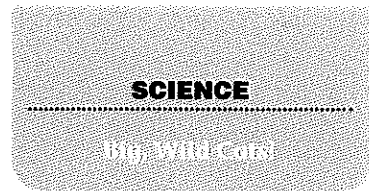


* Homework - Reading/Spelling due 10/5
Math - daily

Name: _____



Big, Wild Cats!

The roar of a lion or a tiger can make a person shake with fear. Lions and tigers are close relatives, but they have differences, too.

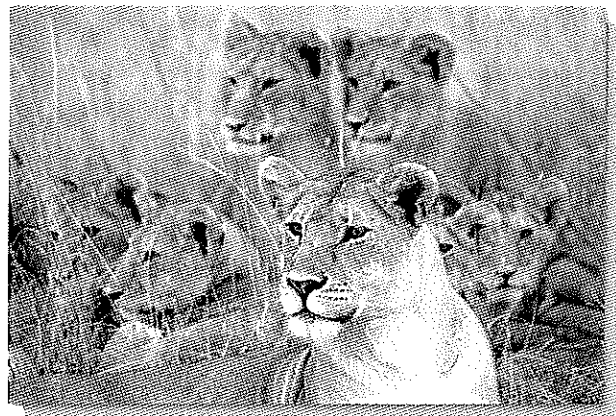
Where Lions and Tigers Live

These big cats both live in the wild. However, they live in different parts of the world. Lions live in the grasslands of Africa. Their sandy-colored fur blends in with the tall yellow grasses. Tigers live in forests and jungles in Asia. Their orange fur has dark stripes that help them hide among trees. No two tigers have the same pattern of stripes.

The weather is hot where lions and tigers live. Lions like to stay dry. They go into water only if they have to. However, tigers are good swimmers. They may swim across rivers to hunt. They also go into water to cool off.

How Big Cats Live

Both kinds of big cats live and hunt in an area that covers many miles. This area is their *territory*. Lions live in family groups called *prides*. A pride has males, females, and their cubs. Each pride has its own territory. Lions roar to guard their territory. An adult lion's roar can be heard up to five miles away.



Lions live in family groups called prides.

Unlike lions, tigers do not live in groups. A mother tiger raises her cubs without their father. The cubs stay with their mother for only two years. Then they live alone in their own territory.

How Lions and Tigers Catch Their Food

Lions and tigers are meat eaters. Both kinds of cats are strong hunters that have sharp teeth and claws. Lions and tigers both creep up on their prey and attack by surprise. Female lions do most of the hunting. They may work as a team to hunt animals that are faster than they are. Unlike lions, tigers hunt alone.

Dangers to Big Cats

Both lions and tigers are in danger. Many lions die from sicknesses caused by hot weather and not enough water. Also, lions are losing their territories because people are using the land to grow food. Long ago, lions were found in Africa, Asia, and Europe. Today, they live only in Africa and in one forest in India.

Some people hunt tigers for their skin and other parts. Tigers are losing their territories as forests are cut down. Tigers used to live in many parts of Asia. Today, they live only in small areas. Many people are working to save lions and tigers.



Unlike lions, tigers hunt alone. This tiger is creeping toward its prey.

Name: _____

Dictionary

Content Vocabulary

attack

to try to hurt or kill

forests

areas of land where many trees grow

grasslands

areas of land that are covered with grasses but not trees or bushes

jungles

areas of land that are thickly covered with bushes, trees, and vines

prey

animals that are hunted and eaten by other animals

Academic Vocabulary

relatives

members of the same family or animal group

males

animals that can be the father of young

females

animals that can be the mother of young

adult










a full-grown animal

Write a sentence that includes a vocabulary word.

Name: _____

Identify Information

You can understand a text better if you read it more than once. Look for the following information as you read the article again. Put a check mark in the box after you complete each task.

	I did it!
 Highlight any words that describe where lions live.	<input type="checkbox"/>
 Draw a box around any words that describe where tigers live.	<input type="checkbox"/>
 Circle four words that describe the fur of lions and tigers.	<input type="checkbox"/>
 Draw a line under the sentence that explains how tigers cool off.	<input type="checkbox"/>
 Put brackets around the sentences that explain what a territory is.	<input type="checkbox"/>
 Draw a star next to the paragraph about how lions and tigers hunt.	<input type="checkbox"/>
 Put an X next to each paragraph that explains why people are working to save lions and tigers.	<input type="checkbox"/>
 Draw a triangle next to any information that surprised or interested you.	<input type="checkbox"/>
 Put a question mark beside any words or sentences you don't understand.	<input type="checkbox"/>

Name: _____

Answer Questions

Use information from the article to answer each question.

1. Lions live in Africa's grasslands, but tigers live in _____.

- Ⓐ Africa's forests
- Ⓑ Asia's grasslands
- Ⓒ Asia's jungles
- Ⓓ Africa and Asia

2. Both lions and tigers have _____.

- Ⓐ prides
- Ⓑ their own territories
- Ⓒ dark stripes
- Ⓓ sandy-colored fur

3. When they hunt, both kinds of big cats _____.

- Ⓐ attack by surprise
- Ⓑ roar loudly
- Ⓒ work as a team
- Ⓓ work alone

4. How does a lion's fur help it live in the wild?

5. How does a tiger's fur help it live in the wild?

Name: _____

Apply Vocabulary

Use a word from the word box to complete each sentence.

Word Box

females	grasslands	prey
jungles	relatives	males
attack	forests	adult

1. Lions blend in with Africa's _____ because of the color of their fur.
2. Among lions, _____ do most of the hunting.
3. Tigers and lions are both cats, which makes them _____.
4. Animals that live in forests and _____ are food for tigers.
5. A team of female lions may work together to hunt _____.
6. Among tigers, the _____ do not help raise their own cubs.
7. An _____ lion's roar can be heard miles away.
8. Tigers can be found in _____ and jungles throughout Asia.
9. Lions and tigers use sharp teeth and claws to _____ their prey.

Name: _____

Compare and Contrast

A text that has a **compare-and-contrast** structure is about two main ideas. It tells how the two ideas are alike (compares). It also tells how the two ideas are different (contrasts).

Authors use these signal words to create a **compare-and-contrast** structure:

Signal Words

both	today	but
long ago	however	unlike

1. The first paragraph tells us that the article will compare and contrast what two things?

2. Write the sentence that tells how tigers are different from lions in the way they live.

3. Are lions and tigers alike or different in what they eat? Write the sentence from the article that tells you how they are similar or different.

Name _____

SPELLING WORDS

1. least
2. fast
3. just
4. burst
5. strip
6. stick
7. strike
8. artist
9. almost
10. student
11. strong
12. start
13. blast
14. step
15. street

Handwriting

Tip: When writing *st*, be sure the *t* does not look like an *l*.

st

Words with *str* and *st*

► Write the Spelling Words that mean the same or nearly the same as the given words.

1. begin _____
2. nearly _____
3. hit _____
4. quick _____
5. roar _____
6. road _____

► Write a Spelling Word for each clue.

7. This is someone who paints. _____
8. This is someone who goes to school. _____
9. This is a small tree branch. _____
10. A balloon with too much air will do this. _____
11. To move one foot forward. _____

► Write the following Spelling Words: *least*, *just*, *strip*, *strong*. Use your best handwriting.

12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____

Name _____

- Look at each pair of spellings. Circle the word that is misspelled. Then check the word list, and write the correct spelling for each Spelling Word.

- | | | |
|-----------|---------|-------|
| 1. stick | sitck | _____ |
| 2. almots | almost | _____ |
| 3. artis | artist | _____ |
| 4. srtike | strike | _____ |
| 5. least | leas | _____ |
| 6. sudent | student | _____ |
| 7. stepp | step | _____ |
| 8. strip | srtip | _____ |

- Read each pair of words. Circle the word that is misspelled. Then complete the sentence by writing the word correctly on the line.

- | | | |
|--------|-------|---|
| juts | just | 9. There are _____
two crayons left. |
| fast | fats | 10. My bike is _____. |
| burts | burst | 11. Look! My balloon
has _____. |
| strong | stong | 12. Milk helps build
_____ bones. |

SPELLING WORDS

1. least
2. fast
3. just
4. burst
5. strip
6. stick
7. strike
8. artist
9. almost
10. student
11. strong
12. start
13. blast
14. step
15. street

SPELLING STRATEGY

Guessing and Checking

When you are not sure how to spell a word, make a guess. Then check to see whether your spelling is correct.

Name _____

SPELLING WORDS

1. least
2. fast
3. just
4. burst
5. strip
6. stick
7. strike
8. artist
9. almost
10. student
11. strong
12. start
13. blast
14. step
15. street

► **Try It Out** Add the letters *str* or *st* and then write the Spelling Word.

1. bur _____
2. _____ eet
3. fa _____
4. _____ ip
5. ju _____
6. _____ ep

► **Smaller Words** Write the Spelling Words that have these smaller words in them.

7. ends with most _____
8. begins with star _____
9. ends with rip _____
10. begins with art _____
11. ends with last _____
12. ends with dent _____
13. ends with tick _____
14. ends with east _____



Name _____

Monday Night
Math

Draw equal groups. Skip count to find how many.

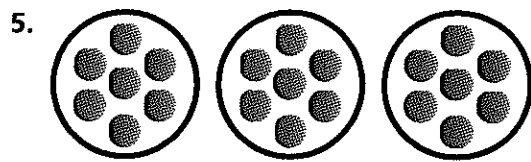
2. 2 groups of 6 _____

3. 3 groups of 2 _____

Count equal groups to find how many.



_____ groups of _____
_____ in all



_____ groups of _____
_____ in all

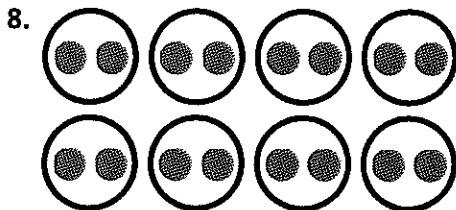
On Your Own

Draw equal groups. Skip count to find how many.

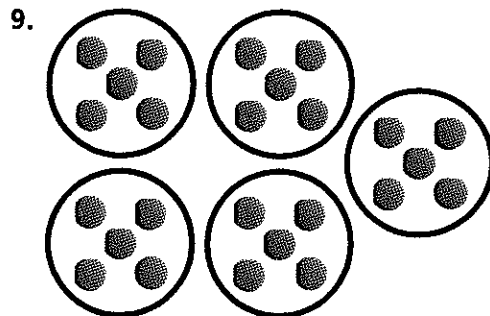
6. 3 groups of 3 _____

7. 2 groups of 9 _____

Count equal groups to find how many.



_____ groups of _____
_____ in all



_____ groups of _____
_____ in all

Name _____

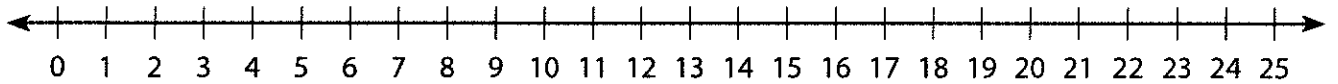
Tues. Night
Math

On Your Own

Draw jumps on the number line to show equal groups.

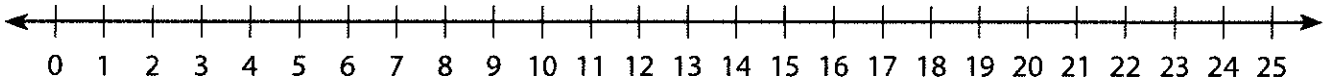
Find the product.

5. 6 groups of 4



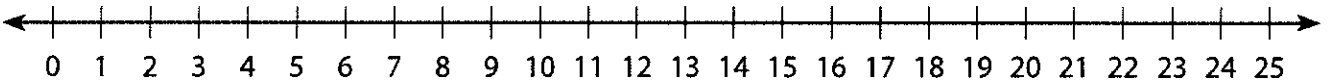
$6 \times 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

6. 7 groups of 3



$7 \times 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

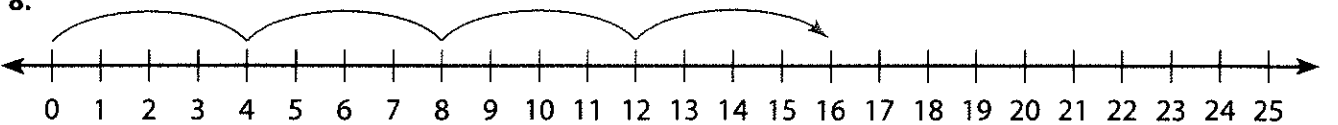
7. 2 groups of 10



$2 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

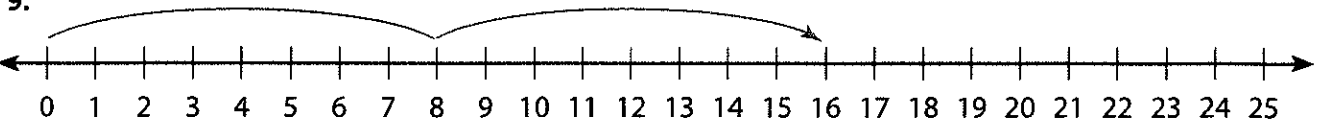
Write the multiplication sentence the number line shows.

8.



$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

9.



$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

Problem Solving **REAL WORLD**

Use the table for 12–13.

12. Morris bought 4 peaches. How much do the peaches weigh in all? Write a multiplication sentence to find the weight of the peaches.

$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} \text{ ounces}$$

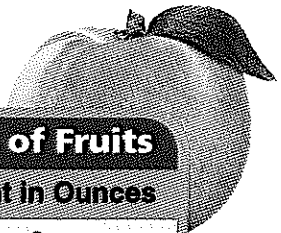
13. **H.O.T.** Thomas bought 2 apples. Sydney bought 4 bananas. Which weighed more—the 2 apples or the 4 bananas? How much more? Explain how you know.

14. **Sense or Nonsense?** Shane said that he could write related multiplication and addition sentences for $6 + 4 + 3$. Does Shane's statement make sense? Explain.

15. **Write Math** Write a word problem that can be solved using 3×4 . Solve the problem.

16. **Test Prep** Which is another way to show $2 + 2 + 2 + 2$?

- A 2×2 C 4×2
 B 5×2 D 2×8



Fruit	Weight in Ounces
Apple	6
Orange	5
Peach	3
Banana	4

SHOW YOUR WORK

Name _____

Draw a quick picture to show the equal groups. Then write related addition and multiplication sentences.

2. 3 groups of 6

$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

3. 2 groups of 3

$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

On Your Own

Draw a quick picture to show the equal groups. Then write related addition and multiplication sentences.

4. 4 groups of 2

$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

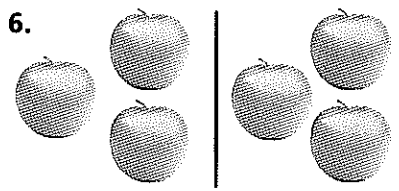
$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

5. 5 groups of 4

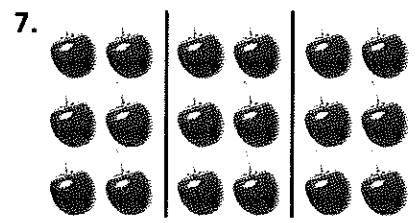
$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

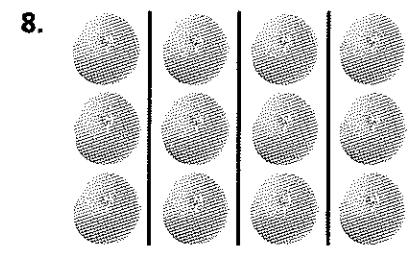
Complete. Write a multiplication sentence.



$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$



$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$



$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

9. $2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

10. $4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

11. $9 + 9 + 9 = \underline{\quad}$

$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$