At-Home Learning Packet #1

Grades 3–5

BELIEVE in the CHANGE℠

BATTLE CREEK PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Reading Literature Prompt Sheet

These questions can be used when reading picture books, short stories, chapter books, and novels. These are also appropriate for retelling fairy tales or folktales. Outside of reading, these questions fit with family drama and comedy shows, cartoons, or movies.

Before Reading

- What will this book be about? How do you know?
- What is the title of this story? What clues does the title give about the story?
- Who is the author? What does the author do? Who is the illustrator? What does the illustrator do?
- What do you think will happen in this story? What gave you that idea?

During Reading

- What do you think will happen next? How do you think (character) will react?
- How would you feel if that happened to you?
- What would you have done if you were the character?
- What pictures have you been seeing in your mind?
- Can you predict what will happen next?
- What does the main character want to happen?
- How do the illustrations explain what is happening in the story?

After Reading

- What is the most important thing that happened in the story (or the chapter)?
- Why did the author write this story? What did they want you to learn?
- Can you retell the story in your own words?
- What do you think will happen to the main character after this story is over?
- Were your predictions correct? Why or why not?
- How is this story/character like a different story/character?

Reading Information Prompt Sheet

These questions can be used when reading nonfiction books, articles, news stories, or information. They are also appropriate for reading flyers, invitations, recipes, or any functional text. Outside of reading, these questions fit with news programs, history shows, or factual animal shows.

Before Reading

- Why are you reading this? What are you hoping to learn or find out?
- What do you already know about this topic?
- What do you think you will learn by previewing the photos in this book?

During Reading

- Why does the author tell you _____?
- What is the most important idea?
- How do the pictures/maps/illustrations help you understand the words?
- Are there bold words? Italics? Why? What information does this add?
- Can you tell what the author feels about this topic? How do you know?
- Does this remind you of anything in your life? What?
- What does _____ mean? Can you show in the text where you learned that?

After Reading

- What was the most interesting thing to you about this topic? Why?
- What words or ideas do you still not understand?
- Now that you've read this, what do you want to learn about next?
- What would you re-title this book/article?
- Can you tell what happened in order? (if applicable)
- Did you agree or disagree with the ideas? Why?
- If you were going to share a fact from this with someone else, what would you tell them?
- What questions would you ask the author?

Name:_____

Reading Log

Read for 20 or 30 minutes each day and complete the boxes. **You must write in complete sentences with appropriate punctuation.**

Date	Reading Log
	Book Title: x_____ Parent Signature
List the characters and write about the setting.(when and where the story takes place)	_____ _____ _____ _____
	Book Title: x_____ Parent Signature
Write 2 wonderings about your story. (Questions you had while reading)	_____ _____ _____ _____
	Book Title: x_____ Parent Signature
Write about connections you can make to the text.	_____ _____ _____ _____
	Book Title: x_____ Parent Signature
Describe in detail your vivid mental images.	_____ _____ _____ _____

Write a retelling of your book. Make sure your sentences start with a capital letter and end with punctuation.

First_____

_____

_____

_____

Next_____

_____

_____

_____

Then_____

_____

_____

_____

Last_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

x_____

Parent Signature

How Countries Solve Problems

by Susan LaBella

Jamal and his mom were watching TV. The news came on. The reporter described a problem between two countries. The countries' leaders disagreed about who could have fishing boats in one part of the ocean.

"How will they figure this out, Mom?" Jamal asked. "Are they going to have a war?"

"I hope not," Jamal's mom responded. "There are peaceful ways countries can work out problems. One way is if a third country that both countries trust helps them come to a fair solution."

"That is like what happens at school," said Jamal. "Sometimes when kids argue, a teacher steps in. She tries to help them work it out."

"That is right," Jamal's mom replied. "Another way would be if the countries take their argument to the United Nations. The U.N. The UN was created to help solve these kinds of problems. Countries can present their case. The U.N. hears both sides and decides how to settle the dispute."

"That sounds like a trial!" said Jamal.

"Yes, it is like that," his mom answered. "What is important is that both countries talk instead of fight. While it does not always work, talking is a much better way to solve problems!"

peaceful

peace · ful

Definition

adjective

1. quiet; calm.

   The sleeping baby looked peaceful.

2. without war or fighting.

   The two countries enjoyed a peaceful relationship.

Advanced Definition

adjective

1. tranquil; quiet.

   The sleeping baby looked peaceful.

   The terrible wind had died down and all was peaceful again.

2. free from war or hostility.

   The people had only five peaceful years before war broke out again.

Spanish cognate

pacífico: The Spanish word *pacífico* means peaceful.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. Burmese pythons are in fact quite calm creatures. Unless you attack them, they will remain **peaceful**.
2. It's a sunny morning in the oneroom apartment, and the girl is sleeping **peacefully** in her bed.
3. The woods behind Lola's house are **peaceful**. Just a hundred feet from her house, her brother's noise fades away. There is a little stream just behind her backyard. On weekends, she and her friends make paper boats to race in the stream.
4. Pueblo is a Spanish word that means "town." The Spanish called the Hopi "pueblo people" because they lived together in what amounted to towns. The Hopi have always been a very **peaceful** people. Their name comes from the term Hopituh Shinumu, which means "The Peaceful People" or "Peaceful Little Ones" in the Hopi language.

settle set · tle

Definition

verb

1. to agree upon or decide.

   They settled on a smaller apartment.

   We settled our argument and shook hands.

2. to move to a new place and live there.

   They settled in Florida.

Advanced Definition

transitive verb

1. to finally agree upon or resolve.

   We settled our disagreement.

2. to establish a home for.

   He settled his family near the town.

3. to establish a colony in.

   The pioneers settled the farming areas.

4. to make calm; stabilize.

   The medicine settled my stomach.

5. to satisfy (a debt or obligation).

intransitive verb

1. to come to a decision (often fol. by on or upon).

   We settled on the cheaper car.

2. to reach an agreement.

   We will settle out of court.

3. to satisfy a debt or obligation (often fol. by up).

When the bill comes, she will settle up.

4. to become a resident of a place.

5. to become relaxed or calm.

As soon as the excitement ends, he will settle down.

6. to cease motion.

The dust settled.

7. to sink.

Wet ground settles in spring.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. A large number of these immigrants **settle** in the East and Midwest.
2. The UN hears both sides and decides how to **settle** the dispute.
3. Long ago, people traveled west across the United States to **settle** in new places.
4. An immigrant is a person who leaves his or her country to **settle** and live in another country.
5. She had been happy at their home in Ohio. But her father was eager to **settle** out west. There was rich farmland for the taking out there.
6. He created a bill to give settlers land if they built a cabin on the western frontier. The law got more people to **settle** in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa.
7. No matter how hard Dancing Derek tried, though, he couldn't do The Shimmy like Sarah or anyone else in town... As for those dance shows that he liked to watch, Dancing Derek figured he would have to **settle** for only seeing The Shimmy on TV.

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

1. Jamal and his mom were watching the news. What did the news reporter describe?

A. a problem between two countries

B. the job of the United Nations

C. a new way to go fishing in the ocean

2. Jamal's mom gives two examples of peaceful ways for countries to do what?

A. work out their problems

B. get ready to go to war

C. borrow money from each other

3. "There are peaceful ways countries can work out problems. One way is to have a third country that both countries trust help them come to a fair solution."

What conclusion can you draw from this evidence?

A. The best way to help two fighting countries come to a fair solution is to bring in a third country to help work out their problems.

B. A third country that the two fighting countries do not trust might not be able to help them come to a fair solution.

C. Most fighting countries are able to come to a fair solution easily, without needing outside help.

4. Based on the information in the text, what are two things that the United Nations most likely works toward?

A. money and fighting

B. power and prizes

C. peace and fairness

5. What is the theme of this story?

A. Fighting is always the easiest way to end an argument.

B. Talking and fighting are both good ways to solve problems.

C. Talking is a better way to settle arguments than fighting.

6. Read these sentences from the text.

"Another way is to have the countries take their argument to the United Nations. The U.N. was created to help solve these kinds of problems. Countries can present their case. The U.N. hears both sides and decides how to settle the dispute."

What does "present their case" most nearly mean here?

A. show off their riches

B. give their gifts

C. tell their side of the story

7. Read these sentences from the text.

"There are peaceful ways countries can work out problems. One way is to have a third country that both countries trust help them come to a fair solution."

Which of these has the same meaning as the second sentence from the text?

A. For example, a third country that both countries trust can help them come to a fair solution.

B. One way is to have a third country that neither countries trust help them come to a fair solution.

C. The best way is to have a third country that both countries trust help them come to a fair solution.

8. When two countries are having an argument, what can a third country that both countries trust help them to do?

9. How does the United Nations help two countries settle an argument?

10. Jamal's mom gives two examples of ways that countries can work out their problems peacefully. Both of these examples involve someone else coming in to help find a solution. Why might this be a good way to settle an argument? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

Solids and Liquids

by Rachelle Kreisman

What do shoes, paper, and cheese all have in common? They are all solids. Solids are things that have a shape of their own. They do not flow like liquids do. Computers, trees, and soccer balls are also solids.

Liquids do not keep their shape. A liquid can be poured into a container and will take the container's shape. Some examples of liquids are water and milk.

Solids and liquids have something in common. They are both states of *matter*. Matter is everywhere. It is anything that takes up space and has mass. Mass is a measure of how much matter is in an object. All objects are made of matter.

flow flow

Definition

verb

1. to move in a smooth, steady stream.

Sand flowed through her fingers.

The river flows to the sea.

noun

1. the steady movement of liquids.

They stopped the flow of water by building a dam.

Advanced Definition

intransitive verb

1. to move steadily and easily like a stream.

Sand flowed through her fingers.

The river flows to the sea.

The water flowed down the drain.

2. to circulate.

Blood flows through the veins and arteries.

3. to move smoothly, gracefully, or without interruption, as music, conversation, dance, or thought.

Images of her flowed through his mind, and he was unable to sleep.

The beautiful music flowed over the audience.

The conversation flowed more smoothly once they had sat down to dinner.

4. to proceed or pour forth from a source.

Criticism flowed from the director.

The grain then flows into the bin.

noun

1. the continuous movement characteristic of liquids.

   The dam controls the river's flow.

2. a stream or series of things, ideas, or events; steady progression.

   The child got separated from his mother in the flow of shoppers entering the store.

   The flow of ideas from the West could not be stopped.

   The flow of traffic has been hindered by the construction project.

3. the rate at which something flows.

   They're measuring the flow of traffic over this stretch of highway.

4. a smooth, steady outpouring or expansion, such as a tide or steady bleeding.

   Apply strong pressure to stop the flow of blood from the wound.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. Rivers usually **flow** into oceans. Streams and creeks are also bodies of moving freshwater.
2. Scientists are studying how quickly deep-sea creatures come to live on the lava **flow**.
3. Located in Northern California, it blocks the **flow** of California's biggest river, the Sacramento River. This dam forms a big lake behind it, Lake Shasta, which has a 365-mile-long shore line.
4. Fertilizer from farms across the Midwest wash into the Mississippi River and **flow** into the Gulf of Mexico. The fertilizers feed tiny floating algae, organisms that make their own food using energy from the sun, as plants do.
5. Erosion is when rocks and soil of the Earth's surface are moved to other locations after having been broken into smaller and smaller pieces by wind or water **flow**.

matter

mat · ter

Definition

noun

1. all substances of the universe that can be seen, touched, or measured. Matter includes solids, liquids, and gases.

2. a problem or trouble.

   What is the matter with you?

verb

1. to have importance.

   It does not matter to me whether you stay or leave.

Advanced Definition

noun

1. all substances that occupy space and can be seen, otherwise sensed, or measured; material stuff of the universe.

2. a substance of a particular type.

   organic matter

3. a topic of concern or interest; affair.

   Grief is a private matter.

4. difficulty or trouble.

   What's the matter?

5. a substance excreted by living beings, such as feces or pus.

6. something written or printed.

7. physical substance as distinct from nonphysical things.

   matter and spirit

intransitive verb

1. to be of consequence or importance.

   It does not matter to me.

Spanish cognate

materia: The Spanish word *materia* means matter.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. The NYSSF says that playing sports and exercising help kids stay healthy and make friends. But no **matter** which sport you play, always remember to have fun!
2. Derek started shaking his body like crazy just like he always did. Sarah laughed and laughed at Derek. Derek only decided to try harder, asking Sarah to put on more Shimmy music. No **matter** how hard Dancing Derek tried though, he couldn't Shimmy like Sarah, or anyone else in town.

shape shape

Definition

noun

1. the form of the outer surface or edge of an object.

   Each slice of cheese has a square shape.

2. physical condition.

   People who exercise a lot are in good shape.

verb

1. to give a certain form or shape to something.

   The piece of wood was shaped like a snake.

   We shaped the clay into a pot.

Advanced Definition

noun

1. the outward appearance of something as characterized by its outline; form.

   The child sorted the blocks by shape and by color.

   The table has an oval shape.

2. organized arrangement; order.

   The project failed because it had no real shape.

   Writing often helps people to give shape to their ideas.

3. physical condition.

   An athlete needs to be in top shape for the competition.

4. the form of one's body; figure.

   Our clothing is designed to fit all shapes.

5. assumed form or appearance; guise.

   These swindlers often take the shape of investment advisers.

6. the combination of circumstances that defines a particular way of living, culture, or period.

This was the unique shape of society at the turn of the century.

transitive verb

1. to give a certain form or shape to; mold.

We shaped the clay into a pot.

2. to express verbally in a considered manner.

She shaped her argument carefully.

3. to give a direction or character to.

He is shaping his life after that of his grandfather.

intransitive verb

1. to happen in a particular way (usu. fol. by "up").

If our work shapes up well, we will take a vacation.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. As tadpoles grow, they change **shape**. They turn into frogs.
2. Solids are things that have their own **shape**. My building blocks are examples of solids.
3. Your skeleton gives your body its **shape**. You have bones in your arms and legs.
4. Every snowflake grows into a hexagon. That is a six-sided **shape**. However, no two snowflakes look the same.
5. Bowling balls and tennis balls are both solids. Each has its own **shape**. You can see and touch both of them.
6. The King memorial takes **shape** on the National Mall. A piece of the nation's capital will honor an important leader-Dr. King.
7. Other ingredients and **shape** can vary. Scientists have learned that humans have been eating bread in some form or another for 30,000 years.
8. An oval is the **shape** of a person's head and triangles can look like trees. One thing can be made up of many different shapes.
9. A polar bear has special fur to keep it warm. Each hair is shaped like a straw. The **shape** helps direct sunlight toward the bear's black skin. The black skin collects and holds in heat.

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

1. What are solids?

A. things that have a shape of their own

B. water and milk

C. things that do not keep their shape

2. What are solids compared with in this article?

A. liquids

B. trees

C. computers

3. Read this paragraph from the article.

"Liquids do not keep their shape. A liquid can be poured into a container and will take the container's shape. Some examples of liquids are water and milk."

What can be concluded about the shape of water and milk from this information?

A. Water and milk have a shape of their own.

B. Water and milk do not flow.

C. Water and milk do not keep their shape.

4. What is true about the similarities and differences of solids and liquids?

A. There are similarities and differences between solids and liquids.

B. There are similarities between solids and liquids but not any differences.

C. There are differences between solids and liquids but not any similarities.

5. What is the main idea of this article?

A. Solids and liquids are different kinds of matter.

B. A liquid that is poured into a container will take the container's shape.

C. Mass is a measure of how much matter is in an object.

6. Read these sentences from the text.

"Solids and liquids have something in common. They are both states of matter."

What does it mean that solids and liquids "have something in common"?

A. All objects are made of matter.

B. Solids and liquids are alike in some way.

C. Solids take up more space than liquids do.

7. Choose the answer that best completes this sentence.

Solids do not flow, _____ liquids do.

A. so

B. because

C. but

8. List two details about solids.

_____

_____

_____

9. List two details about liquids.

_____

_____

_____

10. Compare solids and liquids. Support your answer with evidence from the article.

Ice Storms

by ReadWorks

photograph of road after storm

Have you ever been stuck in the middle of an ice storm? If you have been stuck in an ice storm, then you would know that it is a good idea to stay inside. Weather conditions during an ice storm are not pleasant. Ice storms are cold, wet, and windy. Sometimes snow falls from the sky during an ice storm. Sometimes freezing rain or sleet falls from the sky instead.

photograph of melting ice

Freezing rain is especially dangerous. If it is 32 degrees Fahrenheit or below, rain can freeze when it hits the ground. This causes a layer of ice to form. The ice can be difficult to see, and people often slip on it. Cars that drive over the layer of ice can also lose control.

People often use rock salt to get rid of the ice. Rock salt is larger than the table salt used for flavoring food.

Photo Credit: Thomas Brueckner, CC-BY 2.0

photograph of road salt being put on an icy road

Why is rock salt used on icy streets and roads? It makes it harder for water to freeze! Water normally freezes at 32 degrees Fahrenheit. Salt makes it so that water freezes at a lower temperature. When people put salt on ice, the ice will melt. The rock salt only works if you put the salt down after the ice has formed. But rock salt does not prevent the ice from forming.

There are some steps that people can take to prepare for an ice storm. One step is to cover the ground with magnesium chloride. This is a chemical mixture that makes it harder for snow and ice to stick to the ground. People like to use magnesium chloride because it is safer for the environment. Rock salt can pollute drinking water. It can also hurt plants, trees, and soil. Magnesium chloride does not hurt the environment like rock salt does. It is, however, more expensive than rock salt.

If an ice storm were coming to your town, would you buy rock salt or magnesium chloride?

form form

Definition

noun

1. the shape or structure of something.

   He arranged the chairs in the form of a circle.

   She presented the results of the survey in the form of a graph.

2. a document with empty spaces for writing in information.

   She filled out a form to apply for a passport.

3. a type or kind of something.

   She has a rare form of cancer.

verb

1. to make, build, or give a shape to.

   He formed the clay into a pot.

Advanced Definition

noun

1. structure or shape, as opposed to substance.
2. the body or outward appearance of an animal or person; figure.
3. something that imparts shape, such as a mold.
4. a document with empty spaces provided for the insertion of information.
5. type or kind.

   a form of plant life

6. conduct guided by convention, regulation, custom, or standards of politeness.

   It is considered bad form to insult the teacher during class.

7. the style, design, pattern, or method of an artistic work.

   The sonata is a musical form.

8. state of physical or psychological fitness for athletic or other activities.

She is in good form on the tennis court today.

transitive verb

1. to make, create, or construct.
2. to mold or train through instruction.
3. to be one, many, or all of the parts of; constitute.
4. to arrange in a specific order.
5. to develop, as in the mind.

She formed an opinion of us.

intransitive verb

1. to come into being; develop; arise.
2. to assume shape or form.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. Tornadoes **form** when strong winds spin.
2. Energy cannot be created. Energy in the **form** of electricity has to be transferred from another kind of energy.
3. Some glaciers came together to **form** bigger ones, just like different streams of water join to form bigger rivers.
4. The stream flows into the Apurimac River, which is one of the many rivers that combine to **form** the Amazon.
5. When warm air becomes colder, it condenses. The cool temperatures draw the water particles together. This **forms** the rain cloud.
6. Hurricanes are big storms. They **form** over the ocean. They can move toward land. Hurricanes bring lots of wind and rain.
7. Dodgeball develops hand-eye coordination, strengthens muscles, and builds concentration skills, Troy told *Weekly Reader*. "It is also a good **form** of exercise."
8. The Mayas were artists and sculptors. They also developed a calendar and an advanced **form** of writing. Their society collapsed around A.D. 800.
9. The dome of Monticello, shaped like a circle, also symbolizes the republican **form** of government that Jefferson and the colonists studied so fervently.
10. Temperatures are extremely low, especially during winter when it is dark for six months straight! Precipitation is rare and almost always in the **form** of snow.

freeze freeze

Definition

verb

1. to make into ice or become solid from cold temperatures.

   Rivers and lakes often freeze in the winter.

2. to feel very cold in your body.

   I'm freezing. I want to go inside.

Advanced Definition

intransitive verb

1. to become hardened into ice or a solid form through loss of heat.

   The water in our pond usually freezes in January.

2. to become clogged by ice.

   The water pipes froze when our furnace was broken last winter.

3. to lose mobility or flexibility; become rigid.

4. to suddenly stop or become immobile.

   His face froze in fear.

5. to feel the effects of intense cold.

6. to die of intense cold.

transitive verb

1. to make into ice or a solid form by subjecting to cold.

2. to make immobile or inflexible; make rigid.

3. to cause to feel the effects of intense cold.

4. to cause to die from intense cold.

5. to cause to stop or become suddenly rigid.

6. to stop the further manufacture of.

   That group is working to freeze nuclear weapons.

7. to fix (wages, prices, or the like) at a certain level.

noun

1. the act of freezing or state of being frozen.
2. a period of severely cold weather.
3. the halting of a process such as the rise of prices or the manufacture of weapons.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. His feet had **frozen** again. "Brrrr!" said Louis.
2. Would his feet **freeze** again? It was cold down there.
3. Ice is **frozen** water. Even the ocean in the Arctic is full of ice!
4. The cold temperatures made the lake **freeze**. When the ice was thick and safe, people went ice-skating.

layer

lay · er

Definition

noun

1. a covering of something that lies over a surface.

   All the furniture had a thin layer of dust on it.

   The workers put down the first layer of cement.

2. a surface of one material that lies over a surface of another material.

   The cake had three layers with frosting between each layer.

   You can see the different layers of rock in the cave.

Advanced Definition

noun

1. a thickness of something that is spread over a surface.

   Everything had a thin layer of dust on it.

2. a thickness of something that alternates with a different material.

   The students examined the layers of rock and sand.

3. one that lays.

   These hens are good layers.

transitive verb

1. to create a layer or layer of.

   He layered the dough in the pan.

intransitive verb

1. to divide something into layers.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. The Grand Canyon is made of nearly 40 different rock **layers**. The **layers** include sandstone, shale, and limestone.

2. A baby chick stays warm under its parent. When emperor penguins are grown, their feathers and a thick **layer** of fat keep them warm.

3. An ocean is a large body of salt water. It can be divided into three zones, or **layers**. The deeper the water, the colder it gets.

4. Dress in **layers**. Wear loose-fitting, lightweight clothes in three or four **layers**. You can take a **layer** or two off if you begin to overheat outside.

5. When plates in the Earth spread apart, molten lava comes up from the planet's inner **layers**. It then spits out of the mouth of the volcano.

6. A walrus spends most of its time in the icy water. This marine animal has a thick **layer** of blubber, or fat, under its skin to keep it warm.

7. Skin may cover a large area, but it is very thin. It is only about 1/8 inch thick. Despite being so thin, skin is made of three **layers**. The outermost **layer** is the epidermis. Just below the outermost **layer** is the dermis. Beneath those two **layers** is the subcutaneous tissue.

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

1. When can snow, freezing rain, or sleet fall from the sky?

A. when people slip on ice

B. when water freezes

C. during an ice storm

D. before magnesium chloride is used

2. Rain can freeze when it hits the ground. What is the effect of the rain freezing?

A. The ground becomes 32 degrees Fahrenheit or below.

B. People cover the ground with magnesium chloride.

C. Water freezes at a lower temperature.

D. A layer of ice forms on the ground.

3. Read these sentences from the text.

> Why is rock salt used on icy streets and roads? It makes it harder for water to freeze! . . . People do not put salt down before the ice forms. It is done during or after the storm.
>
> There are some steps that people can take to prepare for an ice storm . One step is to cover the ground with magnesium chloride. . . . People like to use magnesium chloride because it is safer for the environment. Rock salt can pollute drinking water. It can also hurt plants, trees, and soil. Magnesium chloride does not hurt the environment like rock salt does. It is, however, more expensive than rock salt.

What conclusion can you make about using rock salt or magnesium chloride?

A. There are only bad points about using rock salt.

B. There are only bad points about using magnesium chloride.

C. There are good points and bad points about using either rock salt or magnesium chloride.

D. There is no good point or bad point about using either rock salt or magnesium chloride.

4. Read these sentences from the text.

> Salt makes it so that water freezes at a lower temperature. When people put salt on ice, the ice will melt. . . .
>
> There are some steps that people can take to prepare for an ice storm. One step is to cover the ground with magnesium chloride.

What can you infer from the text about the effects of rock salt or magnesium chloride on water and ice?

A. Only rock salt changes the characteristics of water and ice.

B. Only magnesium chloride changes the characteristics of water and ice.

C. Rock salt and magnesium chloride change how water and ice usually act.

D. Rock salt and magnesium chloride do not do anything to water and ice.

5. What is the main idea of this text?

A. Although ice storms and freezing rain can be dangerous, rock salt or magnesium chloride can be used to make it harder for ice to form or stick to the ground.

B. Sometimes snow, freezing rain, or sleet falls from the sky during ice storms, which are cold, wet, windy, and not pleasant.

C. Magnesium chloride makes it hard for ice to stick to the ground, but is more expensive than rock salt is.

D. Water normally freezes at 32 degrees Fahrenheit, but salt makes it so that water freezes at a lower temperature.

Famous African Americans - George Washington Carver

by ReadWorks

George Washington Carver was a distinguished African-American scientist, inventor, and researcher. He is best known for the many uses he came up with for the peanut. George Washington Carver performed scientific experiments on peanuts and made many useful products from them, including dyes, shampoo, and soap.

George Washington Carver was born a slave during the Civil War. He never knew his parents. When he was very young, Carver was freed from slavery. He wanted to get an education. He decided to work at lots of jobs so he could afford school. He worked as a cook and a janitor. He even took in laundry, washing clothes to make money.

In 1894, Carver received a degree in agriculture from Iowa State University. He was very talented in his field. He became a professor at the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. There, he was a leading expert in agriculture. He conducted lots of experiments. He also worked hard to improve race relations. Today, he is remembered as an important inventor and educator.

conduct con · duct

Definition

noun

1. the way a person acts; behavior.

People expect good conduct from leaders in government.

verb

1. to lead or guide.

She conducted a tour of the museum.

He conducted the orchestra.

2. to carry electricity through or along something.

Copper conducts well.

Plastic does not conduct electricity.

Advanced Definition

noun

1. the way one acts; behavior.

He was let out of prison for good conduct.

The defendant's conduct during the grueling trial was admirable.

2. guidance or course.

The article gives a detailed account of the administration's conduct of the war.

transitive verb

1. to comport or keep control of (oneself).

Utterly bored, the children nonetheless conducted themselves well.

She was nervous, but she conducted herself very professionally at the interview.

2. to manage and direct.

Some of the staff are critical of the way the boss is conducting the business.

He conducts his affairs in a tightly organized manner.

3. to guide and lead.

Every summer, she conducts tours to Italy.

4. to do or carry out.

The police are conducting an investigation into the man's death.

The woman on the phone was conducting a survey.

5. to direct (a musical group or the playing of a piece of music).

She conducted the orchestra in its summer concerts this year.

This is the first time that he will be conducting Beethoven's ninth symphony.

6. to allow passage through or along, as of heat or electricity.

Those wires conduct electricity to the building.

intransitive verb

1. to lead.
2. to direct the performance of music.

Do you know who will be conducting in tonight's performance?

Spanish cognate

conducta: The Spanish word *conducta* means conduct.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. Duke Ellington was a composer. This means he wrote music. He also played the piano and **conducted** bands.
2. "I think I have a new lesson for you, though," Dad said. "I want to show you how to **conduct** an experiment."
3. He became a professor at the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. There, he was a leading expert in agriculture. He **conducted** lots of experiments.
4. And Angela saw that it was too late. They were already on their way. Panicked, she asked the **conductor** where the streetcar was headed.
5. The conductor stands with his or her back to the crowd and **conducts** all of the musicians. The

conductor keeps rhythm with a stick.

6. "You can get within two meters of a beaver if you **conduct** yourself properly," Coco says. "Don't walk on your heels or your toes," he instructs, "keep your feet flat on the ground."

7. So DeSean decided to **conduct** an experiment of his own. "Hey, I'm going to ask the kitchen staff if we can weigh each plate separately this time," he said. "Then we'll know whose fault this is."

8. When the symphony was finished, Beethoven was almost completely deaf. Still, he insisted on **conducting** the piece himself. When all the instruments had stopped, he kept conducting because he could not hear that the piece had ended.

experiment ex · per · i · ment

Definition

noun

1. a test used to discover something not known, such as the cause of something.

Scientists performed experiments on several new kinds of plastic.

verb

1. to perform an experiment; to explore by trying different things.

The cook experimented until he found the right spices for his dish.

Advanced Definition

noun

1. a test or trial to discover something unknown, esp. a scientific one to determine a cause-and-effect relationship.

She did an experiment to see if he would notice the change in the coffee that they were drinking at home.

The researchers needed a well-equipped laboratory in which to conduct their experiments.

The scientist believed he knew the cause of the disease, but the results of his experiment did not support his theory.

2. the process of conducting such tests or trials.

Children learn by experiment.

She backed up her theory through experiment.

intransitive verb

1. to conduct or perform an experiment; explore by trial and error.

The chef experimented with many seasonings until he found the right one.

The researchers are no longer experimenting on animals.

We can't take these things for granted; we must experiment.

Spanish cognate

experimento: The Spanish word *experimento* means experiment.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. You can test this with an **experiment**.
2. Carver performed scientific **experiments** on peanuts and made many other useful products from them, including dyes, shampoo, and soap.
3. Throughout the ages, artists have played with watercolors. They've tried different papers and different water levels. Maybe you should take up water coloring and **experiment** with it.
4. Sometimes he said things like, "This needs a little more pepper," when he tested Uncle Mike's recipes. He began to read cookbooks. "Let's try this!" he'd tell Mike when he found something that seemed good. They **experimented** together. Jake got good at measuring. He learned to convert a recipe for six to a recipe for ten. He like playing with ingredients.
5. I made her ride the bike exactly the same way she had the last time, so that we could recreate the conditions. This is important in a scientific **experiment**.
6. Scientists at the University of Texas at Arlington ran **experiments** comparing the synthetic and leather balls. The biggest difference they found was in the way the new ball absorbs moisture.
7. "Science is patience," said Samuel James. "Anything that has ever been accomplished in science has happened because of patience and understanding that **experiments** need to be tried out many, many times before they work."
8. Jeff's job as a researcher involves doing lots of **experiments**. Jeff says that experiments are the heart of science. You have to take your ideas and test them to see if they work or not.
9. Science **experiments** can help people prove whether myths are true or not.

perform per · form

Definition

verb

1. to present for the entertainment of an audience.

   He performed a song that he wrote himself.

2. to do what has been decided or planned.

   Doctors perform operations.

   The mayor performs many duties.

Advanced Definition

transitive verb

1. to carry out; do; fulfill.

   The new employee performed all the assigned tasks.

   Which surgeon performed the operation?

   The experiment was performed a second time and produced the same results.

2. to enact or present for the entertainment of an audience.

   He performed the role of Othello on the London stage.

   The orchestra performed that difficult new piece very well.

intransitive verb

1. to do, fulfill, or carry out that which is expected.

   She performs very efficiently in her job.

   This make of washing machine has always performed extremely well.

2. to provide entertainment for an audience, as by giving a musical concert.

   Who's performing at the auditorium this weekend?

   I thought you performed very well in the play.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. The choir **performs** all over the country and the world. We just sang in Japan. I get to see the world through singing in the choir.
2. What can you do to make sure that you and your family are less likely to be harmed by fire? The first thing is to **perform** a room-by-room search with your family, looking for possible fire hazards.
3. They combine old customs with new ones. Members of the family **perform** ancient Native American songs and write their own music. "Not only are we having fun," the family's dad told Weekly Reader, "but we're keeping our culture alive."
4. After Sonia Mia strapped herself in, the shuttle moved into launch position. The countdown began, and the shuttle blasted off! During the mission, Sonia Mia and her team used buttons and joysticks to **perform** the tasks associated with their roles. The ride lasted about 4 minutes.
5. People have been writing, producing, and acting in plays for a very long time. A play presented on a stage with actors **performing** a fictional story goes back to the time of the Ancient Greeks. In fact, the word "theatre" comes from the Greek word "théatron," which means "a place for viewing."
6. Because she was too young, Anna did not get into ballet school on the first try. She was finally accepted by the ballet master Marius Petipa in 1891. At the time, dancers needed to be strong to **perform** their moves. Anna was very thin, and she was considered too small to be a ballerina.
7. Becky has many goals and dreams she hopes to accomplish in the future. There are certain theaters where she wants to work, roles she wants to play, and other actors she wants to **perform** with. She wants to have some plays she can look back on, and be proud of the work she did.
8. During the summer and on school vacations, the family travels around the United States and Canada. They combine old customs with new ones. Members of the family **perform** ancient Native American songs and write their own music. "Not only are we having fun," the family's dad told Weekly Reader, "but we're keeping our culture alive."

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

1. George Washington Carver is most famous for working with

A. cotton.

B. peaches.

C. peanuts.

D. tobacco.

2. What did Carver do so he could afford to get an education?

A. He invented peanut butter so he could sell it.

B. He worked many jobs like cooking and laundry.

C. He conducted scientific experiments.

D. He became a professor at the Tuskegee Institute.

3. Based on the text, what can be concluded about what Carver thought about getting an education?

A. Carver thought getting an education would have no impact on his life.

B. Carver thought getting an education was going to be harmful to him.

C. Carver thought getting an education was very important.

D. Carver did not think getting an education was very important.

4. Read the sentences: "He became a professor at the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. There, he was a leading expert in agriculture."

The word **leading** means

A. very important

B. starting to struggle

C. as an assistant

D. becoming forgotten

5. This passage is mostly about

A. why peanuts were interesting to Carver

B. Carver's life and accomplishments

C. the different sciences that Carver studied

D. Carver's different scientific experiements

6. Where did George Washington Carver become a professor?

7. Based on information in the text, describe George Washington Carver's character. Use information from the text to support your answer.

8. The question below is an incomplete sentence. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence.

Carver worked many jobs _____ he could afford to go to school

A. since

B. so

C. though

D. because

Learning to Skateboard

by Kyria Abrahams

The sound of the skateboard up and down the hallway is driving Ella insane. She sits at her desk, trying to read a book. All she hears is: *scraaaape, scraaaape, thud*!

She pokes her head out of her bedroom door.

"Mom said not to skateboard in the house!" she yells at her brother.

"It's Saturday afternoon, Nerd! Take a break!"

Ella slams her bedroom door. *How dare he!* Then, she opens the bedroom door again and watches quietly. *It does seem like fun, actually.*

"Hey," she calls after him. "Let me try."

"No way, Nerd! Not after you just yelled at me to stop."

Ugh! Ella slams the door again and goes back to her desk. She hears Joseph pick up the board and run down the stairs. Outside, his friends are all waiting for him. They all have their skateboards.

Maybe I spend too much time indoors, Ella thinks.

Closing the book on her desk, she puts on a jacket and follows her brother outside. He's skating up and down the block now, showing off for all his friends.

She walks up behind him, waving her hands. He sees her, but pretends not to.

"Hey, Joseph! Hey!"

"Get lost," he says.

"Can I skate with you?"

"I said get lost," he says. "Girls can't skate."

All his friends start laughing. "Girls can't skate," they repeat, sneering.

Ella feels tears well up in her eyes, but she won't let the boys see her cry. *Girls can't skate? Maybe that's because you won't even let me try!*

She's about halfway up the block when she hears a voice call out after her.

"Hey Ella! Wait up!"

It's one of Joseph's friends. He looks sheepish and a bit frightened.

She spins around angrily. "What do you want from me?"

"I...I... just thought..."

"You just thought that girls can't skate, so you wanted to come and make fun of me?"

The boy looks at the ground. "No, I just thought maybe you'd like to try out my board a little bit. I can show you how to use it."

Ella wonders if maybe it's a trick, but the boy seems so sincere. He holds out the board to her, and she takes it.

"My name is Jake," he says. "Let me show you how to ride."

"What about my brother?" she asks.

They both turn to look for Joseph. At the end of the street, he grabs one end of his board and flips around in the air. He's busy impressing his friends.

"Come on," Jake says, "He can't notice anyone but himself right now."

Jake takes her by the hand and leads her to a small patch of concrete next to the lawn.

"This way if you fall, you'll fall on the grass," he says.

"I'm afraid to fall," Ella says.

"You can't learn if you're afraid to fall," Jake says.

"But what if I hurt myself?"

Jake hands her a helmet. It's covered with stickers from all his favorite skate punk bands.

"But if you *do* fall, this way, you won't end up in the hospital with a concussion."

He shows her how to stand on the board, how to place her feet in a comfortable position, and how to shove off with one foot.

Ella stands on the board and feels herself wobble back and forth. It looks so easy when Jake does it. She isn't sure what to do with her hands and waves them around wildly in the air. Suddenly, she feels the earth move from her feet to her head.

WOAAAH! Her head hits the grass with a *clunk*.

"Good thing you had that helmet on," Jake says. Ella is lying on the ground.

She looks at her arm and gasps. Her elbow is bleeding a little.

"Hey, we'd better stop now. You're hurt!" Jake says.

"I can take it," Ella tells him. "I can't learn if I'm afraid to fall, right?"

They keep practicing until it starts to get dark. They both have so much fun, they completely lose track of time.

"Oh no! I missed dinner!" Jake says, finally noticing the time.

"Oh no!" Ella says. "Well, I guess you'd better take your board and go home." She is trying to disguise the hurt in her voice,but she cannot.

"You were better at hiding your pain when you fell on your elbow, Ella."

Ella laughs. "Yeah," she says, looking down at her feet. "I guess I'm kind of sad about it ending."

"Tell you what, Ella. Why don't you keep the board for a week?"

"Really? Do you mean it?"

"Absolutely. I mean it!" Jake says. "I...uh." Jake stutters and gives her a big hug. She hates to admit it, but the hug feels really nice.

"I promise to give it back in good condition!"

"Hey, maybe it's just an excuse to see you again," he says.

The next day, Ella wakes up early and takes the board outside. She practices everything Jake taught her and only falls a few times. The scrape on her elbow is already almost completely healed.

When Saturday comes around again, she wakes up extra early. She wants to have as much time as possible with the board. She's even taught herself a new trick, one she learned herself by watching a video online. It's called an Ollie.

She does it 10 times and falls. She does it 10 more times and almost completes it. After 10 more tries, she is finally successful.

When Jake comes around the corner, she's jumping in the air, the board flying right along with her. She sees Jake smile and start to applaud, and she's down in the grass again. THUD!

"That was amazing!" Jake says.

"Yeah, well, you didn't see me fall about 50 times before I actually did it!" she says.

In the distance, they hear someone calling Jake's name. It's her brother. He comes skating around the corner along with the rest of his friends.

"Jake, we've been looking for you everywhere!" he says. And then he sees his sister lying in the grass.

"I told you!" he says, holding his sides and doubling over. "I told you girls can't skate!"

"I can!" Ella yells. "I'll prove it to you!"

Ella gets up and starts to do the trick, but Jake runs over and stops her.

"You don't owe anybody an explanation," he says.

"Are you crazy?" Ella asks him. Joseph and his friends are walking away now, still laughing and saying she can't skate.

"You and I both know you can do it, and we know how hard you've been working. No matter what you do, they'll find a way to make fun of you."

"I guess you're right," Ella says. She puts the board down and executes a perfect Ollie.

"I saw that," Jake says. "You're capable of a lot of great things."

At that exact moment, Ella loses her balance and goes tumbling to the ground. Jake reaches into the grass to take her hand.

"It's a good thing I'm not afraid to fall," Ella says. "Or I'd never know I had good friends there to help me back up again."

They hug each other for what seems like a very long time.

"Same time next week?" Jake asks.

"I'll see you then," Ella says. She heads home knowing she has a lot more practice ahead of her, but that's okay.

capable

cap · a · ble

Definition

adjective

1. having the skill or power to do what is needed.

I know a capable mechanic who can fix your car.

He is capable of fixing anything.

Advanced Definition

adjective

1. having the ability to perform as required; competent.

She is a highly capable teacher who accomplishes a great deal with her students.

2. having the mental or physical ability to accomplish a particular thing (usu. fol. by of).

She is capable of great success if she puts her mind to it.

Two weeks after surgery, I was capable of standing by myself.

3. having the psychological makeup that allows a particular emotion or the carrying out of particular act (usu. fol. by of).

We couldn't believe he was capable of murder.

She did not know she was capable of falling in love again.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. She would be safe here, in the **capable** hands of Officer Rodriguez.
2. The supper served inside is one **capable** of sending eaters into hibernation.
3. The British people came to admire Victoria as a wise and **capable** leader.
4. Complex societies **capable** of building cities and supporting a large population, the theory goes, need certain environmental conditions to develop.
5. Shawn was the only one who knew that because he was the only one **capable** of getting across the road safely, with his speed and all.
6. He was both too short and too thin to resemble a bear, and his well-trimmed facial hair revealed a far greater attention to detail than a bear was **capable** of.
7. In China, for instance, they don't have a lot of public access to the Internet, but they have a huge number of cell phones **capable** of downloading a lot of data quickly.

execute ex · e · cute

Advanced Definition

transitive verb

1. to carry out or make real; do; accomplish.

   The carpenters executed the designs of the architect.

   The skater executed three perfect jumps.

   They received the necessary training to execute their assigned tasks.

2. to make according to a design or plan.

   This copy of the original was obviously executed by an amateur.

3. to carry out an execution of; put to death.

   Three convicted murderers were executed in this state in the past year.

4. in law, to put into effect the terms of (a will).

   You will need to decide who will execute your will upon your death.

Spanish cognate

ejecutar: The Spanish word *ejecutar* means execute.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. The director should be able to organize and **execute** a vision for the performance, something that will hopefully be enjoyed by an audience.
2. By the time opening night comes, everyone involved in the show should be confident, meaning they know their jobs well and will **execute** with absolute perfection on stage.

explanation ex · pla · na · tion

Definition

noun

1. the act or process of making something clear.

Her explanation of the process helped me understand it.

Advanced Definition

noun

1. the act, process, or result of explaining.
2. an interpretation.
3. a clarification or justification, often of behavior, that is aimed at bringing two persons or sides together.

Spanish cognate

explicación: The Spanish word *explicación* means explanation.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. Aaron was worried. He didn't have a strong alibi, an **explanation** for where he was that night. He told the court exactly what he was doing, which was sitting at home alone, watching a movie he had recently rented online. He was especially excited to watch the movie, he said, because he had purchased a new television that week and had just gotten around to installing it in his home. He wasn't a thief, he wanted to say, but he silently worried that no one would believe him.
2. Relatedly, the decline in prison populations has also resulted, in part, from a response to prison overcrowding. California was ordered by the Supreme Court in 2012 to reduce its prison populations, and other states followed suit for fear of similar orders, including Hawaii, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, Alaska and New York, according to the Pew Charitable Trusts. Ultimately, however, neither of these **explanations** amounts to the greatest cause for the declining numbers we are now witnessing.
3. In a way, the Declaration of Independence is like a break-up letter, or an email sent to a boss after a long time working a hated job. "I quit!" it says. "And here's why." The Declaration is an interesting document to read, even more than two centuries after it was written, and it is only lightly concerned with philosophy. Most of it is given over to practical matters-everyday concerns that would have more meaning to ordinary people than any longwinded **explanations** of governmental philosophy.

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

1. Who learns how to skateboard in this story?

A. Jake

B. Joseph

C. Ella

D. Joseph's and Ella's mom

2. What is a conflict in the story?

A. Ella wants to skateboard, but her brother won't let her try.

B. Ella teachers herself a skateboarding trick called an Ollie.

C. Jake follows Ella and offers to let her use his skateboard.

D. Jake and Ella have so much fun skateboarding that they lose track of time.

3. Read these sentences from the story.

"At that exact moment, Ella loses her balance and goes tumbling to the ground. Jake reaches into the grass to take her hand.
'It's a good thing I'm not afraid to fall...' Ella says. 'Or I'd never know I had good friends there to help me back up again.'

They hug each other for what seems like a very long time."

What can be concluded from these sentences?

A. Ella is upset that she has fallen on the ground.

B. Ella wishes that Jake had not seen her fall.

C. Ella wishes that Jake would let her get up on her own.

D. Ella thinks that Jake is a good friend.

4. How does Jake feel about Ella?

A. Jake does not like Ella very much.

B. Jake likes Ella a lot.

C. Jake is afraid of Ella.

D. Jake is bored by Ella.

5. What is a theme of this story?

A. Boys are better at skateboarding than girls.

B. Showing off in front of other people will make them respect you.

C. Reading a book is more fun than skateboarding.

D. Making mistakes is a way to learn.

6. Read the following sentences from the story: "The sound of the skateboard up and down the hallway is driving Ella insane. She sits at her desk, trying to read a book. All she hears is: ***scraaaape, scraaaape, thud***!"

Why does the author write "***scraaaape, scraaaape, thud***"?

A. to prove that skateboarding inside a house is dangerous

B. to compare reading a book with skateboarding down a hallway

C. to create the sound of the skateboard in the reader's mind

D. to explain why Ella wants to try skateboarding

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence.

Ella keeps practicing her new trick; _____ she becomes able to do it successfully.

A. in contrast

B. at last

C. earlier

D. for example

8. What does Jake offer to let Ella do with his skateboard after they practice together?

_____

_____

_____

9. What does Jake say letting Ella keep his board for a week might be an excuse for?

10. Why does Jake offer to show Ella how to use his skateboard? Support your answer with evidence from the story.

North America - Things You Should Know About Mexico

by ReadWorks

1. Mexico is a country in North America. It is located south of the United States.
2. The full name of Mexico is Estados Unidos Mexicanos. This means the United States of Mexico.
3. Mexico has a political system similar to that of the United States.
4. Mexico has many mountains. This makes travel around Mexico difficult.
5. Mexico is about three times as big as the state of Texas.
6. Most people of Mexico have Native American and Spanish ancestors.
7. Most Mexicans speak Spanish.
8. More than eighty percent of Mexicans are Catholic.
9. The Rio Grande river forms most of the border between the United States and Mexico.
10. The population of Mexico is growing very fast.
11. Mexico City is the capital of Mexico. It is the largest city in North America.
12. About one-sixth of Mexico's population lives in Mexico City or close to it.
13. Mexico City is one of the most important locations of Mexico's industry
14. The Mexican monetary unit is called a *peso*.

ancestor an · ces · tor

Definition

noun

1. a person in your family who lived a long time before you were born.

   Her ancestors came to America from Africa.

Advanced Definition

noun

1. a person from whom one is descended, esp. of several generations ago.

   Her ancestors came to America from China in the middle of the 1800s.

2. a predecessor or forerunner.

   This ancient stringed instrument may be the ancestor of the guitar.

3. in biology, an organism or species from which present life forms have evolved.

4. in law, a person from whom one receives an inheritance.

Spanish cognate

ancestro: The Spanish word *ancestro* means ancestor.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. "In the 1800s, many people from Ireland and Scotland came to the United States to start a new life," the teacher told her students earlier that day. "Even though their **ancestors** had their own trick-or-treating traditions, they started their own in their new country."

2. By comparison, the **ancestors** of today's Navajo people were semi-nomadic and built family homesteads spread out across the Painted Desert of the American Southwest. At the center of these ranches was the Hogan, an east-facing structure historically built with whatever materials were available, a tradition of adaptation continued well into present day.

3. Most anthropologists who study pre-Columbian settlements believe that the **ancestors** of modern Native American peoples migrated from Asia, across the Bering Strait, and south through what is present day Alaska, Yukon, and British Columbia. This was possible because sea levels had dropped around 300 feet during the Ice Age, between 12,000 and 60,000 years ago.

native

na · tive

Definition

adjective

1. being the place of birth of a person, or having to do with a person's place or situation of birth.

   He missed his native country.

   She is a native speaker of English.

2. belonging to a person or persons because of their place of birth.

   Spanish is his native language.

noun

1. a person born or raised in a particular place.

   Mr. Howe is a native of Canada.

Advanced Definition

adjective

1. being the place of birth or origin.

   his native land

2. originating with a person at birth; natural.

   native intellect

3. belonging to a person or persons because of the place or situation of their birth.

   French is his native language.

4. occurring in nature.

   native limestone

5. having origins in a particular country or area.

   native arts and crafts

noun

1. an original inhabitant of a given place, such as the aborigines of Australia.

2. a person born or raised in a given place.

a native of Kansas

3. an animal or plant found naturally in a given place.

Lions are natives of Africa.

Spanish cognate

nativo: The Spanish word *nativo* means native.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. Cane toads were brought to Australia in 1935 to eat beetles that were killing crops. It's too bad that they also eat a lot of **native** wildlife.
2. Scientists hoped to unravel the mysteries of an ancient **Native** American culture that had roamed Utah thousands of years ago. Those Native Americans were called the Fremont people.
3. When Ana Dodson traveled to Peru two years ago, she went on more than just a vacation. She was visiting her **native** country. Ana, 13, was born in Peru, but she was adopted by an American family and grew up in the United States. While in Peru, Ana got a glimpse of what her life could have been like had she not been adopted.
4. Though most Mexicans speak Spanish today, more than one million still speak the **native** Aztec language, Nahuatl, as their primary language. In fact, even the word "Mexico" comes from the Aztec word "Mexica."
5. Finally, on December 16th, a few dozen colonists snuck onboard the Dartmouth wearing masks. They dressed as **Native** Americans, to make it clear that their loyalty lay with North America, and not England.
6. For one thing, the engineered mosquitoes won't persist in the environment indefinitely. After all, they're designed to die. And in most of the world, *A. aegypti* is a **nonnative** species, he adds. Getting rid of the buzzing pests would actually return those habitats to a more natural state.
7. The cane toad is the Darth Vader of the amphibian world. A**native** of Central and South America, the lumpy toad was turned loose in Australia in the 1930s. Farmers hoped it would eat the beetles that were damaging sugarcane crops. The toad made itself at home, spreading steadily across the land.
8. One of the earliest movies about flying to the moon was made by Georges Méliès and released in 1902. It was called *A Trip to the Moon*. In this movie, the moon was made up of a man's face, covered in cream, and a whole tribe of angry **natives** lived there. That part was not very realistic.
9. Scientists say about 80,000 different types of trees and plants can be found in the Amazon rain forest. More kinds of fish live in the Amazon River than in the Atlantic Ocean. The river flows through forests that are home to jaguars, armadillos, snakes, monkeys, crocodiles, and anteaters. Along the river live about 170 different groups of **native** people.

population

pop · u · la · tion

Definition

noun

1. the total number of people living in a country, city, or other area.

   New York City has a population of more than eight million.

Advanced Definition

noun

1. the collective human inhabitants of an area.

   He was elected by a large majority of the population.

   The famine devastated the country's population.

2. the total number of people inhabiting a country, city, area, or the like.

   The population of the United States rose to over 300 million in 2006.

3. the number of inhabitants, human or otherwise, of a particular category in a place.

   She is a popular politician among the Mexican-American population in Texas.

   The researchers are studying the elephant population within the reserve.

4. in biology, the aggregation of plants and animals in a particular area.

Spanish cognate

población: The Spanish word *población* means population.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. The **population** recently hit a whopping 7 billion!
2. The government even made a law to control **population** growth.
3. Scientists believe the horseshoe crab **population** around the world is falling - for many reasons.
4. The increased interest in Spanish follows a sharp growth in the Hispanic **population** in the United States.

5. Scientists warn it will take 20 to 30 years to see if the horseshoe crab **population** has increased.

6. The latest census, or **population** count, shows that more than 50 million people in the United States are Hispanic.

7. The moose are now roaming free in the Grand Mesa National Forest in Colorado, where the appearance of calves indicates that the moose **population** is growing.

8. Here in northern Utah, we have too many moose, and we've lost a lot of our bighorn sheep **population**, Utah wildlife manager Justin Dolling told WR News.

9. China has more people than any other country in the world. China is almost equivalent, land-wise, to the United States. However, China has a much larger **population**.

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

1. Which religion would you most likely identify with if you were Mexican?

A. Islam

B. Buddhism

C. Catholicism

D. Protestantism

2. When you pay for your lunch in a restaurant in Mexico, what is the name of the money you use?

A. Pesos

B. Dineros

C. Dollars

D. Meal Vouchers

3. What does it mean to "form a border" like the Rio Grande does?

A. To create a wall around a country.

B. To build a hotel for Americans to stay in when they visit.

C. To use river water for growing crops when you farm.

D. To be the line that separates two different places.

4. Why would most of the industry in Mexico be near the biggest city rather than out in the countryside?

A. Industry means factories, and they don't take up much room.

B. Industries need lots of people to work in them, and cities are where you find lots of people.

C. The government wants most of the pollution to be near where most of the people live.

D. The countryside is too beautiful to spoil with factories, so they aren't allowed out in the country.

5. The passage is mostly about

A. Things you should be able to say in Spanish

B. A test given about Mexico

C. Important facts about Mexico

D. A test given in Mexico

6. Why do you think the author chose to present this information in a list?

_____

_____

_____

7. Why would the fact that Mexico has many mountains make it difficult to travel around the country?

_____

_____

_____

8. The question below is an incomplete sentence. Choose the word that best completes the sentence.

Mexico has a lot of Catholic people _____ to the United States.

A. better

B. compared

C. despite

D. above

Five Minute Adding Frenzy (A)

Name: _____ Date: _____

Add each row number to each column number.
(Range 1 to 10)

+	9	7	8	6	2	4	10	3	1	5
1										
10										
4										
6										
2										
3										
5										
8										
9										
7										

Time: _____ Score: _____ /100

Five Minute Adding Frenzy (A) Answers

Name: _____ Date: _____

Add each row number to each column number.
(Range 1 to 10)

+	**9**	**7**	**8**	**6**	**2**	**4**	**10**	**3**	**1**	**5**
1	10	8	9	7	3	5	11	4	2	6
10	19	17	18	16	12	14	20	13	11	15
4	13	11	12	10	6	8	14	7	5	9
6	15	13	14	12	8	10	16	9	7	11
2	11	9	10	8	4	6	12	5	3	7
3	12	10	11	9	5	7	13	6	4	8
5	14	12	13	11	7	9	15	8	6	10
8	17	15	16	14	10	12	18	11	9	13
9	18	16	17	15	11	13	19	12	10	14
7	16	14	15	13	9	11	17	10	8	12

Time: _____ Score: _____ /100

Adding 2-Digit Numbers (A)

Name: _____ Date: _____

Calculate each sum.

35 + 57	31 + 99	34 + 35	89 + 35	20 + 44
65 + 36	25 + 74	20 + 51	73 + 89	62 + 17
69 + 81	49 + 59	39 + 59	81 + 70	14 + 75
16 + 17	39 + 49	54 + 77	91 + 95	32 + 93
80 + 18	49 + 19	12 + 68	22 + 82	22 + 18

Adding 2-Digit Numbers (A) Answers

Name: _____ Date: _____

Calculate each sum.

35 + 57 = 92	31 + 99 = 130	34 + 35 = 69	89 + 35 = 124	20 + 44 = 64
65 + 36 = 101	25 + 74 = 99	20 + 51 = 71	73 + 89 = 162	62 + 17 = 79
69 + 81 = 150	49 + 59 = 108	39 + 59 = 98	81 + 70 = 151	14 + 75 = 89
16 + 17 = 33	39 + 49 = 88	54 + 77 = 131	91 + 95 = 186	32 + 93 = 125
80 + 18 = 98	49 + 19 = 68	12 + 68 = 80	22 + 82 = 104	22 + 18 = 40

Five Minute Multiplying Frenzy (A)

Name: _____ Date: _____

Multiply each row number by each column number.
(Range 2 to 12)

×	6	8	7	4	10	2	3	9	5	12
2										
11										
6										
8										
5										
12										
7										
3										
9										
10										

Time: _____ Score: _____ /100

Five Minute Multiplying Frenzy (A) Answers

Name: _____ Date: _____

Multiply each row number by each column number.
(Range 2 to 12)

×	6	8	7	4	10	2	3	9	5	12
2	12	16	14	8	20	4	6	18	10	24
11	66	88	77	44	110	22	33	99	55	132
6	36	48	42	24	60	12	18	54	30	72
8	48	64	56	32	80	16	24	72	40	96
5	30	40	35	20	50	10	15	45	25	60
12	72	96	84	48	120	24	36	108	60	144
7	42	56	49	28	70	14	21	63	35	84
3	18	24	21	12	30	6	9	27	15	36
9	54	72	63	36	90	18	27	81	45	108
10	60	80	70	40	100	20	30	90	50	120

Time: _____ Score: _____ /100

Subtraction Facts to 18 (A)

Calculate each difference.

15	13	6	10	2	4	6	14	10	4
- 8	- 9	- 3	- 6	- 0	- 4	- 0	- 9	- 2	- 3
13	11	6	8	13	9	11	12	8	5
- 4	- 3	- 4	- 6	- 7	- 5	- 5	- 9	- 7	- 3
11	7	14	13	7	5	7	10	15	12
- 2	- 7	- 5	- 6	- 1	- 0	- 3	- 4	- 6	- 4
12	18	10	1	7	9	12	7	14	6
- 6	- 9	- 5	- 1	- 5	- 4	- 8	- 2	- 8	- 2
14	3	7	10	10	11	9	8	5	15
- 7	- 1	- 6	- 8	- 9	- 9	- 8	- 1	- 4	- 7
6	13	12	5	9	8	3	13	4	16
- 1	- 8	- 5	- 5	- 3	- 4	- 3	- 5	- 1	- 8
16	7	15	9	1	2	3	14	8	0
- 9	- 0	- 9	- 6	- 0	- 1	- 2	- 6	- 3	- 0
17	2	8	17	5	7	4	3	6	12
- 8	- 2	- 2	- 9	- 1	- 4	- 2	- 0	- 5	- 3
11	9	16	6	8	8	11	4	5	10
- 6	- 2	- 7	- 6	- 8	- 5	- 4	- 0	- 2	- 3
10	9	12	9	9	8	11	10	9	11
- 1	- 7	- 7	- 9	- 0	- 0	- 7	- 7	- 1	- 8

Subtraction Facts to 18 (A) Answers

Calculate each difference.

15 - 8 = 7	13 - 9 = 4	6 - 3 = 3	10 - 6 = 4	2 - 0 = 2	4 - 4 = 0	6 - 0 = 6	14 - 9 = 5	10 - 2 = 8	4 - 3 = 1
13 - 4 = 9	11 - 3 = 8	6 - 4 = 2	8 - 6 = 2	13 - 7 = 6	9 - 5 = 4	11 - 5 = 6	12 - 9 = 3	8 - 7 = 1	5 - 3 = 2
11 - 2 = 9	7 - 7 = 0	14 - 5 = 9	13 - 6 = 7	7 - 1 = 6	5 - 0 = 5	7 - 3 = 4	10 - 4 = 6	15 - 6 = 9	12 - 4 = 8
12 - 6 = 6	18 - 9 = 9	10 - 5 = 5	1 - 1 = 0	7 - 5 = 2	9 - 4 = 5	12 - 8 = 4	7 - 2 = 5	14 - 8 = 6	6 - 2 = 4
14 - 7 = 7	3 - 1 = 2	7 - 6 = 1	10 - 8 = 2	10 - 9 = 1	11 - 9 = 2	9 - 8 = 1	8 - 1 = 7	5 - 4 = 1	15 - 7 = 8
6 - 1 = 5	13 - 8 = 5	12 - 5 = 7	5 - 5 = 0	9 - 3 = 6	8 - 4 = 4	3 - 3 = 0	13 - 5 = 8	4 - 1 = 3	16 - 8 = 8
16 - 9 = 7	7 - 0 = 7	15 - 9 = 6	9 - 6 = 3	1 - 0 = 1	2 - 1 = 1	3 - 2 = 1	14 - 6 = 8	8 - 3 = 5	0 - 0 = 0
17 - 8 = 9	2 - 2 = 0	8 - 2 = 6	17 - 9 = 8	5 - 1 = 4	7 - 4 = 3	4 - 2 = 2	3 - 0 = 3	6 - 5 = 1	12 - 3 = 9
11 - 6 = 5	9 - 2 = 7	16 - 7 = 9	6 - 6 = 0	8 - 8 = 0	8 - 5 = 3	11 - 4 = 7	4 - 0 = 4	5 - 2 = 3	10 - 3 = 7
10 - 1 = 9	9 - 7 = 2	12 - 7 = 5	9 - 9 = 0	9 - 0 = 9	8 - 0 = 8	11 - 7 = 4	10 - 7 = 3	9 - 1 = 8	11 - 8 = 3

Multiplication Facts to 81 (A)

Determine each product.

9 × 4	2 × 9	5 × 5	2 × 8	5 × 1	8 × 1	4 × 6	9 × 2	6 × 4
1 × 3	7 × 5	3 × 9	5 × 7	3 × 7	7 × 7	6 × 9	8 × 2	9 × 8
7 × 8	4 × 9	1 × 4	2 × 6	1 × 1	3 × 6	3 × 1	2 × 5	9 × 9
8 × 3	3 × 2	6 × 7	1 × 8	8 × 9	6 × 2	2 × 7	8 × 5	7 × 1
6 × 8	7 × 9	9 × 7	2 × 4	1 × 5	6 × 3	8 × 6	6 × 5	7 × 4
9 × 3	2 × 1	4 × 7	5 × 9	2 × 3	5 × 2	3 × 4	5 × 6	7 × 6
8 × 7	8 × 4	3 × 3	5 × 3	1 × 7	8 × 8	4 × 4	1 × 2	4 × 3
1 × 6	9 × 1	7 × 2	3 × 5	7 × 3	9 × 5	4 × 1	3 × 8	1 × 9
6 × 6	2 × 2	6 × 1	5 × 8	4 × 5	9 × 6	4 × 8	4 × 2	5 × 4

Multiplication Facts to 81 (A) Answers

Determine each product.

9 × 4 = 36	2 × 9 = 18	5 × 5 = 25	2 × 8 = 16	5 × 1 = 5	8 × 1 = 8	4 × 6 = 24	9 × 2 = 18	6 × 4 = 24
1 × 3 = 3	7 × 5 = 35	3 × 9 = 27	5 × 7 = 35	3 × 7 = 21	7 × 7 = 49	6 × 9 = 54	8 × 2 = 16	9 × 8 = 72
7 × 8 = 56	4 × 9 = 36	1 × 4 = 4	2 × 6 = 12	1 × 1 = 1	3 × 6 = 18	3 × 1 = 3	2 × 5 = 10	9 × 9 = 81
8 × 3 = 24	3 × 2 = 6	6 × 7 = 42	1 × 8 = 8	8 × 9 = 72	6 × 2 = 12	2 × 7 = 14	8 × 5 = 40	7 × 1 = 7
6 × 8 = 48	7 × 9 = 63	9 × 7 = 63	2 × 4 = 8	1 × 5 = 5	6 × 3 = 18	8 × 6 = 48	6 × 5 = 30	7 × 4 = 28
9 × 3 = 27	2 × 1 = 2	4 × 7 = 28	5 × 9 = 45	2 × 3 = 6	5 × 2 = 10	3 × 4 = 12	5 × 6 = 30	7 × 6 = 42
8 × 7 = 56	8 × 4 = 32	3 × 3 = 9	5 × 3 = 15	1 × 7 = 7	8 × 8 = 64	4 × 4 = 16	1 × 2 = 2	4 × 3 = 12
1 × 6 = 6	9 × 1 = 9	7 × 2 = 14	3 × 5 = 15	7 × 3 = 21	9 × 5 = 45	4 × 1 = 4	3 × 8 = 24	1 × 9 = 9
6 × 6 = 36	2 × 2 = 4	6 × 1 = 6	5 × 8 = 40	4 × 5 = 20	9 × 6 = 54	4 × 8 = 32	4 × 2 = 8	5 × 4 = 20

Division (A)

Find each quotient.

$4\overline{)236}$	$5\overline{)165}$	$7\overline{)518}$	$6\overline{)516}$	$8\overline{)448}$
$8\overline{)720}$	$8\overline{)304}$	$9\overline{)774}$	$3\overline{)162}$	$5\overline{)285}$
$4\overline{)244}$	$9\overline{)765}$	$8\overline{)480}$	$8\overline{)192}$	$2\overline{)76}$
$6\overline{)312}$	$8\overline{)544}$	$5\overline{)50}$	$7\overline{)427}$	$4\overline{)108}$

Division (A) Answers

Find each quotient.

59 4)236	33 5)165	74 7)518	86 6)516	56 8)448
90 8)720	38 8)304	86 9)774	54 3)162	57 5)285
61 4)244	85 9)765	60 8)480	24 8)192	38 2)76
52 6)312	68 8)544	10 5)50	61 7)427	27 4)108

Division Facts (A)

Find each quotient.

$48 \div 8 =$	$24 \div 6 =$	$40 \div 5 =$	$8 \div 1 =$
$54 \div 9 =$	$15 \div 5 =$	$14 \div 2 =$	$12 \div 3 =$
$30 \div 5 =$	$28 \div 4 =$	$20 \div 4 =$	$2 \div 1 =$
$50 \div 5 =$	$49 \div 7 =$	$20 \div 5 =$	$36 \div 4 =$
$4 \div 4 =$	$35 \div 7 =$	$36 \div 9 =$	$10 \div 5 =$
$12 \div 4 =$	$10 \div 1 =$	$8 \div 4 =$	$21 \div 7 =$
$42 \div 6 =$	$70 \div 10 =$	$56 \div 7 =$	$6 \div 6 =$
$6 \div 2 =$	$27 \div 9 =$	$9 \div 9 =$	$5 \div 5 =$
$54 \div 6 =$	$81 \div 9 =$	$30 \div 6 =$	$18 \div 6 =$
$63 \div 7 =$	$20 \div 10 =$	$45 \div 5 =$	$6 \div 3 =$
$18 \div 2 =$	$24 \div 8 =$	$1 \div 1 =$	$35 \div 5 =$
$40 \div 10 =$	$25 \div 5 =$	$8 \div 2 =$	$80 \div 8 =$
$16 \div 4 =$	$5 \div 1 =$	$36 \div 6 =$	$50 \div 10 =$
$7 \div 7 =$	$8 \div 8 =$	$24 \div 3 =$	$12 \div 6 =$
$16 \div 8 =$	$21 \div 3 =$	$6 \div 1 =$	$30 \div 3 =$
$3 \div 3 =$	$63 \div 9 =$	$12 \div 2 =$	$90 \div 9 =$
$60 \div 6 =$	$45 \div 9 =$	$32 \div 4 =$	$100 \div 10 =$
$9 \div 3 =$	$56 \div 8 =$	$72 \div 9 =$	$4 \div 1 =$
$7 \div 1 =$	$27 \div 3 =$	$72 \div 8 =$	$28 \div 7 =$
$40 \div 4 =$	$30 \div 10 =$	$24 \div 4 =$	$18 \div 9 =$
$42 \div 7 =$	$64 \div 8 =$	$40 \div 8 =$	$90 \div 10 =$
$15 \div 3 =$	$70 \div 7 =$	$60 \div 10 =$	$3 \div 1 =$
$32 \div 8 =$	$4 \div 2 =$	$14 \div 7 =$	$80 \div 10 =$
$48 \div 6 =$	$10 \div 10 =$	$10 \div 2 =$	$9 \div 1 =$
$18 \div 3 =$	$16 \div 2 =$	$2 \div 2 =$	$20 \div 2 =$

Division Facts (A) Answers

Find each quotient.

$48 \div 8 = 6$	$24 \div 6 = 4$	$40 \div 5 = 8$	$8 \div 1 = 8$
$54 \div 9 = 6$	$15 \div 5 = 3$	$14 \div 2 = 7$	$12 \div 3 = 4$
$30 \div 5 = 6$	$28 \div 4 = 7$	$20 \div 4 = 5$	$2 \div 1 = 2$
$50 \div 5 = 10$	$49 \div 7 = 7$	$20 \div 5 = 4$	$36 \div 4 = 9$
$4 \div 4 = 1$	$35 \div 7 = 5$	$36 \div 9 = 4$	$10 \div 5 = 2$
$12 \div 4 = 3$	$10 \div 1 = 10$	$8 \div 4 = 2$	$21 \div 7 = 3$
$42 \div 6 = 7$	$70 \div 10 = 7$	$56 \div 7 = 8$	$6 \div 6 = 1$
$6 \div 2 = 3$	$27 \div 9 = 3$	$9 \div 9 = 1$	$5 \div 5 = 1$
$54 \div 6 = 9$	$81 \div 9 = 9$	$30 \div 6 = 5$	$18 \div 6 = 3$
$63 \div 7 = 9$	$20 \div 10 = 2$	$45 \div 5 = 9$	$6 \div 3 = 2$
$18 \div 2 = 9$	$24 \div 8 = 3$	$1 \div 1 = 1$	$35 \div 5 = 7$
$40 \div 10 = 4$	$25 \div 5 = 5$	$8 \div 2 = 4$	$80 \div 8 = 10$
$16 \div 4 = 4$	$5 \div 1 = 5$	$36 \div 6 = 6$	$50 \div 10 = 5$
$7 \div 7 = 1$	$8 \div 8 = 1$	$24 \div 3 = 8$	$12 \div 6 = 2$
$16 \div 8 = 2$	$21 \div 3 = 7$	$6 \div 1 = 6$	$30 \div 3 = 10$
$3 \div 3 = 1$	$63 \div 9 = 7$	$12 \div 2 = 6$	$90 \div 9 = 10$
$60 \div 6 = 10$	$45 \div 9 = 5$	$32 \div 4 = 8$	$100 \div 10 = 10$
$9 \div 3 = 3$	$56 \div 8 = 7$	$72 \div 9 = 8$	$4 \div 1 = 4$
$7 \div 1 = 7$	$27 \div 3 = 9$	$72 \div 8 = 9$	$28 \div 7 = 4$
$40 \div 4 = 10$	$30 \div 10 = 3$	$24 \div 4 = 6$	$18 \div 9 = 2$
$42 \div 7 = 6$	$64 \div 8 = 8$	$40 \div 8 = 5$	$90 \div 10 = 9$
$15 \div 3 = 5$	$70 \div 7 = 10$	$60 \div 10 = 6$	$3 \div 1 = 3$
$32 \div 8 = 4$	$4 \div 2 = 2$	$14 \div 7 = 2$	$80 \div 10 = 8$
$48 \div 6 = 8$	$10 \div 10 = 1$	$10 \div 2 = 5$	$9 \div 1 = 9$
$18 \div 3 = 6$	$16 \div 2 = 8$	$2 \div 2 = 1$	$20 \div 2 = 10$

Division (A)

Find each quotient and the remainder.

$5\overline{)783}$	$6\overline{)719}$	$9\overline{)296}$	$9\overline{)917}$	$2\overline{)158}$
$2\overline{)896}$	$5\overline{)858}$	$8\overline{)966}$	$3\overline{)459}$	$7\overline{)954}$
$3\overline{)673}$	$3\overline{)192}$	$6\overline{)889}$	$9\overline{)661}$	$5\overline{)497}$
$2\overline{)971}$	$3\overline{)538}$	$6\overline{)373}$	$1\overline{)345}$	$1\overline{)621}$

Division (A) Answers

Find each quotient and the remainder.

$156R3$ $5\overline{)783}$	$119R5$ $6\overline{)719}$	$32R8$ $9\overline{)296}$	$101R8$ $9\overline{)917}$	$79R0$ $2\overline{)158}$
$448R0$ $2\overline{)896}$	$171R3$ $5\overline{)858}$	$120R6$ $8\overline{)966}$	$153R0$ $3\overline{)459}$	$136R2$ $7\overline{)954}$
$224R1$ $3\overline{)673}$	$64R0$ $3\overline{)192}$	$148R1$ $6\overline{)889}$	$73R4$ $9\overline{)661}$	$99R2$ $5\overline{)497}$
$485R1$ $2\overline{)971}$	$179R1$ $3\overline{)538}$	$62R1$ $6\overline{)373}$	$345R0$ $1\overline{)345}$	$621R0$ $1\overline{)621}$

MARCH DEAM Calendar

Drop Everything And Move

BE GOOD by being helpful

Name:	Teacher:

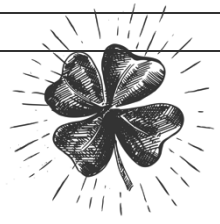
Purpose: *This calendar encourages families to become more physically active and to take steps toward a healthier lifestyle. Each day, students are asked to complete a different activity with a family member (or with adult supervision).*

Directions: *After a student completes a day's activity, adults make a check mark and initial in the space provided. Each week, you can miss one day (activity). If this happens, put an "X" in the space provided for a check mark (do not initial).*

✓ Done	Day	DEAM Activity
	1	Pick 5 different muscles to stretch. Hold each stretch for 20 seconds.
	2	Play with a friend.
	3	Do as many curl-ups as you can.
	4	March Madness: Take 64 imaginary jump shots.
	5	Say your math facts while doing reverse lunges.
	6	Take a walk.
	7	Kids should be active sixty minutes EVERY day! Do 60 jumping jacks.
	8	Pick 5 different muscles to stretch. Hold each stretch for 20 seconds.
	9	Play a game that is active. You decide what that is.
	10	Do as many trunk-lifts as you can.
	11	Take 32 imaginary dunks and 16 cross-over dribbles.
	12	Do push-up shoulder taps while reciting your spelling words.
	13	Take a walk.
	14	Run in place and name 3 reasons why you will never smoke or use tobacco.
	15	Pick 5 different muscles to stretch. Hold each stretch for 20 seconds.
	16	Take a hike.
	17	Do as many squats as you can.
	18	Take 8 pretend chest passes and 4 imaginary foul shots.
	19	Perform squat-jumps while naming the continents.
	20	Take a walk.
	21	How many food groups are there? Do 5 plank-jacks.
	22	Pick 5 different muscles to stretch. Hold each stretch for 20 seconds.
	23	Play outside.
	24	Do as many push-ups as you can.
	25	Take 2 laps around a pretend court and 1 giant star-jump!
	26	Read a book while doing a wall sit.
	27	Take a walk.
	28	About how many glasses of water should you drink each day? Do 8 burpees.
	29	Pick 5 different muscles to stretch. Hold each stretch for 20 seconds.
	30	Go to the park!
	31	Do as many squat-thrusts as you can.

Please Remember

- ✓ Always get adult permission before doing any activity.
- ✓ Return calendar to your teacher at the end of the month.



APRIL DEAM Calendar

Drop Everything And Move

SPRING into action

Name:	Teacher:

Purpose:

This calendar encourages families to become more physically active and to take steps toward a healthier lifestyle. Each day, students are asked to complete a different activity with a family member (or with adult supervision).

Directions:

After a student completes a day's activity, an adult should make a check mark and initial in the space provided. Each week, you are allowed to miss one day (activity). If this happens, put an "X" in the space provided for a check mark (do not initial).

✓ Done	Day	DEAM Activity
	1	Spring into Action: Find someone to do 20 jumping jacks with you.
	2	Say your math facts while doing reverse lunges.
	3	Take a walk.
	4	Did you know soda has ~39 grams of sugar? Do 39 mountain climbers.
	5	Pick 5 different muscles to stretch. Hold each stretch for 20 seconds.
	6	Help a neighbor or friend with some spring cleaning!
	7	Do as many trunk-lifts as you can.
	8	Spring into Action: Find 2 people. Do 30 jumping jacks together.
	9	Do push-up shoulder taps while reciting your spelling words.
	10	Take a walk.
	11	Did you know ice cream has ~13 grams of fat? Do 13 squat thrusts.
	12	Pick 5 different muscles to stretch. Hold each stretch for 20 seconds.
	13	Using an old container, gather soil, and plant flowers seeds.
	14	Do as many squats as you can.
	15	Spring into Action: Find 3 people. Do 40 jumping jacks together.
	16	Perform squat-jumps while naming the continents.
	17	Take a walk.
	18	Did you know donuts have ~280 calories? Jog in place for a 280 count.
	19	Pick 5 different muscles to stretch. Hold each stretch for 20 seconds.
	20	Get 60 minutes of MVPA. You choose how!
	21	Do as many push-ups as you can.
	22	Spring into Action: Find 4 people. Do 50 jumping jacks together.
	23	Read a book while doing a wall sit.
	24	Take a walk.
	25	Did you know hot dogs have ~530 mg of sodium? Raise the roof 530 times!
	26	Pick 5 different muscles to stretch. Hold each stretch for 20 seconds.
	27	Invent a game and try it out!
	28	Do as many curl-ups as you can.
	29	Spring into Action: Find 5 people! Do 60 jumping jacks together.
	30	Spring into Action: Find someone to do 20 jumping jacks with you.

Please Remember

- ✓ Always get adult permission before doing any activity.
- ✓ Return calendar to your teacher at the end of the month.