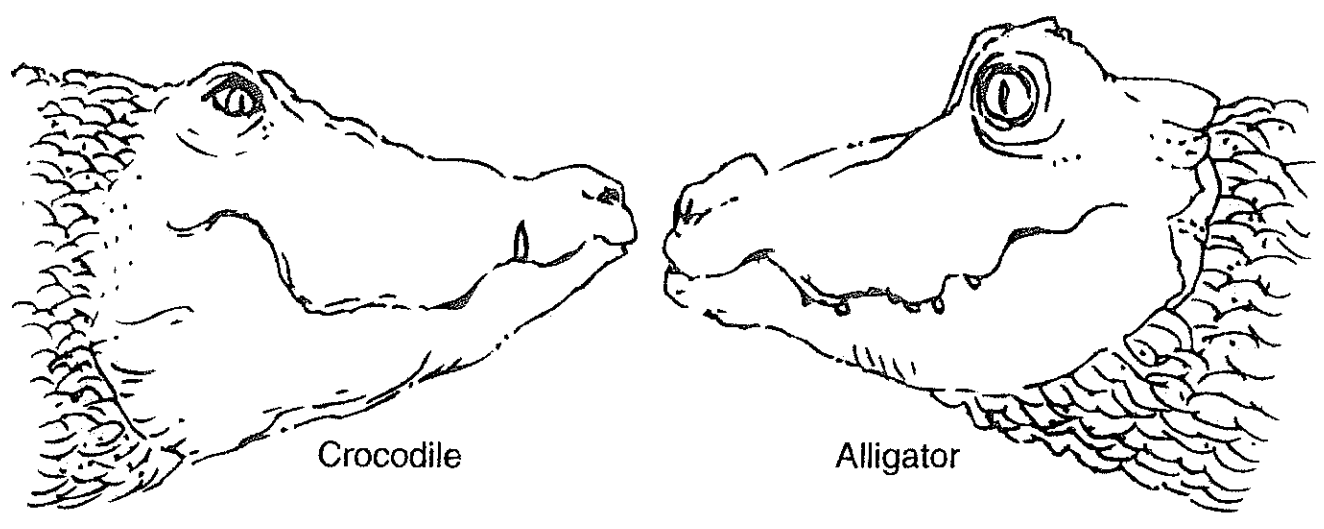


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

\* Due Friday 9/21  
\* Spelling words attached

# Alligators and Crocodiles



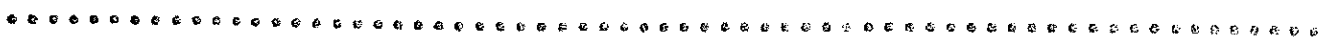
Alligators and crocodiles are reptiles. Like other reptiles, they have dry, scaly skin and lay eggs. They are cold-blooded. This means they can't make heat to keep their bodies warm on a cold day. They have to be in a warm place to stay warm. That is why they are found most often in hot climates.

When these reptiles lie still, their greenish-brown bodies look like big logs. This can trick other animals into coming so close they become dinner!

Most crocodiles and alligators live near fresh water. A few, like the saltwater crocodile, live in places where rivers flow into the sea and the water is salty.

Their bodies have adapted to life in the water. Eyes and nostrils are set on top of their heads. They can see and breathe when the rest of the body is underwater. The nostrils close to keep out water. A transparent flap of skin covers the eye so it can see under water.

An alligator has a round, wide snout. A crocodile's snout is narrower. A lower tooth on each side shows when a crocodile closes its mouth. It doesn't show on an alligator.





Both crocodiles and alligators are hunters. They feed on large animals like cattle and smaller animals like birds and fish. They use their powerful tails, sharp teeth, and strong jaws to capture food. Their teeth are not good for tearing or chewing food. They shake their prey around to tear off big chunks which are then swallowed whole. Teeth are often lost, but new teeth quickly replace them. They may grow fifty or more sets of teeth in a lifetime.

In the water these reptiles swim by moving their tails. On land, crocodiles move quickly with their front and back legs working together. Alligators usually slither along on their stomachs with their legs spread out at their sides.

Crocodiles dig nests in the sand for their eggs. They lay the eggs and cover them up. Alligators make a pile of plant material, lay their eggs, and cover them up with more plant material. When the eggs are ready to hatch, the babies begin to make noises in their shells. The mothers uncover the nests. The hatchlings head for water as soon as they leave the nest. Alligators and some crocodiles help their babies to water by carrying them in their mouths or on their backs.

The hatchlings eat small worms, snails, and insects. Even though the mothers look after their young while they are small, many are eaten by other animals before they are grown.

.....



Name \_\_\_\_\_

### Questions About *Alligators and Crocodiles*

1. Describe a reptile.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Why do reptiles need to live where it is warm?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. List three ways crocodiles and alligators are suited for life in the water.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_

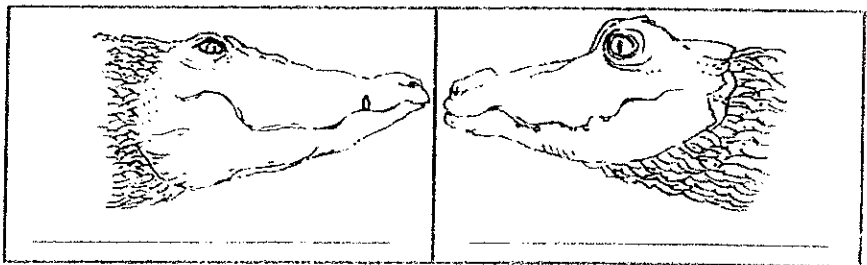
4. What is unusual about the teeth of crocodiles and alligators?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. How do crocodiles and alligators know when their eggs are ready to hatch?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Label the pictures:



### Think About It

Why is it a bad idea to sell baby alligators and crocodiles as pets?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_



## What Does It Mean?

Color the circle in front of the correct meaning.

1. Which word tells what is on the outside of a **reptile**?
  - fur
  - scales
  - feathers
2. Which phrase means **prey**?
  - animals caught for food
  - to say grace
  - scaly animals
3. Crocodiles and alligators live in hot regions. Which two words mean the same as **region**?
  - a place
  - a swamp
  - an area
4. Mark the scaly **reptiles** listed below.
  - snake
  - alligator
  - turtle
5. Mark the word from this story that means an animal **just out of its egg**.
  - young
  - hatchling
  - calf
6. What words from the story mean the opposite of **fresh water**?
  - used water
  - new water
  - salty water

Use clues in the story to help you write the meaning of the following words.

1. transparent \_\_\_\_\_

2. cold-blooded \_\_\_\_\_

Skills: Use letter combinations that say "er;" use the adjectives "a" and "an."

Name \_\_\_\_\_



### What Says er?

Circle the letters that say er in each of these words.

word bird turn her early

Use the letters you circled to fill in the missing letters:

My mother is a n\_\_\_\_se. H\_\_\_\_ w\_\_\_\_k is very important. Last Friday aft\_\_\_\_noon she left w\_\_\_\_k \_\_\_\_ly so we could go to the movies togeth\_\_\_\_. But f\_\_\_\_st we ate at the pizza parl\_\_\_\_ next to the movie theat\_\_\_\_.

The movie was about a gigantic monst\_\_\_\_ cov\_\_\_\_ed in f\_\_\_\_. The monst\_\_\_\_ went around the \_\_\_\_th frightening everyone.

### Articles

The articles **a** and **an** come before a noun.

**A** is used before words starting with a consonant sound.

**An** is used before words starting with a vowel sound.

_____ alligator	_____ crocodile	_____ egg
_____ nest	_____ tooth	_____ pony
_____ angel	_____ snout	_____ orange
_____ tail	_____ insect	_____ octopus



Name \_\_\_\_\_

### Antonyms

Write words that mean the opposite of the following words.

- |              |       |           |       |
|--------------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 1. soft      | _____ | 7. chilly | _____ |
| 2. angry     | _____ | 8. empty  | _____ |
| 3. huge      | _____ | 9. heavy  | _____ |
| 4. rapid     | _____ | 10. awake | _____ |
| 5. day       | _____ | 11. raw   | _____ |
| 6. dangerous | _____ | 12. dirty | _____ |

asleep	full	light	slow
clean	hard	night	small
cooked	happy	safe	warm

### What Doesn't Belong

Cross out the word that does not belong.

- |                 |           |        |
|-----------------|-----------|--------|
| eyes            | alligator | pond   |
| mouth           | turtle    | river  |
| <del>toes</del> | snake     | creek  |
| nostrils        | bird      | stream |
| capture         | hat       | chair  |
| release         | bonnet    | bench  |
| trap            | cap       | table  |
| catch           | ribbon    | stool  |

Skills: Compare and contrast; complete a chart.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Crocodile and Alligator

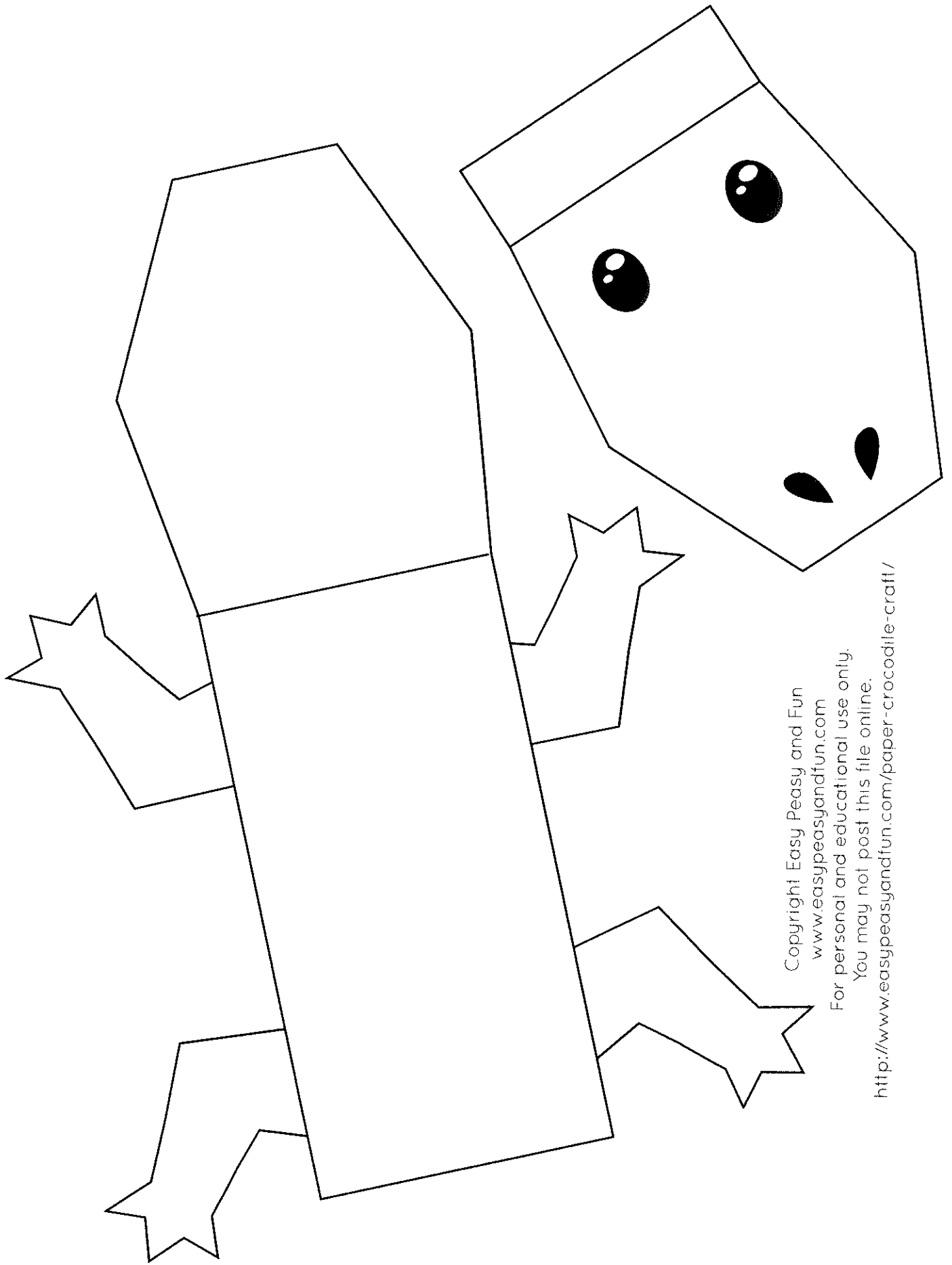


Fill in the chart to show the differences between a crocodile and an alligator.

	Crocodile	Alligator
movement on land		
snout shape		
teeth position		
nest material and location		

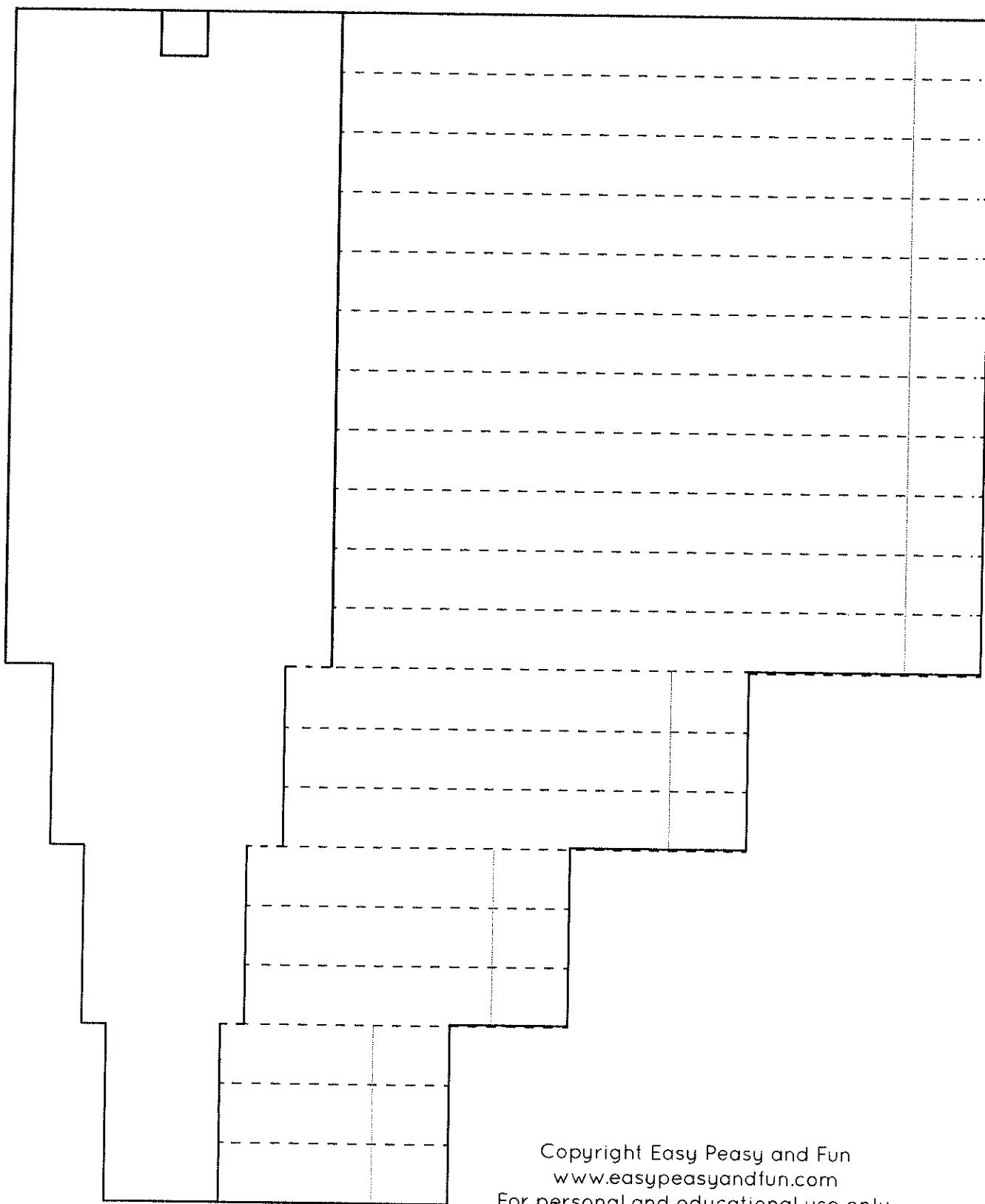






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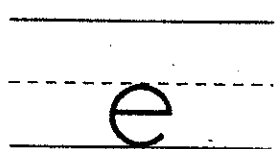
Name \_\_\_\_\_

## SPELLING WORDS

1. easy
2. grade
3. meet
4. late
5. seat
6. saved
7. pail
8. these
9. reach
10. name
11. raise
12. leave
13. gain
14. theme
15. scream

### Handwriting

**Tip:** Close up an *e*, so it does not look like a *c*.



## Words with Long a and e

► Write the Spelling Word that is the opposite of the given word.

1. lose \_\_\_\_\_
2. early \_\_\_\_\_
3. whisper \_\_\_\_\_
4. hard \_\_\_\_\_
5. lower \_\_\_\_\_
6. those \_\_\_\_\_
7. arrive \_\_\_\_\_

► Write the Spelling Word from the box that best completes each sentence.

name	pail	saved	grade
------	------	-------	-------

8. *Maria* is her first \_\_\_\_\_.
  9. Next year I will be in fourth \_\_\_\_\_.
  10. The farmer's \_\_\_\_\_ is full of milk.
  11. Mike \_\_\_\_\_ five dollars in his bank.
- Write the following Spelling Words: *theme*, *seat*, *reach*, *meet*. Use your best handwriting.
12. \_\_\_\_\_
  13. \_\_\_\_\_
  14. \_\_\_\_\_
  15. \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

► Work with a partner to circle the five Spelling Words that do not look right to you. Write the correct spelling for each one.

1. graid          grade          \_\_\_\_\_
2. gain          gane          \_\_\_\_\_
3. sete          seat          \_\_\_\_\_
4. theas          these          \_\_\_\_\_
5. screme          scream          \_\_\_\_\_
6. raise          raize          \_\_\_\_\_

► Read the letter with a partner. Circle the six misspelled words. Then write the correct spellings on the lines below.

Dear Matt,

It took two hours to reche the lake. Each morning we rase the flag. We went fishing lait in the day. We put our bait in a pale of water. It is eesy to catch fish here. I don't ever want to leve!

Your friend,  
Jennifer

7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_

### SPELLING WORDS

1. easy
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### SPELLING STRATEGY

#### Working Together

When you proofread, work with a partner. Read the words aloud as your partner looks at the spelling. Then switch jobs.

## PELLING WORDS

1. easy
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8. these
9. reach
10. name
11. raise
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13. gain
14. theme
15. scream

Name \_\_\_\_\_

► **Try It Out** Add the letters that spell the vowel sounds to write Spelling Words. Then write the words.

1. m \_\_\_\_\_ t \_\_\_\_\_
2. gr \_\_\_\_\_ d \_\_\_\_\_
3. r \_\_\_\_\_ s \_\_\_\_\_
4. th \_\_\_\_\_ m \_\_\_\_\_
5. l \_\_\_\_\_ v \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_ sy \_\_\_\_\_
7. s \_\_\_\_\_ v \_\_\_\_\_ d \_\_\_\_\_

► **Rhyme Time!** On each line, write a Spelling Word that rhymes with the underlined word.

8. Stretch and \_\_\_\_\_ for the peach.
9. "Marco Polo" is the \_\_\_\_\_ of a game.
10. When I sail, I bring my \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Inez is \_\_\_\_\_ for our play date.
12. Take a \_\_\_\_\_ near the heat.



Harcourt





Name \_\_\_\_\_

\* Monday night Math

## Chapter 1 Extra Practice

### Lesson 1.1

Find the sum. Then use the Commutative Property of Addition to write the related addition sentence.

1.  $5 + 7 = \underline{\quad}$

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

2.  $4 + 9 = \underline{\quad}$

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

3.  $0 + 5 = \underline{\quad}$

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

### Lesson 1.2

Round to the nearest ten and hundred.

1. 622 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 307 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 867 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### Lesson 1.3

Use rounding or compatible numbers to estimate the sum.

1.  $\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ + 82 \\ \hline \end{array}$

$+ \underline{\quad}$

2.  $\begin{array}{r} 112 \\ + 279 \\ \hline \end{array}$

$+ \underline{\quad}$

3.  $\begin{array}{r} 583 \\ + 169 \\ \hline \end{array}$

$+ \underline{\quad}$

### Lesson 1.4

Use mental math to find the sum.

1.  $71 + 99 = \underline{\quad}$

2.  $38 + 58 = \underline{\quad}$

3.  $307 + 418 = \underline{\quad}$

### Lesson 1.5

Use addition properties and strategies to find the sum.

1.  $13 + 47 + 21 + 79 = \underline{\quad}$

2.  $55 + 18 + 15 + 43 = \underline{\quad}$



### Lesson Check

1. On Saturday, 453 people go to a school play. On Sunday, 294 people go to the play. How many more people go to the play on Saturday?  
(A) 159  
(B) 169  
(C) 259  
(D) 747
2. Corey has 510 marbles. He fills one jar with 165 marbles. How many of Corey's marbles are NOT in the jar?  
(A) 675  
(B) 455  
(C) 350  
(D) 345

### Spiral Review

3. Pattie brought 64 peppers to sell at the farmers' market. There were 12 peppers left at the end of the day. How many peppers did Pattie sell? (Lesson 1.9)  
(A) 50  
(B) 52  
(C) 62  
(D) 78
4. An airplane flies 617 miles in the morning. Then it flies 385 miles in the afternoon. About how many more miles does the airplane fly in the morning? (Lesson 1.8)  
(A) about 100 miles  
(B) about 200 miles  
(C) about 300 miles  
(D) about 900 miles
5. What is the unknown number?  
(Lesson 1.5)  
 $(\square + 4) + 59 = 70$   
(A) 4  
(B) 6  
(C) 7  
(D) 8
6. Dexter has 128 shells. He needs 283 more shells for his art project. How many shells will Dexter use for his art project? (Lesson 1.6)  
(A) 155  
(B) 165  
(C) 401  
(D) 411



## Lessons 1.6 - 1.7

Wed. Night Math

Estimate. Then find the sum.

1. Estimate: \_\_\_\_\_

$$\begin{array}{r} 325 \\ + 389 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2. Estimate: \_\_\_\_\_

$$\begin{array}{r} 219 \\ + 445 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3. Estimate: \_\_\_\_\_

$$\begin{array}{r} 437 \\ + 146 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

4. Estimate: \_\_\_\_\_

$$\begin{array}{r} 308 \\ + 593 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

## Lesson 1.8

Use rounding or compatible numbers to estimate the difference.

1.  $\begin{array}{r} 82 \\ - 44 \\ \hline \end{array}$  \_\_\_\_\_

2.  $\begin{array}{r} 192 \\ - 78 \\ \hline \end{array}$  \_\_\_\_\_

3.  $\begin{array}{r} 618 \\ - 369 \\ \hline \end{array}$  \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 1.9

Use mental math to find the difference.

1.  $92 - 41 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

2.  $451 - 125 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

3.  $703 - 359 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

## Lessons 1.10 - 1.11

Estimate. Then find the difference.

1. Estimate: \_\_\_\_\_

$$\begin{array}{r} 622 \\ - 354 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2. Estimate: \_\_\_\_\_

$$\begin{array}{r} 506 \\ - 189 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3. Estimate: \_\_\_\_\_

$$\begin{array}{r} 763 \\ - 295 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

4. Estimate: \_\_\_\_\_

$$\begin{array}{r} 848 \\ - 209 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

## Lesson 1.12

1. Sara read 81 pages in her book. Colin read 64 pages in his book. How many more pages did Sara read than Colin?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Herb planted 28 pea plants. He planted 15 fewer tomato plants. How many pea and tomato plants did Herb plant in all?

\_\_\_\_\_



## Lesson Check

- One day, a baker made 54 fruit pies. At the end of the day, only 9 of the pies were NOT sold. How many pies were sold that day?
  - (A) 43
  - (B) 45
  - (C) 63
  - (D) 65
- George's father bought a 50-pound bag of wild bird seed. At the end of two weeks, 36 pounds of seed were left in the bag. How many pounds of seed had been used?
  - (A) 14 pounds
  - (B) 24 pounds
  - (C) 26 pounds
  - (D) 86 pounds

## Spiral Review

- For a party, Shaun blew up 36 red balloons, 28 white balloons, and 24 blue balloons. How many balloons did he blow up in all? (Lesson 1.5)
  - (A) 78
  - (B) 81
  - (C) 87
  - (D) 88
- Tiffany has read 115 pages of her book. She has 152 pages left to read. How many pages are in the book? (Lesson 1.6)
  - (A) 37
  - (B) 267
  - (C) 277
  - (D) 367
- The flower shop had 568 flowers on Monday. By Tuesday, the shop had 159 flowers left. About how many flowers had been sold? (Lesson 1.8)
  - (A) about 200
  - (B) about 300
  - (C) about 400
  - (D) about 500
- There are 383 books in one section of the school library. Of the books, 165 are fiction books. Which is the best estimate of the number of books in that section that are NOT fiction? (Lesson 1.8)
  - (A) about 200
  - (B) about 300
  - (C) about 400
  - (D) about 500

