

Day 1

Homework - Week ____ Name _____ DUE DATE _____

Reading Homework

☐ Fluency: Repeated Reading

Read the text aloud on 3 different days to a family member and have them initial:

Reading #	Date	Parent initial and comments
1		
2		
3		

☐ Wide reading: Independent Reading

Complete at least **three** tasks from the chart below. **Star the ones you completed.*

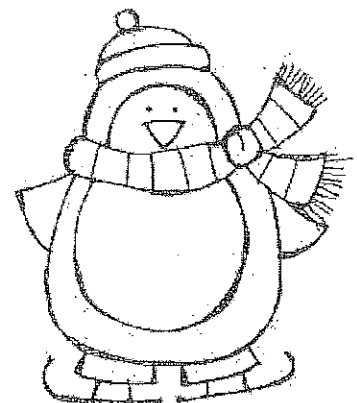
Read 20 minutes in your independent reading book	Read a magazine or newspaper	Read a nonfiction book for 20 minutes
Read a book aloud to a younger child	Write an acrostic poem about a penguin .	Read 20 minutes in your independent reading book
Learn more about Emperor Penguins . Write down 3 facts that you learned.	Read 20 minutes in your independent reading book	Your own idea: Ask about your own topic!

☐ Comprehension Check

Complete the multiple-choice questions and write your "Get The Gist" summaries.

☐ Vocabulary Skill: Homonyms

Complete the attached worksheet on "Homonyms"



Homework - Week ____ Name _____ DUE DATE _____

Penguins

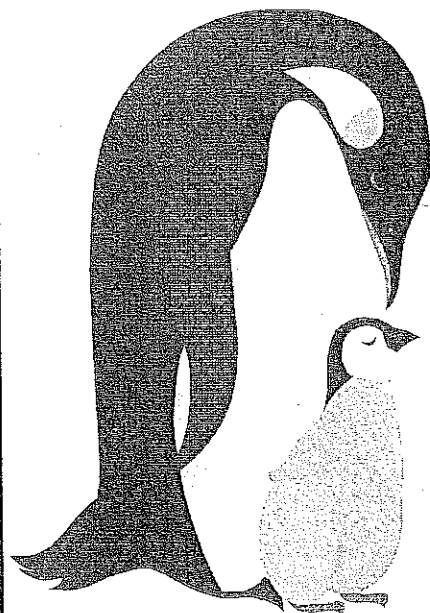
Written by Antonia Rivas, © 2012

What Are Penguins?

Penguins are a group of marine birds that live predominately on Earth's southern hemisphere, especially the icy continent of Antarctica. Penguins are widely known to be flightless birds because they are highly adapted for life spent in water. Unlike other birds, penguins have a thick layer of insulating feathers to keep them warm underwater. Some of their special adaptations is penguins' wings have evolved into flippers which enhances their ability to swim and dive underwater. There are seventeen different species of penguin, some of which don't even live in cold climates. For example, the Galapagos Penguin lives near the equator on the Galapagos Islands. Penguins that live in tropical environments tend to be smaller than their cold-climate counterparts. Penguins are widely popular around the world having been featured in movies like *Happy Feet*, *Surf's Up*, *Madagascar* and *the March of the Penguins*. It is simply impossible for humans to resist their adorable waddle and belly sliding ways!

What Do Penguins Look Like?

Not all penguins look exactly alike, some are large, and some are small. Some have crested feathers on their head while others do not. However, as a species, penguins all generally are known for their black and white plumage. They are dressed in black and white for camouflage: they have black backs and wings, and their fronts are white. White bellies help penguins avoid being eaten by orcas because they will mistake a penguin's white coloring as the snow above water, giving it no reason to investigate. The variations of size and different feather patterns are what make different penguin species recognizable from one another. For example, the Emperor Penguin is the largest species and can grow up to 41 inches tall and weigh up to 75 pounds. Whereas, the Little Blue Penguin (also called the Fairy Penguin) is the smallest penguin species which measures in around 16 inches tall and only weighs about 2 pounds.



Where Do Penguins Live?

A truly aquatic bird, penguins will live half their lives on land and the other half of their lives in the ocean. Scientists have observed that when penguins use their wings for swimming underwater, it looks very similar to the flying motion of bird's wings in the sky. At least ten species of penguins live in mild regions of the southern hemisphere. Antarctica is home to the larger-bodied penguins who can survive such extreme cold temperatures. Major populations of penguins can be found in Antarctica, Australia, Argentina, New Zealand, and South Africa.

What Do Penguins Eat?

Since they live near the ocean, penguins feed by hunting the small marine creatures underwater. Penguins will dive to find fish, squid and shrimplike krill. Occasionally, some penguins have been known to chow down on crustaceans like crabs as well. Overall, a penguin survives on seafood!



Homework - Week ____ Name _____ DUE DATE _____

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS: PENGUINS

1. Where can you find penguins in the wild?
 - a. South Carolina
 - b. New Mexico
 - c. Alaska
 - d. Antarctica
2. Which section helps you to learn about the weight of Emperor Penguins?
 - a. What Are Penguins?
 - b. What Do Penguins Look Like?
 - c. Where Do Penguins Live?
 - d. What Do Penguins Eat?
3. How many penguin species are found in the world?
 - a. 12
 - b. 17
 - c. 41
 - d. 75
4. The **CAUSE** of the penguin being able to survive cold temperatures is ____
 - a. because the penguin has a waddle when it walks.
 - b. because the penguin has webbed feet.
 - c. because the penguin has a thick layer of feathers.
 - d. because the penguin is able to belly slide on the snow.
5. **TRUE or FALSE:** Penguins are able to fly.
 - a. True
 - b. False

Get the Gist! (Write a 10 word summary for each section of the article)

What Are Penguins?	_____ _____
What Do Penguins Look Like?	_____ _____
Describe the Little Blue Penguin. . .	_____ _____
Where Do Penguins Live?	_____ _____
What Do Penguins Eat?	_____ _____



Homework - Week _____ Name _____ DUE DATE _____

Vocabulary: Homonyms

Homonyms are words that are pronounced and spelled exactly the same, but they have different meanings. Sometimes their meanings are different because they represent different parts of speech, as represented below:

"I like to **run!**" (verb) vs. "I'd like to go for a **run.**" (noun)

Although **run** is spelled and pronounced the same in each sentence, they have different parts of speech. The first is a verb (action word) and the other is a noun (person, place, thing, or animal.)

Homonym words are in the box below. Can you match each one with its picture?

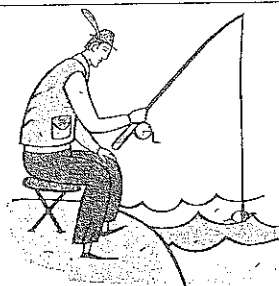
fish (verb)

fish (noun)

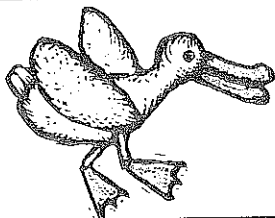
duck (verb)

duck (noun)

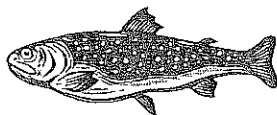
1.



2.



3.



4.



Write a sentence using two of the words from the box. Then, illustrate your sentence below.



Name _____

Date _____

Topic: Multiplication Tables - Worksheet 1

Fill in the missing numbers in the multiplication tables.

1.

x	3	1	1
1			
8			
9			

2.

x	6	3	9
8			
7			
5			

3.

x	7	1	8
1			
2			
3			

4.

x	8	5	7
3			
8			
1			

5.

x	5	6	2
7			
5			
3			

6.

x	4	5	4
2			
1			
1			

7.

x	3	3	5
6			
5			
3			

8.

x	5	6	7
2			
3			
4			

9.

x	5	6	6
3			
2			
1			

10.

x	5	4	2
2			
3			
4			



Day 2

Homework - Week ____ Name _____ DUE DATE _____

Reading Homework

☐ Fluency: Repeated Reading

Read the text aloud on 3 different days to a family member and have them initial:

Reading #	Date	Parent initial and comments
1		
2		
3		

☐ Wide reading: Independent Reading

Complete at least **three** tasks from the chart below. **Star the ones you completed.*

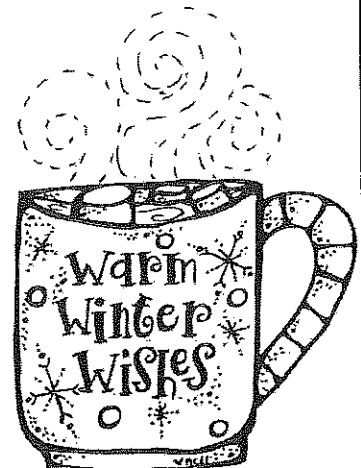
Read 20 minutes in your independent reading book	Read a magazine or newspaper	Read a nonfiction book for 20 minutes
Read a book aloud to a younger child	Write a friendly letter from the point of view of an elf .	Read 20 minutes in your independent reading book
Learn more about hot chocolate . Write down 3 facts that you learned.	Read 20 minutes in your independent reading book	Your own idea: Ask about your own topic!

☐ Comprehension Check

Complete the multiple-choice questions and write your "Get The Gist" summaries.

☐ Vocabulary Skill: Word Syllabication

Complete the attached worksheet on "Syllabication"



Homework - Week _____ Name _____ DUE DATE _____

If You Give an Elf . . .

Written by Antonia Rivas, © 2012



If you give an elf **hot cocoa**,
He'll want **mini marshmallows** to go with it.

So, you'll give him mini marshmallows.
Seeing the mini marshmallows will remind him
Of the snow at the North Pole
And he'll probably get all homesick,
So he'll want to play outside in the snow.

He'll ask you for some mittens.
When you give him some mittens,
He'll probably challenge you to a snowball fight.
You'll have to agree to the snowball fight
But you must go easy on him; after all, he is an elf!

Being outside in the snow will make him think he's back at the North Pole
So he'll gather up all the snowballs he can
To show you how fun-spirited true elves can be!
He'll probably laugh and chuck snow at you with glee
Throwing miniature snowballs just as high as your knee.

He'll soon find that all this fun in the snow
Will send chills to every part of his tiny elf body
So he'll want to go back inside to warm up.
He'll ask you for a warm cozy blanket.

And this will remind him of the **hot cocoa**
And chances are . . .
He'll want **mini marshmallows** to go with it.



Homework - Week ____ Name _____ DUE DATE _____

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS: IF YOU GIVE AN ELF

1. Based on the text, what started the circular sequence of events?

- a. An elf visiting my house
- b. Visiting an elf at the North Pole
- c. Liking mini marshmallows in your hot cocoa
- d. Giving an elf hot cocoa

2. What feeling was an EFFECT of seeing the mini marshmallows?

- a. It made the elf feel cheerful
- b. It made the elf feel homesick
- c. It made the elf feel cozy
- d. It made the elf feel fun-spirited

3. What form of literature does this text most closely represent?

- a. poetry
- b. drama
- c. legend
- d. nonfiction

****Explain why you made this choice:** If You Give an Elf Hot Cocoa is most like
_____ because _____.

4. What was the direct CAUSE of going outside to have a snowball fight?

- a. The elf wanted to have some fun
- b. The elf wanted to feel as if he were back home at the North Pole
- c. The elf wanted to drink some hot cocoa
- d. The elf wanted to wear mittens to protect his hands

5. Which follows the correct chronology or sequence of events from the text?

- a. First the elf was given mini marshmallows, and then added it to his hot cocoa.
- b. First the elf went outside to have a snowball fight, and then asked for mittens.
- c. First the elf was given hot cocoa, and then wanted mini marshmallows for it.
- d. First the elf asked for a cozy blanket, and then went outside in the snow.

Get the Gist! (Write a 10 word summary sentence for each question below)

What happens if you give an elf hot cocoa?	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
What will marshmallows remind him of?	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
What adjectives are used to describe the elf?	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
What happened before the snowball fight?	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
What happened after the snowball fight?	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____



Homework - Week _____ Name _____ DUE DATE _____

Vocabulary: Word Syllabication

Syllabication is breaking down a whole word into its syllable parts. It helps to say the entire word slowly and split up the word by finger counting in the air, or with pencil marks on your paper. However, if the word is tricky, a dictionary is the best reference tool to look up a word's correct syllabication.

chocolate =
{say it slow}

choc-o-late

Common winter words are in the box below. For #1-8, show the correct word syllabication by breaking each word into its syllable parts. Refer to the sample above if needed..

marshmallows	wonderland	mistletoe	celebrate
decorations	snowflakes	tinsel	seasonal

EX: yuletide = yule - tide

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

Write a sentence using two of the words from the word box. Then, add a quick pencil drawing to illustrate your sentence.



Name _____

Date _____

Horizontal Single Digit Multiplication 1

1. $4 \times 3 =$

11. $1 \times 6 =$

2. $6 \times 7 =$

12. $5 \times 5 =$

3. $3 \times 0 =$

13. $6 \times 8 =$

4. $0 \times 1 =$

14. $3 \times 1 =$

5. $4 \times 4 =$

15. $0 \times 6 =$

6. $4 \times 8 =$

16. $8 \times 9 =$

7. $1 \times 2 =$

17. $8 \times 1 =$

8. $9 \times 2 =$

18. $0 \times 9 =$

9. $3 \times 2 =$

19. $7 \times 8 =$

10. $2 \times 8 =$

20. $1 \times 8 =$

_____ out of 20.



Day 3

Homework - Week _____ Name _____ DUE DATE _____

Reading Homework

☐ Fluency: Repeated Reading

Read the text aloud on 3 different days to a family member and have them initial:

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1		
2		
3		

☐ Wide reading: Independent Reading

Complete at least **three** tasks from the chart below. **Star the ones you completed.*

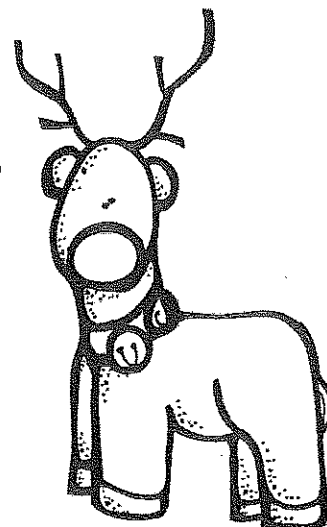
Read 20 minutes in your independent reading book	Read a magazine or newspaper	Read a nonfiction book for 20 minutes
Read a book aloud to a younger child	Write an acrostic poem about a reindeer .	Read 20 minutes in your independent reading book
Learn more about caribou . Write down 3 facts that you learned.	Read 20 minutes in your independent reading book	Your own idea: Ask about your own topic!

☐ Comprehension Check

Complete the multiple-choice questions and write your "Get The Gist" summaries.

☐ Vocabulary Skill: Fact and Opinion

Complete the attached worksheet on "Fact and Opinion"



Homework - Week _____ Name _____ DUE DATE _____

Reindeer Run

Written by Antonia Rivas, © 2012



Once all the presents have been delivered
And Santa's sleigh rides for the year are done,
All the famous reindeers of the North Pole
Can finally enjoy some dashing-through-the-snow fun.

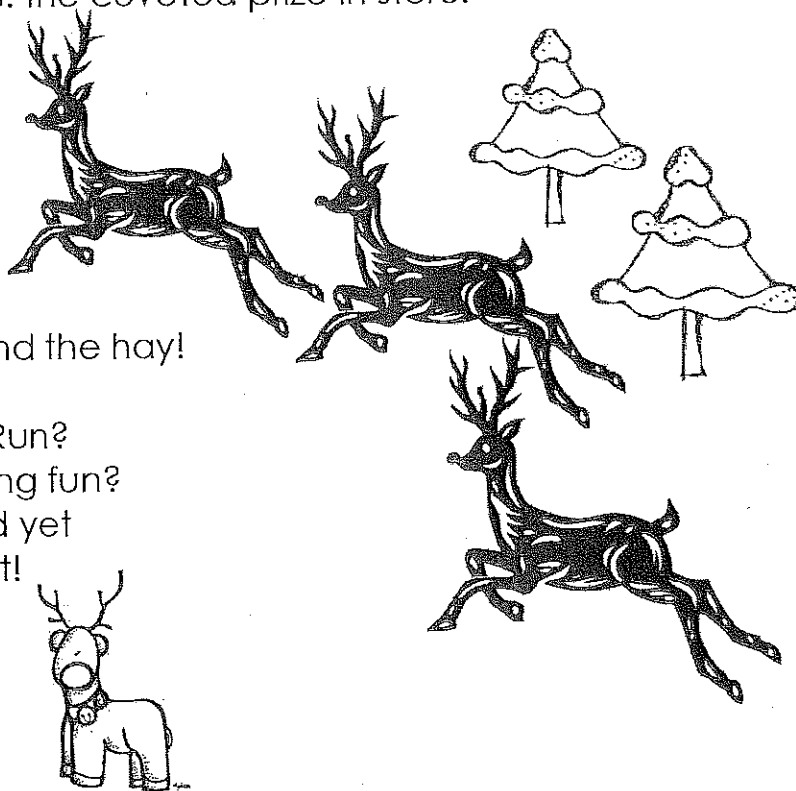
It happens each and every year
Just five days after the rise of the Christmas morning sun.
The Reindeer Run is filled with cheer
As these antlered-creatures compete to be number one.

Crowds of miniature elves begin to gather round
Sipping their cups of hot cocoa because, "Baby, it's cold outside!"
As all await the race's beginning sound:
"On your marks, get set, Reindeer, let's ride!"

The pitter patter of frosted hooves crunch the snow
While Mr. and Mrs. Claus wait for the champion at the Workshop door
The reindeer race to the finish as their desire begins to grow
For bedazzled, blinged-out antlers: the coveted prize in store!

Now, Dasher! Now, Dancer!
Now, Prancer and Vixen!
On, Comet! On, Cupid!
On, Donner and Blitzen!
And, there's Rudolph, of course!
Dash away! Dash away!
Dash through the snow and around the hay!

Who will win this year's Reindeer Run?
Well, who am I to spoil the surprising fun?
You see, it's not been determined yet
But Rudolph is the fan-favorite bet!



Homework - Week ____ Name _____ DUE DATE _____

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS: REINDEER RUN

1. Based on the poem, what is the Reindeer Run?
 - a. The Reindeer Run is what Santa's reindeer do before lifting off of the ground
 - b. The Reindeer Run is a festival where the elves try to outrun the reindeer
 - c. The Reindeer Run is a racing competition where the fastest one wins a prize
 - d. The Reindeer Run is a game the elves play when they're bored at Santa's Workshop
2. When does the annual Reindeer Run take place?
 - a. Five days after Christmas
 - b. On Christmas Eve
 - c. On New Year's Eve
 - d. On Christmas morning
3. What is the seasonal song alluded to in the poem?
 - a. *Santa, Baby* ("Baby, it's cold outside!")
 - b. *Jingle Bells* ("Dashing through the snow")
 - c. all of the above
 - d. none of the above
4. According to the poem, how many reindeer participate in the Reindeer Run?
 - a. seven
 - b. eight
 - c. nine
 - d. ten
5. What prize will go to the champion of the Reindeer Run?
 - a. Sipping endless cups of hot cocoa
 - b. Bedazzled, blinged-out antlers
 - c. A red, twinkling nose
 - d. Becoming the lead reindeer of Santa's sleigh

Get the Gist! (Write a 10 word summary sentence for each question below)

What is the Reindeer Run?	_____
When does the Reindeer Run occur?	_____
Who cheers on the reindeer?	_____
What prize are they competing for?	_____
Which reindeers compete in the run?	_____



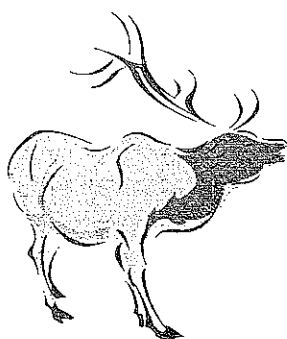
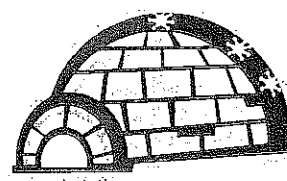
Homework - Week ____ Name _____ DUE DATE _____

Vocabulary: Facts & Opinions

Facts are statements that are 100% true or can be proven. **Opinions** are statements that express a person's thoughts, feelings, and/or attitudes.

Reindeer are real animals more commonly called caribou.	Igloos are the best shelters to build in extremely cold environments.
*This is a <u>fact</u> statement because it is <u>certain</u> that reindeer are real animals called caribou.	*This is an <u>opinion</u> statement because it expresses what the author <u>thinks</u> about igloos.

Determine if the statements below are facts or opinions, and explain your answer. Then, look at the pictures to write 1 fact statement and 1 opinion statement for each.

Statement	Fact or Opinion? {explain}	Write Your Own . . .	Picture
Wild reindeer are called caribou and live in the tundra and Arctic regions of North America.		FACT: _____ _____ _____	
Caribou are the most intelligent species of deer in North America.		OPINION: _____ _____ _____	
Igloos are the worst shelters to build in extremely cold environments.		FACT: _____ _____ _____	
Igloos are types of shelters built of snow, originally built by the Inuit people.		OPINION: _____ _____ _____	



Name _____

Date _____

Horizontal Single Digit Multiplication 2

1. $4 \times 7 =$

11. $1 \times 9 =$

2. $6 \times 2 =$

12. $2 \times 7 =$

3. $7 \times 5 =$

13. $6 \times 4 =$

4. $9 \times 9 =$

14. $5 \times 8 =$

5. $3 \times 1 =$

15. $0 \times 2 =$

6. $1 \times 2 =$

16. $8 \times 8 =$

7. $5 \times 6 =$

17. $5 \times 9 =$

8. $3 \times 2 =$

18. $2 \times 2 =$

9. $0 \times 6 =$

19. $8 \times 2 =$

10. $2 \times 1 =$

20. $2 \times 5 =$

_____ out of 20.



Homework - Week ____ Name _____ DUE DATE _____

Reading Homework☐ **Fluency: Repeated Reading**

Read the text aloud on 3 different days to a family member and have them initial:

Reading #	Date	Parent initial and comments
1		
2		
3		

☐ **Wide reading: Independent Reading**Complete at least **three** tasks from the chart below. **Star the ones you completed.*

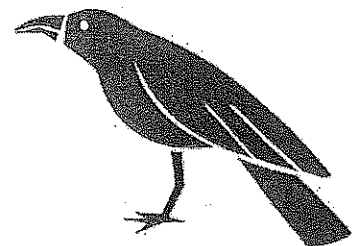
Read 20 minutes in your independent reading book	Read a magazine or newspaper	Read a nonfiction book for 20 minutes
Read a book aloud to a younger child	Write a short story explaining how the crow tricks the fox instead.	Read 20 minutes in your independent reading book
Learn more about crows . Write down 3 facts that you learned.	Read 20 minutes in your independent reading book	Your own idea: Ask about your own topic!

☐ **Comprehension Check**

Complete the multiple-choice questions and write your "Get The Gist" summaries.

☐ **Reading Skill: Putting Events in Sequence**

Complete the attached worksheet on "Sequencing Events"



Homework - Week _____ Name _____ DUE DATE _____

The Crow and the Pitcher

© Reprinted from *Aesop's Fables* by Aesop, [Public Domain text]

It was a sweltering hot summer day. A crow, parched with thirst, came upon a pitcher of water. But the pitcher was only half full. The crow leaned and stretched and thrust out his beak as far as he could. No matter how hard he tried, he could not reach the water.

All of a sudden, the crow had an idea. He picked up a pebble in his beak and dropped it into the water. The water level in the pitcher rose just a tiny bit. So he dropped in another pebble, then another, then one more. The crow continued doing this for a long time. Finally, the water in the pitcher had risen high enough. The crow poked in his beak and drank to his heart's content!

Moral: **Little by little does the trick!**



The Fox and the Crow

© Reprinted from *Aesop's Fables* by Aesop, [Public Domain text]

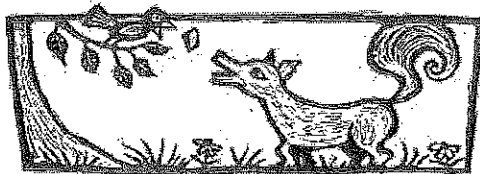
A crow had just found a delicious piece of cheese on a picnic table. She landed in a tree and prepared to eat this tasty morsel. Just then, a sly fox happened to be passing by. The fox spotted the crow and thought about how much he would like to eat that cheese.

"Madame Crow," called the fox. "You are a sight for sore eyes. My, but you are looking beautiful today!" The fox had the crow's attention now, most certainly. The crow looked down from the tree and the fox continued. "You must be the most beautiful animal in all the forest. Now rabbits, I grant you, they're pretty. And frogs may be fetching too. But you, Madame Crow, you are, without a doubt, the most lovely of creatures, with your slick black feathers, your shiny eyes. I wonder if your song is as glorious as you are. I would just give anything to hear you sing, Madame Crow."

At this, the crow puffed up her chest, threw back her head, fluttered her wings and began to sing: "Caw, caw, caw, caw!"

Of course, the cheese fell out of the crow's beak. The fox caught it before it even hit the ground. Then he turned and trotted away in search of a pleasant place to eat a big tasty chunk of cheese.

Moral: **Never trust a flatterer!**



Homework - Week ____ Name _____ DUE DATE _____

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS: FABLES WITH CROWS

- Based on the fable, *The Crow and the Pitcher*, why did the crow go near the pitcher?
 - The crow saw a morsel of cheese inside the pitcher
 - The crow noticed a young chick had fallen into the pitcher
 - The crow wanted the water that was inside the pitcher
 - The crow wanted to see its reflection because he was vain
- What idea did the crow have that showed he was clever?
 - The crow found a way to crack the pitcher open with his beak to drink the water
 - The crow began to fill the pitcher with pebbles so the water would rise to the top
 - The crow fashioned a rope out of twigs and hoisted the pitcher into the sky
 - The crow tipped over the pitcher by digging underneath it with his beak
- What other life lesson does the moral, "little by little does the trick" support?
 - Hard work pays off in the end
 - Honesty is the best policy
 - Haste makes waste
 - Appearances can be deceiving
- Based on the fable, *The Fox and the Crow*, why did the fox start talking to the crow?
 - The crow was lost and needed directions
 - The crow wanted to brag to the fox about his chunk of cheese
 - The fox was lost and needed directions
 - The fox spotted the crow's cheese and wanted to enjoy it himself
- What other title would best fit the story told in the fable, *The Fox and the Crow*?
 - Be Careful Who You Trust!
 - Caw! Caw! Caw!
 - I Want Cheese!
 - Feathers and Fools!

Get the Gist! (Write a 10 word summary sentence for each question below)

What was the moral of <i>The Fox and the Crow</i> ?	_____
Explain why the crow landed near the pitcher.	_____
How was the crow finally able to drink the water?	_____
What did the fox say to flatter the crow?	_____
Who enjoyed the cheese after all?	_____



Homework - Week ____ Name _____ DUE DATE _____

Reading Skill: Putting Events in Sequence

Good writers organize the events of their story or drama by putting them in an order that makes sense. **Sequence** means to put events in the order they appeared. Often times, we use sequence **signal words** like: *First, Next, Then, After, Later, Meanwhile, Finally, and Last.* Good readers sequence the events of a story correctly to improve retell / comprehension!

I love eating peanut butter and jelly sandwiches. For starters, you'll need to gather your bread, favorite jelly and delicious peanut butter. After taking out two slices of bread, spread the jelly with a butter knife. Repeat this step with the peanut butter on the other slice. Finally join the slices together and enjoy a scrumptious snack!



To sequence the events I'm going to organize the events into a flow map using these signal words. **First**, take out the sandwich-making materials of bread, jelly, peanut butter, and a butter knife. **Next**, spread the jelly and peanut butter onto a slice of bread. **Then**, join the slices together. **Finally**, enjoy a tasty PB&J sandwich!

Practice sequencing the main events from The Fox and the Crow below.

First, _____

Next, _____

Then, _____

Last, _____



Name _____

Date _____

Topic: Multiplication Tables - Worksheet 2

Fill in the missing numbers in the multiplication tables.

1.

x	9	8	7
2			
5			
7			

2.

x	8	5	3
3			
6			
9			

3.

x	7	5	3
3			
5			
7			

4.

x	6	3	1
4			
6			
8			

5.

x	5	8	1
6			
8			
9			

6.

x	6	9	7
5			
8			
2			

7.

x	2	6	9
1			
3			
7			

8.

x	3	5	9
4			
3			
2			

9.

x	2	8	3
1			
7			
1			

10.

x	4	6	3
1			
2			
3			



Division I Numeration Worksheet

Name _____

Directions: Split the amount evenly. Include the unit name in your answer.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. 24 chicken nuggets
6 children
Each child gets _____. | 7. 40 pieces of paper
8 stacks
Each stack gets _____. |
| 2. 35 marbles
7 players
Each player gets _____. | 8. 65 calls to make
13 callers
Each caller makes _____. |
| 3. 70 quarters
5 waiters
Each waiter gets _____. | 9. 45 pairs of shoes
9 shoe racks
Each rack holds _____. |
| 4. 56 tomato plants
7 garden rows
Each garden row gets _____. | 10. 96 soccer players
6 teams
Each team has _____. |
| 5. 21 treats
7 dogs
Each dog gets _____. | 11. 72 total miles to hike
6 days
_____ miles to hike each day. |
| 6. 60 pages
5 students
Each student reads _____. | 12. 68 tickets
4 tickets for each ride
Enough tickets for _____. |

Day 5

Homework - Week ____ Name _____ DUE DATE _____

Reading Homework

☐ Fluency: Repeated Reading

Read the text aloud on 3 different days to a family member and have them initial:

Reading #	Date	Parent initial and comments
1		
2		
3		

☐ Wide reading: Independent Reading

Complete at least **three** tasks from the chart below. **Star the ones you completed.*

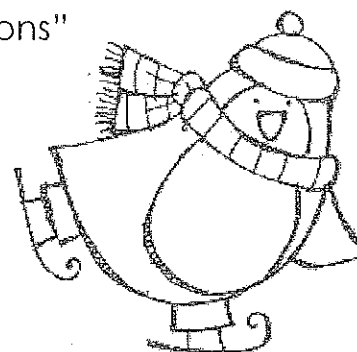
Read 20 minutes in your independent reading book	Read a magazine or newspaper	Read a nonfiction book for 20 minutes
Read a book aloud to a younger child	Write a short story explaining why the ostrich is unable to fly.	Read 20 minutes in your independent reading book
Learn more about totem poles . Write down 3 facts that you learned.	Read 20 minutes in your independent reading book	Your own idea: Ask about your own topic!

☐ Comprehension Check

Complete the multiple-choice questions and write your "Get The Gist" summaries.

☐ Reading Skill: Drawing Conclusions

Complete the attached worksheet on "Drawing Conclusions"



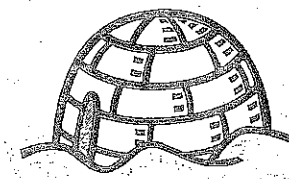
Homework - Week _____ Name _____ DUE DATE _____

The Myth of Penguins

Written by Antonia Rivas, © 2012



The flightless life path of a penguin sure sets this bird species apart from its feathered cousins capable of flying. Have you ever wondered why is it that penguins are unable to fly? Well to discover the answer to this age-old question, we must travel back to the time of the ancient Eskimo.



Life during the Ice Age meant 75% of the Earth's surface was covered in snow, and the other 25% was icy ocean water. During this time Eskimos lived inside cozy little igloos, houses built of snow, all around the world. How was life like for humans back then, you ask? Well a typical Eskimo day included ice fishing, carving snow sculptures, riding reindeer, and last but not least, training their pet penguins. Just as dogs and cats are our modern-day pets, penguins were the trusted animal companions of man. This explains why to this very day, penguins don't startle away from humans because of the trust built up by the Eskimo.

Penguins were the preferred pets of the Ice Age because they made excellent bodyguards against pesky sea lions who looted Eskimo igloos for food. However, keeping penguins as pets did present another unfortunate problem. In case you weren't aware, penguins and sea lions have a tumultuous relationship similar to the despicable feeling dogs have toward cats. At any sight of an intruding sea lion, penguin pets became enraged with a fit of fury as their blood pressure boiled to unhealthy levels. This extra blood flow surged down to the penguin's feet and caused the phenomenon of happy feet, leading to an uncontrollable urge to chase.

Believe it or not, the "happy feet" curse allowed penguins to build up enough speed to lift off and momentarily fly through the icy sky chasing away any intruding sea lions. Their frantic feet would get so worked up while their wings flapped up and down as they roared threatening squawks to the sea lions. But their birdy belly blubber proved to be a disadvantage because just as soon as the penguin had lifted off, it would come plummeting down to the ground again. The Eskimos could not continue on with the clumsy penguin flyers accidentally smashing their igloos in as they came crashing down.

So, the Eskimos rallied together and built a 50-foot tall totem pole as a tribute to the Elfy Elders who controlled all of Mother Nature back then. The Eskimos plead for a solution to save their igloos from penguin belly-floppers. The Elfy Elders wiggled their noses and tapped their feet together three times as they chanted:



Penguin, Penguin! Fly No More!
Diving Undersea is Your New Chore!
Penguin, Penguin! Black and White
Finding Schools of Fish is Now Your Plight!



A great blizzard whisked through the winter wonderland and left every penguin with a new purpose. No longer did they feel the great need to protect their human master. This sense of duty was quickly replaced with a keen beak for fishing. With their newfound built-in stellar fish GPS trackers, penguins kept their human masters well-fed. And penguin and human fished together in this way until the Ice Age melted away!



Homework - Week _____ Name _____ DUE DATE _____

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS: The MYTH OF PENGUINS

1. Based on the myth, what were penguins once able to do that they no longer can?
 - a. Their blubber allowed them to slide along the snow on their bellies
 - b. Their evolved beaks allowed them to swim underwater for up to one minute
 - c. Their wings allowed them to momentarily fly in the sky
 - d. Their feet allowed them to chase after sea lions at high speeds
2. What was life like on Earth during the Ice Age?
 - a. About 75% of the Earth was covered in water
 - b. About 75% of the Earth was covered in snow
 - c. Only 25% of the Earth was covered in ice
 - d. Only 25% of the Earth was covered in frost
3. What initially made penguins the preferred pets of the Eskimo?
 - a. They protected humans against intruding saber-toothed tigers
 - b. They helped humans to hunt for fish
 - c. They helped humans to hunt for caribou
 - d. They protected humans against intruding sea lions
4. What did the Eskimos offer as a tribute to the Elfy Elders?
 - a. They carved a snow sculpture in the shape of an Emperor Penguin
 - b. They carved a snow sculpture in the shape of an elf
 - c. They built a fifty foot tall totem pole
 - d. They offered them fifty pounds of fish
5. How did the Elfy Elders help penguins to become even better pets?
 - a. They took away their ability to fly; and gave them the ability to dive for fish
 - b. They replaced their intense dislike for sea lions with fish
 - c. They took away their ability to swim; and gave them the ability to fly
 - d. They replaced their yellow feathers with black and white plumage

Get the Gist! (Write a 10 word summary sentence for each question below)

What makes penguins an unusual bird?	_____	_____	_____	_____
Describe a typical Eskimo day.	_____	_____	_____	_____
Why were the sea lions entering igloos?	_____	_____	_____	_____
How did the penguins protect against the intruding sea lions?	_____	_____	_____	_____
How did the penguins change in the end?	_____	_____	_____	_____



Homework - Week ____ Name _____ DUE DATE _____

Reading Skill: Making Inferences

Because authors do not directly tell the reader everything, it is important for good readers to use clues from the text and what your brain already knows about a subject to make inferences. **Making inferences** as you read will improve your comprehension tremendously, and this makes reading extremely more enjoyable!

My aim is to make it to the upcoming Winter Olympics. I almost have my double flip jump landing perfected!



What sport will he most likely want to enter in the Winter Olympics?

The clues from the text are "double flip jump landing" and I know from prior knowledge of watching the Olympics that ice skaters do this! So he must want to compete in ice skating.

Directions: Use the clues in the speech bubbles to match each penguin to its species name. Fill in the correct letters below.

- ____ 1. Rockhopper
- ____ 2. African
- ____ 3. Chinstrap
- ____ 4. Emperor
- ____ 5. Yellow-eyed
- ____ 6. Little
- ____ 7. King
- ____ 8. Macaroni

A Oh, go pick on someone your own size!

B Who's ready to rock the night away?

C Guess who's always using their noodle?

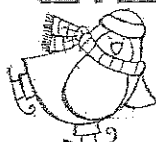
D My favorite hobby is going on a safari!

E Look me in the eyes when I'm talking to you!

F It's a good thing my head's strapped on or I'd probably lose it!

G Oh no, why is my empire slowly melting away?

H Oh, I just can't wait to be king!



Name _____

Date _____

Mad Minute Vertical Single Digit Multiplication 1

1.
$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

11.
$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

21.
$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2.
$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

12.
$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

22.
$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3.
$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

13.
$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

23.
$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

4.
$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

14.
$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

24.
$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

5.
$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

15.
$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

25.
$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

6.
$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

16.
$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

26.
$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

7.
$$\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

17.
$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

27.
$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

8.
$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

18.
$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

28.
$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

9.
$$\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

19.
$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

29.
$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

10.
$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

20.
$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

30.
$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

_____ out of 30.



Multiplication Numeration Worksheet

Name _____

Directions: Use multiplication to solve each problem. Write the answer on the line.

1. There are 10 students in each of the 3 sixth-grade classrooms. How many students are in sixth grade in all?

2. You have 7 packs of gum. In each pack, there are 8 pieces of gum. How many pieces do you have in all?

3. Luis, Kendra, and Devon were walking to school. Each of them was carrying 7 books. How many books were the kids carrying in all?

4. There are 8 kennels at the animal shelter. Each kennel holds 4 kittens. If all the kennels are full, how many kittens are at the shelter?

5. Thomas and Claire each collected 11 bags of groceries for a food drive. How many bags did they collect in all?

6. Twelve puppies each buried one bone in the yard. How many bones are buried in the yard in all?

7. Micah and 5 of his friends each made 8 pans of brownies for a bake sale. How many pans of brownies did they make in all?

8. Julia bought 7 packages of markers. If each package had 9 markers in it, how many markers did Julia buy in all?

9. A one-foot ruler is 12 inches long. If 3 rulers are laid down end to end, how many inches long would they be in all?

10. There are 5 telephones at the main desk in an office building. Each phone has 5 red lights on it. How many red lights are there in all?
