

You will learn concepts in these subject areas:

Mathematics

- Operations and Algebraic Thinking
- Number and Operations in Base Ten
- Number and Operations – Fractions
- Measurement and Data
- Geometry

English

- Grammar
- Oral Communication
- Reading
- Writing

Science

- Life Systems
- Structures and Mechanisms
- Matter and Energy
- Earth and Space Systems

Mathematics

1	Numbers to 100	6
2	Addition and Subtraction of 2-digit Numbers	10
3	Numbers to 1,000	14
4	Addition and Subtraction of 3-digit Numbers (1)	18
5	Addition and Subtraction of 3-digit Numbers (2)	22
6	Length and Distance	26
7	Perimeter and Area	30
8	Time and Temperature	34
9	Money	38
10	Addition and Subtraction with Money	42
11	Capacity and Mass	46
12	Multiplication (1)	50
13	Multiplication (2)	54
14	Division (1)	58
15	Division (2)	62
16	Multiplication and Division	66
17	Fractions	70
18	2-D Shapes (1)	74
19	2-D Shapes (2)	78
20	3-D Figures (1)	82
21	3-D Figures (2)	86
22	Locations of Shapes and Objects	90
23	Transformations	94
24	Patterns (1)	98
25	Patterns (2)	102
26	Graphs (1)	106
27	Graphs (2)	110
28	Probability	114

English

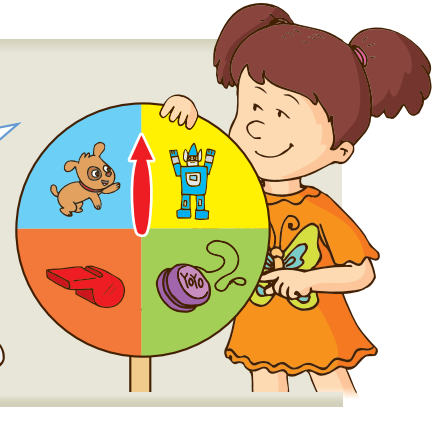
1	Groundhog Day	120
2	The New Student	124
3	Acrostic Poems	128
4	What Are Things Made of?	132
5	A Special Gym Class	136
6	Mount St. Helens	140
7	A Gaggle of Geese?	144
8	The Goat – Our Best Friend	148
9	The Narwhal – a Real-life Unicorn	152
10	Skipping Rope	156
11	I Love Haiku!	160
12	Why Do We Sneeze?	164
13	Girls' Festival in Japan	168
14	A Visit to the Seniors' Center	172
15	A Letter to – and from – Ms. Naughton	176
16	The Sugar Shack	180
17	The Amazing Coconut	184
18	Shooting Stars	188
19	The Julliard School	192
20	My Brother Loves to Dance	196
21	Lacrosse	200
22	Roberto the Reporter	204
23	A Special Project	208
24	Durian	212
25	The Story of Honey	216
26	Hello around the World	220
27	My Brother, the Babysitter	224
28	Marsupials	228

Science

1	Plants	234
2	Leaves and Flowers	236
3	The Needs of Plants	238
4	Plants: Pollination	240
5	Seed Dispersal	242
6	Plants: Life Cycles	244
7	Uses of Plants	246
8	Endangered Plants and Invasive Plants	248
9	Rainforests	250
10	Force as a Push or Pull	252
11	Forces and Movement	254
12	Gravity	256
13	Friction	258
14	Magnets	260
15	Magnetic Poles	262
16	Stability	264
17	Levers	266
18	More about Levers	268
19	Soil	270
20	More about Soil	272
21	Soil Erosion	274
22	Earthworms	276
23	Creatures that Use Soil	278
24	Compost	280
Answers		
Mathematics		284
English		296
Science		306

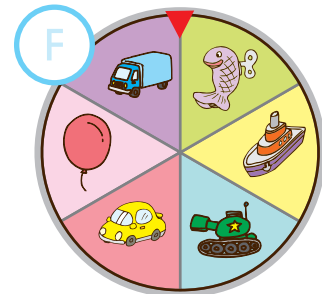
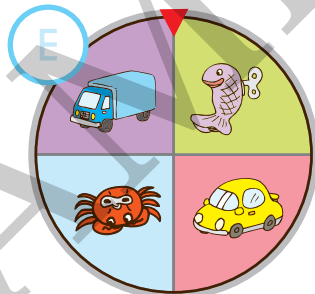
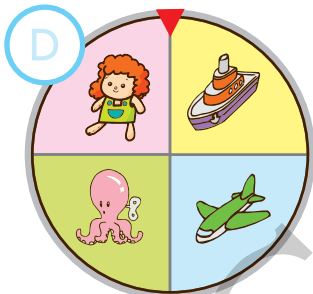
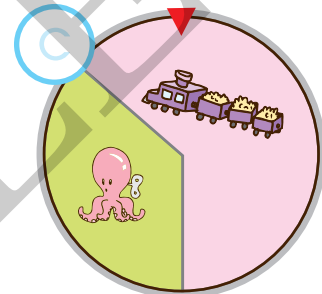
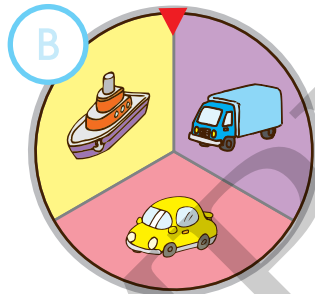
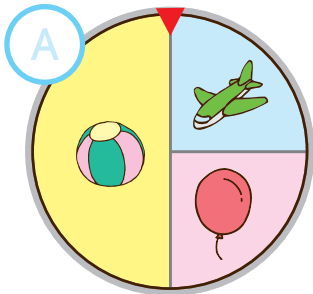
If a spinner is divided into equal parts and nothing on the spinner appears more than once, it is a fair spinner.

So this is a fair spinner.



Check ✓ the fair spinners.

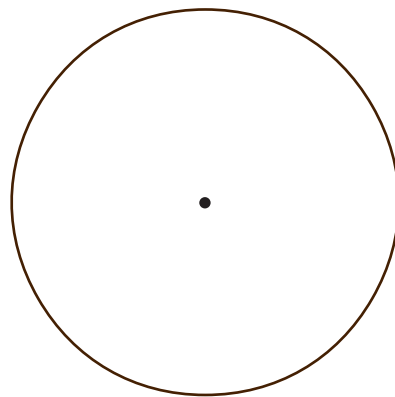
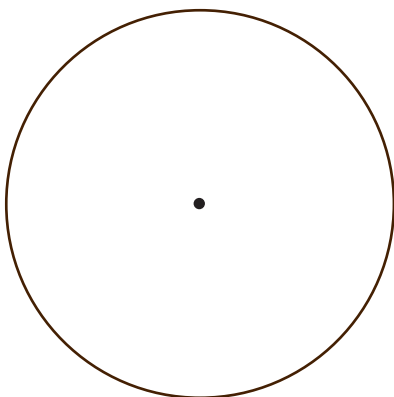
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Draw lines on each spinner and color it.

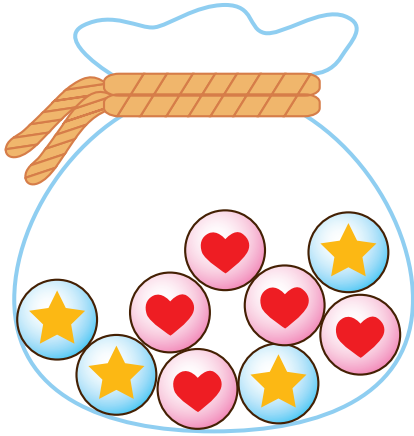
8 A 4-color fair spinner

9 A 6-color fair spinner



The children are drawing marbles from a bag. Help them answer the questions.

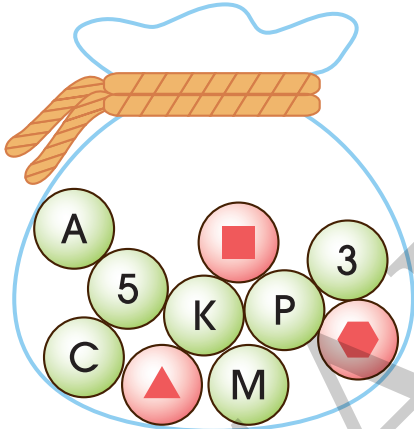
⑩



a. If Judy draws a marble, is it more likely to get a star marble?

b. Is it equally likely to get a star or a heart marble? If not, take out the fewest marbles in the bag to make the game fair.

⑪



a. If Katie draws a marble, is it more likely to get a letter marble?

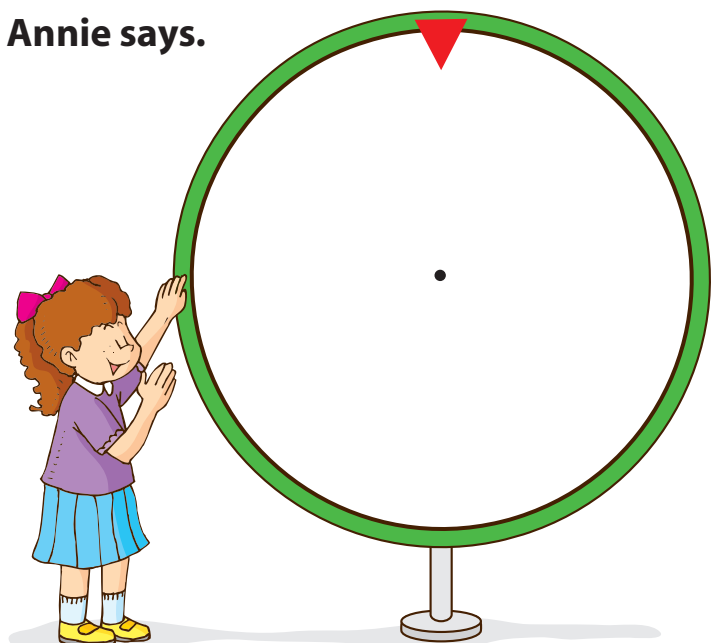
b. Cross out **x** the fewest marbles in the bag to make the game fair.

Color the spinner to match what Annie says.

⑫

It is a 4-color spinner. I spun it 100 times. Here are the results.

Red	24
Blue	10
Yellow	40
Green	26



Mount St. Helens

layers of hardened lava and ash. Mount St. Helens is one of 160 active volcanoes in the Pacific Ring of Fire.

On May 18, 1980, an earthquake measuring 5.1 on the Richter scale caused Mount St. Helens to erupt. Before its eruption, Mount St. Helens was the fifth highest mountain peak in Washington. The blast sheared off 1,000 feet of its summit. Thousands of animals were killed and 57 people lost their lives in the Mount St. Helens' landslide, including volcanologist David Johnston whose campsite was in the blast zone. Johnston sent a radio message and data to the U.S. Geological Survey in the early morning of the blast.

Everything within eight miles of the blast was wiped out completely. The 1980 eruption of Mount St. Helens was the deadliest and most costly volcanic event in American history. 250 homes, 47 bridges, 185 miles of highways, and 15 miles of railways were destroyed. Nearly 40 years later, the landscape is still recovering. Today, the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument offers tourists many scenic views and miles of trails to explore by car and on foot.

Mount St. Helens is an active stratovolcano in the Cascade Mountains in Washington State. A stratovolcano is a cone-shaped volcano built up of alternate



A. Check ✓ the correct sentences.

1. Mount St. Helens is in the Cascade Mountains in Oregon.
2. It is one of the active volcanoes in the Pacific Ring of Fire.
3. An earthquake caused Mount St. Helens to erupt.
4. 1,000 feet was sheared off the summit of Mount St. Helens.
5. Everything within 80 miles of Mount St. Helens was wiped out.
6. The 1980 eruption of Mount St. Helens was the deadliest volcanic event in U.S. history.

B. Match the facts. Write the letters on the lines.

- A** the Richter scale reading of the earthquake
- B** the length of highways destroyed
- C** the day Mount St. Helens erupted
- D** the length of railways destroyed
- E** the volcanologist studying Mount St. Helens in 1980
- F** the number of active volcanoes in the Pacific Ring of Fire

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| 1. 185 miles | _____ | 2. May 18, 1980 | _____ |
| 3. David Johnston | _____ | 4. 160 | _____ |
| 5. 15 miles | _____ | 6. 5.1 | _____ |

The Needs of Plants

- Plants need air, light, and water to live and be healthy.
- Plants have adapted ways of getting what they need from their environment.



A. The children are talking about what plants need. Unscramble the letters to find the answers.

1.



It goes in and out of the plant through special parts of the leaf. Without it, leaves cannot use light to make food. What is it?

r i a

2.



It enters plants through their roots in the ground. It helps take nutrients to all parts of the plant. What is it?

a w t r e

3.

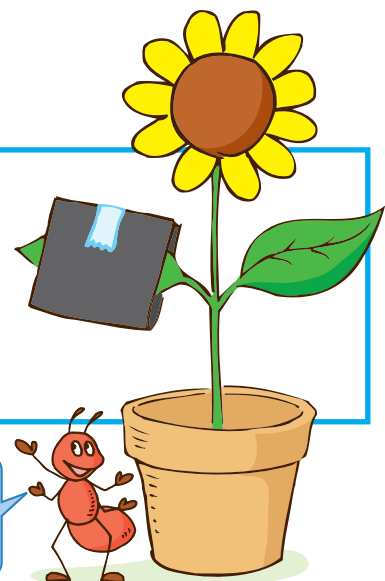


It comes from the sun. Leaves use it to make food. What is it?

t g h l i

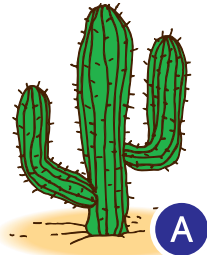
Experiment

Completely cover a plant leaf by folding a piece of black construction paper over it. Attach a piece of tape to keep it closed. After a few days, look underneath the paper.



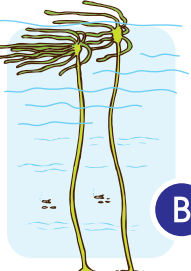
What does the leaf look like? Of the three things a plant needs, what could not reach that part of the leaf?

B. Write the correct words to complete the sentences. Then show where each plant belongs. Write the letter.

1.  Cacti have thin _____ that retain water, and _____ stems that store water. Because of this, they do not need a regular source of water.

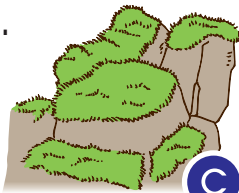
leaves/flowers

thin/thick


2.  Bull kelp has an air-filled bulb that will _____ on the ocean's surface. This is how the leaves get _____.

float/walk

water/sunlight

3.  These plants grow in clumps close to the _____. They protect themselves from cold and wind this way.

ground/tree

4.  The trillium grows, flowers, and dies within the first few weeks of spring before emerging tree _____ completely shade the forest floor.

roots/leaves

alpine

desert

water

woodland



Science Fact

Plants can “move”. The leaves of a houseplant move to face a window, and sunflowers follow the daily movement of the sun.

