ✓ Full stop ✓
Adjectives ✓ Adverbs ✓ Conjunctions ✓

★ Good writing is clear, detailed, and interesting — not just long! ★



SENTENCE EXPANSION

MODEL EXAMPLE + PRACTICE



Goal: Turn a simple sentence into a rich, detailed, and exciting one using **adjectives**, **adverbs**, and **conjunctions**.

✦ A-GRADE MODEL EXAMPLE ✦

Simple Sentence:

The dog ran to the park.



Expanded A-Grade Sentence:

Max, the playful golden retriever with shiny fur, sprinted energetically to the park on a bright sunny morning, wagging his tail happily because he was excited to meet his friends for a fun game of fetch.



Why this is excellent (Year 4 – A-Grade Standard):

- ✦ **Adjectives** – describes the dog (playful, golden, shiny)
- ✦ **Adverbs** – describes how the dog ran (energetically, happily)
- ✦ **Conjunction** – joins ideas smoothly ('because', 'for')
- ✦ **Extra Detail** – time, reason, feelings, and purpose included



YOUR TURN – Expand These Simple Sentences! ✦

Rewrite each simple sentence below to make it exciting and detailed.
(Use **adjectives**, **adverbs**, and **conjunctions**!)

1. The girl read a book.

2. The car drove down the street.

3. The boy ate his breakfast.

4. The bird flew in the sky.

5. The children played in the garden.

6. The dog barked.

7. The teacher spoke to the class.

8. The boy ran home.

9. The cat sat on the mat.

10. The boy kicked the ball.

11. The girl walked to school.

12. The baby cried.

13. The man opened the door.

14. The sun shone brightly.

15. The dog chased the cat.

16. The boy climbed the tree.

17. The girl sang a song.

18. The car stopped suddenly.

19. The boy found a coin.

20. The girl opened her bag.



JOINING SENTENCES & EXPANDING IDEAS



Conjunctions + Sentence Expansion Guide

Goal: Join two simple sentences together using a **conjunction**, and **expand** the sentence by adding **adjectives** and **adverbs** to make it more exciting!

1 WHAT IS A COMPOUND SENTENCE?

A compound sentence joins **TWO** simple sentences using a **conjunction**.



2 CONJUNCTIONS (Joining Words)

- and** → Adds information
- but** → Shows contrast
- so** → Shows result
- because** → Gives a reason
- or** → Gives a choice

* Use a comma before the conjunction!

3 EXPANDING YOUR SENTENCE

Make your sentence exciting by adding:

Adjectives
(describe nouns)
e.g. *fluffy, noisy, old, bright*

Adverbs
(describe verbs - how?)
e.g. *quickly, happily, suddenly, sadly*

Example:

The dog barked. - The mailman arrived.

The **loud, protective** dog barked **fiercely** **when** the **cheerful** mailman arrived.

RULE TO REMEMBER

- ✓ Capital letter
- ✓ Comma before conjunction
- ✓ Full stop at the end

The cat was hungry. + The cat chased a mouse. → The cat was hungry, **so it chased** a mouse.
(Sentence 1) (Sentence 2)

EXAMPLE: BEFORE & AFTER

Two Simple Sentences

- 1. The girl found a key.
- 2. She opened the door.
- 1. It started to rain.
- 2. We ran inside.
- 1. The boy saw a spider.
- 2. He screamed loudly.



Joined + Expanded (A-Grade Level)

The **excited** girl found a **tiny, shiny** key and **quickly** opened the **creaky old** door.

Dark clouds gathered in the sky, **so** we ran quickly inside **before** we got wet.

The **brave young** boy spotted a **huge, hairy** spider, **but** he **still** screamed **loudly in surprise**.

QUICK CHECKLIST:

- ✓ Joined with a conjunction (**and, but, so, or, because**)
- ✓ Added **adjectives** (describing words)
- ✓ Added **adverbs** (how the action happens)
- ✓ **Capital letter** at start + **Full stop** at end

Try to include:

- 1-3 **adjectives**
- 1 **adverb**
- A **conjunction**

JOIN & EXPAND – PRACTICE

Goal: Join the two sentences using a conjunction, then expand it to make it more interesting.

👉 Use:

- **Conjunctions** (and, but, so, because)
- **Adjectives** (describing words)
- **Adverbs** (how something happens)

The boy saw a dog.

The dog barked loudly.

✍️ Your sentence:

The girl was tired.

She finished her homework.

✍️ Your sentence:

The cat was hungry.

It looked for food.


✍️ Your sentence:

It started to rain.


We ran inside.

✍️ Your sentence:


The boy found a ball.
He played with it.

 Your sentence:


The dog was small.
It ran very fast.

 Your sentence:


The girl opened the door.
She saw her friend.

 Your sentence:


The sun was shining.
The children played outside.

 Your sentence:


The boy dropped his pencil.
It rolled under the desk.

 Your sentence:


The girl smiled.
She won the game.

 Your sentence:

The dog was barking.
The man opened the gate.


 Your sentence:

It was very cold.
We wore jackets.

 Your sentence:


The bird flew away.

The cat watched it.

 Your sentence:


The boy was late.

He ran to school.

 Your sentence:


The cake was ready.

Everyone ate it.


 Your sentence:

The boy was scared.


He heard a strange noise.

 Your sentence:


The girl found a wallet.
She gave it to the teacher.

 Your sentence:


The wind was strong.
The trees moved.

 Your sentence:


The boy was thirsty.
He drank water.

 Your sentence:

The class was noisy.
The teacher clapped her hands.

 Your sentence:

The rabbit was fast.
It escaped from the fox.

 Your sentence:



Tuesday

The creation, history, and cultural impact of Superman as the first modern superhero.

Imagine looking up at the sky and seeing a person flying faster than a speeding bullet, wearing a brightly colored cape. Today, you can hardly walk through a store or turn on a television without encountering a superhero. However, these powerful figures did not always exist in our popular culture. The modern superhero was actually born during a very specific time in history, created by two imaginative teenagers during the Great Depression. By inventing Superman, they introduced an entirely new kind of modern mythology that would eventually conquer the globe. These caped crusaders represent a unique blend of science fiction, fantasy, and action that has become a fundamental part of modern entertainment.

The core concept of a human possessing extraordinary abilities dates back to ancient myths, but the superhero as we know it emerged in 1938. High school friends Jerry Siegel and Joe Shuster, living in Cleveland, Ohio, dreamed up a character who could jump over skyscrapers and lift heavy cars. After years of facing rejection from newspaper publishers, they finally sold their creation to National Allied Publications for just \$130. Consequently, Superman made his first appearance on the cover of Action Comics #1, lifting a green car above his head. This historic comic book, which originally cost a mere ten cents, established the archetypal template for every superhero that would follow. It introduced the brilliant concept of a secret identity, allowing the incredibly powerful alien from Krypton to hide in plain sight as a mild-mannered reporter named Clark Kent.

The success of this caped crusader was truly unprecedented, transforming the comic book industry almost overnight. Before Superman's debut, comic books mostly featured reprints of funny newspaper comic strips or thrilling detective stories. Once readers discovered a hero who fought for truth and justice using impossible strength, demand skyrocketed. The publisher began printing millions of copies every month just to keep up with the eager audience, proving that the superhero genre was a highly profitable commercial enterprise. Furthermore, the character offered readers a much-needed sense of hope during the severe economic hardships of the 1930s and the looming threat of World War II. People found immense comfort in a fictional champion who could easily defeat corrupt politicians, cruel landlords, and dangerous criminals.

Over time, Superman's abilities and his ubiquitous presence expanded significantly beyond those early printed pages. Initially, the character could only leap great distances, but animators working on a 1941 cartoon series requested that he fly to save valuable drawing time. As a result, flying became one of his most synonymous traits, permanently altering the character's mythology. This evolution continued as superheroes transitioned from radio shows and black-and-white television programs to multi-million-dollar movie franchises. Today, giant media corporations carefully manage these characters, ensuring that their costumes and origin stories



resonate with contemporary audiences while respecting their historical roots. Despite these shifts in medium and technology, the foundational idea of a selfless protector has remained completely intact.

Ultimately, superheroes serve as a fascinating reflection of what society values and hopes to achieve. While the dazzling special effects of modern movies make their adventures look incredibly realistic, the true appeal lies in their unwavering morality. They remind us that power, whether it is superhuman strength or everyday kindness, should be used to help others. This enduring phenomenon proves that Siegel and Shuster created much more than just a colorful comic book character in 1938. They sparked a global imagination that continues to inspire millions of people to look up at the sky and dream. Even though we know these extraordinary beings are completely fictional, the universal themes they represent will undoubtedly survive for generations to come.



Tuesday - Solve each problem using the information from the reading.

Answers

- 1) What year did Superman first appear in Action Comics #1?
 A. 1930 B. 1941 C. 1914 D. 1938
- 2) What is the main idea of the third paragraph?
 A. Superman's debut rapidly changed the comic book industry by providing readers with a much-needed symbol of hope.
 B. The creators of Superman struggled for many years to sell their idea to publishers who only wanted funny stories.
 C. During the Great Depression, comic books became an essential form of entertainment for both children and adult readers.
 D. Comic books before the 1930s were completely unprofitable and mostly relied on old newspaper comic strip reprints.
- 3) What does the word "unprecedented" mean as used in paragraph 3?
 A. Difficult to understand entirely B. Happening entirely by accident
 C. Never before known or experienced D. Requiring immense preparation
- 4) What does the word "archetypal" mean as used in paragraph 2?
 A. Produced quickly to satisfy overwhelming demand
 B. Featuring extremely bright and colorful illustrations
 C. Serving as a typical or original example of a certain kind
 D. Focusing primarily on science fiction and fantasy
- 5) Which detail from the passage best supports the argument that economic and social struggles contributed to Superman's popularity?
 A. The publisher began printing millions of copies every month just to keep up with the eager and enthusiastic audience.
 B. People found immense comfort in a fictional champion who could easily defeat corrupt politicians and cruel landlords.
 C. The modern superhero was actually born during a very specific time in history, created by two imaginative teenagers.
 D. Before Superman's debut, comic books mostly featured reprints of funny newspaper comic strips or thrilling detective stories.
- 6) According to the passage, why did Superman gain the ability to fly instead of just leaping?
 A. Animators working on a cartoon series requested the change in his abilities to save valuable drawing time.
 B. Publishers believed that giving him the power of flight would make him stand out from other new superheroes.
 C. Giant media corporations demanded the alteration so he would look more impressive in modern movie franchises.
 D. Writers wanted him to be able to travel across the globe faster to battle dangerous and powerful criminals.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____



- 7) Based on the passage, what can the reader conclude about the comic book industry before 1938?
- A. It exclusively produced stories about realistic detectives and historical figures instead of science fiction.
 - B. It relied heavily on reusing existing humorous content rather than creating original super-powered characters.
 - C. It was primarily controlled by a few large media corporations that refused to hire teenage writers or artists.
 - D. It struggled to make any profit because comic books were considered too expensive for most normal citizens.
- 8) Which choice best paraphrases the main concept of the final paragraph?
- A. Despite the many changes to their costumes over the decades, superheroes continue to inspire writers to create new stories.
 - B. The primary reason superheroes have survived for generations is their incredible strength and unique science fiction origins.
 - C. Although superheroes are fictional, their lasting popularity stems from their powerful reflection of human values and moral ideals.
 - D. Because special effects have improved so significantly, modern audiences can finally appreciate the true power of superheroes.
- 9) How does the author mainly structure the information in paragraph 4, and how does this support the author's purpose?
- A. The author uses a cause-and-effect structure to explain how changes in media technology altered the character's mythology over time.
 - B. The author uses a sequential structure to list every single costume change the superhero underwent throughout the twentieth century.
 - C. The author uses a compare-and-contrast structure to demonstrate why comic books are far superior to early television programs.
 - D. The author uses a problem-and-solution structure to reveal how publishers finally convinced audiences to watch superhero movie franchises.
- 10) Which external source would provide the most relevant information for a student researching the initial financial compensation Superman's creators received?
- A. A detailed timeline explaining the evolution of animation techniques used in the 1941 Superman cartoon television series
 - B. A critical review analyzing the dazzling special effects and acting performances in the latest multi-million-dollar movie
 - C. An historical biography detailing the lives and early business contracts of the creators, Jerry Siegel and Joe Shuster
 - D. An encyclopedia of modern superheroes that breaks down the various superpowers and origins of comic book characters



Thursday

The historic 2022 discovery of Ernest Shackleton's sunken ship, the Endurance, in Antarctica.

Imagine navigating a freezing, ice-choked ocean, searching for a wooden ship that disappeared beneath the waves over a century ago. This might sound like the plot of a thrilling adventure movie, but it is actually the true story of one of the greatest maritime discoveries of the modern era. In March 2022, a dedicated team of scientists and explorers successfully located a famous sunken ship at the bottom of the world. By finding this historic vessel, researchers solved a mystery that had fascinated historians for generations. This remarkable achievement required cutting-edge technology, immense patience, and a willingness to brave some of the most extreme conditions on Earth.

The ship in question is the Endurance, which originally belonged to the legendary British explorer Sir Ernest Shackleton. In 1914, Shackleton led an ambitious expedition to Antarctica, hoping to become the first person to cross the frozen continent on foot. Unfortunately, disaster struck in 1915 when the Endurance became hopelessly trapped in the thick, crushing sea ice of the Weddell Sea. The relentless pressure of the ice eventually punctured the wooden hull, forcing the crew to abandon ship before it sank nearly ten thousand feet to the ocean floor. Astoundingly, Shackleton and his crew survived against all odds, but the exact location of their beloved ship remained a formidable secret for 107 years.

Locating the sunken vessel required the Endurance22 expedition to utilize sophisticated underwater technology that Shackleton could never have imagined. Operating from a modern South African icebreaker, the research team deployed advanced autonomous underwater vehicles to scan the dark, freezing depths. These robotic submersibles used sonar to meticulously map the ocean floor, sweeping back and forth in a carefully planned grid pattern. Consequently, when the robots detected a large, unusual shape on the seabed, they used high-resolution cameras to investigate the anomaly. The resulting video footage revealed the unmistakable wooden beams and steering wheel of the legendary ship, sitting upright in the mud.

What shocked researchers most was not just finding the wreck, but rather its pristine condition after a century underwater. Unlike the salt waters of the warmer oceans, which are teeming with wood-eating worms and rapid decay, the Weddell Sea is extremely cold and inhospitable to such organisms. As a result, the ship's intricate wooden carvings, including the large star situated on its stern, looked exactly as they did in 1915. Furthermore, scientists observed that the wreck has essentially become a thriving artificial reef, providing a specialized habitat for deep-sea creatures like sea anemones and ghost-white sponges. This unique biological environment offers marine biologists a rare opportunity to study how deep-sea life colonizes isolated structures. The presence of these animals illustrates how man-made debris



can unexpectedly alter the local ecosystem.

The discovery of the Endurance is much more than a technological triumph; it is a powerful testament to the enduring nature of human curiosity. Under the terms of the international Antarctic Treaty, the shipwreck is now protected as an historic monument, meaning nothing can be touched or removed from the site. Instead, the vessel will remain exactly where it rests, serving as a silent underwater museum for future generations. Nevertheless, the stunning images captured by the expedition have successfully bridged a gap of more than a century. They remind us that with sufficient perseverance and scientific innovation, even the deepest, coldest mysteries of our planet can eventually be brought to light.



Thursday - Solve each problem using the information from the reading.

Answers

- 1) In what year did the Endurance originally sink beneath the ice of the Weddell Sea?
 A. 2022 B. 1915 C. 1907 D. 1914
- 2) What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
 A. Ernest Shackleton's ambitious Antarctic expedition ended in disaster when his ship was crushed by ice and lost for over a century.
 B. The Endurance22 expedition utilized sophisticated autonomous underwater vehicles to meticulously map the freezing ocean floor.
 C. Deep-sea creatures such as sea anemones and ghost-white sponges often colonize man-made debris like sunken wooden ships.
 D. Sir Ernest Shackleton successfully became the very first explorer to cross the freezing Antarctic continent completely on foot.
- 3) Which detail from the passage best supports the argument that the Weddell Sea's environment helped preserve the Endurance?
 A. The robotic submersibles used sonar to meticulously map the ocean floor, sweeping back and forth.
 B. The vessel will remain exactly where it rests, serving as a silent underwater museum for future generations.
 C. The spectacular video footage revealed the unmistakable wooden beams and steering wheel of the legendary ship.
 D. The freezing waters lack the wood-eating organisms that typically cause rapid decay in warmer oceans.
- 4) What does the word "autonomous" mean as used in paragraph 3?
 A. Constructed using lightweight materials that allow for rapid ocean travel
 B. Operating independently without requiring direct or continuous human control
 C. Capable of transmitting live video footage across vast global distances
 D. Designed specifically to withstand incredibly high pressure in freezing water
- 5) What does the word "pristine" mean as used in paragraph 4?
 A. Covered completely by a thick and impenetrable layer of freezing ice
 B. Damaged severely by the relentless and crushing pressure of the ocean
 C. Remaining in a pure, unspoiled, or completely uncorrupted original state
 D. Transformed totally into a thriving habitat for bizarre underwater animals

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____



- 6) Based on the passage, what can the reader conclude about the Endurance22 expedition?
- A. They used old maps and journals left behind by Ernest Shackleton to pinpoint the exact coordinates of the sunken vessel.
 - B. They accidentally stumbled upon the famous shipwreck while mapping the ocean floor for a different science project.
 - C. They relied heavily on specialized robotics rather than sending human divers into the freezing depths.
 - D. They lacked the proper funding to fully recover the wooden artifacts they discovered at the bottom of the Weddell Sea.
- 7) Which detail would be least important to include in a summary of the passage?
- A. Researchers located the sunken ship at the bottom of the Weddell Sea in March 2022.
 - B. An international treaty protects the famous shipwreck as an untouched historic monument.
 - C. The relentless pressure of the thick sea ice eventually punctured the wooden hull.
 - D. The robotic submersibles swept back and forth in a carefully planned grid pattern.
- 8) According to the passage, why are researchers forbidden from taking artifacts from the Endurance?
- A. An international treaty currently protects the shipwreck as an untouched historical monument.
 - B. Researchers prefer to let the deep-sea creatures continue using the historic sunken vessel as an artificial reef.
 - C. The wooden carvings and steering wheel are too fragile to survive the journey back up to the ocean surface.
 - D. The freezing waters of the Weddell Sea make it far too dangerous for human divers to attempt artifact recovery.
- 9) How does the author mainly structure the information in paragraph 4, and how does this structure support the purpose?
- A. The author uses a problem-and-solution structure to describe how scientists successfully cleared the deep-sea creatures away from the wooden wreckage.
 - B. The author uses a compare-and-contrast structure to prove that modern robotic submersibles are much better than historical wooden sailing ships.
 - C. The author uses a cause-and-effect structure to explain how the specific conditions of the Weddell Sea resulted in both the ship's remarkable preservation and its new biological role.
 - D. The author uses a sequential structure to list every piece of modern technology the research team deployed to find the ship.



- 10) Which statement best explains how the discovery of the Endurance connects to the legacy of Ernest Shackleton?
- A. Both the legendary British explorer and the modern marine biologists ultimately realized that technology cannot conquer the freezing power of the Weddell Sea.
 - B. Just as Shackleton sought to protect his beloved crew from the ice, modern scientists seek to protect the deep-sea ecosystem from the threat of global warming.
 - C. The discovery proves that if Shackleton had possessed better underwater submersibles in 1914, he would have successfully completed his journey across the continent.
 - D. Both the original crew's survival and the modern researchers' successful search required immense dedication and an ability to overcome extreme environmental challenges.



Friday

The construction and purpose of Ancient Egyptian pyramids

Thousands of years ago, in the hot sands of Egypt, people built massive stone triangles that still leave us scratching our heads today. These are the Pyramids, and they are some of the most famous buildings in human history. The biggest one, the Great Pyramid of Giza, was the tallest structure on Earth for over 3,800 years. Standing at its base, you would feel like a tiny ant looking up at a mountain made of blocks. It is hard to believe that human hands built these without modern machines.

The construction of the pyramids is a marvel of engineering that scientists are still studying. Ancient Egyptians didn't have trucks, cranes, or electricity, so they used simple tools and pure muscle power. They cut huge limestone blocks from the ground and dragged them across the desert on wooden sleds. Workers likely poured water on the sand in front of the sleds to make the ground slippery, making the heavy stones easier to pull. It took tens of thousands of workers and many years to finish just one pyramid.

You might wonder why they went through all this incredible trouble just to stack stones. The pyramids were not just fancy decorations; they were giant tombs built for the country's rulers, called Pharaohs. The Egyptians believed strongly in life after death, and they thought the Pharaoh needed a safe place for his body and spirit. They believed that if they preserved the body as a mummy, the Pharaoh could live forever in the next world. Therefore, the pyramid was like a stairway to the heavens.

Inside these stone mountains, the design was just as clever as the outside. They built secret tunnels and hidden chambers to protect the Pharaoh's mummy and his treasures. They filled the rooms with gold, jewelry, food, and even statues of servants to help the King in the afterlife. To stop robbers from stealing these riches, the builders created confusing mazes and heavy stone doors that blocked the paths. Despite these traps, many tombs were unfortunately robbed over the centuries.

Today, the pyramids stand as a silent reminder of a powerful civilization that existed long ago. They have survived wars, earthquakes, and the wearing down of wind and sand. When we look at them, we aren't just seeing piles of rocks; we are seeing the ambition and skill of ancient people. They built these monuments to last for eternity, and so far, they have succeeded.



Friday - Solve each problem using the information from the reading.

Answers

- 1) How long was the Great Pyramid the tallest structure on Earth?
 - A. For over 3,800 years
 - B. For exactly 100 years
 - C. For about 500 years
 - D. It is still the tallest today
- 2) What modern equipment did the Ancient Egyptians lack?
 - A. Hammers and chisels
 - B. Water and sand
 - C. Trucks, cranes, and electricity
 - D. Ropes and wood
- 3) How did workers make the heavy sleds easier to pull?
 - A. They poured water on the sand
 - B. They used animals to push them
 - C. They waited for the wind to blow
 - D. They put wheels on the sleds
- 4) What was the main purpose of the pyramids?
 - A. They were houses for the poor
 - B. They were tombs for the Pharaohs
 - C. They were forts for the army
 - D. They were grain storage silos
- 5) Why did Egyptians preserve the body as a mummy?
 - A. Because the desert dried them out
 - B. To scare away tomb robbers
 - C. To use them as medical study
 - D. So the Pharaoh could live in the next world
- 6) What was placed inside the tombs alongside the mummy?
 - A. Nothing, they were empty
 - B. Maps of the world
 - C. Gold, jewelry, and food
 - D. Weapons and live animals
- 7) How did builders try to stop robbers?
 - A. They posted guards at the door forever
 - B. They filled the rooms with water
 - C. They created confusing mazes and heavy doors
 - D. They built the pyramids underground
- 8) What is a 'Pharaoh'?
 - A. A ruler of ancient Egypt
 - B. A type of pyramid stone
 - C. A god of the river
 - D. A worker who built tombs
- 9) What have the pyramids survived over the years?
 - A. Being moved to museums
 - B. Alien invasions and floods
 - C. Nuclear explosions
 - D. Wars, earthquakes, and wind
- 10) What does the author say the pyramids represent?
 - A. The waste of time and money
 - B. The ambition and skill of ancient people
 - C. The simple life of farmers
 - D. The fear of the gods

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____



Write each word 4 times (twice lowercase, twice UPPERCASE).

a lot	their	receive	definitely
separate	occurred	beginning	calendar
existence	environment	immediately	restaurant
embarrass	cemetery	rhythm	vacuum
privilege	diarrhea	scissors	pneumonia

1) environment _____

2) receive _____

3) cemetery _____

4) privilege _____

5) their _____

6) definitely _____

7) calendar _____

8) a lot _____

9) immediately _____

10) vacuum _____



Writing Four Times

Name: _____

11) restaurant

12) separate

13) existence

14) scissors

15) pneumonia

16) diarrhea

17) beginning

18) occurred

19) embarrass

20) rhythm



Write each word 4 times (twice lowercase, twice UPPERCASE).

a lot	their	receive	definitely
separate	occurred	beginning	calendar
existence	environment	immediately	restaurant
embarrass	cemetery	rhythm	vacuum
privilege	diarrhea	scissors	pneumonia

1) environment _____

2) receive _____

3) cemetery _____

4) privilege _____

5) their _____

6) definitely _____

7) calendar _____

8) a lot _____

9) immediately _____

10) vacuum _____



Writing Four Times

Name: **Answer Key**

- 11) restaurant
- 12) separate
- 13) existence
- 14) scissors
- 15) pneumonia
- 16) diarrhea
- 17) beginning
- 18) occurred
- 19) embarrass
- 20) rhythm