4th Grade ELA
Week 3

Focus:
- Exploring Informational Text
- Word Study
  - Determine the Meaning of Words Derived from Latin, Greek, or Other Linguistic Roots and Affixes
  - Using Context to Determine the Meaning of Words
  - Use a Dictionary or Glossary to Determine the Meaning, Syllabication, and Pronunciation of Unknown Words

Directions:
- Complete each day’s work.
- Read for 30 minutes each day.
- Complete the reading log on the next page after you read each day.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Pages</th>
<th>Question or Prediction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3/23/2020</td>
<td><em>The Three Little Pigs</em></td>
<td>1-20</td>
<td>I wonder why the third pig didn’t help his brothers build better houses?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Week 3, Day 1
Determine the Meaning of Grade-level Academic English Words Derived from Latin, Greek, or Other Linguistic Roots and Affixes

Read the selection below before answering the questions below.

1. Sheep were plentiful in the high meadows near the mountain village. There were more than enough for all of the shepherds to tend. The village was happy and content.

2. A new king came to power across the land. He decreed cruel and unfair laws. Many of the people of the village were upset, but what could they do? He was the king. A powerful army trained each day, ready to back him up.

3. The villagers grumbled and complained, but they followed the laws. No one wanted to defy the king for fear of being punished. They did what he said. The villagers were no longer happy.

4. “Did you see the crowd out front?” asked Sasha. “I hope they don’t get unruly like last year.”


6. “The crowd got tired of waiting for the store to open,” replied Sasha. “They started banging on the door, and then they made a mess of stuff inside the store. The people were not nice.”

7. “What did you all do here inside the store?” asked Sonya.

8. “Before control of the crowd started to unravel, we were busy getting ready to open,” said Sasha. “As things got out of hand, we just stopped and watched.”

1. In paragraph 1, the word plentiful means

   A pretty.
   B expensive.
   C hard to see.
   D a great amount.

2. The word defy in paragraph 3 means

   F not care.
   G quit working.
   H stop wanting.
   J not obey.

3. In paragraph 5, the word unravel means to

   A move aside.
   B get closer.
   C come apart.
   D start over.

4. What does the word unruly mean in paragraph 1?

   F Not doing what is supposed to be done
   G Not paying attention to those around
   H Not knowing what to do
   J Not helping each other
Using the Context to Determine the Meaning of Words

Read the selection below before answering the questions below.

1. Which meaning best fits the way mind is used in paragraph 1?
   A. To pay attention
   B. To be careful
   C. To care
   D. To be willing to obey

2. In paragraph 2, the word offended means
   F. angry.
   G. hurt.
   H. scared.
   J. surprised.

Read the passage below before answering the questions below.

1. “I’m kind of busy right now,” said Ray. “Do you mind if I help you later?”

2. Charlene, Ray’s sister, looked offended. She stuck out her bottom lip, frowned, and sniffed as if she was about to cry.

3. “All I wanted you to do,” whined Charlene, “was to help me with my math homework. It’s hard for me. But that’s okay. I’ll come back later. I don’t want you to worry about it.”

4. “I will help you, but I thought it might not matter when I help you,” said Ray.

1. “I’m about to drop everything!” hollered Randy. “Hurry and open the door!”

2. Tamara slammed the lid down onto a pan sitting on top of her stove and scrambled around shoes sprawled across the floor of her house. Randy juggled six carefully wrapped boxes as he searched his pockets for his house keys. Just as he shoved the proper key into the lock, Tamara twisted the knob from her side and yanked the door open. Boxes sailed through the air in all directions as Randy desperately tried to keep his balance.

3. “Look out!” he cried. “There are fragile gifts in some of these boxes. If they land on the ground, each one will end up in a million pieces.”

3. In paragraph 1, the words keep your pants on mean to be
   A. patient.
   B. quiet.
   C. tricky.
   D. worried.

4. The word fragile in paragraph 4 means
   F. easily broken.
   G. quickly wrapped.
   H. carefully prepared.
   J. eagerly expected.
Use a Dictionary or Glossary to Determine the Meanings, Syllabication, and Pronunciation of Unknown Words

Read the selection below before answering the questions below.

1. “Hey, Dad,” said Mark. “Are we going to get to go to the swimming pool at the park every week like the last three summers?”

2. The other conversations stopped instantly. It seemed that everyone in Mark’s family enjoyed swimming immensely. They couldn’t get enough. Even Grandma came along and spent time in the water.

3. “No, Mark,” replied Dad in a deep, serious voice. “As the head of this family, I have the authority to tell you that I’m afraid we won’t be doing that this summer.”


5. “Wait,” said Dad, holding his hands out in front of his body and grinning. “Let me finish. We aren’t going to have to go to the park’s pool. We are going to get one of our own.”

6. No one else said a word. Mark, Paul, Kristen, Grandma, and Mom just sat at the table with their mouths hanging open. After a moment, Mom managed to squeak out, “We are getting our own pool?”

7. “Yes,” said Dad with a big laugh. “I stopped at the store last week and saw a twenty-four foot wide, round pool for sale. Once I pick it up and bring it home, I will select a level spot in the yard. I’ll blow up the collar around the top of the pool, set up the bottom and sides, and add water. After about eight hours of adding water, the pool will be ready. I assure you that we will be able to swim in our own pool any time we want.”

1. Read the meanings below for the word authority.

authority (ə thôr’ ə tē) noun 1. the power to be in charge 2. a title 3. an expert 4. knowledge

Which meaning best fits the way authority is used in paragraph 3?

A Meaning 1  
B Meaning 2  
C Meaning 3  
D Meaning 4

2. Read the definitions below for the word assure.

assure (ə shōōr′) verb 1. to make a person think a certain way 2. to tell again 3. to promise 4. to promise to give a new one if the old one does not work

Which definition best fits the way assure is used in paragraph 7?

F Definition 1  
G Definition 2  
H Definition 3  
J Definition 4
Use a Dictionary or Glossary to Determine the Meanings, Syllabication, and Pronunciation of Unknown Words

Read the selection below before answering the questions below.

Field day was really fun. All of the classes got to spend the entire day outside. The weather was cool but sunny. There was almost no wind and just a few wispy clouds. It was a great day for field day.

Each class started their first event at nine o’clock. The coaches had done a good job of organizing the whole day. Parents and older students from the high school were all over the place.

All of the kids had been practicing the different events in gym class for several weeks. I was anxious to do the rope climb. Three months of pushups and pull-ups had gotten me in good shape. The last time I attempted the rope climb in gym class, I made it to the top in forty-five seconds. Coach had to give me a boost to get me up the rope, too. That was my best time. I wanted to beat it on field day. My hands slipped on the first couple of feet up the rope. As I tried to bear down and clear my mind of everything else, I was able to make it quickly to the top in just thirty-nine seconds. I beat my old record!

Jacqueline, my best friend, liked the sack race. I was her partner. We did well in all of the practices conducted in gym. We seemed to get better and better each time the coaches led one of the practices. When the whistle blew to start the race on field day, we both tripped and fell. We had wanted to bust through the finish line tape first, but after managing to pull ourselves up, Jacqueline and I finished in second place. Not bad considering we were sprawled out all over our lane at the start.

3. Read the definitions below for the word **boost**.

| Boost (bōōst) verb | 1. to push from below 2. to add; noun | 1. a push 2. an addition |

Which definition best fits the way *boost* is used in paragraph 3?

A  Definition 1 - verb  
B  Definition 2 - verb  
C  Definition 1 - noun  
D  Definition 2 - noun

4. Read the definitions below for the word **bust**.

| Bust (bŭst) verb | 1. to hit 2. to lose all money 3. to break 4. to put in jail |

Which definition best fits the way *bust* is used in paragraph 4?

F  Definition 1  
G  Definition 2  
H  Definition 3  
J  Definition 4
Read the article before answering the question below.

Newspapers

1. Newspapers are made everyday. Many things happen in the thinking, writing, printing, and selling of newspapers.

2. Many newspapers have rooms filled with lots of desks and computers. People talk on the telephone and type on their computers. It is noisy. People are rushing here and there. There is a lot to be done before the next issue of the newspaper is complete.

3. People in the room are constantly on the telephone with people all over. When a local news story breaks, a reporter goes to find out all about it. The reporter writes or records information, sometimes gets a photograph, and may even get other people’s view on the story. Then, the reporter returns to the newsroom and writes or types the story. An editor reviews the report and may send it back to be rewritten. When the story is complete, it is sent along with all of the other stories, articles, photographs, and advertisements to be arranged into the next edition of the newspaper. Finally, it is printed on newspaper by big, fast moving printing machines. The newspapers are bundle and shipped to various places around the community, ready for the public to purchase a copy, and read up on the latest news.

1. Which of the following is the best summary of the article?

   A  Many people work to make a newspaper. The people write stories, take photographs, put together ads, and print the newspaper so others can buy it.

   B  Many people like to read newspapers. They will buy a newspaper to find out what the latest news in for their community.

   C  Newspapers have lots of advertisements. These advertisements are arranged in the newspaper so that the people who read the newspaper will go out and buy the things in the advertisements.

   D  Newspapers are put together to come out every day. Big machines print the newspapers so that other people can read the stories.
Week 3, Day 2
Summarize the Main Idea and Supporting Ideas in Text in Ways That Maintain Meaning

Read the article before answering the question below.

Just a Sneeze
1. Has your nose ever exploded on you? Don’t worry, you probably just sneezed.

Get Rid of Dirt
2. Your body has many built in features that help to keep you healthy. Sneezing is one of them. A sneeze is one way your body gets rid of dirt and germs that may make you ill.

A Gust of Air
3. The nose is made to trap dust, dirt, and germs before they can get inside and down into your lungs. Sometimes these little pieces of matter bother your nose. Tiny nerves in your nose send a signal to your brain letting it know that something is not right. Your brain responds. It sends its own messages to get you to sneeze. Your lungs take in a bunch of air. The muscles in your chest suddenly get tight and push the air out of your nose and mouth. Whatever was bothering you is now gone, pushed out by the gust of air.

Stay Healthy
4. The air pushed out of your body during a sneeze travels at such a high speed that it can travel over to people nearby. It is important that you cover any and all sneezes so that your germs do not spread to other people. This will help them stay healthy. These people will be grateful.

2. Read the first sentence in the summary of the section “A Gust of Air” below. Then answer the question that follows.

Summary
The nose if made to trap dirt and germs. ______
_____________________________________________

Which set of sentences best finishes the summary of this section?

F. Sometimes these bother the nose. This can cause people to become sick.

G. Germs are not healthy. People need to be protected from harmful germs in order to stay healthy and not spread the germs to other people.

H. Sneezing can spread germs. People need to keep their sneezes contained.

J. Nerves in the nose let the brain know there is a problem. The brain receives the message and pushes what is bothering people out with a push of air.
Summarize the Main Idea and Supporting Ideas in Text in Ways That Maintain Meaning

Read the selection below before answering the question below.

1. Has your mom or dad ever said to you, “Don’t track dirt into the house!” or “Go wash the dirt off of your hands”? It seems that dirt can often be unwanted. But without dirt, we would have a bigger problem than just dirty hands or floors. We would not have food to eat.

2. Plants grow in dirt. Without dirt, we would not have many of the plants that we eat as food. Most of the animals would be gone, too, because they eat plants. Without plants, they would go hungry.

3. Dirt is one of the best friends a plant can have. It helps keep a plant in the ground. It holds water so a plant has something to drink. Dirt also contains minerals for plants. These non-living materials help plants grow and stay healthy.

4. Dirt holds other things that help the natural world. Tiny plants and animals, so small that you need a microscope to see them, live in dirt. These little organisms eat the dead plants and animals that end up on the ground. If they did not consume all of this matter, it would continue to pile up year after year. The organisms change the dead matter into food that living plants can use for food.

5. As you can plainly see, dirt is something that we would surely miss if it was not around. Instead of tramping dirt into your house or carrying it around on your hands, leave it outside where it can really do some good.

1. Which of the following is the best summary of paragraph 4?

   A. Dirt is everywhere. Moms and dads would rather the dirt stay outside and not be brought inside. Plants use the dirt to help themselves grow.

   B. Plants and animals depend on dirt to live. It gives food and water to help them grow. Dirt is a good friend to plants. It gives the plants a place to live and grow out in the world.

   C. Living in dirt, tiny organisms eat dead plants and animals that fall to the ground. They turn them into food for living plants. Without these hungry eaters, the ground would be covered with many piles of unwanted material.

   D. Dirt helps plants remain in the ground. It holds food that plants use to grow. Water trapped in dirt is used by plants to stay healthy.
Summarize the Main Idea and Supporting Ideas in Text in Ways That Maintain Meaning

Read the selection below before answering the question below.

1. A squirrel carries an acorn in its mouth across an open field. It buries the nut far from the parent tree. In the spring, the acorn will sprout, and a new tree will begin its life. All around, other seeds fall to the ground or are carried away to be planted in some other spot. These seeds travel to new places in different ways. The wind is the most usual way that seeds move around. Many seeds are easily blown around by even the gentlest of winds. The seeds fall to the ground and begin to grow where they land.

2. Animals can carry seeds to new places. Some seeds have sharp edges or hooks that attach themselves to the hair, fur, or feathers of a passing animal. The animal may end up far away. The seeds fall off far from home and may begin to grow.

3. Seeds can travel on water. A stream or river may carry seeds. A rainstorm can wash seeds away. Seeds land in the ocean and go to a different part of the world.

4. Seeds can be travel companions with people. Like seeds that attach themselves to an animal’s fur, seeds can be carried to new locations by shoe laces, pant legs, socks, jackets, and even hair. A seed lands in your hair. You feel an itch. When you reach up to scratch, the seed gets knocked to the ground where it may begin to grow.

5. Not all seeds that make it to a new place will sprout. Some land on solid rock, very dry pieces of dirt, or places too cold to support any plants. With the right amount of dirt, water, heat, and food, the seeds will grow. Once the seeds open, set out roots, and send up a stem with leaves, the plants will be well on their way to surviving. Then, they can make their own seeds ready to go to any number places.

2. Read the first part of a summary of the article.

Summary

Seeds travel to different places in many ways.____

Which of the following best completes the summary above?

F  Some seeds are carried by the wind or water. Other seeds move about stuck to animals or people. Wherever they land, seeds grow if conditions are right.

G  The seeds fall onto the ground. If there is the right amount of sun and water, the seeds will grow. These new plants will make their own new seeds.

H  Some seeds are not very heavy. They can move long distances. The seeds will drop, fall to the ground, and begin a new life.

J  The seeds need food, water, and soil to grow. Some seeds fall on rocks, cold places, or dirt that is too dry. These seeds will not grow.
Read the selection below before answering the question below.

1. How would you like to go to sleep in December and not wake up again until spring? Boy, would you feel refreshed! You would also have missed quite a few things. After being asleep for such a long time, you would probably be hungry enough to eat almost everything sight.

2. Many animals do sleep all the way through winter. They hibernate. Hibernation is a deep sleep for a long time.

3. As cold weather approaches, plants begin to die or stop making food, and their leaves fall off. Many animals rely on these plants to live. When the plants are gone or missing parts, the animals that depend on them have a difficult time. The cold temperatures, usually joined by ice and snow, make it hard to live. Many of these animals have learned to pull through long hard winters by just going to bed.

4. Animals that hibernate begin to prepare for their long sleep during the first days of autumn. They prepare their homes to help keep them warm. Some animals will live underground. Others will spend the long months in a cave or a tree. Leaves, grass, weeds, and twigs will help keep the animals warm.

5. Hibernating animals will eat and eat for many days before they fall asleep. During their long sleep, their bodies will live off of the fat that they have stored from all of this eating. Once in a deep sleep, they will slow down their breathing and their heart beats. Some animals will also lower their body temperature. All of these things help the animals save energy so they can sleep through the winter without eating any new food.

6. Spring arrives. Snow melts, temperatures warm, and plants begin to bloom. The many animals living underground or tucked away in trees or caves begin to wake up from their deep sleep. They leave their homes of the last couple of months and begin to feed on new spring plants.

3. Which of the following is the best summary of paragraph 5?

A. Winter weather is cold and icy. Plants die or do not grow. Animals have to find ways to live through the hard times of winter.

B. Spring brings warmer temperatures than the cold days of winter. Plants bloom, leaves pop out, and animals wake up from a deep sleep. Hungry, they search for food to fill their empty stomachs.

C. Some animals that sleep during the winter get ready long before the cold weather hits. They prepare their homes for the long sleep. Extra grasses and leaves are brought in to keep things warm.

D. Many animals live through the winter months by eating ahead of time and then sleeping through the cold winter. The animals’ breathing and heart rates slow. These changes help the animals make it through to spring.
Summarize the Main Idea and Supporting Ideas in Text in Ways That Maintain Meaning

Read the selection below before answering the question below.

1. A fun after school activity involves using a deck of playing cards. The fifty-two cards in a single deck can be used to play a variety of card games.

2. One card game begins with each player receiving seven cards. The remaining cards are placed face down in a pile in the center of all of the players. The first player chooses one card in his hand that he has only one of. Turning to another person, the first player asks if that person has any of that same card. If so, the person gives the card or cards to the player. If not, the player is told no and to pick a card from the pile in the center. If the first player was able to get a card or cards from the person that matched what was asked, the player gets to lay them all down on the table and ask that same person or another person in the game for another card. This continues until the first player is told no. If, however, the first player picks a card from the pile that matches the one asked for, the player gets to continue the turn.

3. Play moves around the group until one of the players runs out of cards. This player wins the game.

4. Read the first sentence in the summary below. Then answer the question that follows.

Summary
A deck of cards can be used to play a card game.

Which set of sentences best finishes the summary of this passage?

F. Players of the card games use the cards in the deck to play the game. Usually, players will arrange their cards in their hands so they can easily see what they are holding. This makes it quicker for the players to ask other players for a card from another player’s hand. The game keeps going until one player wins.

G. Players get seven cards. Players take turns and ask each other if he or she has a card that they have in their group of cards. If so, the player gives the card or cards to the asking player. If not, the player is told no and to pick a card from the pile in the center. The first player to run out of cards is the winner.

H. Players try to get as many cards of the same kind as they can. If they are able to do this, they are the winner of the game. Then, the players will play again. Another player may be the winner.

J. Players take turns finding out what cards they have in their hands. They need to have seven cards. If they do not have a card that they want, the players will pick a card from the pile of left-over cards that are on the table. Then, it is another player’s turn.
Week 3, Day 3
Practice B - Read the selection below before answering the question below.

The Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center

1. The wildflower center was founded in 1982 by Lady Bird Johnson and Helen Hayes. The center is located near Austin, Texas. It seeks to protect and preserve the many native plants of Texas, the United States, and North America. One goal of the center is to teach people about how to live with the many plants found near their homes. Another goal is to get people to help protect and keep the natural areas of land around them.

2. Visitors to the center are always amazed at the many kinds of plants found there. It is a popular place for people to visit any time of the year. Guests to the center can hike along trails that show some of the kinds of land found across the United States. Pretty wildflowers of all colors greet each hiker around almost every bend in the trails.

3. School groups enjoy coming to the center. Teachers and students can learn about plants and of the important part they play in nature. They leave with a new respect for the natural world.

1. Which of the following is the best summary of the article?

A. The Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center was started in 1982. People can come and visit the wildflower center at any time. The center is open all during the year.

B. The Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center grows plants that live in North America. Guests to the center can walk along trails that show off the plants. The center teaches people about the plants and helps people learn to keep them safe.

C. The Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center is found in Austin, Texas. It was started by Lady Bird Johnson and Helen Hayes. The center is open for students to visit on field trips.

D. The Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center has many plants. Students from schools come to visit the center. The students learn that some of the plants at the wildflower center live in Texas on their own.
Read the selection below before answering the question below.

1. Fresh vegetables can be enjoyed by almost anyone who has a small plot of ground near at hand. All it takes is a little bit of work and a lot of care.

2. Start by selecting four or five vegetables that you like. You may buy the seeds to grow the plants or choose to purchase young plants already started. One advantage of seeds is that they cost less than young plants but do take longer to produce food. One advantage of already started plants is they take less time to make food, but they do usually cost more than seeds.

3. Next, make a drawing of your garden. Arrange the plants however you wish. Use a hoe and shovel to break up and turn over the dirt in your garden area. Once the soil is smooth and broken into small pieces, you will be able to plant the seeds or young plants. Follow the directions on the seed package if you are planting from seeds. If you are using young plants, put them in the ground in a straight row far enough apart so that they will not be too crowded when they reach their full size. Put a small sign in the ground at the head of each row to tell which vegetable is planted there.

4. Water carefully and as needed. Watch over the garden everyday. Pull unwanted weeds and grasses away from your vegetables. Keep an eye out for bugs and other animals that may want to dine on your vegetables.

5. If you tend to your garden faithfully and carefully every day, you will probably be rewarded with a harvest of fresh, fine, and tasty vegetables. This crop of homegrown foods will help cement your desire to have a regular garden year after year.

2. Which of the following is the best summary of paragraph 3?

F  Make a drawing of the garden. Prepare the soil for planting. Plant the seeds or young plants in the soil. Place signs in the soil to identify the plants.

G  A garden grows many different kinds of plants. These plants can start out as seeds. Some people that have gardens like to use young plants instead of seeds. The young plants are already growing.

H  Gardens are a place to grow food. Fresh vegetables taste good. The food that is grown in a garden can be eaten as soon as it is ready to be picked. Gardens can be used year after year.

J  Gardens take a lot of work to be started and kept going. The ground needs to be readied and the plants need to be planted either from seeds or with young plants. Gardens need to be kept watered everyday. Weeds and animals need to be kept out of a garden.
Read the passage below before answering the question below.

3. Which of the following is the most complete summary of the passage?

A  Kites are able to stay in the air because the amount of wind that is blowing is strong enough to lift the kite. The wind also keeps it flying. If the wind is not blowing strong enough, the kite will not stay in the air. It will fall.

B  The string of a kite needs to always be kept tight when trying to get the kite into the air. The kite will fall to the ground if the string is not kept tight. This happens because the kite is too heavy for the amount of wind that is blowing. The wind needs to be blowing stronger.

C  Getting a kite into the air can be hard. If the wind is strong enough, a kite can be put into the air from a standing start. If the wind is weak, the kite may need to be moving before it can get into the air. Either way, the kite string must be kept tight.

D  Kite flying starts out by getting the kite into the air. Sometimes the wind is blowing hard enough for the kite to be able to be put into the air by someone just letting the kite go. The wind pushes against the kite. The kite lifts into the air.
4. Read the first sentence in the summary below. Then answer the question that follows.

**Summary**
Masks have been around for many years. _______

Which set of sentences best finishes the summary of this passage?

F  People hide behind masks. The masks are made out of many different kinds of materials. The masks cover the people’s faces.

G  People wear masks in plays. The people put on the masks and pretend to be someone or something else. The plays can be fun or serious.

H  Masks can be made to look like people. Some masks can be made to look serious. People use masks to pretend to be something different.

J  Masks can look like people or animals. Masks are used for many different reasons. People can try lots of ideas for masks.
Summarize the Main Idea and Supporting Ideas in Text in Ways That Maintain Meaning

Practice C - Read the selection below before answering the question below.

1. Which of the following is the most complete summary of paragraph 3?

   A. Plants and animals live together. They help each other out. Some of the animals eat some of the plants. Some of the animals eat other animals.

   B. Backyards give animals a place to live. Some animals eat the dead plants that are found in a backyard. If these animals did not eat the dead plants, the piles of these dead plants would get very high. It would be hard to move around.

   C. Many different kinds of plants and animals live in a backyard. Trees, flowers, and grass give animals places to live. Some plants and animals live close to the ground while others live higher up. The plants and animals make a backyard exciting.

   D. A backyard is full of living things. Plants and animals live in backyards. The plants and animals spend their entire lives in a backyard. The backyard is covered with grass.

There is a wonderful living world right in your own backyard. Plants and animals carry on the struggles, challenges, and victories of their daily lives. With a little care and close examination, these natural happenings can be discovered, studied, and enjoyed.

Most backyards are covered with grass. Trees, flowers, rocks, other plants, and lots of dead leaves spread across small and large yards alike. Many tiny animals call this place home. Worms, ants, sow bugs, earwigs, millipedes, and centipedes recycle all of the dead plants, animals, and leaves that cover the ground. Without the help of these ferocious eaters, the piles of leaves alone would be sky high.

The different levels of a backyard support many kinds of plants and animals. Leaves and tree trunks are home or food to katydids, tree hoppers, cicadas, flies, caterpillars, and ladybugs. Flowers such as roses, daisies, marigolds, and sunflowers supply food to moths, bees, flies, and spiders. Butterflies, bees, wasps, mosquitoes, and yellow jackets frequent the upper levels. Gardens can provide food and homes for dozens of creatures. Beetles, aphids, stinkbugs, snails, and slugs thrive on fresh tomatoes, beans, and other vegetables commonly grown in backyard gardens.

Taking a close look at a backyard is a fun and exciting way to learn about nature. Each part has its own group of animals that can be studied.
Week 3, Day 4
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**Summarize the Main Idea and Supporting Ideas in Text in Ways That Maintain Meaning**

**Read the selection below before answering the question below.**

1. A long whistle echoes across the river. What’s coming? It’s Old 98. Old 98 is a turn of the century steam engine. It makes a weekend run between Mount Pleasant and Rolling Hills.

2. This huge steam engine is named after the year it was built. The engine weighs over 100 tons. Attached to its coal car, they reach 70 feet in length. The engine stands 14 feet high at the top of its smokestack.

3. Old 98 was in service from 1899 until the late 1950s all across the state. The solid black steam engine shuttled freight cars back and forth between Smithton and San Alfredo in the early part of the 1900s. During the twenties, Old 98 served on the rail lines between Smithton and Long Tree. The last years of service had the engine transporting passengers between Smithton and nearby Fort David.

4. With new and more efficient diesel engines in use, Old 98 was retired from service in the last part of 1959. Neglected and rusting, the engine sat on a side track at the Fort David train yard until 1985. A group of train collectors interested in preserving steam engines that once traveled up and down the rails across the United States got together and bought Old 98. They spent five years restoring the engine. Old 98 was ready to run again in 1990.

5. Moved to its present site, Old 98 makes a weekend run between Mount Pleasant and Rolling Hills. Accompanied by a coal car, five passenger cars, and a caboose, the train makes the sixty mile journey in a couple of hours. Passengers board the train in Mount Pleasant and ride to Rolling Hills. They exit the train and enjoy the many restaurants, antique stores, gift shops, and stores that dot the town.

**2. Read the first sentence in the summary below. Then answer the question that follows.**

**Summary**

Old 98 is an old steam engine. _______________

Which set of sentences best finishes the summary of this passage?

- **F** The old engine travels between Mount Pleasant and Rolling Hills every weekend. People ride the train. They go between the two towns in about two hours. The people get out and go shopping in the two towns.

- **G** The engine uses water to make steam. The steam makes the engine run. The engine can move people up and down the tracks. Coal is used in the engine.

- **H** The engine was built in 1898 and was used to move people all around the state. Old 98 was taken out of service years later. Some people bought the engine and made it look like new. The train is now moving people from place to place again.

- **J** The old engine is long and heavy. It weighs many tons and is 70 feet long with an attached coal car. The engine also has a smokestack. This makes the engine 14 feet tall.
Summarize the Main Idea and Supporting Ideas in Text in Ways That Maintain Meaning

Read the selection below before answering the question below.

The First Mayor of Allenville

1 Russell Allen sailed up the narrow river that flowed quietly between two rolling hills. Stopping at a wide clearing on the western side of the river, Russell felt this would make a good place for his trading post. The numerous hills, large forests, and calm river seemed to him like the ideal spot to settle down. He set to work and after many days and nights filled with chopping, sawing, nailing, and painting, Russell had built a cozy home and barn next to a larger, sturdy building that was to serve as his general store and trading post.

2 The location was a good choice. Fur trappers and families paddled up the river and settled the land surrounding the store. Soon, enough people called this place home to start a small town. They got together and decided on the name Allenville, after its founder. They elected Russell to be the first mayor.

3 As the years passed, Russell Allen served as mayor for six back-to-back terms. Many changes took place in the town of Allenville. More people arrived, other businesses opened, and the town grew. Russell worked hard along with all of the townspeople to help the town prosper. By the time he retired from his service as mayor, Allenville had over 3,000 residents.

3. Which of the following is the most complete summary of paragraph 1?

A Russell Allen was the mayor of Allenville for many years. He was picked to be the mayor six different times. He was the mayor of Allenville when the town grew to more than 3,000 people. He had a business there.

B Russell Allen was the mayor of Allenville. The town had over 3,000 people. There were many businesses in Allenville. Some of these businesses had been there a long time.

C Russell Allen traveled to a spot along a river. People moved there and started a town. Russell became the mayor.

D Russell Allen was looking for a good place to live. He went up a river and found the spot he wanted. Two hills rose on either side of the river. Trees and more hills helped him decide to build a home with a store and start living there.
Summarize the Main Idea and Supporting Ideas in Text in Ways That Maintain Meaning

Read the selection below before answering the question below.

1. Birds are always looking for food, especially those that stay around during the fall and winter months and those that come back early. With a little work on your part, you can help them with their search and solve part of their problem of finding food.

2. First, clean out a half gallon cardboard carton of milk or juice. Cut a three inch round hole in the middle of one side of the carton. Then, cut another three inch round hole in the opposite side of the carton. Make a small hole using a nail in the middle of each side of the carton just below each hole. Push a twelve inch long wooden stick or rod through both holes so that an equal amount of the stick or rod is visible on each side of the carton. Put several rocks in the bottom of the carton before filling it with whatever variety of mixed birdseed you decide. You may want to check with a local pet shop to find out what the birds in your area like to eat.

3. Finally, decorate the feeder. Punch a hole at the center top of the carton and tie off a piece of heavy string through the hole. Look for a low branch of a tree in your yard. Hang the bird feeder, sit back, and wait to catch sight of the birds as they come. It may take them a few days to discover it is there. Once they do, you will be making lots of trips to the store for more seed.

4. Which of the following is the best summary of the selection?

F A bird feeder can help birds get the food they need. The winter months are especially hard for birds. There is not much food for them during this time of the year.

G A bird feeder can be made out of a carton of milk. Cut holes in the sides for the birds to be able to get to the food, and put a stick through the carton for the birds. Fill the feeder with birdseed, decorate the feeder, and hang it up in your yard.

H A bird feeder can be made from a carton of milk. Make sure to clean the carton before you use it. Find some rocks to go into the bottom of the carton.

J Birds like to eat birdseed. You may need to go to a pet shop around your town to find out what kind of birdseed that the birds eat. Different kinds of birds eat different kinds of birdseed.
1. Building a new house takes a lot of careful planning. A plan should be made before any building takes place. Ideas can be discussed and developed of what the house will look like. The family that will be living in the house needs to be in on the planning. It is easier to do this at the beginning and not after the house has been started.

2. Architects are the people who draw the house and put the ideas down on paper. Sometimes these are done on the computer. Other times they are drawn by hand. The architects show the drawings to the people having the house built to get their approval. If any changes are to be made to the original plans, it is best to do them early. It will save time and money to do it at the start. In many places, the plans have to be approved by the local government. Once all of that is taken care of, the building can begin.

3. Building a house is done in stages. Each stage needs to be planned and prepared for so that everything is completed on time and properly. The builder and architect work together to make sure that the building of the house follows a smooth timeline. Some parts of the house need to be built before other parts can be built. They follow a certain order. Planning for this order helps make sure that the house is built with all that it needs and that everything works together. Once one stage is completed, the next stage of the house can begin.

1. From information found in the first sentence of the passage, what is the passage going to be about?

   A. Building a house uses a lot of workers.
   B. Careful planning is needed to build a house.
   C. People who build houses make drawings by hand.
   D. People who build houses work together.
Use Multiple-Text Features to Gain an Overview of the Contents of Text and to Locate Information

Read the passage before answering the question below.

**Bugs**

1. What has six legs, has been around for thousands of years, has no teeth, and sucks juices from plants and animals? No, it’s not your little brother or sister. It is a bug!

**Bugs are Insects**

2. Bugs are in one group of animals called insects. Insects have six legs, their skeleton is on the outside of their bodies, antennae or feelers are on their heads, and they have three body parts: a head, thorax (in the middle), and an abdomen (at the end). Many, but not all, insects also have wings. Some have only one pair while others have two pairs of wings. Bugs belong to the insect group of animals.

3. People will sometimes lump all insects and other small crawling or flying animals into the “bug” group. When this happens, most other people know what is being referred to by the word. But a “bug” is actually a very specific animal.

**Baby Bugs**

4. Bugs are born looking very much like their mother and father. Baby bugs do not go through a big change as they turn into adults. They mostly just get bigger and grow wings.

**Bug Parts**

5. The mouth of a “true” bug is shaped like a needle. It is hollow and sharp. The bug sticks its mouth into a plant or animal. It starts to suck or draw up sap or any juices from inside.

6. The antennae or feelers on a bug allow it to smell. Many bugs have a much better sense of smell than sight. They are able to use their smelling skills to find food, a place to live, somewhere to lay eggs, or a partner. Bugs can smell these things from up to a mile away.

7. The two antennae on a bug are also able to detect motions and tastes as well. Small hairs cover the antennae. These hairs are used to recognize smells, movements, and tastes.

8. Bugs have a body with three parts. There is a head that holds the antennae and mouth. Six legs are attached to the middle part called the thorax. Wings also join the body at the middle part. The rear end of a bug is called the abdomen. Much of the important insides of a bug are found here. The heart and the system that breaks down food before it is sent to the rest of the insect’s body are located in the abdomen.

**Some Bugs Can Fly**

9. Some bugs come with one pair of wings. Others have two pairs. Wings let bugs move around much more easily than walking. The bugs can search for food in a wider area. Flying also helps the bugs find a mate. Wings give the bugs a good way to escape from other animals looking to eat them, too.
Use Multiple-Text Features to Gain an Overview of the Contents of Text and to Locate Information

**Bugs Make Sounds**

10 Bugs can make sounds. Cicadas can create loud clicking sounds. Special noise making parts of a cicada are found on the abdomen. A cicada can produce fast and loud clicks that are used to attract a mate. Other cicadas are able to hear these sounds through ears also found on their abdomen.

**Bugs Are Here to Stay**

11 Bugs are everywhere. They have been around for a very long time. Many of them are helpful to us. Some are harmful. However you feel about them, these amazing bugs are here to stay.

2. Which part of the passage will help the reader find information about how some bugs move around?

   - F Bugs Are Insects
   - G Baby Bugs
   - H Bug Parts
   - J Some Bugs Can Fly
Week 3, Day 5
A Strange Looking Creature

1. A cricket silently rests under a deep pile of rotting leaves. All of a sudden, a sticky wet tongue appears out of nowhere. It flicks quickly through the leaves and latches onto the surprised cricket. Within the blink of an eye, the cricket disappears down the throat of a dark brown, four-legged creature. An armadillo has found an evening snack.

2. Armadillos are found in the southern parts of the United States, Mexico, countries in Central America, and many parts of South America. There are several kinds of armadillos. The nine-banded armadillo lives in many of the states in the southern part of the United States.

3. Armadillos are covered with very tough skin. This skin makes it difficult for other animals to penetrate the body and harm the armadillo. The armadillo’s underside and the tip of its nose are not protected by the tough skin. These tender spots are exposed to any and all enemies.

4. The shoulder area of the armadillo is covered by large sections of skin. The area along the armadillo’s legs near the tail is also covered with these tough sections or bands of skin. The bands cover the middle part of the armadillo’s back. They are connected with muscles to help the armadillo move. Some armadillos can have as many as eleven bands.

1. From information found in the first paragraph of the passage, what is the passage going to be about?

A   Armadillos  
B   Leaves  
C   Crickets  
D   Snacks
Use Multiple-Text Features to Gain an Overview of the Contents of Text and to Locate Information

Read the selection below before answering the question below.

Kites at the Park

1 Come one, come all! Come to Kite Day at the Park!
   Bring your own kite. Fly it in the Kite Flying Contest or show it in the Kite Design Fair.
   If you do not have your own kite, come and make a kite in our Kite Building Workshop.
   You can enter your new kite in the Kite Flying Contest or show it at the Kite Design Fair.
   Whatever you decide, just come and have fun!

2 The Hilltop Kite Group is host to its annual Kite Day at the Park. Organized in 2000, the Hilltop
   Kite Group holds and sponsors a variety of kite events and activities throughout the year. Kite enthusiasts
   from miles around come to enjoy the fun and thrills of kites and kite flying. We invite you to come and see
   for yourself.

3 Read what people of all ages say about Kite Day at the Park from previous years.

4 “This is my first time to attend Kite Day at the Park. It helped me to remember many hours of flying
   kites when I was a child.” Robert – Age 65, Hilltop

5 “My mom brought me. I didn’t want to come at first. I didn’t have a kite, but I made a great
   diamond kite at the kite building class. It flew perfectly. I can’t wait to come back next year.”
   Sean – Age 8, Hilltop

6 “Last year I got a blue ribbon for my kite design. I made it at home and brought it to Kite Day at
   the Park.” Stephanie - Age 10, Smithville

7 “The Hilltop Kite Group has the best kite day of all the towns around. I have been to five other kite
   flying events. This one is the best. Everyone should come to Kite Day at the Park at least once.” Angela –
   Burnet

8 “The weather was perfect. The wind was constant but not too strong. Our kite was able to stay aloft
   the whole time. We both enjoyed the day thoroughly. Everything about Kite Day was wonderful.”
   Joseph – Age 40 and son, Nathan – Age 10, Hilltop

9 Kite Day at the Park will start at 8:00 a.m. on Saturday, April 21 at the soccer fields in the city
   park. The Kite Building Workshop will be held between 8:00 and 10:00 a.m. The Kite Flying Contest will
   start at 10:30 a.m. and go until noon. Lunch will be available at the picnic area next to the playground.
   Hotdogs, hamburgers, chips, pickles, popcorn, and cookies will be sold. Proceeds from the sale of food
   will be used to help prepare for next year’s Kite Day at the Park.

10 Ribbons will be awarded for both kite design and kite flying. Categories include smallest kite,
    largest kite, highest flying kite, most unusual design, and best diving kite. In addition to a chance to win
    ribbons, all participants will receive a t-shirt.
Use Multiple-Text Features to Gain an Overview of the Contents of Text and to Locate Information

11. The kite building workshop will be conducted at the picnic area next to the playground. Materials to build diamond, box, delta, and any other original design will be provided. Expert kite builders will be on hand to conduct the workshop and to help you construct the kite of your dreams.

12. Invite your friends. Bring your family. Have a fun filled day at a beautiful city park!

2. Which part of the passage will help the reader find information about how people feel about Kite Day at the Park?

   F. “I have been to five other kite flying events.”
   G. “Our kite was able to stay aloft the whole time.”
   H. “Everything about Kite Day was wonderful.”
   J. “Last year I got a blue ribbon for my kite design.”
Read the selection below before answering the questions below.

**A Way West**

**Early Life**

1. Born in Portugal around 1480, Ferdinand Magellan grew up on a farm a great distance from the ocean. While a boy, Ferdinand went to work in the queen’s court as a page. Pages served the royal family. The queen lived in the port city of Lisbon. Ships from all over the known world came to Lisbon. The busy harbor allowed Ferdinand many chances to observe ships as they entered and exited the harbor.

**Drawn to Sailing**

2. Ferdinand’s parents died while he worked as a page. Not tied to any family or town, Ferdinand decided he wanted to become a sailor and explore the sea. Faraway places, precious cargos, gold, silk, and spices lured Ferdinand to travel the waters of open seas. He was drawn there by the chance to be famous, the riches he would gather, and the opportunity to go where few others had gone.

**Life as a Soldier**

3. War came to Portugal and put a stop to Magellan’s dreams of becoming a sailor. Instead, he became a soldier. He traveled to India and fought bravely. Ferdinand was a good leader. After many years and several wounds, Ferdinand left the military and returned to Lisbon. Once again he thought of being a sailor. But now, Ferdinand wanted to be the captain of his own ship.

**Finding a Way to Asia**

4. Ferdinand approached the king of Portugal with his request. The king would have nothing to do with Ferdinand. He wanted Ferdinand to leave the country. Ferdinand left Portugal and traveled to Spain. He convinced the king there to let him lead some ships west across the Atlantic Ocean to find a way to Asia.

5. Up until now, merchants from Spain, Portugal, and other countries in Europe had to travel great distances across dangerous lands and waters to get to Asia and India. Asia and India grew most of the world’s spices at the time. Spices were very important. They were used to make food taste better. Spices also were used to keep food from spoiling. They were expensive, so much money could be made by bringing spices back from Asia.

**A Way West**

6. Both Spain and Portugal wanted to be in control of the spice trade. The king of Spain put Ferdinand in charge of five ships to find a new route west to Asia. Ferdinand gathered crews for the ships, supplies, food, weapons, and other things needed for the long journey. The ships left Spain in September 1519.

7. The five ships crossed the Atlantic Ocean and sailed to South America. They followed the coast south below the equator looking for a passage through to Asia and India.
3. From information found in the last paragraph of the passage, what was the passage about?

A  Spices from around the world
B  The country of Spain
C  An important world explorer
D  Islands in the Pacific Ocean

4. Which part of the passage will help the reader find information about any difficulties that Magellan had on his trip west to Asia?

F  Life as a Soldier
G  Finding a Way to Asia
H  A Way West
J  Problems and Troubles
Use Multiple-Text Features to Gain an Overview of the Contents of Text and to Locate Information

Read the selection below before answering the questions below.

A Way of Life

1 People lived all over the lands of North and South America long before explorers from Europe came across the Atlantic Ocean. These Native Americans were made up of many different groups called tribes. Tribes used the same language, had the same beliefs, followed the same customs, and lived together.

Tribes

2 Many Native American tribes did associate with each other. Some traded food. Others just came together to talk and share ideas. Still, across two continents, there were great differences between Native Americans.

Food

3 One of the most important differences between tribes had to do with how the people got food. Some lived off the land by farming. They planted, raised, and harvested their food. Other tribes hunted animals that lived where they did.

Farming

4 Native American farmers were able to grow a wide variety of crops. A few of the crops that were grown included squash, beans, potatoes, sunflowers, and corn. Some tribes also gathered wild plants such as rice that grew near their homes. Many of the farmers lived in the eastern and southern parts of North America.

Hunting

5 The tribes that hunted animals lived mostly in the northern and western parts of the northern continent. Among the animals that were hunted were deer, buffalo, sheep, rabbits, and fish. Animals proved important in other ways, too. Their fur, hair, and skin were used for clothing, utensils, tools, and furnishings around the home.

Homes

6 The homes of Native Americans were usually built out of natural materials found where the people lived. Homes were made of wood, grass, dirt, mud, stone, and even hides of animals. Some of the tribes of Native Americans constructed permanent dwellings. They lived in the home all of the time. Other people built homes that could be taken apart and moved to a new location. Native Americans that lived on the flat plains found in the middle part of North America used tipis. These are like tents. Animal skins were wrapped around tall wooden poles. These homes were easy to move around. The Native Americans could put up or take down these homes and move quickly. These people hunted buffalo that roamed across the plains. They had to be ready to leave at a moment’s notice if the buffalo decided to move on.
Use Multiple-Text Features to Gain an Overview of the Contents of Text and to Locate Information

Horses
7 Horses were introduced to Native Americans by settlers from Europe. By the 1700s, horses had made it as far west as the plains in the middle of the continent. Many Native American tribes accepted the horse and began to use it as a means of travel. The people used horses to move around on the plains and follow the vast herds of buffalo. Horses also allowed the Native Americans to travel and meet with other tribes.

Beliefs and Customs
8 Native Americans believed that they needed to live together with the plants, animals, water, sky, sun, and stars. They had a great pride in their beliefs, customs, and way of life.

1. From information found in the first sentence of the passage, what is the passage about?
   A Different groups from Europe
   B People living in North America
   C Oceans
   D Languages

2. Which part of the passage will help the reader find information about how people moved around?
   F Farming
   G Hunting
   H Homes
   J Horses