

Name:

Nonfiction: Connections Between Sentences – Q3:1 Date:

As you answer this week's questions, highlight your evidence in the text.

Turtles and Tortoises

Many people think tortoise is just another name for turtle. But actually, tortoises and turtles are not the same animal. They do have certain traits in common. In other ways, however, turtles and tortoises are very different.

Turtles and tortoises are both reptiles. As reptiles, they are **cold-blooded**. Cold-blooded doesn't mean they have cold blood. It means that their body temperature depends on the temperature of their environment. Their body temperature goes up when their environment is hot. It goes down when their environment is cold. This is different from warm-blooded animals, like mammals and birds. Whether it is cold or hot outside, the body temperature of warm-blooded animals stays about the same. Another trait of reptiles that turtles and tortoises have in common is that they both lay eggs.

Both turtles and tortoises have shells. Neither can climb out of their shell. Their backbone is attached to their shell. Trying to climb out of their shell would be like an animal trying to climb out of their bones! Often, the shape of the shell gives you a clue as to whether it is a tortoise or a turtle. Tortoise shells tend to be more dome-shaped, similar to the shape of an igloo. Turtles, on the other hand, tend to have flatter shells. Also, tortoise shells are usually heavier than turtle shells.

For another clue, look at their legs and feet. Tortoises have thick, sturdy legs and feet. Their hind legs look similar to those of an elephant. Turtles have flippers or legs with webbed feet. The feet and legs of tortoises and turtles are well-suited for where they live. Tortoises live on land. Turtles spend most of their life in the water. The tortoise's strong legs support the weight of its heavy shell as they travel across land. While for the water-base turtle, webbed feet or flippers help turtles swim.

One final difference between turtles and tortoises is what they eat. Turtles are **omnivores**. Omnivores eat both meat and plants. Their main foods are insects, small fish and jellyfish, and leafy plants. In comparison, tortoises are primarily **herbivores**. Herbivores are vegetarian. They don't eat meat. The primary foods for a tortoise are plants, grass, fruit, flowers, and shrubs. They even eat cactus!

Tortoises and turtles are a lot alike, but now you know how to tell them apart!



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Nonfiction: Connections Between Sentences – Q3:1

Monday	Tuesday
<p>Before you read, make a prediction about the text based on the title and text features.</p> <hr/>	<p>Why can't a turtle or tortoise climb out of their shell?</p> <hr/>
<p>How are turtles and tortoises different from mammals?</p> <hr/>	<p>How can the shell tell you if it is a turtle or a tortoise?</p> <hr/>
<p>What is the connection between these two sentences from the text?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tortoise shells tend to be more dome-shaped. 2. Turtles, on the other hand, tend to have flatter shells. <p>cause/effect ; compare/contrast ; sequence</p>	<p>What is the connection between these two sentences from the text?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Turtles and tortoises are both reptiles. 2. Because they are reptiles, they are cold-blooded. <p>cause/effect ; compare/contrast ; sequence</p>
<p>According to the text, what is the meaning of cold-blooded?</p> <hr/>	<p>According to the text, what is an omnivore?</p> <hr/>
Wednesday	Thursday
<p>What is the connection between the 4th and 5th paragraph? (circle one)</p> <p>cause/effect compare/contrast sequence</p>	<p>What is the connection between these two sentences from the text?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tortoises live on land. 2. Turtles spend most of their life in the water. <p>cause/effect ; compare/contrast ; sequence</p>
<p>According to the text, what is an herbivore?</p> <hr/>	<p>Which reptile in this article is more likely to eat small fish?</p> <hr/>
<p>What animal does the author compare a tortoise to when describing their legs?</p> <hr/>	<p>Based on the article, how are turtles and tortoises similar?</p> <hr/>
<p>How are a turtle's legs different from a tortoise's legs?</p> <hr/>	<p>Based on the text, which photograph is of a turtle? How can you tell?</p> <hr/>

More of My Thinking

Monday	Tuesday
Wednesday	Thursday

My Progress

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY
_____ out of 4 correct I need more help with...	_____ out of 4 correct I need more help with...	_____ out of 4 correct I need more help with...	_____ out of 4 correct I need more help with...

Name:

Fiction: Central Message – Q3:2

Date:

As you answer this week's questions, highlight your evidence in the text.

Who Will Bell the Cat?

a fable from India

Once upon a time, a group of mice lived in a grocer's shop. The shop had lots of delicious food for them to fill their bellies with. They ate the grocer's wheat and rice, dried beans and peas, and fresh bread and biscuits. They grew fat day by day.

The grocer did not like that the mice were getting into his food. One day, he decided to do something about it. He brought a big fat cat to his shop. The big fat cat began to catch and kill the fat mice.

The mice became worried. They called a meeting to discuss the problem.

"That cat has eaten too many of us already," the leader of the mice said. "He has to be stopped."

"But how?" the other mice asked.

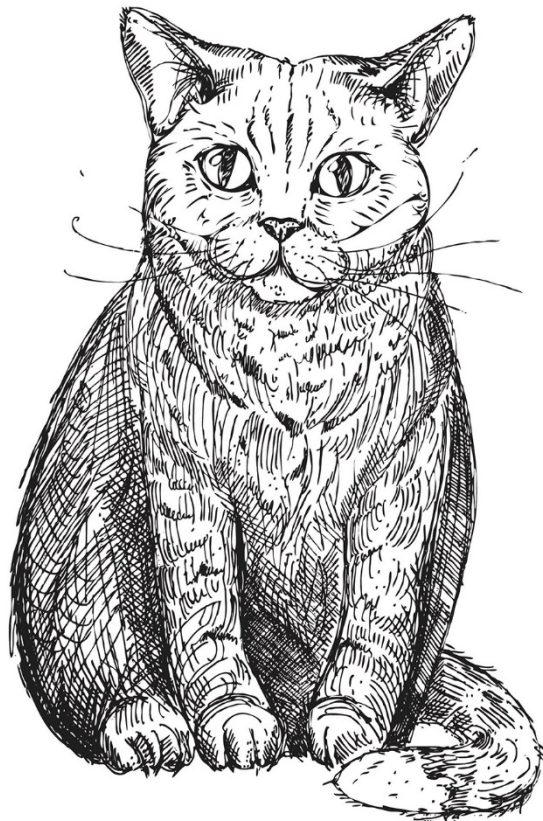
All of them began to think. Then one young mouse said, "We should tie a bell around the cat's neck. So, whenever he moves towards us, the bell will ring. When we hear it ring, we will know to run into our holes immediately."

The mice cheered at this suggestion. They began dancing with joy.

An old and experienced mouse interrupted their celebration, "One question, who among you will volunteer to put the bell on the cat?"

The mice all looked at each other. None was willing to risk his life to take that task on.

Moral: Some things are easier said than done.



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Anansi and the Pot of Wisdom

a fable from Africa

Long ago, the sky god Nyame gave Anansi the spider a pot filled with all the wisdom in the world.

"Share this wisdom with the world," Nyanme instructed Anansi.

But Anansi did not want to share. He wanted to keep all the wisdom for himself. He decided to hide the pot of wisdom at the top of a tall tree so no one else could get it. However, despite having eight legs, Anansi struggled to climb the tree and carry the pot at the same time.

Anansi's daughter saw the difficulty her father was having. "Father, if you tie the pot to your back with a vine, it will be easier for you to climb."

Anansi did as his young daughter suggested and climbed the tree with ease. When he reached the top of the tree, he became angry. "I have all the wisdom in the world, and yet a child knows something I don't!"

Anansi threw down the pot. It shattered on the ground. All the wisdom was released and spread out throughout the world.

Moral: No matter how much wisdom you have, you can still learn from someone else.

The Crow and the Pitcher

an Aesop fable from Greece

A very thirsty crow came upon a pitcher with a little bit of water in it. Unfortunately, the pitcher had a high and narrow opening. The crow put his beak into the pitcher, but he could not reach the water no matter how hard he tried. The poor bird felt as if he might die of thirst.

Then, an idea came to him. He noticed there were small pebbles on the ground. One by one, he picked up a pebble and dropped it into the pitcher. With each pebble, the water rose a little higher until at last it was near enough so he could drink.

Moral: Little by little, with patience and effort, you can achieve what you want. In other words, where there's a will there's a way.



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Monday	Tuesday
<p>Before you read, look at the title of each text. How are these fables different?</p> <hr/>	<p>In “Who Will Bell the Cat”, why didn’t the mice’s plan work?</p> <hr/>
<p>In “Who Will Bell the Cat”, where did the mice live?</p> <hr/>	<p>What is the central message or moral of “Who Will Bell the Cat”?</p> <hr/>
<p>What did the grocer do to try and get rid of the mice?</p> <hr/>	<p>In “Who Will Bell the Cat”, what detail from the story best supports the moral?</p> <hr/>
<p>What plan did the mice come up with to solve their problem?</p> <hr/>	<p>In “Anansi and the Pot of Wisdom”, what was Anansi told to do by the sky god?</p> <hr/>
Wednesday	Thursday
<p>What is Anansi’s problem?</p> <hr/>	<p>In “The Crow and the Pitcher”, what problem did the crow have?</p> <hr/>
<p>Who helps Anansi solve his problem? How?</p> <hr/>	<p>How did the crow solve its problem?</p> <hr/>
<p>What lesson did Anansi learn in the story?</p> <hr/>	<p>What detail from “The Crow and the Pitcher” best supports the moral?</p> <hr/>
<p>What detail from “Anansi and the Pot of Wisdom” best supports the moral?</p> <hr/>	<p>Even though each fable is from a different culture, what do they all have in common?</p> <hr/>

More of My Thinking

Monday	Tuesday

Wednesday	Thursday

My Progress

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY
____ out of 4 correct I need more help with...	____ out of 4 correct I need more help with...	____ out of 4 correct I need more help with...	____ out of 4 correct I need more help with...

Greek Myth: Echo

In ancient times, beautiful nymphs lived in mountain forests. Zeus, the king of the gods, liked to come down from Mount Olympus to visit these pretty maidens. His wife Hera did not like that her husband spent time with the nymphs. One day, Hera followed Zeus into the woods, but lost sight of him.

"Where is my husband? I saw him here," Hera asked a mountain nymph named Echo.

Echo knew Zeus was hiding behind a tree, but instead she said, "Did you see that strange cloud? It looked just like Zeus. But of course, it was not him. It was only a cloud."

Then Echo continued with flattery. "What a lovely color you are wearing? What do you call that shade of blue? And your hair could not look more beautiful. You must tell me how you get it to curl that way."

While Echo distracted Hera with long conversation, Zeus made his escape back.

The same thing would happen every time Zeus came to visit the nymphs. Echo would talk on and on with Hera so Zeus could slip away unseen. But eventually, Hera figured out what Echo was doing.

"You won't trick me again with your endless chatter!" the mighty goddess told Echo. As revenge, Hera placed a curse on her. "From now on, you'll have no more words of your own. You can only repeat the last few words someone else says."

"Else says," said Echo. She looked very sad.

"Goodbye, silly nymph," said Hera, as she left the forest.

"Silly nymph," repeated Echo.

Zeus never visited again.

Over time, Echo faded away until only her voice was left. Her voice is still in the mountains today, repeating the words of those who call out to her.



Name:

Fiction: Central Message – Q3:3

Date:

As you answer this week's questions, highlight your evidence in the text.

Aztec Myth: Maize (Corn)

The Aztec people lived long ago in central Mexico. According to their mythology, the Aztecs were created by the gods they believed in. However, the gods did not know what to give the Aztecs to eat. The people hunted, but some days their hunt did not go well, and they had no meat. They dug roots from the ground, but the roots took a long time to grow.

Three Aztec gods discussed the problem.

"Our people are hungry," said one god.

"We must give them more to eat," said the second god.

Just then, a little red ant appeared, with a kernel of corn.

"What is that you are carrying?" asked the third god, named Quetzalcoatl*.

"This is a food called maize," said the ant, for maize was the Aztec word for corn.

"Where do you get this food?" Quetzalcoatl asked the red ant.

"From a great mountain," said the ant.

"Take us there," said the three big gods.

They followed the ant to the large mountain.

"The corn is inside the mountain," said the ant.

The first god, who was very strong said, "I will split the mountain open so we can get the maize."

He struck the mountain, but it did not give way.

The second god was also very strong. "I will move the mountain so we can get the maize," he said.

He tried with all his might, but the mountain did not move.

Quetzalcoatl was not as strong as the other two gods, but he was wise. He watched as the red ant made its way into the mountain through a small crack.

"I will become a black ant," said Quetzalcoatl. "And I will bring us maize."

Quetzalcoatl turned himself into a tiny black ant. He followed the red ant through the crack. After a while, he returned, carrying a single kernel of maize.

The other gods laughed at him.

"One kernel? Our people need more to eat than that!" scoffed the first god.

"That's barely enough to feed an ant, let alone many people," added the second god.

"We will not feed them this kernel," replied Quetzalcoatl. "We will plant it. If people can grow their own maize, they will have food forever."

And that is how the Aztec people came to have corn.

* Quetzalcoatl: pronounced Ket-sal-ko-ah-tl

Monday	Tuesday
<p>Before you read, look at the title of each text. How are these myths different?</p> <hr/>	<p>How did Echo try to help Zeus?</p> <hr/>
<p>Read the Greek myth “Echo”. What god is this myth about?</p> <hr/>	<p>What curse did Hera place on Echo?</p> <hr/>
<p>Who is Hera in the story?</p> <hr/>	<p>What lesson did Echo learn in this myth?</p> <hr/>
<p>Where does this story take place?</p> <hr/>	<p>Myths often explain how things came to be. What does the Greek myth explain?</p> <hr/>
Wednesday	Thursday
<p>Read the Aztec myth “Maize”. What is the problem?</p> <hr/>	<p>What is the lesson of the Aztec myth?</p> <hr/>
<p>What do the gods want from inside the mountain?</p> <hr/>	<p>Myths often explain how things came to be. What does the Aztec myth explain?</p> <hr/>
<p>What did the second god do to try and get inside the mountain?</p> <hr/>	<p>How are the two myths different?</p> <hr/>
<p>What does Quetzalcoatl plan to do with the kernel of corn?</p> <hr/>	<p>Even though each myth is from a different culture, what do they have in common?</p> <hr/>

More of My Thinking

Monday	Tuesday
Wednesday	Thursday

My Progress

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY
____ out of 4 correct I need more help with...	____ out of 4 correct I need more help with...	____ out of 4 correct I need more help with...	____ out of 4 correct I need more help with...

Basketball: It All Started with Peach Baskets

James Naismith had a problem. His job at the YMCA in Springfield, Massachusetts was to help his students stay in shape. In November of 1891, winter was coming. The weather was getting colder. Snow would soon cover his sports fields. Naismith needed to come up with an activity his students could do indoors.

Basic exercises would keep them physically fit. But doing sit-ups, push-ups and jumping jacks could get boring. He thought a team sport would be more fun. A team sport would keep his students active. Naismith made up a new game. He called it "basket ball."

The students met in the gym to try the new activity. The gym looked different. A wooden peach basket had been nailed to the railing at each end of the gym. The baskets were ten feet above the floor. Naismith divided his students into two teams. He explained how the game was played. To score points, the students needed to throw the ball into the basket. His game was an instant success with his students.

Basketball became popular very quickly. Soon, people across the United States were playing basketball. Then it spread to other places, like Canada, France, and England.

The peach baskets weren't open at the bottom. When a player scored, someone had to climb up a ladder to get the ball out. The peach baskets were replaced by metal circles with nets. These nets were also closed at the bottom. The ball could not fall through. Ten years passed before nets with openings were finally used. Before basketballs were invented, soccer balls were used.

Today's basketball hoops have backboards behind them. Before backboards, baskets were attached to balcony railings. When players missed their shot, people seated in the balcony could grab the ball. They could hit the ball to keep the other team from scoring. Fans could help out their team. They caught the ball and threw it to a player on the team they were cheering for. Backboards were added to stop people from interfering with the game.

Today, basketball is played in countries around the world. It is played in many different settings. Children learn to dribble and shoot in their driveway. Students play basketball in gym. There are thousands of free public basketball courts in the U.S. Millions of fans watch their favorite teams on TV. Basketball is one of the most popular sports in the world. And it all started with Naismith's peach baskets.



James Naismith with a basketball and a basket.

Monday	Tuesday
<p>Before you read, make a prediction about the text based on the title and text features.</p> <hr/>	<p>According to the 3rd paragraph, how do you score points in basketball?</p> <hr/>
<p>Based on the first paragraph, what is James Naismith's problem?</p> <hr/>	<p>According to the text, basketball became popular very quickly. What detail supports this statement?</p> <hr/>
<p>What is Naismith's solution to his problem?</p> <hr/>	<p>What were peach baskets first replaced with?</p> <hr/>
<p>What is the 3rd paragraph mainly about?</p> <hr/>	<p>What is the main idea of the 5th paragraph?</p> <hr/>
Wednesday	Thursday
<p>Who is in the picture included in this article?</p> <hr/>	<p>Why were backboards eventually added to basketball hoops?</p> <hr/>
<p>What text feature helped you answer the question above?</p> <hr/>	<p>What type of ball was used before basketballs were invented?</p> <hr/>
<p>What is the 6th paragraph mostly about?</p> <hr/>	<p>After reading the article, what is the main idea?</p> <hr/>
<p>What detail supports the main idea of the 6th paragraph?</p> <hr/>	<p>What is one new fact you learned from this text?</p> <hr/>

More of My Thinking

Monday	Tuesday
Wednesday	Thursday

My Progress

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY
____ out of 4 correct I need more help with...	____ out of 4 correct I need more help with...	____ out of 4 correct I need more help with...	____ out of 4 correct I need more help with...

Name:

Nonfiction: Main Idea – Q3:5

Date:

As you answer this week's questions, highlight your evidence in the text.

Spacesuits

A spacesuit is more than clothes astronauts wear in space. The suit is really a small spacecraft. It protects the astronaut from the dangers of being outside in space.

Why Do Astronauts Need Spacesuits?

Spacesuits help astronauts in many ways. Temperatures in space can be extreme. In the sunlight, it can get up to 250 degrees. Out of the sunlight, it can be 250 degrees below zero. The suits keep astronauts from getting too hot or cold. There is no air in space. Spacesuits also give astronauts oxygen to breathe while they are working in space. The suits hold water to drink. They also protect astronauts from getting hurt by space dust. Space dust may not sound very dangerous. But when it moves faster than a bullet, the dust can hurt someone. The suits even have special gold-lined visors to protect eyes from bright sunlight.

What Are the Parts of a Spacesuit?

A spacesuit is made up of many parts. One part covers the astronaut's chest. Another part covers the arms and connects to the gloves. The helmet protects the head. And the last part covers the astronaut's legs and feet. Some parts of the suit are made of many layers of material. Each layer does something different. Some keep oxygen in the suit while others protect astronauts from space dust.

Under the suit, astronauts wear another piece of clothing. It covers their body except for the head, hands, and feet. Tubes are woven into it. Water flows through the tubes to keep the astronaut cool.

On the back of the spacesuit is a backpack. The backpack holds oxygen so astronauts can breathe. It also removes carbon dioxide that astronauts have breathed out. The backpack also supplies electricity for the suit. A fan moves the oxygen through the spacesuit. A water tank holds the cooling water.

Some spacesuits also have a rocket-powered device on the back of them. This device is called SAFER. It's worn like a backpack. SAFER is like a "life jacket" for spacewalks. If an astronaut were to float away during a spacewalk, he or she could use SAFER to fly back.

A spacesuit weighs about 280 pounds on Earth - without the astronaut in it. There is no gravity in space. So, in space, a spacesuit weighs nothing. Like other objects in space, it's so light it floats.



Reference: www.nasa.gov

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Monday	Tuesday
Before you read, make a prediction about the text based on the title and text features. <hr/>	What is the 2 nd paragraph mainly about? <hr/>
Based on the first paragraph, why are spacesuits important? <hr/>	What detail in the 2 nd paragraph supports the main idea? <hr/>
How is the temperature in space different from the temperature on Earth? <hr/>	How does a spacesuit help the astronaut if they become thirsty? <hr/>
How do spacesuits help protect astronauts from extreme temperatures? <hr/>	Why do spacesuits have gold-lined visors? <hr/>
Wednesday	Thursday
Why can space dust be dangerous? <hr/>	When might an astronaut need to use SAFER? <hr/>
What is the main idea of the 3 rd paragraph? <hr/>	Why are astronauts able to carry their heavy spacesuits in space? <hr/>
What detail in the 3 rd paragraph supports the main idea? <hr/>	After reading the article, what is the main idea? <hr/>
What is one purpose of the backpack on the spacesuit? <hr/>	What is one new fact you learned from this text? <hr/>

More of My Thinking

Monday	Tuesday
Wednesday	Thursday

My Progress

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY
____ out of 4 correct I need more help with...	____ out of 4 correct I need more help with...	____ out of 4 correct I need more help with...	____ out of 4 correct I need more help with...

Magic Cleo: The Magic Words

Cleo, Luis and Todd looked up at the oak tree. There was Todd's kite, stuck in the high branches.

"Oh no," said Todd. "That kite is special to me. I made it with my Grandpa, the old-fashioned way. We used newspaper and made the tail from cotton rags my mom gave us."

"I'm going to figure out how to climb that tree," said Luis. "How high up do you guys think that kite is? Fifteen feet up?"

"More like twenty," said Todd. "I don't want anyone breaking their neck trying to get it."

"I can make it come down without climbing," said Cleo.

"What are you going to do, throw a ball at it?" asked Todd. "Anything we throw at the kite will tear it. I don't want you to ruin it."

"Don't worry, Todd. I'm not going to throw something at it," said Cleo. "I'm going to use the magic words to get it to come down."

"Magic words?" asked Luis. "You mean like 'Abracadabra' or 'A la kazam'?"

"No, not those magic words," said Cleo. "I am going to use magic words like 'please'. It's an old-fashioned kite, so you have to treat it with respect. I'm going to ask the kite politely to come down."

Luis and Todd burst out laughing.

Cleo ignored them. She shouted up at the kite in the tree. "Oh beautiful, special kite, would you please come down?"

"Do you have to yell so loud?" Luis whispered. "Someone might hear you and think we're crazy for talking to a kite."

"It's pretty high up. I want it to hear me," said Cleo. Then she called to the kite, "Please come down, kite! Todd loves you very much!"

"Cut it out, Cleo," said Todd, ungratefully. "This isn't helping at all."

Just then the kite gave a graceful shake in a light breeze, and came tumbling out of the tree. It landed right at Todd's feet.

"Wow," said Luis. "Did you see that? It just kind of jumped out of the tree. Cleo's magic words worked!"

"It was the wind," Todd began.

"Todd, aren't there some magic words that you should be using right about now?" asked Cleo, smiling.

"What magic words are those?" asked Todd.

"'Thank you, Magic Cleo'," said Cleo.

Magic Cleo: The Magic Spell

Every time Mr. Gonzalez handed back her spelling test, Cleo tried not to smile. But her friends could see the corners of her mouth turning up anyway.

"Another A, Cleo?" Todd whispered. He flipped his own test over, hiding his C.

"That's because she's magic," Luis commented. "And I'm not. Another B. What's your magic spell for making A's, Cleo?"

"I do this." Cleo wiggled her fingers over her test while chanting, "A-mazing. Give me an A!"

"Quiet over there," Mr. Gonzalez called. "You can chat at lunch."

"I also have a magic book," Cleo whispered. "I'll show it to you at lunch." Cleo's table was so popular at lunch, the cafeteria monitor came over to see what was going on.

"Are you giving out cookies or something?" the monitor asked Cleo.

"She's teaching us how to be magic," Luis said.

The monitor looked confused and walked away.

"So, show us this magic book you were talking about," said Todd. "My dad is always on my case because my sister makes straight A's."

"Is it a book of magic spells?" asked Luis.

Cleo laid a black notebook on the table beside her lunch tray.

"It doesn't look very old," said Luis. "Aren't magical spell books usually really old?"

"What's so magical about that?" asked Todd. "It's the same notebook I have."

"Not quite. The magic is on the inside." Cleo opened her notebook.

Todd flipped through the pages. Words from their spelling lists were written multiple times on each page. "Where are the magic spells? These are just our spelling words!"

"The list of spelling words is the magic spell," Cleo explained. "I write each spelling list over and over again until I have it memorized. Then I cast my magic spell by spelling all the words out loud to my dad. He's magic at spelling, too."

"I wish my family was magic!" said Luis. "We don't even own a good set of magic markers."

"I can help you cast the magic spell," Cleo offered Luis. "On the night before a spelling test, memorize all the words. Then you can spell them out loud to me."

"That's not casting a magic spell," said Todd. "That's studying."

"I get it, Todd. You're one of those people who doesn't believe in magic," Cleo smiled. "But you have to admit, I do magically get A's every time."

Monday	Tuesday
<p>Before you read, look at the title of each story. How are they similar?</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Why is the kite special to Todd?</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>List the characters that are in both stories.</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>What is Cleo's solution to getting the kite down?</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>How are the settings different in each story?</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>When the kite comes out of the tree, what is Luis's reaction?</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>In "The Magic Words", what is the problem at the beginning of the story?</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Based on the answer above, how are Luis's and Todd's reactions different?</p> <p>_____</p>
Wednesday	Thursday
<p>In "The Magic Spell", why does Cleo smile every time she gets her spelling test back?</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>What does Cleo tell Luis to do before the next spelling test?</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>Before lunch, what does Cleo claim she does to get A's on her spelling tests?</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Why do you think Cleo got A's on her spelling test?</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>Why does the cafeteria monitor think Cleo is giving out cookies?</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>How are Todd and Luis different from one another in both stories?</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>How is Cleo's magical notebook different from other notebooks?</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>After reading both stories, are your feelings about "Magic Cleo" more like Todd or Luis?</p> <p>_____</p>

More of My Thinking

Monday	Tuesday
Wednesday	Thursday

My Progress

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY
____ out of 4 correct I need more help with...	____ out of 4 correct I need more help with...	____ out of 4 correct I need more help with...	____ out of 4 correct I need more help with...

The Haunted House

"We sure collected a lot of candy this year," Tia said to her best friend, Jasmine. "Halloween is my favorite night of the whole year!"

"Me too," Jasmine agreed. "There's only one house on the whole block we haven't visited." Both girls looked down the street toward the spooky old mansion. For as many Halloweens as Jasmine could remember, that house had sat empty and dark. This year, the front light was on. Someone had moved in, but no one knew who.

"Maybe we should skip that house," Tia suggested.

"What's wrong?" Jasmine asked her friend. "Are you scared?"

"Everyone says that house is haunted," Tia answered.

"My mom says there's no such thing as ghosts," Jasmine said.

Tia frowned. "What if your mother is wrong?"

"There's only one way to find out." Jasmine grabbed Tia's hand and began to pull her down the sidewalk. "Come on. Let's knock on the door."

When they reached the front steps, though, Jasmine suddenly felt nervous. Even if ghosts weren't real, what if the new owner was a witch?

"Are you sure you want to do this?" Tia said.

Jasmine swallowed hard, but she nodded. "Yes, I'm sure. I'm going to prove there's nothing to be afraid of." Her knees shook as she walked up the front steps. One of them groaned loudly. Jasmine lifted her hand, but the door swung open before she could knock.

"Ahh!" Jasmine let out a startled cry and jumped back.

Tia was still standing on the sidewalk and she yelled, too. "It's the ghost!"

The old woman who had opened the door began to laugh. "Oh, dear. I'm no ghost! My name is Mrs. Andrews."

The old woman was wearing a sweater with a big smiley pumpkin on it. Jasmine thought she didn't look like a witch, either.

"I just moved in," Mrs. Andrew continued. "I plan to fix up this old house so my granddaughter can spend part of her summer vacations here. I think she's about your age."

"Sorry, I screamed," Jasmine apologized. "All the kids say this place is haunted."

The woman laughed. "Well, I haven't noticed any ghosts around here, but that would explain why no one else has come to the door for candy. It certainly is a shame, because I have lots to share."

Tia joined Jasmine on the porch.

"We'll take some of that candy off your hands," she said with a grin. "And we'll make sure everyone knows your house isn't haunted, too."

Mrs. Andrews dropped huge handfuls of candy in their treat bags. "I hope you'll both come back and visit me soon."

"We sure will," the girls promised.



The Rainy Day Toy

"I'm bored," Jasmine complained to her mother one rainy afternoon.

"Bored? With all the toys you have to play with?" her mother said.

"I'm tired of all my old toys," Jasmine replied. "I want one of those new Video Vivian dolls I saw on TV. Her left eye is a video camera. Doesn't that sound cool?"

"It sounds expensive," said Mom. "We can't buy every new toy you see on TV."

"Fine," Jasmine grumbled.

Just then, the phone rang. Jasmine answered. It was her best friend Tia.

"Want to go visit Mrs. Andrews? We promised her we'd come back," said Tia.

"All right," Jasmine agreed. She put on her rain coat and boots, then walked to Tia's house. Together, the girls splashed down the block to Mrs. Andrews' old mansion.

"I can't believe we thought this house was haunted," Tia said as she knocked on the door. "Mrs. Andrews turned out to be so nice!"

Mrs. Andrews opened the door. Her sweater was patterned with kittens. She smiled at the girls. "What a nice rainy-day surprise. Please come in."

The girls hung their coats in the hall closet. They left their rainboots by the front door.

"I was just unpacking, and I remembered something I used to play with when I was girl. Would you like me to show you?"

"Sounds like fun," said Tia.

Mrs. Andrews led them into the living room. The room was filled with cardboard boxes. Some were open. Other were still tied shut with string. On top of one box sat an old-fashioned doll with blonde hair and a freckled nose. Jasmine picked her up.

"That's Chatty Cathy," Mrs. Andrew said. "I begged my mother for her. She talks when you pull her string. That was the latest technology back then, so I had to have her."

Jasmine pulled the string on the doll's back.

"I love you!" said Chatty Cathy.

"Cool! Let me try," Tia said. She pulled the string.

"Will you play with me?" Chatty Cathy asked.

"Thanks for showing us your doll," said Jasmine.

"Oh, Chatty Cathy isn't what I wanted to show you. I hardly played with her. She repeats the same phrases over and over again. I lost interest pretty quickly." Mrs. Andrew walked over to one of the open boxes. Instead of reaching inside, she picked up the string beside it. "This is what I wanted to show you. Have you ever played Cat's Cradle?"

Jasmine and Tia shook their heads.

Mrs. Andrews showed the girls how to make patterns by weaving the string around their fingers. The shapes had interesting names like 'Soldier's Bed' and 'Diamonds'. When it was time to leave, Mrs. Andrews let each girl take a piece of string home with them.

Monday	Tuesday
List the characters that are in both stories. _____	In "The Haunted House", which character seems more nervous to visit the mansion? _____
How are the settings similar in each story? _____	Which detail from the story helped you answer the question above? _____
What is different about the old mansion this Halloween compared to other years? _____	What do the girls promise Mrs. Andrews at the end of the story? _____
After meeting Mrs. Andrews, how do you think Jasmine and Tia feel about the old mansion? _____	What lesson did Jasmine and Tia learn in "The Haunted House"? _____
Wednesday	Thursday
Which story takes place first? How do you know? _____	What is special about Chatty Cathy? _____
In "The Rainy Day Toy", what does Jasmine want at the beginning of the story? _____	Even though Mrs. Andrews had to have Chatty Cathy, how did she feel about the toy? _____
How is Mrs. Andrews' appearance in both stories similar? _____	What toy did Mrs. Andrews end up showing Jasmine and Tia? _____
In "The Rainy Day Toy", how are Jasmine and Mrs. Andrews similar? _____	What lesson did Jasmine learn from Mrs. Andrews about toys? _____

More of My Thinking

Monday	Tuesday

Wednesday	Thursday

My Progress

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY
_____ out of 4 correct I need more help with...	_____ out of 4 correct I need more help with...	_____ out of 4 correct I need more help with...	_____ out of 4 correct I need more help with...

The Ancient Olympics

The Olympics began almost 3,000 years ago in ancient Greece. They were part of a festival that honored Zeus, the ruler of the Greek gods. The Olympics were held every four years in Olympia, Greece.

People came from all over the Greek empire to watch and participate in the Olympics. But travel was risky in those times. The Greek states were at war with each other. To make travel safe, the Greeks declared a temporary truce. All fighting stopped during the Olympic period. Athletes, officials, and fans could travel safely to and from the Olympics.

Only Greek males could participate in the ancient Olympics. Women were not allowed to compete. Slaves could not compete either.

The ancient Olympics began as a single day. There was only one sporting event: a 192 meter race. Why was the race this length? That's how long the stadium track was! As years went by, more events were added. The Olympics became five days long.

Two longer running races were added. There was also a race where the runners wore armor, helmets and carried shields. This extra gear weighed about 50 pounds. You had to be in good shape to win that event!

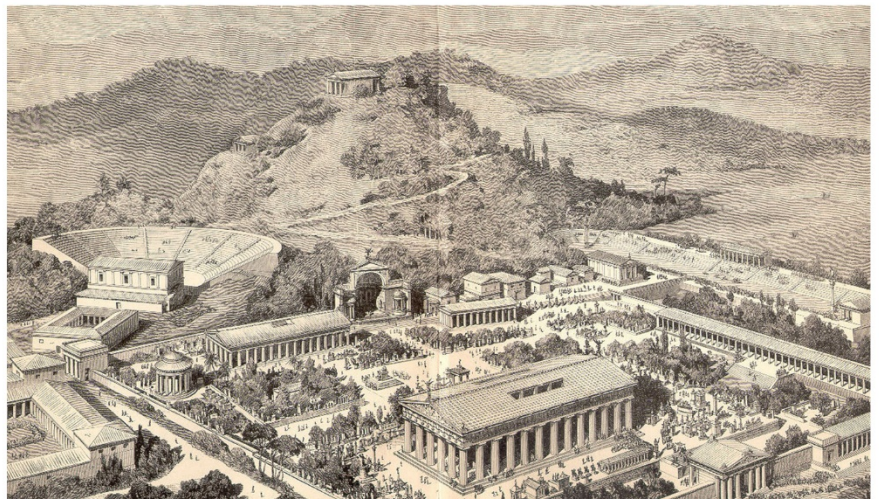
The pentathlon was a multi-sport event. It included running, long jump, discus throw, javelin throw, and wrestling. The pentathlon required good all-around skill.

Boxing, wrestling, and pankration were also part of the ancient Olympic games. You've likely heard of boxing and wrestling. But what was pankration? Pankration was a sport that combined boxing and wrestling.

Horse races and chariot races rounded out the events.

Instead of medals, winners got an olive wreath. The real reward came after the Olympics. Winning athletes were treated like heroes. Poets wrote about them. Often, their home city put up statues of them. In some cases, winners were excused from paying taxes for the rest of their lives.

In 85 BC, the Romans invaded Olympia. Greece became part of the Roman Empire. For a while, the Olympics continued. Romans competed in the Olympics, too. However, remember that the ancient Olympics were a tribute to the Greek God Zeus. The Romans did not worship Zeus. Roman Emperor Theodosius got rid of all festivals that honored Greek Gods. This included the Olympics.



Name:

Nonfiction: Compare & Contrast – Q3:8

Date:

As you answer this week's questions, highlight your evidence in the text.

Pierre de Coubertin: The Father of the Modern Olympics

For more than 1,000 years, the ancient Greeks had a special tradition. People from throughout the Greek Empire gathered for the Olympic Games. But after the Romans conquered Greece, they ended the Olympics. For 1,500 years, there were no Olympics.

A Frenchman named Baron Pierre de Coubertin is considered the father of the modern Olympics. He believed competing in sports strengthened the mind as well as the body. De Coubertin set out to restart the Olympic Games. He wanted the Olympics to be a worldwide event. De Coubertin hoped that if all countries participated in the Olympics, it would encourage peace.

It took him years to convince enough countries to participate. Finally, in 1894, the first International Olympic Committee (IOC) was formed. To honor the ancient Olympics, the IOC decided to hold the first modern Olympics in Greece. In 1896, athletes from 14 countries gathered in Athens, Greece.

The first modern Olympics had 43 events. Some events, like running races and wrestling, had been part of the ancient Olympics. Other events were new. For example, cycling, fencing, and swimming were not part of the ancient Games. Today, most swimming events take place in a pool. In the 1896 Games, swimmers had to fight the waves. Swimmers were taken out to sea in a boat. Whoever swam back to shore first won the race. All the events were summer sports. The Winter Olympics weren't added until 1924.

The first modern Olympics had only male athletes. When the second Olympics were held in 1900, 22 women participated. There were women's golf and tennis events. Women also competed with men in croquet, sailing, and equestrian (horse riding) events.

Winners in the first modern Olympic games received a silver medal and an olive branch. Second place athletes got a copper medal and a laurel branch. Trophies replaced medals at the 1900 Olympics. The giving of gold, silver and bronze medals began in 1904. First place winners got gold medals. Second place winners received silver medals. The medals of third place finishers were bronze. These same Olympic medals are awarded today.

De Coubertin died in 1937. His name is still tied to the Games. Olympic athletes who show outstanding sportsmanship get a special medal.

(Sportsmanship means treating other athletes with kindness and respect.) This medal is called the Pierre de Coubertin Medal for the True Spirit of Sportsmanship.



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Monday	Tuesday
<p>Before you read, preview the texts. What do you think you will be reading about?</p> <hr/>	<p>According to "The Ancient Olympics", what was the pentathlon?</p> <hr/>
<p>Read "The Ancient Olympics". What is the main idea of this article?</p> <hr/>	<p>During the ancient Olympics, what did the winners receive?</p> <hr/>
<p>What did the Greek's do to make it safe for people to travel to the Olympics?</p> <hr/>	<p>What caused the ancient Olympics to come to an end?</p> <hr/>
<p>How long was the first Olympics?</p> <hr/>	<p>Read the "Pierre de Coubertin" text. What is the main idea of this article?</p> <hr/>
Wednesday	Thursday
<p>For how many years were there no Olympic games?</p> <hr/>	<p>What new events were added to the modern Olympics?</p> <hr/>
<p>Who is Baron Pierre de Coubertin?</p> <hr/>	<p>How are swimming events in the Olympics different today?</p> <hr/>
<p>Where was the first modern Olympics held? Why?</p> <hr/>	<p>What were winners given in the modern Olympics?</p> <hr/>
<p>How was the first modern Olympics different from the first ancient Olympics?</p> <hr/>	<p>Based on both articles, explain one way the ancient and modern Olympics were different.</p> <hr/>

More of My Thinking

Monday	Tuesday
Wednesday	Thursday

My Progress

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY
____ out of 4 correct I need more help with...	____ out of 4 correct I need more help with...	____ out of 4 correct I need more help with...	____ out of 4 correct I need more help with...

Spotlight on Three Black Inventors

Garrett Morgan *Inventions: Gas mask for firefighters, 1914. Traffic signal, 1923.*

Garrett Morgan was born in Kentucky not long after the Civil War ended slavery. His parents had both been slaves. His family was poor. Garret quit school after fifth grade to start working. Even though he didn't have much of an education, Garret was good at finding simple ways to solve tough problems.

Morgan created a gas mask for firefighters. To firefighters, smoke can be as dangerous as fire. A firefighter can get sick, or even die, from breathing too much smoke. When there's a fire, the smoke of the fire rises in the air. That means the air close to the ground has less smoke and is safer to breathe. Morgan's gas mask had long tubes that extended toward the ground. The tubes let firefighters breathe the cleaner air below.

His next invention saved even more lives. One day, he was near an intersection of two roads when he saw a car and horse-drawn cart get into a terrible accident. Other inventors were already making stop-go traffic lights to prevent such accidents. Morgan's invented a traffic light that had a third light. This third light went on when the signal was about to change from go to stop. It warned traffic to slow down and prepare to stop. Because of Garret Morgan, today's traffic lights include the yellow caution light.

Patricia Bath *Invention: Tool for eye surgery, 1986.*

Patricia Bath grew up in Harlem, NY. She completed high school in two years and went to medical school. She became the first African-American ophthalmologist. Ophthalmologists are doctors that treat the eye. Bath dedicated her career to preventing blindness in all patients, especially African-Americans. One major cause of blindness is cataracts. Cataracts are cloudy patches that form on the eye. Ophthalmologists perform surgery to remove the cataracts and help people see clearly again. Dr. Bath invented a laser surgery tool that made cataract surgery easier.

Phillippe Yoda *Invention: Process to recycle plastic bags, 1996*

Phillipe Yoda started off as sheep farmer in West Africa. There was a lot of plastic litter where he lived. Unfortunately, one of his sheep died from eating plastic bags. Phillippe Yoda wanted to do something that would address the litter problem. He invented a process that recycles plastic trash into a building material. This recycled material can be molded into furniture, floor-tiles, signs and even toys. Yoda's invention turned pollution into things people can use.

Name:

Nonfiction: Compare & Contrast – Q3:9

Date:

As you answer this week's questions, highlight your evidence in the text.

William Kamkwamba: The Boy Who Built Windmills

In 2006, William Kamkwamba was a 14 year-old living in Malawi, Africa. There were seven children in his family – six sisters and him. He was the second oldest. Like most people in his village, his family were farmers. They did not have much money. Their house did not have electricity.

William loved learning and attending school. However, going to school was not free. School fees were about \$80 a year. William had to drop out of school because his parents could not afford to pay his school fees. William continued to educate himself by getting books from the library. Many of the books were written in English. William didn't know English very well. He used the pictures and illustrations in books to help him figure out what the words meant.

William was interested in science books. One book he read was about windmills. He learned that windmills used wind to **generate**, or create, electricity and pump water. William decided he wanted to build a windmill for his family. His book had pictures and information about windmills, but it did not explain how to build one. He would have to figure that out on his own.

William got some of the parts for his windmill from a junkyard. Many people in his village thought he was crazy for trying to build something out of trash. He gathered plastic pipes, old car parts, a tractor fan, and a broken bicycle frame. He melted the plastic pipes over a fire then carved them into the windmill blades. He chopped down blue gum trees to build the tower for his windmill. It took him two months to build his first windmill. At first, it powered a small lightbulb. He made improvements to his windmill. Then it could power four lights and two radios. The same people who thought William was crazy, now lined up at William's house to have him power their cell phones. He built a second windmill. This windmill pumped water from a well to water farm crops. William became a local hero.

People outside William's village found out about the windmills he built.

Reporters around the world wrote stories about him. An organization called TED invited William to be a speaker and share his story on video. His internet video has been viewed more than a million times. Inspired by his story, people donated money to pay for William to go school and bring more clean energy to his village. William graduated college in 2014. William continues to work towards bringing education and low-cost energy to African communities.



One of William's windmills Photo taken by Tom Rielly

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Monday	Tuesday
<p>Before you read, preview the texts. What do you think you will be reading about?</p> <hr/>	<p>What is an ophthalmologist?</p> <hr/>
<p>What problem did Garrett Morgan's first invention solve?</p> <hr/>	<p>How is Patricia Bath different from the other inventors in the article?</p> <hr/>
<p>What caused Garrett Morgan to invent a traffic light?</p> <hr/>	<p>What problem did Philippe Yoda want to solve?</p> <hr/>
<p>How was Morgan's traffic light different from other traffic lights being invented?</p> <hr/>	<p>How are all three inventors in the "Spotlight" article similar?</p> <hr/>
Wednesday	Thursday
<p>Why was William Kamkwamba unable to attend school?</p> <hr/>	<p>Why did William build a second windmill?</p> <hr/>
<p>According to the text, what is the meaning of the word generate?</p> <hr/>	<p>How did William become famous for his windmills?</p> <hr/>
<p>What problem was William trying to solve by building a windmill for his family?</p> <hr/>	<p>How is William Kamkwamba similar to the inventors in the "Spotlight" article?</p> <hr/>
<p>Why did the people in William's village think he was crazy?</p> <hr/>	<p>The people written about in both texts were innovators. What is an innovator?</p> <hr/>

More of My Thinking

Monday	Tuesday
Wednesday	Thursday

My Progress

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY
____ out of 4 correct I need more help with...	____ out of 4 correct I need more help with...	____ out of 4 correct I need more help with...	____ out of 4 correct I need more help with...