



The Emperor's Silent Army

Create a Museum Plaque

You are a museum curator. You have been asked to create a series of plaques that explain the terra cotta warrior display. For each claim you make, support it with factual evidence from the text. Remember, not all the claims made by the author may be based on facts.

Read the last paragraph on page 499, all of page 500, and the first paragraph on page 501. Write an explanation to help museum visitors understand the purpose of the terra cotta warriors.

Claim: _____	Title: _____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
Description: _____	

**The Emperor's
Silent Army**
Independent Reading

Read the second, third, and fourth paragraphs on page 501 and all of page 502. Write an explanation to help museum visitors understand how the terra cotta warriors were constructed.

<p>Claim: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Title: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>Description: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	

Name _____ Date _____

Word Families

The Emperor's Silent Army

Vocabulary Strategies:
 Word Families

The words in the box are part of one of three word families, related by the roots *hydro/hydra/hydr* (“water”) and *magna* (“great” or “large”), and the base word “possess.” Choose the word from the box that best completes each sentence.

magnificent	dehydrated	possessor
magnify	hydroelectric	possessive

- The Emperor was the _____ of many kingdoms and riches.
- We had to _____ the text on the computer screen because it was too small to read.
- The dam is _____, using water to help generate electricity.

Use the remaining words to create three new sentences.

- _____
- _____
- _____

Name _____ Date _____

Suffixes: *-able, -ible, -ate*

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Spelling: 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

Name _____ Date _____

Spelling Word Sort

The Emperor's Silent Army

Spelling: Suffixes: *-able, -ible, -ate*

Write each Basic Word beside the correct heading.

-able	
-ible	
-ate	

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

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.

Proofreading for Spelling

The Emperor's Silent Army

Spelling: Suffixes: *-able, -ible, -ate*

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 visibel aboveground. Because archaeologists always apreshiate 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 celibrat 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 fortunite, they manage to preserve the art even under those conditions.

Spelling Words

1. visible
2. enjoyable
3. celebrate
4. incredible
5. horrible
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7. cooperate
8. valuable
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12. delicate
13. washable
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15. capable
16. miserable
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19. noticeable
20. responsible

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 10. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 12. _____ |

Name _____ Date _____

Demonstrative and Indefinite Pronouns

The Emperor's Silent Army

Grammar: More Kinds of 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*, and *none*.

demonstrative pronoun

This is my favorite class.

indefinite pronoun

Each of the students must write a report.

Thinking Question

Does the pronoun point to something specific or nonspecific?

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

1. _____ is the best book about emperors.
2. What should I do with _____ other books?
3. Not just _____ can be an emperor.
4. _____ of the books should be returned to the library.
5. The teacher said that _____ book has its own spot.
6. _____ found this fact, but I'm not sure who.
7. _____ were pretty tough emperors back then.
8. They conquered _____ of the territories they set their sights on.

Name _____ Date _____

Interrogative Pronouns

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Grammar: More Kinds of Pronouns

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

interrogative pronoun

What is the capital of modern China?

Thinking Question

Does the pronoun ask a question?

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?

Reflexive and Intensive Pronouns

The Emperor's Silent Army

Grammar: More Kinds of Pronouns

A **reflexive pronoun** is a pronoun that refers to a noun or pronoun in the sentence. It ends in *-self* or *-selves* and cannot be taken out without changing the meaning of the sentence. An **intensive pronoun** ends in *-self* or *-selves* and emphasizes a noun or pronoun. It can be taken out without changing the meaning of the sentence.

reflexive pronoun

Una made herself a sandwich for lunch.

intensive pronoun

I was hungry myself, so I made a sandwich, too.

Thinking Questions

Does the pronoun end in *-self* or *-selves*? Does it refer to or emphasize a noun or pronoun? Can it be taken out without changing the meaning of the sentence?

Activity Underline the reflexive or intensive pronoun in each sentence.

Write *reflexive* or *intensive* on the line.

1. We gave ourselves time to visit the site. _____
2. The emperor surrounded himself with servants. _____
3. Beijing does not itself lie on the sea, but nearby Tianjin does. _____
4. We helped ourselves to more noodles. _____
5. The emperor himself dresses in silk from my shop. _____
6. I asked myself why I had never been to China. _____
7. China sees itself as a great world power. _____
8. What do you think about that yourself? _____

Name _____ Date _____

Simple Verb Tenses

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Grammar: Spiral Review

Present tense	Jan looks for a book about Chinese mythology.
Past tense	She looked in the library yesterday.
Future tense	She will look at an online bookstore tomorrow.

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. In the West today, people mostly _____ Greek and Roman myths. (know)
3. Ancient China _____ many exciting stories about gods and goddesses as well. (produce)
4. These stories _____ ancient peoples about the consequences of bad behavior. (warn)
5. My cousin _____ Chinese myths so English speakers can learn them. (translate)
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 Chinese legends for my English report. So far, I will like the stories with Monkey 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.

Name _____ Date _____

Connect to Writing

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Grammar: Connect to Writing

<p>Noun Overload</p>	<p>The <u>artifacts</u> attracted visitors from all over the world. People came especially to see <u>the artifacts</u>.</p>
<p>Repeated Nouns Replaced with Pronouns</p>	<p>The artifacts attracted visitors from all over the world. People came especially to see <u>them</u>.</p>

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. Combine sentences if it makes sense to do so. 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. The people of Qin were known for their fierceness. Their fierceness was the reason Qin conquered the other kingdoms.

6. The other kingdoms fought well. The kingdom of Qin still conquered the other kingdoms.

Focus Trait: Organization

Offer Solutions

The Emperor's Silent Army
Writing: Informative Writing

Good writers organize a problem-solution essay 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:
