

Hillcrest

Elementary School



Packet for Mr. Harrison's Class GROUP 3

Paquete para GRUPO 3 en la clase de Mr. Harrison





Peekskill City School District

Our mission is to educate and empower all students to strive for excellence as life-long learners who embrace diversity and are contributing members of a global society.

Randy Lichtenwalner
Principal

Shannon O'Grady
Assistant Principal

Hillcrest Elementary School, 4 Horton Drive, Peekskill, NY 10566
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April 7, 2020

Dear Hillcrest Families,

The Peekskill City School District and Hillcrest Elementary are committed to providing instructional resources to our students for use during school closures. Our teachers have worked to create a packet of instruction that your child can use on a daily basis. We have included reading, writing, math and more.

In addition to books and worksheets, we have provided a list of online resources that we use at school and your child is familiar with and enjoys learning from. Each student has their own login and we have provided directions to our website for online access.

The information contained in this packet will be provided online on our school page as well. Please have your child work for a minimum of one hour a day on the packet. In addition, your child should read for at least 30 minutes, as well as work online if feasible via the websites provided.

If you have any questions, please reach me via email at rlichtenwalner@peekskillschools.org.

We thank you for your partnership during this extraordinary time in our city and country.

Sincerely,

Randy Lichtenwalner
Principal



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07.abril.2020

Estimadas Familias de Hillcrest,

El Distrito Escolar de la Ciudad de Peekskill y la Escuela Elemental Hillcrest se comprometen a proporcionar recursos de instrucción a nuestros estudiantes para usar durante el cierre de la escuela. Nuestros maestros han trabajado para crear un paquete de instrucción que su hijo pueda usar a diario. Hemos incluido lectura, escritura, matemáticas, y mas.

Además de libros y hojas de trabajo, hemos proporcionado una lista de recursos en línea que usamos en la escuela y si hijo está familiarizado y le gusta usar a aprender. Cada estudiante tiene su nombre de usuario y hemos proporcionado instrucciones en la página electrónica de nuestra escuela para acceder en la computadora.

La información contenida en este paquete también se proporcionará en el internet en las páginas de nuestra escuela. Haga que su hijo trabaje durante un mínimo de una hora al día en el paquete. Además, su hijo debe leer durante al menos 30 minutos, así como trabajar en línea si es posible a través de los sitios web proporcionados.

Si tiene alguna pregunta, comuníquese conmigo por correo electrónico a rlichtenwalner@peekskillschools.org.

Le agradecemos su colaboración durante este tiempo extraordinario en nuestra ciudad y país.

Sinceramente,

Randy Lichtenwalner
Director

APRIL

fluency passages

Earth Day Every Day

Next week is when we celebrate Earth Day," my teacher said as he called the class to order. "I would like to do something special this year. "What is Earth Day?" I asked, raising my hand. "Earth Day," she continued, "is a day when we celebrate the earth and do things to help and take care of it." "Shouldn't we do things to help take care of the earth every day?" I queried. "Yes, that is a good point," she said. Maybe this year we can think of something we can do, and then continue to do it all through the year. The class all concurred that was a great idea. "Maybe we could pick up trash off the playground once a week at recess," Lilly offered. "Maybe we could put someone in charge of turning out lights when we leave the classroom," Juan suggested. "We could make a bin to put bottles in for recycling instead of throwing them away," Lina mentioned. "Actually, we could do all those things!" I chimed in enthusiastically. "Yes!" cheered the class. It looks like every day will be Earth Day in Room 116.

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Comprehension

1. What did the teacher say?

What do you think?

do you think?

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The April Fool's Day Surprise

"Jimmy, wake up!" Mom yelled. "We all overslept and you are 11
late for school." "Oh no!" I moaned. I quickly got up and ran 24
into the bathroom to brush my teeth. "I cannot be late 35
today!" I screeched. "I have a test first thing this morning." 46
"You need to eat some breakfast and then I will drive you to 59
school," my mom replied. "Did I miss the bus?" I lamented. 70
"I was going to study on the bus a little more with my friend 84
Andrea," I complained. "Yes, I am afraid you did," my mom 95
answered. "It will be fine, you have studied a lot. I know you 108
will get a good grade." "I did not get a chance to pack my 122
lunch either!" I shouted as I ran around the house frantically 133
looking for my shoes. "Wait!" I suddenly stopped in my tracks. 144
"It is still dark outside!" "April Fools!!" shouted my mom with 155
glee. "Now go back to bed for the next three hours!" "Oh man! 168
You really got me good this year!" I giggled as I trudged back 181
to my room. 184

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Comprehension Questions: The April Fool's Day Surprise

1. Why did Mom wake Jimmy?

2. What is the first thing Jimmy did when he woke up?

3. What do you think the word lamented means?

4. Why did Jimmy say he wanted to ride the bus?

5. What was the joke Mom played on Jimmy?

6. What did Jimmy mean when he said "you really got me good this year"?

Earth Day Every Day

"Next week is when we celebrate Earth Day," my teacher said as 12
she called the class to order. "I would like to do something special 25
this year. "What is Earth Day?" I asked, raising my hand. "Earth 37
Day," she continued, "is a day when we celebrate the earth and 49
do things to help and take care of it." "Shouldn't we do things to 63
help take care of the earth every day?" I queried. "Yes, that is a 77
good point," she said. "Maybe this year we can think of something 89
we can do, and then continue to do it all through the year." 102
The class all concurred that was a great idea. "Maybe we could 114
pick up trash off the playground once a week at recess," Lilly 126
offered. "Maybe we could put someone in charge of turning out 137
the lights when we leave the classroom," Juan suggested. 146
"Let's make a bin to put bottles in for recycling instead of 158
throwing them away," Lina mentioned. "Actually, we could do all 168
of those things!" I chimed in enthusiastically. "Yes!" cheered the 178
class. It looks like every day will be Earth Day in Room 116. 191

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Comprehension Questions: Earth Day Every Day

1. What did the teacher say Earth Day is?

2. What do you think the word "queried" means?

3. What do you think the word "concurred" means?

4. What were some of the ideas the class had to celebrate Earth Day?

5. What does the author mean when they say that "every day will be Earth Day in Room 116"?

6. What kinds of things could you do on Earth Day?

My First Poem

I love writing. It is my favorite subject in school, and I also spend 14
a great deal of my free time writing as well. I relish writing 27
fiction. Creating a unique character and fashioning a series of 37
events for them to experience is of interest to me. I also dabble 50
in non-fiction. I enjoy writing persuasive essays and crafting a 60
good argument for my reader. One thing I have not tried my 72
hand at, however, is poetry. When my teacher announced a 82
poetry assignment, my heart sank. "There is no way I can do 94
that," I thought. "Poetry is too complicated." My teacher 103
explained, "the great thing about poetry is that there are no 114
rules." I went to talk with her after class. "Just think about 126
something that gives you a strong feeling," she told me. "Can I 138
write about how nervous I am about writing a good poem?" I 150
asked. "That is a great idea!" she responded. After thinking about 161
it, I decided that this actually was a good idea. The next thing I 175
knew, a poem began to form! "Maybe this is not so hard after 188
all!" I smiled. 191

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Comprehension Questions: My First Poem

1. What does the author say is their favorite type of writing?

2. What do you think the word relish means?

3. What do you think the word fashioning means?

4. What made the author feel anxious?

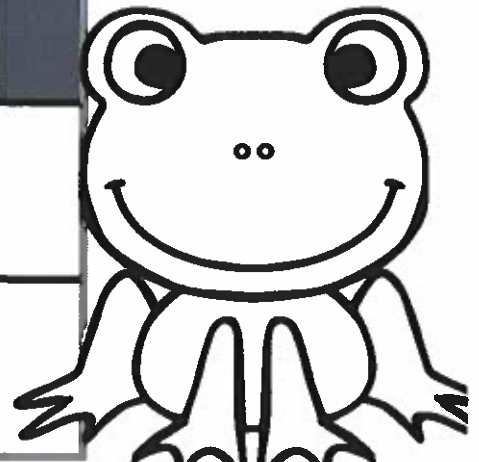
5. What advice did the teacher give the author?

6. What would be another good title for this story?

Fair is Fair

It was springtime at Sunnyhill Farm. The sun was shining. 10
The birds were singing. Butterflies floated by on effortless 19
wings. The sky was blue and cloudless. Everywhere you looked, 29
animals were happily enjoying the gorgeous spring day. 37
Everywhere that is, except for the pond. Danny the duck was in 49
a foul mood. "It is not fair," he quacked. "The cows have a new 63
fence. The chickens have a new henhouse. The pigs got a new 75
trough. We ducks never get anything new!" "Danny, stop being 85
such a crab," said Penny the pig. "The pond is beautiful just like it 99
is." "I know," said Danny. "It's just that the ducks are always the 112
last ones to get anything new. It just isn't fair." Just then Danny 125
saw Farmer Frank lugging a large box. He glanced at the picture, 137
as a smile crossed his bill. "It's a fountain!" he quacked. 148
"It's about time we got something new in the pond! This is going 161
to be the best spring ever!" "Wait!" squealed Penny. "That is not 173
fair. A fountain is much better than a new trough!" "Yep, it most 186
certainly is!" Danny quacked smugly. 191

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Comprehension Questions: Fair is Fair

1. What do you think the word cloudless means?

2. What do you think a foul mood is?

3. What was Danny's complaint?

4. What was Penny's response to Danny's complaint?

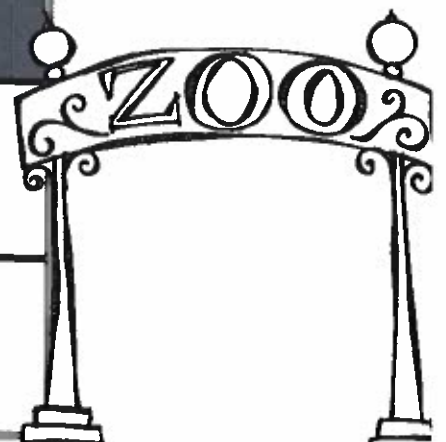
5. How did Danny's feelings change during the story?

6. Why did Danny say it would be the best spring ever?

I Love My Zoo

Of all the field trips we have ever gone on in school, I would 14
have to say that my very favorite is when we go to the zoo. 28
I was particularly happy when I got up today because it was 40
the day of our annual zoo trip. I have always been fascinated 52
with animals, since I was very young, and I love every 63
opportunity I can get to learn more about them. The zoo in my 76
town works very hard to maintain habitats for the animals that 87
are very similar to their natural environments. They also do a 98
lot of work to promote animal conservation. A portion of each 109
ticket price is donated toward helping save endangered species. 118
There are many programs the zoo hosts to educate people 128
about these topics. You can easily see why an animal lover, such 140
as myself, would relish the chance to visit the zoo every chance 152
they got! Even though I go there often with my family, it is 165
always fun to go there on a field trip so that I get to spend 180
time with both my friends, and the zoo animals. 189

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Comprehension Questions: I Love My Zoo

1. What did the author say their favorite field trip is?

2. What do you think the word maintain means?

3. What things does the zoo do to help animals?

4. What does it mean when it says a portion of each ticket price is donated toward saving endangered species?

5. What do you think the word relish means?

6. Why does the author say they like to go to the zoo on field trips, even though they go often with their family?

All About Earth Day

Each year on April 22, we celebrate Earth Day. This annual 11
celebration was first recognized in 1970. Earth Day was the 21
brainchild of a group of people in reaction to a disastrous oil 33
spill. In 1969, an oil well in California blew and over 3 million 46
gallons of oil were spilled. Tens of thousands of sea birds and 58
animals were killed as a result. People decided to create a day 70
to raise awareness of ways to take care of the earth, and to 83
educate them about environmental regulations. There are many 91
things that we can do to take care of the earth, and not just 105
on Earth Day! We can reduce the amount of energy that we 117
use by turning off lights we are not using, walking or biking 129
instead of riding in a car, or turning down the temperature in 141
our homes. We can recycle things like paper, bottles, and cans. 152
We can find new uses for old items. These solutions will cut 164
down on the amount of trash the covers the earth. If everyone 176
on the planet works together, we can make the earth a better 188
place to live! 191

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Comprehension Questions: All About Earth Day

1. When is Earth Day?

2. What do you think the word brainchild means?

3. Why was Earth Day created?

4. What are some ways to reduce your energy use?

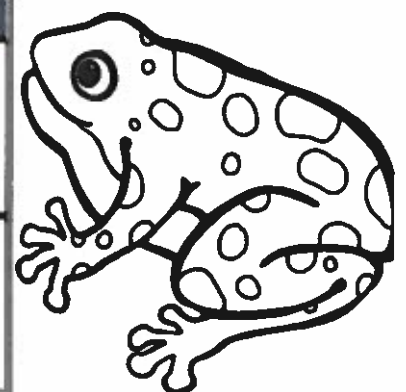
5. What are some other ways the story said you could help take care of the earth?

6. What are some things you do to help take care of the Earth?

Fabulous Frog Facts

Frogs are fascinating creatures. They belong in category the of	10
animals known as the amphibian group. This means that they are	21
cold blooded animals that are born in the water. Before reaching	32
adulthood, these animals breathe through gills, and live in the water.	43
Once they are adults, they breathe air through their lungs, and live	55
on land. Other examples of amphibians are toads, newts, and	65
salamanders. There are close to 5,000 different types of frogs in	76
the world, with 90 of them in the United States. With the	88
exception of Antarctica, there are frogs in every part of the	99
world. Since frogs are cold blooded, the majority of them live in	111
warm climates. Their bodies become the same temperature as the	121
air or water they are surrounded by, due to their cold blood.	133
Another amazing frog fact is that they do not consume water.	144
Since they are able to absorb it through their skin, they do not	157
need to drink it. While everyone knows that frogs can jump, they	169
may not realize what skillful jumpers they are. A frog can jump	181
more than 20 times its own body length! Frogs are fabulous!	192

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Comprehension Questions: Fabulous Frog Facts

1. What category of animals do frogs belong to?

2. How does a frog change before becoming an adult?

3. How many types of frogs are there in the U.S.?

4. Where do frogs live?

5. What is interesting about a frog's skin?

6. What do you think the word skillful means?

Spring is a Time of Change

When people think of spring, they often think of it as a time of 14
renewal and rebirth. It is also a time of change. Not only does 27
the winter snow and ice begin to melt, but also plants begin to 40
emerge from their winter slumbers. Spring begins each year on 50
March 20 or 21. Now, the sun begins to shine for longer periods 63
each day. The days become longer and significantly warmer. 72
Because of this warmth, animals such as bears, frogs, 81
salamanders, and chipmunks are able to emerge from 89
hibernation and begin to look for food. Other animals like sheep, 100
birds, foxes, deer, and cows have their babies in the spring. 111
Plants begin to grow buds which will form leaves and flowers. 122
Grasses begin to grow. The weather can change drastically 131
during the spring from one day to the next. One day may be 144
warm and mild, while another may be breezy and frigid. 154
Because of these weather shifts, many thunderstorms occur 162
during the spring, sometimes causing flooding. Spring is also the 172
season when tornadoes tend to strike. 178

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Comprehension Questions: Spring is a Time of Change

1. When does spring begin?

2. What do you think the word emerge means?

3. What are some animals that hibernate?

4. What are some animals that have their babies in the spring?

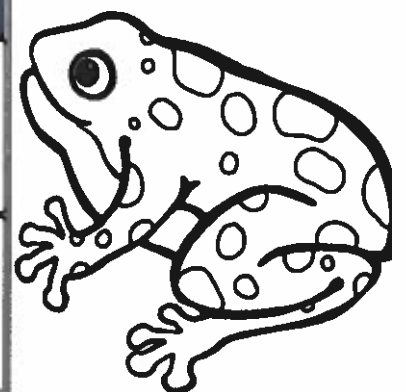
5. What are some of the weather changes that happen in spring?

6. What would be another good title for this story?

Hooray, Hooray for Arbor Day!

There are many reasons that trees are beneficial to our planet. 11
They supply oxygen, and they also provide shelter for many 21
different animals. If you think there should be a day to celebrate 33
trees, there is! Although tree planting celebrations have always 42
taken place throughout history, Arbor Day is a tradition that was 53
first established as a holiday in 1872. It was the suggestion of a 66
man named J. Sterling Morton, who wrote a resolution to set aside 78
a day to plant more trees. On the first Arbor Day, prizes were 91
offered to the counties and people who planted the most trees. 102
About one million trees were planted on the first Arbor Day! 113
Arbor Day is typically celebrated on the last Friday in April, but 125
some states celebrate on a different date that is most 135
appropriate for their planting season. If their climate is too hot or 147
too cold in April, celebrations occur on a different date. On Arbor 159
Day, many organizations offer free saplings, or small trees, that 169
people can plant. Perhaps this day you can plant a tree on Arbor 182
Day, or even organize a group to plant! 190

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Comprehension Questions: Hooray, Hooray for Arbor Day!

1. How do trees help our planet?

2. When was Arbor Day first established?

3. When is Arbor Day celebrated?

4. Why do some places celebrate Arbor Day at a different time?

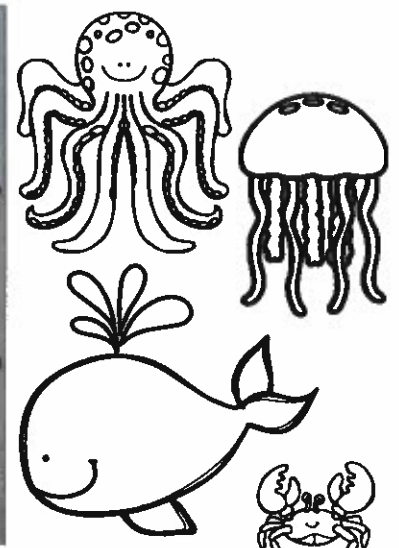
5. How many trees were planted on the first Arbor Day?

6. What are saplings?

At the Aquarium

At the aquarium, you can view and learn about many different types of aquatic plants and animals. You can think of it as a zoo for animals that live in or near the water. Many aquariums have both salt water and fresh water tanks. Salt water mimics the waters of the ocean, and houses species that live in that habitat. Crocodiles, sharks, octopuses, angelfish, clownfish, and puffer fish are examples of salt water animals. Fresh water tanks would house animals that would live in or near lakes, ponds, streams, or rivers. Alligators and fish like perch, bass, and salmon live in fresh water. Both types of tanks are typically filled with plants as well, that help replicate the ecosystem where these animals would live, and also help to produce oxygen in the tanks. Some larger aquariums may also have animals such as otters and sea lions, which spend time both in and out of the water. There are thousands of different animals to see at an aquarium. Hopefully when you go to visit, you will have enough time to see them all!

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Comprehension Questions: At the Aquarium

1. What are aquatic plants and animals?

2. What are the two types of tanks at an aquarium?

3. What bodies of water are fresh water?

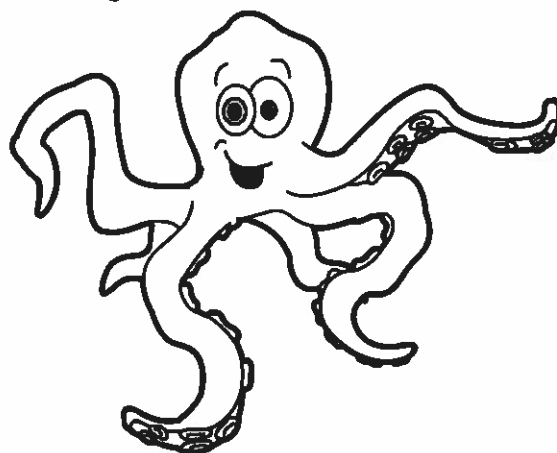
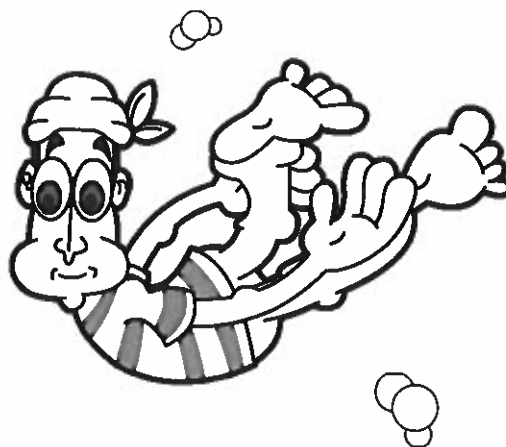
4. What do you think the word replicate means?

5. Why are there plants at an aquarium?

6. What would be another good title for this story?

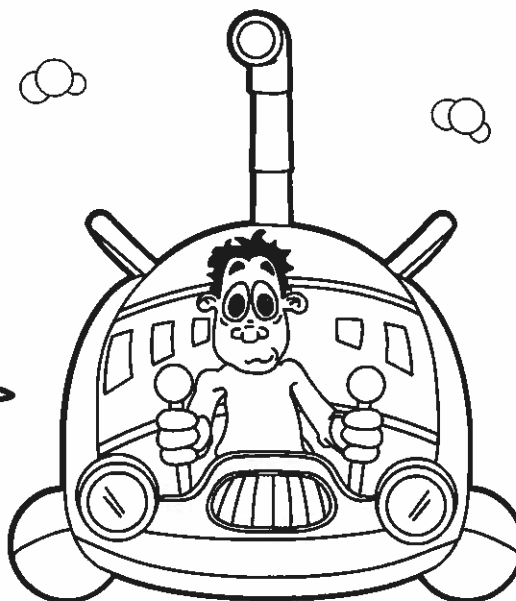
Fill in the missing numbers from these sums.

- 1 10 less than 2609 = _____
- 2 1000 more than 7890 = _____
- 3 $3678 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 2678$
- 4 100 less than 6088 = _____
- 5 $5601 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 5591$
- 6 1 more than 3999 = _____
- 7 1 less than 3672 = _____
- 8 $9817 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 9807$
- 9 $2119 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 2019$
- 10 $8062 - 100 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 11 $7201 - 100 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



Look at the number 4017.

- a Add 10 more = _____
- b What is 10 less? = _____
- c 1000 less = _____
- d 100 more = _____
- e 1 less = _____
- f 100 less = _____
- g 1000 more = _____



Use a written method to solve the division questions.

1 $484 \div 4 =$

2 $624 \div 3 =$



Klara has some orders to make at the pet shop.
Help her by solving these problems.

(a)

There are 852 bags of rabbit food to be delivered to 4 stores. Each store will get the same number of bags. How many bags will Klara's store receive?

(b)

There are 721 hamster cages that need to be shared equally between 7 stores. How many will each store receive?

(c)

There are 635 cans of dog food to be placed on 5 shelves. Each shelf will hold the same number of cans. How many cans will go on each shelf?

Study Island 4th Grade Math - Place Value

Question 1 .

7 2 , 4 4 9

What is the relationship between the value of the 4 in the square and the value of the 4 in the circle in the number above?

- ☐ A. The value of the 4 in the circle is 100 times the value of the 4 in the square.
- ☐ B. The value of the 4 in the square is 10 times the value of the 4 in the circle.
- ☐ C. The value of the 4 in the circle is 10 times the value of the 4 in the square.
- ☐ D. The value of the 4 in the square is 100 times the value of the 4 in the circle.

Question 2 .

3 4 , 4 2 1

What is the relationship between the value of the 4 in the square and the value of the 4 in the circle in the number above?

- ☐ A. The value of the 4 in the square is 10 times the value of the 4 in the circle.
- ☐ B. The value of the 4 in the square is 100 times the value of the 4 in the circle.
- ☐ C. The value of the 4 in the circle is 10 times the value of the 4 in the square.
- ☐ D. The value of the 4 in the circle is 100 times the value of the 4 in the square.

Question 3 .

Which of the following is 10 times what the 3 represents in 5,638?

- ☐ A. 3,000
- ☐ B. 300
- ☐ C. 3
- ☐ D. 30

Question 4 .

Which equation correctly compares the tens place and ones place in 8,888?

- ☐ A. $80 \div 8 = 10$
- ☐ B. $8,000 \div 80 = 100$
- ☐ C. $800 \div 8 = 100$
- ☐ D. $800 \div 80 = 10$

Question 5 .

Which equation correctly compares the tens place and ones place in 9,999?

- ☐ A. $90 \div 9 = 10$
- ☐ B. $900 \div 9 = 100$
- ☐ C. $900 \div 90 = 10$
- ☐ D. $9,000 \div 90 = 100$

Question 6 .

Directions: Select the correct answer from each drop-down menu.

Complete the statement below to compare 5 in the tens place to 5 in the hundreds place in the number 5,555.

5 tens is equal to 5 hundreds

5 hundreds is the size of 5 tens

Question 7 .

Which of the following is 10 times what the 7 represents in 8,137?

- ☐ A. 70
- ☐ B. 7,000
- ☐ C. 7
- ☐ D. 700

Question 8 .

Which of the following is 10 times what the 9 represents in 9,614?

- ☐ A. 9,000
- ☐ B. 90
- ☐ C. 900
- ☐ D. 90,000

Question 9 .

8 , 9 9 2

What is the relationship between the value of the 9 in the square and the value of the 9 in the circle in the number above?

- ☐ A. The value of the 9 in the circle is 100 times the value of the 9 in the square.
- ☐ B. The value of the 9 in the square is 10 times the value of the 9 in the circle.
- ☐ C. The value of the 9 in the square is 100 times the value of the 9 in the circle.
- ☐ D. The value of the 9 in the circle is 10 times the value of the 9 in the square.

Question 10 .

Which equation correctly compares the thousands place and hundreds place in 66,666?

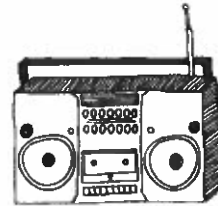
- ☐ A. $600 + 6 = 100$
- ☐ B. $60,000 + 600 = 100$
- ☐ C. $6,000 + 600 = 10$
- ☐ D. $60,000 + 6,000 = 10$

Hit and Miss

Name _____ Date _____

1 Color the correct word in the brackets.

- He (**bold bowled**) the cricket ball at the stumps.
- The toy is made of painted (**metal medal**).
- We listened to the news on the (**radar radio**).
- Our city (**counsel council**) is building a new art gallery.
- Everyone came to the picnic (**except expect**) Pamela.



2 Write sentences to show the different meanings of these words.

dessert: _____

desert: _____

3 Write the irregular past tense of these verbs. Example: fly → flew.

Today I...	Yesterday I...
wear	_____
lose	_____
blow	_____
sell	_____
feel	_____



4 Answer the questions.

- Would you play in a **teem** or a **team**? _____
- Would you eat a **snake** or a **snack**? _____
- Does a flag fly on a **pole** or a **poll**? _____
- Does an **angle** or an **angel** have wings? _____
- Do you eat ice cream in a **cone** or a **comb**? _____



Spelling Challenge

Unscramble the letters to spell five WILD ANIMALS.

nilo

gteir

nethpra

lwfo

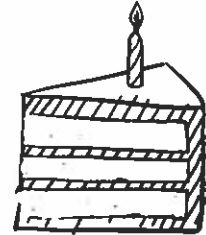
bzare

Hit and Miss

Name _____ Date _____

1 Spell the missing words.

- The knight fought the dragon with his **s** _____.
- I had a glass of milk and a **p** _____ of cake.
- He can hold his **b** _____ for two minutes underwater.
- There is a parking lot 500 **m** _____ ahead.
- Several **w** _____ wore dresses and carried handbags.



2 Write meanings for these common expressions.

at a loose end: _____
 feeling blue: _____
 frighten off: _____
 phase in: _____
 comb the area: _____

3 Add the missing letters.

- He did **w** ____ **n** us about the approaching storm. (**ar** or **or**)
- He doesn't **s** ____ **m** to be tired after his long run. (**ee** or **ea**)
- Milk and cream are **d** ____ **ry** products. (**ia** or **ai**)
- The **ma** ____ **or** of the city led the grand parade. (**j** or **y**)
- There was a **min** ____ **r** accident at the street corner. (**o** or **e**)

4 Sort the following words under the correct heading.

woman	snake	mayor	oar	fowl	sword	radio	miner	raven
-------	-------	-------	-----	------	-------	-------	-------	-------

Animal

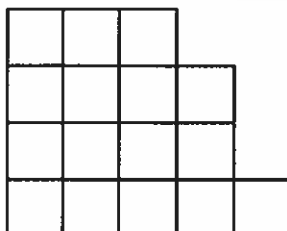
Person

Thing



Spelling Challenge

Use the letters in this word to make new words.



c o m f o r t a b l e

Score five points for each correct word.

My score:

Punctuation

Read each sentence below. Decide which kind of punctuation mark is missing and should be used. Circle the correct choice.

1. Why can't I go to the sleepover party next weekend
 - A. question mark
 - B. exclamation point
 - C. period
 - D. comma

2. "Where are you going? Mom asked.
 - A. period
 - B. question mark
 - C. exclamation point
 - D. quotation mark

3. Remember, there will be no school tomorrow so we all can celebrate Thanksgiving
 - A. period
 - B. question mark
 - C. exclamation point
 - D. quotation mark

4. My father can point out all of the constellations in the night sky
 - A. period
 - B. comma
 - C. exclamation point
 - D. question mark

5. Aren't you bored reading all of those vampire books
 - A. period
 - B. quotation mark
 - C. question mark
 - D. exclamation point

6. "We will go shopping tomorrow" James said
- A. period
 - B. question mark
 - C. comma
 - D. exclamation point
7. Our teacher told us not to look at the answers in the back of the book
- A. period
 - B. question mark
 - C. comma
 - D. exclamation point
8. Do you think that it's okay to constantly bully your sister?" asked Dad.
- A. period
 - B. quotation mark
 - C. question mark
 - D. exclamation point
9. Look out for that stop sign
- A. period
 - B. comma
 - C. question mark
 - D. exclamation point
10. Aren't you going to join us for pizza after school
- A. period
 - B. question mark
 - C. exclamation point
 - D. quotation mark



Study Island 4th Grade Reading - Poems, Drama, and Prose

Question 1 .



We are going to the State Fair
To play on the rides there
Our mom will buy us some Fried Coke
I think it is a joke

How can you fry a drink?
It really makes me think.
I will just have to see
If such a thing can be.

Our daddy likes the Ferris Wheel
Do not ask how I feel!
Now, I am tall enough for it
I am scared just a bit

Which of these is true about this poem? (Hint: Each time a syllable sounds stronger than the others, that is called a beat.)

- ☐ A. All the stanzas have the same beat.
- ☐ B. None of the stanzas share the beat.
- ☐ C. Stanzas 1 and 3 have the same beat.
- ☐ D. Stanzas 1 and 2 have the same beat.

Question 2 .

Pit and Pat

by J. Robbins

Two mice once lived inside a clock;
Their names were Pit and Pat;
They'd sneak around the house at night
and play with Bob the cat.

Which two lines have the same number of beats? (Hint: Each time a syllable sounds stronger than the others, that's called a beat.)

- ☐ A. lines 2 and 3
- ☐ B. lines 2 and 4
- ☐ C. lines 1 and 4
- ☐ D. lines 1 and 2

Question 3 .

Night-Song in the Jungle

adapted from Mowgli's Brothers in The Kipling Reader Selections

by Rudyard Kipling

It was seven o'clock of a very warm evening in the Seeonee hills when Father Wolf woke up from his day's rest, scratched himself, yawned, and spread out his paws one after the other to get rid of the sleepy feeling in their tips. Mother Wolf lay with her big gray nose dropped across her four tumbling, squealing cubs, and the moon shone into the mouth of the cave where they all lived. "Augrh!" said Father Wolf, "it is time to hunt again"; and he was going to spring down hill when a little shadow with a bushy tail crossed the threshold and whined, "Good luck go with you, O Chief of the Wolves; and good luck and strong white teeth go with the noble children, that they may never forget the hungry in this world."

Directions: Select all the correct answers.

Which **two** sets of words from the story would be examples of words found in poetry?

- ☐ shone/spring
- ☐ nose/noble
- ☐ lay/gray
- ☐ feeling/squealing
- ☐ little/bushy

Question 4 .



Yellow balloon
Red and maroon
Mom and I blow them up

Tiny cupcakes
Cream cheese snowflakes
Mom and I decorate

It's my birthday
Mom and I play
Till my friends make their way

The poem is different from prose because

- ☒ A. of its use of rhyme.
- ☐ B. its use of rhythm.
- ☐ C. it has similes.
- ☐ D. of what it is about.

Question 5 .

Her face is like the moon
That glows in the dark sky
When the sun is up high

Her eyes are fireflies
Shining away at night
Her smile is kind and wise
She makes you feel alright

Which of these is true about this poem?

- ☐ A. Every line has a different rhythm.
- ☐ B. All the lines have the same rhythm.
- ☐ C. The poem does not have rhythm.
- ☐ D. Every other lines share a rhythm.

Question 6 .

Inauguration Day is the day where a new president takes office. Over the years, many customs have been added. Now, the new president is a very busy person on this day. He starts off his day with a morning church service. Then, he goes to the White House to meet with the president who is leaving office. When they are done, they leave for the U.S. Capitol together. There, the new president takes an oath. He promises that he will carry out his duties the best he can.

What type of writing is this?

- ☐ A. drama
- ☐ B. fiction prose
- ☐ C. poetry
- ☐ D. nonfiction prose

Question 7 .

Today I wore two different shoes!

Oh boy! I am a mess!

Fell on my face and got a bruise

Oh boy! I am a mess!

I poured some ketchup on my dress

Oh boy! I am a mess!

The dress was white if you could guess

Oh boy! I am a mess!

Read this poem out loud. How many beats are in the fifth line? (Hint: Each time a syllable sounds stronger than the others, that is called a beat.)

- ☐ A. 6
- ☐ B. 3
- ☐ C. 4
- ☐ D. 2

Question 8 .



An ant is crawling
On my tomato plant
I think to myself
What could it really want?

It seems to search hard
On the green leaves now
Perhaps it lost a friend
On a trip somehow

I want to help the ant
but it does not know
How to talk to a kid
So I watch him go

What is one important difference between this passage and prose? (Hint: Prose is ordinary writing different from poetry.)

- ☐ A. It uses similes.
- ☐ B. It has a meter.
- ☐ C. It has a rhythm.
- ☐ D. It uses short lines.

Question 9 .

(1) Jolene! Jolene!
How have you been?
It's been so long
Since you left town.

(5) Jolene! Jolene!
Remember when
We climbed those trees
All afternoon

(10) Jolene! Jolene!
How we promised
To write always
When you were gone

(15) Jolene! Jolene!
How have you been?
It's been so long
Now we have grown.

One of the ways the author creates rhythm for this poem is by

- ☐ A. using the different number of syllables in the odd lines.
- ☐ B. using the same number of syllables in each line.
- ☐ C. using the same rhyme at the end of each pair of lines.
- ☐ D. having every other line end in different rhymes.

Question 10 .



Sunflowers face the sun
The morning has begun
Birds have left the trees
To fly with the breeze

Now, I am awake
Staring at the lake
Outside my window
Where did the night go?

Which of these is true about this poem?

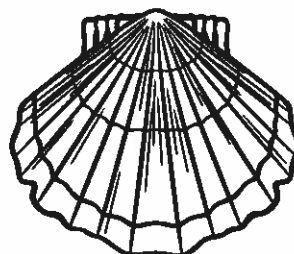
- ☐ A. The poem lacks a meter.
- ☐ B. It has two stanzas.
- ☐ C. Each line has three beats.
- ☐ D. Only the odd lines rhyme.

Word Factory

Name _____ Date _____

1 Add the missing vowels.

- Our family w _ nt for a v _ cation in a caravan.
- The man drove his tr _ ck to the top of the h _ ll.
- We saw sand cr _ bs and seash _ lls at the beach.
- Sally s _ t the table for d _ nner.
- James has a b _ x of toys _ nder his bed.

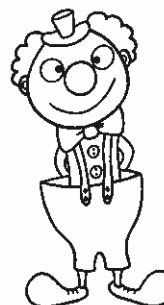


2 Join the letters to make words. Example: f → ur → I = furl.

(cl)	(b)	(g)	(f)	(t)	_____	_____
(ow)	(ou)	(ir)	(ur)		_____	_____
(n)	(d)	(l)	(st)		_____	_____

3 Add the missing letters. Choose from "ou" or "ow".

- A cr _ d gathered in the middle of the t _ n.
- There were a th _ sand people, all sh _ ting loudly.
- The cl _ n is wearing baggy, green tr _ sers.
- The cowboy is r _ nding up the herd of br _ n cows.
- It takes us one h _ r to drive to the m _ ntains.



4 Write three words that rhyme with each of these words.

flower	how	growl	town	our
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____



Spelling Challenge

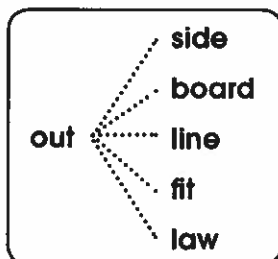
Unscramble the letters to spell five FLOWERS.

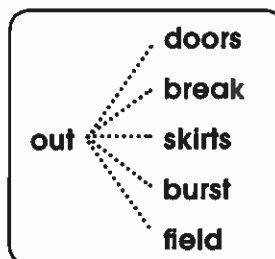
pppoy	osre	iasdy	lyli	ffdolida
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Word Factory

Name _____ Date _____

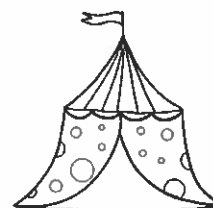
1 Write the compound words. Read them to a friend.



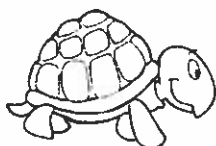


2 Add the missing letters. Choose from "er", "ir" or "ur".

- Ken came f ____ st and I came th ____ d in the foot race.
- We are going to the c ____ cus on Th ____ sday evening.
- The girl in the blue sk ____ t has long, c ____ ly hair.
- Bill has a pet b ____ d and his sister has a pet t ____ tle.
- My p ____ ple balloon b ____ st with a loud bang.



3 Unscramble the letters to name the pictures.



letrut



hrsit



raxhs



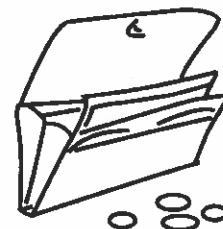
ofwrel



wnroc

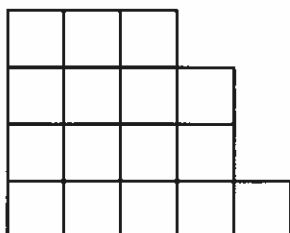
4 Spell the missing words.

- An orange is sweet, but a lemon is s ____.
- You put food into your m ____.
- Mom carries her money in a p ____.
- The farmer has a large h ____ of cattle.
- I threw the ball high and Greg c ____ it.



Spelling Challenge

Use the letters in this word to make new words.



m a r v e l o u s

Score five points for each correct word.

My score:

Lesson 130 • Coral Reefs

Coral Reefs

Name _____

Working out Word Meanings

We can often use clues in the text to help us work out the meaning of words we do not understand.

Read the passage.

Underline the sentence that contains the clue to question 1's answer.

Color two sentences that contain clues to question 3's answer.

Many reef fish have bright colors. This provides them with good camouflage. Colorful spots and stripes make them difficult to see among the coral. Some fish can even change their color to hide from predators. Others, such as trumpetfish, are predators that change color to trick their prey.

Circle the word that is the name for the animals predators catch.

Color the correct answers.

- 1 Which option **best** describes what camouflage is?
 - ☐ scales ☐ a disguise ☐ color ☐ speed
- 2 Which key phrase is the **clue** to question 1's answer?
 - ☐ bright colors ☐ Colorful spots and stripes
 - ☐ trick their prey ☐ make them difficult to see
- 3 Which option **best** describes a predator?
 - ☐ a hunter ☐ a victim ☐ an old fish ☐ a large fish
- 4 What are the **two best clues** to question 3's answer? Some fish ...
 - ☐ have to hide from predators.
 - ☐ have bright colors.
 - ☐ are predators that change color to trick their prey.
 - ☐ have good camouflage.
- 5 Which word in the passage is the **opposite** of predator?
 - ☐ fish ☐ spots ☐ trick ☐ prey

Lesson 130 • Coral Reefs

Name _____

Coral Reefs



Read the passage.

Highlight the words that help us work out the meaning of *fragile*.

Circle the key word that tells us what happens when there are no longer any trees to protect the ground.

Coral reefs are fragile and they need to be protected. There are some natural threats to coral reefs, but people cause the most damage.

Coral needs clear water to grow. When forests are cut down on land, erosion washes soil into the ocean. The plants inside the corals stop growing and the corals begin to die.

Pollution caused by industry and shipping can also poison coral polyps. Ships leak fuel into the water and the boat anchors break off coral. Oil spills can cause huge damage as well.

Underline the words and phrases that show how people damage coral reefs.

In paragraph 3, color three words that help to explain the word *pollution*.

- 1 What does the phrase *need to be protected* suggest about the meaning of the word, *fragile*?

- 2 Use the **clues** in paragraph 2 to help you write a definition for the word, *erosion*.

- 3 Use the **clues** in paragraph 3 to help you write a definition for the word, *pollution*.

Unit 5: Sending messages

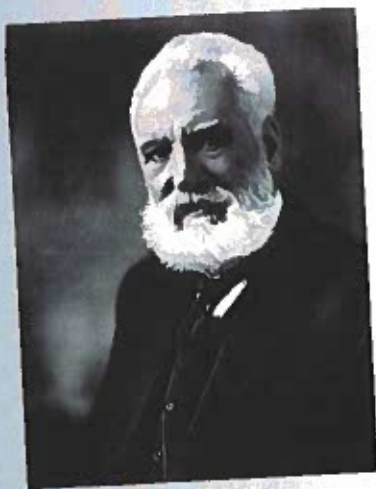
A Last-Minute Warning

In 404 BC, a messenger staggered up to the Greek general Lysander (lie-SAND-a). Five messengers had set out from Persia. He was the only one to survive. The messenger handed his belt to Lysander. Inside the belt was a meaningless line of letters. But when Lysander wrapped the belt around a scytale, or wooden baton, the letters lined up and a message appeared. It said that the Persians were about to attack. Lysander prepared for battle, and won!



Great Inventors 19

Alexander Graham Bell



Alexander Graham Bell was born in Scotland in 1847. His father, Alexander Melville Bell, was an expert on speech and how the voice worked. His mother, Eliza, had poor hearing but learned to play the piano very well.

In 1865 Bell studied how the mouth was used to make sounds and speech. In 1870, the Bells moved to Canada, then America. The next year, Alexander Graham Bell began to teach at a school for deaf people.

He experimented with many inventions. Bell came up with the ideas and his assistant, Thomas Watson, made the equipment. They invented an electric speaking telegraph, which we now call a telephone.

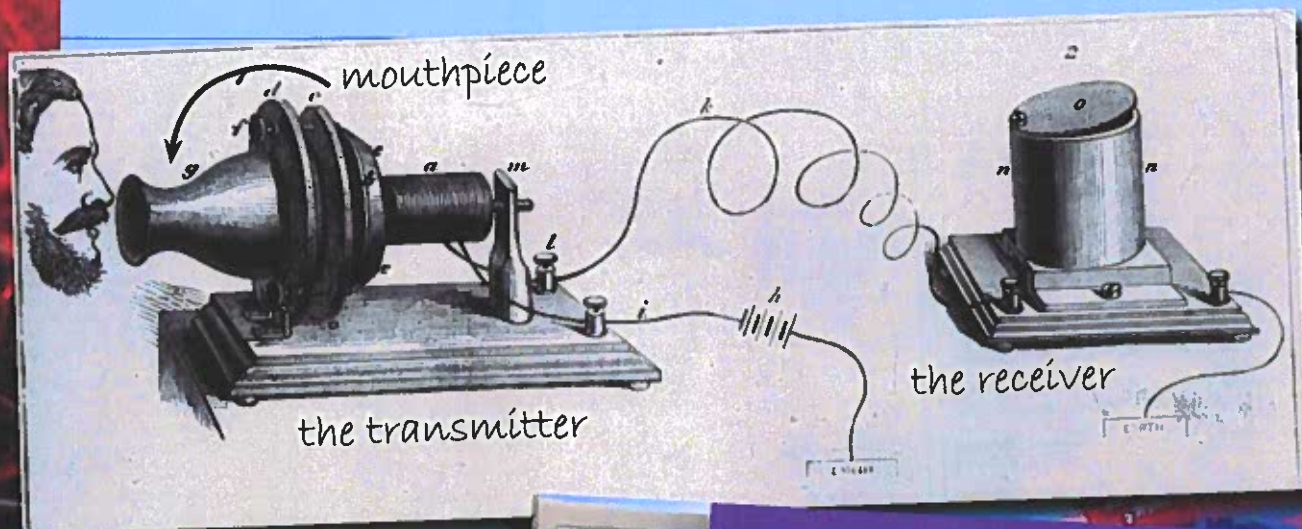
On March 10, 1876, Alexander Graham Bell made the first ever telephone call.

March 10, 1876

I then shouted into the mouthpiece the following sentence:

"Mr. Watson, come here — I want to see you."

To my delight he came and declared that he had heard and understood what I said.



The Internet

In 1960s USA, a few large computers connected to each other.

If one of the computers broke down, the others would keep working. Universities began to connect computers in the same way. This grew into the Internet — lots of computers connected to each other.

The Internet spread as more people were allowed to use it. Thousands and then millions of computers went online around the world. The speed at which the Internet sent information got much faster.

Early on, the Internet was mainly used for email. The **World Wide Web** became the main way to share media in the 1990s.

GO FACT!

THE FIRST

Spam is unwanted email. The first spam was sent to 600 people in 1978.



In the texts

1 Which of the following can you see on pages 46 and 47?

drawings of telephone parts ☐ black-and-white photo ☐

color photo of a man ☐ color illustration ☐

2 Are the texts in this unit fiction or nonfiction?

3 Read the text at the top of page 47.

a How does it *look* different from the other texts?

b Circle *I* and *my* in the text. ☆ Done

c Who do you think *I* and *my* refer to?

d This text comes from: a set of instructions ☐ diary ☐ recipe ☐.

Why do you think so?

4 Answer yes or no. The texts on page 46 and at the bottom of page 47:

a are in the present tense

b tell about who or what, where and when

c tell what happened, in time order

d give facts and personal information

5 Which text type are the texts listed in question 4?

procedures ☐ descriptions ☐ factual recounts ☐

6 Write down all the dates you can find on pages 46 and 47.



Read and learn

1 Who or what am I? Read all the texts and fill in the missing nouns.

- a** I won a battle after I read a message.
- b** I send information around the world really fast.
- c** I made the first telephone equipment.
- d** the part of a phone you speak into
- e** a sMark and belt for sending secret messages
- f** the inventor of the telephone



2 With a partner, discuss the diagrams on page 47. Describe what you see.



3 What do you think the man holding the tin can is doing?

4 Complete these sentences with words from the word bank.

Word bank assistant inventor messenger general Persian

- a** A person who carries a message is a
- b** A person who creates something that has never been made before is an
- c** A person from a country once called Persia is a
- d** A person who helps another person do a job is an
- e** A person in charge of many soldiers is a





5 Cross out the small letter at the beginning of each proper noun.

Write a capital letter below each one.

~~A~~lexander graham bell was born in scotland.

A

6 List some technical words from the texts. Put a comma between each one and a period at the end.

7 Underline the exact words that Mr. Bell said to Mr. Watson.

Add punctuation marks (, " " . —).

The first sentence ever said over a telephone was Mr. Watson come here I want to see you

8 Draw lines to join the beginning of each sentence to its ending.

A transmitter is the part of a telephone

that you hold to your ear.

A receiver is the part of a telephone

that you speak into.

Equipment is

where sound is changed into electrical signals and sent to a receiver.

A mouthpiece is the part of a telephone

all the things you need for a job.

9 Why do you think Alexander Graham Bell was interested in the voice, and taught deaf people to speak?

Your turn

- 1 **What is something dangerous that could happen at your school?** How could you send a warning message to people or ask for help?

A recount tells what happened, in the order it happened. It has:

- an orientation that sets the time and place, and introduces the main people
- a sequence of events in time order
- action verbs in the past tense that tell what happened
- summing up.

- 2 **Research an invention to do with sending messages, and write a factual recount about it.**

Write a title.

Write about:

- who the inventor was.
- where and when they were born.
- when, where, and for how long they worked on the invention.
- what they did, in the order they did it.

Describe the invention.



Making verbs agree

- 1 A verb has a subject, which is the person or thing that does something.**

For example, *One computer broke down*. The subject is *One computer*, and the verb is *broke down*. Circle the subjects in these sentences. The verbs are underlined.

- a** The other computers kept working.
b Eliza Bell had poor hearing.

- 2 A verb can be singular (one) or plural (more than one).** A verb must go with its subject. This is called *making the subject-verb agreement*. It means:

- if a subject is singular, its verb must be singular.
- if a subject is plural, its verb must be plural.

For example, *I am* is singular, and *We are* is plural.

Mark a box to show if the subjects and verbs are singular or plural.

	singular	plural
a (She) <u>has</u> a telephone.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b (We) <u>have</u> mobile phones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c (Spam) <u>is</u> email that we don't want.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d (Many soldiers) <u>are waiting</u> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 3 Sometimes it can be hard to tell if a verb is singular or plural, eg come can be singular (*I come*) or plural (*we come*).**

1st person singular	<i>I walk</i>	1st person plural	<i>we walk</i>
2nd person singular	<i>you walk</i>	2nd person plural	<i>you walk</i>
3rd person singular	<i>he/she/it walks</i>	3rd person plural	<i>they walk</i>

- a** Circle the verb with *s* on the end. ★ Done
b Which person has a different ending?

4 Add s to make singular verbs in the 3rd person present tense.

She cuts

c The child play

a It put

d He drive

b The man eat

e She swim

5 If a verb ends in *ch, sh, ss, x* or *z* add *es* to make it singular in the 3rd person present tense, eg *he searches*, *she fusses*.

Underline the verbs and circle their *es* endings.

She *rushes*

c he boxes

a she reaches

d it watches

b it pinches

e he washes

6 If a verb ends in *y*, change the *y* to *i* and add *es* to make it singular in the 3rd person present tense, eg *try* becomes *tries*.

Write these verbs in the 3rd person present tense.

carry → *carries*

b cry →

a study →

c worry →

7 Read *The Internet* on page 47. Add verbs to complete the sentences.

Computers and the Internet very important inventions.

The Internet lots of computers connected to each other. If

one computer down, the others working.

At first, only universities able to use the Internet. Then, it

mainly used for email. Now, millions of people

it. The Internet information so fast that the World Wide Web

now the main way to share media. Spam however

a big problem.

Unit 1: I'm goalie AGAIN!



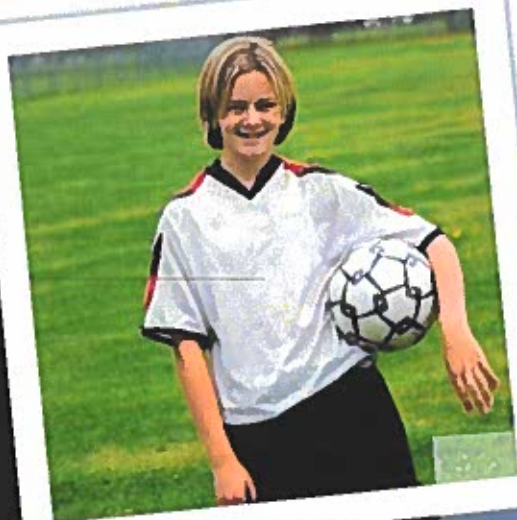
"Hey Ben, are you ready for the big game?" asked Coach. He ruffled Ben's hair with his hand. Coach had selected Ben to be the team's goalie for this week.

"Yep," said Ben, trying to sound like he was excited as he patted his hair back down on his head.



Inside his head a small voice teased, "Liar, liar, pants on fire. You're not ready. Go on, tell him the truth."

Ben looked up at his coach and smiled. He put on his best happy face. This wasn't easy when it felt like rats were gnawing away at his guts. He didn't want to be the goalie and he wasn't at all happy.



"Don't pick Toby," one of the boys whispered to Ryan. "He's hopeless at soccer."

That's how I got to be the eleventh player in Lisa's team.

"You can be a mid-fielder, Toby," Lisa said.

"Try not to let anything get past you. I want to win."

"Can I play goalie instead?" I asked. I'd always wanted to play goalie. Lisa shook her head. "Scott wants to be goalie," she said, smiling at him.



Mr. Chapman told us that he was picking the A and B teams today.

"So everybody play your best," he said.

We lost six zero. It didn't help when I kicked the ball into our own net, scoring a goal for Ryan's team.



In the texts

1 Read the texts on pages 2 and 3.

a Complete the table about the narrative on page 2.

Who are the characters?	Where is it set?	Write a title for this narrative.

b Complete the table about the narrative on page 3.

Who are the characters?	Where is it set?	Write a title for this narrative.

c What are three important parts of a narrative?

2 a Find 10 words in the texts that have an apostrophe. Write them below.



b Next to each word in 2a, write:

P if the apostrophe shows possession, eg *Ben's boots*

or

L if the apostrophe shows that letters have been left out, eg *isn't*.



3 Change the words from past tense to present tense.

Example: *Ben looked* **looks** *up at his coach and smiled* **smiles**.

a "Hey Ben, are you ready for the big game?" asked Coach.

b "Yep," said Ben, trying to sound like he was excited as he patted his hair back down on his head.

c He didn't want to be goalie and he wasn't happy at all.

d Mr. Chapman told us that he was picking the A and B teams today.

Read and learn

1 Who chose Ben to be the goalie?

2 Give one reason why Ben might not tell the coach the truth.

3 Have you ever felt like rats have been gnawing at your guts? Circle your answer.

yes maybe never

4 What was the score of the game Toby played?

5 Why doesn't Ryan choose Toby for his team?



6 How do you think Toby would feel at the end of the game?

7 Read the narrative on page 2 again and fill in the table.

a What do you find out about Coach?	b What do you find out about Ben?	c What do you find out about the relationship between Ben and Coach?

8 Read the narrative on page 3 again and fill in the table.

a What do you find out about Toby?	b What do you find out about the relationship between Toby and the other players?

Your turn

1 Choose a narrative from page 2 or 3.

I have chosen the narrative from page _____.

2 Write some ideas for what could happen next.

3 Choose your most interesting idea and write what happens next in the story.

A narrative tells a story. It entertains, guides or teaches. A story has a beginning, middle and end. It has:

- a problem, or the main character/s wants something
- one or more complications
- a resolution, where the problem is resolved. It can be resolved in a good or a bad way (a happy or sad ending).

Who is telling the story? Do you use *he, she, they, I, we* or *us*?

Use the past tense.

Don't forget to include a problem, followed by a complication and then a resolution.

Is your ending a happy one or a sad one?



Common and proper nouns

A noun is a naming word. It can be a person, place, feeling or thing.

A proper noun is a particular person, place or thing, such as *Ben* and *Bathurst Soccer Field*. Proper nouns start with capital letters.

A common noun is a person, place, feeling or thing that is general, such as *boy* and *soccer field*.

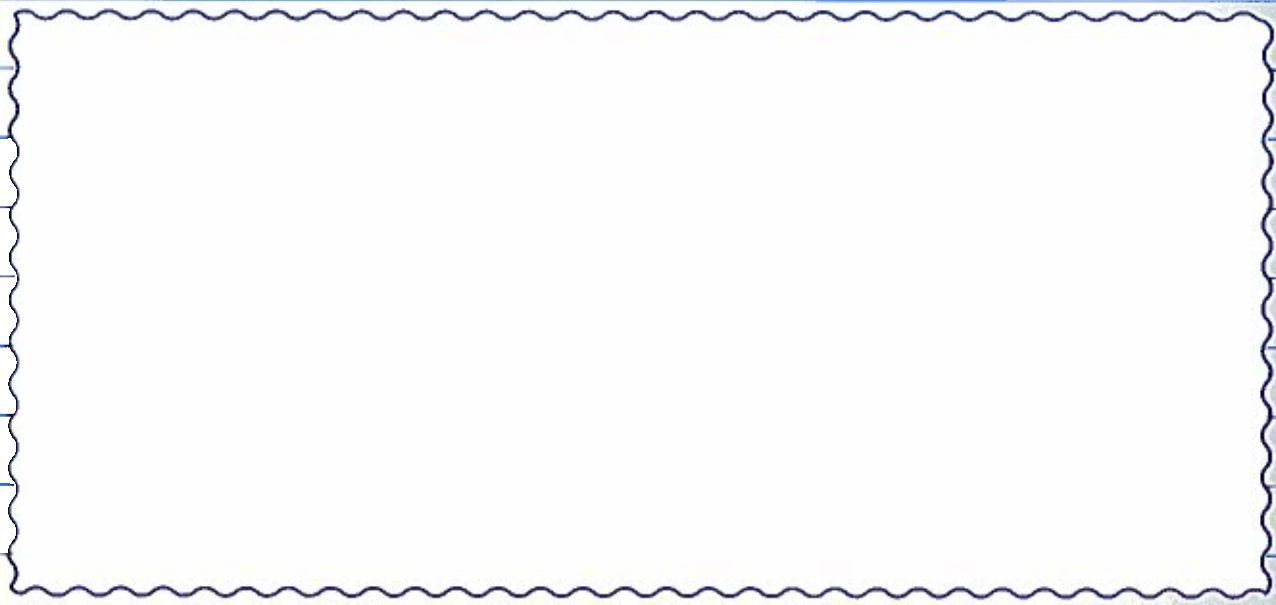
1 Circle the proper nouns.

- a** "Hey Ben, are you ready for the big game?"
- b** "You can be a mid-fielder, Toby," Lisa said.
- c** "Scott wants to be goalie," she said, smiling at him.


2 Circle the common nouns.

- a** Ben looked up at his coach and smiled.
- b** This wasn't easy when it felt like rats were gnawing away at his guts.
- c** That's how I got to be the eleventh player in Lisa's team.

3 Draw Ben's coach. Use common nouns to label as many parts of him as possible, eg *chin*, *nose*, *mustache*.



4 Did you use common or proper nouns to label Ben's coach?

5 Find a classmate to work with. Take turns to circle nouns on pages 2 and 3 of this workbook. Keep going until you cannot find any more.  Done

6 Use these common nouns to complete the sentences.

Common nouns voice pants face week soccer

- a** Coach had selected Ben to be the team's goalie for this .
- b** Inside his head a small teased, "Liar, liar, on fire."
- c** He put on his best happy .
- d** "Don't pick Toby," one of the boys whispered to Ryan. "He's hopeless at ."

7 Write at least four nouns in each column of the table.

They don't have to be nouns from the stories on pages 2 and 3.

Write common nouns in one color and proper nouns in a different color.

person	place	feeling	thing
Lisa	field	excitement	goal
		love	



Unit 10: Hear the beat



Telling a Story

A dancer doesn't need words to tell a story. Many cultures use dance to tell stories and teach young people.

Aboriginal Australians dance to celebrate events and tell stories. Their dances are about people, their way of life and the land. Some dances have been passed on for many generations.

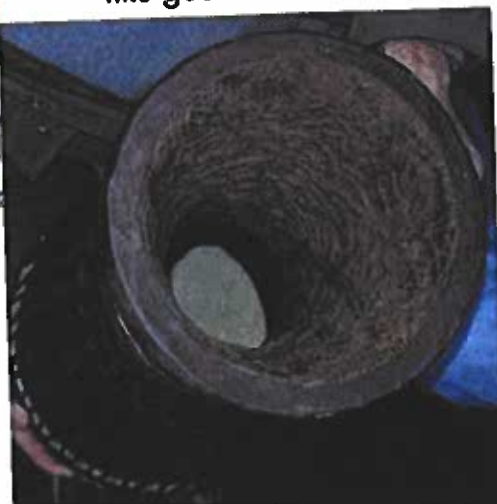


Making African drums

14 African drums are made by skilled people using special hand tools.

The best African drums are hand-carved. They are made from a single piece of wood, which is then hollowed out.

Drumheads were made from the skin of animals, such as antelopes. Most modern drumheads are made from synthetic materials or from the skins of domestic animals, like goats or cows.



Sound

Sound is an important part of films and videos.

The first films ever made were silent. There was no speaking or music in the film. People played live music whenever the film was shown.

Today, the **soundtrack** helps to set the mood of the film. If the story is meant to be scary, the music will sound scary. The volume of the instruments and voices are edited, so that they can all be heard. This is called **mixing** the sound.

EAR WORLD

[HOME](#)[TOPICS](#)[CONTACT](#)[SITE MAP](#)[ONLINE EAR INFORMATION](#)[EAR CARE](#)[HEARING](#)[FAQS](#)

HEARING

The ear is the sense organ that recognizes sound. Information about sound is passed to the brain, which 'hears' the sound.

Sound is a form of energy that moves in waves of pressure. The outer part of the ear, the pinna, collects sound. The middle part of the ear amplifies sound, and the inner parts of the ear change sound waves into a signal sent to the brain.

The temporal lobes of the brain receive these signals. There is a temporal lobe on either side of the head, above the ear and just in front and behind the ear.



In the texts

1 Look at pages 98–99.

a Put a cross **X** next to the title of each text.

☆ Done

b Which text is from a website?

c Put square brackets around the opening of each text.

☆ Done

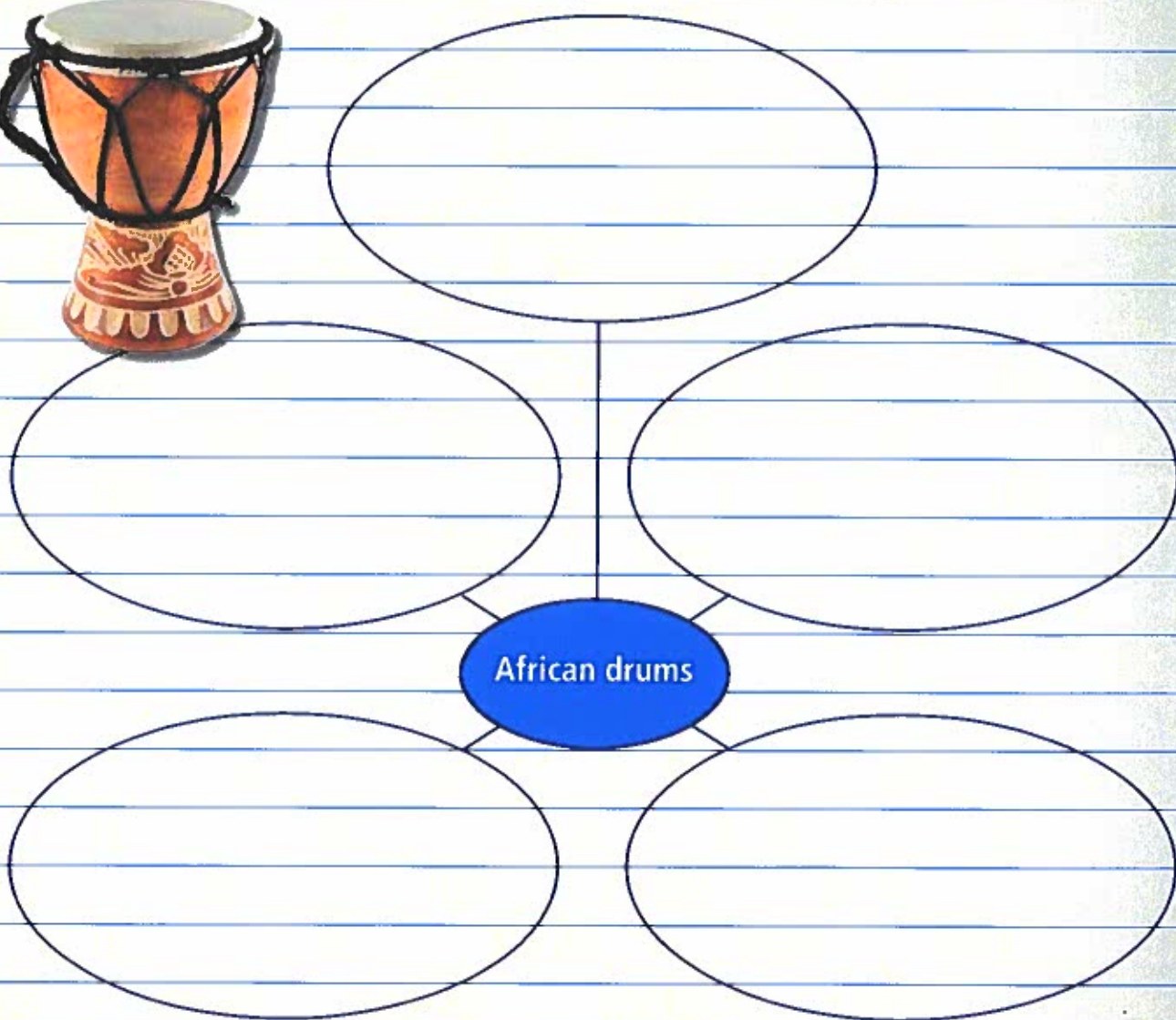
d Write a keyword that summarizes the topic of each text.

dance, , ,

e Circle the text type you think all the texts are.

narrative poetry procedure information report

2 Write words from the text that describe how African drums are made.



African drums

3 Find and write words from the texts that fit the categories below.

a Dance, Music, Film

b The ear and brain

c Parts of a website

4 Reports usually have a title and are divided into paragraphs.

Is this true of all the texts on pages 98–99?

5 Reports are not personal. They do not use “I” often. They usually use the third person (*he, she, it, they*).

Are the reports on pages 98–99 personal?

6 Reports use linking words to connect ideas and sentences.

Circle these linking words on pages 98–99.



and if most or some so that such as
that to which

7 Most verbs in a report are in the present tense. Are most of the verbs on pages 98–99 in the present, past or future tense?

8 Underline time words that tell *when* or *how long*.

a Some dances have been passed on for many generations.

b The piece of wood is then hollowed out.

c The best films ever made were silent.

d Today, the soundtrack helps to set the mood of a film.

Read and learn

1 Use the word bank to match a word with its meaning.

Word Bank ear soundtrack volume dance

- a** _____ I sometimes tell a story and teach young people.
b _____ I help set the mood of a film.
c _____ I am the amount of sound you hear.
d _____ I send information about sound to the brain.

2 Use the word bank to complete the following.

Word bank rounded lobes temples

A lobe is a rounded part. An ear lobe is the soft _____ part of the lower outer ear. The temples are the sides of the forehead. The temporal _____ of the brain are the rounded parts of the brain near the _____.

3 Copy these notes onto the correct part of the flow chart below.

amplifies sound

'hears' signals from the ear

collects sound

changes sound waves into a signal

a outer part of the
ear (pinna) →

b middle part of
the ear →

c inner part of
the ear →

d temporal lobes
of the brain

4 Write true (T) or false (F) in each box.

- a** Musicians used to play music at the cinema while the film was showing, because the first movies had no sound at all. ☐
- b** The sound of a film is mixed, to make sure all the voices and instruments can be heard. ☐
- c** Drums are stringed instruments. ☐
- d** The sound volume means how loud or soft the music is. ☐

Your turn

1 Close your eyes and listen to the sounds around you.

Describe what you hear.

An information report presents information about something. It usually describes an entire class of things, such as planets or plants. It has:

- a general opening statement
- paragraphs describing different features (each begins with a topic sentence)
- a conclusion
- text in present tense.

2 Eat a soft food, like bread or a banana. Then eat a crunchy food, like an apple or biscuit. Listen while you chew. Write the sounds on the table below.

Sound of eating soft food

Sound of eating crunchy food

3 Write an information report about a musical instrument.

Title:

Opening:

Description:

Write a title.

Write the opening sentence about the instrument.

Use key words about the instrument — size, color, shape, what it's made from, the sound it makes.



Common, proper and abstract nouns

- 1 Mark ✓ the correct answers below. Put a cross ✗ against wrong answers.

Words have capital letters because:

they begin sentences ☐ they are in a title ☐ they look pretty ☐

they are about the people, language or culture of a particular place ☐

- 2 A common noun is the name of a thing or person we can see, hear, feel, taste or smell. eg *picture, dancer, skin, goat, soundtrack*.

Write three common nouns.

- 3 A proper noun is the name of a particular thing, person or place, such as the days of the week, months and titles. Proper nouns start with a capital letter. eg *Mrs Jones, Tom, Canberra, Sunday, Christmas Day*.

Write three proper nouns and circle their capital letters.

- 4 An abstract noun is the name of something we cannot see, such as an idea or a feeling. eg *air, knowledge, help, happiness*. Write three abstract nouns.

- 5 A noun can be singular (one) or plural (more than one).

eg one drum/two drums a story/many stories a man/some men

Write the plural versions of these nouns.

dancer/

way/

baby/

person/

- 6 A compound noun is made up of two nouns. To make a compound noun plural, add an s to the end of the noun. eg *playgrounds*.

Put a slash [/] between the two nouns that make each compound noun below.

Then add an s to the very end to make the compound noun plural.

drumhead

soundtrack

motorcycle

7 Some words in front of nouns have to agree with the noun.

If the noun is singular, the word in front must be singular too.

If the noun is plural, the word in front must be plural too.

Singular

a film an event

this story that goat

Plural

some films some events

these stories those goats

Use the word bank to complete the table below.

Word Bank a an either this that these those many some

Singular

_ dancer doesn't need words

to tell a story.

___ drumhead was made from the

skin of _____ a goat or __ antelope.

___ drumhead over there was made

from synthetic materials.

Plural

___ dances have been passed on

for many generations.

___ animals were killed to

make _____ drumheads over there.

___ drumheads here were made

from the skins of domestic animals.

8 Read the poem about love. Underline the verbs to do with the senses.

Finish the poem called *Happiness* in your own words.

Love

Love smells like flowers.

It tastes like a spoon of honey.

It sounds like a baby's gurgle.

It feels like warm toast.

Love lives inside my friends.

Happiness

Happiness *smells* like...

It *tastes* like...

It *sounds* like...

It *feels* like...

Happiness lives...

My stuff

Interesting things I've read, seen or done lately.

Cool games

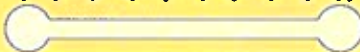


Best part

Hardest part

Most interesting

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



UNIT 9: TELLING OLD TALES

plays

Unit 10: Hear the beat

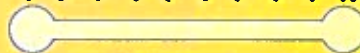


Best part

Hardest part

Most interesting

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



Books read

great
websites

Cut and stick
pictures from
magazines or
newspapers

Diary

drawings



poetry

photos

MUST SEE
CHARACTERS!

REAL YUL
NGTON WAS

SEAT XX
6689 25D

SENGER TICKET

Assessment: Units 9 and 10

Print your name here:

(First name)

(Last name)

This is a test to see how well you understand what you have read, and to see what you know about using language, spelling and punctuation. It is also a writing test.

Instructions

Read each question carefully. Some questions will ask you to read a text from another page in this book before answering.

Use a pencil. **DO NOT** use a pen. If you make a mistake, erase it and try again.

There are three different ways to show your answer:

- Shade the bubble next to the correct answer. ☐
- Write a word in a box.
- Write a number in a box.

Start of test

Read the story on pages 90 and 91, and answer questions 1 to 8.

1 Which place is not a setting in this legend?

- ☐ a cool river pool
- ☐ the bat's cave
- ☐ the home of the Lord of the Pipil

2 The main purpose of the story is to explain

- ☐ how a crop of white corn grew after a famine.
- ☐ why Miya's father blamed her for the famine.
- ☐ why Miya had no teeth.

3 The main character is

- ☐ the Lord of the Pipil.
- ☐ the Lord of the Bats.
- ☐ Miya.

4 Miya's father blamed the famine on

- ☐ the rats.
- ☐ the drought.
- ☐ Miya's marriage to the Lord of the Bats.

5 Which event is not real?

- ☐ Rats ate the corn.
- ☐ Miya's teeth grew into white corn.
- ☐ A good year followed a bad year.

6 What is the main reason Miya planted her teeth?

- ☐ Her husband told her to.
- ☐ She wanted to please her father.
- ☐ She couldn't let her people starve.

7 The corn Miya planted became ripe

- ☐ overnight.
- ☐ the next spring.
- ☐ the next season.

8 A legend is

- ☐ an information report.
- ☐ a story that teaches and explains natural events.
- ☐ a story poem.

Read the texts on pages 98 and 99, and answer questions 9 to 16.

9 All the texts are

- ☐ procedures.
- ☐ information reports.
- ☐ recounts.

10 Most of the verbs in the texts are in the

- ☐ present tense.
- ☐ future tense.
- ☐ past tense.

11 The word "I" is used in

- ☐ all the texts.
- ☐ some of the texts.
- ☐ none of the texts.

12 The text titled *Ear World* is from a

- ☐ textbook.
- ☐ magazine.
- ☐ website.

13 The text with the most formal and technical language is

- ☐ *Telling a Story*
- ☐ *Making African Drums*
- ☐ *Sound*
- ☐ *Ear World*

14 Which statement is not true?

- ☐ You can tell a story without words.
- ☐ The best African drums are made by machines.
- ☐ The first films had no sound.

15 The middle part of the ear

- ☐ collects sound.
- ☐ makes sound louder.
- ☐ changes sound into a signal that goes to the brain.

16 Which statement is not true?

- ☐ An information report is usually not personal.
- ☐ An information report has a title and paragraphs.
- ☐ An information report tries to make you laugh.

The spelling mistakes in these sentences have been circled.

Write the correct spelling for each circled word in the box.

17 There was no wellcom for Miya.

18 Dancing is a way to sellabrait .

Assessment: Units 9 and 10

19 Which words are the plural of “this city”?

- ☐ these citys
- ☐ this cities
- ☐ these cities

20 Which of the following is not a time connector?

- ☐ Once upon a time
- ☐ a plague of rats
- ☐ then
- ☐ one day as

21 The words *beauty*, *dreams*, *love*, *happiness* and *luck* are all

- ☐ common nouns.
- ☐ abstract nouns.
- ☐ proper nouns.

22 The sentences *Follow me!* *Stay with me!* and *Go back!* are

- ☐ questions.
- ☐ commands.
- ☐ statements.
- ☐ exclamations.

23 Shade one bubble to show where the missing question mark (?) should go.

☐ ☐ ☐
↓ ↓ ↓
Where did you see the rat

24 Shade two bubbles to show which underlined words should have a capital letter.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
“hop on my back tina,” said the shark.

Shade two bubbles



25 Write about what really happened in Miya's village.

Plan your account

- There was a drought and the villagers ate the corn seeds.
- There was no money to buy more seeds.
- The Lord of the Bats bought white corn from another town.
- Miya stole some seed to give to the villagers.
- Miya fell over and broke two of her teeth.
- The next crop of corn was white, not yellow.

Use **some** or **all** of these facts to recount what really happened in the village.

Remember

- Give your recount a title.
- Tell the events in the order they happened.
- Take a new paragraph for each new event.
- Check your spelling and punctuation.
- Read your recount carefully when you finish.
- Make changes if it doesn't make sense.