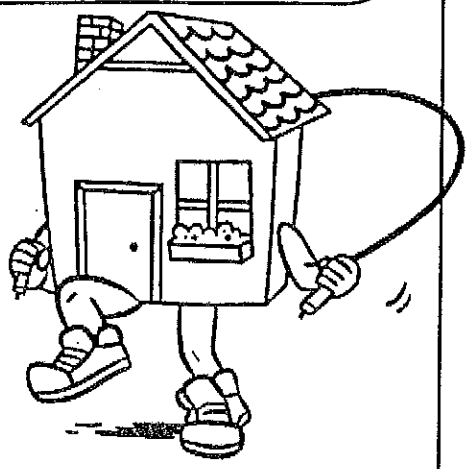
Snowday #3

Name: _____

2-Digit by 1-Digit Multiplication

The Animal that Jumps Higher Than a House



Find the products. Then, solve the riddle by matching the letters to the blank lines below.

E 25 x 2	M 32 x 7	I 51 x 8	A 76 x 4			
S 88 x 4	C 19 x 5	A 27 x 5	H 31 x 9	L 91 x 7		
U 33 x 8	N 78 x 3	A 16 x 2	O 40 x 5	A 93 x 9	M 54 x 2	C 87 x 9
N 65 x 3	T 22 x 4	N 43 x 6	S 87 x 8	U 56 x 8	J 43 x 9	Y 65 x 5
P 33 x 6	U 27 x 9	S 37 x 3	E 50 x 5	E 45 x 6	A 24 x 7	B 15 x 6

What animal can jump higher than a house?

135	195	325		304	234	408	108	837	637		
90	50	95	32	448	111	250					
279	200	243	696	270	352		783	168	258	88	
387	264	224	198								

Grammar

Name _____

5 More Plural Nouns

Day 3

Singular Nouns	Plural Nouns	Singular Nouns	Plural Nouns
this woman	some women	one sheep	eight sheep
each foot	both feet	a moose	both moose
a mouse	several mice	that deer	these deer

Write the plural form of the noun in parentheses to complete each sentence.

1. All the _____ honked as they flew by. **(goose)**
2. The farmer bought some _____ for his farm. **(ox)**
3. My yard is filled with _____. **(mouse)**
4. Look out the window at the flock of _____. **(sheep)**
5. Three _____ are in the play. **(woman)**
6. The dentist has to fill two holes in my _____. **(tooth)**
7. My _____ hurt after hiking for an hour. **(foot)**
8. At eight o'clock, the _____ go to sleep. **(child)**
9. There are two _____ in the woods. **(moose)**
10. Some _____ are crossing the road. **(deer)**
11. A few _____ refused the prize money. **(man)**
12. The child has lost two _____. **(tooth)**
13. All the _____ have left the pasture. **(sheep)**
14. Are four _____ sitting at the table? **(woman)**
15. How many _____ are between the floor and the loft? **(foot)**
16. Many _____ ran through the woods that day. **(deer)**
17. How are _____ like cattle? **(ox)**
18. It is fun to watch the _____ fly. **(goose)**
19. Will the _____ help in the barn? **(child)**
20. Five _____ had to haul the broken tractor. **(man)**

(continued)

Little Red Wagon

Snow day #3

The summer people who visited the island would soon be arriving. Every year, the locals held yard sales. The islanders put tables in their driveways. They piled them high with things they no longer wanted. This was the first year that Clay's family was having a sale.

"Sell anything you don't use anymore," his dad said. "You can even keep any money you earn."

Clay wanted to buy a new road bike. The yard sale would help him raise enough money. He started with his closet. Getting rid of old clothes was easy. He went through his books. There were some that he hadn't read in years. He tossed them into a box. He went to the garage. Old ice skates--out. Old kid-size football--out. Red wagon-- out.

He dragged everything to the driveway. He sat in the wagon. He remembered the time he and Ted flew down the hill on it. He'd used it to drag his fishing gear down to the water. When he sat in it, it made him think of the fun he'd had in it. It was rusted. Maybe, instead of selling it, he could paint it. It could be as good as new.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. The theme of this story is

A. money.

B. family.

C. the value of things.

D. living on an island.

2. The following was the turning point in the story that developed the theme:

A. Clay's dad told him to collect things to sell.

B. Clay tossed books into a box.

C. Clay went into the garage.

D. Clay sat in his wagon.

3. Clay wanted to sell his old things because

A. he wanted some money to buy paint for his wagon.

B. he wanted to have a good summer.

C. he wanted to clear out some space in his closet.

D. he wanted to buy a road bike.

4. This passage was written in

A. the third person omniscient point of view.

B. the third person limited point of view.

C. the first person point of view.

D. the second person point of view.

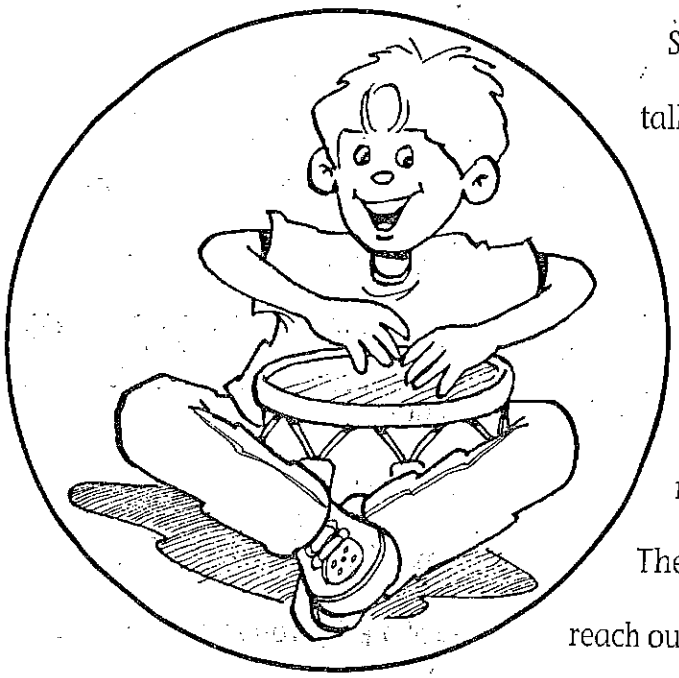
5. What are some other details in the story that help identify the theme?

_____

_____

_____

Sound Energy



Sounds are all around us. Each day we hear people talk, dogs bark, the sounds of traffic, or music. The sound of an alarm clock may wake you up to get ready for school. Do you know what sound is? Sound is a form of energy. Sound is made when something causes an object to vibrate. This means the object moves quickly back and forth. These vibrations move through the air until they reach our ears. Our ears and brain interpret these as different kinds of sounds. Sounds can move through solids, liquids, and gases. In fact, sound moves more easily through solids than it does through liquids. It travels a bit slower through gases like the air.

How does sound travel? Sound moves in waves called compression waves. This means that the waves press together. Then, they separate and move from where they began to the place that will get the sound. Have you ever dropped a rock in a calm pool of water? Did you see rings of waves move away from the rock? Sound waves travel in the same way.

Sound can also be reflected by some things. An echo is reflected sound. You hear an echo when the sound waves bounce off of an object. Echoes are mostly heard when you stand in a canyon or a large empty room. The sound will bounce off the sides of the canyon or the walls of the room.

How can you make a sound? There are four main ways to make a sound. They are striking, stroking, plucking, and blowing. Striking is just hitting an object, or a part of it, against something. This will make the object begin vibrating. A child banging a spoon on the table and a musical

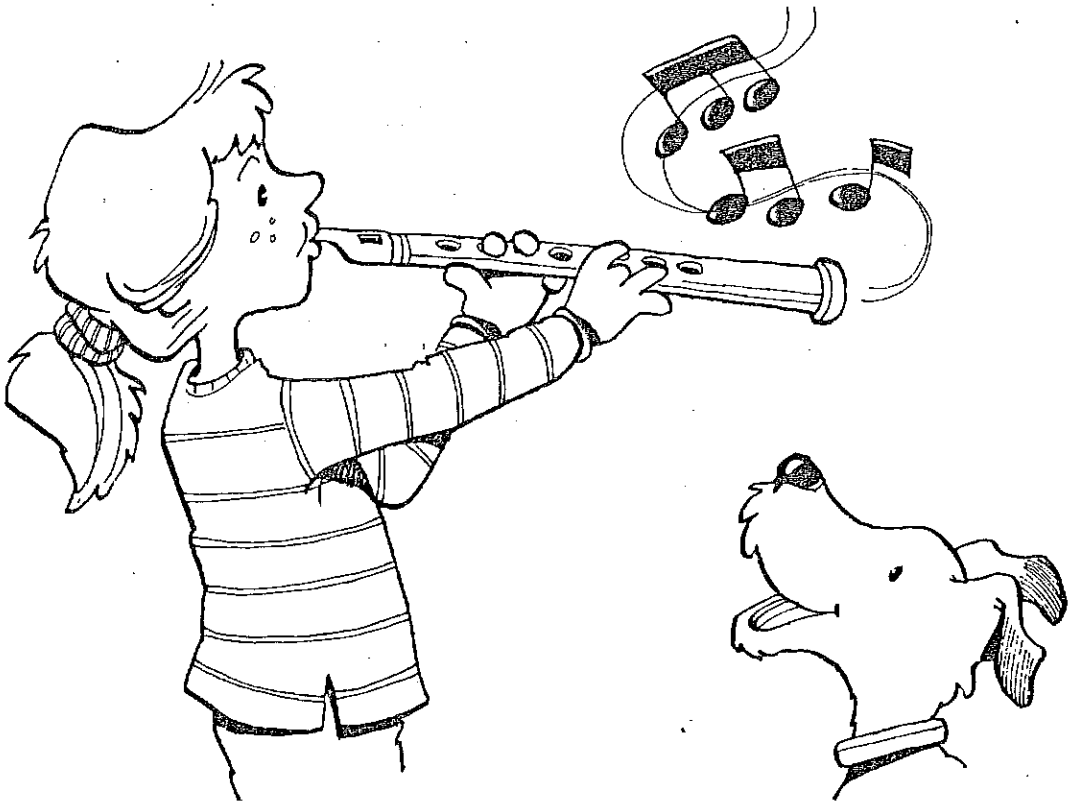
instrument, such as a drum or cymbals, both make sounds by striking.

Stroking is a form of rubbing. One object is rubbed with another object. If you rub sandpaper over a piece of wood, you will make sound from stroking. A grasshopper rubs its wing across little ridges on its back leg to make sounds. Crickets rub both of their wings together to make sound.

Plucking is a picking action with the fingers that makes the object vibrate. To make sound by plucking, you can pluck a rubber band, the strings of a banjo, or a guitar.

Blowing is another way to make sounds. When we talk, we blow air over our vocal cords. This makes them vibrate. Put your hand on your throat and say something. Can you feel your vocal cords vibrating? You can make sounds by blowing over the opening of a jar, through a whistle, or into a flute. The croak of a frog and the chirp of a bird are both sounds made by blowing.

Listen to the world around you. You will hear many different sounds. See if you can tell how each sound is made. Also, think about what is happening to make the sounds you hear.



Comprehension Questions

Literal Questions

1. What are some sounds people hear each day?
2. Does sound travel faster through solids, liquids, or gases?
3. What are the four different ways of making sound?
4. What does it mean when something vibrates?
5. Explain how sound travels in waves.

Inferential Questions

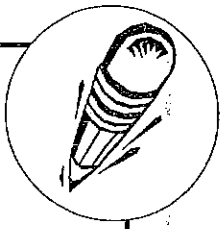
1. Do you think sound can travel through outer space? Why or why not?
2. What makes earplugs work?
3. Compare and contrast how a cricket, grasshopper, dog, and person make sounds.
4. Why do you think loud noises are harmful to our ears?
5. Why doesn't every living creature just talk to communicate?

Making Connections

1. Listen carefully. What sounds can you hear? Where is the sound originating from? Can you tell if the sound is made from striking, stroking, plucking, or blowing?
2. How high do you turn up the volume on your radio? Is it a safe volume for your ears?
3. Can you whistle? How is sound made when you whistle?
4. What sounds relate to personal safety at home, on the road, and at your school?

Name _____ Date _____

Sharpen Your Skills



1. Which word does not belong with the others in this group?
   blowing–striking–stroking–heating
   - ○ blowing
   - ○ striking
   - ○ stroking
   - ○ heating

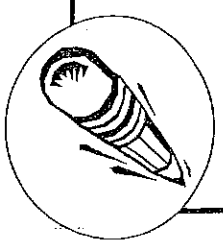
2. The pitch of a sound is **determined** by how fast the object is vibrating. Which word is a synonym for "determined"?
   - ○ answered
   - ○ stopped
   - ○ decided
   - ○ collected

3. If you wanted to use another word for "very" in the phrase "very loud music," which resource would be the most helpful?
   - ○ dictionary
   - ○ encyclopedia
   - ○ atlas
   - ○ thesaurus

4. Which of these words would come last in alphabetical order?
   - ○ stroking
   - ○ striking
   - ○ blowing
   - ○ plucking

5. Which word would finish this analogy?
   Tambourines are to **striking** like **guitar** is to _____.
   - ○ striking
   - ○ stroking
   - ○ blowing
   - ○ plucking

6. What is the superlative adjective for the word "loud"?
   - ○ louding
   - ○ loudest
   - ○ louder
   - ○ be loud



Name _____ Date _____

Get Logical

The Boogie Woogie Band has four members named Jackson, Eli, Jasmine, and Dana. Use the clues below to decide which instrument each member of the band plays.

Clues

1. Jasmine does not strike or stroke her instrument.
2. Eli makes beautiful music by blowing into his instrument.
3. Dana strikes her instrument very quickly.
4. Jackson rubs his instrument together to make an unusual sound.

Drums				
Guitar				
Flute				
Sand Blocks				
	Jackson	Eli	Jasmine	Dana

Jackson plays the _____.

Eli plays the _____.

Jasmine plays the _____.

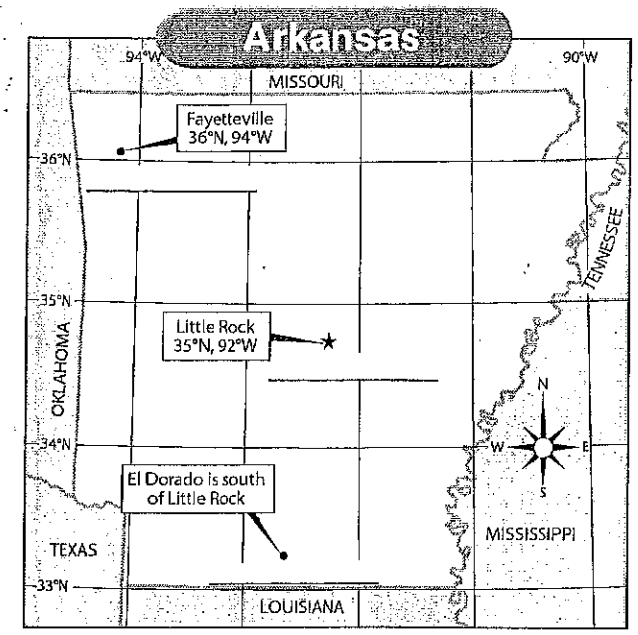
Dana plays the _____.

Name _____ Date _____

Absolute and Relative Location

Read the passage, and use the map to do the activities.

To describe where a place is located, people use absolute or relative locations. An **absolute location** pinpoints a place using latitude and longitude. For example, the absolute location for Little Rock, Arkansas, is about 35 degrees north and 92 degrees west, or 35°N, 92°W. When people use **relative location**, they tell where a place is in relation to another place, using cardinal or intermediate directions. For example, Little Rock is southeast of Fayetteville.



Activities

1. Underline the definition of *absolute location*.
2. Circle the definition of *relative location*.
3. Look at the map. Write whether the location of Fayetteville is absolute or relative.
4. Write whether the location of El Dorado is absolute or relative.
5. Under the map, write a sentence discussing the difference between relative and absolute location.

G.1.4.1 Discuss the difference between *relative* and *absolute location*