

Basic Comma Rules: Practice

2

1

Add commas to the text message below based on the comma rules you learned :

I got in trouble in Math class today. While I was working on my assignment Sarah asked me to help her with a question. I knew we weren't supposed to be talking but I decided to help her. Mr. Jones who is always such a nice teacher stared directly at me angrily. He said "Rachel you need to be quiet immediately!" Everyone stopped what they were doing looked up and stared at me. Since I was absolutely mortified I really didn't know what to do or say.

I'm sorry that happened to you Rachel. You are such a helpful nice person so it was hard for you to say no when Sarah asked for help. Although you might not want to maybe you should go talk to Mr. Jones to smooth things over. He is an understanding teacher and I'm sure he will see you were just trying to help. If you need someone to talk to I am always here for you!

2

Add commas to the text message below based on the comma rules you learned :

After the school day is done do you want to go to the football game? I know you normally have to work but I was hoping you would be free today! I am catching a ride with John Frank and Samantha. There is room for one more so we can pick you up if you like. I heard that your friend Chris is going to be in the starting lineup tonight. He looked really nervous when I saw him this morning. I said "Chris take a long deep breath. Everything will be fine."

I wish I could make it but I do have to work tonight. Although I really like my job it bothers me that I haven't been to one football game this year! I am going to ask Joan who is in charge of the work schedule if I can have an evening off for the next game. Chris is a dedicated hard-working player so I know he will do well tonight. Even though he can sometimes get really nervous he always gains his confidence when he hits the field.

3

Add commas to the text message below based on the comma rules you learned :

Yesterday I was so busy after school! I had track and field dinner at my aunt's house and homework until 11:00pm. I am really looking forward to a stress-free relaxing weekend. My brother who is away at university is coming home. Every time he is here he says "I am going to teach you how to relax Emma." While I know I could use the time to get caught up on school work I am going to take his advice and relax! What are your plans for the weekend?

Your brother is a wise sensible man! You work so hard but you often don't take time for yourself. I am going away for the weekend with my family to the beach. We are going to swim in the ocean sleep on the sandy warm beach and eat lots of seafood. My father an experienced fisherman plans to catch our dinner everyday. If you weren't spending time with your brother I would ask you to come along! I hope you have a great weekend Emma!

2

Seasons on the Prairie

Common Core Anchor Reading Standard 1. Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences from it; cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the text.

The prairie is a place where plants have lived for hundreds of years. If you see a natural prairie in different seasons, you see bright flowers and tall grasses. In early spring you see shooting stars and violets, and the spring grasses begin to grow. The prairie is very wet then since winter snows melt and leave ponds. There are two kinds of prairie grasses, one that grows a lot in spring, another that grows a lot in summer.

In summer the grasses are so tall you can't see low-growing flowers, but you do see the tall black-eyed Susan. Summer was the prairie's biggest season. In summer, there was so much tall grass that people called it a sea of grass that grew as tall as people. When pioneers were in the prairie, sometimes they got lost and would use a very tall plant called the compass plant to find their way. The compass plant's leaves turned during the day to follow the sunlight. Thousands of animals lived in this grassy area, including bison that grazed on the plants.

In autumn, more flowers bloom—the asters brighten the prairie. The leaves of many prairie plants turn gold in autumn as the grasses dry. In autumn, when the grasses are dry, natural fires take place. Those fires start by lightning. Acres and acres of prairie can burn in one natural fire. When the grasses burn, the native prairie plants do not die. In fact, the fires help the grasses keep the prairie for themselves. Most plants, especially trees, depend on their tips to grow. You'll see that trees have new buds in spring, and that is where they grow. If a tree loses its branches, it will not grow again. But grasses do not need their leaves to grow back. They grow from their roots, and the fires do not burn those roots. So every year, the lightning fires are like gardeners weeding the prairie of plants that do not grow there. The prairie plants were like gardeners, too, because as their leaves died they fertilized the soil.

Some prairie animals migrate in winter to warmer places where they will find food. Some stay in the prairie through winter. And some hibernate. For example, some frogs dig holes under the ground and sleep through the cold prairie winter. Thousands of bison and hundreds of birds and other animals that used to live in this area are gone, but they did not migrate. They left because their habitat was destroyed. There is hope for the prairie, those animals will be able to live in this area again. People are restoring the prairie at Midewin National Tallgrass prairie. One day that area will look as it did when the bison lived there and the Potawatomi hunted here.

READ CLOSELY

What do you think the main idea is of this passage? Underline or list five facts that support it.

THINK MORE

Illustrate the passage. Draw pictures that show what each paragraph explains.

THINK CLEARLY

The following page includes multiple choice questions based on this reading. Answer the questions. As you answer each one, put the number of that question with the evidence that supports your answer.

Seasons on the Prairie QUESTIONS

Read the questions. Re-read the text. Then think through the answers.

Choose the **best** answer for each item. After you answer the questions, check with another student to learn and why they chose their answers.

<p>1. When do violets bloom in the prairie?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. winterb. springc. summerd. autumn	<p>2. Why did pioneers call one plant the compass plant?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. it had pointed leavesb. its leaves followed the sunc. its leaves pointed a directiond. it has four leaves
<p>3. What would you see a frog doing at the end of winter?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. hibernatingb. eating plantsc. leaving its winter homed. returning from the south	<p>4. How is a prairie like a rainforest?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. It is warm much of the time.b. There are many trees.c. Much of it has been destroyed.d. There are fires every year.
<p>5. Why are there two kinds of grasses in prairies?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. One is short, one is tall.b. They grow more in different seasons.c. People planted new grass.d. The fires burn one kind.	<p>6. What keeps trees from growing in the prairie?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. There is not enough rain.b. There is too much grass.c. There are too many fires.d. There is too much corn.
<p>7. If you were looking for a bison, in which season would you see it in a prairie?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. winterb. springc. summerd. never	<p>8. Which of these is the most important part of the prairie?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. firesb. black-eyed Susansc. bisond. birds

Name: _____

Decimal Review

Part 1: Write each number as a decimal.

1. $3\frac{4}{10}$ _____

2. $\frac{3}{10}$ _____

3. $7\frac{12}{100}$ _____

4. $\frac{4}{100}$ _____

5. two and three tenths _____

6. five and nine hundredths _____

7. five and twenty-two hundredths _____

Part 2: Write the word name for each decimal.

8. 10.1 _____

9. 12.32 _____

10. 62.5 _____

Part 3: Add or subtract. Show your work. If you subtract, check your answer.

11. $3.4 + 2.1$ Answer: _____

Decimal Review

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12. $6.92 + 1.7$

Answer: _____

13. $7.93 - 1.05$

Answer: _____

14. $4.9 - 1.35$

Answer: _____

15. Anthony and Adam were running in a race. Anthony finished the race in 6.3 minutes. Adam finished the race in 4.92 minutes. How much faster was Adam than Anthony?

Answer: _____

Name: _____

Decimal Multiplication

Rewrite each problem vertically and solve.

a. $3.7 \times 0.4 =$ _____

b. $18.7 \times 6 =$ _____

c. $81.9 \times 0.5 =$ _____

d. $9.9 \times 0.8 =$ _____

e. $7.12 \times 3 =$ _____

f. $10.3 \times 2 =$ _____

g. $7.11 \times 9 =$ _____

h. $82 \times 0.3 =$ _____

i. $4.2 \times 0.7 =$ _____

j. $15.9 \times 0.8 =$ _____

k. $5.55 \times 5 =$ _____

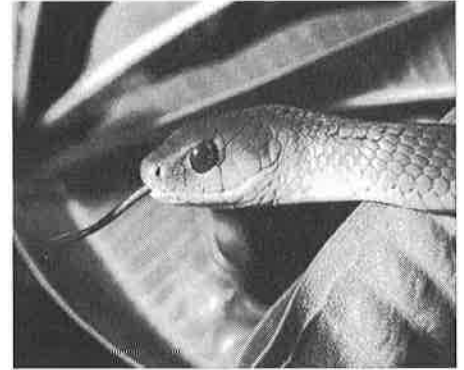
l. $88 \times 0.8 =$ _____

Name: _____

Camouflaged Creatures

by Guy Belleranti

In nature, predators and prey seem to play a game of hide-and-seek. Prey need to hide, so predators do not find them and eat them. Predators need to hide too, so smaller prey cannot see them approaching. Some animals have special colors or marks on their bodies that help them hide among trees, rocks, and grass. This blending is called camouflage.



Can you see the green snake in this picture? The snake's shape and color help it hide among the green forest leaves.

The earth tone colors of deer and squirrels help them hide from predators among the browns of trees, bushes and soil. A brown squirrel can be difficult to see when it is scampering among brown autumn leaves. A brown deer can be overlooked when it is hiding between tree trunks. The deer and squirrel's special coloring help them hide from predators.



This owl sleeps during the day, so it does not want to be seen by other animals. Notice how its feather pattern and coloring match the tree trunk.

African lions have a tan body coloring. However, lions use it not to hide from predators, but to hide in savanna grasses while watching for prey. A lion can sneak up on prey without being seen more easily by blending into the grassy environment.

Another popular animal camouflage color is green. The green tree frogs of Australia blend in and hide from predators better because of their color. Green tree pythons and emerald boas, meanwhile, are more like lions, using their green color to blend in. When a likely meal (a rodent, bird or lizard) comes along these snakes strike quickly, catching the prey.



Is this polar bear camouflaged to protect itself from predators or to hunt prey?

The praying mantis takes things a step further. While its green to brown color helps it blend in with vegetation, the mantis also mimics the shape of a stem or leaf. The mantis uses these camouflage methods both to hide from predators like birds, frogs, snakes, spiders and bats, and to await prey such as insects (including other mantises!), spiders, hummingbirds, and small frogs and mice.



This praying mantis' body mimics its environment. It looks much like a leaf or twig. This type of blending is called mimicry.

Just as important as color camouflage and mimicry is pattern camouflage. Tiger stripes and leopard and jaguar spots are all patterns which help these cats hide among the plants and shadows when they search for prey.



A tiger has vertical stripes that help to hide it among tall grass. This is pattern camouflage.

In nature, hide-and-seek is a game of life and death. Pattern and color camouflage, and mimicry, can give predators and prey a survival advantage. Can you think of any other animals that have camouflage?

About the Author

Guy Belleranti works as a docent at Reid Park Zoo in Tucson, Arizona.

Name: _____

Camouflaged Creatures

by Guy Belleranti



1. How does a lion's special coloring help it survive?
 - a. It helps protect the lion from predators.
 - b. It helps the lion sneak up on predators without being heard.
 - c. It helps the lion hunt prey without being seen.
 - d. It makes the lion completely invisible.

2. Explain how a praying mantis uses more than just color to blend into its surroundings.

3. How does camouflage help a polar bear become a better predator?
 - a. It makes the polar bear more difficult to see in the woods.
 - b. It makes the polar bear more difficult to see on rocky ledges.
 - c. It makes the polar bear more difficult to see in a snowy environment.
 - d. It makes the polar bear more difficult to see underwater.

4. Read the following sentence from the article and choose the best definition for the underlined words.

The earth tone colors of deer and squirrels help them hide from predators.

- a. color of summer leaves
- b. color of the morning sky
- c. color of soil and ground
- d. color of the planet Earth

Challenge: Draw a picture of a scene in nature. Include several camouflaged animals in your picture.

A globe and map of the world

The world is round like a ball. These photos were taken of planet Earth from space. They show our planet from four different sides.



North & South America



Australia

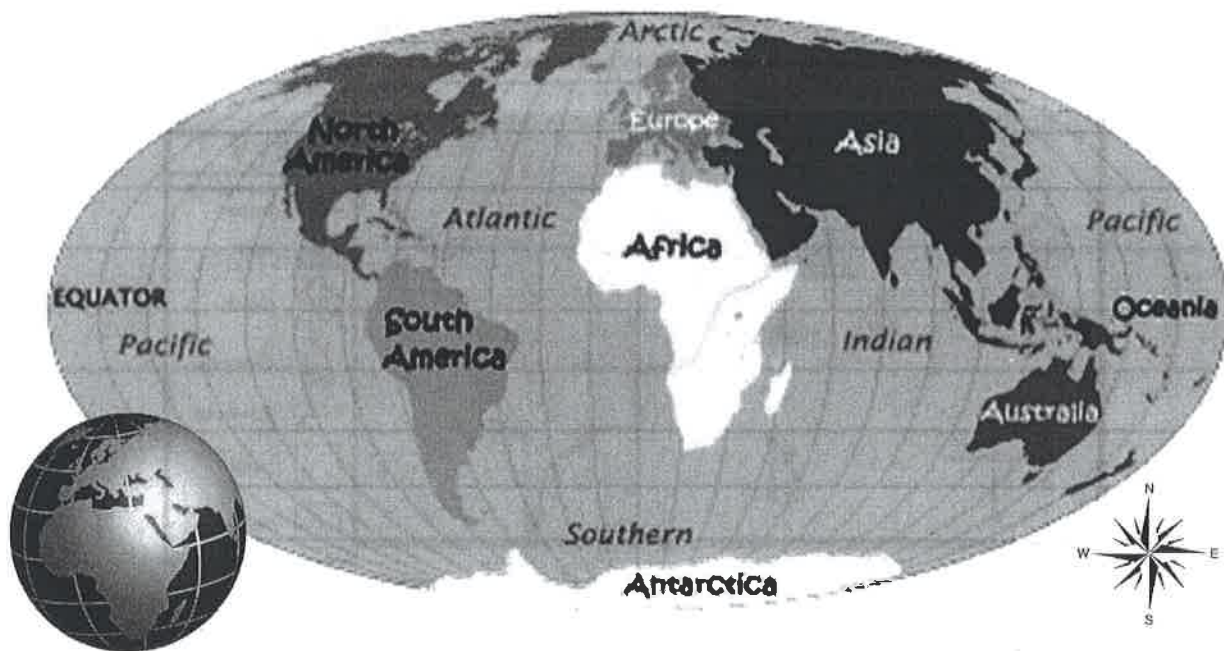


Africa, Europe & Asia




Antarctica


A map of the world shows this globe on a flat piece of paper. It is a flat map of a round shape.



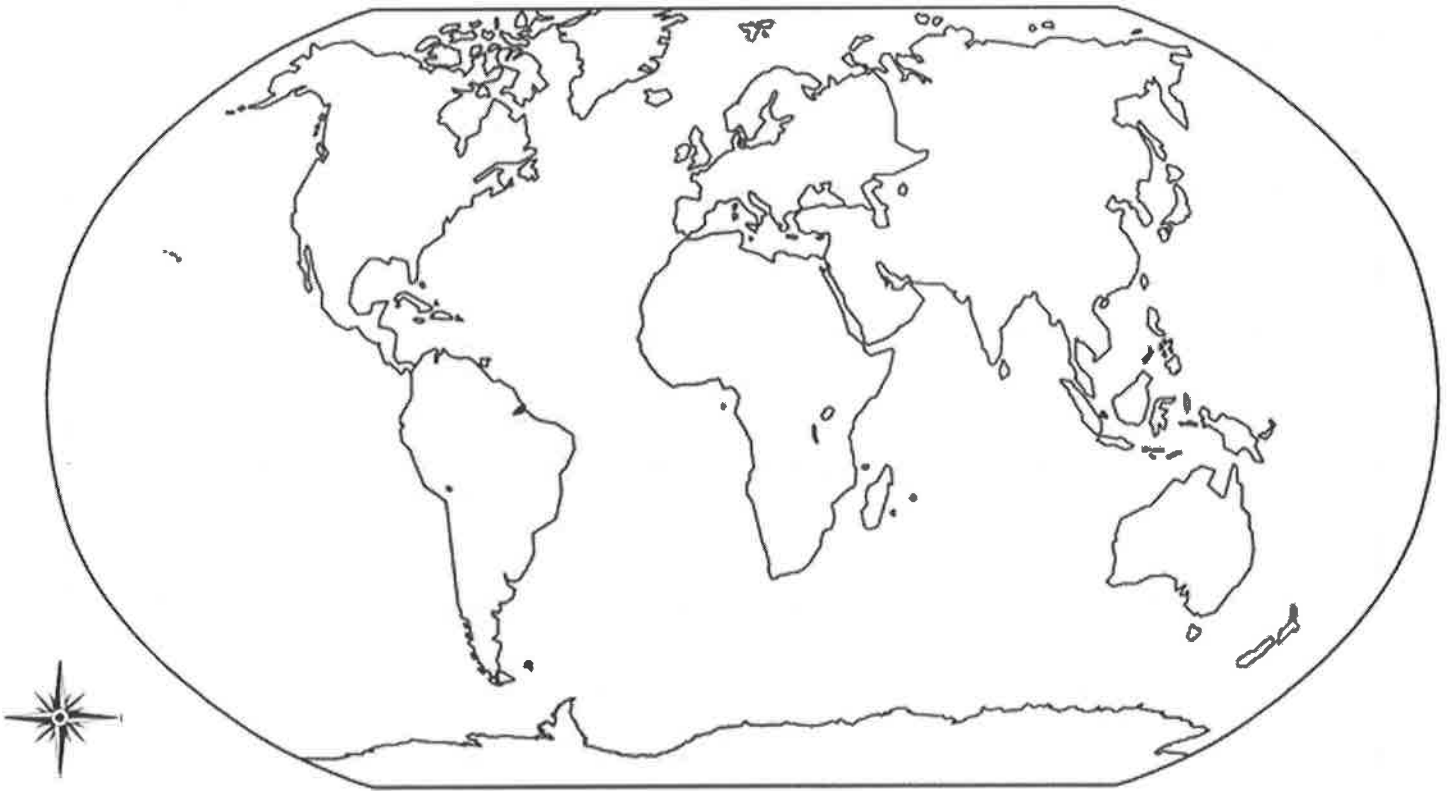
The above map shows the 7 continents as well as the main oceans on Earth. You can also see some of the bigger islands. Use this map to complete the following activity.

 Think about it
Is the equator a line of latitude or longitude?

Define it!
globe - a round map of the world
island - a piece of land surrounded by water

 Think about it
Can you label the continents and main oceans on Earth?

Continents and Oceans of the World



1. Fill in the 4 main compass points.
2. Label the 7 continents.
3. Label the main oceans.
4. Shade the oceans in blue.
5. Shade each continent a different colour.

Remember to use careful writing—these are your study notes!

Find a partner and complete the following activity:

1. list the 7 continents on Earth

2. Which continent is east of South Africa? _____

3. Which continent is south of Europe? _____

4. Which continent looks the biggest? _____

5. Name two continents that are joined together.

6. Name the two oceans around South Africa.

7. If you are in Europe facing west, which continent would you be facing?

8. Why does it look like there are two Pacific Oceans on the world map?

9. Why do you think North America is called 'North America'?

10. Which continent is furthest south? _____

11. Which continent is a continent and an island? _____

12. Name a continent you would like to visit one day _____