



**GUIDED READING ACTIVITY 6-3**

## India's First Empires

**Directions: Reading for Accuracy** Reading the section and completing the activity below will help you learn more about India's first empires. Use your textbook to decide if a statement is true or false. Write **T** or **F** in the blank, and if a statement is false, rewrite it correctly on the line.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Both the Persians and Alexander the Great invaded the Indus Valley.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. India's first empire, founded by the Indian prince Chandragupta Maurya, was located in the Indus River valley.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Chandragupta used a strong centralized government to run his empire.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The great Buddhist king Asoka persecuted his Hindu subjects for their religious beliefs.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The Gupta empire grew wealthy through decades of war and conquest.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The Guptas made Hinduism the official religion and built many Hindu shrines to their gods and goddesses.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The *Mahabharata* is the longest poem in any written language.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. In many Indian epics, the hero tries to overcome great difficulties but fails.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Euclid was the leading mathematician of the Gupta empire.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Early Indians invented mathematical algorithms that computer programmers use today to tell computers what to do.  
\_\_\_\_\_



VOCABULARY ACTIVITY C-5

# India's First Empires: Words to Know

## Building Academic Vocabulary

**Directions:** Use your textbook or a dictionary to determine the meanings of the following words. Then complete the activity below.

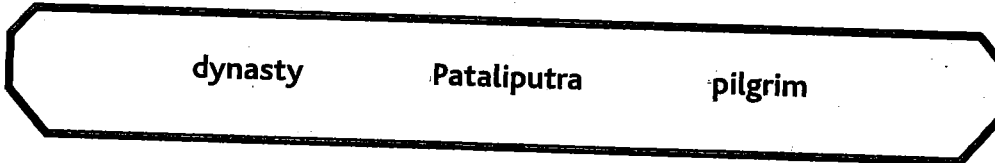
**military**, *adjective*

Example: Asoka was a strong **military** leader, but he came to hate bloodshed.

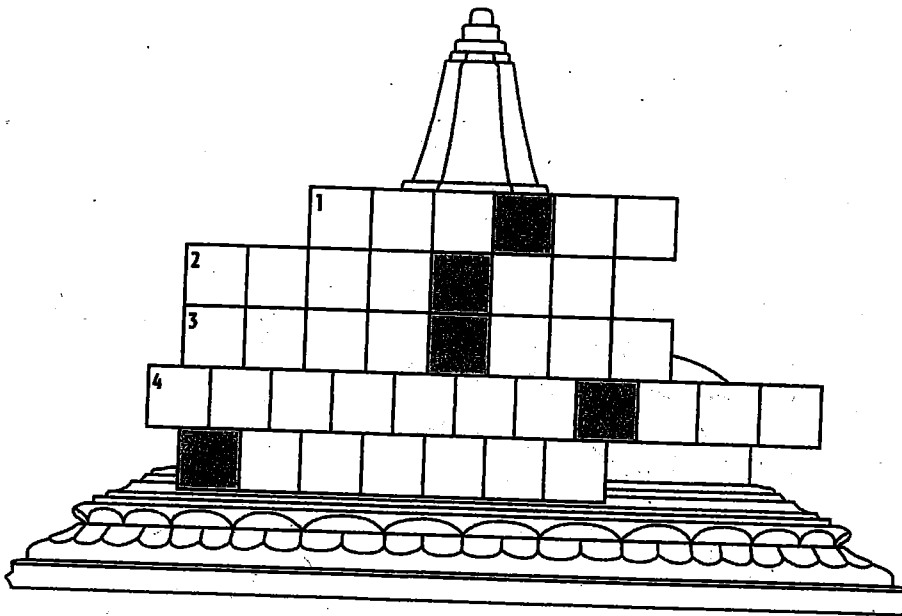
**expand**, *verb*

Example: Samudragupta **expanded** the Gupta empire in northern India.

**Directions:** Fill in the puzzle with the term for each definition listed below, writing one letter in each square. You will use both the academic vocabulary above and the words in the bank below.



1. make greater; enlarge
2. a series of rulers from the same family
3. relating to soldiers or war
4. the Mauryan capital
5. a person who traveled to a religious shrine or site



The shaded letters in the puzzle can be reordered to form the sixth term, whose definition is given below. Write the letters in the correct order.

6. a Buddhist shrine, shaped like a dome or mound \_\_\_\_\_

# Snow-Flakes

By Fannie Isabella Sherrick (1880)

poet seeing snow-flakes for the first time

I wonder what they are,  
These pretty, wayward things,  
That o'er the gloomy earth  
The wind of heaven flings.

all words of beauty

② Each one a tiny star,  
And each a perfect gem,  
What magic in the gift  
That thus has fashioned them. "made"

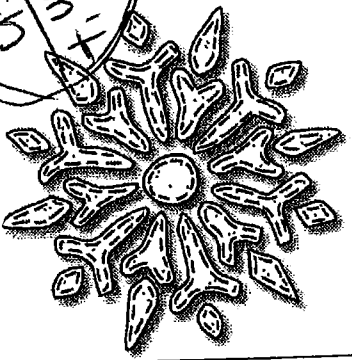
③ What beauty in the flake  
That falls upon my hand;  
And yet this tiny thing  
My will cannot command. → Can't control

④ No two are just alike, unique!  
And yet they are the same; → How can things be different and the same??  
I wonder if my thought  
Could give to each a name. delicate

⑤ Unlike the fragile flowers  
That love the sun's warm rays,  
These snow-flakes love the cold,  
And die on sunny days! "melt"

⑥ So dainty and so pure,  
How beautiful they are,  
And yet the slightest touch  
Their purity may mar. ruin

⑦ They must be gazed upon,  
Not handled or caressed,  
And thus we hold afar,  
The things we love the best.  
look, don't touch



Close Read the Poem

1st Read: Get the gist

What is this poem all about?

The poem is about snowflakes being tiny, gentle, and beautiful to look at.

2nd Read: Analyze the poem

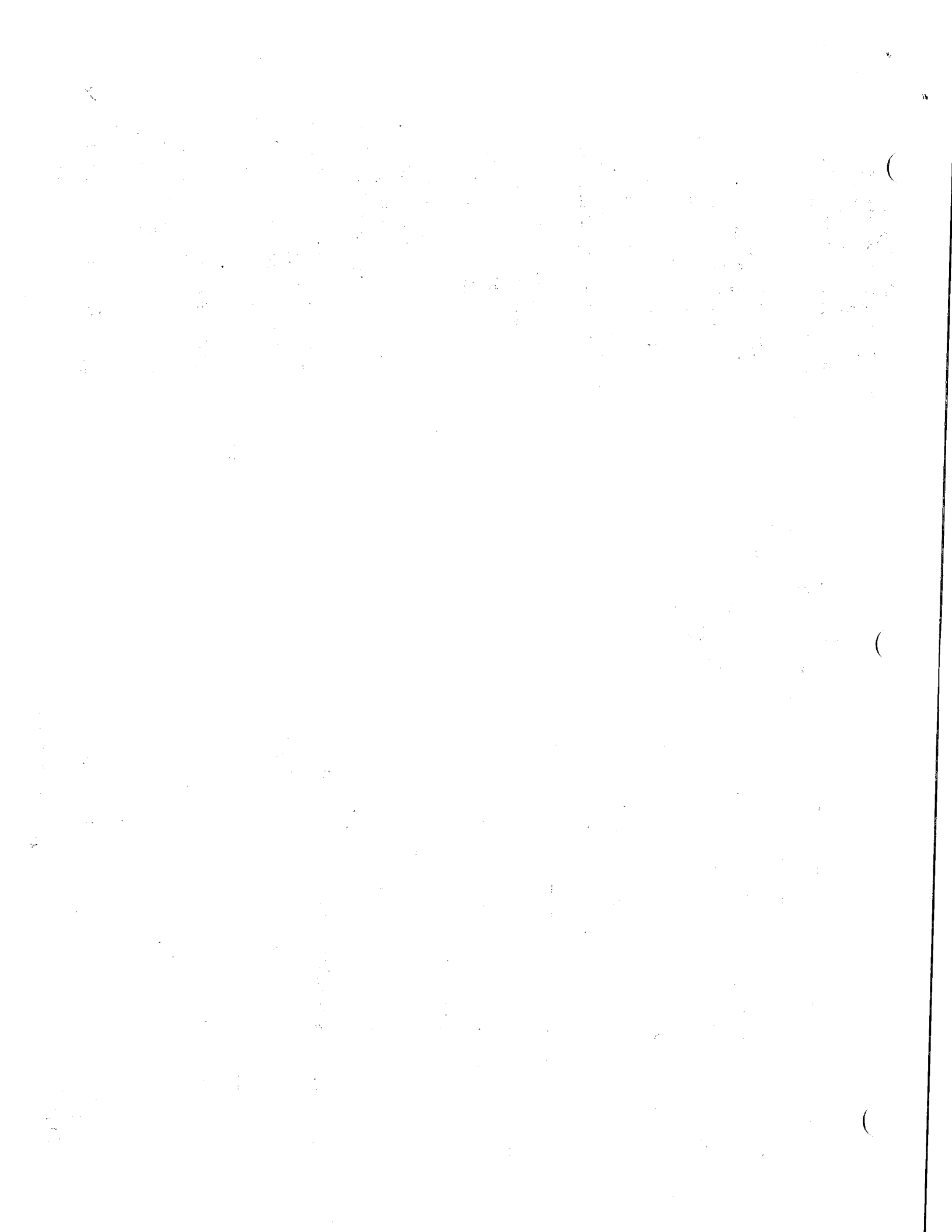
What does the poet compare snowflakes to in the poem?

The poet compares snowflakes to tiny stars and perfect gems. She also says they are different from fragile flowers.

3rd Read: Connect

What is the moral of this poem? (theme)

We should not mishandle or mistreat the things that we love.



Name : \_\_\_\_\_ Score : \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher : \_\_\_\_\_ Date : \_\_\_\_\_

### Converting Improper Fractions to Mixed Numbers

1)  $\frac{17}{8} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 2)  $\frac{25}{9} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 3)  $\frac{37}{8} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

4)  $\frac{31}{4} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 5)  $\frac{18}{4} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 6)  $\frac{52}{8} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

7)  $\frac{24}{7} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 8)  $\frac{11}{2} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 9)  $\frac{29}{4} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

10)  $\frac{21}{6} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 11)  $\frac{15}{2} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 12)  $\frac{39}{7} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

13)  $\frac{29}{10} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 14)  $\frac{22}{10} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 15)  $\frac{20}{3} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

### Converting Mixed Numbers to Improper Fractions

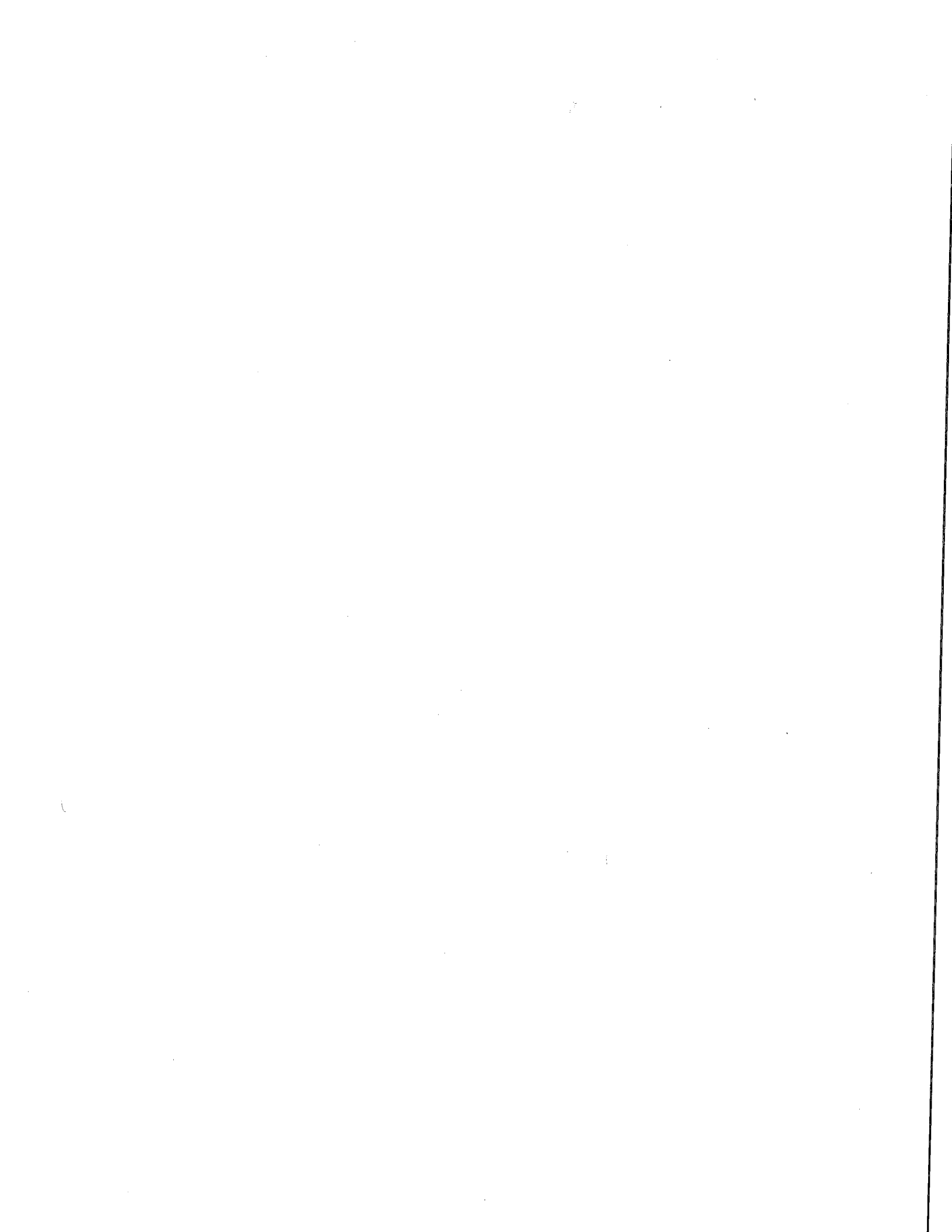
1)  $7\frac{5}{6} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 2)  $5\frac{2}{9} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 3)  $3\frac{1}{4} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

4)  $6\frac{5}{7} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 5)  $7\frac{1}{3} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 6)  $6\frac{2}{5} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

7)  $2\frac{4}{5} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 8)  $8\frac{1}{3} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 9)  $9\frac{4}{5} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

10)  $8\frac{1}{5} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 11)  $8\frac{1}{8} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 12)  $5\frac{2}{5} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

13)  $6\frac{1}{3} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 14)  $9\frac{1}{3} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 15)  $8\frac{1}{2} =$  \_\_\_\_\_



Name : \_\_\_\_\_

Score : \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher : \_\_\_\_\_

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

Reducing Fractions

1)  $\frac{27}{36} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

11)  $\frac{3}{12} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

21)  $\frac{4}{8} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

2)  $\frac{8}{32} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

12)  $\frac{10}{20} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

22)  $\frac{40}{50} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

3)  $\frac{4}{20} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

13)  $\frac{7}{21} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

23)  $\frac{5}{25} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

4)  $\frac{32}{72} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

14)  $\frac{9}{81} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

24)  $\frac{18}{36} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

5)  $\frac{12}{18} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

15)  $\frac{3}{6} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

25)  $\frac{25}{45} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

6)  $\frac{36}{40} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

16)  $\frac{45}{72} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

26)  $\frac{9}{18} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

7)  $\frac{21}{35} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

17)  $\frac{3}{9} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

27)  $\frac{4}{10} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

8)  $\frac{12}{18} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

18)  $\frac{36}{54} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

28)  $\frac{30}{42} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

9)  $\frac{42}{49} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

19)  $\frac{10}{30} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

29)  $\frac{49}{70} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

10)  $\frac{10}{40} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

20)  $\frac{21}{42} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

30)  $\frac{30}{42} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

