

Daily To-Do Checklist

Monday April 20	Tuesday April 21	Wednesday April 22	Thursday April 23	Friday April 24
<input type="checkbox"/> Complete 20 minutes of istation <input type="checkbox"/> Read a book for AR and take an AR test (https://hosted306.renle.com/62733/) <input type="checkbox"/> Complete a reading activity from the reading quarantine choice board <input type="checkbox"/> Complete the Quizizz quiz for Unit 6 Words <input type="checkbox"/> Read "They Know Best" and complete Monday's activity on the M-F Worksheet <input type="checkbox"/> Listen to the next recording of Teddy Bodain (make sure you are listening to it in order) and complete an activity from the Teddy Bodain Choice Board <input type="checkbox"/> Begin working on your Quarantine Journal Entry <input type="checkbox"/> Log onto Zearn (complete 1 to 2 lessons daily = 4 lessons by Friday) <input type="checkbox"/> Complete "Monday" math practice of Daily Math Review 4 th Grade Week 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Complete Unit 10 Lesson 4 "What are Heredity, Instincts, and Learned Behaviors?" Digital HMH Science Lesson	<input type="checkbox"/> Complete 20 minutes of istation <input type="checkbox"/> Read a book for AR and take an AR test (https://hosted306.renle.com/62733/) <input type="checkbox"/> Complete a reading activity from the reading quarantine choice board <input type="checkbox"/> Read "They Know Best" and complete Tuesday's activity on the M-F Worksheet <input type="checkbox"/> Listen to the next recording of Teddy Bodain (make sure you are listening to it in order) and complete an activity from the Teddy Bodain Choice Board <input type="checkbox"/> Complete working on your first Quarantine Journal Entry <input type="checkbox"/> Log onto Zearn (complete 1 to 2 lessons daily = 4 lessons by Friday) <input type="checkbox"/> Complete "Tuesday" math practice of Daily Math Review 4 th Grade Week 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Complete Heredity Graphic Organizer	<input type="checkbox"/> Complete 20 minutes of istation <input type="checkbox"/> Read a book for AR and take an AR test (https://hosted306.renle.com/62733/) <input type="checkbox"/> Complete a reading activity from the reading quarantine choice board <input type="checkbox"/> Read "They Know Best" and complete Wednesday's activity on the M-F Worksheet <input type="checkbox"/> Listen to the next recording of Teddy Bodain (make sure you are listening to it in order) and complete an activity from the Teddy Bodain Choice Board <input type="checkbox"/> Begin working on your second Quarantine Journal Entry <input type="checkbox"/> Log onto Zearn (complete 1 to 2 lessons daily = 4 lessons by Friday) <input type="checkbox"/> Complete "Wednesday" math practice of Daily Math Review 4 th Grade Week 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Complete Unit 11 Lesson 1 "How do Organisms Change with the Seasons?" Digital HMH Lesson	<input type="checkbox"/> Complete 20 minutes of istation <input type="checkbox"/> Read a book for AR and take an AR test (https://hosted306.renle.com/62733/) <input type="checkbox"/> Complete a reading activity from the reading quarantine choice board <input type="checkbox"/> Read "They Know Best" and complete Thursday's activity on the M-F Worksheet <input type="checkbox"/> Listen to the next recording of Teddy Bodain (make sure you are listening to it in order) and complete an activity from the Teddy Bodain Choice Board <input type="checkbox"/> Complete working on your second Quarantine Journal Entry <input type="checkbox"/> Log onto Zearn (complete 1 to 2 lessons daily = 4 lessons by Friday) <input type="checkbox"/> Complete "Thursday" math practice of Daily Math Review 4 th Grade Week 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Watch the "Hibernation" video on Brain Pop and complete quiz OR Hibernation ReadWorks	<input type="checkbox"/> Complete 20 minutes of istation <input type="checkbox"/> Read a book for AR and take an AR test (https://hosted306.renle.com/62733/) <input type="checkbox"/> Complete a reading activity from the reading quarantine choice board <input type="checkbox"/> Read "They Know Best" and complete Friday's activity on the M-F Worksheet <input type="checkbox"/> Listen to the next recording of Teddy Bodain (make sure you are listening to it in order) and complete an activity from the Teddy Bodain Choice Board <input type="checkbox"/> Catch-Up on your Quarantine Journal Entries – Make sure you have done two this week <input type="checkbox"/> Log onto Zearn (complete 1 to 2 lessons daily = 4 lessons by Friday) <input type="checkbox"/> Complete "Friday" math practice of Daily Math Review 4 th Grade Week 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Watch the "Migration" video on Brain Pop and complete quiz OR Migration ReadWorks

Daily To-Do Checklist

Monday April 27	Tuesday April 28	Wednesday April 29	Thursday April 30	Friday May 1
<input type="checkbox"/> Complete 20 minutes of istation <input type="checkbox"/> Read a book for AR and take an AR test (https://hosted306.renle.arn.com/62733/) <input type="checkbox"/> Complete a reading activity from the reading quarantine choice board <input type="checkbox"/> Read "A Letter for the Community Center" and complete Monday's activity on the M-F Worksheet <input type="checkbox"/> Listen to the next recording of Teddy Bodain (make sure you are listening to it in order) and complete an activity from the Teddy Bodain Choice Board <input type="checkbox"/> Begin working on your Quarantine Journal Entry <input type="checkbox"/> Log onto Zearn (complete 1 to 2 lessons daily = 4 lessons by Friday) <input type="checkbox"/> Complete "Monday" math practice of Daily Math Review 4 th Grade Week 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Complete Unit 11 Lesson 2 "How do Organisms Obtain and Use Food?" Digital HMH Lesson	<input type="checkbox"/> Complete 20 minutes of istation <input type="checkbox"/> Read a book for AR and take an AR test (https://hosted306.renle.arn.com/62733/) <input type="checkbox"/> Complete a reading activity from the reading quarantine choice board <input type="checkbox"/> Read "A Letter for the Community Center" and complete Tuesday's activity on the M-F Worksheet <input type="checkbox"/> Listen to the next recording of Teddy Bodain (make sure you are listening to it in order) and complete an activity from the Teddy Bodain Choice Board <input type="checkbox"/> Complete working on your third Quarantine Journal Entry <input type="checkbox"/> Log onto Zearn (complete 1 to 2 lessons daily = 4 lessons by Friday) <input type="checkbox"/> Complete "Tuesday" math practice of Daily Math Review 4 th Grade Week 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Watch "Food Chains" video on Brain Pop and complete quiz OR ReadWorks	<input type="checkbox"/> Complete 20 minutes of istation <input type="checkbox"/> Read a book for AR and take an AR test (https://hosted306.renle.arn.com/62733/) <input type="checkbox"/> Complete a reading activity from the reading quarantine choice board <input type="checkbox"/> Read "A Letter for the Community Center" and complete Wednesday's activity on the M-F Worksheet <input type="checkbox"/> Listen to the next recording of Teddy Bodain (make sure you are listening to it in order) and complete an activity from the Teddy Bodain Choice Board <input type="checkbox"/> Begin working on your fourth Quarantine Journal Entry <input type="checkbox"/> Log onto Zearn (complete 1 to 2 lessons daily = 4 lessons by Friday) <input type="checkbox"/> Complete "Wednesday" math practice of Daily Math Review 4 th Grade Week 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Complete Unit 11 Lesson 3 "What are Food Chains" Digital HMH Lesson	<input type="checkbox"/> Complete 20 minutes of istation <input type="checkbox"/> Read a book for AR and take an AR test (https://hosted306.renle.arn.com/62733/) <input type="checkbox"/> Complete a reading activity from the reading quarantine choice board <input type="checkbox"/> Read "A Letter for the Community Center" and complete Thursday's activity on the M-F Worksheet <input type="checkbox"/> Listen to the next recording of Teddy Bodain (make sure you are listening to it in order) and complete an activity from the Teddy Bodain Choice Board <input type="checkbox"/> Complete working on your fourth Quarantine Journal Entry <input type="checkbox"/> Log onto Zearn (complete 1 to 2 lessons daily = 4 lessons by Friday) <input type="checkbox"/> Complete "Thursday" math practice of Daily Math Review 4 th Grade Week 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Read "Food Chains" (pg. 75 in your instructional packet)	<input type="checkbox"/> Complete 20 minutes of istation <input type="checkbox"/> Read a book for AR and take an AR test (https://hosted306.renle.arn.com/62733/) <input type="checkbox"/> Complete a reading activity from the reading quarantine choice board <input type="checkbox"/> Read "A Letter for the Community Center" and complete Friday's activity on the M-F Worksheet <input type="checkbox"/> Listen to the next recording of Teddy Bodain (make sure you are listening to it in order) and complete an activity from the Teddy Bodain Choice Board <input type="checkbox"/> Catch-Up on your Quarantine Journal Entries – Make sure you have done two this week <input type="checkbox"/> Log onto Zearn (complete 1 to 2 lessons daily = 4 lessons by Friday) <input type="checkbox"/> Complete "Friday" math practice of Daily Math Review 4 th Grade Week 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Answer the questions from "Food Chains" (pg. 76-77 in your instructional packet)

Important Website Links

#1-Zoom Meetings & and Class Dojo!

Reading

Where to turn in work:

Class Dojo Portfolio!

Helpful video:

<https://youtu.be/t6txmMjXUU>

Let your teacher know if you need your child's QR code or class code again.

- iStation: Daily Practice

<https://secure.istation.com/Account/LogOn>
– be sure to you put for the school/domain: mascotte.lake.fl

- EPIC: Online Book Available from 6am-4pm <https://www.getepic.com/>

- Class Codes:

→ Hus/Reynolds Class Code: edx2135

→ Pake/Locuson Class Code: hvt5539

→ Gomez/Carratola Class Code: pru4993

- MyOn: Online Books

<https://www.myon.com/school/readathome>

School Name: Read at Home

Username: readnow

Password: myon

- AR Test

<https://hosted306.renlearn.com/62733/default.aspx> – for taking AR quizzes

****These resources are subject to change! We will updated as needed!**



Important Website Links

Math/Science/Social Studies

- <https://www.zearn.org/> - Math
- <https://app.studiesweekly.com/online/> - Social Studies
- Mystery Science
<https://mysteryscience.com/plants/mystery-1/seed-dispersal/84?code=ODA4MDQxMTY&t=student>
- <https://www.hmhco.com/one/login/> - Science; for initial set up:
 - Click Independent school
 - State: Florida
 - District: Mascotte Elem Charter School
 - Click NEXT and log in!

All Subjects

- Brain Pop
www.brainpop.com Class Code: see *class story on dojo* or *contact teacher*
- Freckle
student.freckle.com
Class Code: see *class story on dojo* or *contact teacher*
Username: student's first and last name
- Flocabulary
<https://www.flocabulary.com/subjects/>
Username & Password are the same as iStation

****These resources are subject to change! We will updated as needed!**





Unit 6 Word Wisdom

10 Questions

NAME : _____

CLASS : _____

DATE : _____

1. Which word gives the correct definition for *fabric*?

- ☐ a) fashion ☐ b) cloth
☐ c) design ☐ d) color

2. Which word gives the correct definition for *decorative*?

- ☐ a) sticky ☐ b) unusual
☐ c) funny ☐ d) fancy

3. Choose the synonym to the word in bold. The **odd** shape did not have equal sides.

- ☐ a) luminous ☐ b) irregular
☐ c) shimmer ☐ d) dimensions

4. When will the parade of drummers _____ to Park Square?

- ☐ a) elevate ☐ b) evade
☐ c) canter ☐ d) advance

5. Which word gives the correct definition for *correct*?

- ☐ a) fill ☐ b) fix
☐ c) add ☐ d) save

6. The **measurements** of the rectangular prism are 4 ft. by 5 ft.

- ☐ a) formless ☐ b) dimensions
☐ c) fabric ☐ d) luminous

7. The Earth _____ on its axis each day.

- ☐ a) conduct ☐ b) bolted
☐ c) elevate ☐ d) rotates

8. Choose the synonym to the words in bold. Gray whales **move between** California and Mexico.

- ☐ a) migrate ☐ b) retreat
☐ c) conduct ☐ d) shuffle

9. Which word gives the correct definition for *drab*?

- ☐ a) bright ☐ b) green
☐ c) simple ☐ d) dull

10. Which word or words gives the correct definition for *billow*?

- ☐ a) sit ☐ b) wave
☐ c) dream ☐ d) sleep

Lesson 2

Latin Roots

They Know Best



Many animals live in groups. They form families, much like humans. However, not all animal families are the same.

Lions form **social** groups called prides that are led by the strongest male, who is the **patriarch**. In elephant families, however, the oldest female is in charge; she is the **matriarch**. Elephant families are based on maternal links, not **paternal** links. An elephant family consists of a matriarch, about six other females, and their babies. When the males become adults, they live away from the female groups and have contact with females only at mating time.

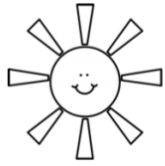
Elephant family groups often feed near each other. Some groups feel safe together. Still, families avoid groups they do not know. An older matriarch—like a grandmother elephant—can tell when a strange group is approaching, and she draws her family close together. A younger matriarch, who cannot easily tell a friend from a foe, groups her family together too often and doesn't feel safe. As a result, she will have fewer babies. She has a lower **maternity** rate than females led by older matriarchs.

Killing elephants is against the law, yet poachers still hunt them. Few large

males are left. Some poachers now kill the females, but killing an old female can mean more than the death of one animal; the loss of a matriarch can weaken the entire elephant **population**.

Hunting is not the only danger that elephants face. Conflicts also arise when they roam onto **public** land. Some invade small farms and destroy crops as they search for food. A number of **associations**, such as the Born Free Foundation in Kenya, work to protect elephants. This group helped move about fifty elephants to Meru National Park. There, they could be protected. The elephants were moved by truck, one by one. Once released, they soon found their family members. At the park, the families have a better life. They roam over thousands of acres of protected land.

Publicity about the move has helped. Now more people want to help the elephants. Park **patrons** can watch the elephant families, but elephants are still at risk. The matriarchs can only do so much to keep their families safe.



Good Morning, Sunshine!

Name _____

Week of April 20-April 24

Monday – Context Clues

Date: April 20

Here is one of the boldfaced words from “They Know Best”. Use the context clues strategy you learned to figure out the meaning of this word.

associations

Read: Read the sentence that uses the word associations. Read some of the sentences around the word.

Look: Look for context clues. What words relate to the word can you find?

Think: Think about the context clues. What other helpful information do you know?

Predict: Predict a meaning for the word *associations*.

Check: Check the dictionary to be sure the meaning of the word *association*. Write the definition here.

Tuesday – Unlock the Meanings

Date: April 21

Latin Root and Meaning		English Word and Meaning
pop, pub (people)	→	<i>popular</i> (having many friends)
soci (companion)	→	<i>society</i> (people living together)
mat, matr (mother)	→	<i>maternal</i> (related to motherhood)
pat, part (father)	→	<i>patriot</i> (loyal citizen)

Sort by Roots Find the Latin roots you just learned in the word list. Write each word in the correct column. Think of other words you know that have these roots. Write them in the correct column.

Word List

social
patriarch
matriarch
paternal
maternity
population
pubic
association
publicity
patron

Latin Roots

pop, pub

soci

mat, matr

pat, patr

Wednesday – Process the Meanings

Date: April 22

Use Roots Circle the root of the boldfaced word. Then write the meaning of each word.

1. Everyone in that **association** is a cat lover. _____
2. The **matriarch** sat at the head of the table surrounded by her family. _____
3. Many people in entertainment like a lot of **publicity**. _____
4. Dad and I are both named after my **paternal** grandfather. _____
5. The town's **population** has grown in the past ten years. _____
6. Mom and the new baby are on the **maternity** floor at the hospital. _____
7. We enjoy **social** events, because we like being with people. _____
8. My great-grandfather is the **patriarch** of our family. _____
9. Where is the nearest **public** library? _____
10. Are you a **patron** of the new store on Elm Street? _____

Thursday – Apply What You've Learned

Date: April 23

Complete the Ads Write the word from the word list that is missing from each ad.

1. Nurses are needed in the _____ department of the hospital. Must be good with babies.
2. A creative writer is needed to write ads and get good _____ for a new company.
3. A male actor at least 65 years old is needed to play the part of a _____ of a large family.
4. A _____ director is needed to plan children's fun after-school activities.
5. An experienced coach is needed right away to lead a(n) _____ of sports fans.

Use the Clues Use the clues to write a word from the word list.

6. A school that is open to everyone is called this. _____
7. Stores need this, which is another word for *shopper*. _____
8. If someone is like this, he acts in a fatherly way. _____
9. She is the head of her family. _____
10. It is larger in big cities than it is in small towns. _____

Friday – Apply What You've Learned

Date: April 24

Demonstrate Word Knowledge Follow the directions or answer the questions.

1. What could a restaurant do to get more patrons? _____
2. What might you hear on the **maternity** floor of a hospital? _____
3. Name an **association** or one you would like to star. _____
4. What must one be to become a **matriarch**? _____
5. What could you do to get publicity for a book fair? _____
6. Who do you consider a patriarch of the United States? _____
7. How could you figure out the student population of your school? _____
8. Name a favorite social event. _____
9. Who is the son of your paternal grandfather? _____
10. Which public building is closest to your home? _____

Lesson 3

Reference Skills

A Letter for the Community Center



Dear Editor of the *Glenville Gazette*:

I am responding to Pat White's letter of June 20. White wrote that our town should not build a community center. He thought it was just too expensive. White was wrong, and I'll explain why.

This community has no good places for young people to **congregate**. Too many of them end up at the mall. The City Center Mall now has a **reputation** for being a hangout for troublemakers. Just last week, **rival** groups got into a scuffle there. I know a lot of my neighbors used to make it a **custom** to shop at the mall. Now they go to stores in the suburbs.

The kids at the mall just don't have anyplace else to go and be together. If we had a community center, they could play basketball, swim, or play video games in a safer setting. A community center could offer group and **individual** activities for all ages.

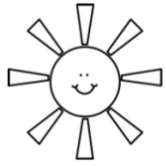
The last town my family lived in had a community center. I can tell you from **personal** experience that it was a fun place to go. The center offered all kinds of classes. For example, my little brother took a class in caring for pets and other **domestic** animals. My dad took a class in working with stained glass. My mom loved her aerobics class. If you wanted **privacy**, the center had quiet places to sit and read. If you wanted action, there were all kinds of games and teams. **Participation** was so popular that many classes and teams had a long waiting list.

It's true that twenty million dollars is a huge amount to spend on a community center. Our town does have other needs. Perhaps the people who want the center and those who don't want it could **compromise**. Maybe the center could be built in stages, or we could do without some parts, like a climbing wall.

I strongly urge the town to find a way to fund a community center. We all need it, especially our young people.

Sincerely,

Joyce Wilkins



Good Morning, Sunshine!

Name _____

Week of April 27-May 1

Monday – Context Clues

Date: April 27

Here is one of the boldfaced words from “A Letter for the Community Center”. Use the context clues strategy you learned to figure out the meaning of this word.

privacy

Read: Read the sentence that uses the word *privacy*. Read some of the sentences around the word.

Look: Look for context clues. What words relate to the word can you find?

Think: Think about the context clues. What other helpful information do you know?

Predict: Predict a meaning for the word *privacy*.

Check: Check the dictionary to be sure the meaning of the word *privacy*. Write the definition here.

Tuesday – Unlock the Meanings

Date: April 28

The Internet The internet is a useful tool for finding information. You can quickly find information you need by carefully choosing key words for your search. If your key words are too general, you will get links that you don't need. If your key words are too narrow, you may not find the most helpful articles. Here are tips for finding information on the Internet:

1. Always let an adult know when you are using the Internet. Never give out any information about yourself, such as your phone number, address, or school.
2. Type in only the most important words in your search topic. Leave out words like *the*, *and*, *of*
3. When writing a report, print the Internet page with the useful information. The website address will appear on the bottom of the page. Use this address to go back to the site or to list the article in your bibliography.
4. Be sure the source is trustworthy. Just because the information is given on the Internet doesn't make it true.

Practice Using Key Words Write at least two key words that you could use to search the Internet for information on these topics.

1. domestic birds: _____
2. college football rivals: _____
3. individual rights: _____
4. the World Series: _____
5. wedding customs: _____

Wednesday – Find the Meanings

Date: April 29

Define the words Use context clues or the dictionary to write the meaning of each boldfaced word.

1. During recess, the students **congregate** around the swings. _____
2. The two sides each gave up something in the **compromise**. _____
3. Our class had the highest **participation** in the bake sale. _____
4. What subject in school is your **personal** favorite? _____
5. Cats and dogs are **domestic** animals. _____
6. I know Shay will be my biggest **rival** for class president. _____
7. If you want **privacy**, keep your door closed. _____
8. Do you prefer **individual** or group activities? _____
9. I have a **reputation** as a great seller. _____
10. My family has the **custom** of painting eggs each spring. _____

Thursday – Process the Meanings

Date: April 30

Word List

congregate
reputation
rival
custom
individual
personal
domestic
privacy
participation
compromise

Complete the analogies Write the vocabulary word that best completes the analogy.

1. Group is to crowd as _____ is to person.
2. Law is to government _____ as is to culture.
3. Wolf is to wild as dog is to _____.
4. Day is to night as friend is to _____.

Rewrite the sentences Rewrite each sentence. Use the word in parentheses.

5. After a long talk, we reached an agreement. (compromise) _____
6. I like to keep my thoughts and feelings to myself. (privacy) _____
7. Could you do this favor just for me? (personal) _____
8. Every Fourth of July we get together in the park for a picnic. (congregate) _____
9. People think of me as a loyal friend. (reputation) _____
10. The hospital hopes that many people will take part in the blood drive. (participation) _____

Link to Your Life Follow the directions or answer the questions.

1. How could you turn a **rival** into a friend? _____
2. Tell of a time when you want **privacy**. _____
3. Name an animal that can’t be a **domestic** pet. Explain why. _____

4. How could someone strengthen his **reputation**? _____
5. Describe a time you reached a **compromise** with someone. _____

6. Describe a **custom** that you enjoy. _____
7. Describe your favorite place to **congregate** with friends. _____

8. How could you encourage **participation** in a recycling program? _____

9. What sport requires **individual** effort? _____
10. What **personal** objects would you take on a trip? _____

quarantine reading B I N G O

READ FOR MORE THAN ONE HOUR	READ A PICTURE BOOK	READ A GRAPHIC NOVEL	READ A RECIPE	READ & WRITE A SUMMARY
READ A MAGAZINE	READ WITH A FLASHLIGHT	READ & DRAW THE CHARACTERS	READ OUT LOUD	READ TO SOMEONE ELSE
WATCH A READ ALOUD ONLINE	RE-READ A BOOK YOU LOVE	FREE SPACE	READ OUTSIDE	READ TO A PET OR STUFFY
READ STANDING UP	RE-WRITE THE ENDING OF A BOOK	RECOMMEND A BOOK TO A FRIEND	READ & WRITE TO THE AUTHOR	READ IN BED
READ A BOOK IN ONE SITTING	READ WHILE BRUSHING YOUR TEETH	READ A NEWS ARTICLE	BUILD A FORT AND READ IN IT!	READ ON A RAINY DAY


THE ASTONISHING JOURNEY OF TEDDY BODAIN

Directions: Each day listen to the recording on class dojo. Choose an activity below to complete as you listen. The activities may be completed more than once based on different day's recordings. Have fun and enjoy!







Write a letter to Teddy as if you are Martha responding to her letter.	Research one of the following topics: Yellow Fever, Fireflies, Steam Engine Train, John Phillip Sousa, or Henry Morrison Flagler. Make a pamphlet, PowerPoint or poster to teach your classmates everything you know about the topic.	Start a sketch book to illustrate each letter you've read.
Choose 5 questions from the document under the story tab on dojo to answer.	Pick 3 new vocabulary words from the day's recording to define. Use glossary under the story tab on dojo document or dictionary.com.	Choose a recipe from the document under the story tab on dojo to make. Send us a picture on dojo of your creation!
Teddy is on a journey of a lifetime. Pretend your family has a wagon on this journey with Teddy. Write a letter to your best friend about your journey.	Choose a worksheet from the document under the story tab on dojo or your packet to complete.	Make a crossword puzzle or word search of important words from the day's reading.
Make a map of Teddy's journey. Be sure to include where she started and each stop she's made so far. Be creative. This doesn't have to be done with pencil and paper. You can use PowerPoint, play-doh or even food.	Make a 5-question quiz based on the day's readings.	Teddy's Mama is known for her quilts. Use the quilt pattern to make a quilt of your favorite character. The character's name and picture can go in the middle diamond and a character traits with evidence can go in each corner. Make it colorful and beautiful, just like Mama would. *Suggestion: Make a few patterns for different characters and connect them together to make one big quilt.

Dear Kids,

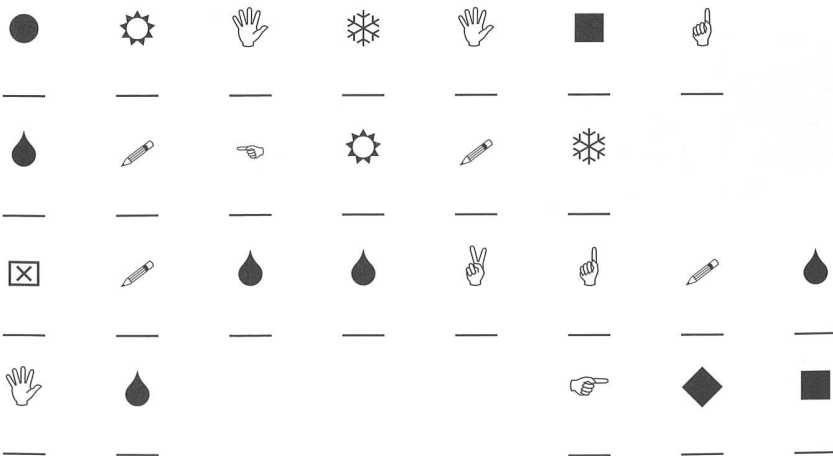
Let's have some fun with secret messages. I've written a message for you, but you'll have to decode it before you can read it. Use the key to help you write the correct letters. Good luck!

Your Friend,
Teddy Bodain 

Secret Decoding KEY

A = 
B = 
C = 
D = 
E = 
F = 
G = 
H = 
I = 
J = 
K = 
L = 
M = 


N = 
O = 
P = 
Q = 
R = 
S = 
T = 
U = 
V = 
W = 
X = 
Y = 
Z = 



following directions, writing

Dear Kids,

Let's have a good time with ad-libbing. Fill out this list without peeking at the story below. Then have a ball filling in the blanks and reading the results to your friends. I bet you do a lot of laughing!

Your Friend,
Teddy Bodain 

Walking Along the Trail

1. an adjective _____
2. a body part _____
3. something you'd say _____
4. a shade of blue _____
5. a shape _____
6. a shape _____
7. something that smells good _____
8. something that is slow _____
9. something you'd see in nature _____
10. something you'd see in nature _____
11. something you'd see in a river _____
12. something you'd see in a river _____
13. a healthy snack _____
14. another word for ran _____
15. something you'd say to a mule _____
16. another word for good _____

Yesterday, as the 1 wagon train rolled along, Pap said I could take a walk. I was tired of riding in the wagon and wanted to stretch my 2. I waved goodbye to Mama and said, "3."

The sky was a beautiful shade of 4, and the clouds were shaped just like 5 and 6. The tall, green grass smelled like 7. Since the wagons move as slow as a 8, I wasn't worried about falling behind.

I climbed a tall tree and looked out from the highest branches. To the east, I saw a 9. To the west, I saw a 10. I tried to remember exactly how they looked, so I could draw them later and keep them in my memory book.

I stopped beside a little brook to get a drink and fill my canteen. When I bent to drink, I saw a 11 and a 12. I wish you could have seen them with me. I reached into the pocket of my overalls and pulled out 13 for a snack. I was hungry!

I hated to leave, but the last of the wagons was passing, so I had to go. I 14 back to the wagons and climbed back up on the seat beside Mama. I took over the reins and called out, "15" to the mules.

What a 16 day.



Dear Kids,

Test your knowledge of wagon train life by figuring out the answers for the crossword below. If you and your friends get stuck, help each other.

Use your "noodle" to prove how smart you are!

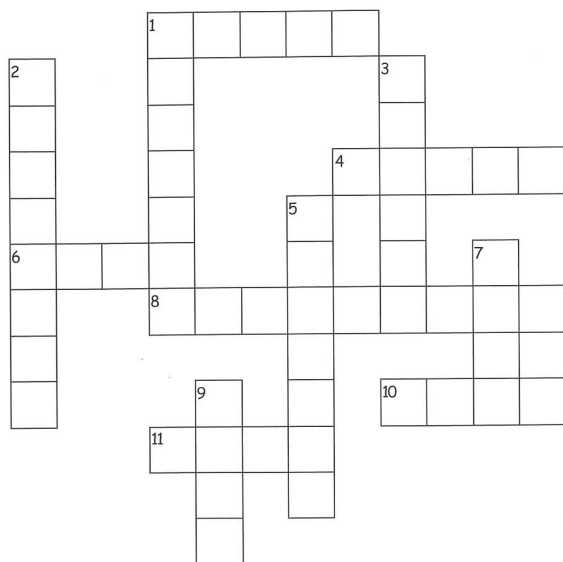
Your friend,
Teddy Bodain



writing, spelling



Wagon Train Life Crossword



ACROSS

1. can pull a wagon if it's not too heavy
4. carries a wagon across the river
6. flies through the air with a long tail
8. pull back on the rubber strap to shoot your target
10. can pull a heavy wagon load
11. build one to cook over

DOWN

1. win these glass balls by shooting well
2. use these for fishing bait
3. wagons roll on these
5. keep your water in this while you walk or ride your horse
7. need this for fishing
9. scale them before you cook them

ANSWERS

ACROSS 1. mules 4. ferry 6. kite 8. slingshot 10. oxen 11. fire DOWN 1. marbles 2. crickets 3. wheels 5. canteen 7. pole 9. fish

Dear Kids,

In many ways, my cousin Daniel and I are opposites, but we still get along and have great adventures together. Below is a list of words that have opposites, called antonyms. See how many you can figure out. They look easy, and some of them are, but watch out! Some are tricky. If you get stuck, help each other.

Your Friend,
Teddy Bodain



antonyms, spelling, writing




Antonyms: Opposites

salt	_____	mother	_____
cold	_____	cooked	_____
loud	_____	love	_____
weekday	_____	innocent	_____
winter	_____	new	_____
husband	_____	heavy	_____
never	_____	inside	_____
alive	_____	laugh	_____
beautiful	_____	mountain	_____
noisy	_____	poor	_____
backward	_____	dangerous	_____
lazy	_____	simple	_____
beginning	_____	tall	_____
best	_____	open	_____
sweet	_____	thick	_____
light	_____	weak	_____
cheap	_____	victory	_____
deep	_____	used	_____
helpful	_____	polite	_____
sunrise	_____	uncle	_____

Dear Kids,

Are you ready to laugh? Time for some more ad-libbing. Fill out this list without peeking at the story below. Then have fun filling in the blanks and reading the results to your friends. No two stories will be the same, but I bet they'll all be a little crazy!

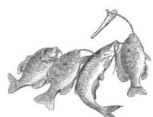
Your Friend,
Teddy Bodain 

following directions, writing

Going Fishing



1. something you'd shout _____
2. something in nature _____
3. something in nature _____
4. something good to eat _____
5. something sharp _____
6. a crazy object _____
7. something you'd yell in surprise _____
8. something to store things in _____
9. something to cook in _____
10. a big number _____
11. a favorite food _____



When Pap says, "Teddy, let's go fishing," I always feel like shouting, "1 _____." We head off to our favorite fishing hole, which is right behind the big 2 _____, next to the 3 _____. I can always count on catching plenty of fish when I use 4 _____ for bait. I have to be careful when I put it on my hook because the tip of the hook is sharper than a 5 _____.

Now, when it comes to fishing, you never know what you might pull up. Once, Pap thought he had a bite, but when he pulled it up, it was a 6 _____! He laughed and yelled, "7 _____." Great buckets of butterbeans! Can you imagine?

Anyway, each time I catch a fish, I put it in my 8 _____ until we're ready to go home. Then, Pap and I scale and clean the fish. The best part comes when we fry them up in a huge 9 _____. When I smell those fish frying, I feel like I could eat 10 _____ of them all in one sitting. Mama fixes a big pot of 11 _____ to go along with our fried fish, and that's our supper. I hope you'll go fishing with me sometime, and stay for supper!

Dear Kids,

Where would I be today without my family and friends? They helped me all along my journey. I've made a Word Search Puzzle for you below. It includes the names of my family and friends and... one old stinkpot who tried to steal Pap's land deed.

The words go from left to right—OR—from top to bottom. Check them off when you find each name. See how many you can find. I bet you'll do well, or my name isn't Teddy Bodain!

Your Friend,
Teddy Bodain 

following directions, spelling

Family and Friends Word Search

T	M	R	N	K	N	M	L	K	G	M	H
E	A	R	D	J	Z	Y	D	J	G	I	M
D	R	K	N	V	L	X	Y	V	J	S	V
D	T	G	N	L	D	H	L	W	I	S	E
Y	H	M	B	F	G	P	A	P	M	M	R
M	A	B	R	P	X	F	N	W	B	E	O
E	T	H	E	L	B	E	R	T	O	L	N
R	B	R	N	R	J	G	R	V	D	M	I
Y	N	N	M	I	N	N	I	E	U	A	C
F	H	T	R	A	V	I	S	N	D	N	A
M	A	M	A	N	B	F	R	X	D	L	N
C	A	P	T	A	I	N	W	A	L	S	H

- ☐ Captain Walsh
- ☐ Dylan
- ☐ Ethelbert
- ☐ Jimbo Dudd
- ☐ Mama
- ☐ Martha

- ☐ Minnie
- ☐ Miss Melman
- ☐ Pap
- ☐ Teddy
- ☐ Travis
- ☐ Veronica

Dear Kids,

Travis Lark and I are such good friends that sometimes we even have the exact same thoughts! When we're having a conversation, if one of us hesitates at a word, the other one will say the very word we were thinking of or one that means the same thing.

Words that mean the same thing are called synonyms. I've made a list of synonyms below. See how many you can get. Remember: we're NOT looking for words that mean the opposite. We're looking for words that mean almost the same thing.

synonyms, spelling, writing



Your Friend,
Teddy Bodain

Synonyms: Words that Mean the Same

amazing	_____	stone	_____
crooked	_____	hop	_____
begin	_____	throw	_____
destroy	_____	skinny	_____
funny	_____	late	_____
tall	_____	weird	_____
gross	_____	loud	_____
happy	_____	shut	_____
little	_____	tidy	_____
look	_____	silent	_____
neat	_____	clever	_____
part	_____	difficult	_____
place	_____	friendly	_____
scared	_____	student	_____
story	_____	buy	_____
chair	_____	quickly	_____
simple	_____	mistake	_____
mad	_____	evil	_____
sick	_____	policeman	_____

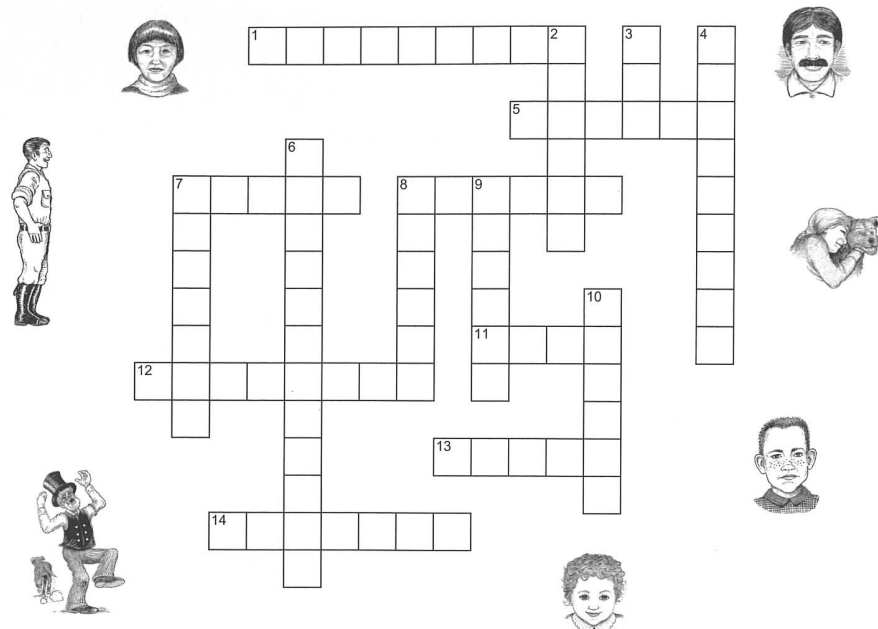
Dear Kids,

Let's see how well you know the characters from my astonishing journey. Read the clues, and fill in the answers to complete the crossword puzzle below.

Your Friend,
Teddy Bodain

reading, spelling

Character Crossword



ACROSS

- Teddy rescued him from starvation.
- He helped Travis build the boys' first kite.
- Yellow fever took his life.
- She and her sister were Teddy's "Good" friends.
- Teddy rode her into the Big Top.
- She was accidentally thrown into the river.
- This is Mama's first name.
- He taught Teddy and Daniel how to ride elephants

DOWN

- He cut his hair to repair Teddy's doll.
- This is what Teddy called her father.
- She wanted Jimbo to steal the land deed from Teddy.
- He was in charge of the wagon train.
- He was a dishonest salesman and cruel to animals.
- Teddy wrote to this friend almost every day.
- He was the chief who asked to hear Teddy's story.
- Teddy's cousin, who looked just like Pap.


ANSWERS

ACROSS 1. Edith 2. Travis 3. Pap 4. Verna 5. Jasper 6. Captain 7. Dylann 8. Minnie 9. Saba 10. Zoren 11. Grace 12. Veronica 13. Daniel 14. Nobosi

following directions, writing

Dear Kids,

How we love those crazy ad-libs! Fill out this list without peeking at the story below. Then have fun filling in the blanks and reading the results to your friends. Warning: There will be laughing!

Your Friend,
Teddy Bodain 

Another Whoop-de-Doo

1. an emotion _____
2. a food _____
3. a food _____
4. a food _____
5. kind of meat _____
6. picnic drink _____
7. musical instrument _____
8. musical instrument _____
9. large number _____
10. a greeting _____
11. character from Teddy Bodain _____
12. character from Teddy Bodain _____
13. character from Teddy Bodain _____
14. character from Teddy Bodain _____
15. an ugly animal _____
16. something stupid to say _____
17. something you'd call out _____

After our barn-raising, Mama and Papa decided to have a whoop-de-doo of our own because everyone was so 1 _____. Mama sent out invitations asking all the women to bring 2 _____, 3 _____, and 4 _____. She decided we would provide the 5 _____ and 6 _____. Pap invited two of our neighbors who play the 7 _____ and the 8 _____, to play for the dancing.

Everyone came! There were about 9 _____ people who brought their wagons and parked in a giant circle. Pap shouted "10 _____," and folks waved and greeted each other. After a big picnic, 11 _____ danced with 12 _____, and 13 _____ danced with 14 _____. Travis asked me to dance. I didn't want to at first, but he said, "What's wrong, Bodain, do you dance like a 15 _____?" That Travis! He was actually a pretty good dancer, though, and I had fun dancing with him.

Later that night, all of us kids were sitting under the stars. We were talking about how beautiful they were until Jasper Lowe said, "16 _____." He's so silly!


It was time to go home, so everyone loaded the wagons. As he waved goodnight, Travis called, "17 _____, Teddy, see you next time."



following directions, spelling

Dear Kids,

Don't think that pioneer kids in 1892 were all work and no play. Yes, there were lots of chores to do, but we made time for fun any chance we got. Search the Word Search below for some of the things we did with our friends. There are 14 in all. They can go left to right or top to bottom. Can you find them?

Your Friend,
Teddy Bodain 

Pioneer Fun Word Search

V	N	L	K	T	T	Q	G	W	W	K	F	L	M	B	Z	P	T
T	X	K	H	K	K	L	H	V	K	P	K	H	F	F	K	P	V
F	L	L	C	B	V	Q	L	J	Q	C	I	R	J	J	D	W	N
G	B	D	T	H	T	J	G	R	D	X	T	K	D	M	X	L	K
X	H	L	M	Z	T	C	H	R	C	J	E	K	L	G	W	P	H
Y	W	S	W	I	M	M	I	N	G	X	M	C	M	N	Y	J	H
M	A	R	B	L	E	S	B	L	M	G	A	C	R	P	R	C	O
F	F	W	J	P	T	Q	M	D	K	K	K	F	E	M	R	K	R
F	Q	R	L	Z	Z	M	G	T	L	K	I	I	A	D	G	N	S
O	P	M	D	A	N	C	I	N	G	J	N	S	D	D	N	M	E
O	L	L	X	R	W	M	W	L	Q	M	G	H	I	O	Q	M	S
T	A	J	L	Z	G	T	G	Y	X	Z	B	I	N	L	L	Q	H
R	Y	G	T	B	V	R	W	V	T	R	Y	N	G	L	H	K	O
A	S	D	C	M	C	X	T	Y	Z	R	M	G	C	S	T	N	E
C	H	O	R	S	E	B	A	C	K	R	I	D	I	N	G	N	S
E	R	Y	G	W	H	O	O	P	-	D	E	-	D	O	O	Z	M
S	W	W	T	S	L	I	N	G	S	H	O	T	S	D	C	T	P
M	U	S	I	C	A	L	I	N	S	T	R	U	M	E	N	T	S

- ☐ marbles
- ☐ fishing
- ☐ dancing
- ☐ kite making
- ☐ slingshots
- ☐ footraces
- ☐ horseback riding

- ☐ dolls
- ☐ swimming
- ☐ reading
- ☐ whoop-de-doo
- ☐ plays
- ☐ musical instruments
- ☐ horseshoes

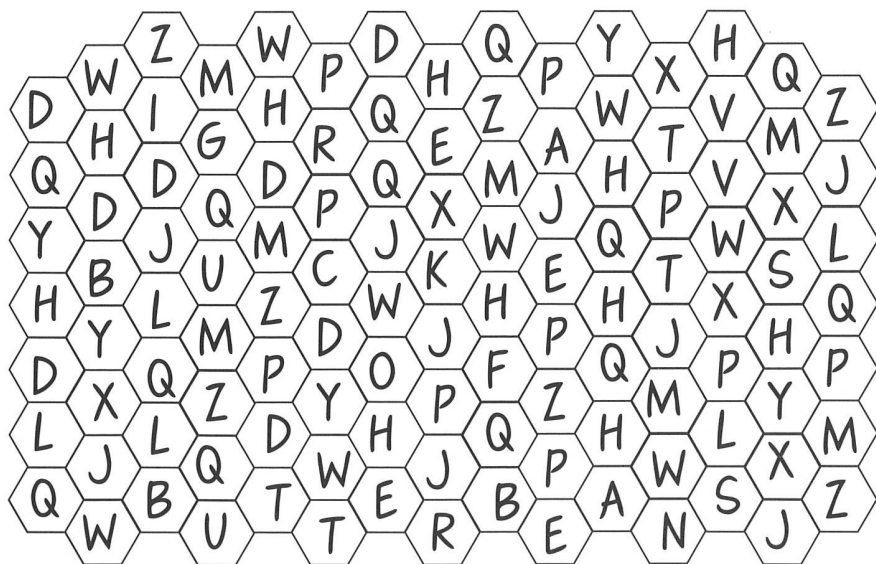
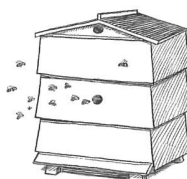
decoding, following directions

Follow the directions below to reveal my secret message hidden in the beehive!

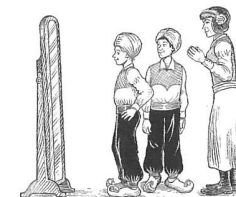
Beehive Secret Message

A black and white line drawing of a glass jar filled with honey. The word "HONEY" is written in large, bold, capital letters across the middle of the jar. A wooden dipper with a rounded end is stuck into the honey at the top of the jar. The jar has a lid with a small knob.

Q = blue
V = red
W = green
X = blue
Y = black
Z = red



critical thinking, writing




You Would NEVER See...

1. ...a _____ with a _____ in his ear.
2. ...a _____ in the sky pulling a _____.
3. ...two kids playing _____ in the middle of the _____.
4. ...a giraffe serving _____ to a _____.
5. ...the teacher and the principal riding a _____ at _____.
6. ...a bride who says, " _____, " in the middle
of her wedding.
7. ...a chef cooking a _____ for _____.
8. ...a pirate wearing a _____ on his _____.
9. ...a bird flying through the _____, so he can _____.
10. ...a kid who wants a _____ for her birthday, so she can _____.
11. ...a cloud that looked like a _____ with a _____.
12. ...a grown man sitting in a _____ acting like a _____.
13. ...a race car painted like a _____ roaring around the _____.
14. ...a _____ with a bright red hat on his _____.
15. ...seven chimpanzees _____ in the moonlight, laughing like hyenas.
16. ...a horse carrying a _____, racing like mad, running toward a _____.
17. ...a mother serving _____ and _____ for breakfast.
18. ...a newscaster announcing, " _____."

Dear Kids,

rhyming, math

Once you start writing poetry, you get better and better at it. Poetry is a source of beauty for our ears. You can write a poem about your mother, or a silly poem for your friend, or write rhyming lyrics to a song. I've listed some words below that are easy to rhyme, some that are a little harder, and a few tough ones. If rhymes were really for sale, how much money could you earn?

Your Friend,
Teddy Bodain 

Rhyming Words

Each Easy Rhyme = 25¢ Each Medium Rhyme = 50¢ Each Tough Rhyme = \$1.00
How Much Can You "Make" With Rhyming Words?

Easy Rhymes 25¢

book _____
house _____
thank _____
see _____
dog _____
dress _____
bird _____
corn _____
seed _____
think _____
wood _____
mall _____
red _____
floor _____
mean _____
bell _____
pen _____
hair _____

Medium Rhymes 50¢

nation _____
summer _____
hairy _____
toasted _____
pretty _____
table _____
treasure _____
singing _____
shower _____
dusting _____
handy _____


Tough Rhymes \$1.00

vanity _____
exploring _____
frightening _____
antelope _____
combination _____
willow _____

Dear Kids,

math, critical thinking

Boy, how prices have changed since 1892. We could buy our entire lunch for less than a dollar and have change left over! Compare the prices below. Then figure out how much money you would save if you could travel back to the year 1892. Use some scratch paper to do your figuring, then compare your answers with those of your classmates.





Your Friend,
Teddy Bodain 



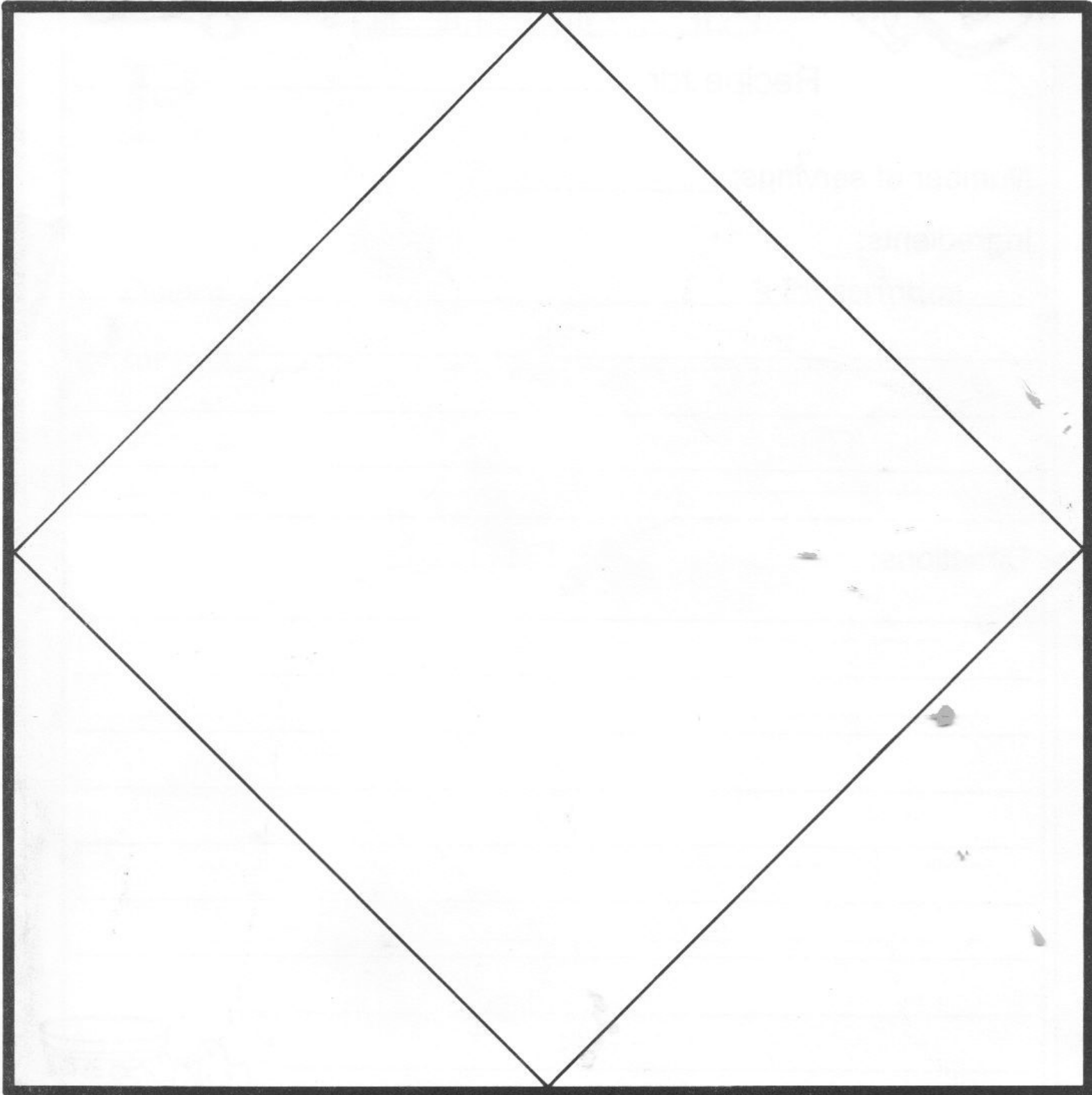
Today

1892

Times Have Changed!

Item	Today's Price	1892 Price	Difference
 orange	50¢	2¢	= _____
 turkey leg	\$3.00	10¢	= _____
baked potato	\$1.99	5¢	= _____
giant dill pickle	50¢	5¢	= _____
small bottle of milk	85¢	5¢	= _____
pack of cheese	\$1.99	5¢	= _____
12 hard boiled eggs	\$1.20	5¢	= _____
apple	40¢	3¢	= _____
 carrots	99¢	5¢	= _____
jerky	\$2.40	10¢	= _____
bar of soap	99¢	10¢	= _____
bandana	\$1.00	25¢	= _____
socks	\$1.50	40¢	= _____
 comb	50¢	10¢	= _____
overalls	\$25.00	\$3.00	= _____
underwear	\$2.00	25¢	= _____
hot dog	\$1.50	20¢	= _____


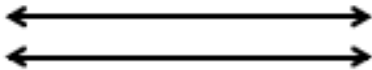


Quilt Pattern



Name _____ Date _____

Daily Math Review for 4th Grade

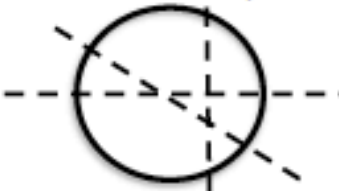

Week 4

Monday	<p>If you know $45 = 5 \times 9$, then _____ is _____ times as many as _____.</p>	<p>Find the perimeter of the square. 12 cm</p>  <p>_____</p>
	<p>Round to the nearest hundred: 240,318</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Solve:</p> $\begin{array}{r} 5,237 \\ - 3,426 \\ \hline \end{array}$
Tuesday	<p>Laura planted 5 flowers. Amy planted five times as many as Laura. How many flowers did Amy plant?</p>	<p>Circle the name of this geometric figure:</p>  <p>parallel lines perpendicular lines</p>
	<p>Draw and shade two fractions that are equivalent to one fourth.</p> 	<p>Solve: $321 \times 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p>
Wednesday	<p>Xander bought 5 packages of pencils for school. Two packages had 10 per pack, and three packages had 24 per pack. How many pencils did he buy in all?</p>	<p>Circle all shapes that contain <u>ONLY</u> right angles:</p> 
	<p>Compare using $<$, $>$, or $=$.</p> $\frac{7}{8} \quad \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad \frac{1}{2}$	<p>Solve: $34 \div 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p>

Name _____ Date _____

Daily Math Review for 4th Grade



Week 4

Thursday	<p>Solve:</p> $3000 \div 30 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $900 \div 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $4000 \div 400 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	<p>Are these all lines of symmetry? _____</p> 
	<p>1 quart = 4 cups, therefore:</p> <p>5 quarts = _____ cups</p> <p>9 quarts = _____ cups</p>	<p>Fill in the blanks to complete the equation:</p> $\frac{9}{10} = \frac{5}{10} + \boxed{\hspace{1cm}}$
Friday	<p>Write this number in standard form:</p> $30 + 2 + 500 + 7,000 + 300,000$ <p>_____</p>	<p>List the first 4 multiples of 6.</p> <p>_____</p>
	<p>Gary walked 2 miles per day for 10 days. How many miles did he walk in all?</p>	<p>Continue this pattern that follows the rule <u>divide by 2</u></p> <p>32, 16, _____, _____, _____</p>
Extra Work Space	<div style="text-align: right;">  </div>	

Name _____ Date _____

Daily Math Review for 4th Grade

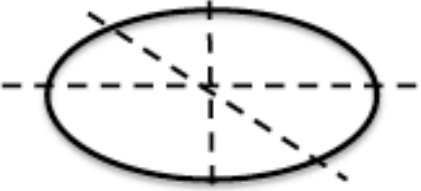

Week 5

Monday	<p>If you know $35 = 5 \times 7$, then _____ is 5 times as many as _____.</p>	<p>Find the area of the square.</p> <p>5 mm</p>  <p>_____</p>
	<p>Round to the nearest ten:</p> <p>75,628</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Solve:</p> $\begin{array}{r} 8,504 \\ + 5,248 \\ \hline \end{array}$
Tuesday	<p>Benny walked the dog for 20 minutes. Chris walked the dog four times as long as Benny. How long did Chris walk the dog?</p>	<p>Circle the name of this geometric figure:</p>  <p>parallel lines perpendicular lines</p>
	<p>Draw and shade two fractions that are equivalent to one third.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 60px; margin: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 60px; margin: 5px;"></div> </div>	<p>Solve: $245 \times 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p>
Wednesday	<p>Bradley spent 10 minutes per day washing dishes. How many minutes did he spend washing dishes in all in 4 weeks?</p>	<p>Draw a shape that contains at least one right angle:</p>
	<p>Compare using $<$, $>$, or $=$.</p> $\frac{3}{6} \quad \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \quad \frac{3}{10}$	<p>Solve: $56 \div 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$</p>

Name _____ Date _____

Daily Math Review for 4th Grade

Week 5

Thursday	<p>Solve:</p> $5000 \div 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $80000 \div 100 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $30000 \div 30 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	<p>Are these all lines of symmetry? _____</p> 
	<p>1 dollar = 4 quarters, therefore: 10 dollars = _____ quarters 5 dollars = _____ quarters</p>	<p>Complete the equation to make it true:</p> $\frac{3}{4} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
Friday	<p>Write this number in expanded form:</p> <p>fifty thousand, sixty-eight</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>List the first 5 multiples of 8.</p> <p>_____</p>
	<p>Lizzy drank 8 ounces of water per day for 12 days. How many ounces of water did she drink in all?</p>	<p>Continue this pattern that follows the rule <u>add 12</u>.</p> <p>32, 44, _____, _____, _____</p>
Extra Work Space	<div style="text-align: right;">  </div>	



ESSENTIAL QUESTION

What Are Heredity, Instincts, and Learned Behaviors?



Engage Your Brain

Find the answer to the following question in this lesson and record it here.

How did this whale learn to hunt?



ACTIVE READING

Lesson Vocabulary

List the terms. As you learn about each one, make notes in the Interactive Glossary.

Main Idea

The main idea of a paragraph is the most important idea. The main idea may be stated in the first sentence, or it may be stated elsewhere. Active readers look for main ideas by asking themselves, What is this paragraph mostly about?

Like Mother, Like Daughter

Have you ever noticed how children often look a lot like their parents? This happens because of a process known as heredity.

ACTIVE READING As you read these two pages, circle the inherited traits.

► Read about this girl's traits. Then, fill in your own traits.

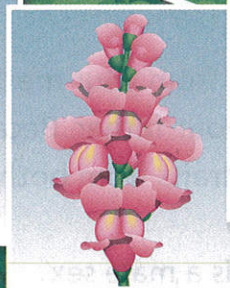
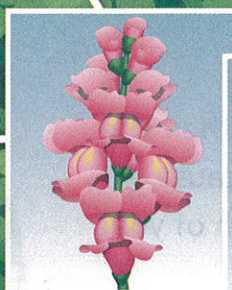
This girl's eyes are blue.
Your eye color:

This girl's hair is brown.
Your hair color:

This girl's ears have attached lobes.
Your ear lobes:

This girl's chin has no cleft.
Your chin:

Snapdragon Family Tree



Traits, such as flower color and shape, are passed down from one generation to the next.

The passing of traits from parents to offspring is **heredity**. A **trait** is a feature of an individual, such as brown eyes.

All of the features you see when you look in the mirror are traits. Most of these traits came from your parents. For example, suppose you have a friend with blue eyes. Most likely, one or both of your friend's parents also have blue eyes. Your friend inherited her eye color from her parents.

Heredity happens in other living things as well. As you can see on this page, flowers inherit their petal color from their parents. Birds inherit their beak shape. And giraffes inherit their long necks. This is why family members look similar to one other.

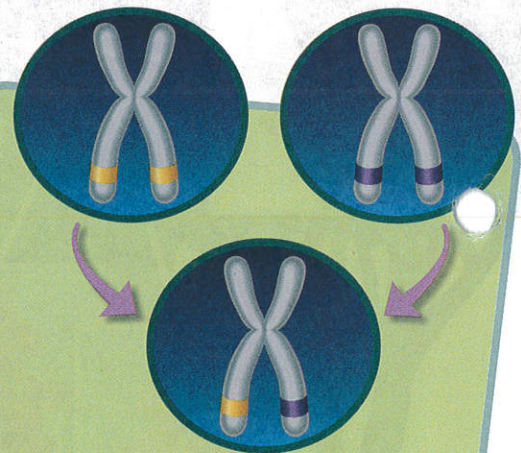
It's in the Genes

What controls the traits you inherit? Every living thing contains chemical instructions for traits. These instructions are known as genes.

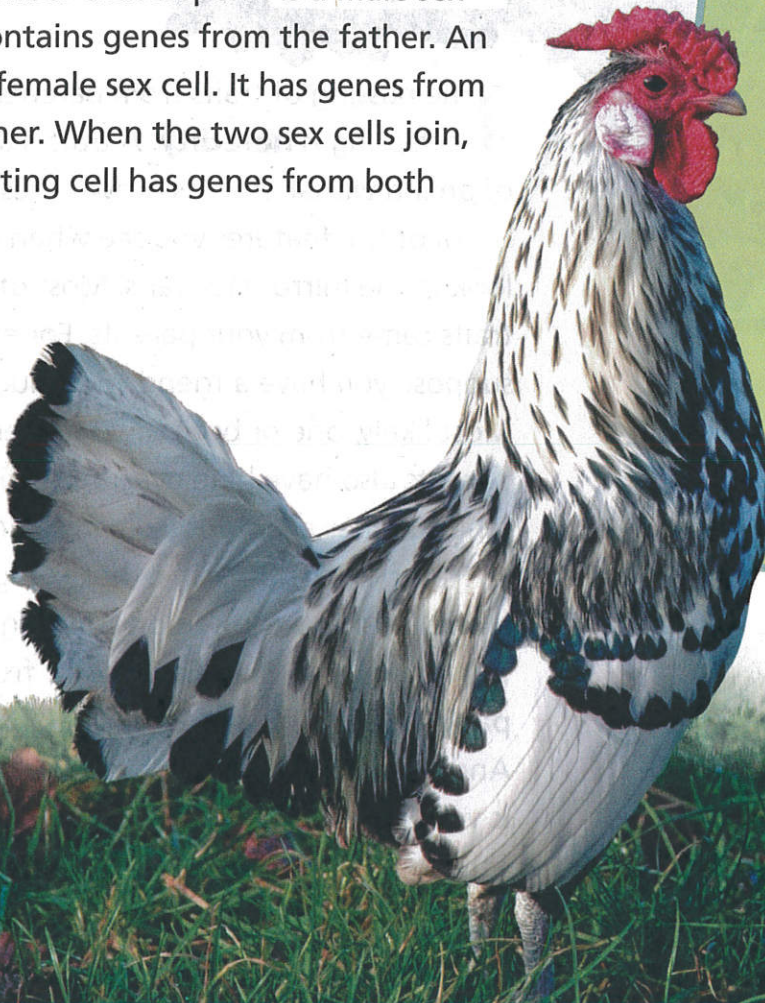
ACTIVE READING Underline the main idea as you read each paragraph below.

Half of your genes came from your mother. The other half came from your father. Because of this, you have a mixture of traits from both of your parents.

Remember that a sperm is a male sex cell. It contains genes from the father. An egg is a female sex cell. It has genes from the mother. When the two sex cells join, the resulting cell has genes from both parents.



Genes [JEENZ] are found inside cells. When sex cells unite, the new cell has genes from both the sperm and the egg. This chicken's feather color is inherited.



► What do you think are three possible benefits of genetic engineering? What are three possible problems? Record your answers in the chart.

Benefits	Problems



The genes of these carrots have been changed so the carrots are different colors.

Genetic Engineering

Scientists have learned a lot about how genes control traits. Today, scientists can take genes from one living thing and put them in another. This is called genetic engineering. Scientists use genetic engineering to change a living thing's traits. For example, they can make a potato plant poisonous to caterpillars. Scientists can also make goat milk with medicine in it. This technology is very new. Because of this, nobody knows what the effects will be.

Mom?!
Why are my
carrots
purple?





Genes + Environment = You

Your genes alone do not control all of your traits. The environment you live in affects your traits, too!

ACTIVE READING As you read this page and the next one, put a star next to a main idea, and circle a supporting detail.



Skin color can be changed by the environment. Staying in the sun can make your skin darker. Too much sun is dangerous. Be sure to always wear sunblock.



The flower color of this hydrangea [hy•DRAYN•juh] is affected by the soil. Sometimes, the flowers are pink. If the soil becomes acidic, the flowers turn blue.

Some traits are caused when your genes and environment interact. For example, your height is controlled by genes. But it also is controlled by the kinds of foods you eat. If you did not eat nutritious food, you would not grow as tall as you could on a healthy diet.

Can you think of other traits you have that are affected by the environment?

Like you, other living things have traits caused by a mix of genes and other factors. For example, plants grow towards light. If you leave a houseplant

near a window, it will grow towards the window. No matter where you move the plant, it will start to grow towards the strongest light.

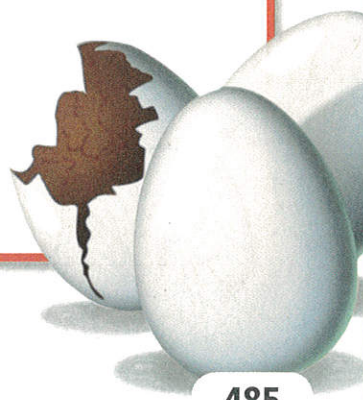
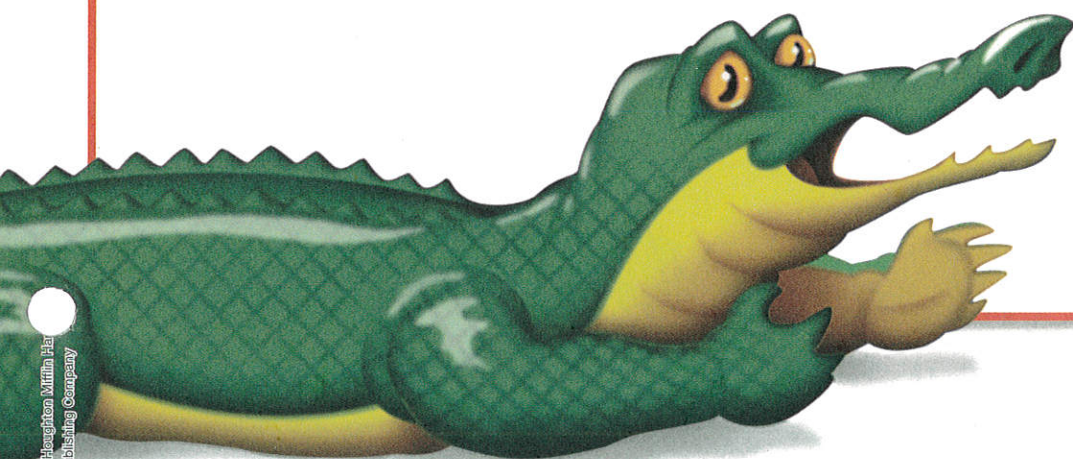
The environment can change living things in other ways, as well. For example, a tadpole is a frog larva that swims in water. If the pond tadpoles live in starts to dry up, they will undergo metamorphosis at a faster rate. They will become adult frogs faster than tadpoles left in deep ponds.



DO THE MATH

Make a Number Line

The sex of alligators is affected by temperature. If an alligator egg develops at 30°C or less, it will be a female. If it develops at 34°C or more, it will be a male. Use this information to label the temperature line below.



Learning Your Lesson

You know a lot of things. You may know how to tie your shoes, how to read a clock, and how to add numbers. You were not born knowing these things. Instead, you learned them.

ACTIVE READING As you read this page and the next, underline the examples of the skills you've learned.

Think of how learning keeps you from harm. For example, you know to look both ways before crossing the street. The ability to learn helps an animal survive. A **learned behavior** is something an animal learns from experience or by watching other animals.

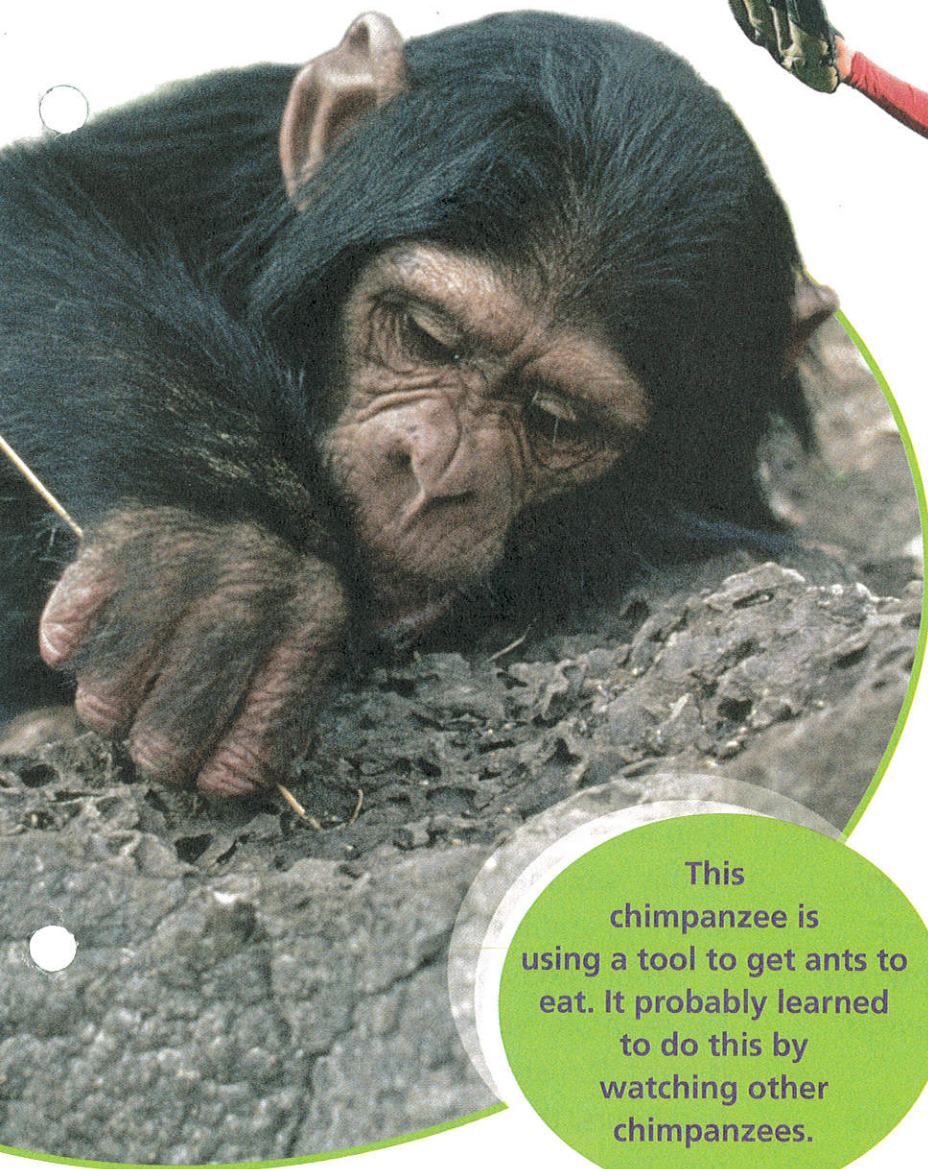
► Pets are able to learn. What are some examples of tricks you could teach a pet?

- To sit

- To stay

- _____
- _____
- _____





This chimpanzee is using a tool to get ants to eat. It probably learned to do this by watching other chimpanzees.



Playing baseball is a learned behavior. You have to learn the rules of the game. You also have to learn how to hit the ball with the bat.

Many animals are able to learn things. Have you ever seen baby ducks following their mother? When the ducks first hatch, they learn to recognize their mother. After this, everywhere the mother goes, the babies follow. This helps keep the baby ducks safe.

Animals can also learn more complex behavior. Some chimpanzees learn how to make a tool for gathering termites

to eat. They learn this by watching older chimpanzees make the tool from a branch. Without watching another chimpanzee do this, a young chimpanzee will not know how to make the tool.

Can you think of other examples of learned behavior? If you have a pet, think of things you have taught your pet to do. Also think about behaviors of working animals, such as horses and rescue dogs.

Insight into Instincts

Not all behaviors are learned. Animals are born knowing how to do some kinds of things.

ACTIVE READING As you read the text below, draw a circle around all the examples of instinctive behaviors.

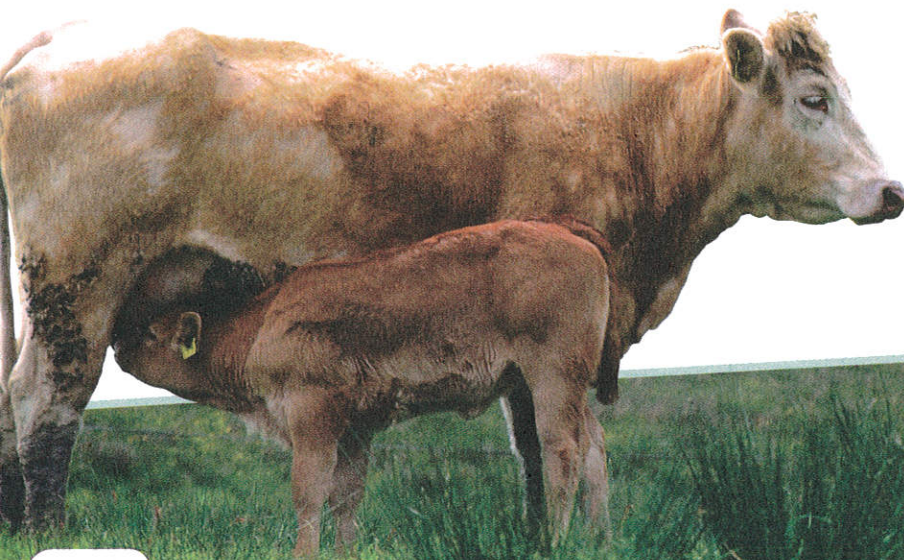
Behaviors that an animal is born knowing how to do are called **instincts**. Human babies have an instinct to start crying when they are hungry. Birds build nests because of instincts. Earthworms have an instinct to burrow in the ground. Like learned behaviors, instincts help an animal survive.

So how can you tell the difference between learned behaviors and instincts? Sometimes it is difficult. For example, humans have an instinct to speak a

language. However, humans must learn to speak a particular language, such as English or Spanish. In this way, many behaviors are a mix of learning and instincts.

Other behaviors may be instinct alone. For example, very soon after a baby horse is born, it is able to stand up. Within a few hours, the baby horse can walk and run. The horse does not need to learn any part of this behavior. It is all instinctive.

Calves are born with an instinct to nurse by drinking milk from their mother.





Spiders have an instinct to spin webs.



Geese have an instinct to migrate south in the winter.



► Look at the behaviors below. Which are learned and which are instincts?

	Learned	Instinct
A parrot saying, "Hello"	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A fish swimming	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A racehorse running down a racetrack	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A ground squirrel hibernating in the winter	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A bee building a hive	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

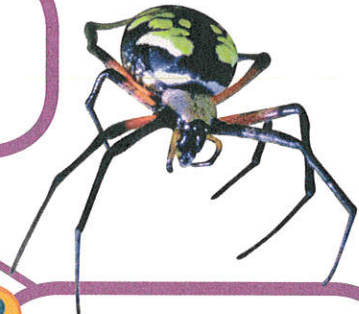
Sum It Up >>

Use the information in the summary to complete the graphic organizer.

Living things inherit most of their traits from their parents. Inherited traits are controlled by genes. Traits can also be controlled by the environment. In animals, traits include behaviors. Instincts are behaviors that an animal is born knowing how to do. Many animals are also able to learn behaviors. They learn from experience or by watching other animals.

Main Idea: Heredity is the passing down of traits from parents to offspring.

Detail: The instinct to build a web is a trait passed from a spider to its young.



2

1





ESSENTIAL QUESTION

How Do Organisms Change with the Seasons?



Engage Your Brain

Find the answer to the following question in this lesson and record it here.

Which season are these trees experiencing? How do you know?



ACTIVE READING

Lesson Vocabulary

List the terms. As you learn about each one, makes notes in the Interactive Glossary.

Using Headings

Active readers preview headings and use them to ask questions. The questions help set a purpose for reading. Reading with a purpose helps active readers focus on understanding and recalling what they read.


Changing with the Seasons

Are winters cold or mild where you live?
Are summers cool or hot? Different places
have different temperatures throughout
the seasons.

ACTIVE READING As you read these two pages,
turn the main heading into a question in your mind.
Underline sentences that answer the question.

States like Colorado,
where the Rocky
Mountains are, have
cold winters with
lots of snow.





Parts of Texas have mild winters with little or no snow and cool temperatures.

Cold or Mild?


Look at the places shown in the pictures. Group the places by whether they have cold winters or mild winters. Place your own area in the proper group.

Every place in the United States has four seasons. The seasons are winter, spring, summer, and fall. But different places have different weather during the seasons. Florida and Texas have mild winters and hot summers. Ohio and the Rocky Mountains have cold winters and warm summers.

During winter, places get less direct sunlight. This is true even where winters are mild. There are fewer hours of daylight. Temperatures go down.

During summer, places get more direct sunlight. There are more hours of daylight. Temperatures go up.

The seasonal changes in temperature and sunlight affect living things.



Winters in Florida are mild. It rarely snows, and temperatures are cool. How does winter in Florida compare to winter in Colorado?

Parts of Ohio are covered by forests. Winters can be cold and snowy.



Plants and Seasons

What happens to plants when the seasons change? Are plants the same year-round, or do they change with the seasons?

ACTIVE READING As you read these two pages, draw one line under a cause of the seasons. Draw two lines under an effect of the seasons.

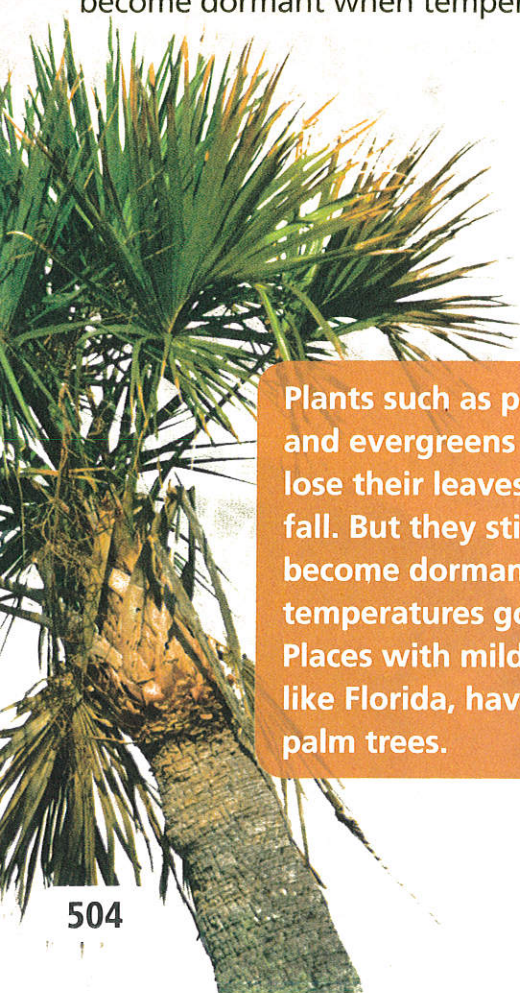
Picture a maple tree in the winter. The branches of the tree are bare. The tree is dormant. **Dormancy** is a rest period for plants. The plant does not grow or reproduce when it is dormant. Plants become dormant when temperatures go

down. Dormancy helps plants save energy in the winter when there is less sunlight.

In spring, temperatures get warmer. Hours of daylight increase. The maple tree begins to bud. The buds will turn into leaves. Many plants grow and reproduce in spring. Flowering plants can grow fruit. The fruit is the part of the plant that enables it to reproduce. The fruit has seeds. A seed has a tiny plant inside of it. The tiny plant will grow into an adult plant.

In summer, temperatures are warmer still. Hours of daylight are long. The maple tree continues to grow during the summer. Its branches become longer. The tree gets taller. Many plants spend the summer growing.

In fall, temperatures cool down. Hours of daylight decrease. The leaves on the maple tree change color. They become red, orange, and gold. Then they fall to the ground. Many trees lose their leaves during the fall. They also drop their fruits.



Plants such as palm trees and evergreens do not lose their leaves in the fall. But they still might become dormant if temperatures go down. Places with mild winters, like Florida, have many palm trees.

What Happens When?

Fill in the blanks to show the effects of seasons on maple trees.

Cause	Effect
Winter	<hr/> <hr/>
Spring	<hr/> <hr/>
Summer	<hr/> <hr/>
Fall	<hr/> <hr/>



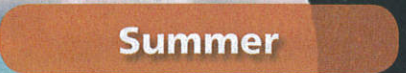
Fall



Winter



Spring



Summer

A maple tree changes with the seasons. The changes are caused by differences in temperature and hours of sunlight.

Animals *and* Seasons


Plants are not the only living things that change with the seasons. Seasons affect animals, too.

ACTIVE READING As you read these two pages, find and underline the definition of *hibernation*.


Many animals eat plants. In many places during the winter, there are fewer plants for animals to eat. Some animals get through this time of little food and cold temperatures by entering an inactive state called **hibernation**. The heart barely beats, and body temperature drops to just above freezing. Because its body is barely working, a hibernating

animal doesn't use much energy and doesn't need to eat.

Other animals use different ways to cope with seasonal change. Some animals change colors. The fur of the arctic fox turns white during fall and winter. In spring, the fur turns brown again. This helps the fox blend in with its surroundings.



The fur of arctic foxes changes colors with the seasons, so they blend with their surroundings. This makes it easier for them to stay hidden while they hunt.



The ground squirrel hibernates. There is enough fat stored in its body to keep it alive through the winter.

Some animals take a break from cold winter temperatures. They spend the winter in warm places. In spring, they migrate to their summer homes. When animals regularly move as a group from one region to another and back, it's a **migration**. Manatees spend the winter in Florida's warm natural springs. In

spring, ocean water temperatures warm up. The manatees migrate north to ocean waters from Louisiana to Virginia.

Many animals reproduce in spring. They spend the summer eating and growing. In fall, some animals are busy storing food. Other animals begin to migrate to their winter homes.

Where Do They Go?

Draw the migration routes of the humpback whale on the map. Use arrows to show the direction of migration.



Manatees spend the winter in warm waters around Florida. They'll even gather in rivers at the openings of water pipes that pump out warm water.

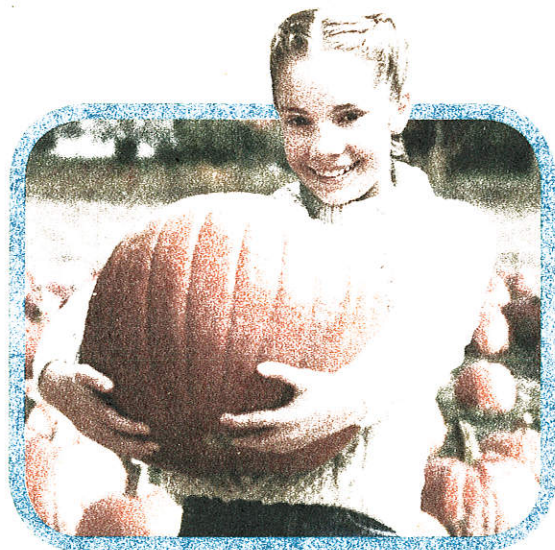
Humpback whales migrate along the Atlantic Coast. They feed in cold waters off Canada during spring and summer. In fall, they head south to warm waters near Puerto Rico.



Winter Foods

Most plants do not grow during the winter when temperatures are cold. So how do places with cold winters get their food during the cold winter months?

ACTIVE READING As you read these pages, put a *P* next to the sentences that describe a problem. Put an *S* next to the sentences that describe a solution.



Picture winter in the Rocky Mountains. Deep snow covers the ground, but you can still walk into a grocery store and buy fruit. Where does the fruit come from?

Often, it comes from places that have mild winters, such as Florida and California.



These states can grow plants year-round. That's one reason why you can have fresh fruit and vegetables in the middle of winter no matter how cold it is outside.

Many plants that we eat can be grown across the country during the summer growing season. Some of these plants are potatoes, green beans, and tomatoes. The foods are harvested at nearby farms. They are taken from the farms to nearby markets. The foods do not travel far. So, it does not cost very much to transport them.

During winter, though, foods cannot be grown locally in most places in the United States. Foods grown in Florida, California, and other warm places are sent across the country. The foods cost more because their prices include transportation costs.

Transportation costs are not the only things that affect food prices. Sometimes places that have mild winters have freezing weather. Plants may be damaged. Fewer plants are harvested and sent across the country. The prices of the plants go up.

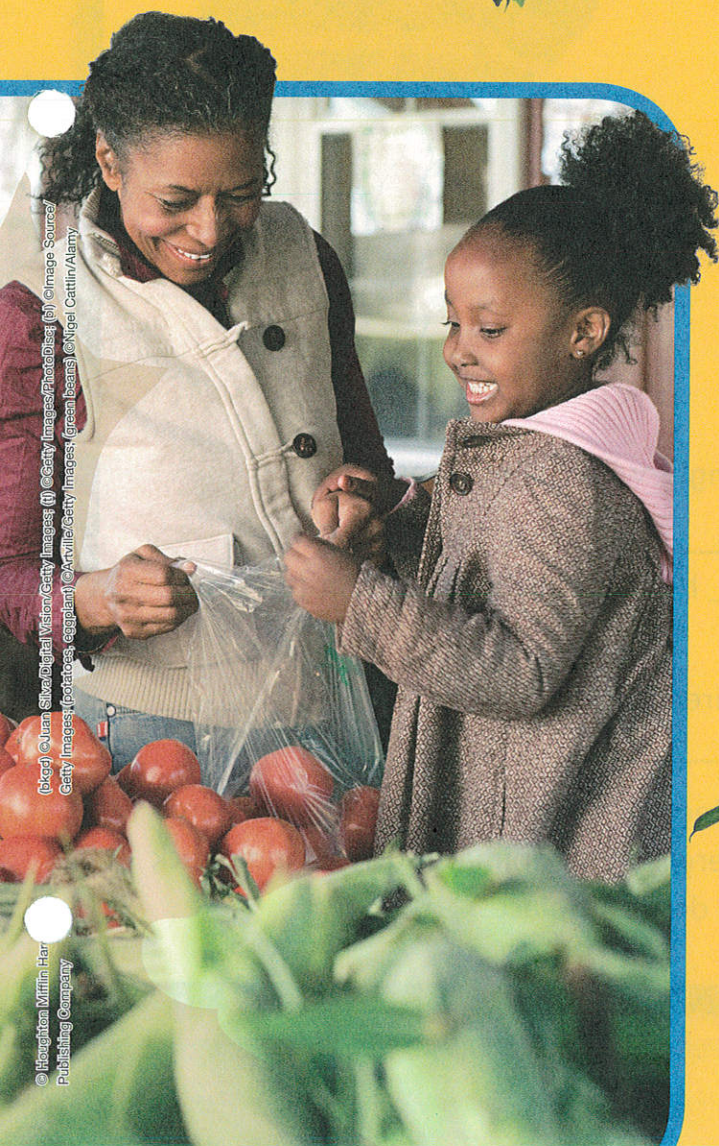


DO THE MATH

Solve Real-World Problems

In the town where Teresa lives, strawberries are grown during the summer. The cost of the locally grown strawberries is \$1.00 per pint. During the cold winter, strawberries are brought in by truck from California.

The cost of these strawberries is \$3.00 per pint. Teresa's family eats 13 pints every month. How much more does Teresa's family spend on strawberries in December than they do in June? Show your work.



Sum It Up >>

Read the summary statements. Match each statement with the correct image.

1

Some living things become dormant during winter.



2

Some living things hibernate during winter.



3

Some living things migrate during winter.



Fill in the missing words to tell about changes with the seasons.

During winter, places get less direct 4. _____. This is true even where winters are mild. There are 5. _____ hours of daylight. Temperatures go 6. _____.

During 7. _____, places get more direct sunlight. There are 8. _____ hours of daylight. Temperatures go 9. _____.

Some plants become 10. _____ during the winter so they can save energy. Some animals 11. _____ to save energy. Other animals, such as humpback whales and manatees, 12. _____ to different places.

Winter Is Coming

Animals Sleep



blm.gov

Thick fur protects this squirrel from the cold during hibernation.

Some animals go to safe places during the coldest parts of the winter to sleep. Those animals are **part-time sleepers**. They go into dens, logs, and other places. Sometimes they wake up to look for food. Animals such as opossums, skunks, and raccoons are part-time sleepers.

Animals Hibernate

Some animals **hibernate** (HIGH-behr-nayt) during the winter. An animal that hibernates goes into a deep sleep. It doesn't wake up until winter is over. Animals hibernate because they can't find enough food in the winter. Animals that hibernate breathe slowly as they sleep. Then they need less food. Animals such as woodchucks, chipmunks, and bats hibernate.

Animals Migrate

Some animals **migrate** when winter comes. Animals that migrate go from colder places to warmer places. Those animals can find food more easily in warmer places. Some whales, insects, and birds migrate.

Animals Stay Busy

Some animals stay busy throughout the winter. Those animals fix their homes and gather food. Sometimes when it is very cold outside, they go into their homes. Then they eat some of the food they have stored there. Animals such as squirrels, deer, and beavers stay busy all winter.

den

den

Advanced Definition

noun

1. the resting place or retreat of a large predatory wild animal, such as a wolf or lion; lair.

A female polar bear will dig her den in a snowdrift, and there she will have her cubs.

2. a place of concealment and shelter, such as a cave.

The horse thieves returned to their den.

3. a dirty, disagreeable place where people live or meet.

The suspect's filthy den was found to have photographs of the victim.

4. an esp. comfortable and informal room used for leisure activities such as reading, listening to music, and watching TV.

We like to relax in the den after dinner.

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

1. Mother raccoons make their **dens** in a tree.
2. Mother polar bears usually give birth to two cubs in the winter. At birth, the cubs weigh about 1 pound. They cannot see or hear and have a thin coat of hair. The cubs stay in the **den**.
3. Some animals go to safe places during the coldest parts of the winter to sleep. Those animals are part-time sleepers. They go into **dens**, logs, and other places. Sometimes they wake up to look for food. Animals such as opossums, skunks, and raccoons are part-time sleepers.

hibernate hi · ber · nate

Advanced Definition

intransitive verb

1. to remain dormant over the winter in a den or burrow so as to conserve energy, as bears and other animals.

Snakes in this region hibernate during the cold months.

2. to be inactive or in seclusion.

After being hounded by the press, the actress has now gone to an island retreat to hibernate.

Spanish cognate

hibernar: The Spanish word *hibernar* means hibernate.

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

1. Thick fur protects this squirrel from the cold during **hibernation**.
2. Winters can be very cold in some places. Food can be hard to find. That is why some animals **hibernate** during the winter.
3. A hedgehog gathers leaves. It carries them in its mouth and makes a pile. Why? The animal is making a winter nest. It will soon **hibernate**.

migrate mi · grate

Advanced Definition

intransitive verb

1. to move from one region into another.

Their ancestors had migrated from the east, finally settling in this small western mining town.

2. to change habitat or location periodically as in response to changes in climate or employment opportunities.

Geese migrate to the south when the weather gets cold.

The pickers migrate north to work in the orchards during the harvest season.

Spanish cognate

migrar/emigrar: The Spanish word *migrar/emigrar* means migrate.

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

1. In the spring, monarchs **migrate** north.
2. Each fall, monarch butterflies **migrate** south for the winter.
3. Monarch butterflies **migrate** in the fall when the weather gets cool.
4. Animals that **migrate** to islands often develop unusual traits, or characteristics.
5. The whales **migrate** south in the fall to warmer water near Hawaii.
6. During the fall, some animals **migrate**. They move from one place to another place. Some go by land, others by air, and some by water.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. The following animals are examples of part-time sleepers:

- A. raccoons, chipmunks, and bats
- B. opossums, skunks, and chipmunks
- C. skunks, raccoons, and woodchucks
- D. raccoons, opossums, and skunks

2. According to the article, some animals migrate in order to

- A. find food more easily
- B. keep from freezing to death
- C. raise their young
- D. protect themselves from danger

3. Based on the article, which of the following animals would you expect to migrate when winter comes?

- A. scorpions
- B. jellyfish
- C. butterflies
- D. elephants

4. Read these sentences from the passage: "Some animals go to safe places during the coldest parts of the winter to sleep. Those animals are part-time sleepers. They go into dens, logs, and other places."

Based on the text, the word **dens** means

- A. fields
- B. lakes
- C. deserts
- D. caves

5. The primary purpose of this article is

- A. to explain why animals hibernate during the winter
- B. to show that some animals are more creative than others
- C. to suggest that humans have a lot to learn from animals when it comes to staying warm
- D. to describe how various animals spend the winter

6. Describe what deer do during the winter.

7. Based on the article, do you think that a bird living in a tropical rain forest would migrate for the winter? Support your answer with evidence from the text.

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

Chipmunks sleep all winter long, _____ opossums sometimes wake up to look for food.

- A. but
- B. especially
- C. so
- D. because

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What is a meaning of the word **migrate**?

- A. move back and forth or sideways
- B. move periodically or seasonally
- C. have ownership or possession of

2. What is another meaning of the word **migrate**?

- A. to change habitations across a border
- B. turn in a twisting or spinning motion
- C. turn on or around an axis or a center

Please use each answer choice only once. Choose the one word that best completes the sentence.

3. Some _____ were quiet, with tears in their eyes.

- A. immigrants
- B. migrants
- C. migration
- D. immigrant
- E. migrate
- F. migrated
- G. immigration

4. This travel from one home to another is called _____.

- A. immigrants
- B. migrants
- C. migration
- D. immigrant
- E. migrate
- F. migrated
- G. immigration

5. One of the busiest periods of _____ to the US was from 1870 to 1920.

- A. immigrants
- B. migrants
- C. migration
- D. immigrant
- E. migrate
- F. migrated
- G. immigration

6. Still, _____ advocates continue to insist that some path to citizenship is only right and fair.

- A. immigrants
- B. migrants
- C. migration
- D. immigrant
- E. migrate
- F. migrated
- G. immigration

7. Flocks of these geese _____ as far south as Mexico to escape cold winter weather and find food.

- A. immigrants
- B. migrants
- C. migration
- D. immigrant
- E. migrate
- F. migrated
- G. immigration

8. Many Mexicans have _____ to southern United States and now live in towns near the border.

- A. immigrants
- B. migrants
- C. migration
- D. immigrant
- E. migrate
- F. migrated
- G. immigration

9. Like all _____, they had to move frequently to follow the crops.

- A. immigrants
- B. migrants
- C. migration
- D. immigrant
- E. migrate
- F. migrated
- G. immigration

10. Please write your own sentence using the word **migrate**.

11. What would you like to remember about the meaning of the word **migrate** so that you can use it when you write or speak?

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What is a meaning of the word **hibernate**?

- A. sleep during winter
- B. cause to feel shame
- C. compress into a wad

2. What is another meaning of the word **hibernate**?

- A. give, sell, or transfer to another
- B. worry unnecessarily or excessively
- C. be in an inactive or dormant state

Please use each answer choice only once. Choose the one word that best completes the sentence.

3. Some _____ animals conserve energy by slowing down their body functions.

- A. hibernates
- B. hibernate
- C. hibernating

4. Ladybugs _____ in large groups on or under the bark of trees.

- A. hibernates
- B. hibernate
- C. hibernating

5. While the woodchuck _____, it does not need to eat or move around.

- A. hibernates
- B. hibernate
- C. hibernating

6. Please write your own sentence using the word **hibernate**.

7. What would you like to remember about the meaning of the word **hibernate** so that you can use it when you write or speak?

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What is a meaning of the word **den**?

- A. the quality of being available
- B. the habitation of wild animals
- C. natural abilities or qualities

2. What is another meaning of the word **den**?

- A. a cozy, private room
- B. removing for a while
- C. an artist who paints

Please use each answer choice only once. Choose the one word that best completes the sentence.

3. The animals slept soundly in their _____ throughout the winter.

- A. den
- B. dens

4. It was the sort of _____ where you could play games without bothering anyone else.

- A. den
- B. dens

5. Please write your own sentence using the word **den**.

6. What would you like to remember about the meaning of the word **den** so that you can use it when you write or speak?

Migration: Difficult and Dangerous, But Worth the Trip

This text is provided courtesy of the National Audubon society.

Migration is very hard work, but the work has big benefits, such as food-lots of it! Many birds that migrate north in spring arrive just as huge numbers of insects are hatching. It's a buggy banquet full of protein for both hungry arriving adults and the young birds soon to be hatched. Growing chicks especially need lots of insect protein to grow big and strong. Spring also brings new seeds, fruits, and nectar-filled flowers. Thanks to all this food, many migratory birds raise more young than birds that stay in warm places all year long.



This photo shows birds migrating.

Migration is also dangerous. Storms can kill birds or send them off course. Many migrating birds crash into windows and brightly lit tall buildings.

One of the biggest problems for any migrating bird is the loss of habitat. Birds need healthy habitats everywhere they spend time throughout the year. That includes the places they nest and raise their young, the places they spend the winter, and the places they stop along their migratory journeys to rest and feed. They need wild unbuilt places like woods, beaches, grasslands, and wetlands. When natural areas are replaced by roads, homes, shopping centers, farms, and other human-made structures, there is less of the healthy habitat birds need throughout the year. A healthy habitat is also a place where there are plenty of native plants- the kinds of plants that grow naturally in a particular area. Those plants provide more nutritious fruit and host many more insects than plants that are from other places. When people replace native plants with nonnative plants, the amount of the right kind of food available to birds is reduced.

Many people want to help migratory birds. In all kinds of communities, people are planting native plants that provide food and places for hummingbirds and songbirds to nest and rest. They are working to protect grasslands for the hawks that hunt there and other birds that nest there. Beaches, wetlands, and bodies of water are being cleaned and protected to provide healthy habitats for shorebirds, wading birds, and swimming birds like ducks and geese.



Bureau of Land Management Oregon and Washington from Portland, America (CC BY 2.0)

This photo shows people helping to clean some wetlands in 2014.

course**COURSE****Definition****noun**

1. the direction or way along which something moves.

The course of the river twists and turns.

2. passage through time.

Brian has done many good things in the course of his life.

3. a set of classes in a subject.

I took a course in science last fall.

4. a part of a meal.

Dessert is the last course in an American meal.

Advanced Definition**noun**

1. progression; movement.

his upward course in business

2. the direction or route along which movement takes place.

the course of the river

3. passage through time; duration.

through the course of his life

4. a series of lessons within a curriculum.

an English course

5. an area of land or water devoted to sport.

a golf course

6. a part of a meal.

The second course was soup.

transitive verb

1. to pass quickly over or through.
2. to pursue; chase.

intransitive verb

1. to proceed along a course.
2. to move or run swiftly; race.

Spanish cognate

curso: The Spanish word *curso* means course.

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

1. Over the **course** of about two weeks, my little caterpillar got not-so-little, filling up on dill and the rest of the parsley.
2. Rather than change their prices to compete with the Dutch smugglers, the company asked the British government for help. Parliament agreed and in 1767, passed a law that would change the **course** of history.
3. Adult swallowtail butterflies lay their eggs on plants in the carrot family, such as Queen Anne's lace (one of my favorite flowers, because my name is Anne), dill, fennel, carrots (of **course**), and parsley. I guess that's how this little bug came to be in my bedroom.

migrate mi · grate

Advanced Definition**intransitive verb**

1. to move from one region into another.

Their ancestors had migrated from the east, finally settling in this small western mining town.

2. to change habitat or location periodically as in response to changes in climate or employment opportunities.

Geese migrate to the south when the weather gets cold.

The pickers migrate north to work in the orchards during the harvest season.

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2. Each fall, monarch butterflies **migrate** south for the winter.
3. Monarch butterflies **migrate** in the fall when the weather gets cool.
4. The word **migrate** means "to move from one place to another."
5. They **migrate** south in the fall when the weather gets colder.
6. The whales **migrate** south in the fall to warmer water near Hawaii.
7. During the fall, some animals **migrate**. They move from one place to another place.
8. Some birds **migrate**. Some birds, like seagulls, leave cold places and travel to warm places.
9. Some animals **migrate** when winter comes. Animals that migrate go from colder places to warmer places.
10. Those birds **migrated** between Canada and Texas. The Canadian and United States governments have protected these birds to help save them.

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. 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.
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. In July, people in some places in Australia celebrate the history of Aboriginal Australians. Aboriginal Australians are the **native** people of Australia. As part of the week-long celebration, people wear traditional costumes, paint their faces, and perform dances.
6. By covering grass with cement, we may force the animals that live there to move into another area. It is important to understand that we have to work to preserve the habitat of the **native** plants and animals in order to keep the ecosystem healthy.
7. Thirty years ago, people never would have seen such a clash of predators (animals that capture and eat other animals). Burmese pythons are **native** to Asia. But over the last few decades, many pet snakes have escaped or been set free in Florida by owners who were tired of caring for them.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. Some of the 4 million people who live in the Arctic have also found themselves on shaky ground. As the frozen land thaws, buildings and roads have weakened. Inuits (IH-nyoo-wets), a group of **native** people in the region, fish and hunt Arctic animals, including polar bears. They depend on those animals as their main source of food. Inuit hunters are also falling through thinning ice.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What is a meaning of the word **native**?

- A. not exact
- B. original
- C. gentle

2. What is another meaning of the word **native**?

- A. arising by birth
- B. united or combined
- C. intense anger

Please use each answer choice only once. Choose the one word that best completes the sentence.

3. This is called a _____ set or a manger scene.

- A. nonnative
- B. natives
- C. native
- D. nativity

4. Too many biologists assume _____ means harmful.

- A. nonnative
- B. natives
- C. native
- D. nativity

5. It was not easy to get to know the _____.

- A. nonnative
- B. natives
- C. native
- D. nativity

6. No one has to plant _____ flowers.

- A. nonnative
- B. natives
- C. native
- D. nativity

7. Please write your own sentence using the word **native**.

8. What would you like to remember about the meaning of the word **native** so that you can use it when you write or speak?

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What is a meaning of the word **migrate**?

- A. move back and forth or sideways
- B. move periodically or seasonally
- C. have ownership or possession of

2. What is another meaning of the word **migrate**?

- A. to change habitations across a border
- B. turn in a twisting or spinning motion
- C. turn on or around an axis or a center

Please use each answer choice only once. Choose the one word that best completes the sentence.

3. Some _____ were quiet, with tears in their eyes.

- A. immigrants
- B. migrants
- C. migration
- D. immigrant
- E. migrate
- F. migrated
- G. immigration

4. This travel from one home to another is called _____.

- A. immigrants
- B. migrants
- C. migration
- D. immigrant
- E. migrate
- F. migrated
- G. immigration

5. One of the busiest periods of _____ to the US was from 1870 to 1920.

- A. immigrants
- B. migrants
- C. migration
- D. immigrant
- E. migrate
- F. migrated
- G. immigration

6. Still, _____ advocates continue to insist that some path to citizenship is only right and fair.

- A. immigrants
- B. migrants
- C. migration
- D. immigrant
- E. migrate
- F. migrated
- G. immigration

7. Flocks of these geese _____ as far south as Mexico to escape cold winter weather and find food.

- A. immigrants
- B. migrants
- C. migration
- D. immigrant
- E. migrate
- F. migrated
- G. immigration

8. Many Mexicans have _____ to southern United States and now live in towns near the border.

- A. immigrants
- B. migrants
- C. migration
- D. immigrant
- E. migrate
- F. migrated
- G. immigration

9. Like all _____, they had to move frequently to follow the crops.

- A. immigrants
- B. migrants
- C. migration
- D. immigrant
- E. migrate
- F. migrated
- G. immigration

10. Please write your own sentence using the word **migrate**.

11. What would you like to remember about the meaning of the word **migrate** so that you can use it when you write or speak?

The Food Chain

by ReadWorks

In order to understand the food chain, there are some vocabulary words you should learn. Look at the words and definitions below.

Producer - Plants or tiny animals that are eaten by other animals. For example: grass.

Consumer - Animals that eat producers or other consumers. For example: mice, birds, or bears.

Herbivore - Animals that eat only plants. For example: rabbits.

Carnivore - Animals that eat only meat. For example: cats.

Omnivore - Animals that eat plants and meat. For example: humans.

Decomposer - An organism that breaks down deceased animals into tiny pieces. For example: worms.

All food chains begin with a producer. A producer is usually a type of plant. That producer is then eaten by a consumer. There are two main types of consumers: primary and secondary. Herbivores are primary consumers. They eat plants. Carnivores, secondary consumers, eat primary consumers. For example: a mouse (a primary consumer) eats grass (a producer). A cat (a secondary consumer) eats mice. When an animal dies, decomposers break apart the animal, returning nutrients back into the environment. These nutrients then feed plants (the producers), which completes the cycle.

cycle cy · cle

Definition

noun

1. a circle of events that starts from the beginning again and again.

Summer follows spring in the cycle of seasons.

Advanced Definition

noun

1. a circle of events that repeats in a regular pattern.

The children made posters showing the cycle of the seasons in a year.

Evaporation and condensation are parts of the water cycle.

Frequency of an electrical current is indicated in cycles per second.

2. the time interval required for such a sequence to occur; periodicity.

I looked at a magazine during the wash cycle.

3. a long time; age; era.

4. a bicycle, unicycle, motorcycle, or the like.

We saw an exhibit of cycles from the 1920s in the science and industry museum.

5. a series of literary or musical works on a central theme.

a cycle of poems

a song cycle

intransitive verb

1. to move in or pass through cycles.

The man grew more lonely as the seasons cycled past.

2. to travel by means of a bicycle, motorcycle, or the like.

The clown cycled around the circus ring.

Let's cycle around the park.

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

1. Dad always gets to teach Lisa things in the garden, about the caterpillars and their life **cycles**.
2. It is important to respect and understand the **cycle** of life and the natural path that nature has set up for plants, animals and humans.
3. When an animal dies, decomposers break apart the animal, returning nutrients back into the environment. These nutrients then feed plants (the producers), which completes the **cycle**.
4. Humans play an important and sometimes deadly role in this **cycle**. By building highways and cities, knocking down trees and polluting rivers, we are changing the environment for the organisms around us.
5. Your brain becomes very active during REM sleep. Most dreaming takes place during that sleep stage. Your body cycles through REM and non-REM stages several times a night. Each **cycle** lasts about 90 minutes.
6. If you plan on general biking fun, a hybrid bike will be fine. Visit a bike shop and talk with someone who knows a lot about the different types of bikes. Then have fun with your **cycling**!
7. At about 12 weeks, the young frog grows legs, and its tail disappears. It leaves the water and can live on land. In about one year, the frog is a full-grown adult. Soon, the **cycle** will begin again.
8. When the water drops grow too heavy to be held by the air, they fall out of the clouds as precipitation, or rain. The rain runs into the Earth's oceans, rivers, and lakes. Then, the **cycle** starts all over again!

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. The author lists vocabulary words

- A. to give the reader more work
- B. to help the reader understand the passage
- C. to confuse the reader
- D. from the most important word to the least important word

2. What is the difference between the two types of consumers?

- A. Primary consumers eat plants. Secondary consumers often eat secondary consumers.
- B. Secondary consumers eat plants. Primary consumers often eat primary consumers.
- C. Secondary consumers eat plants. Primary consumers often eat secondary consumers.
- D. Primary consumers eat plants. Secondary consumers often eat primary consumers.

3. _____ is an example of a carnivore.

- A. Grass
- B. A zebra
- C. A lion
- D. An earthworm

4. _____ is an example of an herbivore.

- A. Grass
- B. A zebra
- C. A lion
- D. An earthworm

5. Which part of the food chain is responsible for breaking down dead animals into tiny pieces?

- A. Carnivores
- B. Herbivores
- C. Producers
- D. Decomposers

6. In a typical food chain, what would happen after a primary consumer eats a producer?

7. What is an effect of decomposers breaking down animals and plants after they die?

8. Choose the word that best completes the sentence.

Nutrients from deceased animals and plants feed producers, _____ completes the cycle of the food chain.

- A. after
- B. which
- C. because
- D. despite

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What is a meaning of the word **cycle**?

- A. the power to enforce rules or give orders
- B. a periodically repeated sequence of events
- C. an attitude of consideration or high regard

2. What is another meaning of the word **cycle**?

- A. an orderly list for a given time
- B. the totality of the sailing rig
- C. a formation of aircraft in flight

Please use each answer choice only once. Choose the one word that best completes the sentence.

3. It lays eggs, and a new life _____ begins.

- A. cycles
- B. recycled
- C. bicycles
- D. recycling
- E. cycle
- F. bicycle
- G. bike

4. What a great day for a _____ ride!

- A. cycles
- B. recycled
- C. bicycles
- D. recycling
- E. cycle
- F. bicycle
- G. bike

5. The boy gets off his _____.

- A. cycles
- B. recycled
- C. bicycles
- D. recycling
- E. cycle
- F. bicycle
- G. bike

6. Collecting clues of plant life _____.

- A. cycles
- B. recycled
- C. bicycles
- D. recycling
- E. cycle
- F. bicycle
- G. bike

7. People travel across land on _____.

- A. cycles
- B. recycled
- C. bicycles
- D. recycling
- E. cycle
- F. bicycle
- G. bike

8. Make bottles into watering cans make less trash by _____.

- A. cycles
- B. recycled
- C. bicycles
- D. recycling
- E. cycle
- F. bicycle
- G. bike

9. Almost anything can be _____ into art.

- A. cycles
- B. recycled
- C. bicycles
- D. recycling
- E. cycle
- F. bicycle
- G. bike

10. Please write your own sentence using the word **cycle**.

11. What would you like to remember about the meaning of the word **cycle** so that you can use it when you write or speak?

Food Chains

Living Things and Energy

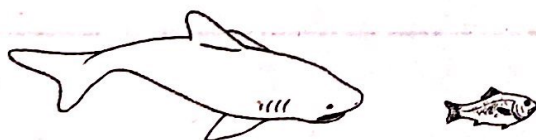
All living things need energy to carry out their life processes. For example, your body needs energy for walking, reading, and even sleeping. You could not survive if your body did not take in energy. The energy your body needs is found in food. Whenever you eat a meal or snack, your body takes in energy. Many living things are like people. They need to eat to get the energy they need. But plants and some other living things can make their own food!

Producers

Plants and some other living things use the sun's energy to make food. This process, called **photosynthesis**, uses air and water and energy from the sun. It produces food and oxygen. Living things that carry out photosynthesis get the energy they need by making their own food. They are called **producers**.

Consumers

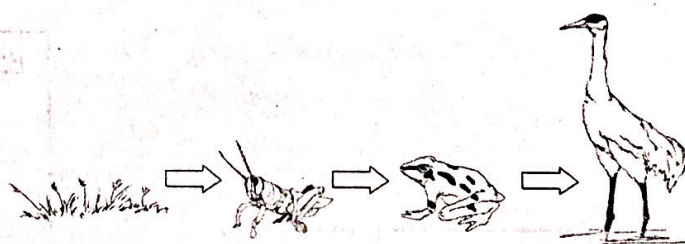
Other living things are called **consumers**. They need to eat plants or other animals to get the energy they need. Animals are consumers. When an animal eats plants or other animals, the energy stored in the food source is passed to them. For example, this shark will get energy when it eats the small fish.



Consumers can be sorted into smaller groups. **Carnivores** are consumers that get energy by eating only other animals. **Herbivores** are consumers that eat only plants. **Omnivores** are consumers that eat both plants and animals.

Food Chains

A **food chain** is a model that shows how the energy from the sun is moved from one living thing to another. In the food chain below, the grass makes food using the sun's energy. That energy is passed to the grasshopper when it eats the grass. The energy in the grasshopper is then transferred to the frog. When the bird eats the frog, the energy in the frog is passed to the bird.

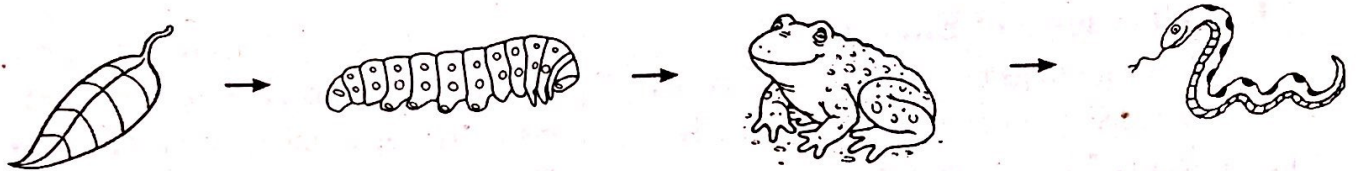


Remember that a food chain is a model. In a food chain, the arrows show the flow of energy. The arrows always point to the living thing that gets the energy.

Producers are always the first living things in a food chain. The next step is a herbivore or omnivore. The next steps are carnivores or omnivores.

Student-Response Activity

1 Use the food chain to answer the questions.



Where did the energy in the plant leaf come from originally? _____

What do the arrows in this food chain show? _____

How does the caterpillar get energy? _____

2 What do plants use to make food?

3 Think about the flow of energy. Complete the cause-and-effect graphic organizer.

<p>Cause:</p> <p>An animal eats a plant.</p>	<p>→</p>	<p>Effect:</p>
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Benchmark Assessment SC.4.L.17.3

Fill in the letter of the best choice.

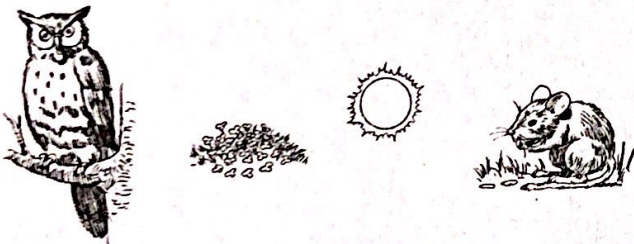
1 Which living thing is a producer?

- (A) bird
- (B) fish
- (C) grass
- (D) grasshopper

2 Which animal eats only other animals?

- (F) carnivore
- (G) herbivore
- (H) omnivore
- (I) producer

3 Observe the drawing. It shows different parts of a food chain. The parts are **not** in order.



Which picture would come first in the food chain?

- (A) mouse
- (B) owl
- (C) plants
- (D) sun

4 Which is correct?

- (F) Energy in animals is passed to plants.
- (G) Animals can make the energy they need.
- (H) Energy flows from producers to consumers.
- (I) Some food chains have only consumers.

5 Which describes the arrows in a food chain?

- (A) They always point toward the larger living thing.
- (B) They always point toward plants.
- (C) They always point in the direction energy moves.
- (D) They always point back toward the sun.



Trait Analysis

How much of your physical appearance did you inherit from your parents? Describe how each of the following traits is expressed in you, and compare it to your mother and father.

Hair color	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
Eye color	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
Handedness	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
Height	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
Shoe size	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
Special talent	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>