

Name _____

Date _____

Lesson 27

Spelling Test

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Bonus Words!

12. _____

1. _____

13. _____

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Name _____

Main Idea and
Details

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Lesson 27



Skill Reminder

- A **main idea** is the message or most important idea.
- A **detail** gives more information about the main idea.

► Read the informational text below. Then answer the questions.

Most landforms need millions of years to take shape. Others are created in a very short time. The Palm Islands are examples of landforms that took shape very quickly. The islands were made in less than ten years. Big machines brought up tons of sand from the seabed. The islands were created in the shape of palm trees.

A ring of rocks protects each island from erosion by the waves. Sand is already being carried away from some places, though. It is being put down in other places. Only time will tell how long these small islands will stay above water.

1. Which of these is an important detail about the Palm Islands?
 - A Most landforms need millions of years to take shape.
 - B Most islands are not shaped like palm trees.
 - C The Palm Islands were made in less than ten years.
 - D Ocean waves cause erosion.
2. Which of these is the unstated main idea of the passage?
 - A The Palm Islands were created by people.
 - B Islands are smaller than continents.
 - C The Palm Islands need protection from waves.
 - D Each island is shaped like a palm tree.
3. Which of these is a detail that supports the main idea?
 - A Sand is being carried away from some places.
 - B Sand is being put down in other places.
 - C Only time will tell how long these islands will stay above water.
 - D Big machines brought up tons of sand from the seabed.



School-Home Connection

With your child, read a science article and practice picking out the main idea and some of the supporting details.

Name _____

Focus Skill: Main Idea and Details

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

Your Skin

Did you know that your skin is the largest organ in your body? This amazing organ performs several key functions. Your skin is made up of two main layers. The top layer is waterproof and protects you from germs. The bottom layer is thicker and contains glands, hairs, and blood vessels.

Your skin helps keep your body at a steady temperature. For example, when you feel hot, sweat glands in the skin produce sweat. This helps your body cool. In addition, blood vessels in the skin widen so that more blood flows into your skin. This allows heat to leave the body more easily. When you feel cold, the blood vessels narrow, and the blood stays deeper inside your body. This keeps your body warm.

Your skin also enables you to feel things. Nerves in your skin sense cold, heat, touch, pressure, and pain. The nerves send information to your brain. In turn, the brain figures out what you are feeling.

Your skin also helps protect you from illness. Skin prevents germs from entering your body. However, germs can enter your body through a cut in the skin. In addition, glands in your skin perform a special job that makes it hard for germs to grow on your skin. Truly, your skin does many important jobs.

Name _____

Biweekly
Assessments
.....
Lessons 26 and 27

1. What is the main idea of paragraph 2?
 - (A) Your skin has many important jobs.
 - (B) Your skin helps regulate body temperature.
 - (C) Your skin keeps germs from entering the body.
 - (D) Your skin is the largest organ in the body.

2. Which of the following is a detail in paragraph 2 that supports the main idea?
 - (A) Sweat glands in the skin help your body cool down.
 - (B) Glands in your skin perform a job that helps kill germs.
 - (C) Hairs, glands, and other structures make up the skin.
 - (D) Nerves in the skin sense cold, heat, touch, pressure, and pain.

Name _____

Breathing

What happens when you take a breath? You start a process that delivers oxygen to your entire body. Oxygen travels from your mouth or nose into your lungs. Oxygen moves into tiny blood vessels in your lungs, where—through a process called diffusion—it passes from the blood vessels to the blood itself. Next, the oxygen-rich blood leaves the lungs. Then it goes to your heart. Blood leaves the heart through a large artery, called the aorta. The aorta takes the blood from your heart to the rest of your body.

After delivering oxygen to all parts of your body, the blood needs more oxygen. Therefore, oxygen-poor blood returns to your heart. Then it goes to your lungs. There, oxygen-poor blood receives more oxygen. The cycle begins again as oxygen-rich blood travels from the lungs to the heart and then to the rest of your body. This is how your body gets the oxygen it needs.

3. What is the main idea of paragraph 1?
- (A) When you take a breath, you bring oxygen into your lungs.
 - (B) Oxygen enters your lungs, and blood carries it to the rest of your body.
 - (C) The lungs have many tiny blood vessels that pick up oxygen.
 - (D) Breathing is one way your body is able to get oxygen from the air.

Name _____

Biweekly
Assessments
.....
Lessons 26 and 27

4. Which of the following is a detail in paragraph 1 that supports the main idea?
- (A) The aorta takes blood from your heart to the rest of your body.
 - (B) Oxygen-rich blood goes to the lungs, where it receives oxygen.
 - (C) Blood returns to your heart and then goes to your lungs.
 - (D) Breathing is a multistep process for getting oxygen.
5. What is the main idea of paragraph 2?
- (A) Oxygen-poor blood picks up oxygen in your lungs.
 - (B) The blood delivers oxygen to all parts of your body.
 - (C) Oxygen-rich blood returns to your heart and then to your lungs.
 - (D) Blood returns to the heart to begin the cycle again.