



RADIANT HEIGHTS ACADEMY

From Radiant Minds to Great Heights

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

Student Name: _____

ENGLISH BOOKLET

Level 3-4 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:

**Monday****The real-world history and evolution of superhero characters.**

Have you ever imagined what it would be like to fly through the sky or lift a car with your bare hands? Characters with extraordinary abilities are everywhere today, filling up movie screens and comic book pages. These amazing characters are called superheroes, and they are incredibly popular around the globe. But superheroes did not always exist in our world. In fact, the very first superhero was created less than one hundred years ago by two imaginative teenagers.

Back in 1938, a writer named Jerry Siegel and an artist named Joe Shuster introduced the world to Superman. They sold their exciting idea to a publisher, and Superman made his grand debut in a comic book called *Action Comics #1*. This colorful character was entirely unique because he wore a bright costume and had abilities that no normal human possessed. Readers were fascinated by his incredible strength and blazing speed. The creation of Superman launched a brand new genre of storytelling that completely changed the entertainment industry.

Soon after Superman arrived, hundreds of new heroes burst onto the scene. During the 1940s, comic books became incredibly cheap and easy to find, making them a favorite pastime for young kids. Characters like Batman, Wonder Woman, and Captain America gave readers a thrilling escape from their everyday lives. These brave champions always fought for justice and protected innocent people from dangerous villains. The exciting stories provided a comforting message that good would eventually triumph over evil.

As decades passed, superheroes evolved to become more complex and relatable to everyday readers. In the 1960s, a legendary writer named Stan Lee helped invent heroes who worried about homework, paying rent, or fitting in at school. Spider-Man, for example, was a teenager who had to balance fighting crime with passing his tough science classes! Adding these everyday struggles made the mighty heroes feel like ordinary, real people. Fans loved seeing powerful characters who shared their own familiar flaws and daily worries.

Today, these costumed crusaders have leaped from printed comic pages into blockbuster movies and exciting video games. They generate billions of dollars worldwide and inspire spectacular merchandise like action figures, clothing, and posters. Even though technology has changed how we experience their adventures, the core appeal remains exactly the same. We still love cheering for brave individuals who use their special gifts to help others. Superheroes continue to capture our imaginations and remind us of the power of doing good.



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

Answers

- 1) Who created the very first popular superhero, Superman?
 - A. A writer named Jerry Siegel and an artist named Joe Shuster
 - B. A popular movie director working in the entertainment industry
 - C. A legendary writer named Stan Lee and a comic book fan
 - D. A group of scientists studying extraordinary human abilities

- 2) What was the name of the comic book where Superman made his grand debut?
 - A. Action Comics #1
 - B. Captain America Comics
 - C. Wonder Woman Weekly
 - D. Amazing Fantasy #15

- 3) In paragraph 2, what does the word "genre" most likely mean?
 - A. A special power that allows someone to fly fast
 - B. A dangerous villain that causes trouble in a city
 - C. A specific category or style of art and storytelling
 - D. A brightly colored costume worn by a character

- 4) In paragraph 4, what does the word "evolved" most likely mean?
 - A. Fought in epic battles against dangerous enemies
 - B. Developed and changed slowly over a period of time
 - C. Stayed exactly the same without any new updates
 - D. Disappeared completely from the public's memory

- 5) Which sentence from the passage states an opinion rather than a fact?
 - A. Spider-Man, for example, was a teenager who had to balance fighting crime with passing his tough science classes!
 - B. We still love cheering for brave individuals who use their special gifts to help others.
 - C. Back in 1938, a writer named Jerry Siegel and an artist named Joe Shuster introduced the world to Superman.
 - D. They generate billions of dollars worldwide and inspire spectacular merchandise like action figures, clothing, and posters.

- 6) Which detail from the passage best supports the idea that 1960s superheroes were more relatable than earlier ones?
 - A. Characters wore brightly colored costumes and had abilities that no normal human being possessed.
 - B. During the 1940s, comic books became incredibly cheap and easy for young children to find.
 - C. Writers invented heroes who had to worry about normal things like doing homework and paying rent.
 - D. Superheroes leaped from printed comic pages into blockbuster movies and exciting video games.

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- 7) Which sentence best summarizes the main idea of paragraph 3?
- A. Many new superheroes were created by teenagers who wanted to make a lot of money in the entertainment industry.
 - B. Comic books became very popular in the 1940s as kids enjoyed reading about new heroes fighting for justice.
 - C. Captain America and Wonder Woman were the only superheroes created immediately after Superman arrived.
 - D. Villains in comic books always tried to harm innocent people, but they were never able to win any battles.
- 8) How is the information in paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 mostly organized?
- A. In chronological order, showing how superheroes changed and developed over several decades
 - B. As a cause and effect, proving that reading comic books makes teenagers better at passing science classes
 - C. As a problem and solution, explaining why comic books were failing and how Stan Lee saved them
 - D. By comparing and contrasting the specific superpowers of Superman, Wonder Woman, and Spider-Man
- 9) The author most likely wrote this passage to...
- A. persuade readers to stop watching superhero movies and start reading classic comic books instead.
 - B. entertain readers with a fictional story about a young boy who suddenly gains magical superpowers.
 - C. teach readers how to draw their own brightly colored superhero characters to sell to publishers.
 - D. explain the real-world history and development of superhero characters over the last century.
- 10) Based on the passage, why might a reader in the 1960s prefer Spider-Man over earlier superheroes like Superman?
- A. Spider-Man possessed much stronger physical powers and better costumes than characters from the 1930s.
 - B. Spider-Man never had to worry about fighting villains, making his stories much more peaceful to read.
 - C. Spider-Man dealt with normal teenage problems that the reader might actually be experiencing themselves.
 - D. Spider-Man was the very first superhero to appear in a full-length blockbuster movie in theaters.



Tuesday

The recent discovery of *Perucetus colossus*, a giant ancient whale.

When you picture the heaviest animal on Earth, you probably imagine a gigantic blue whale swimming gracefully through the ocean. For a long time, scientists confidently agreed that the blue whale was the absolute biggest creature in our planet's history. However, a fascinating scientific discovery in the dusty deserts of South America has completely changed what we know about ocean giants. Researchers recently uncovered the fossilized bones of an ancient, massive marine mammal. This astonishing creature might have been even heavier than the mighty blue whale!

This newly discovered animal is named *Perucetus colossus*, which roughly translates to "the colossal whale from Peru." Paleontologists spent more than ten years carefully digging its enormous bones out of a steep, rocky hillside. They managed to uncover thirteen spine bones, four ribs, and a piece of a hip bone. When they finally analyzed these fossils in a laboratory, the scientists realized they had found something completely unprecedented. The bones were unbelievably dense and heavy, meaning this extinct whale had a uniquely massive skeleton.

Living roughly thirty-nine million years ago, this gigantic creature looked very different from the whales we see today. Instead of having a sleek, streamlined body built for fast swimming, *Perucetus colossus* was strangely bulky and remarkably slow. Its heavy skeleton acted exactly like a scuba diver's weight belt, allowing the enormous animal to easily sink to the shallow ocean floor. Scientists believe it likely paddled along the sandy bottom, searching the mud for tasty snacks like underwater worms or shellfish. Its bizarre shape made it a highly unusual ocean dweller.

Figuring out the exact weight of an animal from just a few fossilized bones is a highly complicated puzzle. Researchers used specialized 3D scanners to measure the exact size and volume of the gigantic bones. Next, they compared these careful measurements to the skeletons of modern marine mammals like manatees and blue whales. After performing complex mathematical calculations, they estimated that this ancient giant could have weighed up to 340 metric tons. If this estimate is perfectly accurate, it makes the Peruvian whale the heaviest known animal to ever exist.

This remarkable unearthing reminds us that our planet still holds countless magnificent secrets buried deep beneath our feet. Every time paleontologists brush the dirt off a new fossil, they add a missing piece to the grand puzzle of Earth's biological history. It is absolutely thrilling to realize that unknown giants might still be waiting in rocky cliffs and remote deserts. Future explorers will undoubtedly continue to find ancient wonders that completely rewrite our science books. Perhaps you might even grow up to discover the next colossal creature yourself!



- 7) Which sentence best summarizes the main idea of paragraph 3?
- A. Modern whales have sleek bodies built for fast swimming, making them superior to ancient mammals.
 - B. *Perucetus colossus* lived thirty-nine million years ago, but scientists do not know what it ate.
 - C. The ancient whale had a heavy, bulky body that helped it sink to the ocean bottom to find food.
 - D. Scuba divers must wear heavy weight belts to sink to the ocean floor when they explore shallow waters.
- 8) How does the information in paragraph 4 logically connect to the ideas presented in paragraph 2?
- A. Paragraph 2 lists the whale's diet, and paragraph 4 explains how the food made the animal's skeleton grow larger.
 - B. Paragraph 2 proves the whale was the heaviest animal ever, and paragraph 4 argues that the blue whale was actually heavier.
 - C. Paragraph 2 introduces the heavy bones, and paragraph 4 explains how scientists used them to calculate the whale's weight.
 - D. Paragraph 2 describes where the bones were found, and paragraph 4 explains why they were abandoned in the desert.
- 9) The author most likely wrote this fascinating passage to...
- A. persuade readers to become scuba divers so they can explore the shallow ocean floor for ancient fossils.
 - B. entertain readers with a fictional story about a magical blue whale that lived in the South American desert.
 - C. inform readers about a recent fossil discovery that changes what we know about the largest ocean animals.
 - D. teach readers exactly how to use 3D scanners and mathematical equations to weigh large marine mammals.
- 10) Based on the passage, why was *Perucetus colossus* likely a very slow swimmer compared to a modern blue whale?
- A. The modern blue whale chased it away from the best areas of the ocean to find fast-moving fish.
 - B. It spent all of its time hiding from larger predators near the deep ocean surface where it was safer.
 - C. The shallow ocean floor was much too rocky and dangerous for any marine mammal to swim fast.
 - D. Its incredibly dense skeleton and bulky body shape made it difficult to move quickly through the ocean water.



Wednesday

The history and evolution of video games

Imagine a world where you could not control what happened on your TV screen. Before video games existed, televisions were only used for watching shows, but that changed in the 1970s with a simple game called Pong. It looked like table tennis, but it was just two white lines and a square dot bouncing back and forth on a black background. People were amazed because they could finally interact with the screen using a knob. This simple beginning sparked a digital revolution that changed entertainment forever.

Soon after, games moved out of the living room and into noisy, colorful places called arcades. Kids would rush to these dark rooms with pockets full of quarters to play games like Pac-Man and Space Invaders. Standing in front of a giant cabinet, you had to use a joystick and buttons to get the highest score possible. Beating the high score meant you were the coolest kid in the neighborhood. However, spending all your money at the arcade eventually made people want to play at home again.

This desire led to home consoles like the Nintendo Entertainment System, which brought colorful characters right into your bedroom. Suddenly, a plumber named Mario was running across the screen to save a princess in a magical mushroom kingdom. These games had stories, levels, and secrets that you could explore for hours sitting on your own carpet. You no longer had to pay a quarter every time you lost a life. As technology got better, these flat pictures began to change into something more realistic.

Today, video games look almost like real life with amazing 3D graphics and vast worlds to explore. You can build entire cities, race fast cars, or solve puzzles with friends who live on the other side of the planet. Online gaming allows players to connect and talk to each other while working as a team. It is not just about getting a high score anymore; it is about the experience. This connection has turned gaming into a massive community where everyone can participate.

Looking to the future, video games are becoming even more immersive with things like Virtual Reality. When you put on a VR headset, it feels like you are actually inside the game, looking around and moving your hands. Games have grown from simple bouncing dots to complex adventures that make you the hero of the story. Whether you play on a phone, a computer, or a console, video games offer a magical escape. They prove that technology can be fun, creative, and exciting for everyone.

The history and evolution of video games



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

Answers

- 1) What was the very first simple video game mentioned?
A. Pac-Man B. Mario C. Space Invaders D. Pong
- 2) What did people use to play games in arcades?
A. Paper tickets B. Credit cards C. Quarters D. Gold coins
- 3) Why did home consoles like Nintendo become popular?
A. You could play at home without paying per game
B. The arcade machines were too heavy to use
C. The games were much shorter and easier
D. They did not require electricity to run
- 4) What is the main character Mario's job?
A. Carpenter B. Soldier C. Plumber D. Doctor
- 5) How have video games changed today compared to the past?
A. They are much more expensive to play
B. They do not have any sound effects
C. They are only black and white now
D. They have 3D graphics and online play
- 6) What does Virtual Reality (VR) allow you to do?
A. Control the game with just your mind B. Play games on a flat paper screen
C. Watch TV shows without playing D. Feel like you are inside the game
- 7) What made you the 'coolest kid' at the arcade?
A. Beating the high score B. Having the most quarters
C. Owning the arcade machine D. Leaving the arcade early
- 8) In the beginning, what were TVs mostly used for?
A. Sending emails B. Playing music
C. Watching shows D. Cooking food
- 9) Who can you play with in modern online games?
A. Only people in your own house B. Nobody, you must play alone
C. Robots that live in the computer D. Friends on the other side of the planet
- 10) What simple shapes made up the game Pong?
A. A stick figure and a ball B. Two lines and a square dot
C. A circle and three stars D. A red car and a blue truck

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Thursday

Daily life and challenges of living on the International Space Station.

Imagine floating in the air while you sleep or drinking a ball of water that hovers in front of your face. This might sound like a dream, but it is real life for the brave people living on the International Space Station. The station is a giant laboratory that circles around our planet high above the atmosphere. Astronauts live there for months at a time to learn more about the universe. However, living in space is very different from your life here on Earth.

The biggest change astronauts face is the lack of gravity pulling them down, which is called microgravity. Because there is very little gravity, everything that isn't tied down floats away immediately. Astronauts cannot just walk down a hallway; instead, they have to push themselves off the walls to fly from room to room. They use strips of sticky fabric called Velcro to keep their tools, pens, and even their computers attached to the walls. If they didn't, their toothbrush might float into the next room!

Since astronauts float everywhere instead of walking, their bodies do not have to work very hard. On Earth, your legs and back are always working against gravity, but in space, your muscles can get weak and lazy. To stop their bodies from turning into mush, astronauts must exercise for two hours every single day. They use special treadmills with bungee cords that strap them down so they can run without flying off. Keeping fit is hard work, but eating dinner is an even stranger challenge.

Food in space has to be carefully prepared so it doesn't make a mess or spoil. Most of the food is dehydrated, which means all the water has been taken out to make it smaller and lighter. Astronauts have to add water back into the packages before they can eat meals like macaroni and cheese. They cannot have salt or pepper shakers because the tiny grains would float away and could get into their eyes or damage the machines. Even though the food is strange, the view while eating is incredible.

When the astronauts have a free moment, they love to look out of the station's special window, called the Cupola. From there, they can see the entire Earth as a beautiful, glowing blue marble against the black sky. They watch huge storms swirl over the oceans and see city lights sparkling at night. Living in space is a difficult adventure, but seeing our planet from above makes it all worth it.



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

Answers

- 1) What is the International Space Station described as?
 - A. A quiet library in the clouds.
 - B. A large hotel for alien visitors.
 - C. A fast rocket going to Mars.
 - D. A giant laboratory circling Earth.
- 2) Why do objects float on the Space Station?
 - A. Because of the heavy wind.
 - B. Because the air is too thin.
 - C. Because of microgravity.
 - D. Because of magnetic fields.
- 3) How do astronauts move from room to room?
 - A. They use small jetpacks.
 - B. They crawl on the ceiling.
 - C. They push off walls to fly.
 - D. They walk slowly on the floor.
- 4) Why is Velcro important in space?
 - A. It makes the walls look nicer.
 - B. It is used to patch holes in suits.
 - C. It keeps tools from floating away.
 - D. It keeps the station warm.
- 5) Why must astronauts exercise for two hours a day?
 - A. To practice running from aliens.
 - B. To warm up the cold station.
 - C. To generate power for lights.
 - D. To stop muscles from getting weak.
- 6) How do astronauts use a treadmill in space?
 - A. They run on the ceiling instead.
 - B. They strap themselves down with cords.
 - C. They wear heavy metal boots.
 - D. They hold onto the handles tightly.
- 7) What does it mean when food is 'dehydrated'?
 - A. The food is covered in sauce.
 - B. The food has been cooked twice.
 - C. The water has been taken out.
 - D. The food is frozen very cold.
- 8) Why are salt and pepper shakers not allowed?
 - A. Spicy food makes astronauts sick.
 - B. The grains would float and cause damage.
 - C. They are too heavy to carry to space.
 - D. Salt is not healthy for astronauts.
- 9) What is the 'Cupola' mentioned in the text?
 - A. A special window for viewing Earth.
 - B. The name of the lead astronaut.
 - C. The engine room of the station.
 - D. A robot that helps clean up.
- 10) How does the Earth look from the Space Station?
 - A. Like a flat green map.
 - B. Like a bright burning star.
 - C. Like a glowing blue marble.
 - D. Like a giant grey rock.

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Friday

Mars Exploration

When you look up at the night sky, you can sometimes see a bright red dot glowing among the stars. That dot is Mars, our neighbor in the solar system. People have been curious about this planet for a long time because it is the most similar to Earth. It is often called the "Red Planet" because the rocks and soil there are full of rusty iron dust, making the whole world look like a desert.

Even though Mars is like Earth in some ways, you wouldn't want to go there without a spacesuit. It is incredibly cold, with temperatures that can freeze you in seconds. The air is very thin and made mostly of a gas called carbon dioxide, which humans cannot breathe. Giant dust storms sometimes cover the entire planet, blocking out the sun for weeks. Despite these harsh conditions, scientists dream of visiting it.

Since humans can't go there yet, we send robots called rovers to do the exploring for us. These remote-controlled cars, with names like Curiosity and Perseverance, are driving around Mars right now. They have cameras for eyes and wheels that can climb over rocky hills. The rovers use drills to dig into the ground and take samples of the rocks. They send pictures and data back to Earth so scientists can study the planet safely.

The main job of these rovers is to look for clues about water. We know that life needs water to survive, so finding it on Mars would be a huge discovery. The rovers have found dry riverbeds, which proves that liquid water flowed there billions of years ago. By studying these ancient dry spots, scientists hope to find evidence that tiny alien life forms, like bacteria, might have lived there in the past.

Exploring Mars is a big challenge, but it is an exciting adventure for humanity. NASA and other space agencies are working on building rockets that are strong enough to carry astronauts there one day. It might take twenty or thirty years, but eventually, humans will walk on the red dust. Maybe one of the first people to step foot on Mars is sitting in a 4th-grade classroom right now!



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

Answers

- 1) Why is Mars called the 'Red Planet'?
 A. The soil is full of rusty iron dust. B. It is always on fire.
 C. Red plants grow everywhere. D. The sun reflects off its ocean.
- 2) How is the air on Mars described?
 A. Smoky and hot. B. Thick and full of oxygen.
 C. Wet and foggy. D. Thin and made of carbon dioxide.
- 3) What weather event happens on Mars?
 A. Giant dust storms. B. Snow blizzards.
 C. Heavy rain storms. D. Huge tornadoes.
- 4) What are the robots exploring Mars called?
 A. Cruisers. B. Walkers. C. Gliders. D. Rovers.
- 5) What do the rovers do with their drills?
 A. Plant seeds in the soil. B. Fight with other robots.
 C. Build houses for astronauts. D. Dig into the ground to take samples.
- 6) Why are scientists looking for water on Mars?
 A. To cool down the planet. B. They want to go swimming.
 C. They need to fuel the rockets. D. Life needs water to survive.
- 7) What evidence of water have rovers found?
 A. Large frozen lakes. B. Dry riverbeds.
 C. Flowing waterfalls. D. Rain puddles.
- 8) What kind of life are scientists hoping to find evidence of?
 A. Tiny life forms like bacteria. B. Flying birds.
 C. Green men with big eyes. D. Space dinosaurs.
- 9) Who does the author suggest might be the first to visit Mars?
 A. Someone currently in 4th grade. B. Your teacher.
 C. The President. D. An old scientist.
- 10) What is the tone of the final paragraph?
 A. Scary and warning. B. Bored and tired.
 C. Excited and hopeful. D. Sad and lonely.

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



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

again	because	friend	their
where	which	before	different
favorite	beautiful	receive	through
trouble	everybody	separate	cemetery
beginning	February	tomorrow	definitely

1) before _____

2) separate _____

3) different _____

4) trouble _____

5) where _____

6) again _____

7) favorite _____

8) friend _____

9) cemetery _____

10) through _____



Writing Four Times

Name: _____

11) definitely

12) tomorrow

13) which

14) their

15) because

16) everybody

17) receive

18) beautiful

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Writing Four Times

Name: **Answer Key**

- 11) definitely
- 12) tomorrow
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- 14) their
- 15) because
- 16) everybody
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