Fact and Opinion

Read the selection below.

The Emperor

“I want to be the emperor,” said Madeline.

“No, I want to be the emperor,” said Garrett.

Garrett and Madeline were writing a short play about Qin, China’s first emperor. They would be performing the play in social studies class as their final project. Their classmates were putting together presentations on other rulers.

“Emperors are cool,” Garrett said.

“You could be my servant or something.”

Madeline groaned and looked at her computer.

“It says here that Qin was buried with riches and other things he might need in the afterlife,” said Madeline.

“How interesting!” said Garrett.

“We should put that in the script.”

Madeline started typing.

“I don’t think the emperor should be a girl,” Garrett said.

“Girls can be emperors,” said Madeline. “China even had one. What was her name again?” Madeline began searching through her notes. “Here it is. Her name was Wu Zetian, and she was an empress in the 7th century.”

This time Garrett groaned. “Our play is about Qin, remember?”

“Yes,” said Madeline. “I’ll be Qin, and you can be the narrator.”

Complete the T-Map to keep track of facts and opinions about emperors as you read.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fact</th>
<th>Opinion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
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</table>
Read the selection below.

Terracotta

You have probably seen a garden ornament or wall covering made of terracotta. Made from several different types of clay, terracotta is a kind of ceramic clay usually used for pottery and building construction. The Latin translation of terracotta means “cooked earth.”

This hard and waterproof clay is often left in its beautiful natural red-brown color. It may also be glazed. High-fired glazes are sometimes sprayed on pieces before firing. Firing is the process of heating ceramics so that they harden. Low-fired glazes are applied to pieces after they have been fired. The pieces with low-fired glaze are fired again to make the finish stick to the ceramic. The baked clay tiles can be fired in molds and used as wall coverings or ornamentation.

Terracotta panels that are used on the faces of buildings are called ceramic veneer. Terracotta used for decoration is called architectural terracotta. No matter how it is used, terracotta is an attractive building material that provides rich texture and detail.

Terracotta has a long history. Archaeologists have studied terracotta pieces dating from as far back as 3000 B.C. Terracotta was used by the Greeks, the Etruscans, and the Romans. Builders ignored it until the nineteenth century, when designers and architects rediscovered its potential.

Today terracotta is in high demand as a material that is usually cheaper and easier to work with than stone. It is a strong material that adds a gorgeous feel to any space.

Use a T-Map to list facts and opinions from the selection. Then answer the questions.

1. How does the author use facts to inspire interest in terracotta?

2. How does the author use opinions to describe the appearance of terracotta?

Fact and Opinion
Word Families

The words in the box are part of the same word family, related by the base word “possess.” Choose the word from the box that best completes each sentence.

possess  possessed  possessor
possession  possessive  self-possessed

1. The Emperor was the _____________ of many kingdoms and riches.

2. He became _____________ with the idea that he was the most powerful person in the world.

3. The Emperor had great control over his emotions and exhibited a _____________ air.

Use the remaining vocabulary words to create three new sentences.

4. ________________________________

5. ________________________________

6. ________________________________
Suffixes: -able, -ible, -ate

Basic  Write the Basic Word that has a similar meaning.

1. lucky
2. very unhappy
3. to finish a course of study
4. amazing
5. loud enough to be heard
6. apparent
7. thoughtful of others
8. fragile
9. work together
10. terrible
11. capable of being cleaned in water

1. ________________  7. ________________
2. ________________  8. ________________
3. ________________  9. ________________
4. ________________ 10. ________________
5. ________________ 11. ________________
6. ________________

Challenge  Think about the features of tall tales. Write a paragraph about tall tales. Use three of the Challenge Words. Write on a separate sheet of paper.

Spelling Words
1. visible
2. enjoyable
3. celebrate
4. incredible
5. horrible
6. desperate
7. cooperate
8. valuable
9. appreciate
10. considerate
11. audible
12. delicate
13. washable
14. graduate
15. capable
16. miserable
17. sensible
18. fortunate
19. noticeable
20. responsible

Challenge evacuate irritable exaggerate improbable elaborate
Spelling Word Sort

Write each Basic Word beside the correct heading.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>-able</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-ible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Challenge  Add the Challenge Words to your Word Sort.

Connect to Reading  Look through The Emperor’s Silent Army. Find words that have the suffixes -able, -ible, and -ate. Add them to your Word Sort.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spelling Words</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>3. celebrate</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. horrible</td>
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</tr>
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<td>19. noticeable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. responsible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Challenge  evacuate
irritable
exaggerate
improbable
elaborate
Proofreading for Spelling

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

There is almost an art to uncovering troves of ancient treasures. Usually, little is visible aboveground. Because archaeologists always appreciate how valuable their finds may be, digging around ancient artworks requires a sensible approach. Only responsible, capable people do the delicate work of cleaning away centuries of dirt and debris. Some people celebrate the task, finding the extremely careful work enjoyable. Others consider it a tedious chore. Either way, it must be done with incredible care. Heavy machinery is used only under the most desperate circumstances, such as if the archaeologists are required to work very quickly for some reason. If they are fortunate, they manage to preserve the art even under those conditions.

1. ____________ 7. ____________
2. ____________ 8. ____________
3. ____________ 9. ____________
4. ____________ 10. ____________
5. ____________ 11. ____________
6. ____________ 12. ____________
Demonstrative and Indefinite Pronouns

A **demonstrative pronoun** points out a specific person, place, or thing. Demonstrative pronouns are *this, that, these, and those*. An **indefinite pronoun** points to something that is not specific. Some indefinite pronouns are *all, another, any, each, everyone, someone, none.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>demonstrative pronoun</th>
<th>indefinite pronoun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This is my favorite class.</td>
<td>Each of the students must write a report.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Activity** Complete each sentence with a demonstrative or an indefinite pronoun.

1. __________ is the best book about emperors.
2. What should I do with __________? They are not my papers.
3. Not just __________ can be an emperor.
4. __________ of the books should be returned to the library.
5. The teacher said that __________ of us students could play a part.
6. __________ lost a script, but I’m not sure who.
7. __________ were pretty tough emperors back then.
8. They conquered __________ of the territories they set their sights on.

**Thinking Question** Does the pronoun point to something specific or nonspecific?
Interrogative Pronouns

An interrogative pronoun is a pronoun that asks a question. Interrogative pronouns are: who, which, what, whom, and whose.

What is the capital of modern China?

Activity  Underline the interrogative pronoun in each sentence.
1. Which of these vases do you like best?
2. Who is the president of China?
3. For whom was this palace built?
4. Whose beautiful Chinese chess set is this?
5. What is the meaning of this carved inscription?
6. Who wants to come to the museum?
7. What can I buy for fifty yuan?
8. Whose are these chopsticks lying on the floor?

Thinking Question
Does the pronoun ask a question?
Reflexive Pronouns

A reflexive pronoun is a pronoun that refers to another word in the sentence. It ends in –self or –selves and cannot be omitted without changing the meaning of the sentence.

reflexive pronoun
She made lunch for herself.

Activity  Underline the reflexive pronoun in each sentence.

1. We gave ourselves time to visit the site.
2. The king surrounded himself with servants.
3. Chefs in Beijing pride themselves on their seafood dishes.
4. We helped ourselves to more noodles.
5. The emperor dressed himself in fine silks.
6. I asked myself why I had never been to China.
7. China sees itself as a great world power.
8. Why don’t you buy yourself a vase?
Simple Verb Tenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present</td>
<td>Jan looks for a book of Greek and Roman myths.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past</td>
<td>She looked in the library yesterday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future</td>
<td>She will look at an online bookstore tomorrow.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1–6. Write the correct form of the verb in parentheses on the line.

1. Long ago, people __________ their beliefs about life and nature through myths. (express)

2. Today, we often __________ myths as entertainment. (regard)

3. The Greeks and Romans of ancient times __________ to exciting stories about gods and goddesses. (listen)

4. These stories __________ ancient peoples about the consequences of bad behavior. (warn)

5. That company __________ a new edition of Greek myths every five years. (publish)

6. People __________ these myths for years to come. (enjoy)

7–12. This journal entry has six errors in verb tense. Use proofreading marks to correct the entry.

I am reading a collection of Native American tales for my English report. So far, I will like the stories with Coyote as the main character the best. Mrs. Sturgis assigns the report last month. She said we could prepare a written report or an oral report. Then she ask us our preference. I decide on an oral report. Next Monday, I present my report in front of the class. Now, my friend Anita wished her report was oral, too.
Sentence Fluency

Noun Overload

The artifacts attracted visitors from all over the world.
People came especially to see the artifacts.

Repeated Nouns Replaced with Pronouns

The artifacts attracted visitors from all over the world.
People came especially to see them.

1–3. Replace the underlined noun with a pronoun.
   1. The tour bus left without the students. ____________
   2. Kim and Benny did not want the trip to end. ____________
   3. Ms. Jenson taught us about ancient life and culture. ____________

4–6. Add pronouns to avoid repetition. Write the new sentence on the line.

4. The students studied and worked hard. The students got to know each other well and learned to work together as a team.

5. Egil Skallagrimsson was renowned for his courage, and his courage is celebrated in Egil’s Saga.

6. Dragons and sea monsters were everywhere, but Egil was not afraid of dragons or sea monsters.
Focus Trait: Organization
Offer Solutions

Good writers organize a problem-solution paragraph by discussing problems first and then solutions and by grouping appropriate details with the problem and with the solution.

Visitors to Xian, China, can’t see the terracotta warriors as they originally appeared. Many of the figures have broken into pieces. Also, when the figures are dug up, most of their paint peels off. The solution is to create replicas of the soldiers. Artisans can copy the size and shape of the original sculptures. In addition, they can use any paint chips they find to make computer images that will help them color the replicas. The result may not be as authentic as the original, but it’s still valuable.

Read the list of details below. Then group them with the problem or the solution in an order that makes sense.

Details: They drive a cart of smelly fish in front of the dead man’s chariot to hide the stench. He and his court are far from the capital. They carry out daily routines as if the emperor were alive. His ministers fear a revolt in the capital if the news gets out.

| Problem: Emperor Qin Shihuang dies while on a trip. |
| Details: |
| _______________________________________________ |
| _______________________________________________ |
| _______________________________________________ |
| _______________________________________________ |
| Solution: His ministers hide the fact until his body can be returned to the capital. |
| Details: |
| _______________________________________________ |
| _______________________________________________ |
| _______________________________________________ |
| _______________________________________________ |