Name: _____

Progress - Slowly Making Progress

By Mary Perrin

Progress is what happens in between the time you start something and the time you finish it. You are working with others on a health project. Your teacher knows you have started the project. He knows when the project is to be finished. Your teacher asks you how your group is progressing. He draws a line on the chalkboard. He writes the word "start" at one end. He writes the word "finish" at the other end. He wants your group to mark the line to show how far from the starting point you have gotten. He wants to be sure your group is working and getting closer to the finish. Your teacher may ask you to do this each day. Your group will be making progress if the line you mark each day continues to move closer to the word "finish."

Pretend you got a new Lego set for your birthday. The set has over eight hundred Legos. Your goal is to build a castle. You use the picture on the front of the box as your guide. You also use the step-by-step booklet that came with the set. You might work for an hour a day to build the castle. Building the castle cannot be done quickly. You must build the castle one Lego brick at a time. Each piece must be put on exactly right. Your goal is to finish the castle. The castle does not need to be done in a hurry. The castle might take you a few weeks to finish. This is called slowly making progress.

Sometimes you do projects because you want to do them. Other times you are assigned projects to do. Whichever is the case, be sure to work hard and to focus. Each time you work, your mark will be farther away from the starting point. It will get closer to the finish. Progress pays off! Once you reach the finish line, raise your hands, shake them with glee, and flash a big smile. You did it. You finished!

Progress - Slowly Making Progress

Questions

1. Progress happens over _____.

    _____

    _____

_____ 2. Projects take _____.
    A. Time
    B. Focus
    C. Hard work
    D. All of the above

_____ 3. You are _____ when you get farther from the start of a project and closer to the finish.
    A. Not trying
    B. Progressing
    C. Backtracking
    D. Losing headway

Name: _____

_____ 4. The author's purpose for this passage is to encourage you to:

      A. Help other people in your group.
      B. Decide which materials you need before you begin a new project.
      C. Keep working on your projects. Do not let time stop you from finishing them.
      D. Give up on your projects. They are not worth the time.

1 7 + 6 1	5 6 + 3	2 4 - 1 5

Ava collects Frigid Dolls. She has 17 of them in the fridge. For her birthday she got 4 more. How many does she have now?

10, ____, ____, ____, ____, ____, 22

What did you count by?

April quit the game so she gave Wendy her 12 gold coins. Now Wendy has 18 gold coins. How many gold coins did Wendy have before April quit?
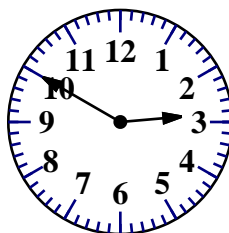
98, ____, ____, ____, ____, ____, 104

16
+ 1 0

49, ___, ___, ___, 53, 54, ___

Anna has four nickels and five dimes. She is at the candy store. Each chocolate coin is five cents. How many can she buy?

What time is it?

___:___

There were nineteen kids on the playground. Three of them came inside to read. How many kids are still on the playground?

Name: _____

Sara made 18 cookies. She gave 4 cookies to her best friend. How many cookies are left?

A Band-Aid costs 15¢. Write three ways Peter could have just 15¢.

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ -\ 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5\ 0 \\ -\ 1\ 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2\ 3 \\ +\ 1\ 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Last year Amanda hit 7 home runs. Emily hit 13 home runs. How many more home runs did Emily hit than Amanda?

Anne needs to make 21 pretzels. She has made 11 pretzels. How many more pretzels does she need to make?

Amanda made a pie. She used 5 apples in the pie. She wants to make 3 pies. How many apples will she need?

$$\begin{array}{r} 3\ 5 \\ +\ \ \ 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ +\ 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1\ 1 \\ +\ 1\ 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Connor wants to buy a sea monkey. He has 7 dimes and 8 pennies. How much money does he have?

Baba Nina made 25 blini. Her family ate 17 of them. How many blini were left?

Ava is so thankful for her shirts. Each shirt has seven buttons. How many buttons are on four shirts?

Name: _____

| David had 17 apple seeds. He planted 11 of them. How many apple seeds does he have left?	Jacob picked up 15 old cans. Kevin picked up 4 old cans. How many more cans did Jacob pick up?	Mr. King poured 193 cups of orange juice. Then he poured 33 more cups of juice. How many cups of juice did he pour in all?

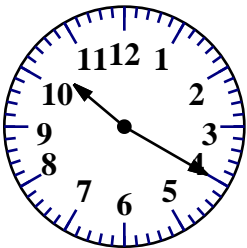How many tally marks?

卌 |

_____

3 7 - 1   = _____

8 3 + 1   = _____

Erin needs to make 17 pretzels. She has made 12 pretzels. How many more pretzels does she need to make?

1 2 + 5   = _____

It is your turn. Write O to make your move.

		O
X	X	

```
  5 3
+ 1 4
-----
```

_____:_____
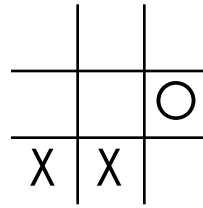
Circle the words.

hookcrowchatrubnotebookwasnumberssun

numberskindbeinghookalwaysflockcrowwas

sixstonefreshrubwasthenjawcastroomanimal

Baby Talk Art

By Colleen Messina

Usually, art styles have fancy names. One does not. In fact, its name sounds like baby talk. It is called Dada!

Dada started in 1916. The Dadaists met in a cafe in a city in Switzerland. Some people think that their name started in a funny way. One of the artists opened a dictionary. He stuck a table knife on a page. The knife hit the word "dada." That was a French word for a toy we call a hobby horse. That is one story about how the Dadaists got their name. Other people think the word came from a child's word for his dad.

Artists who followed this style did not like World War I. They thought war was terrible. They decided that their style would have no rules. Their style shocked people. Some art critics thought it was confusing. One painting showed a figure of a person going down steps. The person was made out of blocks. The blocks were blurry. The person did not really look like a person. It was a strange picture.

Dada was not like other art styles. Dada did not last very long. In four short years, many artists went on to other styles. Many of them tried a style called surrealism. Even with its silly name, Dada affected art, poetry, and drama.

L'Oeil Cacodylate
by Francis Picabia

Baby Talk Art

Questions

_____ 1. What does "Dada" sound like?

    A. German
    B. Egyptian
    C. English
    D. baby talk

_____ 2. Where did Dada begin?

    A. Germany
    B. Poland
    C. Italy
    D. Switzerland

_____ 3. What was a person doing in one Dadaist painting?

    A. riding a bike
    B. going down steps
    C. eating a pizza
    D. going up steps
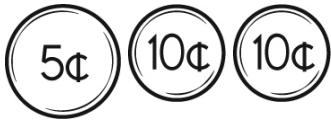
4. Dadaists had many rules for their style of art.

_____ 5. How long did Dadaism last?

       A. four years
       B. four hundred years
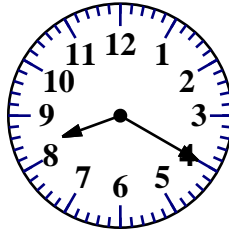   C. forty years
       D. one year

How much is this?

5¢   10¢   10¢

$$\begin{array}{r} 5\ 3 \\ -\ 3\ 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6\ 5 \\ -\ 5\ 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

A two-digit odd number has a 2 in the tens place. The sum of the ones and tens digits is 7. What is the number?

What time is it?

___:___

$$\begin{array}{r} 4\ 2 \\ -\ \ \ 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2\ 4 \\ -\ \ \ 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4\ 8 \\ -\ \ \ 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3\ 0 \\ -\ 1\ 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Eric has fourteen dimes. Jacob has no dimes, so Eric gave Jacob nine of his dimes. Who has more dimes now?

Mary took her empty backpack and filled it with tennis balls. Estimate how many tennis balls you think she was able to fit into her backpack.

How much is this?

Name: _____

Adding and Subtracting 12

12 + 4 = _____   6 + 12 = _____   12 + 8 = _____   5 + 12 = _____

12 + 3 = _____   12 + 12 = _____   10 + 12 = _____   2 + 12 = _____

9 + 12 = _____   12 + 7 = _____   11 + 12 = _____   22 - 12 = _____

12 + 5 = _____   12 + 7 = _____   12 + 12 = _____   19 - 12 = _____

20 - 12 = _____   22 - 12 = _____   17 - 12 = _____   18 - 6 = _____

11 + 12	23 - 11	2 + 12	14 - 2	1 + 12	13 - 12	4 + 12
16 - 4	7 + 12	19 - 12	12 + 12	24 - 12	8 + 12	20 - 12
3 + 12	15 - 3	9 + 12	21 - 12	10 + 12	22 - 12	5 + 12
17 - 12	6 + 12	18 - 6	20 - 12	12 + 6	17 - 12	22 - 12
15 - 3	8 + 12	12 + 4	1 + 12	23 - 11	23 - 11	1 + 12

12 + 10 = _____   13 - 12 = _____   21 - 12 = _____   1 + 12 = _____

14 - 2 = _____   16 - 4 = _____   20 - 12 = _____   11 + 12 = _____

12 + 6 = _____   12 + 3 = _____   18 - 6 = _____   12 + 9 = _____

Name: _____

21 - 12 = _____	12 - 2 = _____	20 - 12 = _____	12 - 2 = _____
8 + 12 = _____	12 - 11 = _____	1 + 12 = _____	12 - 12 = _____
15 - 3 = _____	14 - 2 = _____	24 - 12 = _____	13 - 12 = _____
12 - 5 = _____	12 - 9 = _____	12 + 12 = _____	12 - 10 = _____
9 + 12 = _____	12 - 8 = _____	12 + 2 = _____	16 - 4 = _____
12 - 6 = _____	12 - 12 = _____	12 - 3 = _____	20 - 12 = _____
11 + 12 = _____	12 - 3 = _____	12 + 7 = _____	7 + 12 = _____
12 - 1 = _____	16 - 4 = _____	12 - 9 = _____	12 + 12 = _____
12 - 4 = _____	22 - 12 = _____	12 + 10 = _____	12 - 9 = _____

Fill in the blanks using numbers from the fact family.

12

21   9

☐ + ☐ = ☐

☐ + ☐ = ☐

☐ - ☐ = ☐

☐ - ☐ = ☐

Fill in the blanks using numbers from the fact family.

7

19   12

☐ + ☐ = ☐

☐ + ☐ = ☐

☐ - ☐ = ☐

☐ - ☐ = ☐
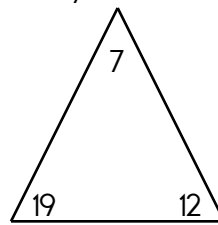
Ginger's Visit to the Vet

By Kathleen W. Redman

"Ginger is a very healthy dog," Dr. Adams said. "You take very good care of her."

"Thank you, Dr. Adams," Juana said. "She is a good dog. She is my friend."

"What are you and Ginger going to do this summer?" Dr. Adams asked. It was almost time for school to be out.

"We are going to go on hikes. We are going to swim in the river. We are going to have fun!" Juana was very excited about her plans.

"Well, you be very careful," Dr. Adams said.

"Oh, we will. And I am going to plant some flowers, too. I am going to plant some daffodils. My mother is going to plant roses!"

Dr. Adams smiled.

"It sounds very pretty," he said. "Just be careful. Don't let Ginger eat any of your daffodils."

"Oh, Dr. Adams," Juana said. "You are funny. Ginger doesn't eat flowers!"

"Daffodils are toxic to dogs," he said. "Little dogs like Ginger can die from eating daffodils."

"What does 'toxic' mean?" Juana asked.

"It means that something is very harmful," Dr. Adams said. "Some other plants that are toxic to dogs are ivy plants, azaleas, and oleander."

"I'll be careful," Juana promised. "I won't let her eat any of my daffodils."

Juana took Ginger off the table and put her on the floor.

"Good girl, Ginger," she said. She took a piece of chocolate out of her pocket.

"Oops," Dr. Adams said. "Is that for Ginger?"

"Yes," Juana said. "Why?"

"Chocolate is not good for dogs. It can make them very sick."

"Oh, I'm sorry, Ginger. You can't have this. What can I give her, Dr. Adams?" Juana asked.

"Here you are," he said. He handed Juana a dog treat. "This is made just for dogs," he said. "It is good for them. Chewing on it will make their teeth strong, too."

"Thank you, Dr. Adams," Juana said. "I will be more careful about what Ginger eats! Come on, Ginger. Let's go home and play."

Ginger wagged her tail, but she did not move. She was too busy chewing on the dog treat!

Questions

_____ 1. What is the dog's name?

    A. Ginger
    B. Fred
    C. Juana
    D. Vasco

_____ 2. Who is the dog's owner?

    A. Dr. Adams
    B. Juana
    C. the vet
    D. Julia

_____ 3. What is the vet's name?

    A. Dr. Adams
    B. Fred
    C. Juana
    D. Ginger

_____ 4. What are Juana and Ginger going to do during the summer?

    A. go ice skating
    B. hike and swim
    C. ski and sleep
    D. play volleyball

_____ 5. What is Juana going to plant?

    A. lilies
    B. poinsettias
    C. daffodils
    D. azaleas

_____ 6. What is her mother going to plant?

    A. daffodils
    B. roses
    C. lilies
    D. azaleas

_____ 7. What does "toxic" mean?

    A. tasty
    B. harmful
    C. sad
    D. happy

_____ 8. Which one of these things is toxic to dogs?

    A. dog treats
    B. fresh air
    C. chocolate
    D. water

word root **rupt** can mean **break**   erupt, interrupt

Name: _____

Adam went to the beach. He found 3 quarters, 1 nickel, 3 dimes, and 6 pennies. How much money did he find in all?

Connor is building a log cabin. He started on it at 9:31 a.m. He will have to stop at 5:01 p.m. for dinner. How long does he have to work?

Last year Anna hit 3 home runs. Holly hit 18 home runs. How many more home runs did Holly hit than Anna?

Rose went to the store. She bought one jar of "Bubble Stuff." It cost 97¢. She gave the clerk 3 quarters and 3 dimes. How much money did she get back?

```
   6 3
-  1 1
_____
```

```
   2 4
+  1 0
_____
```

```
   1 4
+  6 0
_____
```

26, ___, 28, ___, ___, 31,

___, 33, ___, ___, 36

```
   3
-  1
_____
```

46, ___, 48, ___, ___,

___, 52

Name: _____

Emma has 3 coins. They equal 75¢. What coins does Emma have?	April made 18 cookies. She gave 7 cookies to her best friend. How many cookies are left?	Sarah has 2 coins in her pocket. Neither coin is worth more than 5¢. She wants to buy a cup of ice cream. A cup costs 8¢. Make a list to find out if she has at least 8¢.

How much is this?

5¢ 1¢ 10¢

```
    6 5
  -  1 4
  _____
```

```
    1 3
  +  1 0
  _____
```
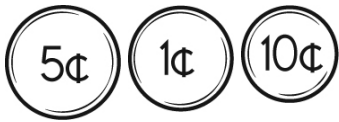
There are three teams playing a trivia game. There are eight children on each team. Some of the children quit. There are seven children left on each team. How many children quit?	The workers picked up 58 pounds of trash in the first hour. In the second hour they picked up 103 pounds of trash. How much more trash did they pick up in the second hour?	Ms. Garcia has thirty-four lollipops. She gave fourteen to her students. How many lollipops does she have left?

97, _____, _____, _____,
_____, _____, 103

```
    3 1
  -  1 0
  _____
```

```
    4 1
  +    7
  _____
```

Name: _____

Yum! Emily is making pumpkin pies. She needs 1 pumpkin, 2 eggs, and a pie crust for each pie. Oh, she also needs some cinnamon, salt, and 1 cup of milk for each pie.

Emily has a dozen eggs, 6 pumpkins, a gallon of milk, 15 pie crusts, and plenty of cinnamon and salt.

How many pumpkin pies can Emily make?

Show your work.

Swans

By Cindy Grigg

The swan is one of the biggest water birds. Even though they are big, swans are very graceful. They seem to glide over lakes and rivers. In the summer, swans eat grass and water weeds. They also eat insects. In winter, you may see them eating grain in fields. In the United States, there are only two species commonly seen. They are the trumpeter swan and the tundra swan. Tundra swans are the more common of the two.

In addition to these two native species, there are also some mute swans found in the United States. They were not native to the area. Some European settlers brought mute swans here when they immigrated to the United States. Mute swans are easily recognized. They have orange bills and a black knob of flesh at the base of the bill.

Both the trumpeter and tundra swans are white birds with black bills. The best way to tell them apart is by their calls. Trumpeters are named for their loud trumpet-like call. Tundra swans sound more like a Canada goose. Their call is higher pitched and quavering. Mute swans don't make loud calls. Mute means unable to speak. Mute swans hiss and make a growling sound.

Male and female swans are faithful to each other. They mate for life. They may live twenty years or more. Swans have big webbed feet to help them paddle along in the water. They waddle on land. They have more feathers than any other bird-about 25,000!

Once a year, a nesting pair builds a huge nest out of moss, grass, and reeds. The female, called a pen, lays four to eight eggs in the nest. She sits on the eggs to keep them warm. The eggs hatch after four or five weeks.

Nests are usually built close to water. The male swan, called a cob, guards the eggs in the nest. Parents stay together, caring for their babies and teaching them to fly and swim.

Young swans are called cygnets (SIG-nits). When they hatch, they have soft, downy feathers. They often ride on their mother's back. Cygnets are a dull gray color and are a bit clumsy.

Swans migrate in the spring. They fly north to wetland areas. They may return to the same place where the female was born. The pair usually chooses the same spot year after year.

The female chooses the nesting area. The male defends it. Nest building usually starts in mid-April and may take from one to two weeks. The nest may be as large as six feet across and three feet high. The male pulls up sedge grasses, moss, sticks, and cattail roots. He brings the vegetation to the female. She piles it high. Then she uses her body to hollow out the nest for the eggs. The same nest may be used year after year. Each year, more vegetation is added to it.

Nests are usually surrounded by water. Nests are often built on top of muskrat or beaver lodges. This protects the eggs from land predators. The cygnets hatch in late May or early June. They weigh about a half a pound. When they are just one or two days old, they begin swimming. They find their own food in the water. The cygnets stay with the mother and father. They will not be able to fly until they are about fifteen weeks old. By this time, they will weigh twenty pounds!

By late September, the cygnets are ready for short flights. Before the first freeze, they will have to fly many miles. Many of the young ones won't make it. Tundra swans make the longest trip. They may fly more than 2,000 miles!

The parents will decide when it is time to migrate. The family will stay together through the first winter. In the spring, they all return to the nesting area in the north. Then the parents drive the young ones away. The cygnets will stay together another year before they choose their own mates. Most mute swans do not migrate.

Name: _____

By 1900, trumpeter swans were almost extinct. The use of swan feathers in ladies' hats and swan skin to make powder puffs caused the deaths of many birds. Happily, all three species of swans in the United States are now listed as a species of "least concern" of extinction. This means that, for now, their numbers are not decreasing.

Swans

Questions

_____ 1. What do swans eat?

    A. small animals
    B. moss, leaves, and sand
    C. plants, insects, and grain
    D. feathers

_____ 2. Other than the two native species, the trumpeter swan and the tundra swan, what other kind is found in the United States?

    A. black swans
    B. mute swans
    C. loud swans
    D. cygnets

_____ 3. The nest is usually found next to which feature?

    A. vegetation
    B. water
    C. houses
    D. bushes

_____ 4. During the first winter, what does the family of swans do?

    A. hibernate
    B. stay at the nest
    C. stay together
    D. go in different directions

_____ 5. What are baby swans called?

    A. children
    B. babies
    C. cygnets
    D. ducklings

_____ 6. What do most mute swans NOT do?

    A. eat
    B. fly
    C. migrate
    D. sleep

_____ 7. Trumpeter swans are almost extinct.

    A. false
    B. true

_____ 8. Which kind of swan migrates the longest distance?

    A. trumpeter
    B. mute
    C. tundra

Name: _____

_____ 9. The female swan is called a _____.

    A. cygnet
    B. duck
    C. cob
    D. pen

_____ 10. The male swan is called a _____.

    A. cob
    B. duck
    C. cygnet
    D. pen

$$\begin{array}{r} 3\ 8 \\ -\ \ \ 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1\ 9 \\ +\ 7\ 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ +\ 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Draw 8 small squares.

Then color in some to

show $\frac{1}{2}$.

There were twenty-three kids on the bus. At the first stop four kids got off. How many kids are still on the bus?

Mary has two nickels and four dimes. She is at the candy store. Each chocolate coin is five cents. How many can she buy?

$$\begin{array}{r} 4\ 2 \\ +\ \ \ 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5\ 2 \\ -\ 3\ 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1\ 3 \\ -\ \ \ 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1\ 7 \\ -\ 1\ 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ -\ 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1\ 3 \\ +\ 4\ 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Name: _____

Jason has 2 sheets of red paper. He cut each sheet into fifths. How many pieces of red paper did he have?

There was a picnic at the beach on Sandcastle Day. Everyone could have a hot dog, a hamburger, or a corn dog. Seven people chose corn dogs, nine chose hot dogs, and nine chose hamburgers. What number is the mode?

Benjamin Bunny has two long ears. How many ears do 10 bunnies have?

Emma has 3 quarters, 2 dimes, and 4 nickels. She spent 84 cents on a game. How much money does she have left?

Get your ruler. Draw a line using your ruler that is 3 inches long.

$63 - 2 \ = \ \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

three hundred sixty-four

Write the words for each contraction.

what's

| w | | t | | |

wasn't

| w | | | | o |

Eight is an even number.

true   false

What month comes before February?

_____

$\begin{array}{r} 85 \\ + 90 \\ \hline \end{array}$

word root **se** can mean **apart or aside**   **secede, secession, seclude**

Name: _____

Fill in the missing numbers.

Only rule - The same number CAN NOT be next to each other, in ANY direction.

Dark lines surround a block. Numbers to use in a block:
  A block with 1 space has to be the number 1.
  A block with 2 spaces must have the numbers 1 and 2.
  A block with 3 spaces must have the numbers 1, 2, and 3.
  A block with 4 spaces must have the numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4.

1	4	1	4	1
3	2	3	2	3
1	4	1		
2	3	2		

An entire block with 4 spaces is blank. Since the block is 4 spaces it uses the numbers 1-4.

1   3   2   4

4	1	4	1	
3	2	3	2	
1	4	1	4	
2	3	2	3	

An entire block with 4 spaces is blank. Since the block is 4 spaces it uses the numbers 1-4.

3   2   1   4

	3	2	4	
	4	1	3	2
1	3		4	1
2	4		3	

Hint - These numbers are missing:

2   1   2   2   1   1

1		1		1
3	2	3	2	3
	4			1
2	3	2	3	2

Hint - These numbers are missing:

4   4   1   1   4

Name: _____

Fill in the missing numbers.

Only rule - The same number CAN NOT be next to each other, in ANY direction.

Puzzle 1

1		1	3	
		2	4	
	4	1	3	2

Hint - These numbers are missing:

4   2   1   1   3   2

Puzzle 2

1		2		1
		1	4	2
1	4	2		1

Hint - These numbers are missing:

2   4   3   3   3

Puzzle 3

2		1		
1	3			1
	4	1		2
1			4	1

Hint - These numbers are missing:

3   2   4   4   3   2   2   2   3

Puzzle 4

1				
4		4	3	4
	1		1	2
3	4	3		3

Hint - These numbers are missing:

2   1   3   4   2   1   2   2


```
   1
 + 6
 ___
```

```
   3 3
 +   5
 _____
```

28, ___, ___, ___, 32, ___, 34

word root **uni** can mean **one**   **uniform, unilateral, unison**

Name: _____
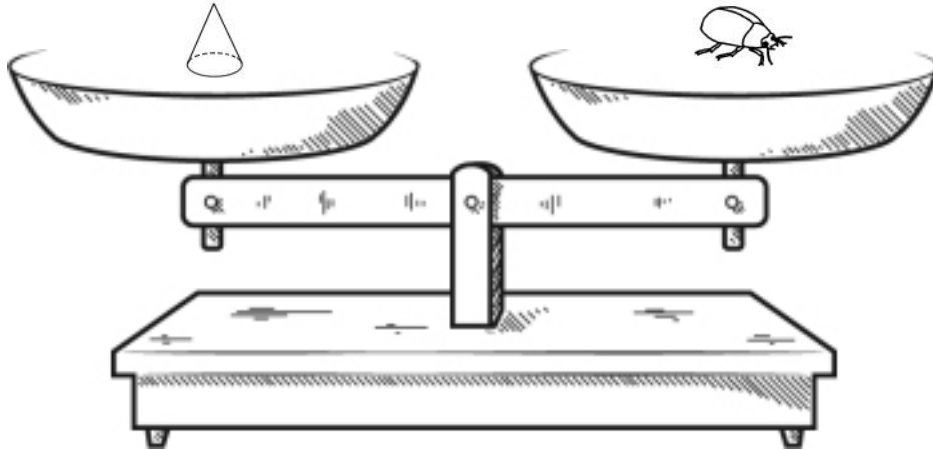
Look at the balance. What does it tell you? Write a sentence to explain.

_____

🪲 **>** 🔺
☐ True   ☐ False

🪲 **=** 🔺
☐ True   ☐ False

🔺 🪲🪲🪲 **=** 🪲🪲
☐ True   ☐ False

🔺 🪲 **=** 🪲🪲
☐ True   ☐ False
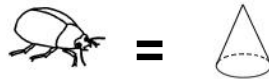
🔺 🪲🪲 **=** 🪲🪲🪲🪲
☐ True   ☐ False

🔺 🔺 🔺 **=** 🪲🪲🪲🪲
☐ True   ☐ False

Did you find that two are true? If not, look again!

You should only mark TRUE if you are absolutely sure it is correct!

7 6 - 4 8 = _____	2 2 + 9 9 = _____

Name: _____

Draw the missing emojis. Explain the rule.
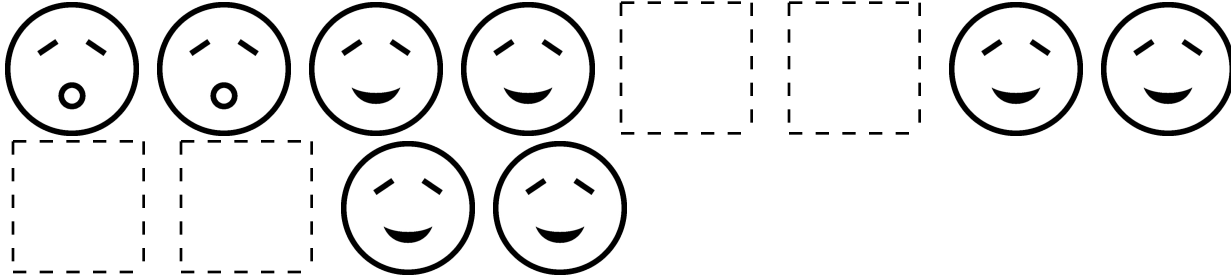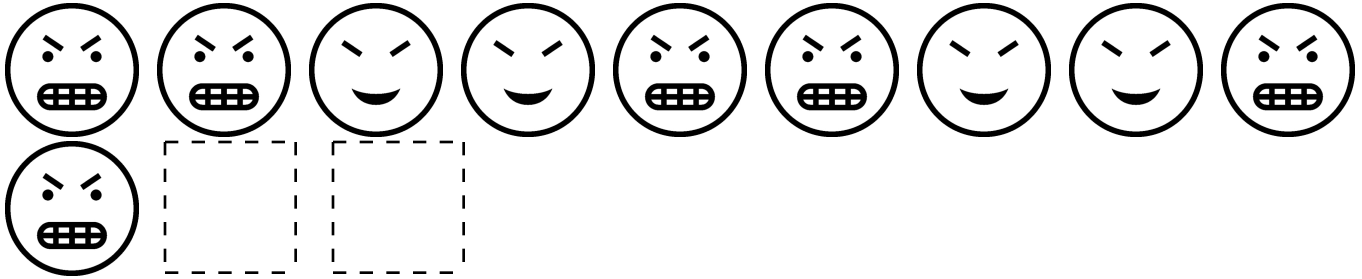
Draw the missing emojis. Explain the rule.

Name: _____

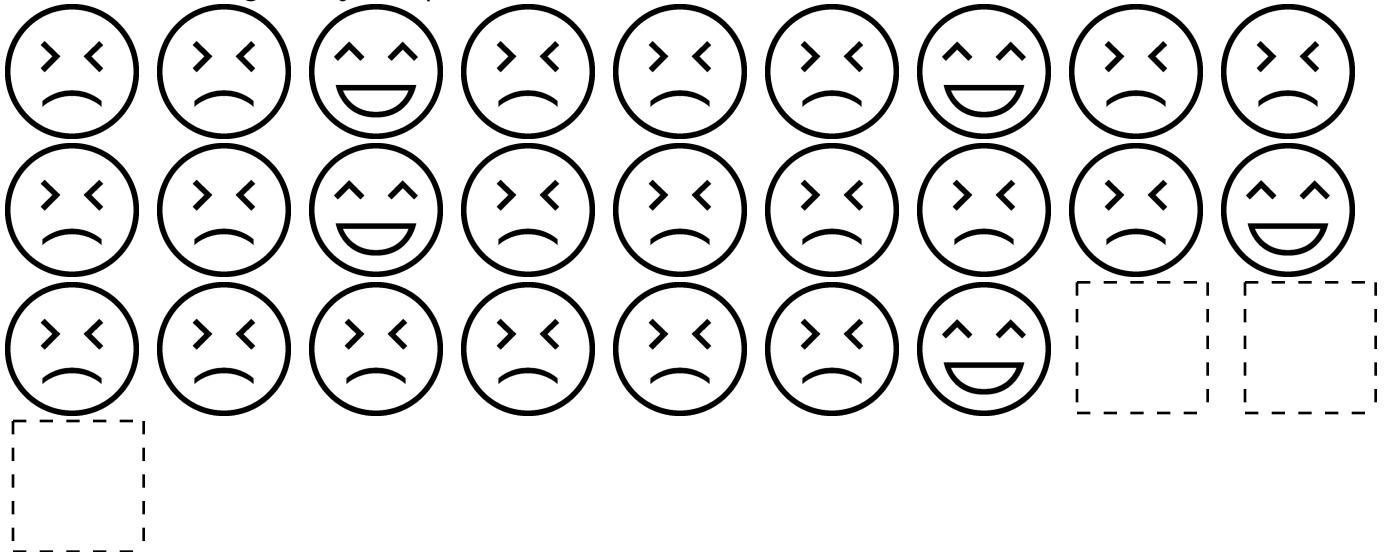# Siberian Tigers

By Cindy Grigg

    Siberian tigers are the largest of the big cats. Adult male tigers may weigh as much as seven hundred pounds. They live mostly in eastern Russia's forests. Some can still be found in China and North Korea. Tigers hunt at night. Their favorite prey is elk, deer, and wild boar. Tigers have orange or reddish-brown fur. They have white fur on their bellies. Tigers are known for their black stripes. No two tigers have the same pattern of stripes. Baby tigers are called cubs. Mothers may have from two to six cubs at one time. Mothers raise their cubs alone with no help from the father. Cubs stay with their mothers until they are two to three years old. Then they go off to live alone. The Siberian tiger is critically endangered. This means they are at high risk of becoming extinct, or dying out. Three kinds of tigers are already extinct. Experts estimate there are only about four to five hundred Siberian tigers left in the wild.

Siberian Tigers

Questions

1. What is the largest "big cat"?

    _____

    _____

_____ 2. On which continent are Siberian tigers found?

    A. Australia
    B. Asia
    C. South America
    D. North America

_____ 3. Siberian tigers are _____.

    A. not endangered
    B. extinct
    C. critically endangered

4. What does *extinct* mean?

    _____

    _____

_____ 5. Tigers are social animals that live together in large groups.

    A. false
    B. true

Name: _____

_____ 6. Female tigers spend _____ years caring for their cubs.

    A. two to three
    B. ten to twelve
    C. one to two
    D. six to eight

Read each word. Color it.

nouns - green   adjectives - yellow   verbs - red

does not fit just one - blue

be	hard	second	thin
feel	sea	want	thing
town	fort	cool	family

---

19 + _____ = 21

○ 7   ○ 6   ○ 2

Which number has a 1 in the tens place?
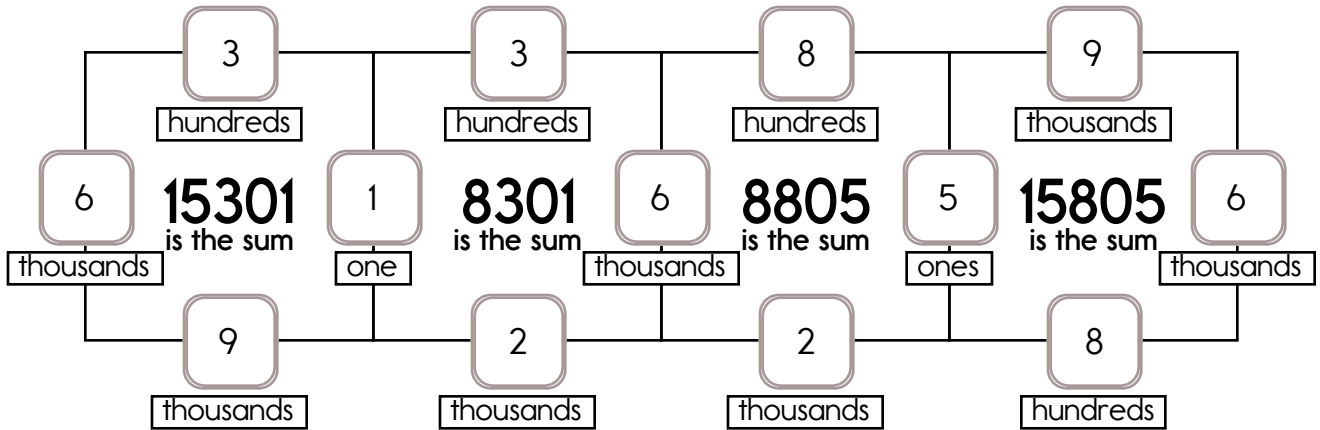
○ 139   ○ 931   ○ 913
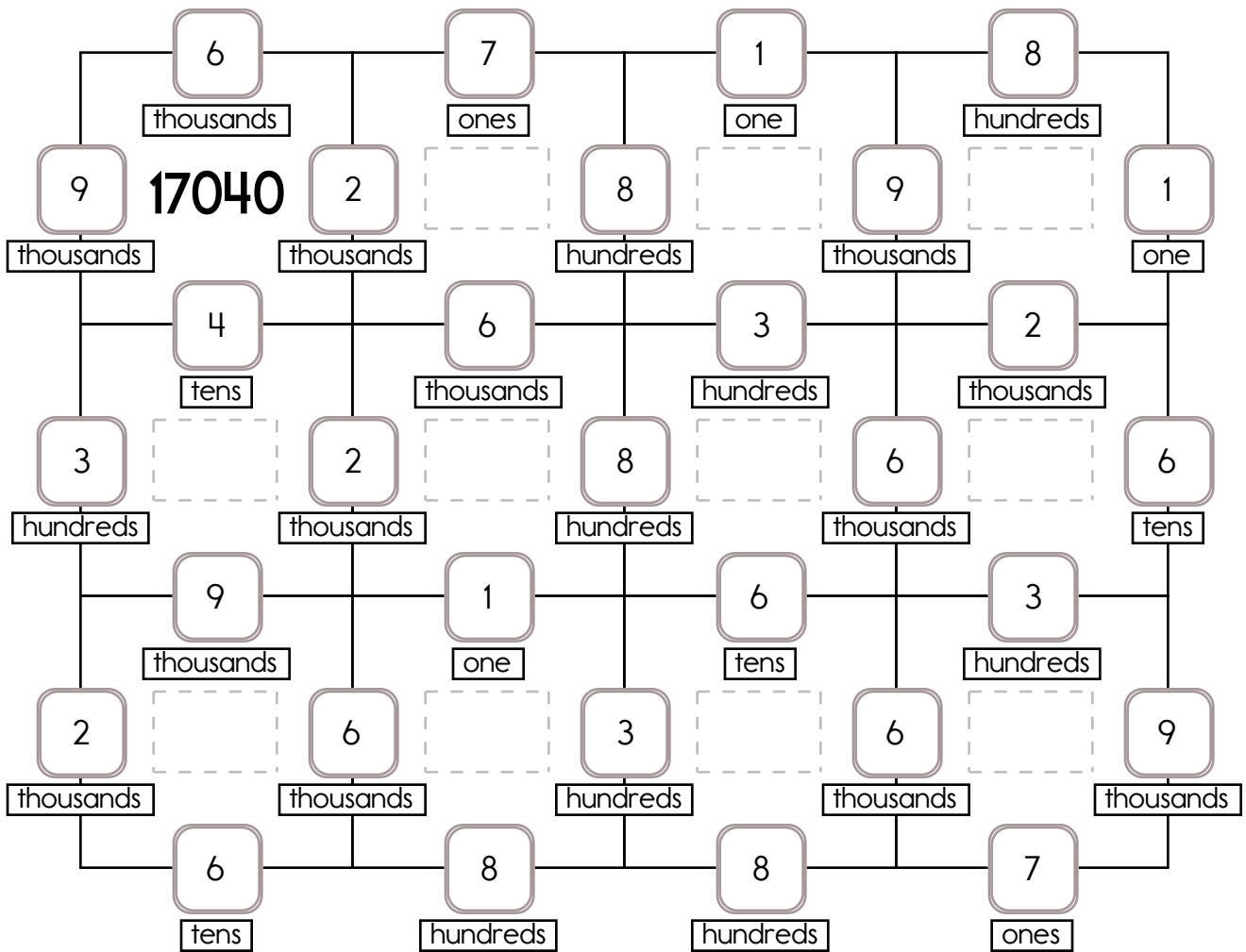
9 + 8 + 5

○ 19   ○ 24   ○ 22

Name: _____

Fill in the missing numbers. How? The sum of the four surrounding numbers is in the center of each square.

Example:

6000 + 1 + 300 + 9000 = 15301   6000 + 5 + 800 + 2000 = 8805

| 3 hundreds | 3 hundreds | 8 hundreds | 9 thousands |

6 thousands   **15301** is the sum   1 one   **8301** is the sum   6 thousands   **8805** is the sum   5 ones   **15805** is the sum   6 thousands

| 9 thousands | 2 thousands | 2 thousands | 8 hundreds |

Fill in the missing numbers. How? The sum of the four surrounding numbers is in the center of each square.

6 thousands   7 ones   1 one   8 hundreds

9 thousands   **17040**   2 thousands   8 hundreds   9 thousands   1 one

4 tens   6 thousands   3 hundreds   2 thousands

3 hundreds   2 thousands   8 hundreds   6 thousands   6 tens

9 thousands   1 one   6 tens   3 hundreds

2 thousands   6 thousands   3 hundreds   6 thousands   9 thousands

6 tens   8 hundreds   8 hundreds   7 ones

Name: _____

First a Poem For Kids, Now a Pledge to the Flag

By Erin Horner

Do you start your day with a poem? If you are one of the millions of school children in America, then you most likely do. Every school day children across the U.S. make their way to school. They come from the biggest of cities and the smallest of towns. Upon entering their classrooms, they hang up their backpacks and start their morning work. Then they stand and recite a poem. This "poem" is the Pledge of Allegiance. It is a special poem that was, in fact, written just for children. It was written by a man named Francis Bellamy. In 1892 it was published in a popular magazine for kids called <u>The Youth's Companion.</u> On October 12, 1892 school children across the country first recited this pledge. They did it to honor the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus' trip to America. The Pledge of Allegiance is a special poem that helps the citizens of America remember the many benefits of our country. It reminds us that we are all free. It reminds us that we all have rights. It reminds us that while we might disagree sometimes, we still stand united. A pledge is a promise. The promise is not really to the flag. It is a promise to the great country that the flag stands for. This daily poem might be old. It has even changed over the years. But the promise that it holds has not. It is worth repeating every day.

First a Poem For Kids, Now a Pledge to the Flag

Questions

1. Why was the pledge recited by so many school children in 1892?

_____

_____

_____ 2. The author probably wrote this article to:

    A. persuade you to get to school on time
    B. inform you about <u>The Youth's Companion</u>
    C. demonstrate how to say the pledge
    D. explain the Pledge of Allegiance

_____ 3. Which of the following is true about the Pledge of Allegiance?

    A. It is said by every child in the world.
    B. Most school children recite it every morning.
    C. It is only for children.
    D. It is the same today as it was in 1892.

_____ 4. In this passage the word *citizen* means _____.

    A. a type of watch
    B. a child from the city Zen
    C. a member of a state or nation
    D. a soldier

Name: _____

36, 37, ____, ____, ____, ____, 42

How many?

B, G, L, _____, V

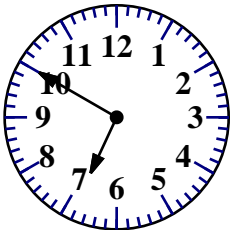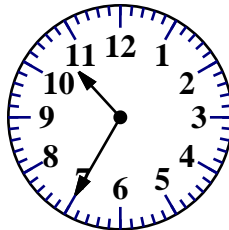
What is ten more than 83?

How many?

What is ten less than 76?

What time is it?

___:___

What time is it?

___:___

Kevin needs nine cents. How much more money does he need?

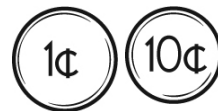
6, 8, 10, 12, 14, _____, 18

How many dots on the bug?

How much is this?

1¢   10¢

Name: _____

Complete the pattern.

| 4 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 20 | 24 | | |

| 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | | |

| 24 | 32 | 40 | 48 | 56 | 64 | | |

| 15 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 27 | 30 | | |

Complete the pattern.

| 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | |

| 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 | | | |

| 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | | | |

Name: _____

Complete the pattern.

| 14 | 21 | 28 | 35 | 42 |

___ ___ ___

| 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 |

___ ___ ___

| 27 | 36 | 45 | 54 | 63 |

___ ___ ___

| 12 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 |

___ ___ ___

Complete the pattern.

| 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 54 |

___ ___ ___

| 12 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 24 |

___ ___ ___

| 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 |

___ ___ ___