

Name _____ Date _____

Persuasion

Everglades Forever
Comprehension:
Persuasion

Read the selection below.

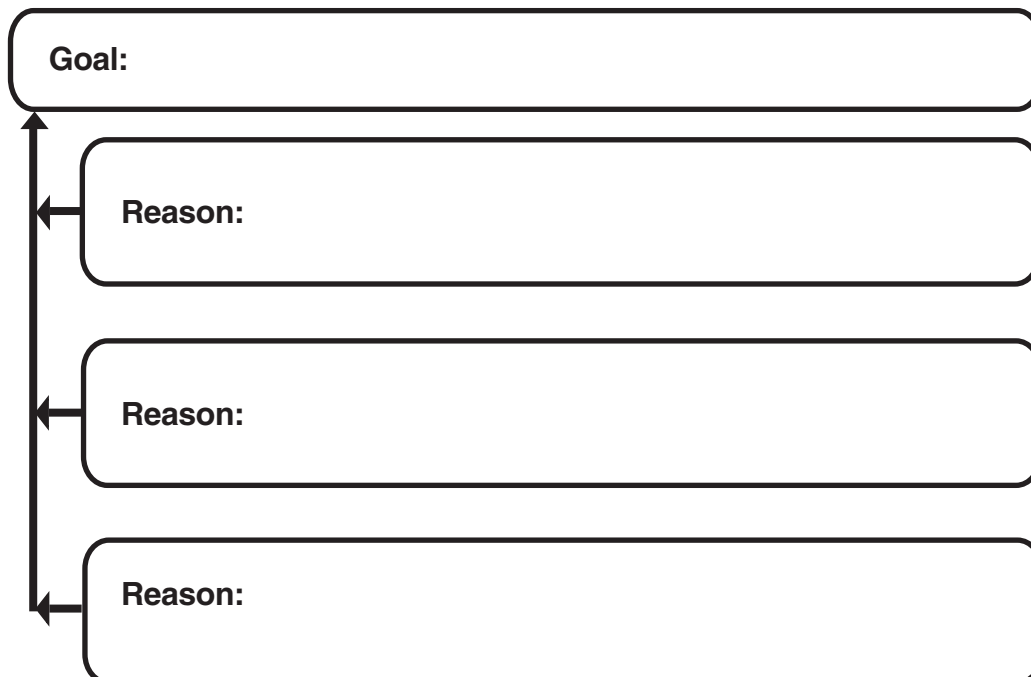
Wetland Protection

There is a limited supply of fresh water on our planet. Wetlands play an essential role in the water cycle, which is nature’s way of recycling this water through evaporation and precipitation, or rainfall.

Wetland habitats also support wildlife. Insects, fish, and amphibians call wetlands home, as do reptiles, birds, and mammals. Some of these animals are endangered and rely on wetlands for shelter and food.

Human activities can have a negative effect on wetlands. Overdevelopment as well as harmful pollution put wetland habitats at risk. On the other hand, human activities can be helpful. Wetland habitats are fragile and people can—and must—help preserve them. People can act to protect endangered wetlands and the animals that live there, too.

Use the Idea-Support Map below to explain the author’s goal and the reasons the author uses to support that goal.



Name _____ Date _____

Persuasion

Everglades Forever
Comprehension: Persuasion

Read the selection below.

Enjoying the Wilderness

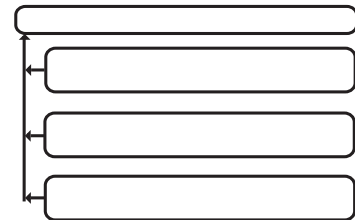
To many people, the idea of nature is dull, dull, dull. They cannot imagine waking up as the sun rises over a pine-rimmed lake. But what could be more thrilling? What could be more amazing than seeing a grizzly scoop a salmon out of a rushing stream? What could be more exciting than watching a young buck rub his antlers against a tree trunk? There is nothing boring about seeing wildlife in the natural world.

A wilderness trip gives you a new view of nature. You will experience blue skies, fresh air, starry nights, and clear water. You will see animals, birds, and insects creep, swoop, and hum. Away

from the noise of everyday life, you will learn to hear new sounds. It will be much quieter at first. If you listen and watch, you will be able to make out various calls, taps, clicks, and more.

Natural habitats demand respect. Stick to marked trails, stay in approved campsites, and make sure that you leave no trace. Pledge to protect resources. Take all trash, leftover food, and litter home with you. Look at natural artifacts but do not remove them. Do not disturb animals or other visitors. Pay attention. Following these simple rules will make your wilderness experience a success for you and for the wildlife.

Complete an Idea-Support Map like the one shown here to identify the author's goal and reasons that support it. Then answer the questions below.



1. What is the author's goal?

2. Is the author's argument convincing? Explain your answer.

Name _____ Date _____

Prefixes *en-*, *re-*, *pre-*, *pro-*

Everglades Forever
Vocabulary Strategies:
Prefixes *en-*, *re-*, *pre-*, *pro-*

The words in the box begin with a prefix. Choose a word to fill in the blank and complete each sentence. Use the meanings of the prefixes and base words to help you select the correct word for each sentence.

endangered proactive enrage entangle review
remove reaction precaution prohibit preset

“put in/to”

1. A park ranger can teach us about species that are _____.
2. Treat the alligators with respect so you do not _____ them.
3. Used fishing line can _____ a turtle or bird.

“again”

4. Some types of plants may cause an allergic skin _____.
5. _____ your equipment list before an outdoor journey.
6. It is against the law to _____ wild animals from the park.

“before”

7. As a safety _____, make sure you have a first-aid kit with you before you go on a nature trip or hike.
8. Give your friends and family a _____ date and time you will return.

“in front of/forward”

9. Park rangers are _____ about taking care of the environment before problems occur.
10. Park rules _____ activities that are harmful to the environment.

Name _____ Date _____

Homophones

Everglades Forever
Spelling: Homophones

Basic Write the Basic Word that best replaces the underlined word or words in each sentence.

Spelling Words

1–2. Chris tends to do too much work in the garden.
Some of his planting is late because the weather was too cold.

1. steel

2. steal

3. aloud

4. allowed

5. ring

6. wring

7. lesson

8. lessen

9. who's

10. whose

11. manor

12. manner

13. pedal

14. peddle

15. berry

16. bury

17. hanger

18. hangar

19. overdo

20. overdue

Challenge

canvass

canvas

site

sight

cite

3–4. Father bought several small fruit seeds for him.
He and Chris are going to plant them underground in the garden.

5–6. Chris digs with a tool made of metal.
He digs a deep hole so birds won't take the seeds.

7–8. The garden project has been a kind of science learning experience for Chris.
Once his garden begins growing, his worry should decrease.

9–10. Chris may sell his plants at a farmer's market.
He can use the money to buy a new foot-lever for his bike.

Challenge 11–14. Suppose your family is going to a boat show. Write a paragraph about what you see and do. Use four of the Challenge Words. Write on a separate sheet of paper.

Name _____ Date _____

Spelling Word Sort

Everglades Forever

Spelling: Homophones

Write each Basic Word beside the correct heading.

<p>One-syllable homophones</p>	<p>Basic Words:</p> <p>Challenge Words:</p> <p>Possible Selection Words:</p>
<p>Two-syllable homophones</p>	<p>Basic Words:</p> <p>Challenge Words:</p> <p>Possible Selection Words:</p>
<p>Three-syllable homophones</p>	<p>Basic Words:</p>

Spelling Words

1. steel
2. steal
3. aloud
4. allowed
5. ring
6. wring
7. lesson
8. lessen
9. who's
10. whose
11. manor
12. manner
13. pedal
14. peddle
15. berry
16. bury
17. hanger
18. hangar
19. overdo
20. overdue

Challenge Add the Challenge Words to your Word Sort.

Connect to Reading Look through *Everglades Forever: Restoring America's Great Wetland*. Find homophones for the following words: *blew, floes, tales, mourning*. Add them to your Word Sort.

Challenge

- canvass
 canvas
 site
 sight
 cite

Name _____ Date _____

Proofreading for Spelling

Everglades Forever

Spelling: Homophones

Find the incorrect or misspelled words and circle them. Write them correctly on the lines below.

I slide my shirt from its hangar and run outside to meet my uncle. Uncle Harry, whose a diver, is taking me snorkeling. We visit the coral reef offshore from the private landing strip hangarr on the peninsula. A sign reads “No fishing alowed.”

The coral reef is an ecosystem that is a home to more kinds of life than any other marine environment. Through my mask, I see a wring of brightly colored coral and many fish. The coral reef, in its maner, protects life and produces food and sand. The reef is endangered because of developers whos pollution has threatened it. After we climb back on the boat, I dry off and wringe out my towel. I wonder alloud about the reef’s future. Then Uncle Harry gives me a leson in how to lesen pollution so the coral reef will remain healthy. I feel relieved and am able to burry my fears.

Spelling Words

1. steel
2. steal
3. aloud
4. allowed
5. ring
6. wring
7. lesson
8. lessen
9. who’s
10. whose
11. manor
12. manner
13. pedal
14. peddle
15. berry
16. bury
17. hanger
18. hangar
19. overdo
20. overdue

Challenge

- canvass
- canvas
- site
- sight
- cite

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 10. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 12. _____ |

Name _____ Date _____

Using *And*, *But*, and *Or*

Everglades Forever
Grammar: Conjunctions

Conjunctions are words that connect other words or groups of words in a sentence. The words *and*, *but*, and *or* are conjunctions. *And* joins together. *But* shows contrast. *Or* shows choice.

conjunction

Alligators use their tails and feet to dig holes in the shore.

Thinking Question

What word connects other words or groups of words in the sentence?

1–5. Underline the conjunction in each sentence.

1. If the swamps dry up, the animals will need to migrate, or they will die.
2. The mangrove trees have special roots and bark.
3. Lichen spreads on the tree but does not kill it.
4. Marlberry bushes and cabbage palms cover the land.
5. The heron caught the fish, but the egret stole it.

6–10. Write the conjunction that best expresses the meaning shown in parentheses.

6. Crocodiles quietly watch _____ wait for their prey. (joins together)
7. A hawk dove into the river _____ did not catch the fish. (shows contrast)
8. You can conserve water by taking shorter showers _____ by doing full laundry loads. (show choice)
9. Plants _____ animals rely on each other in the wild. (joins together)
10. Governments _____ businesses must cooperate to achieve conservation goals. (joins together)

Name _____ Date _____

Run-On Sentences

Everglades Forever
Grammar: Conjunctions

A **run-on sentence** is made up of two complete ideas, or sentences, joined together. A run-on sentence can be confusing to read. It does not have commas, semicolons, or connecting words to separate ideas.

Jay likes ice cream the sweet taste makes his teeth ache.

You can fix a run-on by stating the ideas separately.
You can also use a comma and a conjunction to correct a run-on sentence.

Jay likes ice cream. The sweet taste makes his teeth ache.

Jay likes ice cream, but the sweet taste makes his teeth ache.

Thinking Question

Does the sentence have more than one idea?

How can I separate the ideas in the sentence?

Activity Rewrite the following run-on sentences.

1. Dad and I toured the Everglades my sister visited the museum.

2. The tour lasted three hours I was glad Dad brought snacks.

3. I liked seeing the wild animals Dad enjoyed looking at the plants.

4. I wish we could stay longer our trip will end in two days.

5. I took lots of pictures my sister bought lots of post cards.

Name _____ Date _____

Using Subordinating Conjunctions

Everglades Forever
Grammar: Conjunctions

Subordinating conjunctions are words that connect one sentence part to another. The subordinating conjunction makes one part of the sentence dependent on the other sentence part. Words such as *if, because, although, after, when, and where* are called **subordinating conjunctions**.

Because the hawk is desperate for food, it waits patiently to seize its prey.

Thinking Question
Which part of the sentence is dependent on the other part?

Activity Use a subordinating conjunction to write each pair of sentences as one sentence. Add commas where needed.

1. Our player was out of bounds. The other team put the ball back in play.

2. The ball went into the basket and bounced out. We all groaned in disbelief.

3. Kelly is small. She is a very strong player.

4. This is an important game. We will try to play our best.

5. Both teams had the same score. At the end the game went into overtime.

Name _____ Date _____

Complete Subjects and Predicates

Everglades Forever
Grammar: Spiral Review

Complete Subject	Complete Predicate
<u>Many of the park's alligators</u>	<u>gather at the edge of this swamp.</u>
<u>(You)</u>	<u>Look at the alligators.</u>

1–10. Underline the complete subject once. Underline the complete predicate twice. If the complete subject is the understood *You*, write it on the line.

- The state of Florida protects Everglades National Park. _____
- Many visitors appreciate the park's natural beauty. _____
- All of us observing the alligators must remain in our seats. _____
- The hungry alligators will attack their prey. _____
- Be careful around the alligators! _____
- The Everglades ecosystem is important to the state of Florida. _____
- Scientists want to learn about the park's natural resources. _____
- The alligators are the highlight of their trip to the park. _____
- Birds, such as the heron, attract observers also. _____
- Learn how to protect and preserve the Everglades. _____

Name _____ Date _____

Sentence Fluency

Everglades Forever
Grammar: Connect to Writing

Short, Choppy Sentences

The alligator could have captured the trout. It chose to wait for a larger one.

Compound Sentence with a Conjunction

The alligator could have captured the trout, but it chose to wait for a larger one.

Activity Rewrite each sentence pair. Use a comma and conjunction to form a compound sentence. Use the conjunctions *and*, *but*, and *or*.

1. The Florida panther is endangered. It is on the endangered species list.

2. It is possible to camp in the Everglades. You will need a permit.

3. Park rangers guide hikers through the park. You can also hike alone.

4. Park rangers are the best guides. They know a lot of information about the park.

5. You can paddle on the waterways in the morning. You can paddle in the evening.

Name _____ Date _____

Focus Trait: Ideas

Expressing Opinions and Goals Clearly

Everglades Forever
Writing: Write to Respond

Statement	Clearly Expressed Goal or Opinion
Our national parks protect countless natural habitats.	We must be sure to keep our national parks healthy in order to support the natural habitats that they protect.

A. Read each statement. Complete each sentence, creating a clearly expressed goal or opinion based on the statement.

Statement	Clearly Expressed Goal or Opinion
1. Water conservation is important.	By conserving water, we
2. Exotic species can endanger a habitat.	Because exotic species can endanger a habitat, let's

B. Read each statement. Write a clearly expressed goal or opinion based on the statement.

Pair/Share Work with a partner to brainstorm words and details for your sentences.

Statement	Clearly Expressed Goal or Opinion
3. The Everglades are threatened.	
4. Every plant and animal has a role to play in an ecosystem.	
5. People can help the environment.	