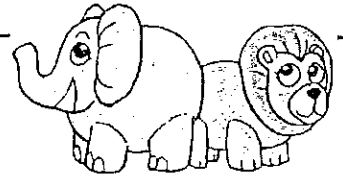


Name: _____

Multiple-Step Problems

- a. McKenna has 34 stuffed animals. Kenley has twice as many as McKenna. How many stuffed animals do the two girls have in all?

- b. Quinton brought 40 cupcakes to school on his birthday. He gave a cupcake to each of the 18 students in Ms. Delmont's class. He also gave a cupcake to each of the 16 students in Mrs. Donnelly's class. He also gave a cupcake to Ms. Delmont, Mrs. Donnelly, the school nurse, and the school principal. How many cupcakes did he have left over?

- c. Aria was having a birthday party for her friend. She ordered two pizzas for the party. Each pizza had 24 slices. When the party was over, 17 slices were left. How many slices of pizza were eaten at the party.

- d. Bryant, Brenda, and Jack went bowling together. Bryant's score was 55. Jack's score was exactly double Bryant's. Brenda had 13 fewer points than Jack. What was Brenda's score?

1 What Is an Adjective?

Day 5

What kind	China is a <u>huge</u> country with a <u>long, interesting</u> history.
How many	Many people live in China.

A Write the adjectives that describe the underlined nouns. Then write *what kind* or *how many* for each adjective.

1. The main language in China is Chinese.

2. Some people in China can read several foreign languages too.

3. There are many ways to speak Chinese.

4. People in separate villages may use different words.

B Write each adjective and the noun that it describes.

5. Chinese is written in special symbols called characters.

6. One small character can stand for a whole idea.

7. There are over a thousand characters.

8. People write the characters with black ink and fine brushes.

9. The characters look like pretty, delicate pictures.

10. The characters appear on many ancient paintings.

(continued)



Our New Old House

Snowday #5

Boom!

A clap of thunder made the old house shake. Ramon huddled under the covers of his bed. A jagged streak of lightning lit up the room. *I hate this house*, Ramon thought. It was his first night in his new home. The house had belonged to his grandma. It was very, very old. Paint peeled off of the walls. The wood boards of the floor creaked when you walked on them.

The house looked really creepy at night, Ramon thought. The trees outside his windows looked like monsters in the dark. Their branches looked like long arms. They waved when the wind blew. The storm made everything extra creepy. Ramon hated storms anyway. But it somehow seemed worse in the old house.

Ramon pulled the covers off of his head. The thunder became quieter. Ramon drifted off to sleep. When he woke up, sun was streaming through his window. Ramon yawned and climbed out of bed.

The trees outside didn't look like monsters anymore. The branches had nice green leaves growing on them. Ramon could see a bird sitting on one of the branches. It chirped a happy song.

Ramon walked to the window and looked outside. It looked pretty nice in the daylight. A bubbling stream cut across the yard. A tire swing hung from one of the trees. A garden of flowers grew next to the tree. Butterflies flew around the flowers. "Maybe living here won't be so bad after all," Ramon said.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. At the beginning of the passage, it is a stormy night. Which of the following does *not* show that?

- A. There was a clap of thunder.
- B. Streaks of lightning lit up the room.
- C. There was paint peeling off the walls.
- D. The trees looked like monsters.

2. The author describes the house and yard with a lot of detail. Which of the following is true about the house and yard?

- A. There was a bench by some flowers.
- B. Squirrels climbed up trees.
- C. Bees buzzed through the air.
- D. A stream ran through the yard.

3. What does the author mean by saying that the branches of the trees, "waved when the wind blew"?

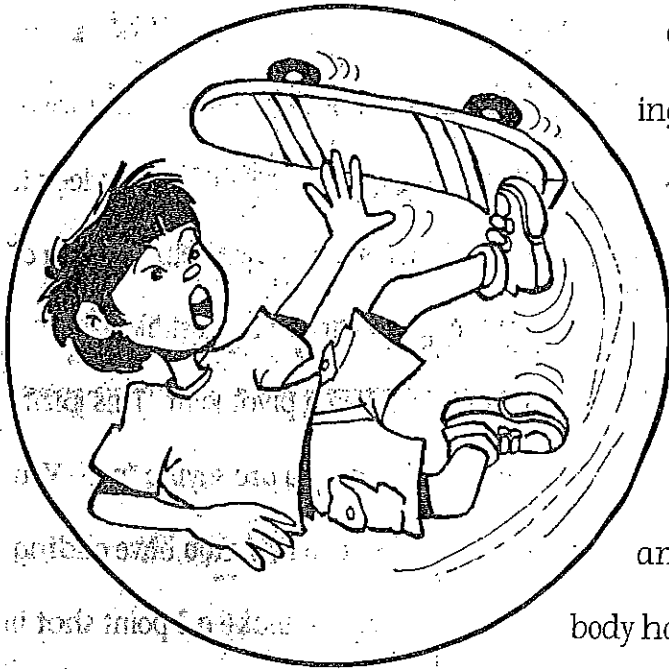
- A. The tree branches looked like waves in an ocean.
- B. The tree branches moved in the wind.
- C. The tree branches were waving hello to Ramon.
- D. The tree branches turned into an ocean wave when the windblew.

4. The theme of this passage is

- A. seeing the bright side of things.
- B. loving your family.
- C. fear.
- D. getting used to changes.

5. The author calls Ramon's house a new old house. What does that mean?

Our Skeleton



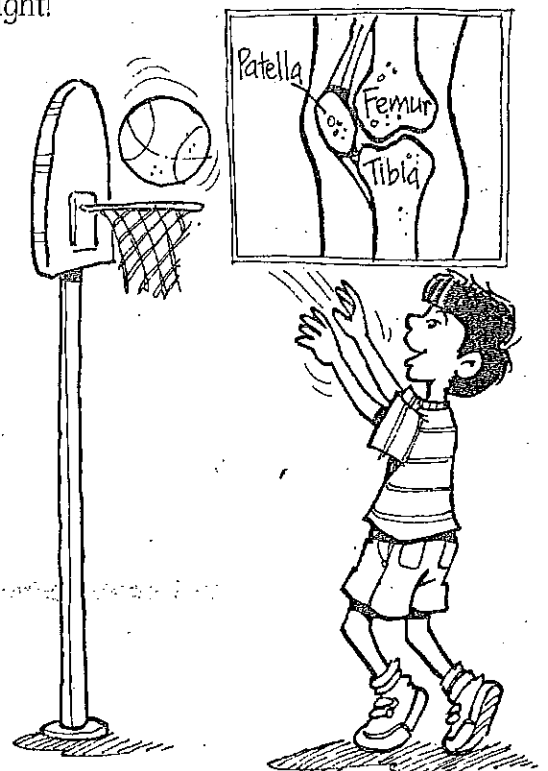
Ouch, what a painful experience! I was skateboarding to school when suddenly my board hit a rock and I fell and hit my arm on the concrete. My arm was hurting so badly that my mom had to rush me to the doctor's office. Boy, I sure learned a lot during that visit. Not only did I find out I had a broken bone, but the doctor explained bones and our skeleton to me. Did you know that your body has 206 bones that help you to stand straight and tall? Lucky for me, I only broke one of my 206 bones.

Bones help you in many ways. They help you move around. Your bones guard the organs that keep you alive. The bones in your arms and legs are long. The bones in your fingers and toes are short. Did you know your hand is made of 26 bones? I am so glad I did not break any of those. Your rib bones guard your heart and lungs and keep you from getting hurt if you fall. Your skull bones guard your brain. You also have bones along your spine called vertebrae. They keep your spinal cord safe. The smallest bone in your body is called the stirrup. It is in your inner ear. You use the longest bone in your body to run. Can you guess what it is? It is your thighbone. It is also called the femur.

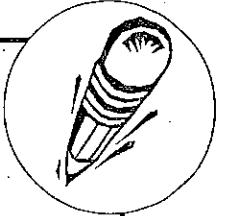
The doctor told me I was lucky that I only broke a bone and did not tear any ligaments or tendons. He explained to me that the bones in your body do not work all by themselves. They are connected to other bones in your body by strong stretchy bands called ligaments. He also said muscles are connected to your bones by tough cords called tendons. You can move your skeleton with the help of your muscles. He told me that the places where bones meet each other are called joints.

The most interesting thing the doctor told me was that there are six different kinds of joints in your body! Each type allows your bones to move in a different way. Ball-and-socket joints let us move in many directions. Your shoulders and hips have ball-and-socket joints to allow your arms and legs to move up and down, out to the side, and all around. It is the ball-and-socket joints that help us pitch a baseball to a batter. Hinge joints let your bones bend or straighten at the joint. This is just like the hinge on a door or when you bend your elbow. Another type of joint is called a pivot joint. This joint helps to move bones from side to side. Shake your head from side to side like you are saying "no." You just used a pivot joint. Gliding joints help bones move up and down and side to side. You have gliding joints in your neck, wrist, and ankle. They let you nod your head to say "yes" or make a 3-point shot in a basketball game. Another type of joint is called an immovable joint. This joint does not let your bones move at all! This type of joint is found in your skull. The last type of joint is called a partially movable joint. This joint lets you twist and bend in different ways. Where do you think these joints are? If you guessed that they are in your backbone, you are right!

Finally, the doctor told me that the bones in your body are living tissue. That means they grow and need to be taken care of. He said I need calcium, vitamin D, and lots of exercise in order for my bones to be strong and healthy. If people do not get enough of these three things, their bones can actually become weaker. I told the doctor that I drink a lot of milk, eat dairy products and other healthy foods, and gets lots of exercise every day skateboarding to help me grow strong, healthy bones.



Sharpen Your Skills



- 1 Which guide words in the dictionary would help you find the word "fracture"?
 - family–fatten frail–frame
 - feel–foal fraction–fragile
- 2 Your bones **guard** the organs that keep you alive. What does the word "guard" mean?
 - connect lift
 - glue protect
- 3 If you wanted to find out more about the different joints in your body, on which page would you look for the information?

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<input type="radio"/> 123	<input type="radio"/> 128

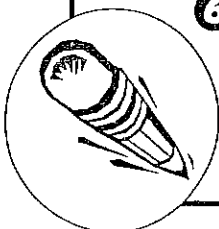
- 4 Suzanne wrote some sentences about skeletons. Read what she wrote, and then identify the topic of her sentences.

They can help you move up and down or side to side. They are places where bones meet. They let you straighten or bend your bones.

 - tendons joints
 - muscles cartilage
- 5 Which word would finish this analogy?

Rock is to **rough** like **bones** are to _____.

 - soft hard
 - sharp slimy

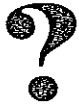


- 6 Which word is a noun in the following sentence?

Each type allows your bones to move in a different way.

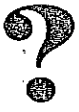
 - allows your
 - different bones

Comprehension Questions



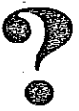
Literal Questions

- 1 How many bones are in your body? How many are in your hand?
- 2 What are ligaments?
- 3 Which bones keep your spinal cord safe?
- 4 What are the different kinds of joints that you have in your body?
- 5 What will happen if you do not take care of your skeleton?



Inferential Questions

- 1 Why is it important to have immovable joints in your skull?
- 2 What kind of joint(s) do you use to kick a ball?
- 3 What would happen if you did not have bones in your body?
- 4 Why do you think people have to wear a cast when they break a leg?
- 5 What joints allow you to roll your head around in a circle?



Making Connections

- 1 What should you eat to keep your bones healthy?
- 2 What activities do you do when you use your ball-and-socket joints?
- 3 What activities do you do at school and home using your gliding joints?
- 4 Which bones do you use the most in your favorite activities?

The Pledge of Allegiance

Read the Pledge of Allegiance. Use the definitions on the right to help you understand the words in bold type. Then complete the activities.

A. I pledge **allegiance**

to be loyal

B. to the flag of the United States of America

country

C. and to the **Republic** for which it stands,

cannot be split
into parts

D. one Nation under God, **indivisible**,

E. with **liberty** and justice for all.

freedom

1 Restate lines A through C in your own words.

2 Restate lines D and E in your own words.

3 When you say the Pledge of Allegiance, what are you promising to do?
