

RI5ING 3
INFORMATIONAL READING
SUMMER LEARNING PACKET



WEEK 5

Activity 1:

Read, respond, and complete activity
"What Plants Need"

Activity 2:

Read, respond, and complete activity
"Seeds Need to Move"

WEEK 5 ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY 1

- Read the Article "What Plants Need"
- Answer all questions (make sure to write in complete sentences and check your grammar and spelling)
 - Use note taking graphic organizer to take notes
 - Complete vocabulary organizer for 3 new words

ACTIVITY 2

- Read the Article "Seeds Need to Move"
- Answer all questions (make sure to write in complete sentences and check your grammar and spelling)
 - Use note taking graphic organizer to take notes
 - Complete vocabulary organizer for 3 new words

After reading both articles complete the paired reading questions. This worksheet asks you to get evidence from BOTH articles.

What Do Plants Need?

By Rachelle Kreisman



Credit: Shihchuan (CC BY-SA 2.0)

Plants are living things. They depend on water and light to help them grow.

But how do plants find what they need? They get it from the world around them!

Plants get water from the soil. They get light from the sun.

Many plants have roots, stems, and leaves. Roots keep a plant attached to the soil and help the plant take in water. Water moves up the plant's stem to the leaves.

The stem also supports the plant so it stays up straight.

A plant's leaves do not just take in water, however. Leaves also take in light energy from the sun. The leaves use the energy and water to make glucose. Glucose is a kind of sugar. It is food for the plant. Yes, plants make their own food! They use it for energy to grow.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Plants depend on water to help them grow. What else do they depend on to help them grow?

- A) people
- B) animals
- C) light

2. A stem supporting a plant is a cause. What is an effect of a stem supporting a plant?

- A) The plant stays up straight.
- B) The plant takes in light energy from the sun.
- C) The plant makes glucose.

3. Plants get what they need from the world around them.

What evidence in the article supports this statement?

- A) Plants are living things that need water to help them grow.
- B) Plants get the water they need from the soil they are in.
- C) Glucose is a kind of sugar that plants use for food.

4. Which parts of a plant help the plant get what it needs?

- A) the leaves ONLY
- B) the stem and leaves ONLY
- C) the roots, stem, and leaves

5. What is the main idea of this article?

- A) Plants use water and light to help them grow.
- B) The leaves of a plant take in light energy from the sun.
- C) Glucose is a kind of sugar that plants use for food.

6. Read these paragraphs from the article.

"Plants are living things. They depend on water and light to help them grow. But how do plants find what they need? They get it from the world around them!
Plants get water from the soil. They get light from the sun."

What does the phrase "depend on" mean here?

- A) move
- B) avoid
- C) need

7. Choose the answer that best completes this sentence.

Plants need water, _____ they take in water from the soil.

- A) so
- B) because
- C) but

8. What is food for a plant?

9. What two things do plant leaves use to make glucose?

10. Summarize how a plant makes its own food.

Name: _____

Nonfiction Notes

Directions: Record what you learn as you read.

Title: _____

Author: _____

Vocabulary Words

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Facts I Learned

- 1.
- 2.

A Question I Still Have

Today's word is...

It means...

Picture

Synonym

Antonym

Sentence

Today's word is...

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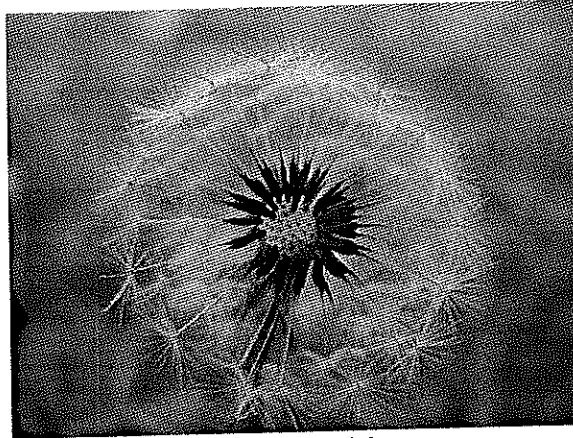
Synonym

Antonym

Sentence

Seeds Need to Move

Rachelle Kreisman



Credit: Alex Valavanis, CC BY-SA 2.0

A plant starts life as a seed. When that seed grows into a plant, that plant makes new seeds. Those seeds, too, can grow and turn into more new plants.

But did you know that not every seed grows into a plant? To become a plant, a seed has to travel. That is because seeds need room to grow. A seed has to be far enough away from other plants so that it gets the sunlight and water it needs. If a seed falls to the ground too close to its parent plant, it may not grow.

Of course, wind can spread the seeds for many plants. But some plants depend on animals to move their seeds. Those seeds are called hitchhiker seeds. They travel on something else that moves!

Many hitchhiker seeds are prickly. They have tiny rows of hooks. The hooks can stick to fur or feathers. Hitchhiker seeds can travel for miles on an animal's body. Then they fall off or are removed. If they fall in a place that is good for growing, the seeds will grow into plants, too!

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What do seeds need to do to become a plant?

- A) stay near other plants
- B) travel away from other plants
- C) make new seeds

2. What kind of seed does this passage describe in detail?

- A) hitchhiker seed
- B) sunflower seed
- C) an animal's seed

3. Some plant seeds are made a certain way so that they will be able to travel.

What evidence from the text supports this conclusion?

- A) Not every seed grows into a plant, because a seed needs to travel to become a plant.
- B) Hitchhiker seeds have tiny hooks so they can stick to animal fur or bird feathers.
- C) If a seed falls to the ground too close to its parent plant, it may not grow.

4. Why might a seed not grow if it falls to the ground too close to its parent plant?

- A) The parent plant might give the seed all of its water, which is not good for the seed.
- B) The seed might not get pushed into the soil if it falls too close to the parent plant.
- C) The parent plant might take up all the sunlight and water that the seed needs to grow.

5. What is the main idea of this article?

- A) All seeds grow into plants, but only some plants are able to make new seeds.
- B) Hitchhiker seeds can travel for miles on an animal's body, then fall off and grow into a plant.
- C) Seeds need to move away from their parent plants so that they have room to grow.

6. Read these sentences from the text.

"But some plants depend on animals to move their seeds. Those seeds are called hitchhiker seeds. They travel on something else that moves!"

What does the phrase "depend on" most nearly mean in these sentences?

- A) move
- B) need
- C) hold

7. Read these sentences from the text.

"Of course, wind can spread the seeds for many plants. But some plants depend on animals to move their seeds."

What does the word "their" refer to?

- A) some plants
- B) animals
- C) the wind

8. What are hitchhiker seeds?

9. Why do seeds need room in order to grow?

10. Read these sentences from the text.

"Hitchhiker seeds can travel for miles on an animal's body. Then they fall off or are removed. If they fall in a place that is good for growing, the seeds will grow into plants, too!"

What would a place that is good for the hitchhiker seed to grow be like? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

Name: _____

Nonfiction Notes

Directions: Record what you learn as you read.

Title: _____

Author: _____

Vocabulary Words

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Facts I Learned

- 1.
- 2.

A Question I Still Have

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Paired Text Questions

Part 1: Use the article "What Do Plants Need?" to answer the following questions:

1. What are two things plants depend on to help them grow?

2. What do leaves use to make glucose, or food, for the plant?

Part 2: Use the article "Seeds Need to Move" to answer the following questions:

3. Why does a seed need to travel in order to become a plant?

4. Why might a seed fail to grow if it falls too close to its parent plant?

Part 3: Use the articles "What Do Plants Need?" & "Seeds Need to Move" to answer the following questions:

5. What are three things that are needed in order for a seed to grow into a grown-up plant? Use both texts to support your answer.

6. What is one important fact about plant growth that is mentioned in "Seeds Need to Move" but not in "What Do Plants Need?"?

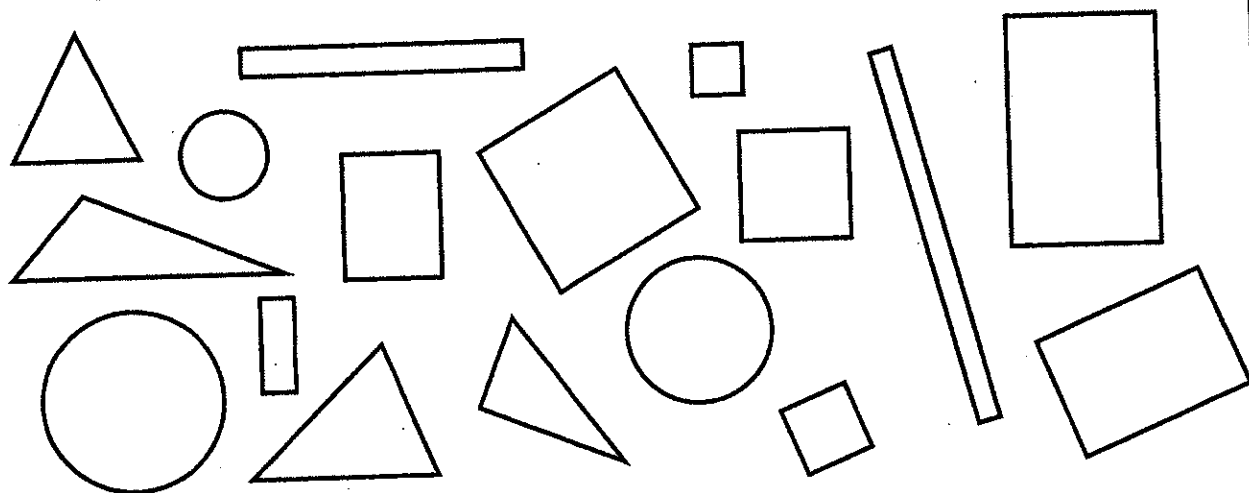
Lesson 26 Part 1: Introduction

CCSS
2.G.A.1

Recognize and Draw Shapes

Use What You Know Find circles, triangles, squares, and rectangles.

Macy makes this collage with cutout shapes. How many circles, triangles, squares, and rectangles does she use?



Explore It Use the math you already know.

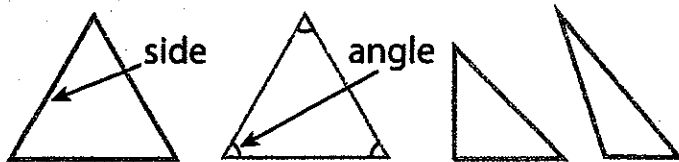
- A** Color the circles red. How many circles are there? _____ circles
- B** Color the triangles blue. How many triangles are there? _____ triangles
- C** Color the squares yellow. How many squares are there? _____ squares
- D** Color the rectangles green. How many rectangles are there? _____ rectangles



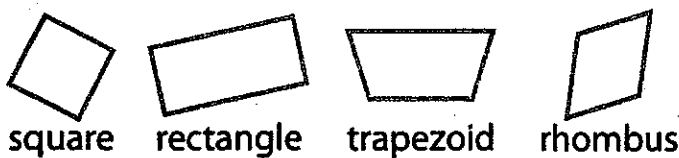
Find Out More Learn more about sides and angles of shapes.

You can count the number of sides and angles in shapes like triangles and squares.

Triangles have 3 sides and 3 angles.



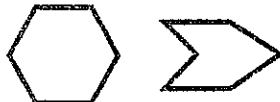
Quadrilaterals have 4 sides and 4 angles.



Pentagons have 5 sides and 5 angles.



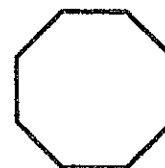
Hexagons have 6 sides and 6 angles.



Reflect Work with a partner.

1 Talk About It Talk about this problem with your partner.

Color the hexagons above. Can this shape be called a hexagon? Explain.



Write About It Write your answer below.



Practice It Circle the correct answer.



Fill in the blanks. Use the words in the box.



_____ triangles have 3 sides.



_____ triangles have sides the same length.



_____ triangles have 4 angles.



Ross draws a shape with 6 angles. What is true about this shape? Circle all the correct answers.

A It is a pentagon.

B It has 6 sides.

C It has 5 sides.

D It is a hexagon.



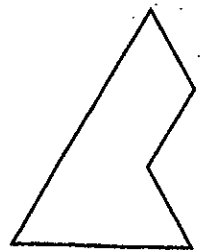
What is true about the shape at the right? Circle all the correct answers.

A It is a pentagon.

B It is a quadrilateral.

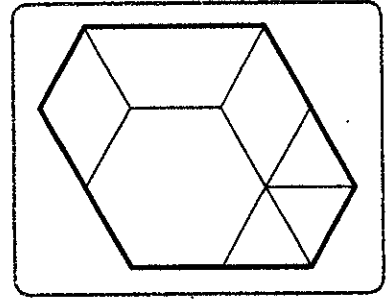
C It can be made up of 2 trapezoids.

D It has 4 angles.





Use the shape in the green box for Problems 4–6.



What is the name of the big shape that is made by putting all the small shapes together? How do you know?

There are seven smaller shapes that make up the big shape. What are the seven smaller shapes? Write how many there are of each shape.

_____ triangles _____ pentagons
_____ quadrilaterals _____ hexagons

Name the quadrilaterals in the big shape. How are they different from each other?



Self Check Now you can count sides and angles. Fill this in on the progress chart on page 223.