INTRODUCTION & CHAPTERS 1, 2 & 3

Vocabulary
• Use definitions to determine word meaning: What does the word ramp mean in this book? Let’s find clues for the meaning of this word on page 4. (an example of an inclined plane, a flat surface that is higher on one end)

Find It! Level 1 Comprehension
• Identify facts and details: A simple machine is a tool that… (makes work easier, page 2)
• Identify facts and details: A fork and a knife are all examples of… (wedges, pages 8–9)

Look Closer! Level 2 Comprehension
• Compare and contrast: How is a ramp like a screw? How are they different? Use a Venn diagram to help you answer this question. (Both are inclined planes that make work easier. A ramp has a flat surface. A screw wraps around itself. pages 4–7)
• Identify cause and effect: A sharp wedge will cut things easily because… (sharpening makes its wedge thinner, page 9)

Prove It! Level 3 Comprehension
• Identify main idea: What is the main idea of paragraph 2 of the Introduction? (Answer: We use simple machines all the time. Clues/Evidence: The paragraph contains examples of simple machines people use like seesaws, ramps, doors, and zippers. page 2)
• Make inferences: Based on the information on page 5, you can tell that the steeper the incline… (Answer: the harder it is to move an object up it; Clues/Evidence: The less steep the hill, the less energy you need. Moving an object a longer distance is easier than up a steep incline. page 5)

Take It Apart! Level 4 Comprehension
• Analyze text structure and organization: The author uses a question in order to help the reader draw on past experiences to better understand. Give an example from Chapter 2. (‘Have you ever driven in a car up a mountain?’ page 6)
• Evaluate author’s purpose: The author probably included the pictures on page 7 to… (show the different kinds of screws people use)
CHAPTERS 4 & 5

Vocabulary
• Use definitions to determine word meaning: What does the word force mean in this book? Let’s find clues for the meaning of this word on page 10. (Energy put into the lever to move the load is called the force.)

Find It! Level 1 Comprehension
• Identify facts and details: A grooved wheel and a rope are parts of… (a pulley, page 14)

Look Closer! Level 2 Comprehension
• Compare and contrast: How is a fixed pulley like a movable pulley? How are they different? Use a Venn diagram to help you answer the question. (Both allow you to move objects and make moving heavy objects easier. A fixed pulley does not move and changes the direction of an object being moved. A movable pulley can move. The object being moved goes in the same direction as your pull. pages 14–17)

Prove It! Level 3 Comprehension
• Draw conclusions: You can conclude from Chapter 4 that different levers… (Answer: are used for different jobs; Clues/Evidence: A first-class lever moves force and load in different directions; a second-class lever moves force and load in the same direction, like a wheelbarrow; a third-class lever moves force and load in the same direction, like kicking a ball, pages 10–13)
• Make inferences: You can tell from page 12 that the human body… (Answer: is a machine; Clues/Evidence: Your body contains third-class levers. Your hip is the fulcrum, and your leg muscles provide the force. page 12)

Take It Apart! Level 4 Comprehension
• Evaluate author’s purpose: The author probably included page 13 so that… (readers could see the difference the position of the fulcrum makes)
• Evaluate author’s purpose: Why do you think the author included “It’s a Fact” on page 15? (to give some of the history of the pulley)
CHAPTERS 6 & 7

Vocabulary
• Use synonyms to determine word meaning: What does the word axle mean in this book? Let’s find clues for the meaning of this word on pages 18 and 19. (circular object; part of a wheel and axle; axle is turned by the larger wheel)

Find It! Level 1 Comprehension
• Identify facts and details: A screwdriver, a doorknob, and a Ferris wheel are … (types of wheels and axles, pages 18–19)
• Identify facts and details: Two or more simple machines make a … (compound machine, page 20)

Look Closer! Level 2 Comprehension
• Identify cause and effect: A screwdriver with a wide handle is easier to use than one with a narrow handle because … Use a cause-and-effect chart to help you answer the question. (A large wheel and a small axle requires less force to remove a screw. page 19)

Prove It! Level 3 Comprehension
• Draw conclusions: You can conclude from Chapter 7 that compound machines … (Answer: make life easier; Clues/Evidence: They are useful. They do the work of many simple machines at the same time. pages 20–21)
• Identify main idea: Chapter 7 is mainly about … (Answer: different compound machines people use; Clues/Evidence: scissors, bicycle, cars, airplanes, watches, and washing machines, pages 20–21)

Take It Apart! Level 4 Comprehension
• Evaluate author’s purpose: The author probably included page 22 to … (check what the reader has learned from the book)
# TIPS FOR ANSWERING TEXT-DEPENDENT QUESTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Vocabulary</strong></th>
<th>Reread and look for clues to help you define the unfamiliar word. Can you find a synonym, a definition, text clues, or picture clues?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find It! Level 1 Comprehension</strong></td>
<td>The answers are right in the text. Reread to locate facts and details to answer the questions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Look Closer! Level 2 Comprehension</strong></td>
<td>The answers are in the text, but you may need to look in more than one place to find them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prove It! Level 3 Comprehension</strong></td>
<td>You’ll have to be a detective. You won’t find the exact answers to these questions, but you will find clues and evidence to support your inferences and conclusions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Take It Apart! Level 4 Comprehension</strong></td>
<td>As you reread, ask yourself, “How did the author organize the information? Why did she/he write the book?”</td>
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