

# Table of Contents



## Introduction ..... 6

## Making Inferences ..... 10

Swimming in  
Stingray City (1.0–1.9) ..... 12

The Mystery of the  
Great Stones (1.0–1.9) ..... 16

Here Comes the  
Parade! (2.0–2.5) ..... 20

Monopoly on Atlantic  
City (2.0–2.5) ..... 24

Amelia Did! (2.5–4.0) ..... 28



Welcome to the Grand  
Ole Opry (2.5–4.0) ..... 32

Join the Roller  
Coaster Club! (4.0–4.5) ..... 36

## Identifying Main Idea & Details ... 40

Snakes: They Are  
Everywhere! (1.0–1.9) ..... 42

Desert Life (2.0–2.5) ..... 46

The Sneaker Story (2.0–2.5) ..... 50

Leonardo da Vinci (2.0–2.5) ..... 54

You Can't Throw  
a Boomerang Away (2.0–2.9) ..... 58

Meet a Fine Feathered  
Dino! (2.5–4.0) ..... 62

Mystery on the  
Beach (2.5–4.0) ..... 66

People Take to the  
Skies (2.5–4.0) ..... 70

Sky Dancers (2.5–4.0) ..... 74

From Boy to  
President (4.0–4.5) ..... 78

It Came From Mars! (4.0–4.5) ..... 82

Meet M.C. Escher (4.0–4.5) ..... 86

## Recognizing Cause & Effect ..... 90

Wild, Wild Snowstorm (1.0–1.9) ..... 92

Shark: Friend or Enemy? (2.0–2.5) ..... 96

Titanic! (2.0–2.5) ..... 100

Balloons Galore! (2.0–2.5) ..... 104

Why Are the Fish Swimming  
in the Forest? (2.5–4.0) ..... 108

Into the Caves (4.0–4.5) ..... 112

Those Shoes Are a  
Crime! (4.0–4.5) ..... 116

A Frog Mystery (4.0–4.5) ..... 120





# Table of Contents

## Identifying Problem & Solution . . . 124

A 7,000-Mile Shortcut! (1.0–1.9) . . . . . 126

Thank You, Benjamin  
Banneker! (2.5–4.0) . . . . . 130

Where Is London Bridge? (2.5–4.0) . . . 134

Replanting the Past (4.0–4.5) . . . . . 138

## Categorizing . . . . . 142

Save Our  
Wetlands (2.0–2.9) . . . . . 144

Video Games—Past  
and Present (2.0–2.9) . . . . . 148

What's Inside a Robot? (2.5–4.0) . . . . . 152

Animals of Australia (3.0–3.5) . . . . . 156

What's Funny About  
the Funny Bone? (4.0–4.5) . . . . . 160

## Sequencing . . . . . 164

Planting a Vegetable  
Garden (1.0–1.9) . . . . . 166

Carving a Cameo (1.0–1.9) . . . . . 170

Sledding: Not Just  
for Kids (2.0–2.5) . . . . . 174

An Actor's Day (2.0–2.5) . . . . . 178

Unknown! (2.0–2.9) . . . . . 182

Jackie Robinson:  
American Hero (2.5–4.0) . . . . . 186

What a Catch! (2.5–4.0) . . . . . 190

Something Fishy (4.0–4.5) . . . . . 194

Keep the Great Lakes  
Great! (4.0–4.5) . . . . . 198

## Comparing & Contrasting . . . . . 202

Waves for You (1.0–1.9) . . . . . 204

Kid Inventors (2.0–2.5) . . . . . 208

Home, Sweet Home (2.5–4.0) . . . . . 212

Pet Pals (3.0–3.5) . . . . . 216

Insects That Go for the  
Gold! (3.0–3.5) . . . . . 220

What a Good Dad! (4.0–4.5) . . . . . 224

Globe Hopping (4.0–4.5) . . . . . 228

Mr. Naismith's Game (4.0–4.5) . . . . . 232

## Summarizing . . . . . 236

The Great Wall of  
China (1.0–1.9) . . . . . 238

Saguaros of the  
Southwest (2.0–2.5) . . . . . 242

Go, Dog, Go! (2.0–2.5) . . . . . 246

Surprise! 10,000 for  
Dinner (2.0–2.5) . . . . . 250

A Tasty Time (2.5–4.0) . . . . . 254

Oceans in Motion (2.5–4.0) . . . . . 258





# Table of Contents

A Sticky, Sweet Disaster (4.0–4.5) . . . . .	262
What's a Chunnel? (4.0–4.5) . . . . .	266
Champions of the Games (4.0–4.5) . . . . .	270

## Drawing Conclusions . . . . . 274

Her Name Was Sacajawea (1.0–1.9) . . . . .	276
Who Invented Arthur? (2.0–2.5) . . . . .	280
The Yak (2.0–2.5) . . . . .	284
A Story in Stone (2.0–2.5) . . . . .	288
A Gorilla Saves the Day (2.5–4.0) . . . . .	292
Bunnicula (2.5–4.0) . . . . .	296
The Arctic: Closer Than You Think (4.0–4.5) . . . . .	300
What Do You Call a Cyclone? (4.0–4.5) . . . . .	304
An Interview With Ed Stivender, Storyteller (4.0–4.5) . . . . .	308
A Born Champion (4.0–4.5) . . . . .	312



## Distinguishing Fact & Opinion . . . 316

Take a Hike (1.0–1.9) . . . . .	318
Rube Goldberg's Funny Pictures (1.0–1.9) . . . . .	322
A Natural Wonder (2.0–2.5) . . . . .	326
Who Can Make the Best Sand Castle? (2.0–2.5) . . . . .	330
The Surprising Story of Jeans (2.0–2.5) . . . . .	334
A Hospital for Dolphins & Whales (2.0–2.9) . . . . .	338
America's Lady Liberty (2.5–4.0) . . . . .	342
Living Flashlights (4.0–4.5) . . . . .	346

## Answer Key . . . . . 350



# Comparing & Contrasting

- ❖ When reading a story or an article, it's helpful to think about how things are alike and how they are different.
  - As you read, ask yourself: "What is the same about these things?" and "How are they different?"
  - When you think about how things are alike, you **compare** them.
  - When you think about how things are different, you **contrast** them.
- ❖ Read this paragraph. Look for the answers to these **compare/contrast** questions.
  - How are foxes and cats alike?
  - How are they different?

## **Contrast**

These sentences tell how foxes and cats are different: *Foxes belong to the dog family and cats to the cat family.*

## **Compare**

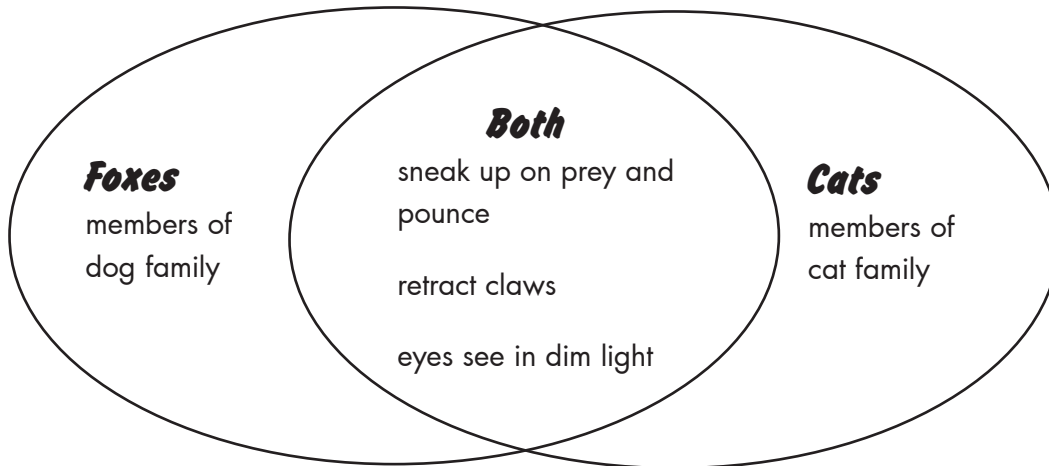
These sentences tell how foxes and cats are alike: *They hunt alike, can retract their claws, and have similar eyes.*

## **Foxes and Cats**

Foxes are members of the dog family. Cats are members of the cat family. Dogs and cats aren't usually alike, are they? However, foxes and cats are alike in some ways. Foxes hunt like cats. They sneak up on their prey and pounce on it, just as cats do. Unlike dogs, cats can pull in, or retract, their claws. Foxes can retract their claws part way. Foxes and cats also have similar eyes. Their pupils become big and round at night, so they see well in dim light.



❖ You could chart how things are alike and different like this:



## Your Turn

❖ Read this passage. **Compare** and **contrast** the saw-whet owl and the great horned owl. Make a chart like the one above.

### Birds of a Different Feather

There are 12 kinds of owls in North America. They're all alike in many ways. They all have huge, fixed eyes in the front of their heads. Their feathers have soft edges, so they hardly make any noise when they fly. All owls are meat-eaters.

The saw-whet owl is the smallest owl. It measures only 7 inches and weighs 3 ounces. Its wingspan is about 17 inches.

One of the largest owls at up to 2 feet is the great horned owl. It weighs between 2 ½ and 3 pounds. A great horned owl's wings can stretch 5 feet from tip to tip.

If you hear a long series of toots or whistles at night, you may be hearing a saw-whet owl. If you hear deep, low hoots, it's probably a great horned owl.







# What a **GOOD** Dad!

by Jamal Massoud

## **Set Your Purpose**

How are seahorses and penguins alike? Read this article and find out!



**H**ere's a **riddle**. What animal father takes very good care of its **young**? If your answer is the male seahorse, you are right. If your answer is the male emperor penguin, you are right, too.

The male seahorse has a pouch on its belly. The female lays her eggs in this pocket. Then she swims away. The male seahorse swims around with the eggs in his pouch. When the eggs hatch, hundreds of babies emerge from the pouch.

A similar story describes the birth of emperor penguins. In the Antarctic, where emperor penguins live, the female climbs onto the ice. She lays one egg on the ice. Then, like the female seahorse, she has done her job, and she swims away.

Like the male seahorse, the male emperor penguin **protects** his unborn young. He does this by rolling the egg onto his feet. He uses the lower part of his fat, warm belly to cover the egg. Then, with the egg on his feet, he joins a group of other males. For two months, they crowd together to keep their eggs and themselves warm. During this time, they don't eat.

After two months, a baby penguin, or chick, hatches. The male penguin feeds the chick with a milky **liquid** that comes from his throat. Soon, the female penguin **appears**. She takes over the care of the baby while the male returns to the sea to hunt for food for his family. After six months, the chick is ready to live on its own.



## Think About It

How are penguins and seahorses alike?

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Check Your Understanding

Fill in the letter with the best answer for each question.

- In what way is a male seahorse like a male emperor penguin?
  - They both live in the Antarctic.
  - They both take care of their unborn babies.
  - They are both called chicks.
  - They both have fat, warm bellies.
- How is a female seahorse like a female emperor penguin?
  - They both have pouches on their bellies.
  - They both take care of their newborn babies.
  - They both eat more than the males.
  - They both lay eggs and then swim away.
- How is the birth of seahorses different from the birth of penguins?
  - Seahorses are born on ice.
  - Seahorses are born in a pouch.
  - Seahorses are protected by their fathers at birth.
  - Seahorses don't eat anything for months.
- Which of these events happens first?
  - A female seahorse lays her eggs in the male's pouch.
  - Hundreds of babies emerge from the male's pouch.
  - The male seahorse swims around with eggs in his pouch.
  - Hundreds of seahorse eggs hatch.
- What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
  - A male seahorse has a pouch on its belly.
  - Male seahorses protect their unborn children.
  - Female seahorses lay hundreds of eggs.
  - Male seahorses don't eat while they have eggs in their pouch.

## Vocabulary

Find each vocabulary word in the selection. The words and sentences around it will help you figure out its meaning.

Fill in the letter with the best definition of the underlined word.

- Did you know the answer to the riddle?
  - animal with no feet
  - empty space
  - instrument with four strings
  - puzzling problem or question
- What animal father takes very good care of its young?
  - enemies
  - home
  - children
  - fruits or vegetables
- The male emperor penguin protects his unborn young.
  - keeps safe
  - throws
  - laughs at
  - eats
- The male penguin feeds the chick with a milky liquid that comes from his throat.
  - acorn
  - hat
  - long pole or stick
  - wet substance that is not solid
- Soon, the female penguin appears.
  - attacks
  - shows up
  - swims away
  - eats



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

# Word Work

**Antonyms** are words that have opposite meanings. For example, *hot* and *cold* are antonyms.

Write the word from below that means the opposite of the word in dark type.

alone    wrong    upper    harms    thin

1. Sunscreen **protects** your skin from the sun. Too much sunlight \_\_\_\_\_ your skin.
2. Use sunscreen **together** with clothing. Sunscreen \_\_\_\_\_ may not be enough protection.
3. Don't wear **thick** clothing that will make you hot. Wear \_\_\_\_\_, light clothes instead.
4. Cover your legs on the **lower** part of your body. Cover your arms on the \_\_\_\_\_ body as well.
5. Being careful is the **right** way to have fun in the sun. To be careless is \_\_\_\_\_.

The endings **-ed** and **-ing** can be added to many verbs without changing the spelling of the base word.

**protect    protected    protecting**

Many one-syllable verbs that end with an e will drop the e when the **-ed** or **-ing** is added.

**name    named    naming**

Read each sentence. Add the suffix **-ed** or **-ing** to the word in dark type.

6. **visit** Last week, our class \_\_\_\_\_ the aquarium.
7. **guide** Someone at the aquarium \_\_\_\_\_ us around.
8. **live** We saw a seahorse \_\_\_\_\_ in the water.
9. **float** A seahorse moves by \_\_\_\_\_ because it cannot swim well.
10. **like** Our class \_\_\_\_\_ learning about the seahorse.

# Write Now

In "What a Good Dad!" you read about ways that seahorses and penguins are alike and different. Look at the Venn diagram below.

- Plan to write a paragraph about how two plants or animals are alike in some ways and different in other ways. First, make a diagram, like the one shown, to compare your two plants or animals.
- Write a paragraph that compares and contrasts the two plants or animals you have chosen. Use the ideas on your diagram. Use words that compare, such as *alike*, *unlike*, *similar*, and *different*.

