

Reread

Stop and think as you read. Does the text make sense?
Reread to make sure you understand.



Find Text Evidence

Do you understand what the Wright brothers learned from their unsuccessful flights? Reread page 306.

page 306

Because their first **flight** was not successful, the Wright brothers learned a lot about flying. As a result, they built a better glider with bigger wings in 1900. This glider did not work very well either. The brothers did not give up. That's why they experimented with a new glider in 1902. Then in 1903, they built the *Wright Flyer*, their first airplane with an engine.

Flying Firsts

By December 17, the brothers were ready to test the *Wright Flyer*. Orville started up the engines to power the plane. He **controlled** the plane, while Wilbur watched from the ground. The *Flyer* was **launched** into the sky. The plane moved in an upward **direction**, and the flight lasted twelve



I read that the Wright brothers' first flight was not successful. But they learned a lot about flying. Then they built a better glider with bigger wings. Now I understand why their unsuccessful flights were important.

COLLABORATE



Your Turn

How did other inventors use the Wright brothers' ideas? Reread pages 306 and 307.

Cause and Effect

A cause is why something happens. An effect is what happens. They happen in time order. Signal words, such as *so*, *as a result*, and *because* help you find causes and effects.



Find Text Evidence

On page 305 I read that the Wrights had to find a windier place to fly. This is the effect. Now I can find the cause. The wind wasn't strong enough. The signal word so helped me find the cause and effect.

Cause	Effect
First The winds weren't strong enough.	So the brothers found a place where the winds were stronger.
Next	
Then	
Finally	

Your Turn

COLLABORATE



Reread "Firsts in Flight." Use signal words to help you find more causes and effects. Make sure they are in time order. Fill in the graphic organizer.

Go Digital!

Use the interactive graphic organizer

Expository Text

“Firsts in Flight” is an expository text. **Expository text:**

- May present causes and their effects in sequence
- May explain a science topic
- Includes text features such as headings, photographs, or sidebars



Find Text Evidence

I can tell that “Firsts in Flight” is an expository text. It gives facts and information about how people first started flying. It includes headings, photographs with captions, and a sidebar.

page 306

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Flying Firsts

By December 17, the brothers were ready to test the *Wright Flyer*. Orville started up the engines to power the plane. He **controlled** the plane, while Wilbur watched from the ground. The *Flyer* was **launched** into the sky. The plane moved in an upward **direction**, and the flight lasted twelve seconds. The Wright brothers had conquered gravity and unlocked the secrets of flying.



Alberto Santos-Dumont was the third man in the world to fly a plane with an engine.

Orville and Wilbur kept improving their planes, and their flights became longer. Soon, other people tried to fly airplanes.

Will It Fly?

Do an experiment on flying using paper airplanes.

Materials needed:

• pencil • paper • ruler

Directions:

1. With a partner, fold two paper airplanes. Make the wing sizes different in each plane.
2. Gently throw one plane.
3. Measure and record how far the paper plane flew.
4. Take turns throwing the plane four more times. Each time, measure and record how far it flies.
5. Repeat the experiment with the other airplane.
6. Compare the plane’s flights. Then discuss what you learned about flight.

Text Features

Sidebar A sidebar gives more information about a topic. Sometimes a sidebar can be a science experiment or directions showing how to do something.

Your Turn

COLLABORATE



Look at the text features in “Firsts in Flight.” Tell your partner something you learned.

Multiple-Meaning Words

Multiple-meaning words have more than one meaning. Find other words in the sentence to help you figure out the correct meaning of a multiple-meaning word.



Find Text Evidence

On page 306, I know well can mean “a deep hole with water in it” or “in a good way.” The context clue work helps me figure out what well means in this sentence. I think well means “in a good way.” The glider did not work in a good way.



This glider did not work very **well** either.

Your Turn

COLLABORATE



Find context clues. Use them to figure out the meaning of each word.

seconds, page 306

fly, page 307



Readers to ...

Writers use strong conclusions to retell the main idea and summarize important points. A strong conclusion helps the reader understand the author's purpose.

Strong Conclusions

Identify the **conclusion**. How does it restate the main idea?

Expert Model

Soon inventors began building airplanes that could carry more people. By 1920, several new companies offered passengers the chance to fly. Humans had done the impossible. They had figured out how to fly.



Writers



Marcus wrote about his favorite flying machine. Read his revisions.

Student Model

The Best Flying Machine

My favorite flying machine is
the kite. When I ^{am} ~~is~~ flying my kite,
I feel happy. It's fun to run. ~~It's~~ ^{and}
~~fun to~~ watch it lift off the ground.
I love the way its ^{long} ~~tail~~ swishes
back and forth in the wind. [○] ~~That's~~
why the ~~kites~~ ^d is my favorite
flying machine of all!



Editing Marks

- Make a capital letter.
- Make a small letter.
- Add a period.
- Add.
- Take out.

Grammar Handbook

Complex Sentences

See page 477.

Your Turn

COLLABORATE



- Identify the strong conclusion.
- Identify a complex sentence.
- Tell how revisions improved the writing.

Go Digital!

Write online in Writer's Workspace