

Days!

Name: _____

Seeds of All Sizes

Different plants make different sizes of seeds. Palm trees make very big seeds. We call them coconuts. They are the largest seeds we know of. A coconut may weight thirty pounds! Orchid flowers make tiny seeds. A million orchid seeds could fit in a teaspoon! Orchids make the smallest seeds of any plant. You might think that very big plants always make very big seeds. That is not true. Each scale of a pinecone hides a small seed inside, yet pine trees are large plants. Apples hold small seeds inside, but apple trees are big. Seeds come in all sizes, colors, and shapes. But they all have one thing in common. Each seed holds a tiny plant inside and food for it. Most plants on Earth, and all flowering plants, start from a seed.



Seeds of All Sizes

Questions

- _____ 1. Coconuts are the seeds of _____.
- A. orchid flowers
 - B. pine trees
 - C. palm trees
- _____ 2. What kinds of plants grow from seeds?
- A. palm trees, orchid flowers, and pine trees
 - B. all flowering plants
 - C. all of the above
3. Which plant makes the smallest seed?
- _____
- _____
- _____ 4. What is inside a seed?
- A. a tiny new plant
 - B. food
 - C. both A and B

The Statue of Liberty - Pennies for the Pedestal



In 1865, a group of Frenchmen decided that France should give a gift to the United States to honor the friendship between the two countries. The gift became the Statue of Liberty, which stands in New York Harbor. France would build and pay for the statue. The United States would build and pay for the pedestal, or base.

Few Americans donated money to build the pedestal. By 1885, the statue was completed, but the pedestal was not. Then Joseph Pulitzer got involved. Pulitzer was the publisher of a New York newspaper called the *New York World*.

In March 1885, Pulitzer published an editorial in his paper. He said that the rich people in New York should be ashamed of not donating money to the pedestal fund. Instead, he encouraged the "common people" to donate.

Money poured in. In the first week, \$2,000 was donated! The *New York World* published the names of everyone who sent a donation. Many donations came from school children. Others came from poor working men and women. One man donated \$1 and signed his letter, "Poor but not mean."

By August, the *New York World* announced that \$100,000 had been collected. The pedestal was completed 8 months later. The Statue of Liberty finally had a place to stand.

Name: _____

Date: _____



Making Inferences About Awesome Animals



An **inference** is a conclusion you come to based on reasoning and evidence within a text.
Read each paragraph below and answer the inference question that follows.

<p>The Arctic hare lives in the frozen Arctic tundra. Because of its cold habitat, the Arctic hare has thick, grey fur. However, when it snows, its fur turns completely white. Some Arctic hares that live in the far north stay white all year round.</p>	<p>You can infer that...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Arctic hares do not hibernate through the winter. b) Arctic hares use camouflage to protect themselves from predators. c) Arctic hares are herbivores. d) Arctic wolves prey on Arctic hares.
<p>If you saw a tapir, you might think it looked like a pig with a short elephant trunk. But, they are actually related to horses and rhinoceroses. There are many different types of tapirs. The largest species, called the Malay tapir, can grow up to 800 pounds!</p>	<p>You can infer that...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Tapirs have hooved feet. b) Tapirs live in forests and grasslands. c) Tapirs are excellent swimmers and can even dive under water. d) Tapirs can be found in Central and South America and Southeast Asia.
<p>Amazon river dolphins are a species of dolphin that make their homes in rivers. They are friendly animals, and are known to approach humans and river boats. But, unlike the dolphins you might see in the ocean, these dolphins are often pink in color.</p>	<p>You can infer that...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) River dolphins eat crabs, catfish, and small turtles. b) River dolphins are an endangered species. c) River dolphins are very intelligent animals. d) River dolphins live in freshwater, not saltwater.
<p>Like the vampires you might see in a movie, vampire bats drink the blood of other animals to survive. They usually feed off the blood of cows, pigs, and horses. Although the blood sucking itself doesn't hurt the animals they bite, the bats can spread a disease called rabies.</p>	<p>You can infer that...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Vampire bats have special adaptations that help them walk, run, and jump. b) Vampire bats usually don't bite humans. c) Vampire bats live near farms. d) Vampire bats have a lifespan of about 12 years.

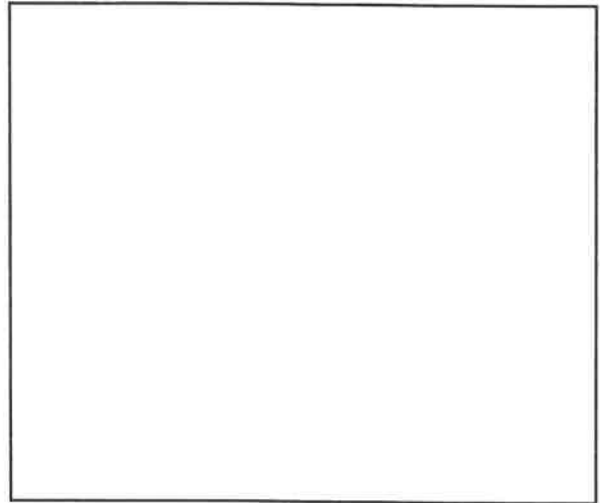
Prepositions and Prepositional Phrases



A **preposition** is a word that shows the relationship between a noun or a pronoun and another word in the sentence.

Follow the preposition directions to create a picture in the square below.

1. Draw your favorite kind of pet somewhere **in** the box.
2. Draw a food bowl **beside** your pet.
3. What kind of food does your pet eat? Draw some food **inside** the bowl.
4. What does your pet sleep on? Draw a bed **under** your pet.



Now, think about your imaginary pet and answer the questions below.

1. Your pet is mischievous—it's hiding something from you! What is hidden **behind** your pet? _____

2. Your pet is behaving well and you want to give it a treat. What surprise will you get **for** your pet? _____

3. Is this the type of pet that needs a collar? What kind of collar will you put **on** your pet? _____

4. What kind of games do you like to play **with** your pet? _____

Name: _____

Comparing Fractions

a. Color and compare.



$$\frac{3}{4}$$



$$\frac{5}{6}$$

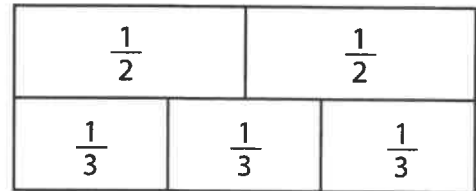
b. Write any fraction that is less than $\frac{1}{8}$.

answer: _____

c. Olivia and Hudson each have an apple. Olivia cuts hers into halves and eats one piece. Hudson cuts his into quarters and eats two pieces. Who ate more of their apple?

answer: _____

d. Color and compare.

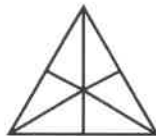
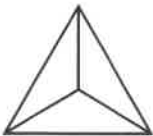


$$\frac{1}{2}$$



$$\frac{2}{3}$$

e. Color and compare.

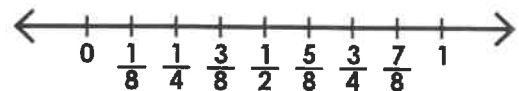


$$\frac{2}{3}$$



$$\frac{4}{6}$$

f. Use the number line to compare the fractions below.



$$\frac{3}{4}$$



$$\frac{3}{8}$$

g. Sal and Jen ordered pizzas that were the same size. Sal ate $\frac{3}{8}$ of his pizza. Jen ate $\frac{1}{4}$ of her pizza. Who ate more pizza?

answer: _____

i. Write any fraction that is greater than $\frac{1}{2}$.

answer: _____

Ray2

Name _____



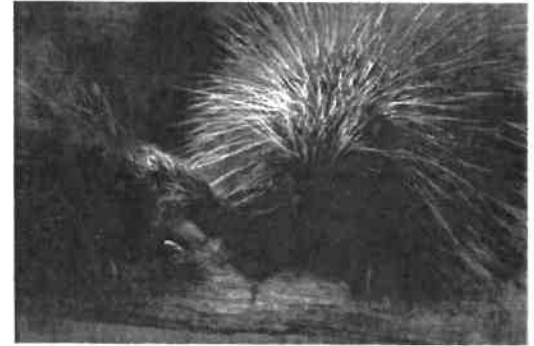
Date _____

Porcupines

By Sheri Skelton

Porcupines are sometimes called prickly pigs. In Latin the word porcupine means "quill pig." In French the word porcupine means "spiny pig." Porcupines really aren't pigs. They are rodents. Porcupines are the second-biggest rodents in North America.

Porcupines have soft, fluffy hair all over their bodies. They also have quills. The quills are everywhere except on the porcupine's stomach. The quills are short and stiff. They are like the bristles on a brush. The quills have sharp, barbed tips. The tips make the quills hard to get out when they stick into another animal's skin. Porcupines use their quills to defend themselves. The quills lie flat until the porcupine feels afraid. Then the quills pop up. The porcupine can't shoot the quills. They come out if touched. The porcupine might also shake the quills loose. A porcupine might have as many as 30,000 quills. Porcupines grow new quills to replace the ones they lose.



Porcupines are good swimmers. They also like to be in trees. They have long, curved claws. These claws help porcupines be good climbers. Porcupines can smell and hear very well. Their little button eyes aren't good at seeing things.

Porcupines are nocturnal animals that hunt for food at night. They are herbivores. They like to eat leaves, twigs, green plants, and bark. Porcupines have large front teeth that help them gnaw wood.

Porcupines have been killed for food. They also have been killed for their quills. Today Native Americans in Alaska collect quills by touching the porcupine with a Styrofoam paddle. The quills are used for decorations on clothing and for making jewelry. Porcupines don't like to be bothered, but they don't move very fast. You can safely watch them waddle along from a distance.

Porcupines

Questions

1. What sense of a porcupine is not that good?
 - A. smelling
 - B. hearing
 - C. tasting
 - D. seeing
2. The porcupine uses its quills for _____.
 - A. locating food
 - B. attracting other animals
 - C. defending itself
 - D. climbing trees
 - E. all of the above

Name _____



Date _____

3. How does a porcupine lose its quills?

_____ 4. Which of the following would a porcupine probably NOT eat?

- A. a bird
- B. tree bark
- C. plant leaves
- D. twigs

_____ 5. Which of the following statements about porcupines is NOT true?

- A. Porcupines are good swimmers.
- B. Porcupines hunt for food mainly during the day.
- C. Porcupines have soft, fluffy hair all over their bodies.
- D. Porcupines have long claws that help them climb trees.

The Boston Tea Party — A Wild Affair

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A tea party sounds like a quiet, elegant event. But one tea party that took place more than 230 years ago was not quiet and elegant at all! Instead, the event brought about the American Revolution.

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People in the American colonies were angry when Great Britain placed a tax on tea. When ships loaded with tea arrived in Boston, Massachusetts, in November 1773, the American workers refused to unload them. The British said the Americans had to unload the tea and pay the tax by December 16.

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That night, a huge crowd gathered in the city. Someone yelled, "Tonight Boston Harbor is a teapot!" A group of men disguised themselves as Native Americans. They led the crowd to the harbor.

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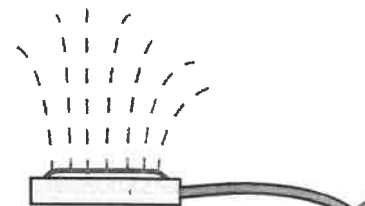
The disguised colonists sneaked onto the three British ships. They dragged 342 chests of tea onto the decks. Then they broke the chests open and threw all the tea into the harbor.

The colonists had shown the British that they were not afraid to take action against unfair laws and taxes. Less than two years later, these actions would lead to war and—finally—independence.

Summer fun!

Number the sentences below in the correct order to create a short story.

- _____ "I'll help you with the rest!" says Chris to Julian. "Thanks!" exclaims Julian.
- _____ Chris and Julian run quickly to their messy room to change into swimming trunks.
- _____ Finally, after applying sunblock, Chris and Julian have a fun summer day running back and forth through the sprinklers!
- _____ Chris is ready to go play when he is done, but he does not want to play without his little brother.
- _____ They almost make it out the back door when their mom stops them. "Where do you think you are going? You can't play in the sprinklers until you both clean your room!"
- _____ When Chris and Julian are all done, their mom inspects the room. Then she says, "Good job, boys! You can go play in the sprinklers now, but first you have to wear sunblock."
- _____ Both Chris and Julian groan as they walk back to their room. There are clothes and toys all over their beds and on the floor!
- _____ Chris throws his dirty clothes in the hamper, then folds his clean clothes and neatly stacks them in the drawers. Julian picks up all of his toys and puts them into his toy box.
- _____ It is a hot summer day, and Chris yells to his little brother Julian, "Let's go play in the sprinklers!"
- _____ Julian is taking a longer time cleaning up because his mess is bigger. He still has to fold his clean clothes!



Name: _____

Date: _____

It's Grammar Time: Relative Pronouns (Who, Whom, Whose)

A **relative pronoun** connects a noun with a relative clause that gives more information about the noun. **Relative pronouns** are usually located after the noun. That makes it clear which person, place, or thing is being referred to.

Three of the most common relative pronouns are *who*, *whom*, and *whose*.

who	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Refers to the subject of the sentence.• Can be replaced with the pronouns <i>I</i>, <i>he</i>, <i>she</i>, <i>we</i>, and <i>they</i>.	There is a dog <u>who</u> has white spots.
whom	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Refers to the object of the sentence.• Can be replaced with the pronouns <i>me</i>, <i>him</i>, <i>her</i>, <i>us</i>, and <i>them</i>.	My sister was the person to <u>whom</u> I was speaking.
whose	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Refers to possession, or ownership.	I know someone <u>whose</u> tree grew tall.

Directions: Write the correct pronoun from the Word Bank on the line provided.

1. The boy _____ tooth was missing had a cute smile.
2. My friend _____ found the rock was excited to share it with us.
3. The music teacher to _____ I spoke was a talented drummer.
4. Our librarian _____ read the book to our class was really funny.
5. I do not know _____ sweatshirt that is.

Word Bank

who

whom

whose



Directions: Write a sentence using the given relative pronoun.

1. who

2. whose

3. whom

Name: _____

Adding Mixed Numbers

with the Like Denominators, Requires Simplifying

$$\begin{array}{r} 3\frac{3}{8} \\ + 2\frac{1}{8} \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 3\frac{3}{8} \\ + 2\frac{1}{8} \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 3\frac{3}{8} \\ + 2\frac{1}{8} \\ \hline 5\frac{4}{8} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 3\frac{3}{8} \\ + 2\frac{1}{8} \\ \hline 5\frac{4}{8} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 3\frac{3}{8} \\ + 2\frac{1}{8} \\ \hline 5\frac{4}{8} = 5\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

The diagram illustrates the addition of $3\frac{3}{8}$ and $2\frac{1}{8}$. It shows three stages: 1) The initial addition of the whole numbers (3 + 2 = 5) and the fractions ($\frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{4}{8}$). 2) The result $5\frac{4}{8}$ with a bracket indicating that the fraction $\frac{4}{8}$ can be simplified. 3) The final simplified result $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Add the fractions and simplify the answers.

a. $\begin{array}{r} 5\frac{2}{6} \\ + 4\frac{2}{6} \\ \hline \end{array}$

b. $\begin{array}{r} 6\frac{1}{4} \\ + 1\frac{1}{4} \\ \hline \end{array}$

c. $\begin{array}{r} 3\frac{2}{10} \\ + 5\frac{3}{10} \\ \hline \end{array}$

d. $\begin{array}{r} 3\frac{2}{8} \\ + 6\frac{4}{8} \\ \hline \end{array}$

e. $\begin{array}{r} 3\frac{2}{9} \\ + 1\frac{1}{9} \\ \hline \end{array}$

f. $\begin{array}{r} 2\frac{3}{12} \\ + \frac{1}{12} \\ \hline \end{array}$

g. $\begin{array}{r} 1\frac{3}{10} \\ + 5\frac{5}{10} \\ \hline \end{array}$

h. $\begin{array}{r} 2\frac{3}{14} \\ + 1\frac{3}{14} \\ \hline \end{array}$

i. $\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{6} \\ + 4\frac{2}{6} \\ \hline \end{array}$

j. $\begin{array}{r} 2\frac{1}{8} \\ + 4\frac{1}{8} \\ \hline \end{array}$

k. $\begin{array}{r} 2\frac{2}{9} \\ + 3\frac{4}{9} \\ \hline \end{array}$

l. $\begin{array}{r} 1\frac{3}{12} \\ + 1\frac{3}{12} \\ \hline \end{array}$

m. $\begin{array}{r} 6\frac{4}{10} \\ + 2\frac{2}{10} \\ \hline \end{array}$

n. $\begin{array}{r} 5\frac{6}{14} \\ + \frac{4}{14} \\ \hline \end{array}$

o. $\begin{array}{r} 1\frac{2}{12} \\ + 7\frac{4}{12} \\ \hline \end{array}$

p. Tom's family ate $1\frac{2}{8}$ apple pies.

Susie's family ate $1\frac{4}{8}$ cherry pies.

How much pie did both families eat?

Ray S



Hibernation



- 1 What do you like to do when the winter comes and weather becomes really cold? Many animals choose to stay home and sleep through the entire season! We call this animal behavior "hibernation."
- 2 Arctic ground squirrels, groundhogs, frogs, turtles, bats, and snakes all hibernate.
- 3 Hibernating animals must prepare to sleep away the winter months. They eat a lot and become really fat in the months before winter arrives. Once they are ready, they enter their shelters (usually underground) and take a long, non-stop nap! During hibernation, these animals are so inactive that they appear dead. They lower their body temperatures to around the freezing mark (32°F). Their heartbeats slow down. Their breathing rate decreases. They do not eat. They survive by using the fat that they have stocked up earlier.
- 4 Many people think polar bears hibernate during the cold winter months. They don't! When polar bears nap in their winter shelters, their bodies maintain a temperature around 98°F. Most polar bears only rest for a short period of time when the food supply (such as seals) is scarce. Only pregnant female polar bears spend several months inside their dens. Hence, scientists don't consider polar bears true hibernators.

Name _____

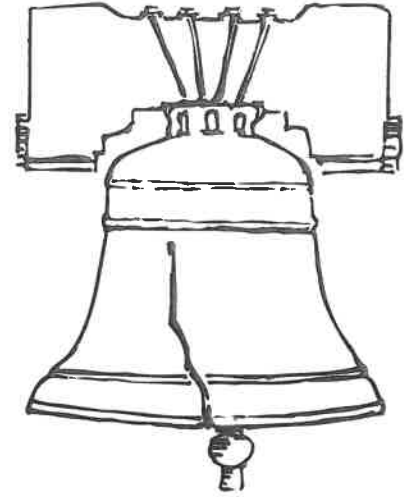


Date _____

Hibernation

<p>1. Which of the following best describes hibernation?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A Hibernating animals fast during this period, and their breathing rates and temperatures decrease.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B Hibernating animals increase their breathing during this period.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C Hibernating animals have higher body temperatures during this period.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D Hibernating animals increase their heartbeats during this period.</p>	<p>2. Which of the following animals do not hibernate?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A Humans</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B Groundhogs</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C Frogs</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D Arctic ground squirrels</p>
<p>3. During which season do groundhogs hibernate?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A Spring</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B Autumn</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C Summer</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D Winter</p>	<p>4. Why don't we consider polar bears to be true hibernators?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A Because they don't sleep</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B Because their body temperatures are not high enough</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C Because they don't build their shelters underground</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D Because their body temperatures are not low enough</p>
<p>5. To what degree do Arctic ground squirrels lower their body temperatures during hibernation?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A 32°F</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B 32°C</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C 23°C</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D 23°F</p>	

The Liberty Bell — Let Freedom Ring



In 1751, the people of Philadelphia decided their city needed a bell. The bell was ordered from a factory in London. The bell makers were told to write “Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof” on the side of the bell.

The new bell arrived in Philadelphia in September 1752. But the first time the bell was rung, it cracked! Two men offered to make a new bell in Philadelphia. They melted down the bell and added copper to make it stronger. The new bell worked, but it sounded awful. So the bell was melted down again. This time, tin was added to the mixture. In June 1753, the bell was finally fixed.

On July 8, 1776, the Liberty Bell rang at the first reading of the Declaration of Independence. Exactly 59 years later, the Liberty Bell cracked again when it was rung to announce the death of John Marshall, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. It was repaired, but cracked again in 1846.

The Liberty Bell would never ring again. However, it could still make sound when it was tapped gently. In 1915, the bell’s chime was carried over wires from Philadelphia to San Francisco in the first coast-to-coast telephone call. In 1926, it was tapped again to celebrate 150 years of independence. During World War II, it announced the American invasion of Europe. And every July 4, the bell is tapped to once more “proclaim liberty throughout all the land.”

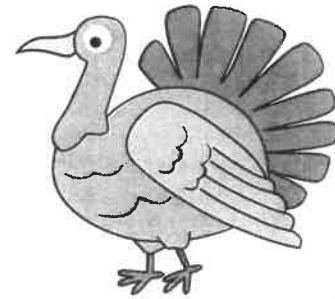
Finding Word Meaning

Context Clues & Text Features



Part 1 Reading for Meaning

Wild Turkeys



Directions: Read the passage.

Have you ever seen a wild turkey? Chances are you have since they are native to America and live in every state except Alaska! Given their large size, they're hard to miss. Male turkeys, also known as "Tom Turkeys," can weigh up to 25 pounds. On the contrary, the female "hens" typically weigh less than 15 pounds.

Turkeys are omnivores. Their diet typically includes foods such as: berries, seeds, nuts, insects, frogs, and lizards. They forage for food during the day, usually in the woods near a creek or pond.

While they prey on certain animals during the day, they hide from their predators at night. Where do they seek shelter? Since they are only able to fly short distances, they often fly to low-hanging tree branches to sleep and hide from predators. Foxes, snakes, and coyotes are just a few predators of these wild birds.

As you can see, wild turkeys possess quite a few, interesting characteristics. Benjamin Franklin certainly thought so! He thought the turkey should be the national bird of the United States. Despite our founding father's opinion, the bald eagle remains the symbol of our nation. Gobble gobble!

Glossary

Directions: Reread the passage and underline the words that are listed below.

native: an animal or plant found naturally in a given place.

omnivores: an animal that lives on a diet of both plant and animal food.

diet: the food and drink usually consumed by a person or animal.

forage: to search for food or supplies.

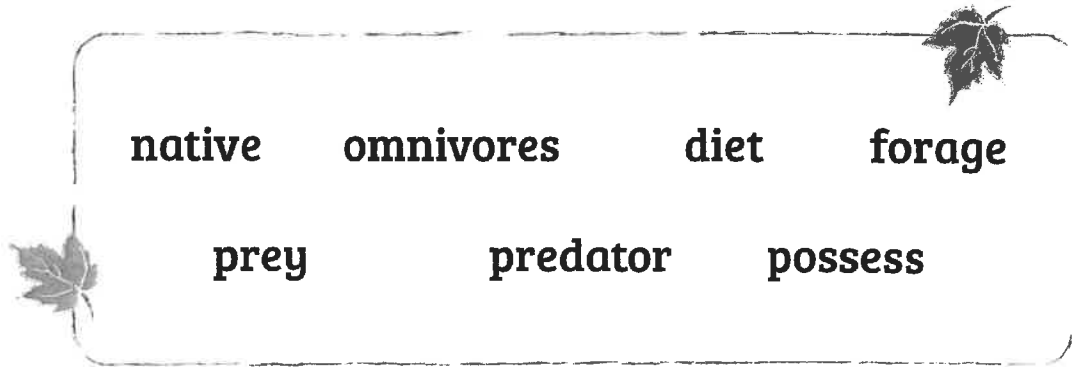
prey: to hunt, catch, and eat another animal.

predator: an animal that hunts other animals for food.

possess: to own or have.

Part 2 Context Clues & Text Features

Directions: Choose a word from the glossary word list when completing each sentence. Use context clues to determine which word you should select.



1. Cats are important _____ on farms, where they hunt and kill rodents.
2. Lions are _____ to Africa, as this geographic region is their natural habitat.
3. Mice often _____ for their food at night.
4. My parents _____ the ability to make me feel comforted in times of stress.
5. The _____ of a newborn baby is typically her mother's milk.
6. A pig is classified as an _____, as its diet consists of both plants and animals.
7. Foxes _____ on small animals.

Fun Fact

8. Record one interesting fact about wild turkeys.

Name: _____

Prepositions

A **preposition** is a word that shows a relationship between a noun (or pronoun) and some other word in the sentence.

Some common prepositions include: about, after, against, before, below, by, during, from, in, near, of, over, on, past, to, upon, and with.

The **object of a preposition** is the noun or pronoun that follows the preposition.

A **prepositional phrase** is a group of words that begins with a preposition and ends with the object of the preposition.

example: **George leaned against the tree.**

The preposition is against.

The object of the preposition is tree.

The prepositional phrase is against the tree.

Identify the preposition, object, and prepositional phrase.

1. Rosie walked her dog across the street.

The preposition is _____.

The object of the preposition is _____.

The prepositional phrase is _____.

2. Judy put her toys under the bed.

The preposition is _____.

The object of the preposition is _____.

The prepositional phrase is _____.

3. There are four books in the bin.

The preposition is _____.

The object of the preposition is _____.

The prepositional phrase is _____.

Name: _____

Multiplication: 2-Digit by 2-Digit

Multiplication

Find the product.

a.
$$\begin{array}{r} 47 \\ \times 63 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

b.
$$\begin{array}{r} 86 \\ \times 25 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



c.
$$\begin{array}{r} 95 \\ \times 70 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

d.
$$\begin{array}{r} 78 \\ \times 39 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

e.
$$\begin{array}{r} 63 \\ \times 48 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

f.
$$\begin{array}{r} 59 \\ \times 96 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

g.
$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ \times 57 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

h.
$$\begin{array}{r} 96 \\ \times 86 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

i.
$$\begin{array}{r} 85 \\ \times 62 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

j.
$$\begin{array}{r} 98 \\ \times 74 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

k. How many seconds are there in 35 minutes?

answer: _____

Day 4

Name: _____

Bears

Bears are mammals. Mammals have hair or fur on their bodies. Bears have large, round bodies. They have short stubby tails. They have big strong legs. They can run fast. They have long claws on their feet. Bears usually walk on all four feet like dogs do. Sometimes, though, bears stand up on their back legs. This helps them to see farther away. Most bears eat plants and animals. They have a good sense of smell. This helps them to find food. They cannot see very well. Bears have thick fur all over their bodies.



There are eight kinds of bears. They are the giant panda, spectacled bear, sun bear, sloth bear, Asiatic black bear, American black bear, brown bear, and polar bear. Most bears live north of the equator. Bears are not found in Africa, Australia, or Antarctica.

Different bears are different colors and different sizes. They like to eat different things. Some bears are very large. They are dangerous. Some bears are not. Many bears are fast runners. Many of them are good swimmers, too. Most bears are good climbers.

Many people's favorite bear is the giant panda. For many years, though, giant pandas were thought to be related to raccoons. Only in recent years have pandas been considered to be a member of the bear family. Giant pandas live in the forests of China. Their black and white fur with black around their eyes sets them apart from other bears. They may weigh from 165 to 300 pounds. Their favorite food is bamboo. They may eat up to sixty pounds of bamboo each day!

The only bears that live in South America are called spectacled bears because of the light colored fur around their eyes. They look like they are wearing glasses, or spectacles. They eat mainly fruits and nuts. Because their favorite foods grow in trees, spectacled bears are very good climbers.

Sun bears are the smallest kind of bears. They live in the rain forests of Asia. They weigh only sixty to eighty pounds. Sloth bears live in India and Sri Lanka. These are both countries in Asia. A sloth bear's favorite food is termites. They have very long, curved front claws.

The Asiatic black bear is also called the moon bear. This name comes from the white patch of fur on its chest that looks like a crescent moon. It can be found in many countries across eastern and southern Asia. It likes lots of different foods. Some of them are fruit, berries, grasses, seeds, nuts, worms, insects, honey, and meats including fish, birds, and small mammals.

The American black bear is the most common bear in America. It lives in nearly all parts of the United States and

Name: _____

in Canada and Mexico. It likes to eat plants and meat. Its favorite foods are nuts, berries, tree bark, honey, and insects. American black bears weigh from 125 to 600 pounds. Their bodies are six feet long. Black bears are not always black. Their fur can be brown, blue, tan, or even white. Some black bears are called "cinnamon bears" because their fur is the color of cinnamon.

Brown bears are found in Canada, Russia, and the United States, especially in Alaska. They eat mostly plants, including roots and fungi (mushrooms). Their favorite meat is fish, but they do eat small mammals sometimes. The brown bear can be recognized by the "hump" of muscle over his shoulders. Kodiak bears live in Alaska. Kodiaks are a type of brown bear. They can stand ten feet tall. They may weigh as much as one thousand pounds.

Polar bears live in the Arctic polar region around the North Pole. Polar bears are the largest bears in the world. They walk on top of the Arctic ice and swim in the icy Arctic Ocean. A thick layer of fat called blubber keeps them warm in the cold water. Their hair is not really white at all. It is transparent, or clear. Each hair is a hollow tube. Their skin under the hair is black. When they are in the sunlight, each hollow hair directs the sunlight to the dark skin underneath. Dark skin absorbs more heat from the sun than white skin can. A polar bear's favorite food is seals.

When it is winter, there is not much food to eat. Many bears go into a den and go to sleep. The den may be inside a hollow tree. It might be under a rock ledge. It might be under a pile of fallen logs. Most baby bears are born during the winter months. A mother bear may give birth to one, two, or three cubs at a time. The cubs have no fur when they are born. They are very small and helpless. When spring comes, the mother bear takes the cubs out to learn about the world. Bear cubs spend their first eighteen months to three years living with their mother. She teaches them to hunt for food. She teaches them everything they need to know to live in the wild.

Bears

Questions

- _____ 1. Bears are _____.
- A. reptiles
 - B. invertebrates
 - C. mammals
- _____ 2. How many different kinds of bears are there?
- A. six
 - B. five
 - C. eight
 - D. seven
- _____ 3. Most bears live:
- A. in the Northern Hemisphere
 - B. in the Southern Hemisphere
 - C. in Antarctica

Name: _____

- _____ 4. Until recently, giant pandas were thought to be a member of the _____ family.
- rodent
 - bear
 - raccoon
- _____ 5. On which continent do sun bears live?
- Africa
 - Asia
 - Australia
 - Antarctica
- _____ 6. What is the giant panda's favorite food?
- honey
 - termites
 - bamboo
- _____ 7. Where do polar bears live?
- Antarctica
 - Australia
 - the Arctic
- _____ 8. What is the most common bear in America?
- brown bear
 - black bear
 - polar bear
- _____ 9. The brown bear can be recognized by his:
- white fur on his chest in the shape of a moon
 - size
 - "hump" of muscle over his shoulders
 - cinnamon color
- _____ 10. In the winter, many bears _____.
- go to sleep
 - migrate
 - turn white

Write a word problem for
 $3 \times 4 = 12$.

$$79 - 2 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 37 \\ + 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 56 \\ + 31 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



$5 - 2 = \boxed{\quad}$

$3 + 8 = \boxed{\quad}$

$11 - 4 = \boxed{\quad}$

$7 + 1 = \boxed{\quad}$

Ellis Island—Entrance to AMERICA

Between 1890 and 1954, millions of people passed through the doors of the immigration station on Ellis Island in New York Harbor. This station was the gateway to America for many poor Europeans looking for a better life.

When they reached Ellis Island, immigrants faced many tests. These tests decided whether the immigrant was healthy and could legally enter the United States. It usually took several hours for each immigrant to be processed. Then they were free to leave the island and start a new life in America.

By 1924, changes in U.S. laws reduced immigration through Ellis Island. In 1954, the station was closed. The abandoned buildings fell into decay.

In 1982, plans were made to restore the island and turn it into a museum. Organizers came up with a special way to raise money. They asked families to contribute \$100 to have an immigrant ancestor's name carved on a wall on the island. The project was a success and quickly raised \$20 million. The museum opened in 1990.

Today, the Ellis Island Immigration Museum is part of the National Park Service. It is one of the country's most popular historical sites. Visitors can learn about the immigrant experience, look up the records of their ancestors, and retrace their steps as they walk the halls of this fascinating museum and listen to its stories.



Part 2 Context Clues & Main Idea

Directions: Choose a word from the glossary word list when completing each sentence. Use context clues to determine which word you should select.

habitat	aquatic	adapt	salinity
dissolve	maintain	reduce	



1. Exercising can help people _____ a healthy heart rate .
2. The _____ center has five aquariums and a large otter exhibit.
3. Typically, an eagle lives in a _____ surrounded by a body of water.
4. When you _____ sugar in warm water, you can no longer see the sugar.
5. People are encouraged to recycle in order to _____ the amount of waste that ends up in our landfills.
6. Succulents were able to _____ to hot climates by storing water in their thick stems and leaves.
7. The _____ of seawater changes as a result of the depth of the water.
8. Based on the main idea of this passage, what do you think the phrase "physical structure" means?

Name: _____

Reading Passage with Missing Quotation Marks

Read the following passage and add in the missing quotation marks.

Cassidy and her sister, Marisol, decided to spend the day at the beach. While they were there, they walked along the shore to look for shells.

Here's a nice one! Marisol said.

It's chipped though, Cassidy pointed out.

Marisol shrugged her shoulders. I like it, she said. She put it in her sand pail.

The girls continued to walk. Cassidy stooped down to pick up a large, flat shell. I like how smooth this one is! She looked at it more closely and frowned. It has a crack along the bottom. I'll keep looking.

Marisol peered closer. I'll take it. It's really good!

The girls spent another hour scanning the seashore for shells. After they walked back to their beach chairs, both girls emptied the sand pails to inspect their treasures.

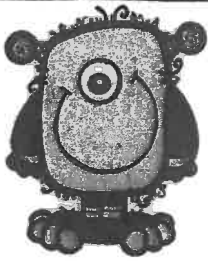
Wow! Look at all the shells you collected! Cassidy said to Marisol. I could only find a couple perfect shells. You found tons!

Marisol grinned at her sister. That's the thing, she said. My shells aren't perfect. Most of them have chips and cracks and smudges of dirt. But they don't have to be perfect to be beautiful. I thought they were worth keeping anyway.

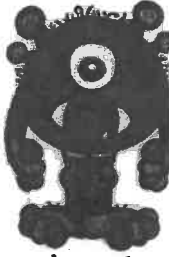
Cassidy looked at Marisol's shells in a new way. You're right, she said. They are beautiful. I'm glad you kept them.

Marisol smiled. Since I have so many, why don't we share them between us?

Cassidy laughed. Yes! I'd love to have some of your perfectly imperfect shells!



Tic-Tac-Toe



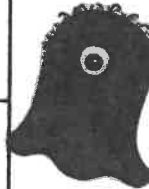
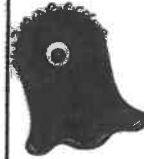
(Whole Numbers in Different Forms)

Materials: Dice, pencils and small counters (one color per player)

Object of the game: To be the first player to create a line of 3 boxes on any of the three game boards (vertically, horizontally, or diagonally).

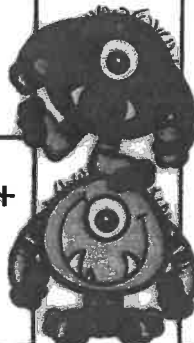
Directions: On your turn, roll the dice. Look at the chart below to find which number you may cover for that roll. You may cover that number with ONE of your counters on any of the three game boards below. If there are no available boxes, your turn is over. The first player to cover a line of 3 boxes on any game board with his/her own counters is the winner.

six hundred five thousand seventy	six thousand five hundred seven	six hundred fifty thousand seven hundred
sixty-five thousand seven hundred	six thousand five hundred seventy-seven	six thousand five hundred seven
sixty thousand five hundred seven	six hundred five thousand seventy	sixty thousand five hundred seven



Roll of Dice	Solve and Cover
	6,507
	65,700
	650,700
	6,577
	60,507
	605,070

$600,000 + 50,000 + 700$	$6,000 + 500 + 7$	$60,000 + 500 + 7$
$60,000 + 5,000 + 700$	$6,000 + 500 + 70 + 7$	$600,000 + 5,000 + 70$
$6,000 + 500 + 7$	$60,000 + 5,000 + 700$	$600,000 + 50,000 + 700$



6 thousands 5 hundreds 7 ones	6 hundred thousands 5 ten thousands 7 hundreds	6 thousands 5 hundreds 7 tens 7 ones
6 hundred thousands 5 thousands 7 tens	6 ten thousands 5 hundreds 7 ones	6 ten thousands 5 thousands 7 hundreds
6 hundred thousands 5 ten thousands 7 hundreds	6 thousands 5 hundreds 7 tens 7 ones	6 hundred thousands 5 thousands 7 tens

Ray 5

Name _____



Date _____

There's Nothing "Ho-Hum" About the Himalayas

By Erin Horner

The Himalayan mountain range is in southern Asia. It is the tallest mountain range in the world. Many of its mammoth peaks are more than 25,000 feet tall. Mt. Everest, the tallest mountain in the world, can be found there. It is 29,035 feet tall!



Believe it or not, these massive mountains have not always been there. Rather, they were created by a big bump! Fifty-five million years ago, plate tectonics caused the Earth to change. Long ago India and Africa were connected. Then, over five million years, the land now known as India slowly broke off and floated away. At last, it bumped into Asia. The uplift caused by this bump created these majestic mountains. Land from the floor of the ocean and the earth's crust combined to become the Himalayan Mountains.

These mountains are very tall. But they are still growing taller! The land that formed the Himalayas is still moving, albeit slowly. India is still pushing against Asia. This causes the land to move one centimeter every six months. While subtle, this small movement still causes the Himalayas to grow taller year after year.

The Himalayan Mountains are full of life. Many unique animals live there. The red panda and Tibetan yak are both at home in the Himalayas. The mountains are also full of adventure. Many people come to this range each year. Some attempt to climb Mt. Everest. Many also try to climb K2. It is the world's second tallest mountain.

The Himalayans are majestic mountains. They are full of life. They are rich with history. They are filled with adventure. While we may not know everything about these mountains, one thing is certain, there is nothing "ho-hum" about the Himalayas.

There's Nothing "Ho-Hum" About the Himalayas

Questions

1. Where are the Himalayan Mountains?

Name _____

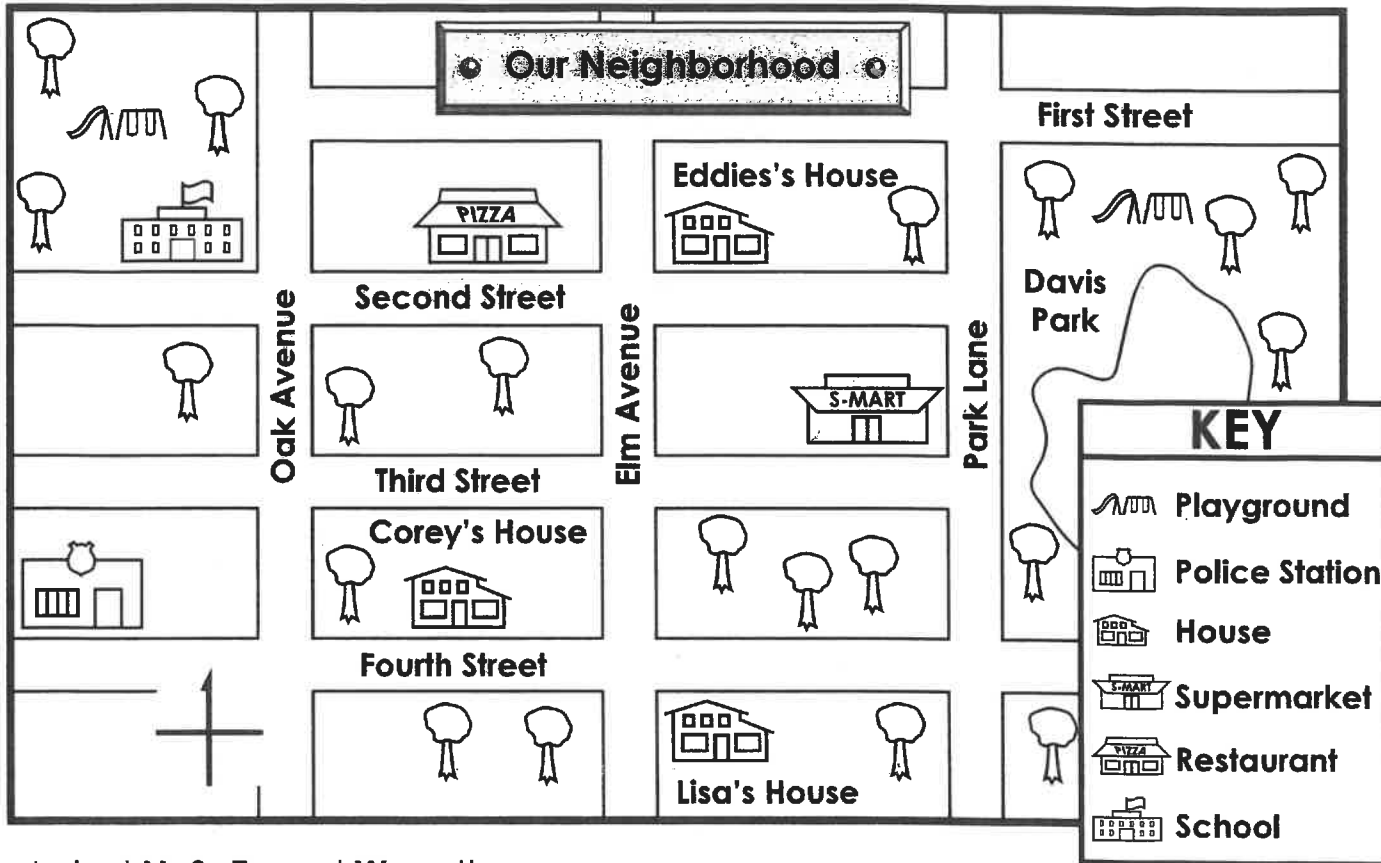


Date _____

- _____ 2. This passage is mainly about _____.
- A. the tallest mountain range in the world
 - B. people who live in the Himalayas
 - C. how mountains are formed
 - D. mountain climbers
- _____ 3. What does the word *subtle* mean?
- A. delicate or faint
 - B. thin
 - C. clever
 - D. cunning or crafty
- _____ 4. Which of the following is true about the Himalayan mountain range?
- A. No one can climb K2.
 - B. Koalas and panda bears live there.
 - C. The mountains are still growing taller.
 - D. It is in Europe.

Name: _____

Reading a Map



1. Label **N**, **S**, **E**, and **W** on the compass rose.

Write **north**, **south**, **east**, or **west** to complete each sentence.

2. To go from Eddie's house to the school, you travel _____.

3. The supermarket is _____ of Lisa's house.

4. A police officer would go _____ to Davis Park.

5. Students walk _____ to the school after using the school playground.

6. Corey goes _____ to eat at the restaurant.

7. Eddie would walk _____ to use the Davis Park playground.

8. Eddie would walk _____ to visit Lisa.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Reading Comprehension: Problem and Solution 1

Problem

A conflict between:

- two or more characters
- a character and nature
- a character and herself

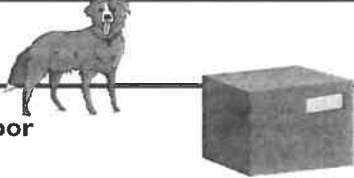
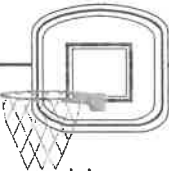

*Usually found at the beginning of a story.

Solution

The way in which a problem is solved.

*Usually found at the end of a story.

Directions: Read the passages and complete the chart.

	Problem	Solution
<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>1. A Package at the Door</p> <p>On Friday afternoon, the doorbell rang. Ricky ran to the front door to see if his package arrived. He was so excited that he threw open the door. He didn't even think about his dog, Shadow. Shadow darted out the door. He was down the street in a blink of the eye. Luckily, the mailman noticed the dog as it sprinted past him. The mailman chased after Shadow, grabbed his collar, and walked him back to Ricky. Phew, that was close!</p>		
<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>2. Basketball Practice Blues</p> <p>Garrett and Jeffrey took turns at the hoop practicing their free throws. Usually Garrett sunk his free throw shots with no trouble, but something was off today. He had not made a single shot. Jeffrey was on fire, though! He made every single free throw shot from the line. Coach McElroy noticed and came to talk to Garrett. "If you adjust your feet," he said, "your shot will go straight." To Garrett's surprise, he made the rest of his free throws!</p>		
<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>3. Report Card Time</p> <p>Maci knew she had earned some good grades and some bad grades. Even though Maci knew her parents would be disappointed, she always followed the rules. She would give them the report card when she got home. When she arrived home, she realized that the report card was not in her binder when she got off the bus. She must have lost it somewhere! Instead of panicking, she made a plan. Maci decided to talk to her teacher about it the next day. Her teacher thanked her for being responsible. She printed Maci a new report card to take home. The teacher even put it in a special envelope.</p>		

Name: _____

Relative Pronouns

A relative pronoun introduces an adjective clause. It refers to a noun or a pronoun in a sentence. Relative pronouns include the words *who*, *whom*, *which*, *that*, and *whose*. These words are used to introduce more information about a noun.

example:

My brother, who is five years younger than me, helped wash the car.

The word who is a relative pronoun, referring to "my brother." The word who introduces the adjective clause, "who is five years younger than me."



Circle the relative pronoun in each sentence. Draw one line under the entire adjective clause. Then draw two lines under the noun which it modifies.

example:

My grandpa's car, which is a 1967 Chevy, needed to be washed and waxed.

1. It's the car that was given to him when he was 18 years old.
2. I told my grandpa, who is elderly, that I would help out.
3. My little brother, who is also my best friend, volunteered to help out too.
4. We washed it with wet sponges that were very soapy.
5. Then I pulled out the garden hose, which was very heavy, and hosed down the vehicle.
6. My brother, whose clothes were soaked, found a towel and dried the car.
7. I pulled out a can of wax that I had purchased at the store earlier in the day.
8. When I waxed the car, I made sure I used rags that were dry and clean.
9. The car's blue paint, which hasn't been cleaned in years, shined up beautifully.
10. Grandpa, who had been sitting in a lawn chair watching the whole time, smiled and thanked us.

Name: _____

Three Types of Angles

Label each angle as acute, obtuse, or right.

