

ALL

NEW!

THE BEST PREP

WITH

TIME FOR KIDS

**How to use TFK to practice
reading, writing and thinking skills**

Vocabulary

Do you know the meanings of all the words you read? A story sometimes gives the meanings of some words. A story sometimes gives clues to the meanings of words. Sometimes you look words up in the dictionary.

Do you know what the word **drought** means? Look at this sentence.

This year the fires have been made worse by a long dry season called a drought.

The sentence gives the meaning of the word **drought**. A drought is a long dry season.

Some tests ask you for word meanings. The tests use a word in sentences. Then you are to choose the meaning of the word.

TFK Test Smart!

Think about word meanings as you ask yourself:

- ◆ What does this word mean?
- ◆ Do the sentences give the meaning?
- ◆ Do the sentences give clues about the meaning?
- ◆ Look at the choices given.
- ◆ Pick the best choice.

Be careful! Some words have more than one meaning. Think about how the word is used. What word meaning fits best in the sentence?



Try this: Choose the meaning of the bold word. Darken the circle with the correct meaning of the bold word.

1. Wolves live and hunt in groups called **packs**.

- group of animals living together
- a bag for carrying things
- many things

2. Tigers in the wild appear strong and **mighty**.

- very wild
- full of power
- fast

3. Oceans would **rise** at least a foot or two.

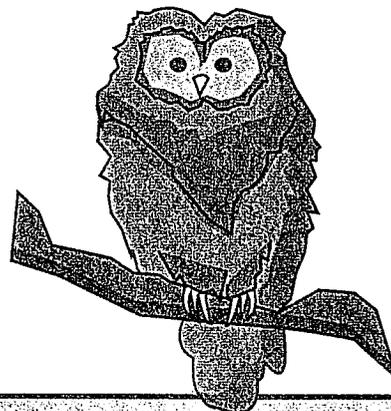
- be lower
- be smaller
- come up higher

4. It's a **view** that won't be seen again for 100 years.

- a route
- something that can be seen
- facts about an idea

5. They feared the beautiful eight-inch-high bird had disappeared from India. For 113 years the owl seemed to have **vanished**.

- disappeared
- grown smaller
- was found



Opposite Meaning

Hot and **cold** are opposites. Hot means "not cold." Cold means "not hot." Hot and cold are words with opposite meanings. Other words have opposite meanings, too.

Some tests ask you for words with opposite meanings. The tests give you a word. Sometimes the word is in a phrase. It lists word choices. You choose the word that has the opposite meaning.



TFK Test Smart!

Think about word meanings as you read the phrase.

- ◆ Read the word.
- ◆ Do you know its meaning? Say the meaning to yourself.
- ◆ Put the word not in front of the word.
- ◆ Look at your choices.
- ◆ Think of the meanings of the word choices.
- ◆ Choose the word that is opposite of the given word.

Try this: Read each phrase. Choose the word with the opposite meaning as the dark word in the phrase. Darken the circle of the best answer.

1. was so **happy**

- tired
- sad
- eager

2. hours of **hard** work

- needed
- good
- easy

3. go **up** again

- right
- top
- down

4. **found** the balloon

- lost
- gave
- broke

5. **oldest** astronaut ever

- tallest
- youngest
- best

6. **biggest** lakes in the world

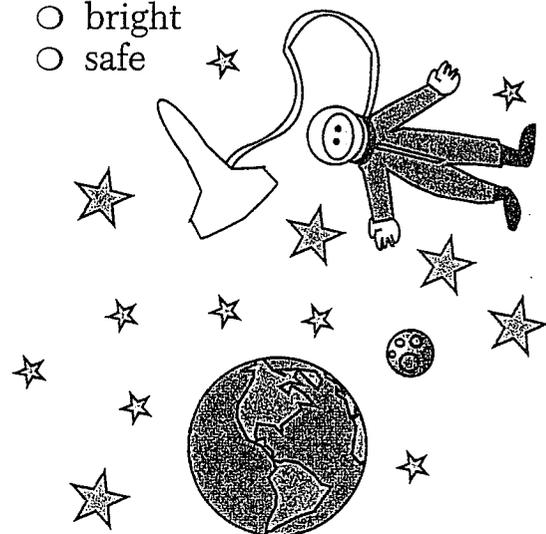
- coldest
- smallest
- highest

7. found in **excellent** condition

- good
- dirty
- poor

8. against the **powerful** currents

- weak
- bright
- safe



Spelling

Misspelled Words

Some spelling tests ask you to choose a word that is not spelled correctly. You choose the misspelled word from a list of words given to you.

TFK Test Smart!

When you take the test, look at each word.

- ◆ Say the word to yourself.
- ◆ See the word spelled in your mind.
- ◆ Ask yourself if the word is spelled right.



Try this: Look at the words. Fill in the circle of the misspelled word.

1. hit
 hav
 her

2. move
 waz
 many

3. wil
 stop
 help

4. sun
 uor
 like

5. play
 jumb
 talk

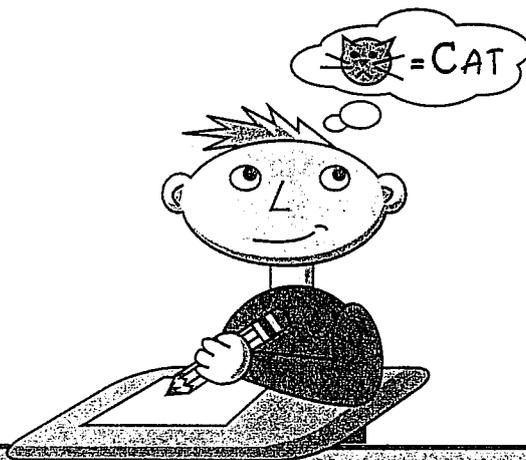
6. tri
 flat
 with

7. fall
 buy
 hoap

8. ice
 made
 finde

9. fans
 bot
 one

10. frea
 think
 send



Grammar, Usage, and Mechanics



End Punctuation

Who's there? That is a question. The bears are friends. That is a telling sentence. Oh, it is beautiful! That is a sentence that shows feeling.

TIME FOR KIDS provides a lot of examples of punctuation. Some sentences in TFK are questions. Some are telling sentences. Some sentences and words give strong feeling. Each kind of sentence ends in a different end mark.

On some tests, you choose the right end mark for a sentence. A sentence may have the wrong end mark. A sentence may have no end mark. You have to choose one.

TFK Test Smart!

In this test, read each sentence carefully.

- ◆ Think about the kind of sentence.
- ◆ An asking sentence needs a question mark.
- ◆ A telling sentence needs a period.
- ◆ A sentence with strong feeling needs an exclamation point.
- ◆ A word that shows strong feeling needs an exclamation mark.

Try this: Read each sentence. Fill in the circle that shows the correct end mark.

1. The sailors were stranded on an island

- .
- ?
- !

2. What's the best flavor of baby food.

- .
- ?
- !

3. No fair

- .
- ?
- !

4. Who am I.

- .
- ?
- !

5. What a long shot

- .
- ?
- !

6. His birthday is in February?

- .
- ?
- !

7. Will he find his family!

- .
- ?
- !

8. His winning model had more than 1,000 pieces!

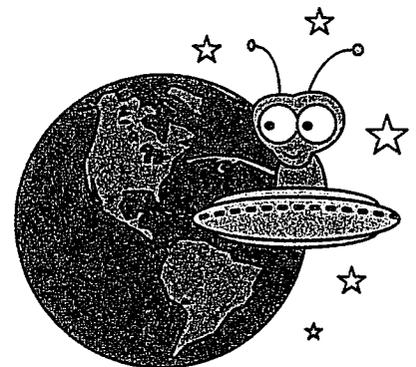
- .
- ?
- !

9. Wow?

- .
- ?
- !

10. The Great Lakes are so big, they can be seen from space

- .
- ?
- !



Main Idea

What is the main idea of a story? A **main idea** is what a story is about. TIME FOR KIDS tells you many stories and each has a main idea. The main idea is the most important idea.

Details help explain the main ideas. Often main ideas are stated in the first sentence in a paragraph. Sometimes a main idea comes at the end of the paragraph. A main idea can even be in the middle of a sentence.

In many reading tests, you are asked to name the main idea. You may be asked to find a main idea sentence. You may be asked to choose a title that tells about the main idea.

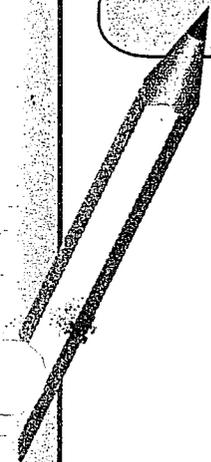


TFK Test Smart!

On tests, you answer questions about main ideas.

- ◆ Read the paragraph carefully.
- ◆ Look for a main idea sentence.
- ◆ Think about the idea the details give. This is the main idea.
- ◆ Think about how a title can give clues to the main idea.

Try this: Fill in the circle for the best answer to each main idea question.



Scientists have still not invented a thread stronger than spider silk. The stuff that spiders use to make their webs is nature's toughest fiber. It combines strength and stretch. A web made of silk the thickness of a pencil would stop a jet plane!

(TFK, October 31, 1997)

1. What is the paragraph mainly about?

- spiders
- spider silk
- scientists

2. Which sentence is the main idea sentence?

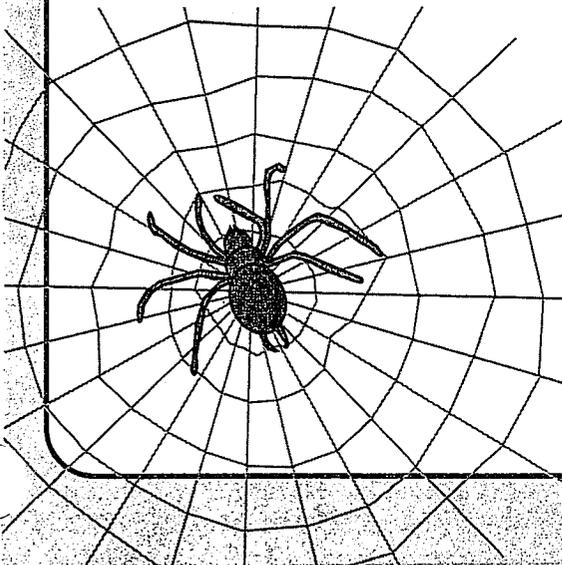
- Scientists have still not invented a thread stronger than spider silk.
- The stuff that spiders use to make their webs is nature's toughest fiber.
- A web made of silk the thickness of a pencil would stop a jet plane!

3. Where is the main idea sentence?

- the first sentence
- a middle sentence
- the last sentence

4. What is a good title for clues to the main idea?

- Spiders Spin Webs
- Tough Spider Silk
- Spider Silk Stops Jets



Main Idea

You have named main ideas from choices given to you. Now answer the questions on your own

TFK Test Smart!



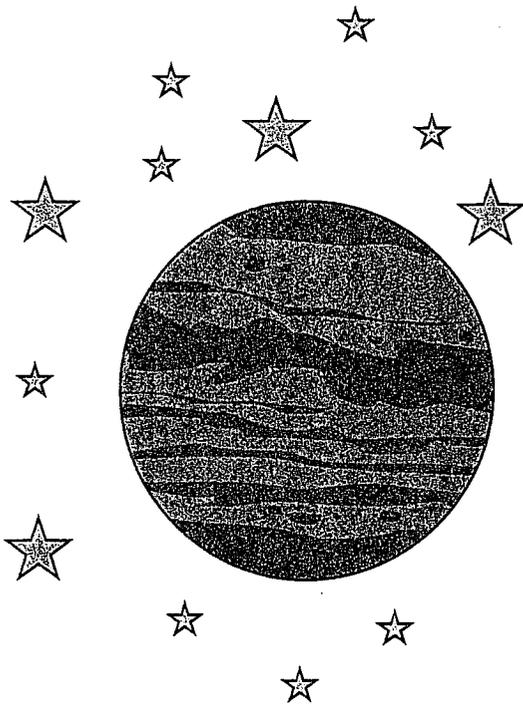
- ◆ Read the paragraph carefully.
- ◆ Look for a main idea sentence.
- ◆ Think about the idea the details give. This is the main idea.
- ◆ Think about how a title can give clues to the main idea.

Try this: Read the story. Then answer the questions.
Write your answers on the lines.

Jupiter is the king of planets. It is the biggest in our solar system. Through a telescope, you can see a storm on Jupiter called the Great Red Spot. This storm is twice as big as earth! (TFK, September 25, 1998)

1. Which sentence is the main idea sentence?

2. Write a title that gives clues to the main idea.



Sequence

To which house did the Big Bad Wolf go first in the story of the three pigs and the wolf? He went to the house built of straw. Many stories like *The Three Little Pigs* tell when things happen. Things happen in an order or **sequence**.

Clues about when things happen are usually given in *TIME FOR KIDS* stories. When you read, look for words such as *first, then, last week, one year ago, next, now, before, and after*. They give clues about when things happened.

TFK Test Smart!

Some tests will ask you to answer questions about when events happen.

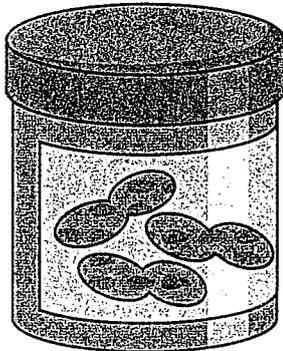
- ◆ Read the selection carefully.
- ◆ Think about when things happened.
- ◆ Look for clue words, such as *first, next, then*.



Try this: Fill in the circle for the best answer to questions about when things happen.

When Nicholas Pavia was 3 years old, he ate a piece of a brownie with some peanut butter in it. Soon he had an itchy throat and a runny nose. Next, he threw up. "It was scary," says Nicholas, now 7.

Nicholas is allergic (ah-ler-jic) to peanuts. They make him sick. He has to take medicine if he eats peanuts. Without the medicine, Nicholas might even stop breathing. (TFK, October 9, 1998)



1. What happened first in the story?
 - Nicholas threw up.
 - Nicholas ate a brownie with peanut butter in it.
 - Nicholas had an itchy throat.
2. What happened second in the story?
 - Nicholas threw up.
 - Nicholas ate a brownie with peanut butter in it.
 - Nicholas had an itchy throat.
3. What happened third in the story?
 - Nicholas threw up.
 - Nicholas ate a brownie with peanut butter in it.
 - Nicholas had an itchy throat.

Details

What words would you use to tell about the sun? You might say the sun is big and yellow. You might say the sun is bright and hot. Words that tell about things are **details**.

The details make stories more interesting. They also help make the main idea of a story clear. TIME FOR KIDS stories give many details. The details make the stories interesting. They help you understand the main idea.

Detail questions are often in tests. The answer to the detail questions can be found in the story.

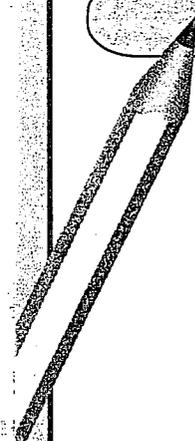
TFK Test Smart!

Think about the details as you read.

- ◆ Read the story and the questions.
- ◆ Look for the details that answer the questions.



Try this: Fill in the circle for the best answer to the detail questions.



In the wild, grizzly bears and polar bears could never be friends. They live in different parts of the world. But Oreo, a grizzly, and Ahpun (*ah*-poon), a polar bear, are roommates at the Alaska Zoo. The cubs used to be lonely. Oreo used to hide in her pen. Ahpun would “cry” in long, low moans. Bear experts decided to put the cubs together. After a few days, the cubs were sharing toys, splashing in water and chasing each other. Now the two are apart only at mealtimes. Even best friends fight over food!

(TFK, September 18, 1998)

1. What is the name of the polar bear in the story?

- Alaska
- Oreo
- Ahpun

2. What did Ahpun used to do before living with the other bear?

- hide in her pen
- cry
- fight over food

3. Where do the bears in the story live?

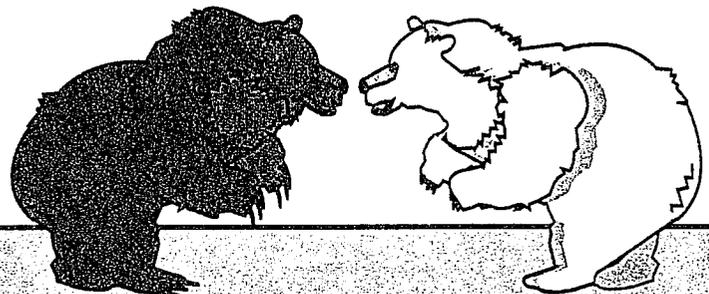
- in the wild
- in the Alaska Zoo
- in different parts of the world

4. When are the bears apart?

- all of the time
- never
- mealtime

5. Why were the bears put together?

- as a test
- because they were lonely
- to save space



Cause and Effect

Why is a question word. It is used to ask about causes. A **cause** is what makes something happen. The answer to a *Why* question is an effect. An **effect** is what the cause makes happen. **TIME FOR KIDS** stories often tell about something that has happened and what has caused it.

Some questions on tests ask about what has happened. Some ask about why it has happened. These are cause and effect questions.

TFK Test Smart!

You can answer cause and effect questions on tests.



- ◆ Read the story.
- ◆ Ask yourself what has happened. The answer to the question is the **effect**.
- ◆ Ask yourself why it has happened. The answer to this question is a **cause**.
- ◆ Look for clue words such as *because* and *so*.

Try this: Read the story. Then answer the questions. Fill in the circle for the best answer to each cause and effect question.

Saving the Swordfish

Americans are hooked on swordfish! But last month 27 top restaurant chefs took them off the menu.

Why? The number of swordfish is shrinking fast, and chefs want to save the tasty fish. During the 1960s, fishermen switched from using harpoons to using long lines with hundreds of hooks. Result: many more small swordfish are caught. The small fish never get a chance to grow and produce more fish.

Lisa Speer, an environmentalist, says it's time to give swordfish a break "so future generations can enjoy them."
(TFK, February 6, 1998)

1. What did chefs in 27 top restaurants do?

- started serving more swordfish
- took swordfish off their menus
- lowered the price of swordfish

2. Why did the chefs do this?

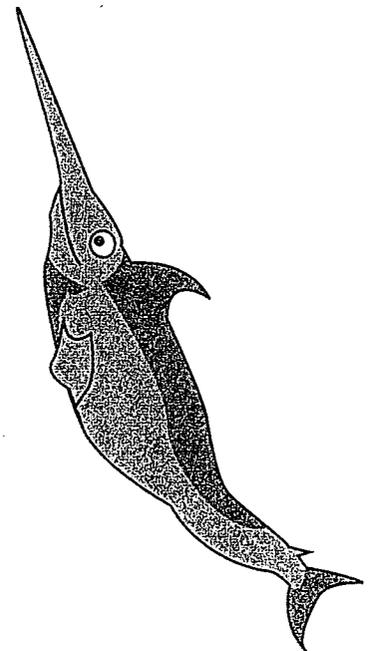
- The swordfish cost too much.
- They wanted to save the swordfish.
- Swordfish does not taste good.

3. What caused the number of swordfish to get smaller?

- The fish got sick and died.
- Fishers were catching more fish.
- Other fish were eating more swordfish.

4. What effect does catching small fish have?

- They do not grow and produce more fish.
- The fishers do not earn as much money.
- Big swordfish are not caught.



Fact and Opinion

They named the cloned sheep Dolly.

This sentence is a fact from TIME FOR KIDS. TFK stories always have facts. **Facts** can be proven true or false. Some stories give opinions too. **Opinions** are the thoughts or beliefs of someone. They cannot be proven true or false.

Many tests ask about facts and opinions. You are asked to tell whether a sentence gives a fact or offers an opinion.

TFK Test Smart!

You can answer questions about facts and opinions. Think about the sentences.

- ◆ Ask yourself whether the statement could be proven. A fact can be proven true or false.
- ◆ A statement that cannot be proven is an opinion.
- ◆ Some opinion sentences have clue words such as *think, believe, feel, and like*.



Try this: Fill in the circle for the best answer about fact and opinion.

1. Which sentence gives someone's opinion?

- Starting January 1, kids in Florida who ride a bicycle without wearing a helmet could be stopped by the police.
- Florida has joined many other cities and states by passing a helmet law.
- Simon thinks his helmet is plenty cool.

2. Which sentence states a fact?

- People could not believe their eyes.
- What they were watching was a meteor storm.
- They thought the stars were falling.

3. Which of these sentences has a clue word for an opinion?

- They found a giant foot-long claw belonging to a new kind of dinosaur.
- He named the dinosaur megaraptor, which means "giant thief."
- Megaraptor is believed to have been 30 feet long.

4. What kind of statement is this sentence?

By the early 1930s, all of Yellowstone's wolves were gone.

- fact
- opinion

5. Does this sentence tell about someone's opinion?

Keller and others think returning the wolves to Yellowstone was against the law.

- yes
- no

6. Does this sentence tell about someone's opinion?

Wolves live about 15 years.

- yes
- no



Fantasy and Reality

You may have heard or read the story about the Little Red Hen. In the story, the hen bakes bread. Could the Little Red Hen really bake bread? No, a hen cannot bake bread. The story about the Little Red Hen is a **fantasy**. A fantasy is a made-up story that could not happen in real life.

Can hens lay eggs? Yes, hens can lay eggs. A story about hens laying eggs could happen in real life. The word **realism** is used to describe stories about things that can happen in real life.

Some tests ask you to tell if something could really happen. If it cannot, then it is fantasy. If it could really happen, then it is realism.

TFK Test Smart!

Ask yourself questions to help decide if a story is fantasy or realism.

- ◆ Read the story.
- ◆ Are animals acting or talking as humans do? Then the story is fantasy.
- ◆ Could characters really do the things they are doing? If they could, then the story is realism. If they could not, then the story is fantasy.
- ◆ Could these events happen in real life? If they can, then the story is an example of realism.



Try this: Read the first part of the story. Then answer the questions. Fill in the circle for the best answer to each question about fantasy and realism.

Two Guys, Lots of Funny Fables

A mosquito and an elephant were out late one night. The elephant thought his parents would be worried. "I'd better call home," he said. "Why bother?" asked the mosquito. The elephant didn't call, and when he got home, he was in big trouble. The lesson, or moral: Don't ever listen to a talking bug."

1. Do elephants and mosquitoes go out together?
- yes
 - no

2. Do elephants and mosquitoes talk?
- yes
 - no

3. What kind of story is the story about the mosquito and the elephant?
- fantasy
 - realism

Now read this part of the story. Then answer the questions. Fill in the circle for the best answer to each question about fantasy and realism.

What kind of silly moral is that? The kind that comes from artist Lane Smith and writer Jon Scieszka (*Chess-ka*). They're the team behind books like *The Stinky*

Cheese Man and Math Curse. Now they have a book of fables *Squids Will Be Squids*.

Smith and Scieszka say they go together "like bread and butter." They have been a team for 10 years. Says Smith: "Jon writes stuff. I paint it. And we laugh and play Ping-Pong."
(TFK, September 25, 1998)

4. Can Jon write and Lane draw?
- yes
 - no

5. Is the part of the story about Jon and Lane realism or fantasy?
- fantasy
 - realism

Conclusions

Sometimes a story does not tell you everything. You have to figure out some things for yourself. You can use clues from the story. You can think about what you already know. Doing this can help you figure out what you want to know. This is called **drawing conclusions**.

Some tests ask you to draw conclusions. You must think about what you know and what the story says. Then answer the questions.

TFK Test Smart!

Ask yourself questions as you draw conclusions for a test.

- ◆ What does the story say?
- ◆ What do I already know?
- ◆ How do the ideas fit together?
- ◆ What are my choices?
- ◆ Which choice is most likely?



Try this: Read the story. Then answer the questions. Fill in the circle for the best answer to each question.

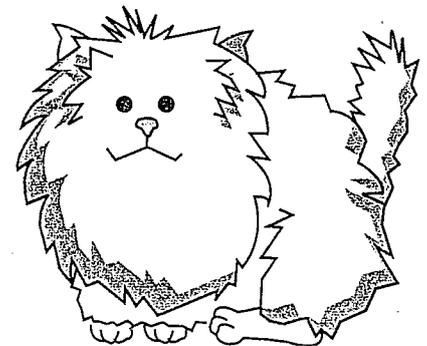
A Persian cat named Exton's Lost in the Clouds was the pick of the litter last week at the International Cat Show in New York City. The 16-month-old kitty is known as Louie for short. He beat 800 cats to become the highest-scoring cat in the show.

Jones owns six other white cats, a German shepherd and two rabbits. She lives in Cherry Hill, New Jersey. The pure-white fluff-ball's favorite activity? Drinking from the dog dish while standing in it. "He gets his face completely in the water," Jones said.

How does Louie manage to look so perfect? Two baths a week and lots of attention.

(TFK, March 13, 1998)

1. Jones is Louie's owner. What is most likely her favorite color of cats?
 - brown
 - black
 - white
2. What kind of pet owner is Jones?
 - Jones does not take good care of her animals.
 - Jones just feeds her animals.
 - Jones takes very good care of her animals.
3. Does Jones like animals other than cats?
 - yes
 - no
4. Does Louie like to get wet?
 - yes
 - no



Prediction

What will happen next? Sometimes you cannot wait to find out when you read a story. Have you ever tried to tell what will happen next. This is called making a **prediction**. To make a prediction, you should think about the story. You should think about what you already know. Doing this can help you predict what may happen next.

Some tests ask prediction questions. To answer these questions, use what you know about the story and what has happened so far.



TFK Test Smart!

To answer test questions about predictions, ask yourself these questions.

- ◆ What are the characters in the story like?
- ◆ What are the characters likely to do next?
- ◆ What has happened so far?
- ◆ What are my choices?
- ◆ Which choice is most likely to happen?

Try this: Read the story. Then answer the questions. Fill in the circle for the best answer to each question.

The Friendliest Firehouse

The firemen of Engine Company 16 in Chicago fight fires in one of the nation's poorest areas. When they are off duty, they open their doors and hearts to local kids.

Ten years ago, the firehouse was a target for trouble. Criminals broke in and stole equipment. The fireman just quit locking up. Soon, kids from a nearby school began to walk through the open doors. But some were skipping class to visit. The firemen began giving away bikes to kids who stayed in school. Now the school has one of the best attendance records in the city.

The firemen knew they could help in even more ways. Today some teach chess and math to kids. Others cut hair, give away clothes or play games. Firemen even show up on their off days to help kids!

Jeremy Woods, 9, drops by for football and to stand on the fire truck. "They tell me to stay away from drugs and to stay in school," he says. "It's my favorite place."
(TFK, October 27, 1997)

- 1.** What will the firefighters probably do tomorrow?
 - close the fire station
 - play with neighborhood kids
 - chase the kids away from the station
- 2.** Where is Jeremy likely to go right after school?
 - straight home
 - to the firehouse
 - to a playground
- 3.** Will the firefighters let kids stay at the fire station during school time?
 - yes
 - no
- 4.** Would the firefighters feed a hungry child?
 - yes
 - no

Likenesses and Differences



You and a friend have the same pair of shoes. How do you tell which shoes belong to you? Maybe your friend's shoes are bigger. Maybe they have new shoelaces. You compare the shoes. You tell how the shoes are alike. You tell how they are different.

Some tests ask questions about likenesses and differences. Sometimes you must tell how two or more things are alike. Sometimes you must tell how two or more things are different.

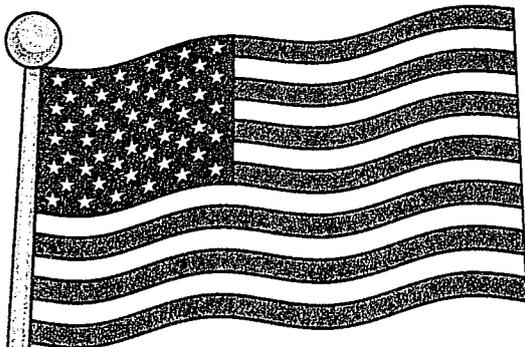
TFK Test Smart!

Ask yourself questions that will help you tell how things are alike and different.

- ◆ How are these alike? Are they the same size or weight? Do they look alike?
- ◆ How are these different? Are they different shapes or colors?
- ◆ Are there clue words such as *alike*, *twins*, and *same* for likenesses?
- ◆ Are there clue words such as *different*, *unusual*, and *assorted* for differences?

Try this: Read the story. Then answer the questions.
Fill in the circle for the best answer to each question

Last week President Bill Clinton visited an old friend. Clinton's friend is Boris Yeltsin, the President of Russia. Russia is a very big country. It is almost twice as big as the United States! Yeltsin gave Clinton an old U. S. flag. Americans had given it to the Russians in 1866.
(TFK, September 11, 1998)



1. How are Bill Clinton and Boris Yeltsin alike?

- Both are Presidents.
- Both are from Russia.
- Both are from the United States.

2. How are Bill Clinton and Boris Yeltsin different?

- They are friends.
- They are Presidents.
- They are from different countries.

3. How does Russia compare in size to the United States?

- Russia is smaller.
- Russia is the same size.
- Russia is larger.

P. 1**Vocabulary**

1. group of animals living together
2. full of power
3. come up higher
4. something that can be seen
5. disappeared

P. 2**Same Meaning**

1. close to
2. happy
3. small
4. long
5. start
6. asked
7. tell
8. created

P. 3**Opposite Meaning**

1. sad
2. easy
3. down
4. lost
5. youngest
6. smaller
7. poor
8. weak

P. 4**Spelling: Words Spelled Correctly**

1. food
2. rain
3. cold
4. life
5. rule
6. birds
7. heat
8. light

P. 5**Spelling: Misspelled Words**

1. have
2. was
3. will
4. our
5. jump
6. try

7. hope

8. find

9. but

10. free

P. 6**Grammar, Usage, and Mechanics: Capital Letters**

1. He
2. Keiko
3. September
4. United States
5. I
6. Caiyun's
7. Antarctica
8. Better

P. 7**Grammar, Usage, and Mechanics: End Punctuation**

1. .
2. ?
3. !
4. ?
5. !
6. .
7. ?
8. .
9. !
10. .

P. 8**Grammar, Usage, and Mechanics: Word Use**

1. She won
2. has done
3. feet
4. Most little kids are
5. circles earth
6. People say
7. taught
8. we burn something
9. his sister
10. visits his grandmother

P. 9**Main Idea**

1. spider silk
2. The stuff that spiders use to make their webs is nature's toughest fiber.
3. a middle sentence
4. Tough Spider Silk

P. 10**Main Idea**

1. George is an Etch-A-Sketch artist.
2. George has been Etch-A-Sketching since he was 9.
3. George Vlosich draws pictures on the Etch-A-Sketch.
4. Amazing Etch-A-Sketch Art

P. 11**Main Idea**

1. Jupiter is the king of planets.
2. Answers May vary: The Largest Planet and Planet King are possibilities.

P. 12**Main Idea**

1. Last summer scientists found the world's largest group of dinosaur footprints, in the South American country of Bolivia.
2. Scientists are studying thousands of dinosaur footprints they have found.

P. 13**Sequence**

1. Nicholas ate a brownie with peanut butter in it.
2. Nicholas had an itchy throat.
3. Nicholas threw up.

P. 14**Sequence**

1. Strong winds and rain came.
2. After the storm came calm weather.

P. 15**Details**

1. Ahpun
2. cry
3. in the Alaska Zoo
4. mealtime
5. because they were lonely

P. 16**Recognizing Details**

1. Grand Princess
2. New York City
3. 201 feet tall
4. yes
5. five

P. 17**Cause and Effect**

1. took swordfish off their menus
2. They wanted to save the swordfish.
3. Fishers were catching more fish.
4. They do not grow and produce more fish.

P. 18**Cause and Effect**

1. The hotel is made completely of ice.
2. They come to enjoy the beauty and quiet of winter.
3. The hotel melts.

P. 19**Fact and Opinion**

1. Simon thinks his helmet is plenty cool.
2. What they were watching was a meteor storm.
3. Megaraptor is believed to have been 30 feet long.
4. fact
5. yes
6. no

P. 20**Fact and Opinion**

1. Facts include these statements: Come September 1999, New York City's schoolkids will have a whole new look. A lot of them will be wearing uniforms. More and more U.S. schools are asking students to wear uniforms. Schoolkids in at least 35 other cities wear uniforms. The cost of a uniform will be about \$100. Parents who do not want their kids to wear a uniform can write a letter asking for the child to be excused. But every child must wear "appropriate dress."
2. Clinton says he believes uniforms are good for "order and discipline" in the schools.
3. opinion
4. Jonathan does not like the idea of wearing uniforms. He says, "Kids should be allowed to choose their own style."

P. 21**Fantasy and Reality**

1. no
2. no
3. fantasy
4. yes
5. realism

P. 22**Fantasy and Reality**

1. no
2. no
3. fantasy
4. yes
5. realism

P. 23**Conclusions**

1. white
2. Jones takes very

good care of her animals.

3. yes

4. yes

P. 24**Conclusions**

1. The weather is warmer in the south.
2. Some birds might not fly south if it is warm in the north.
3. yes
4. yes

P. 25**Prediction**

1. play with neighborhood kids
2. to the firehouse
3. no
4. yes

P. 26**Prediction**

1. It will land somewhere; someone may find it.
2. If someone finds the rocket, he or she might write to the boys.
3. to the NASA rocket-testing site
4. rockets and other technology

P. 27**Likenesses and Differences**

1. Both are Presidents.
2. They are from different countries.
3. Russia is larger.

P. 28**Likenesses and Differences**

1. Mary-Kate and Ashley grew up on TV. They are twins.
2. twins
3. Mary-Kate is more sporty, and Ashley likes to look nice and go to the mall.