Week 4: April 6-10, 2020

Directions:

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
ELA	Lesson 1.6	Lesson 1.7	Lesson 1.8	Lesson 1.9	Lesson 1.10
Math Unit 1 Understanding Multiplication and Division	Lesson 1 Meaning of Multiplication	Lesson 2 Meaning of Division	Lesson 3 Multiplication and Division Facts	Lesson 4 Multiplication and Division Number Sentences	Lesson 5 Multiplication Properties Review Understanding Multiplication and Division
Science	A Frogs Life Question #1-5	A frogs Life Question #6-10	Mother Cats and Their Kittens Question #1-5	Mother Cats and Their Kittens Question #6-10	SunFlowers Question #1-10
Social Studies	"Looking back" Answer Questions	"What Came First" Answer Questions	"Going to Washington" Word search	"This Land is your land" Answer Question set #1	"This Land is your land" Answer Question set #2

Understanding Multiplication and Division

- **Lesson 1 Meaning of Multiplication** reviews the meaning of multiplication and how to represent multiplication.

- **Lesson 2 Meaning of Division** reviews the meaning of division and how to represent division.

- **Lesson 3 Multiplication and Division Facts** reviews the basic multiplication and division facts to 100.

- **Lesson 4 Multiplication and Division Number Sentences** reviews the relationship between multiplication and division.

- **Lesson 5 Multiplication Properties** reviews how to apply the commutative, associative, and distributive properties.
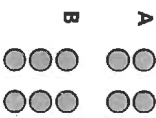

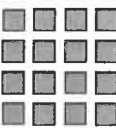Read each problem. Circle the letter of the best answer.

SAMPLE Which number sentence shows the array below?
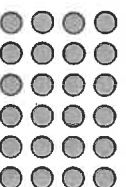
A 4 + 6 = 24   C 5 × 6 = 24

B 4 × 6 = 24   D 6 × 6 = 24

> The correct answer is B. The array shows 4 rows with 6 dots in each row: **6 + 6 + 6 + 6 = 24 and 4 × 6 = 24.**

1 Which multiplication sentence shows this addition sentence?

5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 20

A 5 × 5 = 20   C 4 × 5 = 20

B 6 × 5 = 20   D 3 × 5 = 20

2 Huy built 3 chicken pens. He put 10 chickens in each pen. Which number sentence shows the total number of chickens?

A 3 × 3 = 9   C 3 × 10 = 30

B 2 × 5 = 10   D 10 × 10 = 100

3 Which array models 3 × 2 = 6?

A   C

B   D

4 Which multiplication sentence shows this addition sentence?

7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 = 56

A 8 × 7 = 56   C 7 × 7 = 56

B 6 × 7 = 56   D 9 × 7 = 56

5 Which number sentence shows the array below?

A 3 × 4 = 12   C 4 × 5 = 20

B 4 × 4 = 16   D 2 × 8 = 16

6 One spider has 8 legs. Which multiplication sentence shows the total number of legs for 3 spiders?

A 1 × 8 = 8   C 8 × 8 = 64

B 3 × 3 = 9   D 3 × 8 = 24

10 Emilio and Kara are setting up chairs in their classroom to make an array.

Part A Emilio sets up 3 rows of chairs with 4 chairs in each row. Kara sets up 4 rows of chairs with 3 chairs in each row. In the space below, draw an array to show how Emilio sets up the chairs. Then draw an array to show how Kara sets up the chairs. Write the multiplication sentence for each array.

> The first factor tells the number of rows. The second factor tells how many objects are in each row.

Emilio _____   Kara _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Part B Compare the arrays and multiplication sentences you wrote for part A. What do you notice about the factors and the product? Explain.

_____

_____

_____

SAMPLE Masego has 18 fish and 6 tanks. He puts the same number of fish in each tank. Which number sentence shows the number of fish in each tank?

  A $18 \div 6 = 3$ **C** $18 - 6 = 12$

  B $18 \times 6 = 108$ **D** $6 \div 6 = 1$

> The correct answer is A. There are 18 fish in all. They need to be divided equally into 6 tanks. The number sentence $18 \div 6 = 3$ shows the number of fish in each tank.

1 Beth used the repeated subtraction below to find a quotient.

$$24 - 6 = 18$$
$$18 - 6 = 12$$
$$12 - 6 = 6$$
$$6 - 6 = 0$$

Which division problem did Beth do?

  A $24 \div 6 = 4$ **C** $18 \div 3 = 6$

  B $24 \div 24 = 1$ **D** $24 \div 4 = 6$

2 Kayla has 10 sweaters in 2 boxes. Which number sentence shows how many sweaters are in each box?

  A $10 - 2 = 8$ **C** $10 \div 5 = 2$

  B $2 \times 5 = 10$ **D** $10 \div 2 = 5$

3 Which number sentence best represents the picture below?

  A $3 \times 1 = 3$ **C** $9 \div 3 = 3$

  B $3 \div 3 = 1$ **D** $9 - 3 = 6$

4 Gia buys 20 plants. She wants to put 4 plants together in a pot. Which number sentence shows the number of pots that Gia needs?

  A $20 + 4 = 24$ **C** $20 - 4 = 16$

  B $20 \div 4 = 5$ **D** $5 \times 4 = 20$

5 A group of 42 students is riding in vans. Each van can hold 7 students. Which number sentence shows how many vans are needed for all the students?
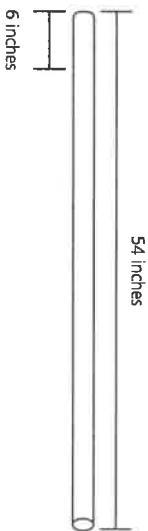
  A $42 - 7 = 35$ **C** $42 \div 6 = 7$

  B $42 \div 7 = 6$ **D** $42 + 7 = 49$

6 Which array models the number sentence $15 \div 3 = 5$?

10 Leo and his father are building a birdhouse for their backyard.

Part A Leo and his father buy a wooden rod that is 54 inches long. They need to make 10 shorter rods. Each rod must be 6 inches long. Do they have enough wood to make all 10 pieces? Explain your answer using division.

6 inches

54 inches

> Use repeated subtraction to find the answer. How many times can 6 be subtracted from 54?

Part B Leo says that he and his father should have bought a 60-inch rod to get 10 pieces that are 6 inches long. Is he correct? Explain.

SAMPLE $4 \times 8 = \square$

A 2   B 4   C 12   D 32

> The correct answer is D. The product of 4 and 8 is 32. You can use repeated addition to check your answer: $4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = 32.$

1 Complete the fact.

$$42 \div 6 = \square$$

A 7   C 36

B 12   D 48

2 What is the product of 9 and 5?

A 4   C 30

B 14   D 45

3 $7\overline{)21}$

A 1   C 14

B 3   D 28

4 Multiply:

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

A 0   C 5

B 1   D 10

5 Find the product.

$$5 \times 5 = \square$$

A 1   C 10

B 5   D 25

6 Divide $0 \div 2$.

A 0   C 2

B 1   D 4

7 Which of these facts has the same product as 3×4?

A 5×2 C 2×6

B 8×3 D 6×6

8 What basic multiplication fact can help you divide $18 \div 3$?

A $2 \times 3 = 6$ C $6 \times 2 = 12$

B $3 \times 3 = 9$ D $6 \times 3 = 18$

9 Complete this division fact.

$$16 \div 2 = \square$$

A 8   C 14

B 9   D 32

16 There are special relationships between multiplication and division.

Part A Explain how knowing $7 \times 8 = 56$ can help you find the quotient of $56 \div 8$.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Part B Travis multiplied 8×0 and got 0. Melia multiplied 8×0 and got 8. Who is correct? Explain.

> What rule helps you multiply a number by 0?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Read each problem. Circle the letter of the best answer.

SAMPLE What number goes in the box to make this number sentence true?

$$27 \div \square = 9$$

A 3   C 9

B 6   D 18

The correct answer is A. Think of the number sentence as $9 \times \square = 27$. Use your knowledge of multiplication facts to find the missing factor: $9 \times 3 = 27$. So, $27 \div 3 = 9$.

1 What is the missing number?

$$4 \times \square = 0$$

A 4   C 1

B 2   D 0

2 Which multiplication sentence can help you find $12 \div 3$?

A $6 \times \square = 12$ C $3 \times \square = 15$

B $3 \times \square = 12$ D $2 \times \square = 12$

3 Find the missing number.

$$80 \div \square = 8$$

A 2   C 8

B 4   D 10

4 Which fact is in the fact family for 2, 5, and 10?

A $50 \div 5 = 10$ C $5 \times 2 = 10$

B $10 \times 5 = 50$ D $10 \times 2 = 20$

5 What number is missing in this number sentence?

$$2 \times \square = 14$$

A 4   C 10

B 7   D 12

6 Which number makes both number sentences true?

$$5 \times \square = 30 \qquad 30 \div 5 = \square$$

A 2   C 7

B 6   D 10

7 What number sentence is missing from this fact family?

$4 \times 8 = 32$
$8 \times 4 = 32$
$32 \div 4 = 8$
[?]

A $32 - 8 = 24$ C $32 \div 8 = 4$

B $4 + 8 = 12$ D $32 \div 2 = 16$

13 An array can model a multiplication sentence as well as a division sentence.

Part A Draw an array for 5 × 9 = 45. Write the rest of the fact family with one multiplication sentence and two division sentences.

Answer _____

Part B In a fact family, what happens to the quotient in a division fact when it is written as a multiplication fact?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Look at the facts you wrote for part A. How are the numbers rearranged?

SAMPLE What number goes in the box to make this number sentence true?

$$6 \times 9 = 9 \times \square$$

  A 2   B 3   C 6   D 9

The correct answer is C. The commutative property says you can multiply factors in any order and the product is the same: 6 × 9 = 54 and 9 × 6 = 54.

1 What is the product?

$$4 \times 6 \times 2 = \square$$

  A 8   C 24

  B 12   D 48

2 Which expression can you use to find 16 × 6?

  A (8 × 6) + (2 × 6)

  B (3 + 6) + (7 × 6)

  C (9 × 6) + (7 × 6)

  D (4 × 6) + (4 × 6)

3 Find the product.

$$8 \times 0 \times 8 = \square$$

  A 0   C 16

  B 8   D 64

4 If 15 × 6 = 90, then what is the product of 6 × 15?

  A 21   C 75

  B 30   D 90

5 Use the distributive property to multiply 12 × 5.

  A 17   C 55

  B 42   D 60

6 What number goes in the box to make this number sentence true?

$$4 \times 5 = 2 \times 5 \times \square$$

  A 2   C 7

  B 6   D 10

7 Which is the same as 3 × 9?

  A 2 × 10   C 9 × 1 × 2

  B 9 × 3   D 10 × 3

8 What number is missing in the number sentence below?

$$4 \times (7 \times 3) = (\square \times 7) \times 3$$

  A 3   C 7

  B 4   D 21

12 Nina and Alejandro are working on math problems to review the properties of multiplication.

Part A Nina writes the multiplication sentence $2 \times 6 = 12$.
Alejandro writes the multiplication sentence $3 \times 4 = 12$.
Alejandro says the products are the same because of the commutative property of multiplication. Is he correct? Explain.

Look at the factors. Are they the same or different?

_____

_____

_____

_____
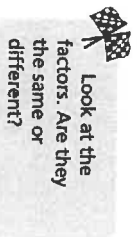
Part B Nina says that the product of $5 \times 4 \times 3$ is greater than the product of $3 \times 4 \times 5$. Is she correct? Explain.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

---

9 Use repeated subtraction to show how many groups of 7 are in 21. Then write a division sentence.

Answer _____

10 Write $5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 30$ as a multiplication sentence. Explain why you can do this.

_____

11 What number completes both number sentences?

$$72 \div \square = 8 \qquad 8 \times \square = 72$$

Answer _____

12 Divide 56 by 7.

Answer _____

13 Write all the facts for the fact family with 3, 8, and 24.

Answer _____

14 What is the product of 0 and 5? Explain how you know.

_____

_____

Lesson 1.6 Adjectives and Articles

Adjectives are words that describe. They give more information about nouns. Adjectives answer the questions *What kind?* and *How many?* They often come before the nouns they describe.

Fat raindrops bounced off the umbrella. (what kind of raindrops?)

Adjectives can also appear other places in the sentence. If you are not sure a word is an adjective, look for the noun you think it describes.

The robot was *helpful*.   The package is *huge*!

An **article** is a word that comes before a noun. *A, an,* and *the* are articles.

Use *the* to talk about a specific person, place, or thing.

the computer   *the* jacket   *the* bicycle   *the* starfish

Use *a* or *an* to talk about any person, place, or thing. If the noun begins with a consonant sound, use *a*. If it begins with a vowel sound, use *an*.

a wig   *a* bed   *an* apple   *an* envelope

Complete It
Complete each item below with an adjective from the box.

shy	electric	prickly	warty	**smelly**
seven	skinny	tiny	howling	wrinkled

1. the _____ porcupine

2. the _____ toad

3. the _____ eel

4. the gray, _____ elephant

5. the _____ hummingbird

6. the tall, _____ giraffe

7. the _____ skunk

8. the _____ deer

9. the _____ wolf

10. _____ flamingos

Lesson 1.6 Adjectives and Articles

Rewrite It
The sentences below do not give the reader much information. Rewrite the sentences. Add at least two adjectives to each sentence.

1. The dog barked at the squirrel as it ran up the tree.

_____

2. The dolphin dove into the waves and swam toward the sunset.

_____

Proof It
Read the paragraph below. Circle the 20 articles you find. Six of the articles are incorrect. Cross them out, and write the correct articles above them.

A time capsule is a interesting way to communicate with people in a future. A time capsule is a group of items from the present time. An items tell something about a person, a place, or a moment in time. They are sealed in a container. A glass jar or the plastic box with a tight lid works well. Then, the capsule is buried or put in an safe place. An attached note should say when the capsule will be opened. Some capsules are opened in the year or in ten years. Others will stay buried or hidden for a thousand or even five thousand years!

Lesson 1.7 Adverbs

Adverbs are words that describe verbs. Adverbs often answer the questions *When? Where?* or *How?*

She *joyfully* cheered for them.   *Joyfully* tells *how* she cheered.

Yesterday, I had a picnic.   *Yesterday* tells *when* I had a picnic.

Brady put the box *downstairs*.   *Downstairs* tells *where* Brady put the box.

Adverbs can also describe adjectives. They usually answer the question *How?*

Sierra was *too* late.   The sunset was *really* beautiful.

Adverbs can describe other adverbs, too.

Luke spoke *extremely quietly*.   Shawn *very* sadly said good-bye.

Complete It

An adverb is missing from each sentence below. Choose the adverb from the box that best completes each sentence. Write it on the line. Then, circle the word the adverb describes.

loudly	**brightly**	**often**
beside	**suddenly**	**completely**

1. Dylan sat _____ Amina at the school play.

2. The two friends _____ went to plays together.

3. The room was _____ dark.

4. _____ the curtain opened.

5. The scenery onstage was _____ painted.

6. The children said their lines _____ so that everyone could hear them.

Lesson 1.7 Adverbs

Solve It

Read the sentences below. Find the adverb in each sentence. Write it on the lines after the sentence.

1. The prince slowly climbed Rapunzel's long hair. _ _ _ ◯ _ _

2. Little Red Riding Hood safely returned home. ◯ _ _ _

3. The wolf hid outside. _ ◯ _

4. Jack climbed down the beanstalk to escape the giant. _ ◯ _ _ _

5. The cast proudly bowed at the end of the play. _ _ _ ◯ _ _

Write the circled letters from your answers on the lines below.

Unscramble the letters to find the missing word in the title of the play.
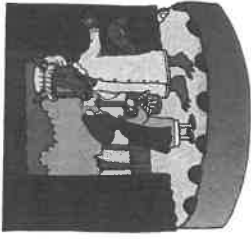
Into the _____

Try It

Write two sentences about a fairy tale. Use an adverb from the box in each sentence. Circle the adverb. Then, underline the word the adverb describes.

quickly	**carefully**	**softly**	**completely**
suddenly	**gently**	**sadly**	

1. _____

2. _____

Lesson 1.8 Conjunctions

A **conjunction** joins together words, phrases, and parts of sentences. The most common conjunctions are *and*, *or*, and *but*. Other conjunctions are *since*, *because*, *although*, *if*, *while*, *unless*, and *however*.

Chloe loves Brussels sprouts, *but* Haley won't eat them.

Since you play soccer, can you give me some tips?

Complete It

Choose a conjunction to complete each sentence. Write it on the line.

1. Do you want to play the violin _____ the piano? (or, but)

2. Mr. Randall canceled Lucy's lesson _____ he had a cold. (unless, because)

3. Let's play a duet at the recital _____ we can learn it in time. (while, if)

4. Owen plays the drums, _____ Marcus plays the trombone. (and, or)

5. Mrs. Klein likes to knit _____ Ezra practices singing. (however, while)

6. Liam always practices his scales, _____ Alla never does. (but, if)

7. Jade can buy a drum set, _____ her parents want her to help pay for it. (however, or)

8. _____ Vikram's lesson is at 11:00, he often arrives at 10:30. (While, Although)

Lesson 1.8 Conjunctions

Rewrite It

Combine each pair of sentences using a conjunction. There may be more than one correct answer for each item.

1. Jack wants to take violin lessons. His sister has been taking them for years.

_____

_____

2. Nora plays piano by ear. She can't read notes at all.

_____

_____

3. Dion enjoys listening to music. He doesn't play any instruments yet.

_____

_____

4. Mr. Santiago hums. He practices every afternoon.

_____

_____

Try It

Write a short paragraph about music. Use at least four conjunctions, and circle them.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Lesson 1.9 Statements and Commands

A **statement** is a sentence that begins with a capital letter and ends with a period. A statement gives information.

Diego will be 13 in April.   Sudan is a country in Africa.

Commands are sentences that tell you to do something. Commands also begin with a capital letter and end with a period.

Use the bright blue marker.   Chop the onions.

Tip	Statements usually begin with a noun or a pronoun.
	Commands often begin with a verb.

Complete It

The statements below are missing periods. Add periods where they are needed. Circle each period you add so that it is easy to see.

Dear Diary,   Monday, July 16

On Saturday, Shi-Ann and I set up a lemonade stand We made colorful signs to hang around the neighborhood Dad helped us make cookies and chocolate pretzels We wanted to make sure our customers would be thirsty

At the store, we bought a tablecloth, cups, and napkins Dad let us borrow some money to use in our change box Once we opened for business, we had tons of customers Shi-Ann and I had to keep making fresh lemonade all day

We each made ten dollars from our lemonade stand I had fun, but now I know that owning a business is a lot of work

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Lesson 1.9 Statements and Commands

Identify It

Read the sentences below. If a sentence is a statement, write **S** in the space. If it is a command, write **C** in the space.

1. It is simple and fun to make your own lemonade. ____

2. Ask an adult to cut ten lemons in half. ____

3. Use a juicer to squeeze the juice from the lemons. ____

4. Mix the lemon juice with six cups of water. ____

5. The amount of sugar you add depends on how sweet you like your lemonade. ____

6. I use one cup of sugar. ____

7. Stir in the sugar until it dissolves. ____

8. Add some ice, and enjoy a glass of cool, refreshing lemonade. ____

Try It

1. Write a command you might use to advertise a lemonade stand. Remember, a command usually begins with a verb.

Example: Buy some cold, sweet lemonade today.

_____

2. Write a statement about a business that you could start on your own.

_____
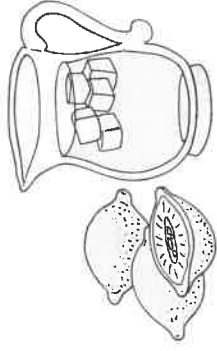
Lesson 1.10 Questions

Questions are sentences that ask something. When a person asks a question, he or she is looking for information. A question begins with a capital letter and ends with a question mark.

Will you go to the party with me?
What is the weather like in Phoenix?

Rewrite It
Read each statement below. Then, rewrite it as a question.

Example: It was cold and rainy on Saturday.
  What was the weather like on Saturday?

1. The largest frog in the world is called the Goliath frog.

2. The skin of a toad feels dry and bumpy.

3. Gliding leaf tree frogs can glide almost 50 feet in the air.

4. The poison-dart frog lives in Colombia, South America.

5. There are more than 4,000 species of frogs in the world.

Tip

Questions often begin with the words _who_, _what_, _where_, _when_, _how_, or _why_.

Lesson 1.10 Questions

Proof It
Read the following paragraphs. There are seven incorrect end marks. Cross out the mistakes. Then, write the correct end marks above them.

Have you ever heard someone say it was "raining frogs". You might have thought that it was just a figure of speech. How could this happen. It sounds impossible. During a tornado or a powerful thunderstorm, water from a pond or lake can be sucked into the air. This includes anything that is in the water.

The storm continues to move? As it travels, it releases the water into the air. Does this mean that frogs and fish come raining down from the sky. Yes, this is exactly what happens.

Cases of strange things falling from the sky have been reported for many years? People have seen small frogs, fish, grasshoppers, and snails drop from the sky in places like France, India, Louisiana, and Kansas. Are animals the only things that get swept up by storms. No. In fact, in 1995, it rained soda cans in the Midwest.

Try It
1. Write a question you would like to ask a frog expert.

2. Write a question you would like to ask a weather expert.

Mother Cats and Their Kittens

by ReadWorks

Have you ever watched a mother cat with her babies? Mother cats are very protective of their kittens, even before they are born. Mother cats have to protect their babies so that they can grow up to be big cats.

First, a mother cat chooses a safe place to give birth to her kittens. Unlike a human, the mother cat can't go to a hospital to have her babies, so she must look for someplace near home that is right for her babies. A safe place for kittens can't be too loud, too busy, or too bright. If she lives inside a house with humans, the mother cat might go underneath a bed or staircase, inside a closet, or into a basement area that is nice and quiet. There, she will make a soft nest for her kittens.

Next, the mother cat will give birth to her babies and nurse them right away with her milk. When a kitten is born, it doesn't have very much fur and is "blind" for a few days. (Kittens' eyes usually open up after about eight days.) Like human infants and other mammal babies, the kittens need a lot of help from their mother when they are first born, since they are very weak and small. Their mother spends a lot of time feeding them and giving them baths by licking them.

After a few days, the mother cat might choose to move her kittens to another safe place so that predators, like owls or coyotes, cannot find them by their smell. When she finds the right place, she will carry her kittens to their new home in her mouth, very gently. If a kitten gets lost along the way, it can help its mother find her way back by calling her ("*mew mew!*"). Soon, all of the kittens will be safe and sound in their new nest.

There are usually many kittens in a cat family. A group of kittens in a cat family is called a litter. When the kittens are big enough to open their eyes and move around, they will begin to play and fight with one another, just like human brothers and sisters. Though these games are fun, they also have a serious purpose. When kittens play, they are practicing many skills they will need later on, like jumping, pouncing, and biting. This will help them catch prey for food and fight against predators.

As the kittens grow bigger, the mother will continue to protect them from enemies and even her human friends! Mother cats do not like it when adult humans or children play with their kittens, and they may attack. Kittens may also bite and scratch to protect themselves against harm. So even though they can be very cute, you must always be careful around mother cats and their litters of kittens, and you must respect their safe spaces. Remember that these cat families are only doing what they need to do to survive.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What do mother cats do to their kittens?

A. Mother cats make their kittens good pets for humans.

B. Mother cats protect their kittens.

C. Mother cats abandon their kittens when they are born.

D. Mother cats put their kittens in danger.

2. This passage explains the sequence of things mother cats do to raise their kittens. Which of the following does a mother cat do *first*?

A. She chooses a safe place to give birth to her kittens.

B. She gives birth to her kittens.

C. She nurses the kittens with her milk.

D. She moves the kittens to another location away from predators.

3. Kittens need to receive a lot of help from their mothers when they are born. What evidence from the text supports this conclusion?

A. Kittens spend a lot of time playing and fighting with each other.

B. A mother cat will carry her kittens to their new home in her mouth.

C. Kittens will sometimes bite or scratch to protect themselves against harm.

D. Sometimes cats will give birth inside human homes.

4. Why are the games that kittens play together important?

A. They help kittens get to know each other.

B. They are fun and keep the kittens from getting bored.

C. They help develop skills that they will need later on.

D. They entertain the kittens' mother.

5. What is this passage mostly about?

A. how a mother cat raises her kittens

B. the way that cats learn to fight

C. how to adopt a kitten as a pet

D. the way that animals survive in the wild

6. Read the following sentences from the passage: "When kittens play, they are practicing many skills they will need later on, like jumping, pouncing, and biting. This will help them catch prey for food and fight against predators."

In this passage, what does the word **"prey"** mean?

A. animals that cats can catch and eat

B. other kittens that they can play with

C. bigger animals that are dangerous for cats to be around

D. a human-prepared meal

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

A group of kittens playing with each other might appear to just be having fun, _____ they are also developing skills that they will need as adults.

A. obviously

B. instead

C. however

D. for example

8. A mother cat does a number of different things to protect her kittens.

Which evidence from the text supports this conclusion?

_____

_____

_____

_____

9. Describe the reason why a mother cat would move her young from one safe place to another.

_____

_____

_____

10. Explain why it is important to be careful around a mother cat and her kittens. Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

_____

_____

_____

(3) Froglet

A tiny tadpole grows inside each egg. A few weeks later, the tadpole hatches. A tadpole lives in water. It breathes using gills. It uses its long tail to swim and moves like a fish. Tadpoles eat tiny water plants called algae (AL-jee).

During the next few weeks, the tadpole grows legs and toes. The tadpole starts to grow lungs. It swims to the top of the water to breathe air. The tadpole starts to look more like a frog. It is called a froglet.
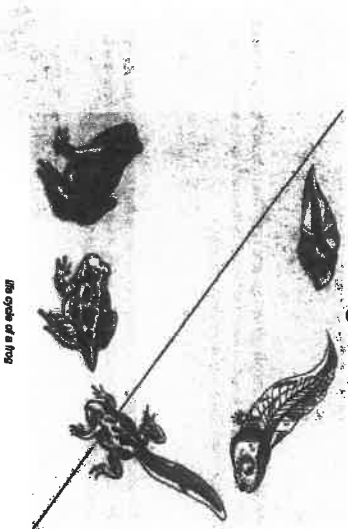
(4) Frog

The froglet's tail gets smaller and soon disappears. Now the frog is an adult. It leaves the water and lives mostly on land. It breathes using lungs. It eats insects, worms, and snails. Mother frogs return to the water to lay eggs. Then the life cycle begins again.

A Frog's Life

life cycle of a frog

From Egg to Frog

Watch a frog grow.

What would your life be like as a frog? You would have to know how to swim and hop. Frogs are amphibians (am-FI-bee-uhnz). Amphibians spend part of their lives in water and part on land. Most have smooth, wet skin. Most amphibians hatch from eggs.

Learn about the life cycle of a frog. A life cycle shows the stages in an animal's life.

(1) Egg

Most frogs come from tiny eggs. A mother frog lays eggs in or near water. A frog can lay thousands of eggs at once. The eggs are in large clumps. A jelly coating makes the eggs slippery. That protects them from being eaten by other animals.

(2) Tadpole

Name: _____   **Date:** _____

1. According to the text, what does a life cycle show?

A. the eggs that amphibians hatch

B. the tadpole that grows inside each egg

C. the stages in an animal's life

D. the tiny egg that most frogs come from

2. The text lists and describes the stages of the life cycle of a frog. Which of the following shows these stages in the correct order?

A. egg, tadpole, frog, froglet

B. egg, tadpole, froglet, frog

C. egg, froglet, tadpole, frog

D. egg, froglet, frog, tadpole

3. Frogs eat different kinds of food during different stages of their life cycles.

What evidence from the text supports this conclusion?

A. Tadpoles hatch from eggs. Adult frogs grow from froglets.

B. Tadpoles live in water. Adult frogs live mostly on land.

C. Tadpoles breathe using gills. Adult frogs breathe using lungs.

D. Tadpoles eat tiny water plants called algae. Adult frogs eat insects, worms, and snails.

---

4. Read these sentences from the text.

"A mother frog lays eggs in or near water."

"A tadpole lives in water."

"[An] adult [frog] leaves the water and lives mostly on land."

Based on this information, what can you conclude about where a frog lives during different stages of its life cycle?

A. At the beginning stages of its life cycle, a frog lives mostly on land. Towards the final stages of its life cycle, a frog lives in water.

B. Throughout all stages of its life cycle, a frog lives in water.

C. At the beginning stages of its life cycle, a frog lives in water. Towards the final stages of its life cycle, a frog lives mostly on land.

D. Throughout all stages of its life cycle, a frog lives mostly on land.

5. What is the main idea of this passage?

A. A life cycle of a frog has four main stages.

B. Tadpoles use their long tails to swim and move like fish.

C. A jelly coating protects frog eggs from being eaten by other animals.

D. Amphibians spend part of their lives in water and part on land.

6. Read these sentences from the text.

"A jelly coating makes the eggs slippery. That protects them from being eaten by other animals."

What does the word "protects" mean here?

A. makes them easy to find

B. makes them hard to find

C. puts in danger or harm's way

D. keeps safe from danger or harm

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence.

Most frogs come from tiny eggs. A tiny tadpole grows inside each egg. _____ the tadpole hatches.

A. Meanwhile

B. Then

C. Before

D. Instead

8. Where do most frogs come from?

Support your answer with evidence from the text.

_____

_____

_____

9. Explain how a tadpole becomes a froglet.

Support your answer with evidence from the text.

_____

_____

_____

_____

10. Explain how an egg becomes a frog.

Support your answer with evidence from the text.

_____

_____

_____

Going to Washington

The Congress of the United States is the Legislative Branch of our federal government. Circle the twelve hidden words about Congress in the puzzle. The words go across and down.

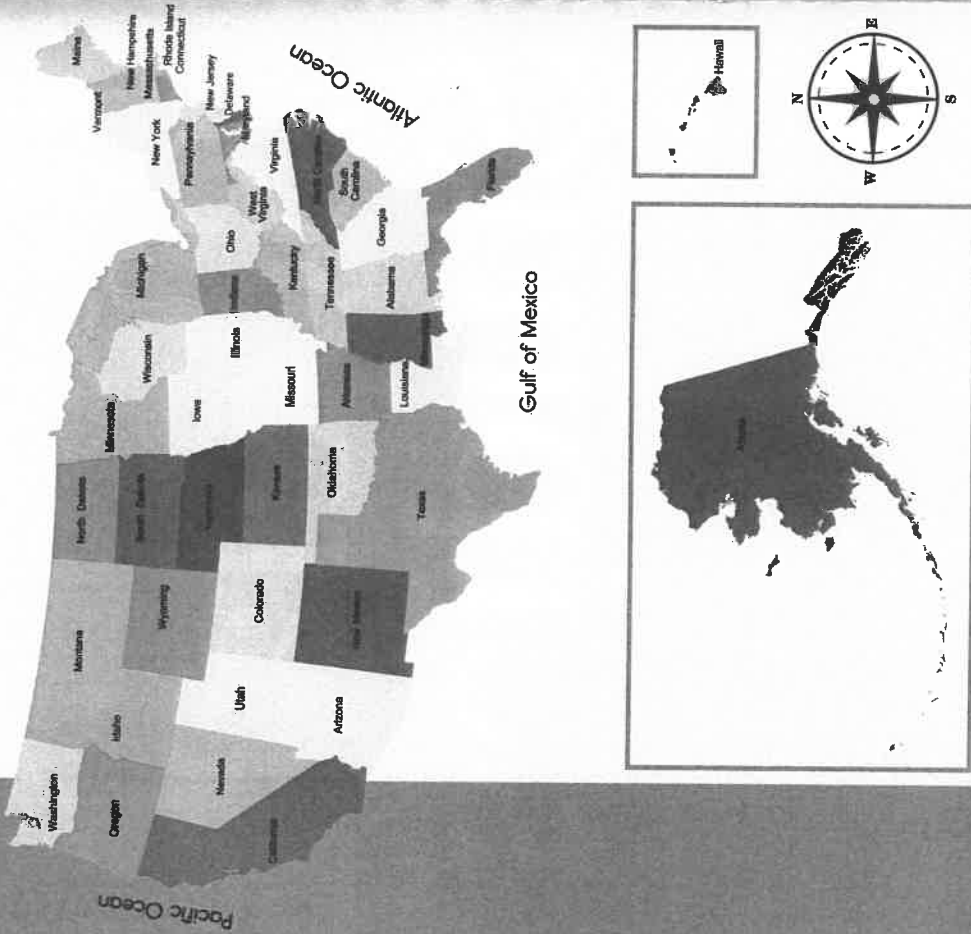| legislative | capitol | term | White House |
| federal | Congress | Senate | president |
| government | state | representative | law |

G	O	V	E	R	N	M	E	N	T	K	F	D	A	U	B
X	C	O	N	G	R	E	S	S	G	C	X	O	I	P	R
R	B	B	E	U	O	F	Q	C	Y	E	R	F	E	R	G
E	J	L	E	G	I	S	L	A	T	I	V	E	I	E	D
P	E	P	G	B	Q	J	D	P	S	H	B	Z	M	S	O
R	M	A	K	Y	X	A	S	I	C	Y	P	H	C	I	S
E	Z	H	M	C	U	H	R	T	H	U	E	Z	Y	D	J
S	S	W	H	I	T	E	H	O	U	S	E	J	O	E	Z
E	D	R	Q	M	Y	B	I	L	B	Z	A	Z	P	N	Q
N	Z	X	Z	A	F	Z	F	E	M	S	E	N	A	T	E
T	H	F	G	Y	E	A	R	O	M	T	U	D	S	H	D
A	F	R	Q	C	D	U	D	X	Z	A	S	Z	F	Z	B
T	E	R	M	Z	E	R	E	C	J	T	Z	X	J	E	U
I	P	G	R	O	R	G	K	H	Q	E	K	A	M	B	K
V	A	X	I	L	A	W	Z	Z	F	B	E	Z	D	Q	G
E	O	B	Y	I	L	U	E	D	Q	A	A	S	U	Q	X

Which state is directly east of Indiana? _____

North of Indiana? _____

West of Indiana? _____

South of Indiana? _____

Which state is directly north of Arkansas? _____

Which states border Iowa? _____

_____

Which state is bordered by only one other state? _____

Which two states are shown separately from the other 48 states? _____

Which state is directly west of North Dakota? _____

What four states have corners that all touch in the same exact place? (HINT: these corners form the shape of a +.) _____
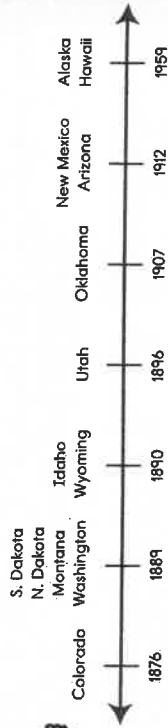
_____

Which state is directly south of Nebraska? _____

How many states have the word **North** in their names? _____
Write them: _____

How many states have the word **West** in their names? _____
Write them: _____

This Land Is Your Land

Use the map of the United States to answer the questions on the next few pages.

Pacific Ocean

Atlantic Ocean

Gulf of Mexico

Hawaii

What Came First?

Use the time line and your knowledge of history to answer each question. Circle the correct answer.

Christopher Columbus set sail for America	The Pilgrims encountered Native Americans when they reached America	The U.S. declared independence from Great Britain	The Revolutionary War ended	Civil War hero Harriet Tubman was born	Abraham Lincoln was elected President	Astronauts first walked on the moon
1492	1620	1776	1783	1820	1861	1969

Which came first?

a. the Declaration of Independence

b. the United States Constitution

Who sailed across the Atlantic Ocean first?

a. the Pilgrims   b. Christopher Columbus

Who lived in America first?

a. Native Americans   b. African-Americans

Which war was first?

a. the Civil War   b. the Revolutionary War

Who was born first?

a. Martin Luther King Jr.   b. Harriet Tubman

Which happened first?

a. cars were being driven on the roads

b. astronauts walked on the moon

Looking Back

This time line shows when our last thirteen states joined the United States (also called the Union). Use the time line to answer the questions.

Colorado	Montana Washington	S. Dakota N. Dakota Idaho Wyoming	Utah	Oklahoma	New Mexico Arizona	Alaska Hawaii
1876	1889	1890	1896	1907	1912	1959

Which were the 49th and 50th states to join the Union?

_____

Which state joined the Union first: Oklahoma or Montana?
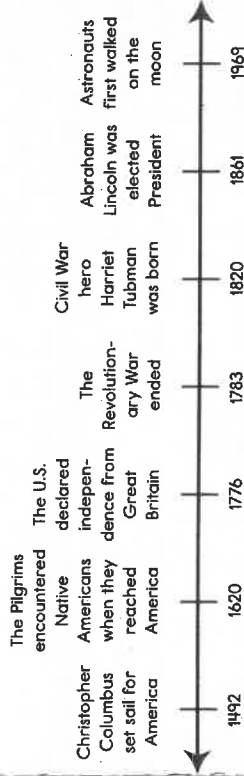
_____

Put these states in the order in which they joined the Union:

Utah, Colorado, Arizona, Idaho.

_____

_____

In what year did four states join the Union?
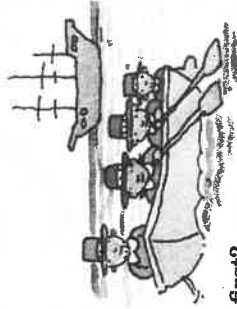
_____

What two states joined the Union in 1890?

_____