

Myles and Geremiah Reading Passages

All About Spiders

Batty About Bats

A Trip to the Zool

Ciara, Mia, Monolo Reading Passages

Earth Day

Aquarium

All About Arbor Day

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A Trip to the Zoo

It was a beautiful spring day. My dad said, 9
“Let’s go to the zoo.” “That’s a great idea!” 18
I said. “I love the zoo.” “Spring is a great 28
time to visit.” Dad said. “Why is it a good 38
time to go in the spring?” I asked. “Lots of 48
animals have their babies in the spring,” my 56
dad answered. When we got to the zoo, we 65
saw lots of new baby animals, like a baby 74
leopard, gorilla, and giraffe. “You were 80
right,” I told my dad. “Spring is a great time 90
to come to the zoo.” 95

	1st	2nd	3rd
WRR	Type #	Type #	Type #
Errors	Type #	Type #	Type #



Comprehension Questions: A Trip to the Zoo

1. What was the weather like in the story?

Type Answer Here

2. Why did the dad say they should go to the zoo?

Type Answer Here

3. What are some of the animals they saw at the zoo?

Type Answer Here

4. Why did the child say their dad was right?

Type Answer Here

Earth Day

Each year on April 22, we celebrate Earth Day. Earth Day was created in 1970 as a way to get people to start thinking about how to take care of the earth. Earth Day helps people to think about ways to help protect the earth. One way we can help care for the earth is by making less trash. If we reuse items, or recycle them, we can make less trash. We can also try to use less water, gas, and electricity. What ideas do you have about how to help take care of the earth?

	1st	2nd	3rd
WRR	Type #	Type #	Type #
Errors	Type #	Type #	Type #



Comprehension Questions: Earth Day

1. When is Earth Day?

Type Answer Here

2. When was Earth Day first celebrated?

Type Answer Here

3. Why was Earth Day created?

Type Answer Here

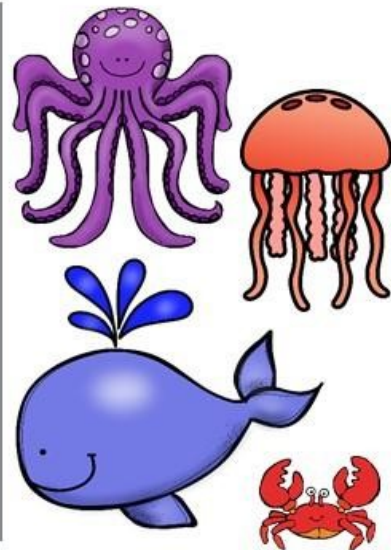
4. What are some ways we can help to take care of the earth?

Type Answer Here

The Aquarium

The aquarium is a place where you can see 9
marine animals. Marine animals are animals 15
that live in the water. When you go to an 25
aquarium you can see things like fish, jellyfish, 33
or stingrays. You may see small sea animals 41
like starfish and crabs. You may see large 49
sea animals like an octopus or a shark. Other 58
animals you may see at the aquarium are 66
turtles or sea otters. Some of the animals 74
at an aquarium live in tanks with fresh 82
water, and others live in salt water. The 90
aquarium is an interesting place to visit. 97

	1st	2nd	3rd
WRR	Type #	Type #	Type #
Errors	Type #	Type #	Type #



Comprehension Questions: The Aquarium

1. What are marine animals?

Type Answer Here

2. What are some of the animals you may see at an aquarium?

Type Answer Here

3. Why do you think there are different kinds of water at the aquarium?

Type Answer Here

4. Why do you think the author said the aquarium is an interesting place to visit?

Type Answer Here

All About Arbor Day

Arbor Day is a national holiday that is 8
celebrated on the last Friday in April. This is 17
a day for people to celebrate trees. On 25
Arbor Day, people are encouraged to care 32
for trees, and to plant new ones. This 40
holiday was first celebrated in 1872. One 47
million trees were planted on the first Arbor 55
Day! Trees are important to the earth for 63
many reasons. They make the world more 70
beautiful and healthier. They provide homes 76
for many animals. This year, maybe you can 84
plant a new tree on Arbor Day! 91

	1st	2nd	3rd
WRR	Type #	Type #	Type #
Errors	Type #	Type #	Type #



Comprehension Questions: All About Arbor Day

1. When is Arbor Day celebrated?

Type Answer Here

2. What is Arbor Day?

Type Answer Here

3. How many trees were planted on the first Arbor Day?

Type Answer Here

4. What are some of the reasons that trees are important to the earth?

Type Answer Here

All About Spiders

Spiders are so cool! All spiders have 7
eight legs. They also have two body 14
parts. They are not insects 19
because insects have six legs. 24
Spiders have silk in their bodies, and 31
they use it to make webs. Their 38
webs can be small or very big! The 46
webs are sticky and some of them 53
are very pretty. Spiders trap 58
insects in their webs and they eat 65
them! Spiders are awesome! 69

	1st	2nd	3rd
WRR	Type #	Type #	Type #
Errors	Type #	Type #	Type #



Comprehension Questions: All About Spiders

1. How many legs does a spider have?

Type Answer Here

2. How many legs does an insect have?

Type Answer Here

3. Why do insects get stuck in spider webs?

Type Answer Here

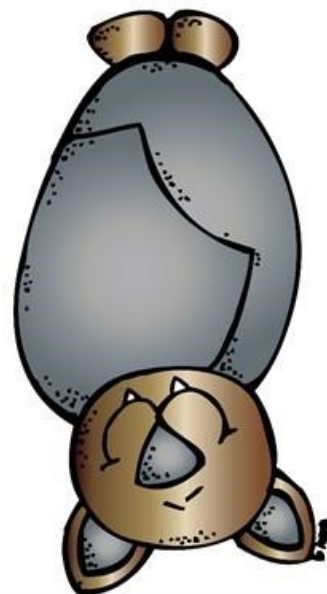
4. What do spiders eat?

Type Answer Here

Batty about Bats

Bats are really neat. They can fly, but 8
they are not birds. They are mammals. 15
They are the only mammals that can 22
fly. Bird have feathers but bats have 29
fur. When bats are resting, they like to 37
hang upside down. They live in many 44
different places like in trees and under 51
bridges. Bats come out at night and 58
they eat up lots of insects. Bats are so 67
cool! 68

	1st	2nd	3rd
WRR	Type #	Type #	Type #
Errors	Type #	Type #	Type #



Comprehension Questions: Batty about Bats

1. What kind of animals are bats?

Type Answer Here

2. How are bats different than birds?

Type Answer Here

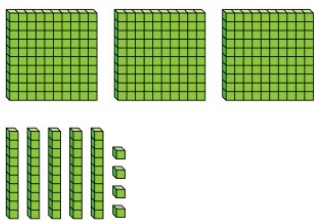
3. How do bats like to hang?

Type Answer Here

4. What is so special about bats?

Type Answer Here

What number do the place-value blocks show?



Remember, you can use a place-value chart to show the value of each digit.

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
3	5	4

354

The 3 has a value of 3 hundreds or 300.

The 5 has a value of 5 tens or 50.

The 4 has a value of 4 ones or 4.

The position of a digit tells its value.



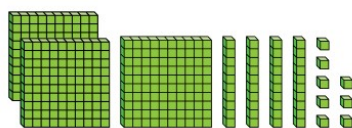
Do You Understand?

Show Me! How can you find the value of a digit using a place-value chart?

☆ Guided Practice ☆

Complete the place-value chart. Then write the value of each digit.

1.



Hundreds	Tens	Ones
3	4	8

The 3 has a value of 3 hundreds or 300.

The 4 has a value of 4 tens or 40.

The 8 has a value of 8 ones or 8.

Independent Practice

Circle the correct values for the underlined digit in each number.

2. 173 3 30 3 hundreds 3 ones 3 tens

3. 439 4 tens 4 hundreds 4 40 400

4. 661 6 hundreds 60 6 tens 600 6 ones

5. 518 500 5 tens 5 hundreds 5 50

6. 742 20 200 2 2 tens 2 ones

7. Use the number to answer each question.

902

What is the value of the 9?

What is the value of the 0?

What is the value of the 2?

8. **Higher Order Thinking** Write the number that has the following values.

- The tens digit has a value of 70.
- The ones digit has a value of 5 ones.
- The hundreds digit has a value of 8 hundreds.

9. Complete the chart to find the number.

The number has 9 hundreds.

It has 5 tens

It has 8 ones.

Hundreds	Tens	Ones

What is the number? _____

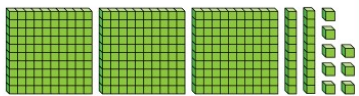
10. **MP.4 Model** Courtney drew a picture of place-value blocks to show the number 793. Draw the blocks to show what Courtney's picture may have looked like.

11. **Higher Order Thinking** A class needs to build the number 123 with place-value blocks but does **NOT** have any hundreds blocks. How can they build 123 using other place-value blocks?

12. **Assessment** What is the value of the 6 in the number 862?

- (A) 6
- (B) 10
- (C) 60
- (D) 600

What number is shown by the models?



You can write the number in different ways.

Way 1
Write the number in **expanded form**.

$$300 + 20 + 8$$

Way 2
Write the number in **standard form**.

$$328$$

Write the hundreds first, then the tens, then the ones.

Way 3
Write the number in **word form**.

three hundred twenty-eight

All three ways show the same number!

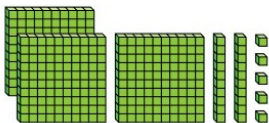
$$328 = 300 + 20 + 8$$

Do You Understand?

Show Me! How many hundreds, tens, and ones does the number six hundred forty have?

★ Guided Practice Use the models to solve each problem.

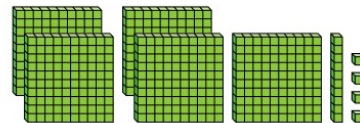
1. Write the number in expanded form. Then write it in standard form.



$$\underline{300} + \underline{20} + \underline{5}$$

$$\underline{325}$$

2. Write the number in expanded form. Then write it in word form.

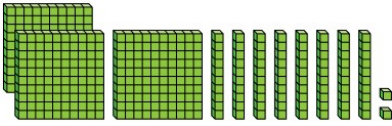


$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad}$$

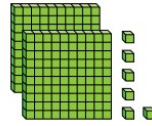
Independent Practice

Write the number in word form and standard form.

3. $300 + 80 + 2$



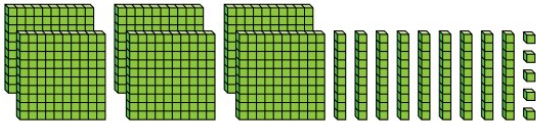
4. $200 + 6$



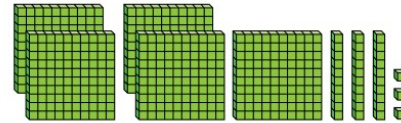
You can use the models to help!



5. $600 + 90 + 5$



6. $500 + 30 + 3$



7. Write eight hundred seventy-four in expanded form and standard form.

8. Write 478 in expanded form and word form.

9. **Higher Order Thinking** Write the number in two different ways. It has 5 hundreds. The tens digit is 1 less than the hundreds digit. The ones digit is 2 more than the hundreds digit.

Standard form: _____

Expanded form: _____

Use place-value models to help you solve the problems below.

10. **A-Z Vocabulary** There are 493 pages in a book.



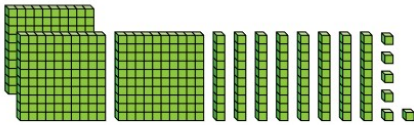
Write the number 493 in **expanded form**.

_____ + _____ + _____

Write the number 493 in **word form**.

11. **Higher Order Thinking** Draw hundreds, tens, and ones to show a three-digit number. Then write the number in expanded form. Then use the word form of the number in a sentence.

12. **Assessment** The model shows a three-digit number. Which is the standard form of the number?



(A) $300 + 80 + 6$

(B) 386

(C) $300 + 90 + 7$

(D) 397

Name _____



**Day
1**

Weekly Question

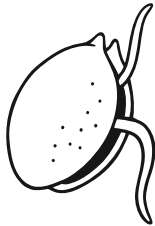
How do tiny seeds turn into giant trees?

Plants have life cycles, just like animals do. Most trees come from **seeds**. A seed has a hard shell. It protects the baby plant inside. When the baby plant is ready to grow, it **germinates**, or sprouts. This means it pushes out of the seed just like a chick from an egg.

A. Look at each picture. Use a vocabulary word to complete each sentence.



This is a _____.



This is what a seed looks like when it _____.

Vocabulary

germinates
sprouts, or starts to grow

seeds
the parts of a plant that make new plants

B. Read each question. Write your answer.

1. Why do seeds have hard outsides?

2. What does a baby plant do when it germinates?

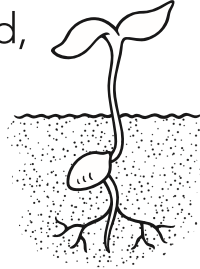
Name _____

**Day
2**

Weekly Question

How do tiny seeds turn into giant trees?

When a tree first germinates from a seed, it is called a **seedling**. The seedling needs air, light, and water to grow. It must also be in good soil, or dirt. If the seedling gets all of these things, it will grow bigger.



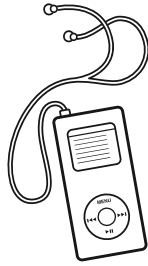
Vocabulary

seedling
a baby plant that has just sprouted from a seed

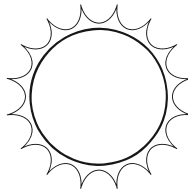
A. Circle the things that a seedling needs to grow.



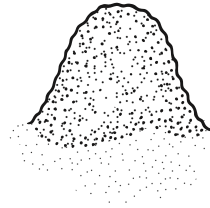
water



music



light



soil



meat

B. Read each word. Draw a line from the word to its meaning.

- | | | |
|--------------|---|--|
| 1. seed | • | • to start to grow |
| 2. germinate | • | • dirt |
| 3. seedling | • | • a baby plant that has sprouted |
| 4. soil | • | • the plant part that makes new plants |

Name _____

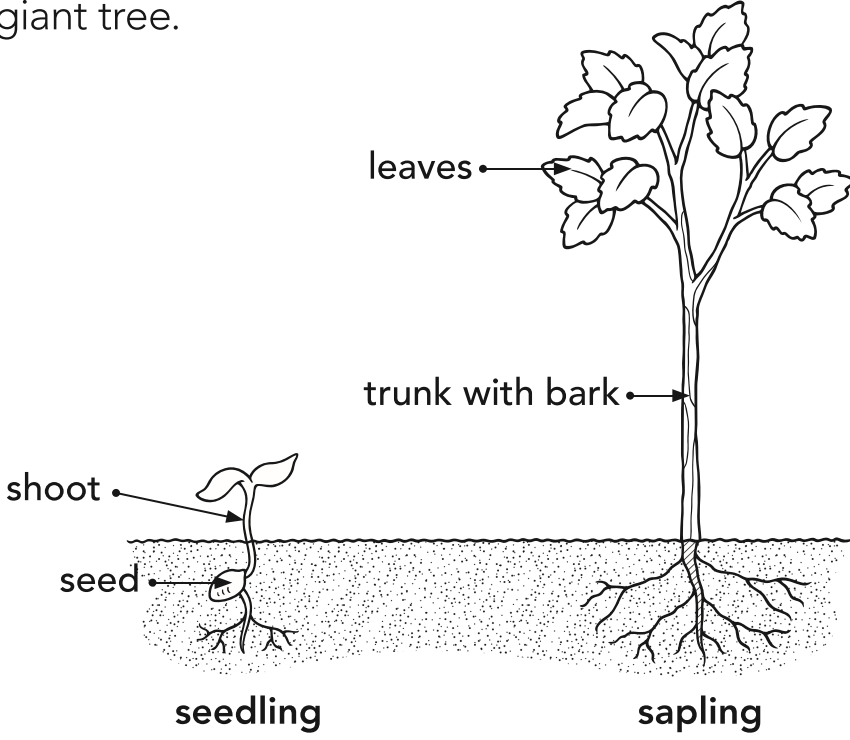


Day 3 *Weekly Question* **How do tiny seeds turn into giant trees?**

As a seedling grows, it begins to look more like a tree. The shoot, or stem, of the seedling grows taller. The plant is now called a **sapling**. The sapling grows bark, or an outer covering on its trunk. It also grows leaves. It will keep growing bigger and bigger until it is a giant tree.

Vocabulary

sapling
a young tree



Look at the pictures. Write three things about a seedling and three things about a sapling.

Seedling

Sapling

Name _____

Daily Science

**Big
Idea 1**

WEEK 3

**Day
4**

Weekly Question

How do tiny seeds turn into giant trees?

What makes trees grow taller than other plants? It is because of a built-in **code** that all seeds have. The code tells a seedling what it will become. A pine nut will grow into a pine tree. An acorn will grow into an oak tree. And a small redwood seed will grow into a giant redwood tree. The size of the seed has nothing to do with how tall a tree grows. It's the code inside the seed that is the most important.

Vocabulary

code

a set of instructions

A. Draw lines to match each seed to the tree it grows into.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|----------------|
| 1. acorn | • | • redwood tree |
| 2. pine nut | • | • oak tree |
| 3. redwood seed | • | • pine tree |

B. Circle the words that complete the sentences.

1. Pine nuts will become _____ trees.

redwood pine oak

2. A _____ tells the seed what tree it will become.

code seedling redwood

3. Oak trees come from _____.

redwood seeds pine nuts acorns

Name _____



**Day
5**

Weekly Question

How do tiny seeds turn into giant trees?

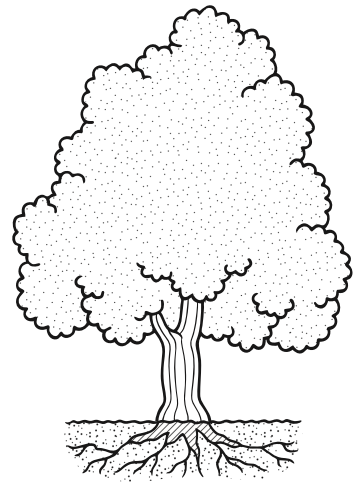
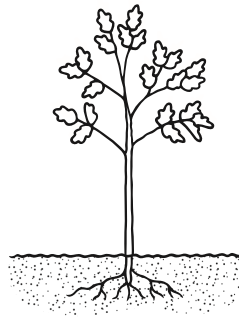
A. Complete each sentence. Use the words in the box.

code germinates seeds seedling

1. An acorn and a pine nut are kinds of _____.
2. When a seed _____, it begins to grow.
3. A _____ is a baby plant.
4. Seeds have a built-in _____ that tells them what to become.

B. Write the name of each stage in a tree's life cycle. Use the words in the box.

sapling seedling seed tree



Name _____

Day
1

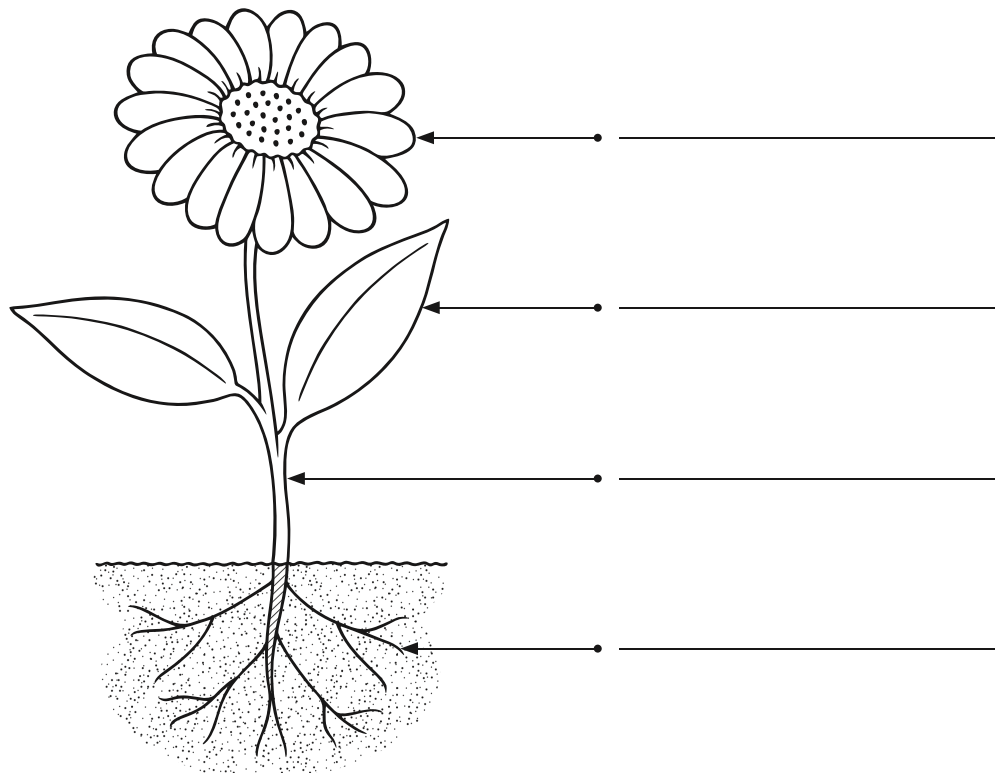
Weekly Question

**Why do some plants
have flowers?**

Most plants come from seeds. A seed has a baby plant inside it. But where do seeds come from? Most seeds come from **flowers**. Flowers have a special way of making seeds.

- A. Label the parts of the plant. Use the words in the box. Then color the picture.

leaf stem flower roots

**Vocabulary****flower**

*the part of
a plant that
makes seeds*

- B. Where do most seeds come from? Write a complete sentence to answer the question.

Name _____

**Day
2**

Weekly Question

Why do some plants have flowers?

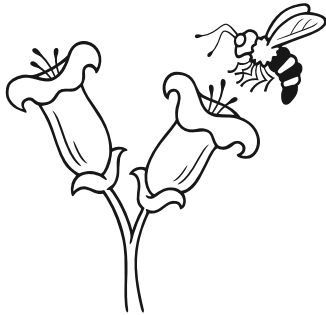
Flowers need **pollen** to make seeds. Pollen is like a dust that flowers make. Sometimes a flower's pollen stays with the flower that made it. Sometimes pollen travels to another flower. Wind can carry pollen. Animals can also take pollen from one flower to another.

Vocabulary

pollen

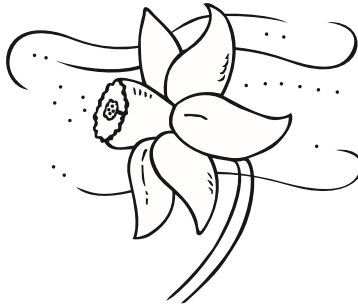
a special powder made by flowers

A. Look at each picture. Check the box that tells how the pollen is traveling.



in the wind

on an animal



in the wind

on an animal



in the wind

on an animal

B. Write a word from the box to answer each question.

pollen flowers bees

1. What must a flower have to make seeds? _____

2. What helps pollen travel? _____

3. Where does pollen come from? _____



**Day
3**

Weekly Question

Why do some plants have flowers?

When pollen lands on a special part of a flower, the flower swells. It makes a **fruit**. The flower dies, but the fruit grows. A fruit has seeds inside it. Apples, lemons, and cherries are examples of fruit. They all grow from flowers and have seeds inside them.

- A. Read the chart. Write **yes** or **no** in the second column to say if each thing is a fruit or not.

	Does it have seeds?	Is it a fruit?
Apple	yes	
Spinach	no	
Tomato	yes	
Watermelon	yes	

Vocabulary

fruit

a part of the plant that has seeds inside it

- B. Read each question. Circle the answer.

- Which of these is NOT a fruit? pear lettuce tomato
- Which plant part has seeds? fruit leaf pollen



Talk

Were you surprised that a tomato is really a fruit? Can you think of other "vegetables" that have seeds inside them? Tell your partner.



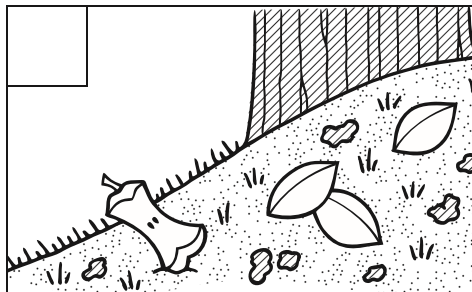
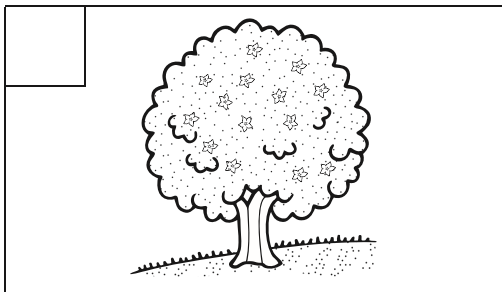
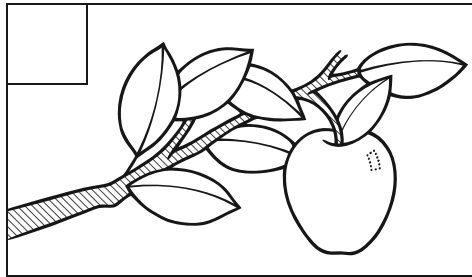
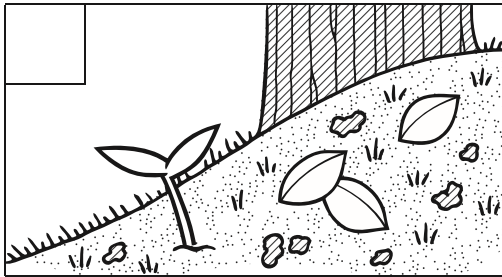
**Day
4**

Weekly Question

Why do some plants have flowers?

We eat fruit because it tastes good and is good for us. Fruit is also good food for the seeds inside it. When a seed germinates, the fruit gives the seed the food it needs to keep growing. The fruit breaks down into food for the new plant. So, without flowers, there would be no fruit. And without fruit, there would be no seeds.

A. Number the pictures in the correct order.



B. Read each sentence. Write true or false.

1. Fruit can grow without flowers. _____
2. Sometimes seedlings use fruit as food. _____
3. Seeds make fruit before they germinate. _____

Name _____



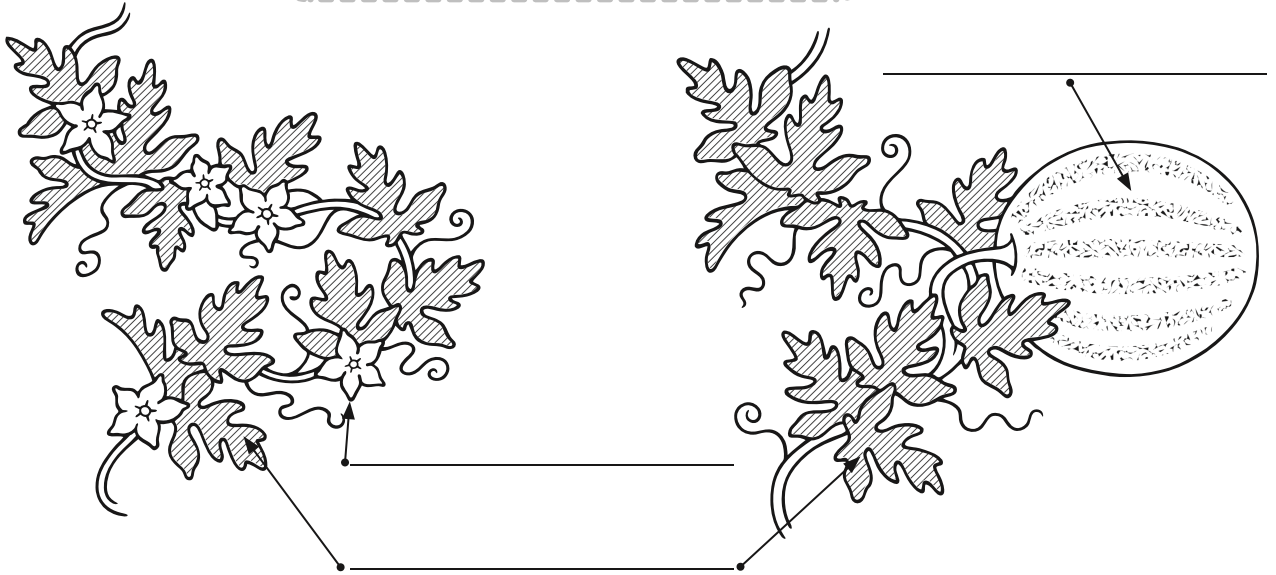
**Day
5**

Weekly Question

Why do some plants have flowers?

A. Label the parts of each plant below. Use the words in the box.

flower fruit leaves



B. Complete the paragraph. Use the words in the box.

flowers fruit pollen

Many plants grow pretty _____. When a flower gets _____ on it, a part of the flower begins to swell. The flower grows a fruit. New seeds are inside the _____. Now a new plant can grow.