

Week of: Mon. May 18 - Fri. May 22

SPELLING

- LESSON 31
- M • Write words 4x each / ^{Do} Cursive writing, sheet & scripture.
- T p. 134 - 135
- W p. 136
- R p. 137 (10 Bonus Words)
- F Test during Zoom meeting

SCIENCE

M Read 3.7 and Do comp. check

T Study 3.5 and do Worksheet 11

W 3.6 & 3.7

R 3.7

F Quiz¹¹ on 3.5, 3.6, 3.7

BIBLE Copy at least one scripture from each chapter that ministers to you! ¹¹

M	<u>Psalm</u> 41	<u>Galations</u> 3
T	42	4
W	43	5
R	44	6
F	45	<u>I John</u> 1

Week of: Mon. May 18 - Friday May 22

PAGE 1 of 2

MATH

M P. 127

T P. 128

W Lesson 70

R P. 129

F P. 130

READING "The Wright Brothers"

Define
Vocab:

- M ① inseparable ③ enabling ⑤ buffeted
② hoisted ④ airborne ⑥ endurance

T Write vocab. story! ; Do p. 184 in work packet

W Read story silently and do p. 186 "as you read"
R (in workbk. packet)

F Finish Reading Packet (p. 185, 187, 188)

*Yes, I want you to do them out of order. !!!

LANGUAGE

M Day 39 P. 149 - 150

T P. 153 - 154 (You don't have to diagram)

W Day 40 P. 156 (Think A only)

R P. 158 - 159

F Day 41 P. 160

Mon.
Week of: May 25 - Fri. May 29

SPELLING

Lesson 32

M Write words 4x's each / Do cursive sheet & scripture.

T p. 138 - 139

W p. 140

R p. 141 (10 Bonus Words)

F Test during Zoom meeting

SCIENCE

M READ 3.8 and do comp. check

T Read 3.9 and do comp. check

W Study 3.8 & 3.9 and do Worksheet 12

F Quiz¹² on 3.8 - 3.9

BIBLE Copy at least one scripture from each chapter that ministers to you! :)

M Psalm 46

I John 2

T 47

3

W 48

4

R 49

5

F 50

II John 1

III John 1

Week of: Mon. May 25 - Friday May 29

PAGE 1 of 2

MATH

M Lesson 71

T P. 141

W P. 143 to P. 144 part 3

R P. 144 review only

F P. 145 and P. 146

Important...

Monday June 1st - Test 7

READING

M Read story "aloud" to someone in your family.

T

W "Study" vocabulary and read story again
R silently to study for your test.

F Reading Test: "The Wright Brothers"

LANGUAGE

M Day 42

Read p. 161 Do p. 162

T

Read p. 163 and study top of 164

W Day 43

P. 165 - 166

Do Think

R Day 44

P. 167, 168, 169

F Do p. 170, 171, 172

Vote: June 2, 3, and 4 are "designated" catch up and gather all work that will need to be turned in... 😊

RI. June 5th Drop off Pick up day!

Name _____

Test 7

Date _____

Grade

1. Solve the story problems. Show your work on notebook paper.

- a. _____ Dawson Christian Academy had 1,200 people attend a music festival on either Friday or Saturday night. If 60% attended Friday night, how many people attended Friday night?
- b. _____ Mr. Ward paid \$250 for a new microwave. The sales tax rate was 7%. Find the amount of the sales tax.

2. Write *true* or *false* in each blank.

- a. _____ $\frac{13}{15} = \frac{36}{45}$
- b. _____ $130\% = .13$
- c. _____ $\frac{3}{4} = .0075$
- d. _____ 75 is 100% of 80.
- e. _____ 100% cotton means all cotton.
- f. _____ \$3.785 rounded to the nearest cent is \$3.78.
- g. _____ 1.599 rounded to the nearest tenth is 1.6.
- h. _____ $1\frac{1}{2}\% = .015$
- i. _____ 10% more than \$50 is 110% of \$50.
- j. _____ 200% of 30 is 6.

3. Follow the directions.

- a. _____ Change $\frac{19}{5}$ to a mixed number.
- b. _____ Reduce $\frac{9}{36}$ to lowest terms.
- c. _____ Write 75% as a fraction.
- d. _____ Write 6% as a decimal.
- e. _____ Complete the proportion: $\frac{7}{15} = \frac{?}{30}$.
- f. _____ Convert 48 oz. to lb.
- g. _____ Round off 135.786 to the nearest tenth.

4. Find the percentages.

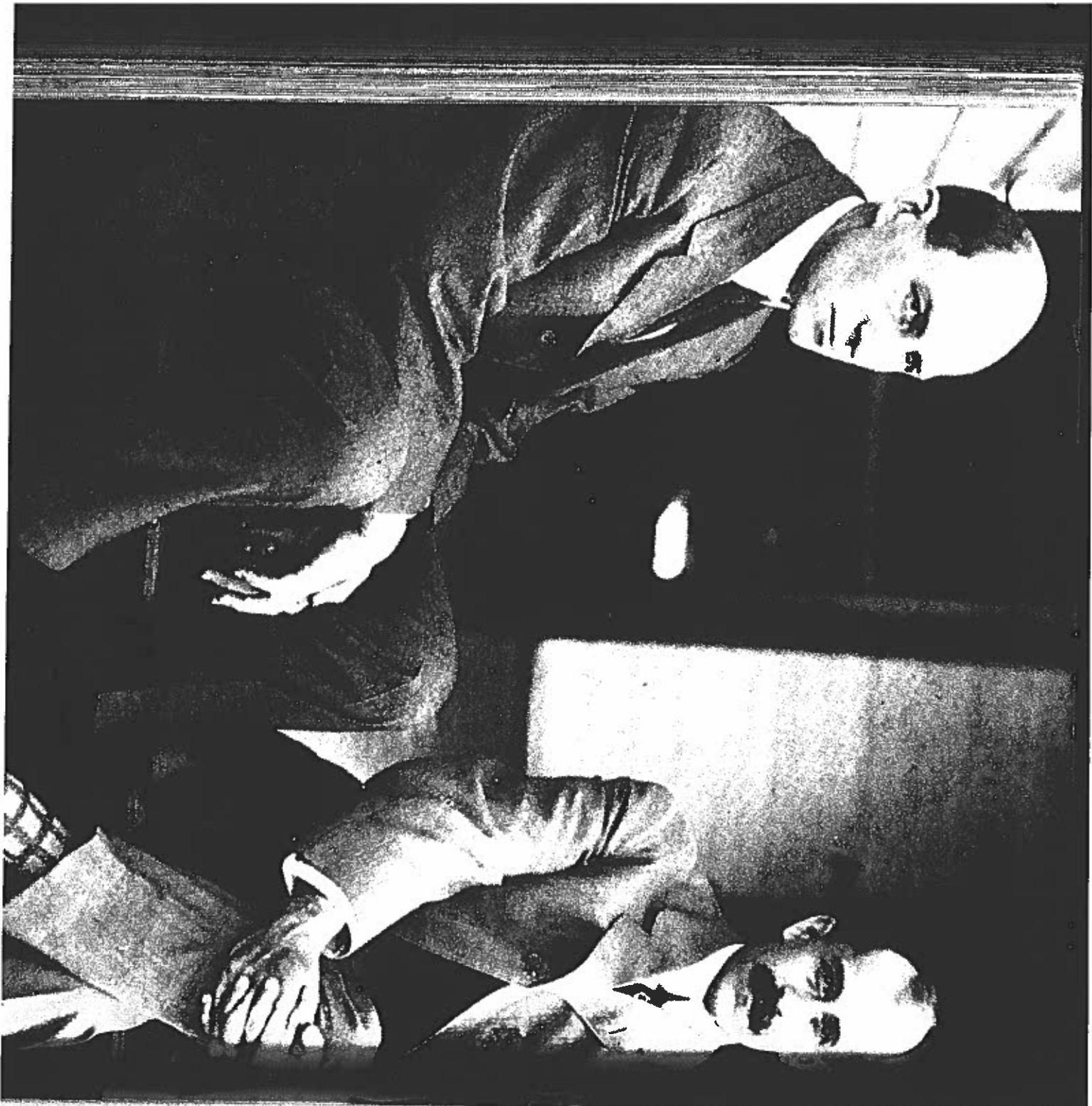
- a. _____ 15% of 300
 b. _____ 62% of 2,000
 c. _____ 12% of 875
 d. _____ 5% of 240

5. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank.

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|----------|--------------------|-----------|
| a. _____ $3\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{2}{5}$ | a. $6\frac{2}{10}$ | b. 8 | c. $1\frac{9}{16}$ | d. 9 |
| b. _____ $\frac{4}{5} =$ | a. 80% | b. 10% | c. 125% | d. 60% |
| c. _____ 4 kL = ____ daL | a. 40 | b. .04 | c. .004 | d. 400 |
| d. _____ 25% of 80 | a. 20 | b. 60 | c. 75 | d. 100 |
| e. _____ 7.246×100 | a. 72.46 | b. 724.6 | c. 7,246 | d. 72,460 |
| f. _____ 37% = | a. 3.7 | b. .37 | c. .037 | d. .0037 |

6. Find the answers.

- | | | | | |
|----------|--|--|--|---|
| a. _____ | a. $6.9 \overline{)189.75}$ | b. $\begin{array}{r} 6.09 \\ \times 4.6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | c. $10\frac{1}{2} \div 4\frac{2}{3}$ | d. $\begin{array}{r} 37\frac{5}{6} \\ -22\frac{1}{4} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| b. _____ | | | | |
| c. _____ | | | | |
| d. _____ | | | | |
| e. _____ | | | | |
| f. _____ | e. $\begin{array}{r} 15\frac{3}{4} \\ 10\frac{1}{12} \\ 11\frac{1}{6} \\ + 9\frac{1}{8} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | f. $256 \overline{)18,963}$ | (Express the remainder as a fraction.) | g. $\begin{array}{r} 3.166 \\ 4.5 \\ 6.25 \\ + 4.375 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| g. _____ | | | | |



WIT
BR
HOW



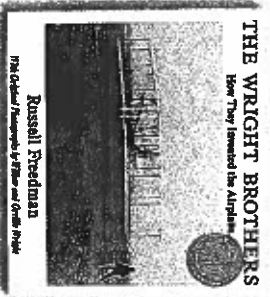
WRIGHT



BROTHERS

HOW THEY INVENTED
THE AIRPLANE

by Russell Freedman



No one had ever seen what Amos Root saw on that September afternoon in 1904. Standing in a cow pasture near Dayton, Ohio, he looked up and watched a flying machine circle in the sky above him. He could see the bold pilot lying facedown on the lower wing, starting straight ahead as he steered the craft to a landing in the grass.

The pilot was Wilbur Wright. He and his brother Orville had built the machine themselves in the workroom of their bicycle shop. Now they were testing it out at a farmer's field called Huffman Prairie.

Amos Root had come all the way down from Medina, Ohio, where he ran a beekeepers' supply house. For weeks he had heard rumors about the Wright brothers' flying machine, and being a curious fellow, he wanted to investigate this miracle for himself. So he packed a bag, climbed into his automobile, and drove nearly 200 miles to Dayton—a very long trip at a time when automobiles were still called "horseless carriages."


He was lucky enough to be on hand when Wilbur Wright took off and flew once around Huffman Prairie—the first circling flight ever made by an airplane. The flight lasted 1 minute 36 seconds.

Back home in Medina, Root wrote history's earliest eyewitness account of an airplane in controlled flight. His article appeared in the January 1, 1905, issue of *Gleanings in Bee Culture*, a magazine he published for customers of his supply house.

"Dear friends," he wrote, "I have a wonderful story to tell you—a story that, in some respects, outrivals the Arabian Nights fables." He reported that "two minister's boys who love machinery, and who are interested in the modern developments of science and art . . . began studying the flights of birds and insects. From this they turned their attention to what has been done in the way of enabling men to fly. . . . This work, mind you, was all new. Nobody living could give them any advice. It was like exploring a new and unknown domain."

The 1904 Wright
Flyer over Huffman
Prairie. The Wrights
made their first
complete circle with
this machine on
September 20, 1904.





They started the motor. The

propellers turned over, padding loudly. The transmission chains clattered. The motor popped and coughed, and the whole machine seemed to shudder and shake. The two small boys took one look, backed away, and went racing across the sand dunes with the dog at their heels.

Wilbur and Orville tossed a coin to decide who should try first. Wilbur won. He lay down on the lower wing, sliding his hips into the padded wing-warping cradle. Orville took a position at one of the wings to help balance the machine as it roared down the starting track. Then Wilbur loosened the restraining rope that held the Flyer in place. The machine shot down the track with such speed that Orville was left behind, gasping for breath.

After a 35- to 40-foot run, the Flyer lifted up from the rail. Once in the air, Wilbur tried to point the machine up at too steep an angle. It climbed a few feet, stalled, settled backward, and smashed into the sand on its left wing. Orville's stopwatch showed that the Flyer had flown for just 3½ seconds.

Wilbur wasn't hurt, but it took two days to repair the damage to the Flyer.

They were ready to try again on Thursday, December 17, 1903.

They woke up that morning to freezing temperatures and a blustery 27-mile-an-hour wind. Puddles of rainwater in the sand hollows around their camp were crusted with ice. They spent the early part of the morning indoors, hoping the wind would die down a little. At 10 o'clock, with the wind as brisk as ever, they decided to attempt a flight. "The conditions were very unfavorable," wrote Wilbur. "Nevertheless, as we had set our minds on being home by Christmas, we determined to go ahead."

They hoisted the signal flag to summon the lifesavers. Then, in the biting wind, they laid down all four sections of the starting track on a level stretch of sand just below their camp. They had to go inside frequently to warm their hands by the carbide-can stove.

By the time the starting track was in place, five witnesses had shown up—four men from the lifesaving station and a teenage boy from the nearby village of Nags Head. They helped haul the Flyer over to the launching site.



Now it was Orville's turn at the controls. First he set up his big box camera, focused on a point near the end of the track, and inserted a glass-plate negative. Then he placed the rubber bulb that tripped the shutter in the big hand of John Daniels, one of the lifesaving men, and asked him to squeeze the bulb just as the Flyer took off.

The brothers shook hands. "We couldn't help but notice how they held onto each other's hand," one of the lifesavers recalled, "sort of like two folks parting who weren't sure they'd ever see one another again."

Orville took the pilot's position, his hips in the wing-warping cradle, the toes of his shoes hooked over a small supporting rack behind him. Like his brother, he was wearing a dark suit, a stiff collar, a necktie, and a cap. Wilbur turned to the lifesaving men and told them "not to look so sad, but to . . . laugh and holler and clap . . . and try to cheer Orville up when he started."

"After running the motor a few minutes to heat it up," Orville recalled, "I released the wire that held the machine to the track, and the machine started forward into the wind. Wilbur ran at the side of the machine, holding the wing to balance it on the track. Unlike the start on the 14th, made in a calm, the machine, facing a 27-mile-per-hour wind, started very slowly. Wilbur was able to stay with it till it lifted from the track after a 40-foot run. [John] snapped the camera for us, taking a picture just as the machine had reached the

the first time



As it fell and

In one of the most famous photographs ever taken, the Wright Flyer takes off on the world's first successful airplane flight at 10:35 A.M. on December 17, 1903. Orville is at the controls, while Wilbur runs alongside. Estimated distance and time: 120 feet in 12 seconds.



The mesavers broke into a ragged cheer.
The Flyer was flying!

Orville couldn't hear them. He hung on to the control lever and stared straight ahead as the icy wind whistled past his ears and the motor clattered beside him. Buffeted by gusts, the Flyer lurched forward. "The course of the flight up and down was exceedingly erratic," wrote Orville, "partly due to the irregularity of the air, and partly to lack of experience in handling this machine. . . . As a result the machine would rise suddenly to about ten feet, and then as suddenly dart for the ground. A sudden dart when a little over a hundred feet from the end of the track, or a little over 120 feet from the point at which it rose into the air, ended the flight. . . ."

"This flight lasted only 12 seconds, but it was nevertheless the first in the history of the world in which a machine carrying a man had raised itself by its own power into the air in full flight, had sailed forward without reduction of speed, and had finally landed at a point as high as that from which it had started."

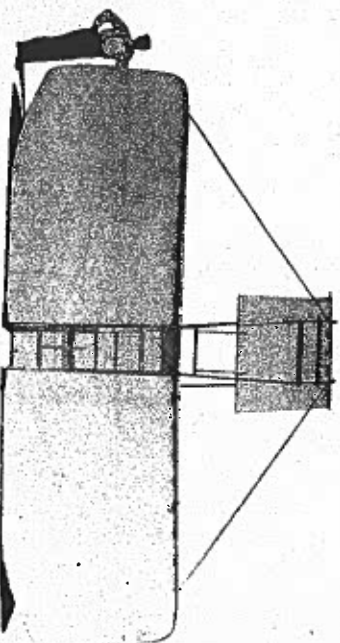
It had happened so quickly. A boy could have thrown a ball as far as the Flyer had flown. But the Wright brothers were elated. Seven years after Otto Lilienthal's fatal crash, four and a half

the group naused the flyer back to the starting track. By now everyone was so chilled, they had to go inside the camp building to huddle around the stove.

Wilbur and Orville made three more flights that windswept December morning, taking turns at the controls. The longest flight of the day took place at noon, when Wilbur covered a ground distance of 852 feet in 59 seconds. They were getting ready to try again when a powerful gust of wind struck the machine and began to turn it over.

"Everybody made a rush for it," wrote Orville. "Wilbur, who was at one end, seized it in front, Mr. Daniels and I, who were behind, tried to stop it by holding to the rear uprights. All our efforts were vain. The machine rolled over and over.

"Daniels, who had retained his grip, was carried along with it, and was thrown about head over heels inside the machine. Fortunately he was not seriously injured,



though badly bruised in falling about against the motor, chain guides, etc."

For the rest of his life, John Daniels would boast that he had survived the world's first airplane crash. But the Flyer was so damaged that "all possibility of further flights with it for that year were at an end."

Three months earlier, while seeing Wilbur and Orville off at the Dayton train station, Bishop Milton Wright had given his sons a dollar to cover the cost of sending a telegram as soon as their Flyer made a successful flight. Now was the time. That afternoon the brothers walked 4 miles up the beach to the Weather Bureau station at Kitty Hawk and sent a wire to their seventy-four-year-old father, announcing the world's first powered,

sustained, and controlled airplane flights. After receiving his sons' telegram, Bishop Wright made a statement to the press:

"Wilbur is 36, Orville 32, and they are as inseparable as twins. For several years they have read up on aeronautics as a physician would read his books, and they have studied, discussed, and experimented together. Natural workmen, they have invented, constructed, and operated their gliders, and finally their 'Wright Flyer,' jointly, all at their personal expense. About equal credit is due each."

Once back home in Dayton, the brothers issued a press statement of their own: "As winter was already well set in, we should have postponed our trials to a

FORM No. 100
THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
WORLDWIDE TELEGRAPH SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

This Company has the honor to advise you that it has been decided to discontinue the service of this company in the city of Norfolk, Virginia, on the 1st day of December, 1910. The service of this company in the city of Norfolk, Virginia, will be discontinued on the 1st day of December, 1910. The service of this company in the city of Norfolk, Virginia, will be discontinued on the 1st day of December, 1910. The service of this company in the city of Norfolk, Virginia, will be discontinued on the 1st day of December, 1910.

RECEIVED 170

176 0 KA 08 13 Paid. Via Norfolk Va
Kitty Hawk N O Dec 17
Bishop M Wright
7 Hawthorne St

Success four flights Thursday morning all against twenty one mile wind started from level with engine power alone average speed through air thirty one miles longest 57 seconds Inform Press

This historic telegram was sent from the Kitty Hawk weather station to the weather station at Norfolk, Virginia, then relayed by telephone to the local Western Union office. During transmission, two errors were made: 59 seconds became 57 seconds, and Orville's

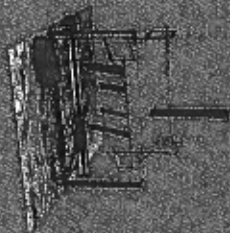
more favorable season, but . . . we were determined, before returning home, to know whether the machine possessed sufficient power to fly, sufficient strength to withstand the shock of landings, and sufficient capacity of control to make flight safe in boisterous winds, as well as in calm air. When these points had been definitely established, we at once packed our goods and returned home, knowing that the age of the flying machine had come at last."

Before their Flyer could be considered a practical invention, the Wrights had to prove that it was capable of more than brief, straight-line flights. That winter they built a new Flyer with a stronger body and a more powerful motor. Now they wanted a flying field closer to home, where they could spend more time testing the machine.

A friend offered the use of Huffman Prairie, the 100-acre cow pasture on the outskirts of Dayton. The brothers immediately set to work on their airfield. First they cut the tall grass with scythes. Then they built a wooden shed in a corner of the meadow. There they assembled their Flyer II in the spring of 1904.

Huffman Prairie had its disadvantages, though. Trees bordering the meadow tended to cut down on the winds necessary for launchings. Cows and horses had to be shooed out of the way before every test flight. "Also the ground is an old swamp and is filled with grassy hummocks some six inches high, so it resembles a prairie-dog town," Wilbur reported. "This makes track-laying slow work."

Their starting track had worked well at Kitty Hawk, but it wasn't as effective at Huffman Prairie, where the bumpy ground made it difficult to lay down the track in the right direction. "While we are getting ready the favorable opportunities slip away, and we are usually up against a rain storm, a dead calm, or a wind blowing at right angles to the track," wrote Wilbur.



Wright Brothers
Huffman Prairie
Dayton, Ohio
1904

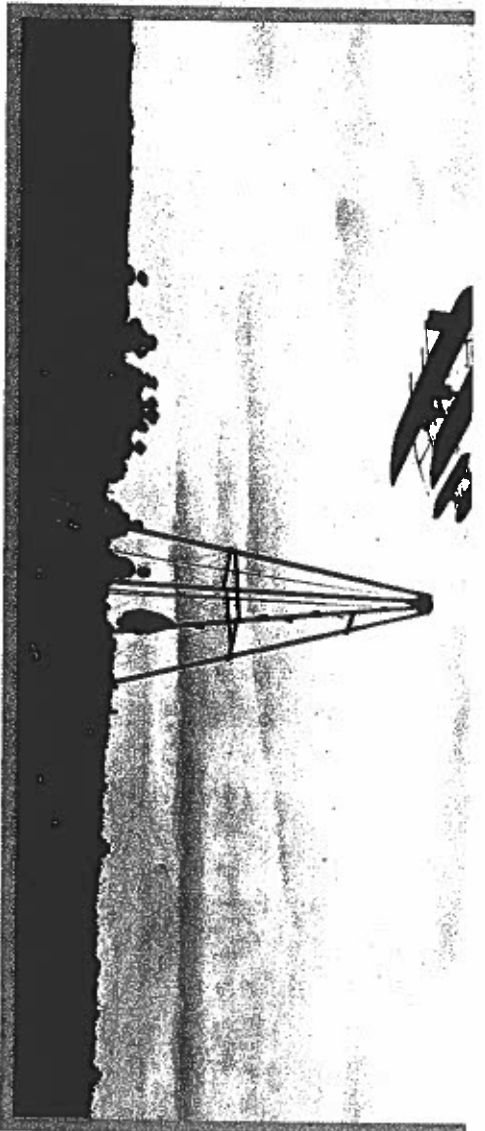
The situation improved when they built a new launching device that allowed them to get their Flyer into the air regardless of wind strength and direction. It was a portable derrick—four 20-foot poles forming a pyramid. A 1,600-pound weight was pulled to the top of the derrick and connected to the Flyer by means of ropes and pulleys. When the weight dropped, the Flyer was catapulted along its starting track with enough speed for lift-off.

With this launching system, the Wrights were able to make more than eighty short flights in their 1904 Flyer. Improvement came slowly, however. At first, the airplane was frequently operating out of control. The brothers were still learning to handle the machine, and many flights ended in crash landings as the Flyer bounced across the field and skidded to a stop. They were constantly repairing broken wings, smashed propellers, bent rudders, and splintered skids. They kept a bottle of liniment handy to nurse their bruises and bumps.

With practice their flights grew longer and more reliable. By the end of August, they were making flights of about a quarter of a mile—as far as they could travel in a straight line without crossing the barbed-wire fence separating Huffman Prairie from farmer Stauffer's cornfield. On September 15, Wilbur made his first turn in the air. On September 20, he flew his first complete circle in the sky—the flight witnessed by Amos Root.

After that, the brothers repeatedly flew complete circles. On November 9, in their longest flight of 1904, Wilbur circled Huffman Prairie four times in 5 minutes. Altogether, the Wrights were airborne for about 45 minutes that year.





Their flying practice was often interrupted by foul weather. And even when conditions were ideal, flight tests involved plenty of hard physical work.

The Flyer had to be removed sideways from its shed so the tail and forward elevator could be bolted on. Sixty feet of track had to be laid and staked into place, and the 1,600-pound weight hoisted to the top of the starting derrick. After each flight, the 700-pound machine had to be lifted on wheeled supports and hauled back to the starting track across the bumpy meadow.

An electric trolley line ran past Huffman Prairie, and the brothers rode it back and forth between the flying field and Dayton. "I sort of felt sorry for them," recalled a fellow passenger, Luther Beard. "They seemed like well-meaning

decent young men. Yet there they were, neglecting their business to waste their time day after day on that ridiculous flying machine. I had an idea they must worry their father."

In the spring of 1905, the brothers completed Flyer III, an improved model of their powered aircraft. The most important change was in the control system. In the earlier Flyers, the tail rudder was linked to the wing-warping system. As a result of their flight experiences, the brothers decided to separate the rudder and warp controls.

The pilot's hips remained in the wing-warping cradle, while his hands rested on two levers—one for the elevator in front of the plane, the other for the rudder at the rear. This made the controls more sensitive to the pilot's commands.

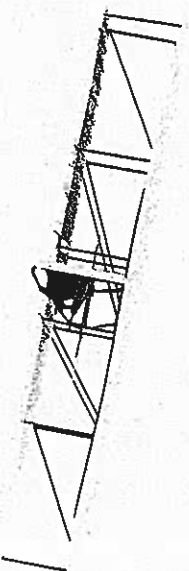
That year the Wrights completed more than forty successful flights, spending just over 5 hours in the air. On October 5, Wilbur set a new endurance record when he circled the field thirty times in 39 minutes, covering a distance of 24½ miles.

These flights demonstrated that the Wright Flyer III was the world's first truly practical airplane. It could stay safely in the air as long as the fuel supply lasted. It could bank, turn, circle, and perform figure eights with ease and grace. And it was sturdy enough to withstand repeated takeoffs and landings. Wilbur told a friend: "Our 1905 improvements have given such results as to justify the assertion that flying has been transformed from the realm of scientific problems to that of useful arts."

Even so, people weren't easily convinced that the age of flight had arrived. Newspaper accounts of the Wrights' first flights at Kitty Hawk had been wildly exaggerated. To help clear the air, the brothers had invited local reporters to watch the first test flights of Flyer II back in May 1904. Twice that month, reporters had trooped out to Huffman Prairie, and both times, the

By the autumn of 1905, however, word was getting around that a strange winged contraption was circling noisily in the sky above Huffman Prairie. Newspapers in Dayton and Cincinnati began to carry stories about the flights. And yet the news did not go out over the wires. The rest of the world paid little attention to the historic event taking place in an Ohio cow pasture.

People found it hard to believe in airplanes. Understandably so, as Orville stated plainly years later: "I think it was mainly due to the fact that human flight was generally looked upon as an impossibility, and that scarcely anyone believed in it until he actually saw it with his own eyes."



Think About It

1 What obstacles did the Wright brothers face as they tried to improve their aircraft?

2 Do you think the Wright brothers gained a better understanding of their world? Explain why you feel as

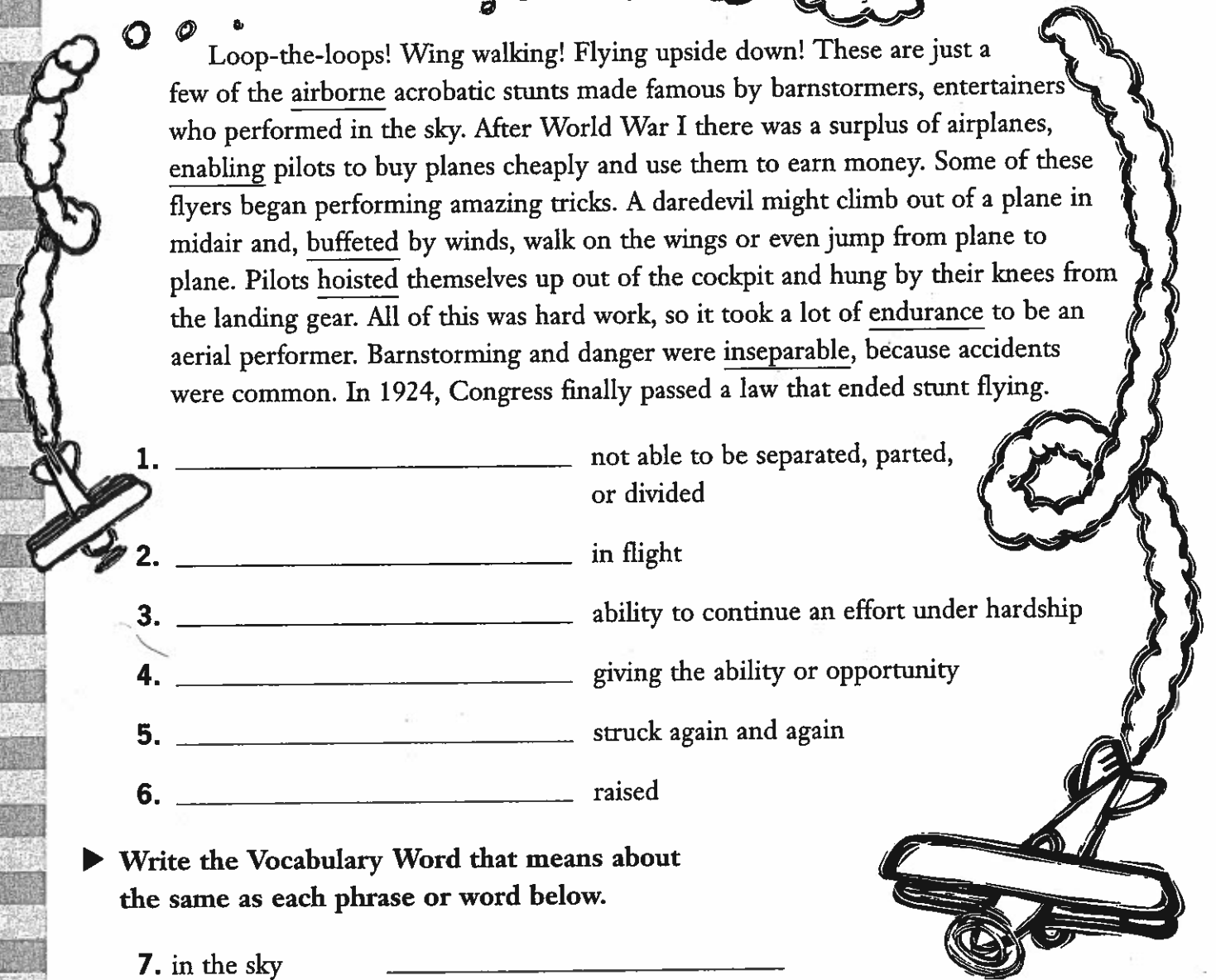
back Wilbur and Orville carried out their flight tests with only a few friends

you do.

as in the movie

Name _____

- Read the paragraph, using context clues to determine the meanings of the underlined words. Then write each underlined word next to its definition.



Loop-the-loops! Wing walking! Flying upside down! These are just a few of the airborne acrobatic stunts made famous by barnstormers, entertainers who performed in the sky. After World War I there was a surplus of airplanes, enabling pilots to buy planes cheaply and use them to earn money. Some of these flyers began performing amazing tricks. A daredevil might climb out of a plane in midair and, buffeted by winds, walk on the wings or even jump from plane to plane. Pilots hoisted themselves up out of the cockpit and hung by their knees from the landing gear. All of this was hard work, so it took a lot of endurance to be an aerial performer. Barnstorming and danger were inseparable, because accidents were common. In 1924, Congress finally passed a law that ended stunt flying.

1. _____ not able to be separated, parted, or divided
2. _____ in flight
3. _____ ability to continue an effort under hardship
4. _____ giving the ability or opportunity
5. _____ struck again and again
6. _____ raised

- Write the Vocabulary Word that means about the same as each phrase or word below.

7. in the sky _____
8. lifted up _____
9. perseverance _____
10. hit over and over _____



Can you imagine what a barnstorming show might have been like? Write a newspaper article that might have been written by a reporter who attended such a show in about 1924. Use as many Vocabulary Words as you can.

Name _____

The Wright Brothers: How They Invented the Airplane
Referents

Skill Reminder A referent may be used in place of another word or words.

(is like a pronoun → it takes the place of a noun)

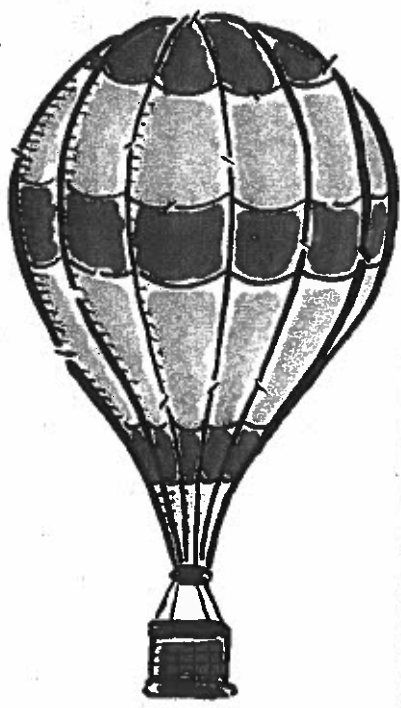
▶ As you read the newspaper feature, pay special attention to the numbered, underlined words. On the line beside each number, write the word or words to which the underlined word refers.

That's Right: Wise Flies Before the Wrights

Long before the Wright brothers made (1) their historic airplane flights, John Wise was making a career of flying—in balloons. (2) He completed over 400 flights, but the (3) one in 1859 is the most famous. Wise was convinced that long-distance travel by balloon was possible, and he set out to prove (4) it by floating nonstop from St. Louis to New York City. Wise named (5) his new balloon the *Atlantic* and loaded (6) it with food and a

sack of mail for the trip. High in the sky, Wise found an air current. The *Atlantic* rode (7) it for several hours until trouble struck. Over Lake Ontario, a storm sent the balloon crashing down, and Wise found (8) himself skimming wildly along the surface of the water. He made it to shore unhurt, however. (9) His record of covering 1,200 miles in less than twenty hours stood for forty years until (10) it was broken in 1900.

- 1. (their) _____
- 2. (He) _____
- 3. (one) _____
- 4. (it) _____
- 5. (his) _____
- 6. (it) _____
- 7. (it) _____
- 8. (himself) _____
- 9. (His) _____
- 10. (it) _____



Harcourt



Find a passage two or three paragraphs long in a textbook. Rewrite it so that all the referents are replaced by the words they stand for.

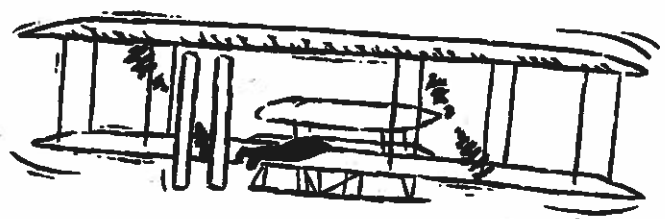
Name _____

The Wright Brothers: How They Invented the Airplane
Summarize

► As you read "The Wright Brothers: How They Invented the Airplane," fill in the time line/sequence chart with events and the dates when they happened.

Date	Event
_____ →	_____
_____ →	_____
_____ →	_____
_____ →	_____
_____ →	_____
_____ →	_____
_____ →	_____
_____ →	_____
_____ →	_____
_____ →	_____
_____ →	_____
_____ →	_____
_____ →	_____
_____ →	_____
_____ →	_____
_____ →	_____
_____ →	_____
_____ →	_____

► Write a title that might have been used for Amos Root's magazine article.

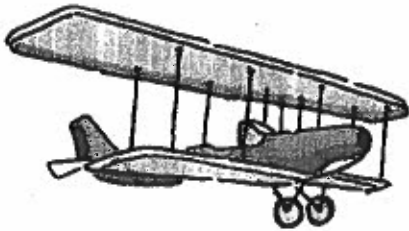


Harcourt

Name _____

The Wright
Brothers: How
They Invented
the Airplane
Main Idea and
Supporting Details

- Read each passage. Then complete the chart for it with the main idea and supporting details.



Letters are routinely transported around the globe by air now, but airmail service nearly crashed shortly after it got off the ground. In 1921 President-Elect Warren G. Harding wanted to cancel it. It was expensive, and planes could fly only during the day. Trains were more reliable and more widely accepted as means of long-distance transportation than early planes.

1. Main Idea

2. Supporting Detail

3. Supporting Detail

4. Supporting Detail

The Post Office pulled a publicity stunt to attract the support needed in Congress to keep airmail service operating. Planes flew around the clock to carry mail between New York and San Francisco. Two planes were grounded by bad weather, and another crashed. But one pilot, Jack Knight, completed his leg of the trip and landed safely in Chicago. There another pilot took over, and the flight ended successfully in New York. The stunt attracted attention, and airmail service was saved.

5. Main Idea

6. Supporting Detail

7. Supporting Detail

8. Supporting Detail

- Read each passage. Then choose the best answer for each question.

Registered nurses serving as flight attendants proved to be a good idea in 1930. Ellen Church, a nurse who loved to fly, suggested to Boeing Air Transport that the company should hire nurses to care for passengers. Boeing agreed. Church had been flying as chief stewardess for less than a week when she diagnosed a passenger with appendicitis and persuaded the pilot to land the plane so that the passenger could get medical attention.

- 1 What is the main idea?
 - (A) Registered nurses serving as flight attendants proved to be a good idea.
 - (B) Ellen Church was a registered nurse.
 - (C) One passenger had appendicitis.
 - (D) Registered nurses love to fly.
- 2 Which of these details supports the main idea?
 - (F) Boeing Air Transport needed pilots.
 - (G) Flight attendants were called stewardesses at that time.
 - (H) Ellen Church diagnosed a passenger with appendicitis.
 - (J) Passengers must land in order to get medical attention.
- 3 Which of these details does *not* support the main idea?
 - (A) Church diagnosed a passenger's appendicitis.
 - (B) Church persuaded the pilot to land.
 - (C) Church realized that a man needed medical attention.
 - (D) Church was chief stewardess.

Today we take flying through darkness and fog for granted, but until 1929 pilots could fly only where they could see. Then James Doolittle took on the challenge of inventing a system that would enable pilots to find their way where they couldn't see. With the help of engineers, he tested a variety of instruments. One helpful device was a radio receiver that could pick up signals from radio beacons at airfields. In September 1929, Doolittle covered the cockpit of his plane with a canvas hood and flew about 15 miles guided only by instruments. Doolittle, who later became a hero of World War II, had proved that instrument-guided flying would work.

- 4 What is the main idea?
 - (F) A radio receiver for picking up signals from the ground was helpful.
 - (G) James Doolittle flew 15 miles with his cockpit covered with canvas.
 - (H) James Doolittle proved that instrument-guided flying would work.
 - (J) Until 1929 pilots could fly only where they could see.
- 5 Which of these details supports the main idea?
 - (A) Doolittle covered his cockpit with canvas and flew 15 miles.
 - (B) Radio beacons were located at airfields.
 - (C) Today we take flying through darkness and fog for granted.
 - (D) Doolittle's flight was in September 1929.

The Wright Brothers

Directions: For items 1–10, fill in the circle in front of the correct answer. For items 11–12, write the answer.

1. Why was Wilbur the first to try flying the Flyer?
 - (A) He was the older brother.
 - (B) He contributed more to their research efforts.
 - (C) He won the coin toss.
 - (D) He was in better physical condition.

2. Why did the first trial flight last only $3\frac{1}{2}$ seconds?
 - (A) Wilbur panicked and crashed.
 - (B) Wilbur made the Flyer climb at too steep an angle.
 - (C) The Flyer's left wing collapsed.
 - (D) The Flyer did not gather enough speed on the track.

3. Why did the brothers wait two days before flying again?
 - (A) They were waiting for the weather to improve.
 - (B) Wilbur had been badly bruised.
 - (C) It took two days for the press to arrive.
 - (D) It took two days to repair the plane.

4. How did the Wright brothers feel just before the first successful flight?
 - (A) scared
 - (B) confident
 - (C) ridiculous
 - (D) hopeless

5. Who is flying the plane in the photograph of the first flight?
 - (A) Orville Wright
 - (B) Wilbur Wright
 - (C) Amos Root
 - (D) John Daniels

6. Where did the first successful flight take place?

- (A) in Dayton, Ohio
- (B) in Medina, Ohio
- (C) in Kitty Hawk, North Carolina
- (D) at the Smithsonian Institution

7. In his press statement about his sons' successful flight, how did Bishop Wright sound?

- (A) embarrassed
- (B) worried
- (C) proud
- (D) disappointed

8. The Wright brothers wanted a flying field near Dayton, so they could pay special attention to the _____.

- (A) motor
- (B) tail
- (C) wings
- (D) pilot's controls

9. The Wright Flyer III was a functional plane because it could do all the following **except** _____.

- (A) stay in the air as long as it has gas
- (B) move in many different ways
- (C) take off and land many times
- (D) float on water

10. Which word best describes the Wright brothers?

- (A) careless
- (B) determined
- (C) lazy
- (D) daredevils

Name _____ Date _____



11. List two reasons why there were five people in addition to the Wright brothers at the first successful flight.

12. What was the estimated distance and time of the first successful flight?

Harcourt • Selection Comprehension Tests

Vocabulary Test – 6th – The Wright Brothers

The names Orville and Wilbur Wright are _____
from the history of flight. Today's planes are far more powerful than the Wright's first
planes, which had to be _____ onto a starting track. Over time,
improvements were made, _____ planes to travel ever faster and
farther. When a modern plane is _____ at high altitudes, it can be
_____ by strong winds. But the _____ of
today's planes shows that they are built solidly.

endurance

airborne

hoisted

inseparable

buffeted

enabling

LESSON 31

Round tops are what you want on your *n*'s and *m*'s. Be sure you know which has two humps and which three.

Keep the round motion going on these letters— *a*, *o*, *g*, *d*, and *c*.

DAY 1

I

would

learn

great

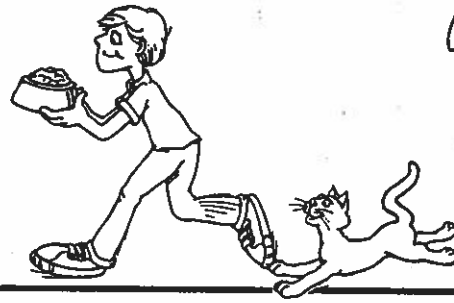
DAY 2

fact

wisest

life

kind



DAY 3



*If
limp*

stumble

run

DAY 4



I would have you learn this great fact: that a life of doing right is the wisest life there is. If you live that kind of life, you'll not limp or stumble as you run.

Proverbs 4:11,12

LESSON 32

Make sure that your lowercase letters stay within the boundary lines. Be sure you dot your lowercase *i*'s and cross your *t*'s after you complete writing the word.

DAY 1

Ww

When

man

trying

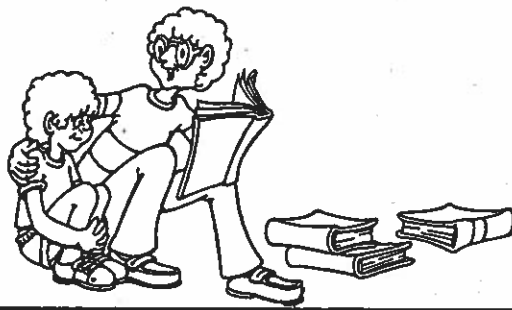
DAY 2

Gg

God

please

worst



LESSON 32
CONT...

DAY 3



his

even

enemies

peace

DAY 4



When a man is trying
to please God, God makes
even his worst enemies to
be at peace with him.

Proverbs 16:7

TLB

CAPITALIZATION:

1. a baptist church held a christian film series in february.

PUNCTUATION:

2. The childrens playground is located at 27 Swan Drive Hillsborough NC 27278

PARTS OF SPEECH:

Circle the correct pronoun: *Subjective case pronoun?* (Refer to p. 165 in Lang. bk.)

3. Mario's dad and (we, us) are designing a house.

PHRASES/CLAUSES:

Write P if the group of words is a phrase; write C if the group of words is a clause:

4. A. _____ In the basement
B. _____ When her brother laughed

**Remember:
A clause contains
a subject and a
verb.*

SPELLING:

Write the correct spelling of the following words:

5. A. dim + ly - _____
B. scar + ed - _____
C. react + ion - _____

SENTENCE COMBINING:

6. Magpies are scavengers.
They often collect small objects.
The objects are also bright.

DAY 40

CAPITALIZATION:

1. dr. parks and dad played golf at lemon tree golf club on memorial day.

PUNCTUATION:

Punctuate these titles:

2. A. (magazine) Exercise World
B. (magazine article) How to Play Outfield
C. (book) Gold Rush Prodigal

SUBJECT/VERB:

(2 or more) **Compound verb means more than one.**

Underline the subject once and the verb twice:

3. The rodeo cowboy lassoed the steer and quickly tied it.

LIBRARY:

4. What book provides synonyms? _____

ANALOGIES:

The first word of an analogy may express a general topic, and the second word may state a type/category of that topic. Select the answer that has the same relationship to the third word.

Meat : beef :: drink : _____
(a) beverage (b) lemonade (c) straw (d) dinner

Circle the answer that best completes the analogy:

5. fish : trout :: bear : _____
(a) cub (b) grizzly (c) woods (d) salmon

SENTENCE COMBINING:

6. We called our grandmother.
She was painting her house.

CAPITALIZATION:

1. have you, mom, visited majesty tower gardens in florida?

PUNCTUATION:

Punctuate this outline:

2. I Literature
 - A Prose
 - 1 Plays
 - 2 Novels
 - B Poetry

PARTS OF SPEECH: ADVERBS

Circle any adverbs that tell to what extent:

3. A very elderly man stood rather still.

PREFIXES/ROOTS/SUFFIXES:

4. The root word of undone is _____.

ANALOGIES:

Circle the answer that best completes the analogy:

5. footwear : moccasin :: barrier : _____
(a) vent (b) barrel (c) wall (d) envy

SENTENCE COMBINING:

6. They laid tile in their entryway.
They placed carpeting in their living room.
They put linoleum in their kitchen.

DAY 42

CAPITALIZATION:

1. a rare member of bighorn sheep lives in the sierra madre mountains of the west.

PUNCTUATION:

2. Have Mrs Minter and Capt Brewer presented an award to the citys mayor

PARTS OF SPEECH: INTERJECTIONS

Circle the interjection:

3. Yippee! It's time to start!

PARTS OF SPEECH: PRONOUNS

Circle the correct pronoun:

4. The barber gave (they, them) combs.

ANALOGIES:

Circle the answer that best completes the analogy:

5. flower : carnation :: fabric : _____
(a) clothing (b) corduroy (c) softener (d) shirt

SENTENCE COMBINING:

6. There are three species of kiwi birds.
All three species are protected.

CAPITALIZATION:

1. naomi asked, "are penquins only found in antarctica?"

PUNCTUATION:

2. Jan Clark D D S cant be here today

PARTS OF SPEECH: PREPOSITIONS

Circle any object of the preposition:

3. The man with his bag fled into the street.

PARTS OF SPEECH: VERBS

Write the contraction:

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 4. A. does not - _____ | D. they are - _____ |
| B. she is - _____ | E. had not - _____ |
| C. I will - _____ | F. here is - _____ |

SPELLING:

Write the correct spelling of the following words:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 5. A. fool + ish - _____ | C. degrade + ing - _____ |
| B. gnash + ed - _____ | D. slat + ed - _____ |

SENTENCE COMBINING:

6. The father rocked the baby.
He sang to the baby at the same time.

DAY 44

CAPITALIZATION:

1. was the famous ship, r. m. s. titanic, built in belfast, ireland?

PUNCTUATION:

2. That small chubby baby wont come to me

PARTS OF SPEECH: ADVERBS

Circle any adverbs that tell when:

3. Brian often plays chess, and he never seems to lose.

SUBJECT/VERB (Remember: starts with a prep. end with a noun)

Cross out any (prepositional phrases) Underline the subject once and the verb or verb phrase twice:

4. At the picnic, some people were playing volleyball.

SPELLING:

Words ending in consonant + y usually change the y to i before adding a suffix beginning with a vowel; es is added in the present tense. However, words ending in y do not drop the y to add ing.

Examples: hurry + s = hurries hurrying + ing = hurrying

Write the correct spelling of the following words:

5. A. steady + ed - _____
B. steady + s - _____
C. steady + ing - _____

SENTENCE COMBINING:

6. The child was dirty from playing in the dirt.
She did not want to take a bath.

Science Worksheet 11

Ch. 3

IDENTIFY each as igneous, sedimentary, or metamorphic rock.

1.



sandstone

2.



granite

3.



coal

4.



limestone

5.



conglomerate

6.



slate

7.



halite

8.



obsidian

9.



basalt

10.



gypsum

11.



marble

12.



pumice

13.



shale

14.



chalk

QUIZ 11

Sect. 3.5-3.7

I. LABEL: Label each of the rocks listed below according to its type.

Igneous

Sedimentary

Metamorphic

1. _____

3. _____

5. _____

2. _____

4. _____

6. _____



conglomerate



pumice



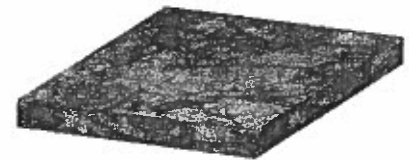
obsidian



slate



limestone



marble

II. TRUE/FALSE: If the statement is true, write *true*. If the statement is false, replace the underlined word(s) with a word or phrase that will make the statement true. Do not write *false* in any blank.

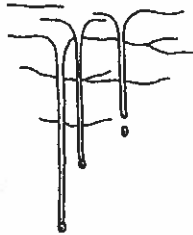
- _____ 7. The rarest, most durable and beautiful gems are the precious stones.
- _____ 8. Any rock containing a metal together with impurities is called an ore.
- _____ 9. The hardest of all known minerals is the corundum.
- _____ 10. The most commonly used metal is aluminum.

Science Worksheet 12

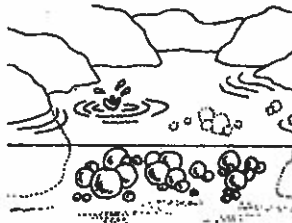
Ch. 3

LABEL each cave formation.

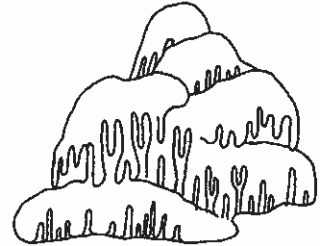
1.



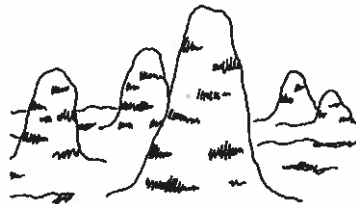
2.



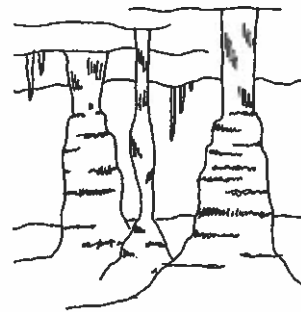
3.



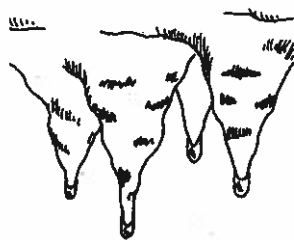
4.



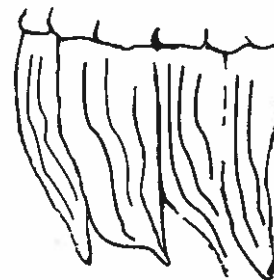
5.



6.



7.



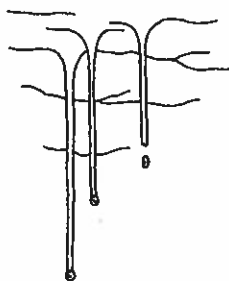
QUIZ 12

Sect. 3.8-3.9

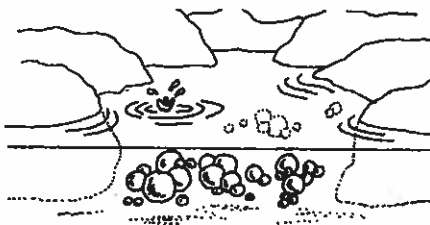
I. FILL IN THE BLANK: Write the answer that best completes the statement.

- _____ 1. The poorest quality coal is ?.
- _____ 2. The most common type of coal is ?.
- _____ 3. The most expensive type of coal to mine is ?.
- _____ 4. Petroleum in its natural form is called ? oil.

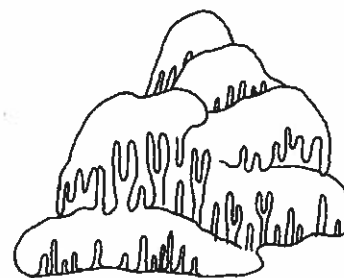
II. LABEL: Label each of the following cave formations.



5. _____



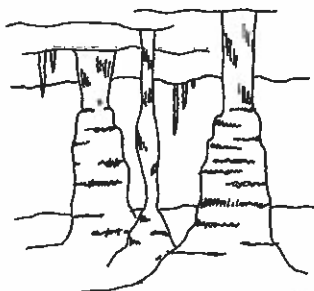
6. _____



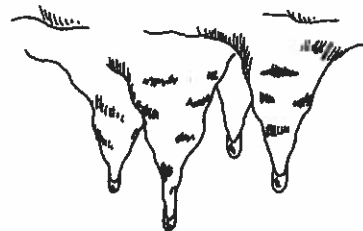
7. _____



8. _____



9. _____



10. _____