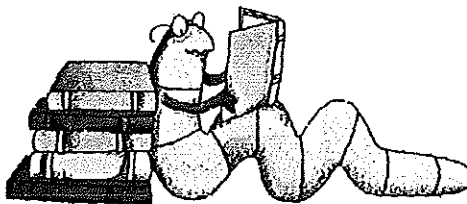


# Reading Log

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Week of: \_\_\_\_\_



Day	Title of What I Read:	Number of Minutes	Parent Initials
Monday			
Tuesday			
Wednesday			
Thursday			
Friday			
Saturday			
Sunday			

**READ THE PASSAGE** Read slowly and notice details about how the flowers look, smell, and taste.

### Flowers for Dinner

Flowers might look pretty on the dinner table. But what about serving them for dinner? In many cultures all around the world, people eat and enjoy different flowers in a variety of dishes.

The purple flowers of the lavender plant add a sweet lemon taste to chocolate cake or ice cream. Pansies, which have a grassy flavor, are a delicious addition to green salads. Bright yellow dandelion petals look cheerful when sprinkled over rice. Squash blossoms can be fried or stuffed with cheese. And the flowers of plants such as jasmine and chamomile are commonly used to make tea.

Does snacking on flowers sound weird? You may have eaten flowers already without realizing it! Several vegetables, such as cauliflower and broccoli, are actually flower buds. Broccoli forms tiny yellow blossoms as it continues to grow. Artichokes, if left on their stalks, form fuzzy purple blooms. And asparagus tips open into small, pale green or white flowers.

If you're interested in eating flowers, be sure to learn about the plants first. Not every flower is safe to eat. The best way to find a tasty—and safe—flower is to visit your local grocery store.

**STRATEGY PRACTICE** Draw a picture to show how you visualized one of the flowers that can be eaten.

**SKILL PRACTICE** Read each question. Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- How are broccoli and lavender similar?
  - Both have a lemon taste.
  - Both are flowering plants.
  - Both are used for tea.
  - Both have yellow flowers.
- Why should you learn about a plant before eating its flower?
  - to make sure the flower is safe to eat
  - to find out how to serve the flower
  - to learn more about other cultures
  - to find out how the flower tastes
- What is the main idea of the third paragraph?
  - Eating flowers is weird.
  - Plants produce flowers of different colors.
  - Some vegetables are flower buds.
  - The flowers of some plants are used for teas.
- What is the main idea of the passage?
  - Many flowers can be eaten.
  - Flowers are often eaten with desserts.
  - Many people eat flowers without realizing it.
  - Flowers are tastier than vegetables.

**READ THE PASSAGE**

Look for details that help you visualize each competition described in the passage.

**Crazy Contests**

When you think about competitions, you probably think of sports such as basketball and football. Not all serious competitive events are athletic, though. One example is the Rock Paper Scissors World Championship, in which contestants compete for large cash prizes.

Rock Paper Scissors is a simple game between two players. Each player counts to three and then “throws” one hand forward, making one of three hand signals. A fist means “rock,” a flat hand means “paper,” and two extended fingers in a V shape means “scissors.” Rock wins against scissors, scissors wins against paper, and paper wins against rock. Although the game is simple, many players claim that they have developed complex strategies for winning.

Some people might consider a Rock Paper Scissors contest to be strange. Around the world, though, people compete in many events that others think are crazy. In England, a 200-year-old competition sends hundreds of people running down a hill, chasing a giant wheel of cheese. In Finland, hopeful guitar heroes compete in the Air Guitar World Championships by strumming invisible guitars in front of an audience. Wales hosts the yearly World Bog Snorkelling Championships, in which contestants wear silly costumes—dressed, for example, like a mermaid or an octopus—and swim through dark, stinky bog water as the crowd cheers.

These competitions are just a few of the crazy games that people play around the world. With some practice and training, maybe you could be a prize-winner in one of those contests yourself!

**STRATEGY PRACTICE**

Which competition was easiest for you to visualize? Why?

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**SKILL PRACTICE**

Read each question. Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
  - playing Rock Paper Scissors
  - playing sports around the world
  - unusual competitions
  - popular ways for people to compete
- Where do the competitions mentioned in this passage occur?
  - mainly in England
  - all over the world
  - only in Europe
  - wherever people do not play basketball
- The author probably thinks that the contests are strange because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - they have no rules
  - they are dangerous
  - cash prizes are small
  - the activities are silly
- How are the contests mentioned in the passage similar to basketball, football, or other sports?
  - They all involve competition.
  - They all require physical strength.
  - None offer prizes to winners.
  - None are entertaining.

**READ THE PASSAGE**

Look for words and phrases that help you visualize cockroaches.

**Cockroach Fun Facts**

When you think of interesting animals, you probably don't picture the common cockroach. However, although this insect isn't very pretty, it is pretty amazing.

Cockroaches are good at getting around. They can squeeze into very tight spaces, which comes in handy when they want to go through cracks in walls. A baby cockroach can flatten itself as thin as a dime. They're fast-moving bugs, too. Traveling at three miles an hour, a cockroach can easily scurry out of the way of looming feet or bug swatters.

Cockroaches are also tough. They can survive a month without food and a week without water. They can even survive for weeks without a head!

Next time you see a cockroach, show some respect for this common household pest. After all, the species has been around far longer than people—more than 280 million years, by some estimates. Now that's an old bug!

**STRATEGY PRACTICE**

List at least two traits of cockroaches. For each trait, draw a picture that shows what you visualized.

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**SKILL PRACTICE**

Read each question. Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- What main idea is supported by the fact that a cockroach can survive without its head?
  - Cockroaches are fast-moving.
  - Cockroaches are tough.
  - Cockroaches are common pests.
  - Cockroaches are smart.
- The passage compares a baby cockroach to a dime to show \_\_\_\_\_.
  - the speed of baby cockroaches
  - the round shape of baby cockroaches
  - the thinness of baby cockroaches
  - the color of baby cockroaches
- Which of these tells one way that cockroaches and humans are different?
  - Cockroaches can move faster.
  - Cockroaches have longer lives.
  - Cockroaches need food and water.
  - Cockroaches have existed longer as a species.
- Why do cockroaches flatten themselves?
  - to move more quickly
  - to survive longer without food or water
  - to escape a rolled-up newspaper
  - to squeeze through narrow spaces

**READ THE PASSAGE**

Look for details that help you form a mental image of the animal shelter.

**A Sheltered Life**

If you visit the animal shelter in Salinas, California, you'll see giant wood cutouts of a dog and a cat. These signs were placed in front of the building to catch people's attention. The supersized cutouts make people curious and encourage them to visit the shelter—and maybe even adopt a pet. Each year, the Salinas shelter takes in around 2,000 dogs and 2,000 cats. The animals are either strays or are dropped off by people who couldn't take care of them. Of the 4,000 animals, some of them are eventually adopted into new homes. Some animals are transferred to other shelters. And, unfortunately, some cannot be saved because they are too sick or are considered dangerous.

Animal shelters provide food, medicine, and a safe place for animals to sleep. But they are not ideal homes. The shelters are loud, and the animals stay in small cages. The people who work at shelters do their best to care for the animals, but the animals do not always get the attention or exercise they need.

To prevent so many animals from becoming homeless, pet owners should take good care of their pets. One of the best ways to care for pets is to spay or neuter them. This surgery prevents cats and dogs from having more babies. And that reduces the number of homeless animals that end up in shelters.

**STRATEGY PRACTICE**

Describe how you pictured the animal shelter in Salinas.

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**SKILL PRACTICE**

Read each question. Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. What is the passage mainly about?  
 Ⓐ the city of Salinas, California  
 Ⓑ homeless animals in shelters  
 Ⓒ how to attract visitors to animal shelters  
 Ⓓ people who work at animal shelters
2. Dogs in shelters probably do not get enough exercise because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Ⓐ the workers do not enjoy walking them  
 Ⓑ the workers think the dogs will be adopted soon  
 Ⓒ there are too many animals for the workers to care for  
 Ⓓ the workers are afraid of the dogs
3. What is the result of spaying and neutering?  
 Ⓐ More puppies and kittens are adopted.  
 Ⓑ Pets need less attention.  
 Ⓒ Fewer animals become homeless.  
 Ⓓ More people work at animal shelters.
4. What can good homes offer that animal shelters cannot?  
 Ⓐ plenty of personal care  
 Ⓑ medical attention  
 Ⓒ a safe place to sleep  
 Ⓓ food and water

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Day 1**

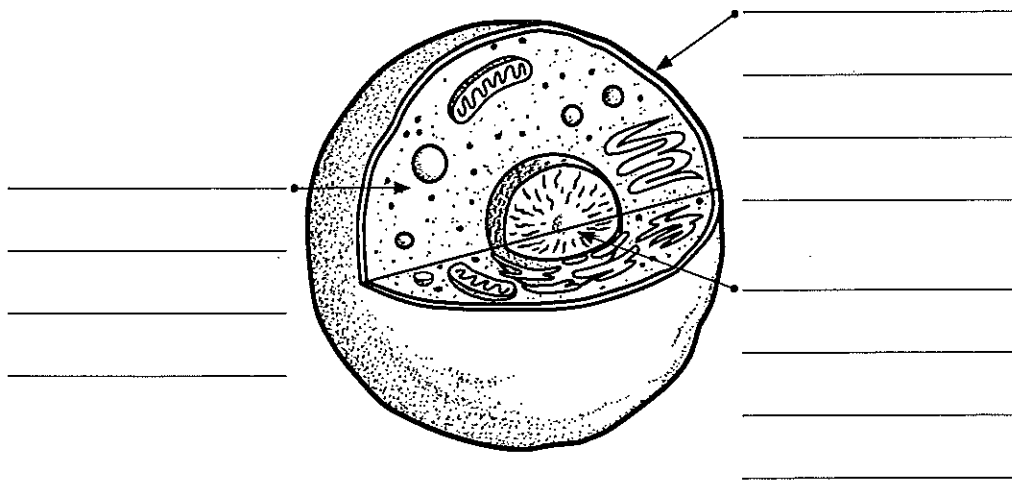
**Weekly Question**

**Why are bones hard and muscles soft?**

All organisms are made up of **cells**. A cell is the smallest unit of living matter. Cells grow, reproduce, use energy, and produce waste. Nearly all the cells in your body have the same three parts. The first is the **cell membrane**, which surrounds the cell and acts as a barrier between the cell and the outside world. Inside the cell, a central **nucleus** controls the cell's activities. Between the membrane and the nucleus is the **cytoplasm**, a jelly-like substance that contains the materials and structures necessary for cells to do their job.

Although the cells in your body have similar parts, many of the cells do specific jobs. In order to do these jobs well, the cells look and act different from each other. The cells that make up your muscles are shaped differently and behave differently from those that make up your bones.

- A.** Use the vocabulary words to label the parts of the cell. Briefly describe what each part does.



- B.** What do you think the function of muscle cells is? What do you think the function of bone cells is?

\_\_\_\_\_

daily science

**Big Idea 1**

WEEK 1

**Vocabulary**

**cell**  
sel  
the basic unit of structure and function in living organisms

**cytoplasm**  
SY-toh-PLAZ-um  
the jelly-like substance inside a cell

**cell membrane**  
MEM-brain  
the thin sack that surrounds a cell

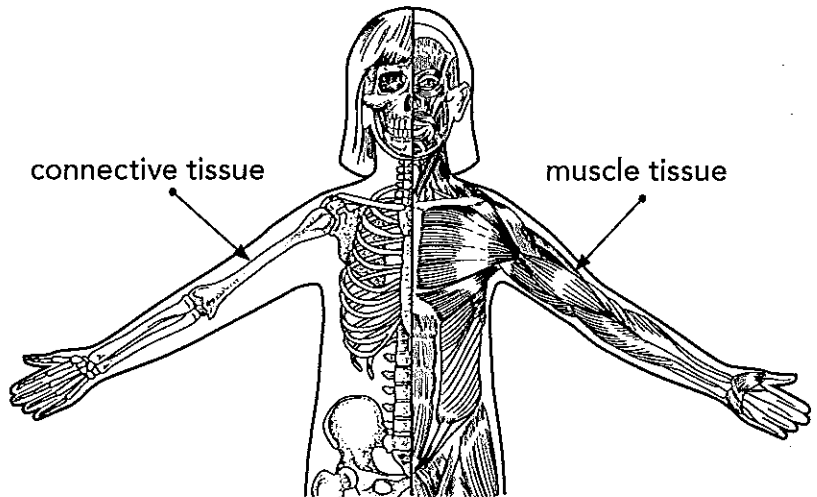
**nucleus**  
NEW-kee-us  
the part of the cell that directs all of its activities

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Day 2**

**Weekly Question**  
**Why are bones hard and muscles soft?**

Human beings are multicellular (MUL-tee-SEL-yoo-ler) organisms made of trillions of cells. Specialized cells in multicellular organisms, such as bone or muscle cells, group together to carry out particular functions, such as breathing, digesting, and moving. When similar cells work together, they form a **tissue**. The human body contains four types of tissue. Muscle cells form **muscle tissue**, which is responsible for movement. Bone cells make up part of the body's **connective tissue**, which also includes cartilage, tendons, and ligaments that help connect muscles and bones.



Daily Science  
**Big Idea 1**  
WEEK 1

**Vocabulary**

**tissue**  
TIH-shoo  
a group of cells that work together to perform a specific function

**connective tissue**  
kuh-NEK-tiv TIH-shoo  
groups of cells that provide structure and support

**muscle tissue**  
MUSS-ul TIH-shoo  
groups of cells that can contract and expand to produce movement

What kind of tissue do you think each body part is mostly made of?

- 1. your kneecaps \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. the cartilage in your nose \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. your heart \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. your shinbone \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. your tongue \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. the biceps in your arms \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

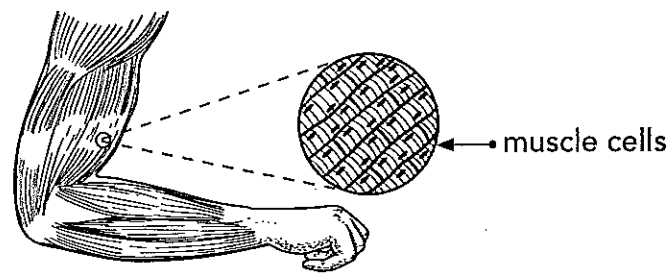
**Day  
3**

**Weekly Question**  
**Why are bones hard  
and muscles soft?**



There are three types of muscle tissue that make up the muscles in your body. One type forms the muscles in your organs. Another type forms your heart muscle. The third type forms the muscles that attach to your skeleton. This skeletal muscle tissue is made up of long, thin cells that look like threads. Unlike most other cells, skeletal muscle cells have more than one nucleus. Muscle cells bundle together to form long, rope-like cords of tissue.

Every time you move, muscle tissue contracts and relaxes. When you "make a muscle" in your arm by flexing, you are actually contracting the muscle tissue, making it shorter and thicker. When you stop flexing, the muscle tissue releases, becoming longer and thinner.



**A.** Rewrite each sentence, changing a word or phrase to make the statement true.

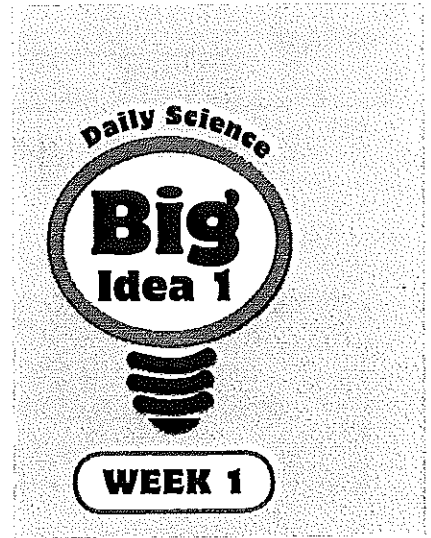
1. The muscle tissue in your heart is made up of long, thin cells.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Skeletal muscle cells have a nucleus and many cell membranes.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. When you flex your arm, the muscle tissue becomes longer and thinner.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**B.** Our bodies have some muscles that we can move voluntarily and some that move involuntarily (without us thinking about it). Name an example of each.

**Voluntary:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Involuntary:** \_\_\_\_\_



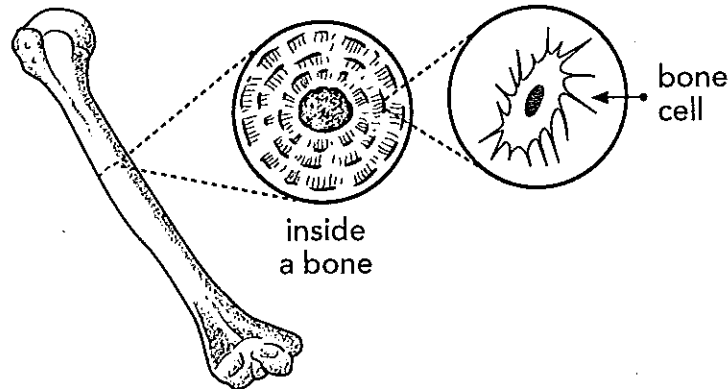
Name \_\_\_\_\_



**Day 4** **Weekly Question**  
**Why are bones hard and muscles soft?**

Under a microscope, bone cells look very different from muscle cells. Bone cells are star-shaped and contain a nucleus and a thin ring of cytoplasm. Bone tissue is made up of layers of bone cells surrounded by calcium and other minerals. These minerals are what make our bones hard. Bones give our bodies shape and allow us to stand upright.

Hard bones and soft muscles work together to give us strength, form, and movement. Bones cannot move by themselves. They need muscles that contract and release to pull them into motion. But muscles can't contract and release without being attached to something hard and rigid, like bones. In order for our bodies to function, we need both bones and muscles.



**A.** Describe two ways that bone cells and muscle cells are alike and two ways they are different.

**Alike:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Different:** \_\_\_\_\_

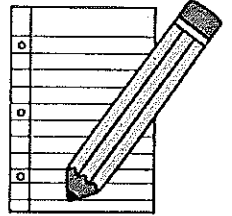
**B.** Why do you think nutrition experts recommend that young people eat foods high in calcium?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Name #: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Paragraph of the Week



Over the course of this week, you will be writing a paragraph. You will choose a topic (within the given parameters) and will brainstorm, draft, and write a complete paragraph. Be sure to use all that we have learned in class when writing this paragraph. So let's get started!

Monday

Brainstorm all that you know about something that you are good at. It can be a sport you play, a talent you have, something school related, or whatever you think is something you do well. Be sure to include every detail you can think of about that topic.

Tuesday

Using the brainstorm you created yesterday, choose 3 of the most important reasons why you are good at the topic you chose. They will become the three details about the topic you are good at. Write a sentence for each. Then, write an explanation sentence for each.

Wednesday

Now that you have your details and explanations written, you must write a topic sentence and closing sentence. Remember, your topic sentence must let the reader know what you are going to talk about in your paragraph, without discussing any of the details. Your closing sentence must restate your topic sentence, using synonyms and different words.

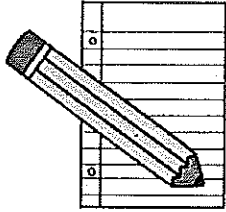
Thursday

It is time to put all of your work together in the form of a paragraph. The topic sentence goes first, followed by the detail/explanation combo sentences. The last sentence is your closing sentence.

Reread it all and make sure it makes sense. It should all be about the same topic, give lots of information, and be written in complete sentences.

Name #: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_



# Paragraph of the Week

Over the course of this week, you will be writing a paragraph. You will choose a topic (within the given parameters) and will brainstorm, draft, and write a complete paragraph. Be sure to use all that we have learned in class when writing this paragraph. So let's get started!

Monday

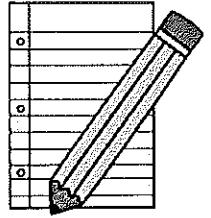
Brainstorm all that you know about something that you are good at. It can be a sport you play, a talent you have, something school related, or whatever you think is something you do well. Be sure to include every detail you can think of about that topic.

One thing I am good at is ...

Name #: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Paragraph of the Week



Now that you have the topic of your paragraph, you will write the main body sentences. Be sure that they are all on topic, as this is the "meat and potatoes" of your thoughts.

Tuesday

Using the brainstorm you created yesterday, choose 3 of the most important reasons why you are good at the topic you chose. They will become the three details about the topic you are good at. Write a sentence for each. Then, write an explanation sentence for each.

Detail One : \_\_\_\_\_

Explanation : \_\_\_\_\_

Detail Two : \_\_\_\_\_

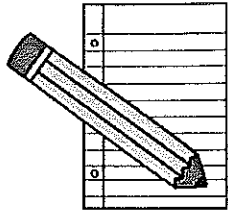
Explanation : \_\_\_\_\_

Detail Three : \_\_\_\_\_

Explanation : \_\_\_\_\_

Name #: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_



# Paragraph of the Week

Topic sentences tell the reader exactly what you will discuss in your paragraph without giving away any of the details.  
Closing sentences sum up what you have already written.  
They are the "frame" for your paragraph.



Now that you have your details and explanations written, you must write a topic sentence and closing sentence. Remember, your topic sentence must let the reader know what you are going to talk about in your paragraph, without discussing any of the details. Your closing sentence must restate your topic sentence, using synonyms and different words.

Topic Sentence : \_\_\_\_\_

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Closing Sentence : \_\_\_\_\_

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# 5-A-Day Math Review: Week 2

Monday

① **Factors**

2:
5:
7:
10:
12:

② Round **48,492** to the nearest...

100: \_\_\_\_\_

1,000: \_\_\_\_\_

10,000: \_\_\_\_\_

③  $8 \times 10 = 80$

\_\_\_\_\_  $\times 10 = 800$

$800 \times \text{_____} = 8,000$

$8,000 \times 10 = \text{_____}$

④ Complete the table.

IN	OUT
2	6
3	9
4	12

Rule: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

⑤ 1 meter = \_\_\_\_\_ centimeters    300 centimeters = \_\_\_\_\_ meters

\_\_\_\_\_  $\times$  \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_                      \_\_\_\_\_  $\div$  \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

Tuesday

① Solve. Shade in to represent.

$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\square}{4}$

② Solve. Shade in to represent.

$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{4} =$

③

34	74
$\times 28$	$\times 36$
+ _____	+ _____

④ Associative Property: Complete the problem.

$3 \times (4 \times 2) = (3 \times \text{_____}) \times 2$

$3 \times \text{_____} = \text{_____} \times 2$

\_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

⑤ Solve and show your work.

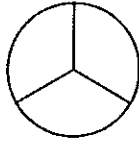
A pet store sold 2 birds. They sold 6 times as many turtles as they sold birds. How many turtles did they sell?

# 5-A-Day Math Review: Week 2

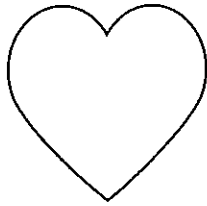
Wednesday

① Solve. Shade in to represent.

$$\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} =$$



② How many lines of symmetry are there?

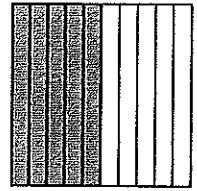


③

Fraction: \_\_\_\_\_

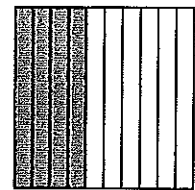
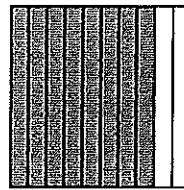
Decimal: \_\_\_\_\_

Word Form: \_\_\_\_\_



④ Compare the numbers.

0.8 ○ 0.4



⑤ Order the fractions.

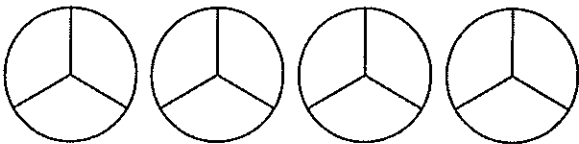
$\frac{1}{5}, \frac{5}{5}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{2}{5}$



Thursday

① Solve. Shade in to represent.

$$3\frac{2}{3} - 1\frac{1}{3} =$$



② Draw and label perpendicular line segments.

③ Identify the shape.



④ Celia needs 275 balloons for her mother's surprise party. The balloons only come in packs of 2. How many packs of balloons will she need to buy?

⑤ Solve. Shade in to represent.

$$\frac{1}{3} \times 7 =$$

