



#### Reading Comprehension Worksheet

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Α	, parent	or t	tutor	should	read	to the	e studer	t and	help	the	student	to	record	their
a	nswers.													

The **main idea** of a story is what the whole story is *mostly about*.

The **details** are *small pieces of information* that make the story more interesting.

Listen to this story. Think about what the whole story is *mostly* about.

Luca's grandpa lives on a farm. His grandpa has a big garden, and many animals. When Luca was little, he was afraid of the chickens. When he helped his grandpa feed the chickens, the chickens chased him, crying, "Cluck, cluck, cluck!" But his grandpa showed him how to shoo the chickens away with his hand, saying, "Shoo chicks, shoo chicks!" Luca still doesn't like the chickens much, but he isn't afraid of them now. He feels very grown up.

1. What is this whole story mostly about? Circle your answer.

Grandpa's garden	Luca and the	Luca's favorite
	chickens	animal

2. Which of these is a small piece of information from the story that makes the story more interesting? Circle your answer.



Listen to this story. Think about what the whole story is *mostly* about.

Alex's grandpa lives in a big city, on the 18<sup>th</sup> floor of an apartment building. From his grandpa's windows, Alex can see the whole city. Alex used to be afraid to look out the windows because they were up so high. But his grandpa would sit with Luca and point out all the interesting things in the city. Now Luca likes to look out his grandpa's windows. He can see the library, and the train station, and the park. He feels very grown up.

3. What is this whole story mostly about? Circle your answer.

Alex takes a train ride		Alex and his grandpa's windows
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4. Which of these is a small piece of information from the story that makes the story more interesting? Circle your answer.

5. Make up one more detail that would make this story even more interesting.

Online reading & math for K-5







#### Sequencing

Reading Comprehension Worksheet

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A parent or	r tutor shoul	d read to the	e student	and help	the student	to record	thei
answers.							

**Sequencing** is putting things in order, *from first to last*.

Here are some examples. Write the number 1 in the box beside what happened *first*. Write the number 2 in the box beside what happens *second*. Write the number 3 in the box beside what happens *third*. Write the number 4 in the box beside what happens *last*.

1.	What happened first, second, third, and fourth?	1, 2, 3, or 4?
	Troy put his dog's dish on the floor, and called, "Rex! Here, boy! Dinner!"	
	Troy opened the bag of dogfood, and took out the scoop.	
	Troy took his dog's dish and food out of the cabinet.	
	Troy put two scoops of dogfood into his dog's dish.	



2.	What happened first, second, third, and fourth?	1, 2, 3, or 4?
	Troy said, "Good boy, Rex!" and picked up Rex's empty food dish.	
	Rex ate a whole dish of food, and then took a long drink of water from his water dish.	
	Troy put Rex's food dish and the bag of food back in the cabinet, and went outside with Rex to play.	
	Rex ran into the kitchen, wagging his long fluffy tail.	
	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	,

3. Draw 4 pictures to show the **sequence** of 4 of the things that happened in this story. What happened *first*, *second*, third, and *fourth*?

1.	2.	3.	4.

#### Name:

## Shadesed we of Mutich Ingrowalite is Stronger?

Some words mean almost the same thing. For example, rainy and stormy are very aliken their meanings. However, stormy has a stronger meaning. We think of wind, thunder and lightning with a storm, not only rain. So stormy is stronger, and rainy is weaker.

Below are pairs of words and a sentence. Write the strongest word of the pair in the blank in the sentence.

1. beautiful pretty	The flowers werein the garden.
2. good delicious	We had adinner at the restaurant.
3. fell crashed	The glass platedto the ground.
4. said whispered	Shehello to the teacher.
5. starving hungry	Thecat sat on the fence.
6. hard firm	He slept on thebed.
7. dash march	The children will out the door when the bell rings.
8. cross furious	Tom waswith his brother.

Read the short story. Then answer each question.

#### **Playing Catch**

Kate and her brother Jake like to play catch. They play with softballs, footballs and tennis balls. They toss the balls back and forth in the yard all the time.

Sometimes they go to the park to have more space for throwing the balls farther. When it is raining out, they play catch in the basement. They use a tennis ball because it bounces off of the basement walls.

Jake is going to soccer camp for a week this summer. Kate is sad because she won't have anyone to play catch with while he is gone.

The week before Jake leaves, they go to the park together. There is a girl tossing a ball in the air by herself. Kate and Jake invite her to play with them. Her name is Brooke. Kate is happy now that she has a new friend to play catch with while her brother is at camp.





#### **Questions:**

1.	What do Kate and Jake play catch with?			
	frisbees	balls	sticks	beanbags
2.	What type do th	ey use to play cat	ch on rainydays?	
	pillows	soccer balls	apples	tennis balls
3.	Where do Kate	and Jake go the w	veek before he lea	aves for camp?
	The pool	The school	The park	The beach
4.	Who is tossing a	a ball in the air at t	he park?	
	Brooke	Brian	Bree	Brad

Use the words in the word box to finish the story.

because	first	fast	before	tell
both	gave	green	off	very
sleep	read	wash	pull	

Every night one hour	1	go to bed I	get ready to sleep by doing th
same four things	_I run up the stairs	s as	I can run. Then I take
	_my clothes and p	out my paja	mas on. My favorite pajamas
are the color	I love these pa	jamas	my Uncle Joe_them to m
After I have my pajama	s on I go in the bat	hroom to _	my face and brush my
teeth. Mom said it is			
import	tant to brush		_my top and bottom teeth to
keep them healthy. Whe	en I am done in the	bathroom	I get in my bed. I_the
blankets over my head.	Mom and Dad con	ne into my	room and say "Oh no! Where
Adam?" I jump out and		them "H	Iere I am!".
Then my parents	to me from on	e of my fav	vorite books. When they read
get sleepy. "Good night,	, Adam", they say.	"Good nig	ht Mom and Dad". I close my
eyes and go to			

Food Is Our Fuel

Cross-Curricular Focus: Life Science

Everything that is alive needs energy. All animals get the energy they need from **food**. People are animals.

Think about the human body as an amazing machine. It can do all kinds of things for us. Food is the fuel that helps

keep the amazing machine running. Plants use sunlight to make their own food. Animals are not able to do that.

Some animals eat plants. Some animals eat other animals as meat. Some animals, like people, eat both plants and

animals. Since plants make their own food using sunlight, the sun's energy is found in plants. The sun's energy is

very strong. It loses a lot of its strength by the time it goes into a plant. When we eat plants, we get more of the

sun's energy than when we eat animals. That's why it is good to eat fruits and vegetables. When an animal eats a

plant, the energy is less strong. The animal also used its energy to find the plant to eat. When a second animal eats

the first animal, it gets even less energy than the first animal got. The second animal used a lot of energy to chase its

prey. Like a car that must be filled with gasoline, living things must eat again and again. Instead of gasoline, living

things use food as fuel.

Answer the following questions based on the reading passage. Don't forget to go back to the passage

whenever necessary to find or confirm your answers.

1) Where do all animals get their energy?

2) Where do plants get their energy?

3) If our bodies are amazing machines, then food is our.

4) Why do we get more energy from eating vegetables than we get from eating meat?

5) If a third animal eats the second animal, will it get more or less energy?

#### Comparative Adjectives: Words That End in Y

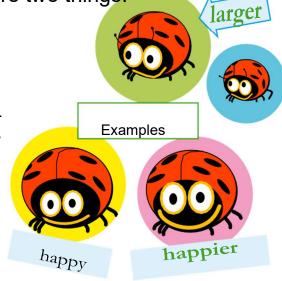
Comparative adjectives are used to compare two things.

Example1: The green circle is larger than the blue one.

Larger is the comparative adjective.

Many comparative adjectives are formed by adding *-r* or *-er* to the adjective. However sometimes the adjective ends in *y*. Usually you change the *y* to *i* and add *-er*.

Write the comparative form for the adjectives below.



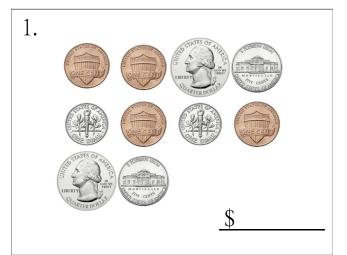
1. tiny	11. fluffy
2. icy	12. messy
3. dirty	13. tasty
4. bumpy	14. angry
5. <b>shiny</b>	15. lovely
6. <b>ugly</b>	16. early
7. <b>muddy</b>	17. crazy
8. dreamy	18. salty
9. hungry	19. lucky
10. sleepy	20. yummy

## I'm a Superhero!

Imagine you are given the power of a superhero. What would be your special power? Why would you want it? What would you do with this new ability?

## Counting U.S. Coins

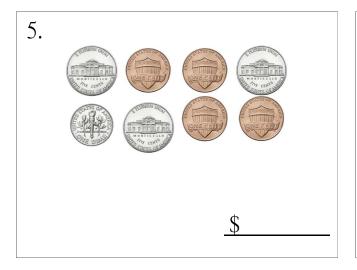
What is the value of each set of coins?



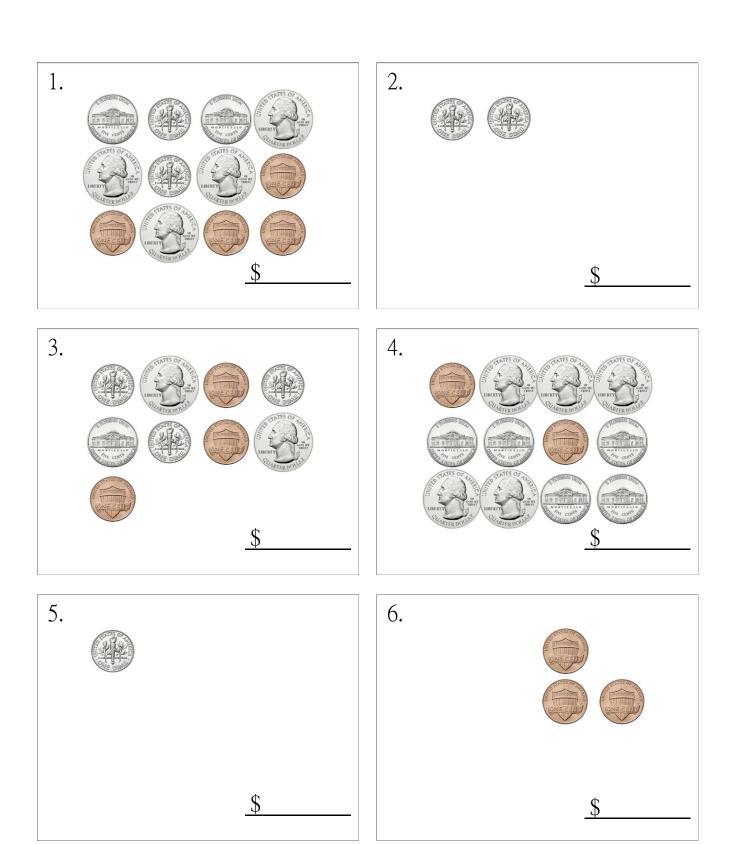


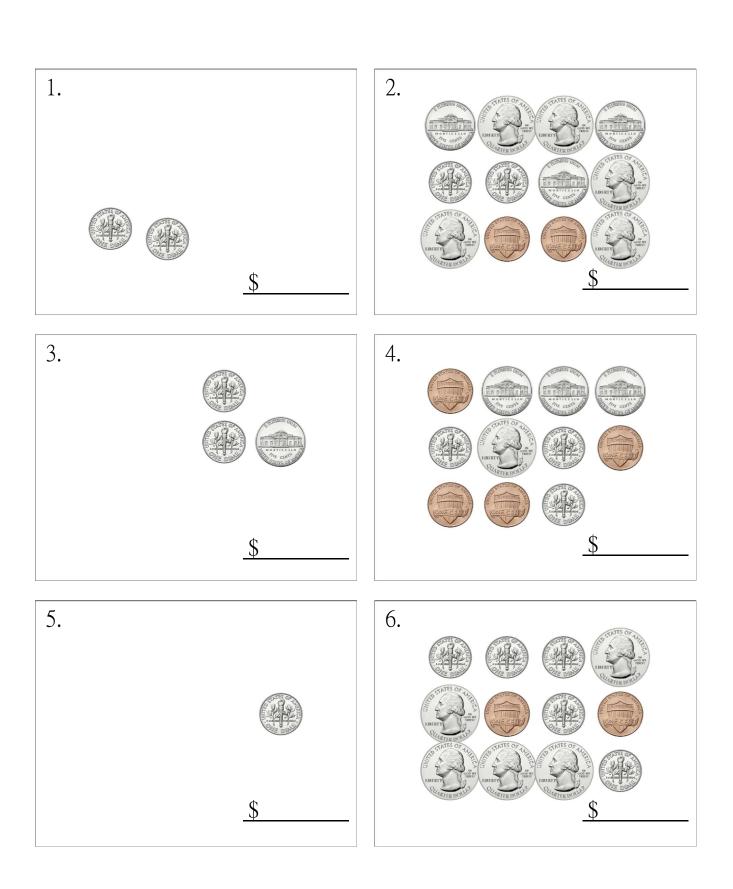


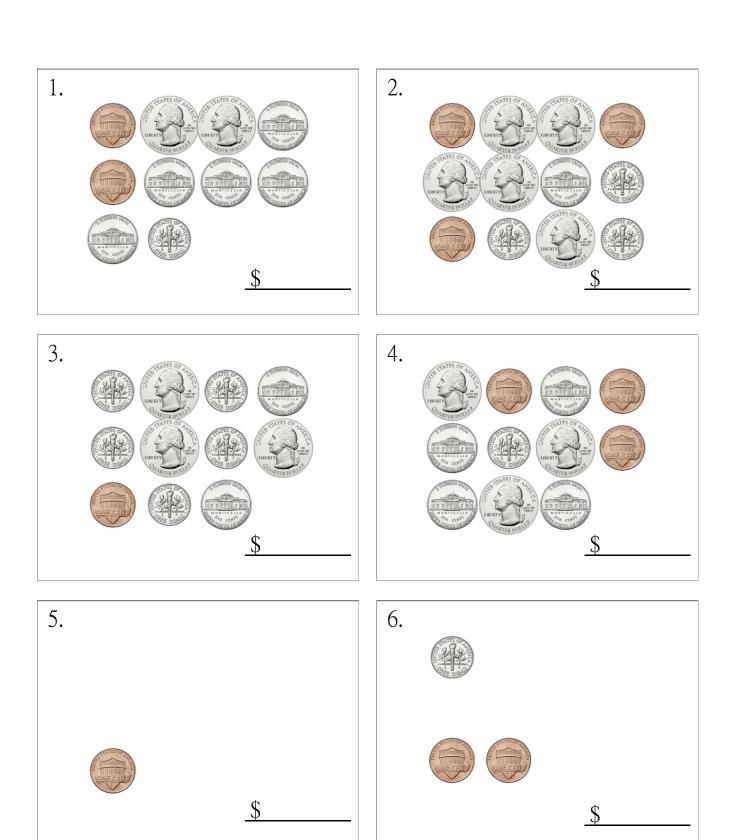








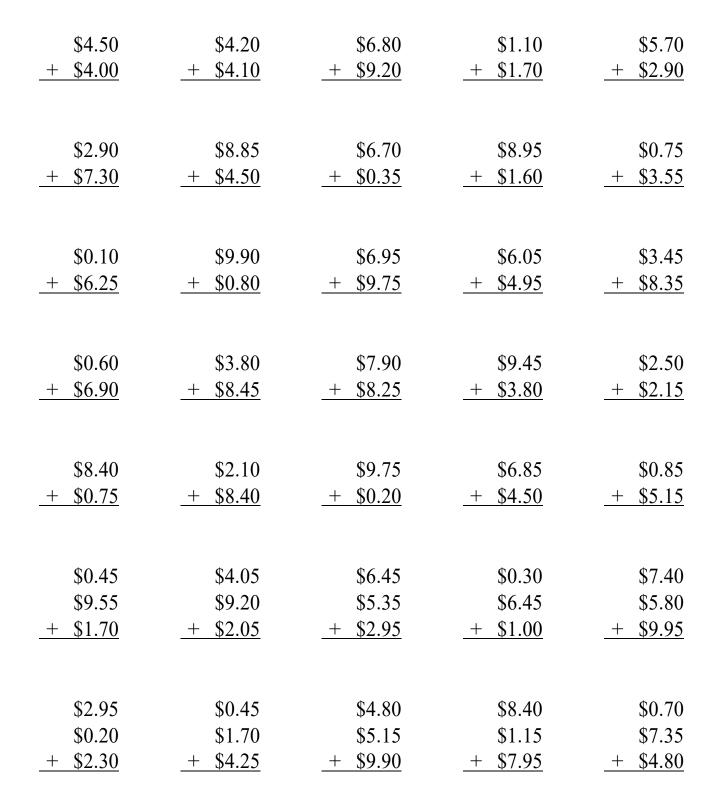


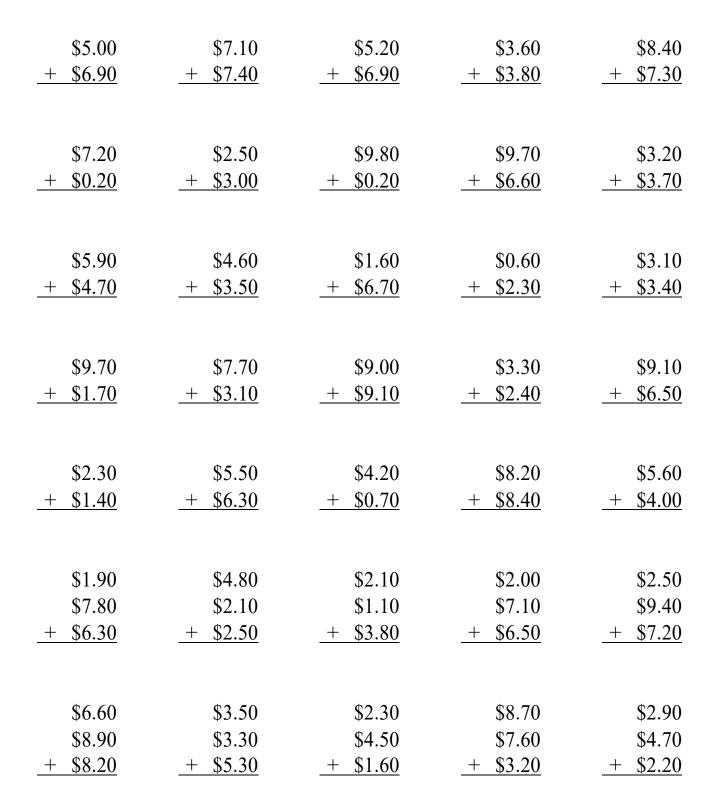


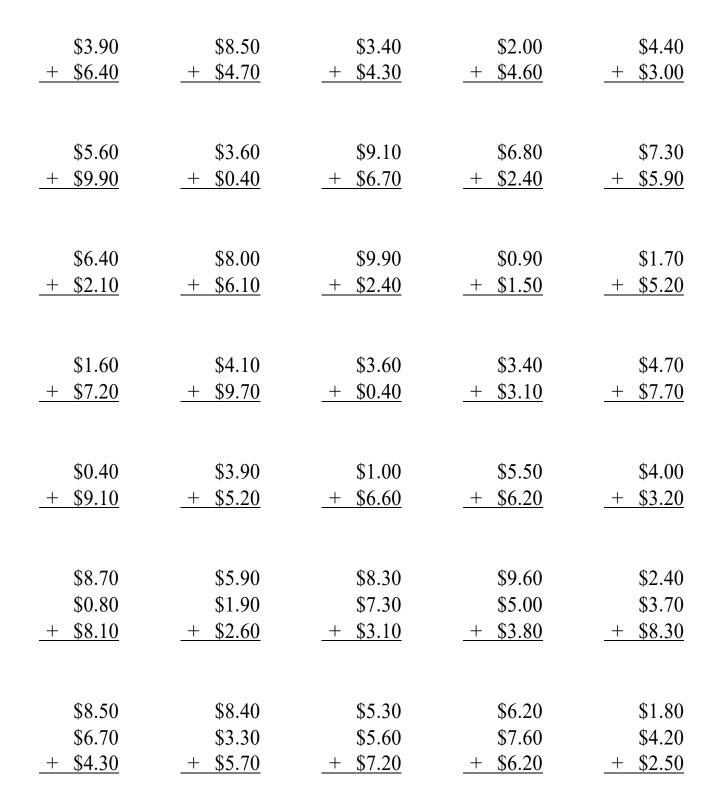
## Adding Money

Total each set of money amounts.

United States coin images from the United States Mint







## Subtracting Money

Subtract each set of money amounts.

\$13.50	\$6.85	\$10.15	\$12.95	\$11.50
- \$8.35	- \$3.75	- \$3.30	- \$9.95	- \$1.95
\$1.20	\$5.55	\$10.05	\$9.45	\$10.50
- \$0.90	- \$0.80	- \$8.35	- \$4.60	- \$8.35
\$6.00	\$9.20	\$12.40	\$9.30	\$10.50
- \$4.70	- \$3.15	- \$9.30	- \$7.55	- \$2.50
\$6.20	\$12.75	\$12.70	\$9.60	\$8.70
- \$3.55	- \$3.20	- \$2.75	- \$6.25	- \$0.50
\$12.00	\$1.70	\$14.35	\$11.90	\$2.95
- \$8.35	- \$1.60	- \$8.20	\$9.70	- \$2.85
\$7.45	\$15.40	\$20.00	\$26.80	\$9.70 - \$2.15 - \$0.25
- \$3.65	- \$9.80	- \$8.70	- \$8.70	
<u>- \$0.60</u>	<u>- \$5.05</u>	<u>- \$1.75</u>	- \$8.30	

United States coin images from the United States Mint

\$17.90

- \$8.75

- \$7.80

\$23.25

- \$9.70

- \$5.80

\$19.30

- \$9.10

- \$8.05

\$17.85

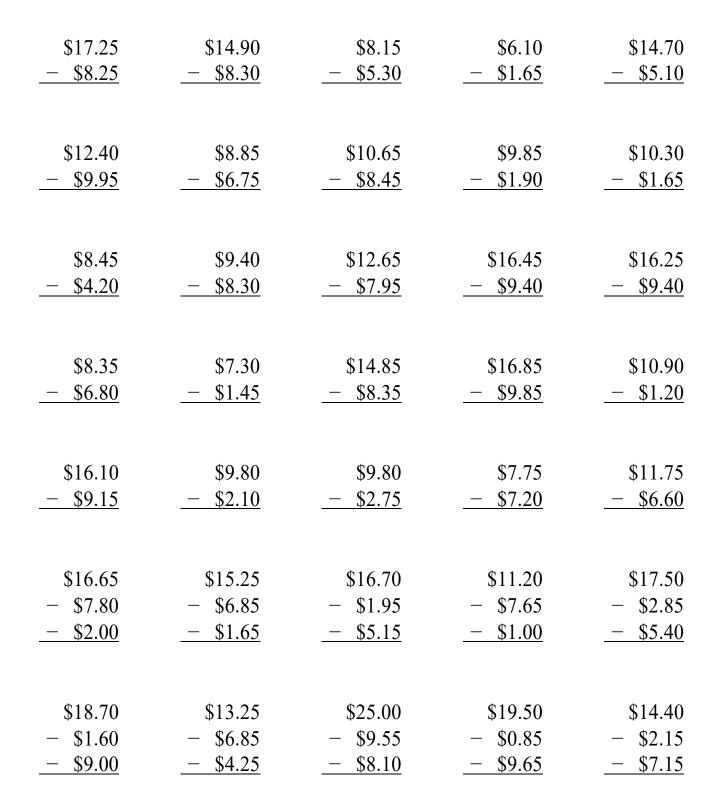
\$4.95

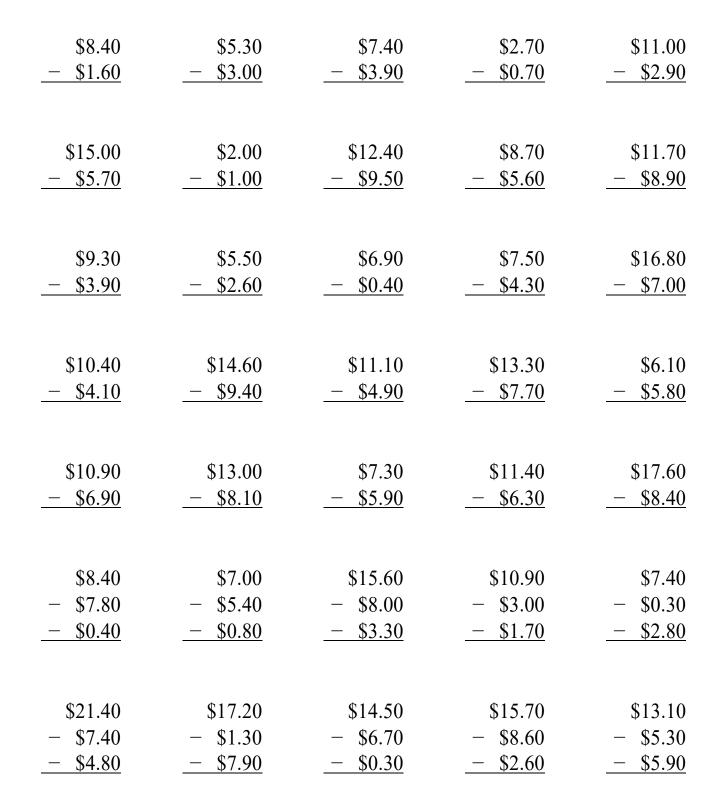
- \$6.85

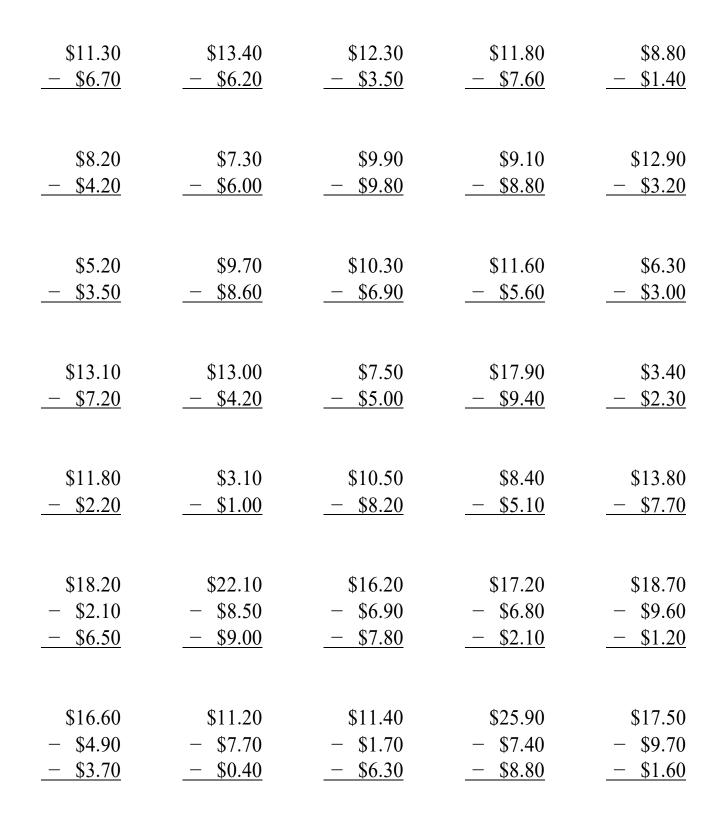
\$14.85

- \$1.90

<u>- \$4.90</u>







## Carnivores, Herbivores, and Omnivores

 $A \underline{\textbf{herbivore}} is a consumer that eats only plants. A \underline{\textbf{carnivore}} is a consumer that eats only animals.$ 

An  $\underline{\textbf{omnivore}}$  is a consumer that eats both plants and animals.

Tell whether each animal is a <u>carnivore</u>, herbivore, or <u>omnivore</u>.

1. deer



2. tiger



**3.** rabbit



4. bison



5. grizzlybear



**6.** wolf



7. raccoon



8. lion



9. giraffe



#### **Cheeky Chipmunks**

Written and Photographed by Sandie Lee



'Chuck-chuck-chuck.'

What's that sound? It's coming from an old log. As you search the sound changes.

'Chip-chip-chip.'

Now it's fast and high-pitched. Suddenly, there's a rustling of leaves. With lightning speed it zips past. It disappears down a hole. What was it? A chipmunk.

Chipmunks live all over the United States and Canada. They are small and have black and white stripes down their backs. They dig long tunnels underground. At the end of the tunnel is a bed of dried leaves and grass. They sleep here all winter long. Chipmunks have cheeks that are big and stretchy so they can carry food back to their home. They like to eat nuts, berries, acorns and seeds.

When they get nervous, they make a *chuck-chuck* or

*chip-chip* sound.



1. List three facts you learned about chipmunks from this article.

- **2.** When do chipmunks make a chip-chip or chuck-chuck sound?
- **a.** When they're happy.
- **c.** When they're lost.

- **b.** When they're eating.
- **d.** When they're nervous.

consumer	decomposer	producer	carnivore
herbivore	omnivore	food chain	food web



Choose the best word from the word bank to complete each sentence.

1.	Ais an illustration that shows how energy is			
	passed from one living thing to another.			
2.	Ais an illustration that shows how animals are			
	connected in their search for food within an ecosystem.			
3.	Green plants can make food in their leaves. A living thing that can make food			
	with energy from the sun is called a			
4.	Animals get their energy by eating plants and animals. A living thing that			
	needs to eat to obtain energy is called a			
5.	Mushrooms cannot make their own food and they do not eat food.			
J.	Instead, they get their energy by breaking down and absorbing dead			
	organic matter. These types of living things are called			
	organic matter. These types of living things are called			
6.	A leopard seal eats fish and penguins. It never eats plants. Since the			
	leopard seal eats only meat, it is a			
7.	A deer eats grass and plants found in its habitat. Since the deer			
	eats only plants, it is a			
8.	A raccoon eats other animals like crayfish, as well as plant life.			
<b>J</b> .	Since the raccoon eats both plants and animals it is an .			

#### **Groundhog or Woodchuck?**

by Kelly Hashway

What's the difference between a groundhog and a woodchuck? Actually, they are the same animal. Groundhogs are also known as woodchucks and even marmots.

Groundhogs are the largest members of the squirrel family. They are a member of a special group of ground squirrels called



marmots. Groundhogs may not look like they would be good climbers, but they are. Even with their heavy looking bodies, they can climb trees to escape predators or check out their surroundings. Groundhogs like to stay alert, which is why you'lloften see them standing on their hind legs and being very still. If a groundhog senses danger, it will give a loud whist leto warn other groundhogs. Besides whist ling, groundhogs will grind their teeth together and make low barking sounds.

Climbing trees isn't a groundhog's only talent. They are also good swimmers. But groundhogs prefer to be in burrows under the ground, which is where they make their homes. A burrow usually has anywhere from two to five exits to help the groundhog escape predators. Luckily, groundhogs have very strong limbs and curved claws that make digging easy. Once a burrow is made, the groundhog will stay close to it. This is why they make their burrows near

sources of food. Groundhogs eat mostly wild grass and other vegetation. But they do eat small animals like grasshoppers, snails, and grubs, too.

Whilegroundhogswilleatnutslikesquirrelsdo, they do not store food the same way. Groundhogs will eat and eat all summer long to build up fat in their bodies. Once the weather starts getting cold, they hibernate like bears in underground burrows.



These are called "winter burrows" and are different from the burrows groundhogs used uring the summer months. They'll sleep until spring, living off the body fatthey have stored up all summer.

Whether you call them groundhogs, woodchucks, or marmots, these creatures have become quite famous among humans. They even have a day named after them.

# Groundhogor Woodchuck?

Vocabulary Activity



Fill in the missing letters to create a vocabulary word from the story. Then write the full word on the line. Be sure you spell each word correctly.

1 e		
<b>hint:</b> quick	to notice any danger	
1 i m	s	
hint: anim	als that can climb well	
r_	0	
	ound animal home	
e_	aos	
hint: anim	als that hunt and eat otl	her animals
a n		
hint: some	thing that is not safe	
s cs hint: get awa		
mmt. get awa	, 110111	

#### Sutter's Mill and the California Gold Rush

The California Gold Rush began at Sutter's Mill near Coloma, California. John Sutter had left a wife, children, and financial failure behind in his native Switzerland in search of a better life. After arriving in California in 1839, Sutter talked the Mexican governor into granting him lands where the Sacramento River met the American River. There, he established a colony named Nueva Helvetia (New Switzerland), which would eventually become Sacramento . Though in enormous debt, he built "Sutter's Fort" (1841), set up frontier industries, and provided both hospitality and employment to traders, trappers, and immigrants.

In 1848, John Marshall was a foreman working to build a water-powered sawm ill for James Sutter when he spotted shiny flakes of gold on the banks of the nearby American River. He took the flakes to Sutter, and they tested it to confirm that it was real gold. Anxious that his land no be overrun and destroyedby opportunists, Sutter tried to keep the gold a secret. But rumors spread through the Coloma and eventually through the state. Soon, prospectors were showing up in the area around Sutter's Mill with pickaxes and pans. While many people — both prospectors and themerchants who supplied them — profited during the Gold Rush, the discovery of gold on his land eventually ruined Sutter. Workers abandoned the colony. Prospectors and squatters stole and destroyed his property and his livestock. The U.S. courts refused to recognize Sutter's title to the land Mexico had granted him, and he was bankrupt by 1852.



In 1864, Sutter was granted a monthly pension by the California legislature as a reimbursement for the taxes he had paid on the land. The following year, however, his home was destroyed by arsonists. By 1871 Sutter had settled in Pennsylvania. From there he continued — unsuccessfully — to petition the U.S. Congress to compensate him for his losses.

# **QUESTIONS: Sutter's Mill and the California Gold Rush**

1.	Where did the California Gold Rush begin?
2.	How did Sutter come by the land he owned in California?
3.	The colony Sutter established eventually became what city?
4.	Who was John Marshall?
5.	Why did Sutter want to keep the gold a secret?
6.	What was the effect on Sutter of the discovery of gold on his land?
7.	Why did Sutter lose his land?
8.	Why was Sutter was granted a monthly pension by the California legislature?
9.	Did Sutter ever get compensated for his losses?

## The California Gold Rush

The California Gold Rush was a period between 1848 and 1855 when gold was discovered in California. The first gold was found by a man named James Marshall at Sutter's Mill near Coloma. John Sutter had hired Marshall to build a sawmill. While he was working , Marshall found shiny flakes of gold in the river. Marshall and Sutter tried to keep the gold a secret, but soon word got around. Before the Gold Rush was over, 300,000 people would "rush" to California in hopes of getting rich by finding gold. Because the rush to California really began to grow in 1849, the prospectors were nicknamed "the forty-niners."

Some of these first prospectors did find gold and make some significant money — up to ten times a day what they might have made working regular jobs. But these prospectors needed both food and supplies, and the business owners that provided these necessities often made more money than the miners.

The first miners "panned" for gold in water. They would scoop alluvial deposits from the river or creekbed (which could include fine particles of silt and clay and larger particles of sand and gravel) into the pan and then gently shake it. Because gold has a higher specific gravity than some of the other materials, which would spill out over the edge, any gold in the deposit would remain in the bottom of the pan. Later miners use more complex methods that required them to work together.

When many miners showed up at one place where gold was rumored to have been found, their camps sometimes grew quickly into towns called Boomtowns. The current city of San Francisco, a small town of 1,000 people became a boomtown as its population grew to 30,000. But not all boomtowns survived beyond the gold rush and some of them became ghost towns — buildings stood, but no one lived there anymore.

Name	The	Gold	Rush

#### **QUESTIONS: The California Gold Rush**

	QUESTIONS: The Cambrida Gold Rush
	Circle the correct answer.
1.	Who first discovered the gold at Sutter's Mill?  A. John Sutter  B. James Marshall  C. the forty-niners  D. Coloma
2.	Who often made the most money during the Gold Rush?  A. the forty-niners  B. those who strictly panned for gold  C. business owners who sold supplies to the miners  D. John Sutter
3.	Why does panning for gold work?  A. most gold was found in the water  B. gold has a higherspecific gravity than some of the other materials  C. people could do it without help  D. it didn't require expensive tools
4.	Camps that grew quickly into towns were called: A. ghost towns B. rumor mills C. boomtowns D. forty-niners
_	

- 5. What is a ghost town?
  - A. buildings stand but no one lives there anymore
  - B. camps that grew quickly into towns
  - C. towns filled with forty-niners
  - D. towns whose population grew dramatically

## The Forty-Niners

The California Gold Rush was a period between 1848 and
1855 when gold was discovered in
California. An estimated 300,000 people moved
to California during thistime. Because the migration really took off in 1849, the
prospectors were nicknamed "the forty-niners."

The first forty-niners were California residents who began searching for gold in the spring of 1848. In many cases, entire families panned for gold together. News about the Gold Rush spread slowly. The first to arrive from outside of California came from Oregon, the Sandwich Islands, Mexico, Peru, and Chile — about 6,000 people by the end of 1848. These first prospectors found a lot of easily accessible gold, and it was not uncommon for them to make 10 to 15 times a day what they might have made at their ordinary jobs.

By 1849, news of the Gold Rush had gone global. People began arriving from all over the world. An estimated 90,000 forty-niners migrated to California in 1849. Over half of the forty-niners were Americans. Some of the forty-niners were women, but not many. Only 700 of the 40,000 people who came to San Francisco in 1849 were women. Some came with their husbands; others came for adventure and economic opportunity. In the first years, over 20,000 people arrived in San Francisco. Once a small town of 1,000 people, San Francisco became a boomtown as its population grew. By 1855, an estimated 300,000 people — prospectors, businessmen, and immigrants — had arrived in California.

The Gold Rush was also a dangerous time. Many of the forty-niners died from accidents and disease. Chinese miners were frequently victims of racism and violence, and animosity that began during this time led to the Foreign Miner's Tax (a twenty-dollar -per-month tax on each foreigner engaged in mining) and eventually to the Chinese Exclusion Act (an 1882 law that prohibited immigration from China for 10 years.



## **QUESTIONS:** The Forty-Niners

	QUESTIONS. The Fully-Millers
	Circle the correct answer.
1.	Why were the people who looked for gold called forty-niners?
	A. forty-nine percent of them got rich
	B. 49,000 people rushed to California in 1849
	C. gold was first discovered in 1849
	D. the migration to California to look for gold really took off in 1849
2.	The first forty-niners were from:
	A. Oregon
	B. California
	C. Mexico
	D. Peru and Chile
3.	Many of the early prospectors madetimes a day what they might
	have made at their ordinary jobs.
	A. 10
	B. 15
	C. 10 to 15
	D. 20
4.	Of the 40,000 people who came to San Francisco in 1849, how many were women?
	A. 20,000 B. 1,000
	C. 400
	D. none
5.	What dangers did the miners face during the Gold Rush?
	A. accidents and disease
	B. racism and violence
	C. animosity
	D. all of the above