Name: _____

Week 3: March 30-April 3, 2020

Directions:

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
ELA	Chapter 1 lesson 1.1	Lesson 1.2	Lesson 1.3	Lesson 1.4	Lesson 1.5
Math Unit 3 Solving Problems	Lesson 1 Representing Word Problems	Lesson 2 Solving one-step word problems	Lesson 3 Solving Two-Step Word Problems	Lesson 4 Arithmetic Patterns	Review Solving Problems
Science	Sunflower Question #1-5	Sunflower Question #1-5	Free Day	Free Day	Free Day
Social Studies	Universal Human Rights #25-30 # See week #2	A Day in the life-ABTE student Day fill-in worksheet	A Day in the life-ABTE student Day Venn Diagram	Complete blank United States Map. 25 states	Complete blank United States Map. 25 state

NAME _____

Lesson 1.1 Common and Proper Nouns

A **common noun** can be a person, place, or thing.

teacher (person) *museum* (place)
notebook (thing)

A **proper noun** is a noun that names a specific person, place, or thing. Proper nouns are capitalized to show that they are important.

Here are some examples of common and proper nouns:

Common nouns	Proper nouns
school	Hickory Hills Elementary School
zoo	Memphis Zoo
brother	Alexander
city	Tallahassee
day	Sunday
cat	Sasha

Complete It

Complete the sentences below with a noun from the box. If there is a **P** after the space, use a proper noun. If there is a **C** after the space, use a common noun.

Walnut High School	Saturday	town
dog	Jordan Lake	brother

1. Uncle Dale is taking me fishing at _____ (P).
2. We will leave early on _____ (P) morning.
3. My _____ (C), Kris, is coming with us.
4. Uncle Dale lives an hour away in a _____(C) called Rockvale.
5. He is a math teacher at _____ (P).
6. Uncle Dale's _____ (C), Patches, always comes fishing with us.

NAME _____

Lesson 1.1 Common and Proper Nouns

Identify It

Underline the nouns in the sentences below. The number in parentheses will tell you how many nouns there are. Above each noun, write **P** for *proper* or **C** for *common*.

1. Patches jumped into the rowboat. (2)
2. Kris and I put on our life jackets. (2)
3. Last August, we went to Griggs Lake. (2)
4. We stopped at Elmwood Historic Car Museum on the way home. (2)
5. We caught six fish on our trip. (2)
6. Uncle Dale cooked them on the grill. (2)
7. Mom made some coleslaw and potatoes. (3)

Try It

1. Write a sentence using at least two common nouns. Circle the nouns.

_____

_____

2. Write a sentence using two proper nouns and one common noun. Circle the common noun. Underline the proper nouns.

_____

_____

NAME _____

Lesson 1.2 Abstract Nouns

Abstract nouns are nouns that you can't experience with your five senses. They are feelings, concepts, and ideas. Some examples are *friendship, childhood, bravery, hope,* and *pride.*

Identify It

Underline the abstract noun or nouns in each sentence below.

1. Maya's honesty is one of the reasons we are best friends.
2. Martin Luther King, Jr., wanted to change hate and injustice in the world.
3. Darius's patriotism is the reason he joined the army.
4. I love the delight on my sister's face on her birthday.
5. Your kindness will not be forgotten.
6. Benji felt great pride when his team won the championship.
7. What are your parents' best stories about their childhood?
8. It is important to me that you always tell the truth.

NAME _____

Lesson 1.2 Abstract Nouns

Complete It

Fill in each blank below with an abstract noun from the box.

wisdom	liberty	freedom	knowledge
courage	joy	kindness	

1. Our country was founded on the ideas of _____ and _____ for all.
2. It took great _____ to rebuild after the hurricane.
3. Uncle Zane's _____ of birds amazes me.
4. The room was filled with _____ when Will found his lost puppy.
5. Neighbors showed us much _____ when my baby sister was born.
6. Grandpa has the _____ that comes with a long life.

Try It

Write three sentences that use abstract nouns. You may use abstract nouns from the exercises or think of your own.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

NAME _____

Lesson 1.3 Pronouns

A **pronoun** is a word that takes the place of a noun. Pronouns keep you from using the same noun or nouns over and over again.

Some pronouns take the place of a single person or thing: *I, me, you, he, she, him, her,* and *it*. Other pronouns take the place of plural nouns: *we, us, they,* and *them*.

In the examples below, pronouns take the place of the underlined nouns.

The grizzly bears waded into the stream.
They waded into the stream.
Molly finished her report at noon.
She finished her report at noon.
Put the bowl on the table.
Put *it* on the table.

Identify It
Read the paragraphs below. Circle each pronoun. You should find 15 pronouns.

Sonja Henie was an amazing figure skater. She was born in Oslo, Norway, in 1912. When Sonja was only five years old, she won her first skating contest. It was the start of a great career. She was a world champion for ten years. People around the world became interested in skating. They followed the career of the talented young girl.

Sonja also wanted to be a movie star. She moved to Hollywood and began acting. She also performed in a traveling ice show. It was very popular. Huge crowds came to watch Sonja perform. They could not get enough of her. Sonja enjoyed her fame and the money it brought her. But her first and greatest love was always skating.

NAME _____

Lesson 1.3 Pronouns

Rewrite It
Read the sentences below. Rewrite each sentence using a pronoun in place of the underlined noun or nouns.

Example: David kicked the ball toward the goal.
He kicked the ball toward the goal.

1. Bryan and Anna had their first skating lesson on Tuesday.

_____

2. Bryan had never skated before.

_____

3. The ice was slick and shiny.

_____

4. The teacher helped Anna tighten the skates.

_____

5. The teacher told Bryan and Anna that they did a great job.

_____

Try It

1. Think about the first time you tried something new. Write a sentence about your experience. Circle the pronoun.

_____

2. Write a sentence using the pronoun *he, she,* or *it*.

_____

NAME _____

Lesson 1.4 Verbs

Verbs are often action words. They tell what happens in a sentence. Every sentence has a verb.

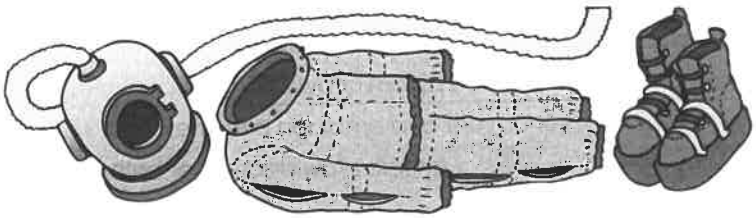
Ramon *put* on his running shoes. He *grabbed* his headphones. He *opened* the door and *took* a deep breath. Ramon *stretched* for a few minutes. Then, he *ran* down the street toward the park.

Complete It

A verb is missing from each sentence below. Complete the sentences with verbs from the box.

breathed	moved	attached	invented
gave	kept	carried	helped

1. In 1819, August Siebe _____ the first diving suit.
2. The large helmet _____ to a leather and canvas suit.
3. Weights _____ divers stay underwater.
4. The divers underwater _____ air through hoses.
5. Later on, rubber suits _____ divers dry.
6. The invention of scuba gear _____ divers more freedom.
7. Divers _____ from place to place on their own.
8. They _____ their air with them.



NAME _____

Lesson 1.4 Verbs

Identify It

Circle the 10 action verbs in the paragraphs below.

Jacques Cousteau explored many of Earth's oceans. In 1950, he bought a ship called *Calypso*. On the *Calypso*, Jacques traveled to bodies of water around the world. He wrote many books and made many movies about his travels. He won prizes for some of his work. Jacques also invented things, like an underwater camera and the first scuba equipment.

Jacques Cousteau believed it was important to protect ocean life. He created a group called the *Cousteau Society*. More than 300,000 people belong to the Cousteau Society today.

Try It

1. Write a sentence about a place you would like to visit one day. Circle the verb.

_____

_____

_____

2. Write a sentence about your favorite thing to do during the weekend. Circle the verb.

_____

_____

_____

NAME _____

Lesson 1.5 Linking Verbs

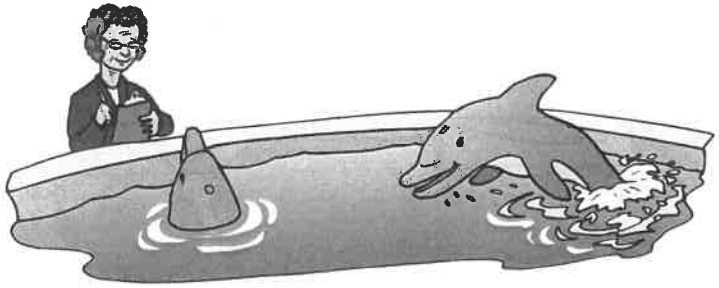
A **linking verb** links the subject to the rest of the sentence. Linking verbs are not action words.

The verb *to be* is a linking verb. Some different forms of the verb *to be* are *is, am, are, was,* and *were*. Some other linking verbs are *become, feel,* and *seem*.

Identify It

Read the sentences below. Underline the linking verbs. Circle the action verbs. Some sentences may have more than one verb.

1. My grandmother is a marine biologist.
2. She studies undersea life.
3. She was always a good student.
4. She loved the ocean and animals as a child.
5. It was hard for her to become a scientist.
6. When she was young, some people felt women could not be good at science.
7. My grandma proved she was smart and hardworking.
8. One day, I might become a marine biologist myself.



NAME _____

Lesson 1.5 Linking Verbs

Solve It

Use the linking verbs from the box to complete each sentence. Some may work for more than one sentence. Then, look for the linking verbs in the word search puzzle. Circle each word you find.

feels	am	became	
was	is		

1. Today, my grandfather _____ a stage actor.
2. He first _____ a movie star at the age of 22.
3. He _____ lucky to have had such an amazing career.
4. I _____ going to see him in a Broadway play next week.
5. When my dad _____ little, he was in one of Grandpa's movies.

a	d	r	j	k	f	p
b	e	c	a	m	e	i
d	w	a	s	b	e	y
a	f	v	c	u	i	p
m	u	f	q	i	s	g

Try It

1. Write a sentence using a linking verb.

_____

_____

2. Write a sentence using a linking verb and an action verb.

_____

_____

Read each problem. Write your answer to each part.

15 The table below shows the height in meters of the five tallest mountains in Alaska.

MOUNTAINS IN ALASKA

Mountain	Height (m)
Mt. McKinley	6,194
Mt. Saint Elias	5,489
Mt. Foraker	5,304
Mt. Bona	5,044
Mt. Blackburn	4,996

Part A What is the height of Mt. Foraker rounded to the nearest ten?

Answer _____

Which digit should you look at to round a number to the nearest ten?

Part B Which two mountains have the same height when rounded to the nearest hundred? What is that rounded height? Explain how you found your answer.

_____

_____

_____

_____

16 Erica took pictures on her vacation. When she rounds the number of pictures to the nearest hundred, it is 600. When she rounds the number to the nearest ten, it is 570.

Part A What could be the number of pictures Erica took?

Answer _____

Part B Explain why your answer is correct.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Read each problem. Write your answer.

12 Subtract 800 − 378. Show your work.

Answer _____

13 How can you use addition to check your answer to problem 12?

_____

_____

14 To find the sum of 174 and 328, do you need to regroup once or twice? Explain.

_____

_____

_____

15 Julia multiplied $6 \times 50 = 300$. Why are there two zeros in the product?

_____

_____

16 The distance from Javier's house to his grandparents' house is 372 miles. He thinks this is about 300 miles. Is this correct? Explain.

_____

_____

UNIT 3

Solving Problems

- **Lesson 1 Representing Word Problems** reviews how to represent a word problem using a number expression or a number sentence.
- **Lesson 2 Solving One-Step Word Problems** reviews how to solve one-step word problems using multiplication or division.
- **Lesson 3 Solving Two-Step Word Problems** reviews how to solve two-step word problems using the four operations and the order of operations.
- **Lesson 4 Arithmetic Patterns** reviews finding patterns in addition and multiplication tables.

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

SAMPLE Karen is packing 24 eggs in cartons. She wants to put 12 eggs in each carton. Which expression shows how many cartons Karen needs?

A $24 - 12$ **C** $24 \div 12$

B 24×12 **D** $24 + 12$

The correct answer is C. To find the number of equal groups, use division. Divide the number of eggs, 24, by the number of eggs in each carton, 12. The expression is $24 \div 12$.

1 Pierre has 20 stamps. He uses some stamps to mail letters. Then he has 7 stamps left. Which equation shows this situation?

A $20 \div n = 7$ **C** $20 \times n = 7$

B $20 - n = 7$ **D** $7 - n = 20$

2 Tina read 25 pages in a book before lunch. After lunch, she read 15 more pages. Which expression shows how many pages she read in all?

A 25×15 **C** $25 - 15$

B $25 \div 15$ **D** $25 + 15$

3 Carlos bought some video games. He spent $75 in all. Each video game cost $25. Which equation could be solved to find how many video games Carlos bought?

A $25 \times d = 75$

B $25 \div d = 75$

C $25 + d = 75$

D $75 - d = 25$

4 Dana bought lunch for herself and 3 of her friends. Each lunch cost $8. She left a $5 tip. Which expression shows how much Dana spent?

A $(5 \times 8) + 4$ **C** $(4 \times 8) + 5$

B $8 \times (5 + 4)$ **D** $(4 \times 5) + 8$

5 Each state in the United States has 2 senators in the Senate. There are 12 senators from New England. Which equation could be solved to find how many states are in New England?

A $12 + s = 2$

B $12 \div s = 2$

C $12 - s = 2$

D $12 \times s = 2$

6 Steve is selling candy bars. He had 60 candy bars in a box. Then he sold 43 candy bars. Which expression shows the number of candy bars Steve has left?

A $60 + 43$ **C** $60 \div 43$

B $43 - 60$ **D** $60 - 43$

Read the problem. Write your answer to each part.

10 A city bus system sells bus cards that can be used for a certain number of rides.

BUS CARDS

Number of Rides	Price
5	$5
10	$9
15	$13
20	$17

Part A Eric bought a bus card for 5 rides. He bought another bus card for 15 rides. Write an expression to show the total amount that Eric spent on bus cards.

Look for key words to help you decide what operation to use.

Answer _____

Part B A group of students each bought a 10-ride bus card. They spent $63 in all. Write an equation to describe this situation. Explain how you know you are correct.

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

SAMPLE It takes Cindy 2 hours to drive to her grandmother's house. It takes 3 times as long to drive to her uncle's house. How long does it take Cindy to drive to her uncle's house?

A 1 hour
B 3 hours
C 5 hours
D 6 hours

The correct answer is D. It takes Cindy 2 hours to drive to her grandmother. The key phrase is *3 times as long*. The equation $3 \times 2 = h$ represents how long it takes to drive to her uncle's house: $3 \times 2 = 6$.

1 For every can Mario recycles, he gets 5 cents. Mario got 45 cents from recycling cans. How many cans did he recycle?

A 5
B 9
C 45
D 50

2 A baseball team has 9 players. King School has 36 baseball players. How many teams are there? Use this equation to solve the problem: $36 \div p = 9$.

A 4
B 5
C 6
D 9

3 A farm stand has twice as many ears of corn as pumpkins. If there are 48 ears of corn, how many pumpkins are there?

A 2
B 24
C 50
D 96

4 Manuel placed 28 bottles on a store's shelves. He put an equal number on each of 4 shelves. How many bottles are on each shelf? Use this equation to solve the problem: $4 \times c = 28$.

A 4
B 7
C 20
D 24

5 A rug is 4 times as long as it is wide. If it is 12 feet long, how wide is it?

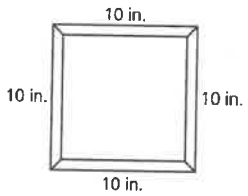
A 3 feet
B 4 feet
C 8 feet
D 16 feet

6 Laila's cousin is half her age. If her cousin is 6 years old, how old is Laila?

A 3 years old
B 4 years old
C 12 years old
D 18 years old

Read the problem. Write your answer to each part.

10 Jared makes square picture frames. The frame is shown in the picture below.



Part A How many picture frames can Jared make if he has 32 10-inch pieces of wood? Write an equation to help you find the answer. Solve the equation.

What will the letter stand for in your equation?

Answer _____

Part B Jared sells each frame for $9. He wants to earn $72. How many frames does he need to sell? Explain how you found your answer.

_____

_____

_____

_____

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

SAMPLE A group of 18 students and 1 teacher are going to the museum. Student tickets cost $3 and adult tickets cost $5. How much does it cost for the group to go to the museum?

A $10 **B** $54 **C** $59 **D** $64

The correct answer is C. First decide how to solve the problem. You have to find the total cost. Each student ticket costs the same. So you can multiply to combine equal groups: 3 × 18. Then add the cost of the teacher's ticket: (3 × 18) + 5. Find the value of the expression: (3 × 18) + 5 = 54 + 5 = 59.

1 Tony received a gift card worth $25. He buys a book for $8. He buys another book for $11. How much money does he have left on his gift card?

A $3 **C** $7

B $6 **D** $19

2 Ziba buys a game that costs $7 and some packs of game cards that cost $4 each. She spent $19 in all. Which equation could you use to find the number of packs of game cards she bought?

A $(7 + p) \times 4 = 19$

B $7 + p + 4 = 19$

C $7 \times (p + 4) = 19$

D $7 + (p \times 4) = 19$

3 Arnold has 8 stickers. Sondra has twice as many stickers as Arnold. How many stickers do they have in all?

A 8 **C** 24

B 16 **D** 32

4 Ian had a piece of string that was 46 inches long. He cut off a piece that was 15 inches long. Then he cut off another piece that was 12 inches long. How much string did Ian have left?

A 16 inches **C** 31 inches

B 19 inches **D** 73 inches

5 Uma picked 28 strawberries. Luke picked 42 strawberries. Then Uma and Luke ate 15 strawberries. How many strawberries did they have left?

A 55 **C** 40

B 45 **D** 30

6 Omar split 18 carrot sticks equally into 3 sandwich bags. Then he ate 2 carrot sticks from one sandwich bag. How many carrot sticks were left in that bag?

A 4 **C** 13

B 6 **D** 15

Read the problem. Write your answer to each part.

10 The prices of some items at a hardware store are shown below.

Do-It-Yourself Hardware	
Hammer	$8
Chisel	$7
Wrench	$6
Nail pack	$3
Screw pack	$4
Screwdriver	$5

Part A Santos bought a hammer and some nail packs. If he spent $14, how many nail packs did he buy? Explain.

What two operations do you need to do? What operation should you do first?

Part B Tomas has $32. He needs to buy 6 screw packs. Does Tomas have enough money to buy a chisel, too? Explain.

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

SAMPLE Look at the addition table here.

As you move diagonally from 0 + 0 to 9 + 9, what pattern do you see?

A Add 0. **C** Add 2.

B Add 1. **D** Add 4.

Addition Table

+	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

The correct answer is C. The sums are 0 + 0 = 0, 1 + 1 = 2, 2 + 2 = 4, and so on. Each sum is 2 more than the previous sum.

1 Look at any column from top to bottom in the addition table above. What is the pattern?

A Add 1. **C** Add 9.

B Add 2. **D** Add 0.

2 Jamison knows he can use a pattern with basic facts to find sums of greater numbers. Which of the following shows that Jamison is correct?

A
0 + 7 = 7
7 + 0 = 7
0 + 0 = 0

C
2 + 6 = 8
20 + 6 = 26
2 + 60 = 62

B
3 + 2 = 5
5 + 5 = 10
9 + 6 = 15

D
1 + 4 = 5
10 + 40 = 50
100 + 400 = 500

Use the multiplication table on page 64 to answer questions 3–5.

3 Find the column with 1 at the top. What rule does this column show?

A Add 0. **C** Add 2.

B Add 1. **D** Add 3.

4 Look at the columns in the table. In which column is each number 6 more than the number before it?

A the one with 1 at top

B the one with 3 at top

C the one with 6 at top

D the one with 9 at top

5 Find the row for 5. What pattern does this row show?

A All numbers are even.

B All numbers are odd.

C All numbers end in 0 or 5.

D All numbers end in 5.

Read the problem. Write your answer to each part.

10 Look at the multiplication table below.

Multiplication Table

×	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18
3	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27
4	0	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36
5	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45
6	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54
7	0	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63
8	0	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72
9	0	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81

Part A Trista says that when one factor is even, the product is always even. Name a row that proves that Trista is correct.

Answer _____

Part B Carter found a pattern in the multiplication table. He says that the product of 4 times any number can always be broken apart into two equal addends. Is Carter correct? Explain why or why not.

Remember that a product is the answer to a multiplication problem. An addend is a number that is added in an addition problem.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Read each problem. Write your answer.

9 Jayden bought his mother earrings that cost $14. He also bought her a necklace that cost $18. He had the gifts wrapped for an additional charge of $2. Write an expression to show how much Jayden spent for his mother's gifts.

Answer _____

10 Sara is making bread. Each loaf requires 3 eggs. She has 27 eggs. Can she make 10 loaves of bread? Explain.

_____

_____

11 Gina is making beaded bracelets for 8 of her friends. She has 47 purple beads and 25 green beads. Each bracelet has the same total number of beads. Write an equation to help you find the total number of beads on each bracelet. Use *b* for the number you do not know. Solve your equation.

Answer _____

12 Look at the part of the addition table below.

Addition Table

+	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Explain what happens in the addition table when one of the addends is 0. Give an example.

_____

_____

Sunflowers

by Mimi Jorling

A sunflower is a big, circular, yellow flower. Sunflowers need a lot of sun to grow. Sunflowers are actually made up of lots and lots of tiny flowers. The center part is made of one kind of flower, and the petals around it are another kind of flower.

We use sunflowers in different ways. One thing we do with them is look at them! Many people add them to gardens because they are so big, bright, and colorful. They can also be cut and brought inside. They will last a long time in a vase. A vase is a jar, bottle, or other container that is used to hold flowers.

Sunflower seeds are good to eat. People, birds, and other animals, including squirrels and chipmunks, love to eat sunflower seeds. They can be difficult to eat if they are still in their shells, but they are filled with protein and are good for you! Sunflower seeds also have a lot of oil in them. It can be squeezed out and collected. Many people use sunflower oil for cooking.

Sunflowers are pretty flowers, and they give us and other animals food. Be careful of the stems, though-they are rough and very scratchy!

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

1. What is a sunflower?

A. a big, circular, yellow flower

B. a big, triangular, red flower

C. a small, circular, blue flower

D. a small, triangular, purple flower

2. What does the author describe in the second paragraph?

A. the center of a sunflower

B. different ways people use sunflowers

C. animals that love to eat sunflower seeds

D. food that is made with sunflower oil

3. Sunflowers provide food to people and animals.

What evidence in the text supports this statement?

A. "Sunflowers are actually made up of lots and lots of tiny flowers."

B. "We use sunflowers in different ways. One thing we do with them is look at them!"

C. "They [sunflowers] will last a long time in a vase. A vase is a jar, bottle, or other container that is used to hold flowers."

D. "People, birds, and other animals, including squirrels and chipmunks, love to eat sunflower seeds."

4. Read these sentences from the text.

"We use sunflowers in different ways. One thing we do with them is look at them!"

Based on the information in this text, why might people look at sunflowers?

A. because sunflower seeds are filled with protein

B. because sunflower seeds have a lot of oil in them

C. because sunflowers need a lot of sun to grow

D. because sunflowers are bright and pretty

8. What do sunflower seeds have inside them?

9. What do people use sunflower oil for?

10. Read this sentence from the text.

"We use sunflowers in different ways."

Explain what part of a sunflower might be most useful to people. Support your answer with evidence from the text.

5. What is the main idea of this text?

A. Sunflowers are actually made up of lots and lots of tiny flowers.
B. The stems of sunflowers are rough and scratchy.
C. Sunflowers are pretty flowers that give people and animals food.
D. Sunflower seeds can be difficult to eat if they are still in their shells.

6. Read this sentence from the text.

"Sunflowers are actually made up of lots and lots of tiny flowers."

Why might the author have used the phrase "lots and lots" here?

A. to call attention to how bright sunflowers are
B. to call attention to the amount of flowers that make up sunflowers
C. to call attention to how small the flowers that make up sunflowers are
D. to call attention to how much sun sunflowers need to grow

7. Read these sentences from the text.

"Sunflower seeds are good to eat. People, birds, and other animals, including squirrels and chipmunks, love to eat sunflower seeds. They can be difficult to eat if they are still in their shells, but they are filled with protein and are good for you!"

What does the word "they" in the last sentence refer to?

A. people
B. birds and animals
C. squirrels and chipmunks
D. sunflower seeds

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What is a sunflower?

A. a big, circular, yellow flower

B. a big, triangular, red flower

C. a small, circular, blue flower

D. a small, triangular, purple flower

2. What does the author describe in the second paragraph?

A. the center of a sunflower

B. different ways people use sunflowers

C. animals that love to eat sunflower seeds

D. food that is made with sunflower oil

3. Sunflowers provide food to people and animals.

What evidence in the text supports this statement?

A. "Sunflowers are actually made up of lots and lots of tiny flowers."

B. "We use sunflowers in different ways. One thing we do with them is look at them!"

C. "They [sunflowers] will last a long time in a vase. A vase is a jar, bottle, or other container that is used to hold flowers."

D. "People, birds, and other animals, including squirrels and chipmunks, love to eat sunflower seeds."

4. Read these sentences from the text.

"We use sunflowers in different ways. One thing we do with them is look at them!"

Based on the information in this text, why might people look at sunflowers?

A. because sunflower seeds are filled with protein

B. because sunflower seeds have a lot of oil in them

C. because sunflowers need a lot of sun to grow

D. because sunflowers are bright and pretty

Sunflowers

by Mimi Jorling

A sunflower is a big, circular, yellow flower. Sunflowers need a lot of sun to grow. Sunflowers are actually made up of lots and lots of tiny flowers. The center part is made of one kind of flower, and the petals around it are another kind of flower.

We use sunflowers in different ways. One thing we do with them is look at them! Many people add them to gardens because they are so big, bright, and colorful. They can also be cut and brought inside. They will last a long time in a vase. A vase is a jar, bottle, or other container that is used to hold flowers.

Sunflower seeds are good to eat. People, birds, and other animals, including squirrels and chipmunks, love to eat sunflower seeds. They can be difficult to eat if they are still in their shells, but they are filled with protein and are good for you! Sunflower seeds also have a lot of oil in them. It can be squeezed out and collected. Many people use sunflower oil for cooking.

Sunflowers are pretty flowers, and they give us and other animals food. Be careful of the stems, though-they are rough and very scratchy!

8. What do sunflower seeds have inside them?

9. What do people use sunflower oil for?

10. Read this sentence from the text.

"We use sunflowers in different ways."

Explain what part of a sunflower might be most useful to people. Support your answer with evidence from the text.

5. What is the main idea of this text?

A. Sunflowers are actually made up of lots and lots of tiny flowers.

B. The stems of sunflowers are rough and scratchy.

C. Sunflowers are pretty flowers that give people and animals food.

D. Sunflower seeds can be difficult to eat if they are still in their shells.

6. Read this sentence from the text.

"Sunflowers are actually made up of lots and lots of tiny flowers."

Why might the author have used the phrase "lots and lots" here?

A. to call attention to how bright sunflowers are

B. to call attention to the amount of flowers that make up sunflowers

C. to call attention to how small the flowers that make up sunflowers are

D. to call attention to how much sun sunflowers need to grow

7. Read these sentences from the text.

"Sunflower seeds are good to eat. People, birds, and other animals, including squirrels and chipmunks, love to eat sunflower seeds. They can be difficult to eat if they are still in their shells, but they are filled with protein and are good for you!"

What does the word "they" in the last sentence refer to?

A. people

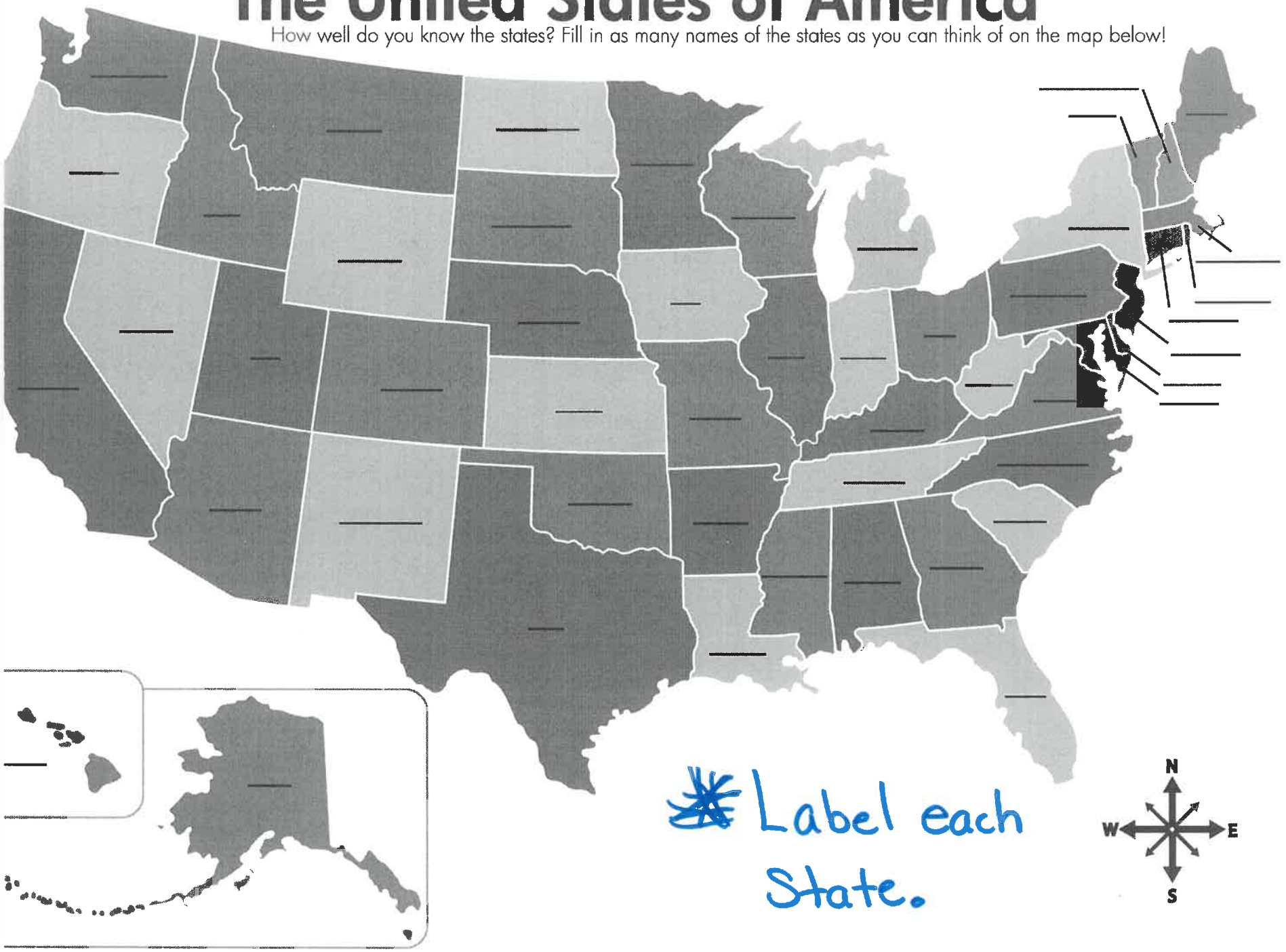
B. birds and animals

C. squirrels and chipmunks

D. sunflower seeds

The United States of America

How well do you know the states? Fill in as many names of the states as you can think of on the map below!



* Label each State.

A Day in the Life: ABTE Student

My name is _____ I am ___ years old and in the third grade.

I live with my family in _____

Time	Description
: a.m.	**Wake Up:**
: a.m.	**Leave for School:**
: a.m.	**Arrive at School:**
: a.m.	**Morning Class:**
: a.m.	**Morning Class:**
: a.m./p.m.	**Lunch:**
: p.m.	**Afternoon Class:**
: p.m.	**End of the School Day:**
: p.m.	**Arrive at Home:**
: p.m.	**At Home:**

A Day in the Life: Lagos, Nigeria
Harmony Nwachukwu

TIME FOR KIDS

From the pages of TIME FOR KIDS

My name is Harmony Nwachukwu.
I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade.
I live with my family in Lagos.

Time	Description
 5:45 a.m.	**Wake Up:** I wake up. The first thing I do is play on the computer. Then I say morning prayers with my family. I take a bath and help my younger brother, Good News, get ready for school. We have tea and bread for breakfast.
 6:45 a.m	**Leave for School:** The school bus arrives. I like taking the bus because it has air conditioning.
 7:45 a.m.	**Arrive at School:** I arrive at school. We have an assembly where I play the drum for the Nigerian national anthem. I also lead the Bible prayer. I like the morning assembly because it is part of worship. I love playing the drums, too.
 8:30 a.m.	**Morning at School:** Classes start. I like math. When you are good at math, you can become a doctor or nurse. I want to be a nurse because I want to help sick people.
 9:30 a.m.	**First Class:** We have English class. I don't like this class because sometimes it's boring. We write prepositions and work on our grammar. After that, we have social studies.
 11:40 a.m.	**Lunch:** It's time for lunch. I eat rice, egg, and plantains. Plantains look like large bananas but they are not as soft inside. You eat them cooked as a side dish.
 12:10 p.m.	**Afternoon Class:** Back to class for phonics. I like this English class because we are learning the sounds of words. Next, we have music class. I am learning how to play the recorder. I also get to sing.
 2:15 p.m.	**End of the School Day:** School is out. We have another English class after school. I like this one because all my friends are in it.
 3:30 p.m.	**Arrive at Home:** I arrive home. I take a bath, and then prepare food for my brother and me. More plantains!
 4:00 p.m.	**At Home:** I do my homework. Then I do beadwork. When I see people wearing necklaces, it brings me joy. Later, I play on the computer and change into my pajamas.

Venn Diagram

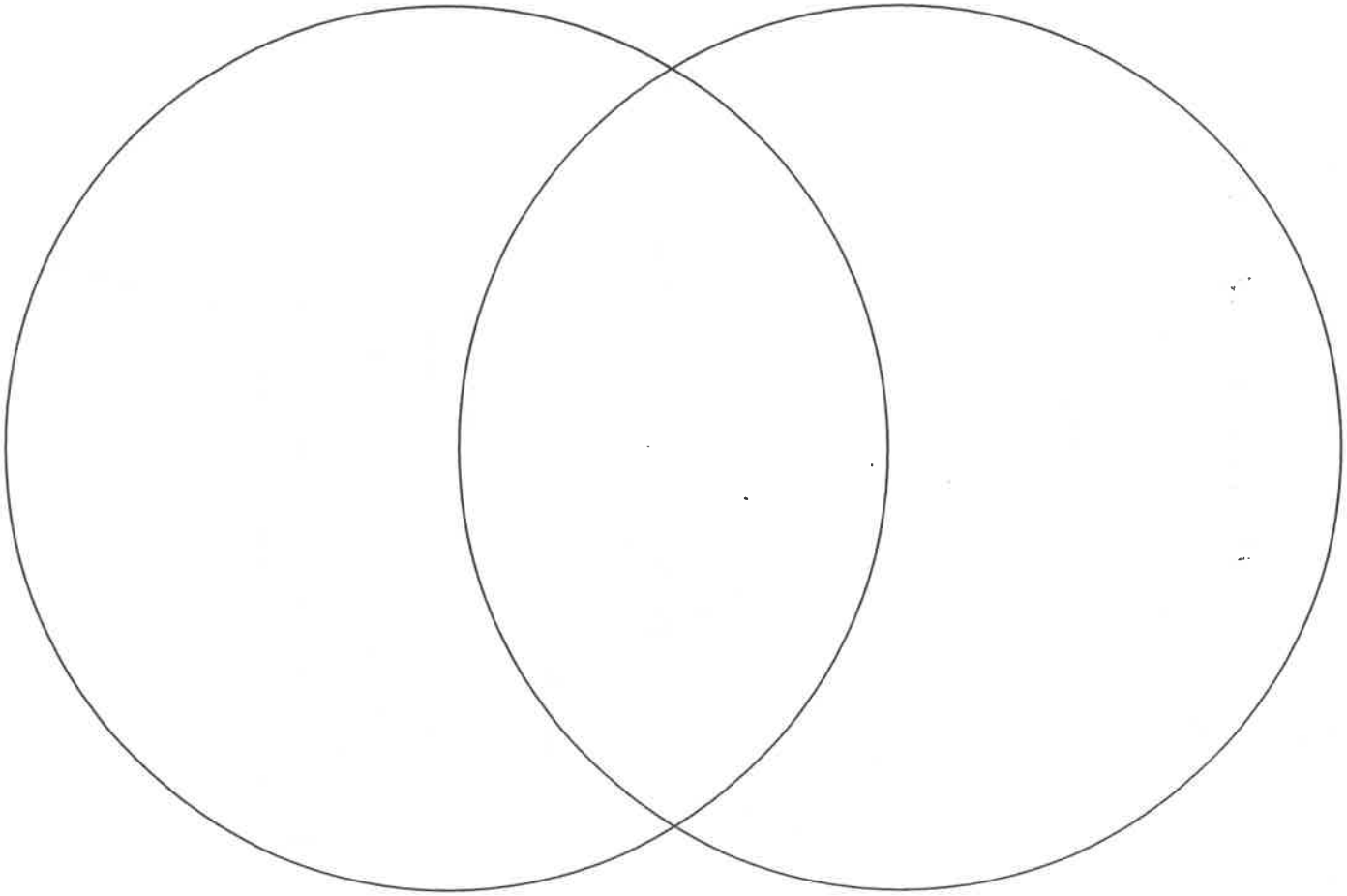
Name: _____ Date: _____

ABTE Student

Directions: Reread *A Day in the Life: Lagos, Nigeria* and your notes on *A Day in the Life: ~~New York City, USA~~*. Identify three notes for each section: Differences in Nigeria, Similarities, and Differences in NYC. Record your notes in the Venn diagram below.

A Day in the Life: Lagos, Nigeria

A Day in the Life: New York City, USA



Human Rights

Objective

Students examine parts of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and consider the relationship between human and civil rights.

Resources/Materials

- *Eleanor Roosevelt at the Votes for Women Exhibit (1952) photograph*
- *Universal Declaration of Human Rights Article 26*
- *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* worksheet(s)
  - Article 3
  - Article 7
  - Article 13
  - Article 18
  - Article 25

Activity

- The photograph is an image of Eleanor Roosevelt, who was the First Lady of the United States during the presidency of Franklin D. Roosevelt (1933–1945). She was a politician, diplomat, and activist. Today, you will learn about how she took action to help create the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and why that document continues to be important today.
-
- Review the following definitions and put them in your own words:
  - **Rights** generally mean the freedoms that people have. There are different kinds of rights, and it is important to know and understand the difference.
  - A **human right** is a freedom to which we believe all people are entitled.
- Read the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights Article 26* and record what you think it says in your own words.
- Discuss the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights Article 26* with an adult.
- Complete the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* worksheets.
- Discuss why the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* is an important document.