

RISING 3
INFORMATIONAL READING
SUMMER LEARNING PACKET



WEEK 7

Activity 1:

Read, respond, and complete activity
"Awake After Dark"

Activity 2:

Read, respond, and complete activity
"Amazing Animals"

WEEK 7 ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY 1

- Read the Article "Awake After Dark"
- Answer all questions (make sure to write in complete sentences and check your grammar and spelling)
 - Complete the summarizing sheet

ACTIVITY 2

- Read the Article "Amazing Animals"
- Answer all questions (make sure to write in complete sentences and check your grammar and spelling)
 - Complete the summarizing sheet

After reading both articles create a newsletter about animals using the template attached. You can do it on your computer or print it and write into template

EXTENSION

Have adult help you search for Animal Research Facts.
Complete Animal Research Booklet.

REMEMBER: Never use the Internet without adult supervision

Awake After Dark

Night Animals

Some creatures come out after dark.

Some animals are active at night. Those animals are **nocturnal**. They sleep during the day.

Nocturnal animals can see clearly in the dark. They often have a good sense of hearing too. Bats, owls, and flying squirrels are nocturnal.

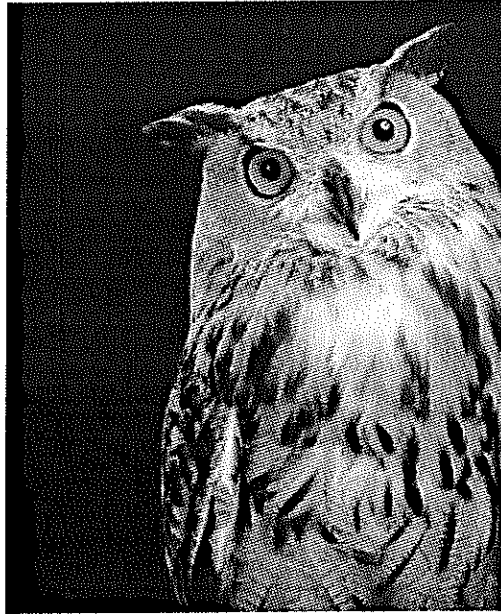
Bats Make Sounds

Most bats eat insects. How does a bat find an insect in the dark? The bat makes sounds. The sounds bounce off an insect in the bat's path. The sounds return to the bat. That lets the bat know where to find the insect and how big it is.

Squirrels Take a Leap

Flying squirrels live in trees. Can the squirrels really fly? No! They glide in the air. The squirrel leaps up and opens its arms and legs. Folds of skin connect its wrists to its ankles. That skin acts like wings.

Owls Use Their Eyes



Catherine Ledner/Getty Images

Owls have large eyes. How does that help? They can see better at night than most animals. An owl's eyes don't move. They always face forward. An owl has to turn its head to see in any other direction. Its head can turn almost all the way around!

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Answer the following four questions based on the information in the passage.

1. When do nocturnal animals sleep?

2. What do most bats eat?

3. The passage describes animals that are awake at night and asleep during the day. Where might these animals sleep during the day to stay protected from other animals?

4. What is the main idea of the passage? Be sure to use details from the text to support your answer.

Directions: Please read the sentence below and then write the word or phrase that best answers the questions. The first answer has been provided for you.

Some bats hunt at night by making sounds.

What? some bats

5. (do) What?

6. When?

7. How?

8. The question below is an incomplete sentence. Choose the word that best completes the sentence.

Flying squirrels can't fly, _____ they can glide in the air by leaping up and opening their arms and legs.

- A but
- B because
- C so

Directions: Read the vocabulary word and definition below. Then answer questions 9 and 10.

Vocabulary Word: **glide** (glide): to move smoothly and steadily along.

9. Read the sentences below and underline all forms of the word **glide**.

- a. The swans glided over the surface of the lake.
- b. After my brother cleaned the hard wooden floor, I was able to glide over the smooth, clean surface with my socks on.
- c. The airplane pilot glided to a safe landing after the engine failed.
- d. The ice skaters glided on the ice so smoothly that it seemed as though they were floating.
- e. Some birds glide through the air silently so that they can sneak up on their prey.

10. Could a person glide along on his or her bicycle? Why or why not?

Name: _____

Book Title: _____

3 Facts I learned from my article are

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

The topic of my article is

Draw a picture to show the topic of your article

Write an opinion about your article

Amazing Animals

Wild About Animals

These animals can do amazing things.



Cathy
Keifer/Shutterstock

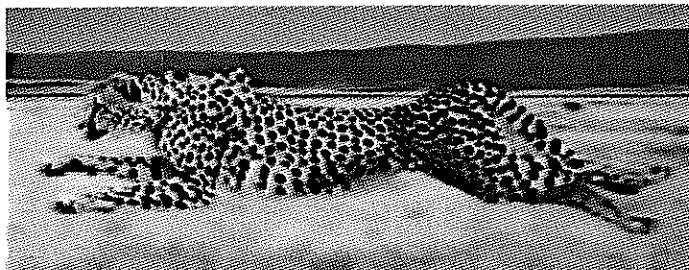
Chameleons Are Reptiles

A **reptile** is an animal that has hard, dry skin. Reptiles are **cold-blooded**. Their body temperature changes as the temperature of the air or water they live in changes.

Amazing facts: Chameleons can move their eyes separately and look in two different directions at the same time! Chameleons can also change colors. They might be green one moment and brown 20 seconds later.

Cheetahs Are Mammals

A **mammal** is an animal that has hair on its body. Mammals are **warm-blooded**. Their bodies stay about the same warm temperature in both hot and cold weather.



Frank Lane/Parfitt/Getty Images

Amazing facts: Cheetahs are the world's fastest land animals. They can run as fast as 70 miles per hour. That is faster than most cars driving on a highway! Cheetahs can reach highway speeds in just a few seconds. However, they can run fast for only a short time.

Frogs Are Amphibians (am-FIH-bee-uhnz)

An **amphibian** is an animal that lives part of its life in water and part on land. Amphibians are cold-blooded. Most have smooth, wet skin.

Amazing facts: The American bullfrog is the largest frog in North America. It can grow up to eight inches long. How did this frog get its name? The frog's call sounds like a cow. A **bull** is a male cow.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Answer the following four questions based on the information in the passage.

1. What is the largest frog in North America?

2. What animal discussed in the passage can move each of its eyes separately?

3. Based on the passage, what might the skin of a chameleon feel like?

4. What is this passage mostly about?

Directions: Please read the sentence below and then write the word or phrase that best answers the questions. The first answer has been provided for you.

Chameleons can change colors to hide from predators when they sense danger.

What? chameleons

5. (can) What?

6. Why?

7. When?

8. The question below is an incomplete sentence. Choose the word that best completes the sentence.

The largest frog in North America is called a bullfrog _____ it sounds like a male cow.

- A but
- B because
- C so

Directions: Read the vocabulary word and definition below. Then answer questions 9 and 10.

Vocabulary Word: **temperature** (tem · per · a · ture): a measure of how hot or cold something is.

9. Read the sentences below and underline all forms of the word **temperature**.
- a. The temperature of the pool was perfect, so I was happy to dive right in without dipping my feet in the water first.
 - b. I was feeling very hot, so my mom took my temperature and found out I had a fever.
 - c. In most places, the temperature of the air during the winter is much colder than in the summer.
 - d. The temperature of cold-blooded reptiles' bodies changes as the air or water around them changes.
 - e. The temperature outside is 100 degrees, so I am going to stay inside in the air conditioning.

10. Which picture below shows a place with cold temperatures?



Name: _____

Book Title: _____

3 Facts I learned from my article are

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

The topic of my article is

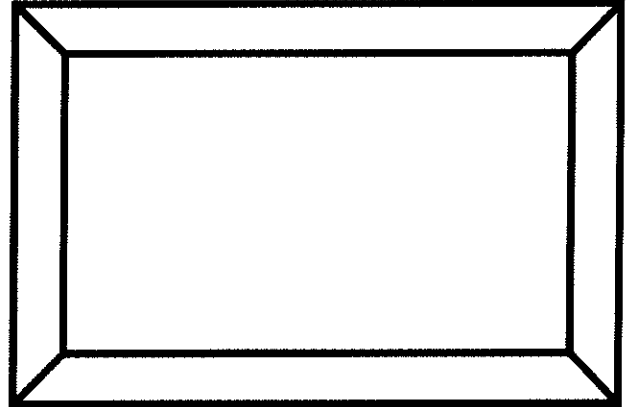
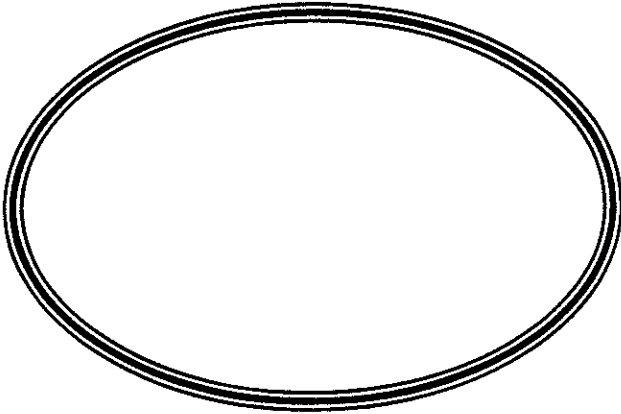
Draw a picture to show the topic of your article

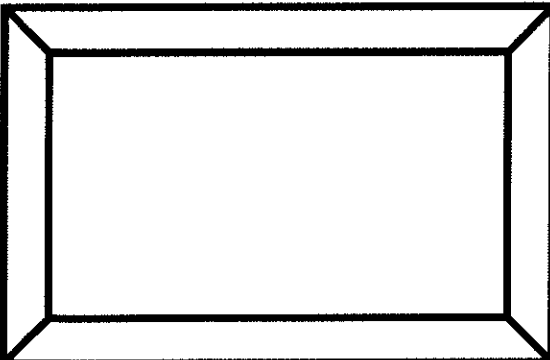
Write an opinion about your article

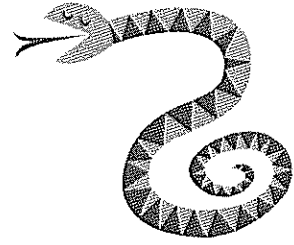
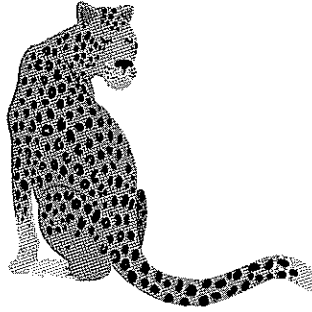
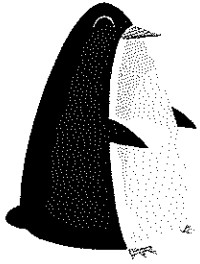
EXTRA-EXTRA-EXTRA-EXTRA-EXTRA-EXTRA-EXTRA

REPORTED BY: _____

EXTRA-EXTRA-EXTRA-EXTRA-EXTRA-EXTRA-EXTRA

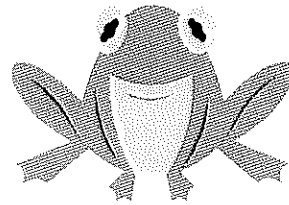
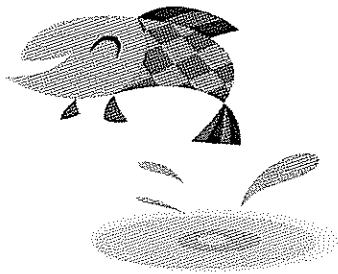






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Animal Book



A book about the five types of animals

Mammals

The 5 main characteristics of Mammals:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Draw pictures and paste photographs of different Mammals:

Reptiles

The 5 main characteristics of Reptiles:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Draw pictures and paste photographs of different Reptiles:

Amphibians

The 5 main characteristics of Amphibians:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Draw pictures and paste photographs of different Amphibians:

Birds

The 5 main characteristics of Birds:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Draw pictures and paste photographs of different Birds:

Fish

The 5 main characteristics of Fish:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Draw pictures and paste photographs of different Fish:

Fish

A labeled diagram of the parts of a Fish

Lesson 22 Part 1: Introduction

Understand Reading and Making Line PlotsCCSS
2.MD.B.6
2.MD.D.9**What is a line plot?**

A line plot is a way to organize a set of measurements, like people's heights.

Julio measures the height of each of his friends.

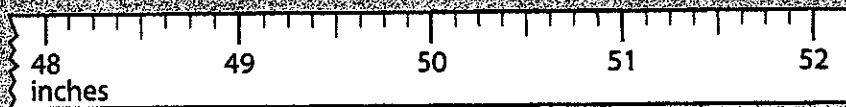


Think How do you use a number line to make a line plot?

A number line is like a ruler or tape measure.

- The numbers have equal spaces between them.
- The numbers are in order.
- No numbers are skipped.

Circle the height of the shortest and tallest children on the tape measure and the number line.



To show the friends' heights, the number line needs to have all the heights from the shortest to the tallest.



Think A line plot can help you show measurements.

This line plot shows the heights of Julio's friends. The number line starts with 48 because the shortest height is 48 inches.

There are 7 heights so there should be 7 Xs on the line plot.

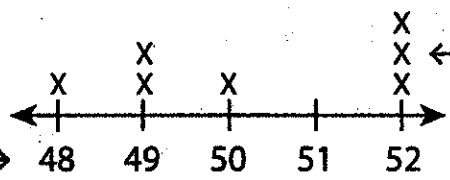
Why Why does the number line end at 52?



The title tells what the graph is about.

Friends' Heights
(in inches)

The numbers along the bottom show all the heights.



There is an X for each height.

2 students are 49 inches tall.

No students are 51 inches tall.

Reflect Work with a partner.

1 Talk About It Talk about this question with a partner.

How is the number line on a line plot like a ruler? How is it different?

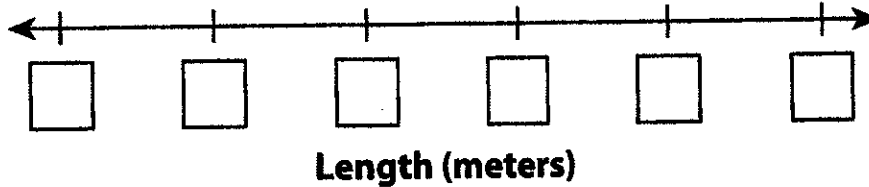
Write About It Write your answer below.



Connect It Talk about these problems as a class. Then write your answer.

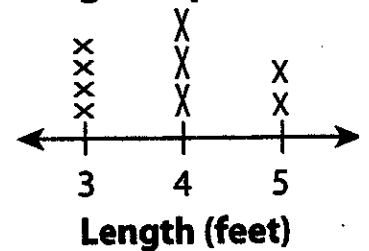
- 14 Identify** Rachel wants to make a line plot to show the lengths of six rooms. What numbers should Rachel put in the line plot?

Room	Length (meters)
A	8
B	6
C	10
D	9
E	11
F	10



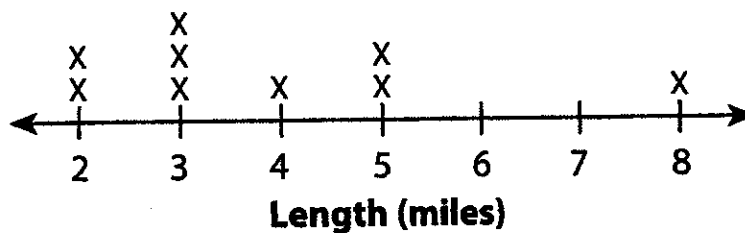
- 15 Explain** Look at the line plot to the right. Nate says that the most kids jumped 4 feet. Explain why Nate is wrong.

Long Jump Results



- 16 Analyze** Bo made a line plot to show how far he has run. Tia says the farthest Bo ran in one day is 3 miles. Is she correct? Why or why not?

Bo's Running Distances



Put It Together Use what you have learned to complete this task.

17 Look at the page of shells your teacher gives you.

A Measure the length of each of the shells in inches. Write the lengths in the table to the right.

B Complete the sentences:

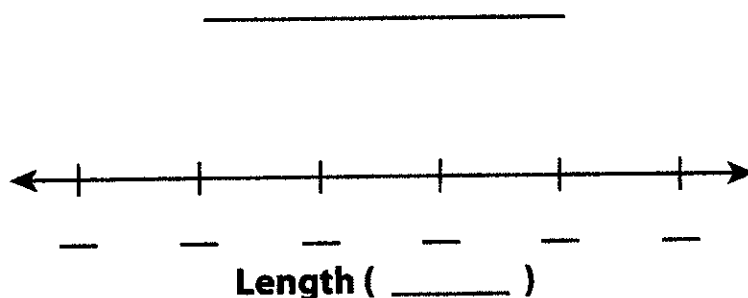
The length of the longest shell is ___ inches.

The length of the shortest shell is ___ inches.

The length with the most shells is ___ inches.

C Use your measurements to make a line plot.

Shell	Length (inches)
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	



D Two more shells are both 4 inches long. Explain how the line plot would change if the lengths of these shells are added to the line plot.
