

Spelling List #12 (ed)

1. worry
2. worried
3. hurry
4. hurried
5. cry
6. cried
7. fry
8. fried
9. copy
10. copied
11. try
12. tried
13. study
14. studied
15. deny
16. denied

Name _____ # _____

SPELLING Homework Checklist:

Optional Activities:

Rainbow Words

(write your words in alternating colors for each letter)

Three Times Each

(write each word three times)

Highlight the Suffix

(write each word; then highlight, circle, or underline the suffix)

Sentences

(write a complete sentence for each spelling word)

**Homework due ~~today~~ ^{daily}
Test on Friday!**

Challenge words:

classified amphibians

Name: _____

Homework 11/2 - 11/9

★ This whole packet is due Friday!

We will check it all and go over

together in class ★

Read the passage.

The Giant Panda

The giant panda is a rare and interesting animal. Many people think it is cute and cuddly because of its markings. Like other bears, however, it can be dangerous. Of course, people can be dangerous to pandas, too. That is why there are laws to help protect these animals.

Body Type

A giant panda has black fur on its legs, shoulders, and ears, and around its eyes and mouth. The rest of the body is covered in white fur. The panda's thick fur keeps it warm in the cool mountain forests.

An adult panda can weigh up to 250 pounds. Standing on all four legs, it is between two and three feet tall. From its nose to tail, it measures four to six feet long.

The giant panda has a long wrist bone in each front paw. This bone acts like a thumb. It helps the panda hold its food while it eats. The panda also has a strong jaw and big teeth. The teeth are wide and flat. This helps the animal eat bamboo, its favorite food. Bamboo is a tall plant with a stiff stem.

Diet

In the wild, about 99 percent of a giant panda's diet is bamboo. The other one percent is grasses, bugs, fish, and small animals. Bamboo is not very nutritious. To stay healthy, a giant panda has to eat twenty to forty pounds of bamboo a day. A panda spends about half of each day gathering and eating bamboo.



This giant panda is using its front paws to eat bamboo.

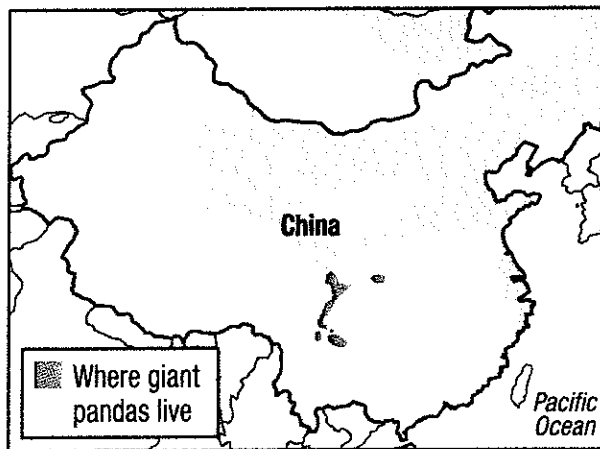
Habitat

In the wild, giant pandas live in bamboo forests high in the mountains. The mountains are located in a small area of China. Pandas move from mountain to mountain to find the bamboo that grows on the mountaintops.

Saving Pandas

People now use much of the land on which the pandas once lived. People live and work in the valleys between the mountains. This stops the pandas from moving from one mountain to another to find the bamboo that grows there. Many pandas cannot find the food they need. Now the giant panda is an endangered animal. There are only about 1,600 pandas left in the wild.

China is trying to save the pandas. One idea is to keep strips of land between the mountains clear of people. Chinese government workers plant bamboo on the strips of land. The pandas can follow the strips to the next mountain.



The shaded area on the map shows where giant pandas live in the wild.

Monday night

Answer the following questions.

- 1 What is the article **mostly** about?
- A. China
 - B. giant pandas
 - C. bamboo
 - D. mountains

Hint Look at the title and the headings. What do they all tell about?

- 2 Read the sentences from the article and the questions that follow.

Bamboo is not very nutritious. To stay healthy, a giant panda has to eat twenty to forty pounds of bamboo a day.

Part A

What does the word nutritious mean?

- A. healthy
- B. unhealthy
- C. stems
- D. pounds

Part B

What do you eat that is nutritious? Why do you think it is nutritious?

Write your answer on the lines below.

Hint For Part A, think about how the article uses the word *nutritious* and how you use it to make a real-life connection. Then, show your understanding of the word to answer Part B.

Monday night

- 3 Under which heading in the article would you look to learn about what the Chinese government is doing to help giant pandas?
- A. Body Type
 - B. Diet
 - C. Habitat
 - D. Saving Pandas

Hint Remember that a heading tells what a section of a text is about. Which heading tells about helping pandas?

- 4 The following question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

How are the sentences under the heading "Saving Pandas" organized?

- A. sequence
- B. step order
- C. cause and effect
- D. compare and contrast

Part B

Why is it difficult for pandas to find the food they need? Choose **all** that apply.

- A. People now use much of the land on which the pandas once lived on.
- B. People live and work in the valleys between the mountains.
- C. Now the giant panda is an endangered animal.
- D. There are only about 1,600 pandas left in the wild.

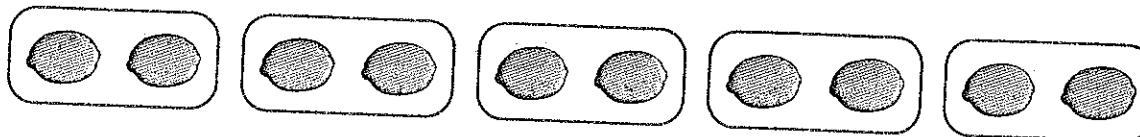
Hint Look back at the section "Saving Pandas" to answer Part A. Are the sentences organized in order, or do they tell what happens and why? For Part B, look for the causes that explain why the pandas have trouble finding food.

Practice

Monday
night

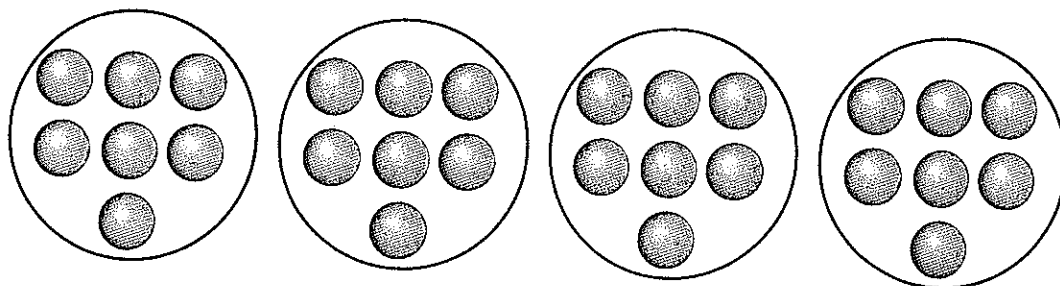
Fill in the missing numbers to match the picture.

1.



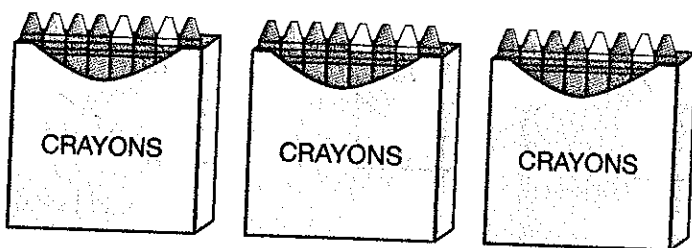
$$5 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$$

2.



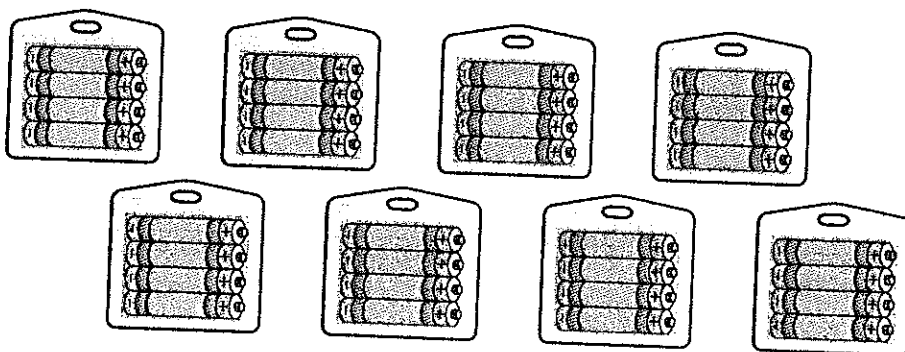
$$4 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$$

3.



$$3 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$$

4.



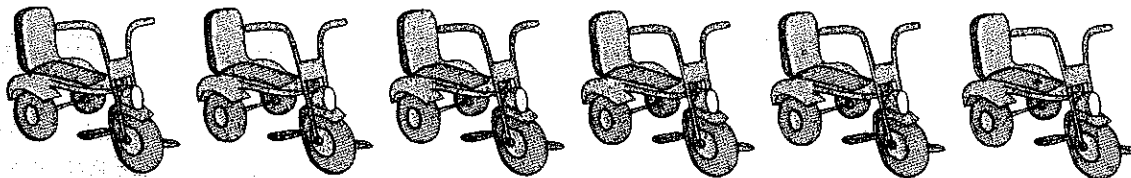
$$8 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$$

HINT How many groups? How many in each group?

REMEMBER The factors tell how many groups and how many in each group. The product tells the total.

How many in all? Write a multiplication number sentence.

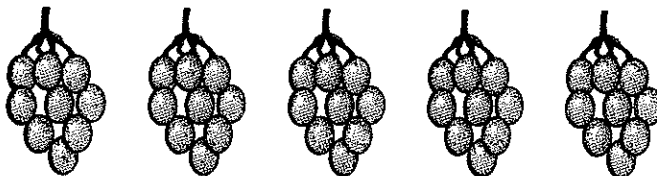
5. How many wheels in all?



_____ × _____ = _____

_____ wheels

6. How many grapes in all?



_____ × _____ = _____

_____ grapes

Solve.

7. The students are in 5 groups. Each group has 4 students. How many students are there in all?

8. Katie has 4 bags of oranges. Each bag has 8 oranges. How many oranges does Katie have?

9. **EXPLAIN** What does the multiplication fact $2 \times 6 = 12$ mean?

10. **DRAW** Show that $7 \times 2 = 14$ by drawing a picture.

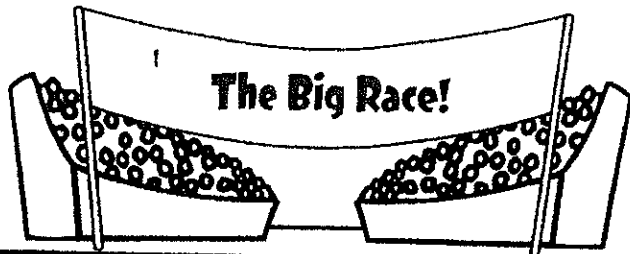
And the Winner Is...

TUES (due Wed)

Name _____

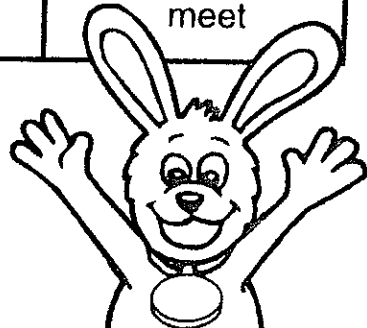
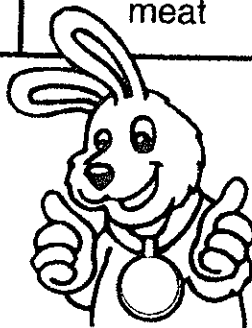
Date _____

Color the box to show the correct word.
Follow the path to find the winner.



1. to look at	stair	stare
2. not daytime	night	knight
3. part of a plant	flour	flower
4. bucket	pail	pale
5. type of flower	rose	rows
6. seven days	weak	week
7. stinging insect	bee	be
8. not fancy	plane	plain
9. story	tale	tail
10. letters and packages	male	mail
11. understand	know	no
12. beef, chicken, or pork	meat	meet

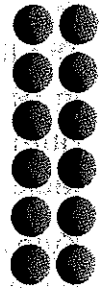
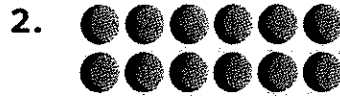
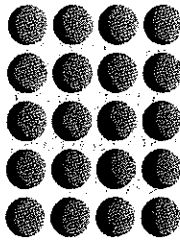
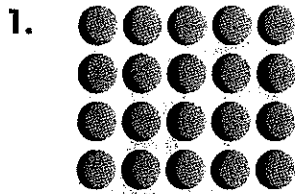
Color the winner's medal blue.



Practice

Tues night

Write multiplication sentences for the arrays.



The order of the factors can change. The product is the same.

Use the commutative property to write another equation.

3. $4 \times 8 = 32$

4. $6 \times 3 = 18$

5. $8 \times 5 = 40$

6. $2 \times 9 = 18$

7. $7 \times 8 = 56$

8. $6 \times 9 = 54$

Fill in the missing number.

9. $5 \times 4 = 20$

_____ $\times 5 = 20$

10. $2 \times 7 = 14$

$7 \times$ _____ $= 14$

REMEMBER The equations use the same numbers.

11. $6 \times 8 = 48$

$8 \times 6 =$ _____

12. $3 \times$ _____ $= 27$

$9 \times 3 = 27$

13. $4 \times 7 = 28$

_____ $\times 4 = 28$

14. $5 \times 9 = 45$

$9 \times 5 =$ _____

Use the Reading Guide to help you understand the passage.

Wed
night

Too Cute!

Reading Guide

Why does the author talk about certain parts of the face in paragraphs 3 and 4?

Find the word *same* in paragraph 4. What does that clue word tell the reader?

How does the author answer the question in the heading?

People gather around a puppy in the park. When they visit a zoo, the first thing they want to see is the new baby elephant or panda. Or, they crowd around to see a baby monkey riding on its mother's back. What is it about these animals that draws a crowd? Experts say it can be explained through science.

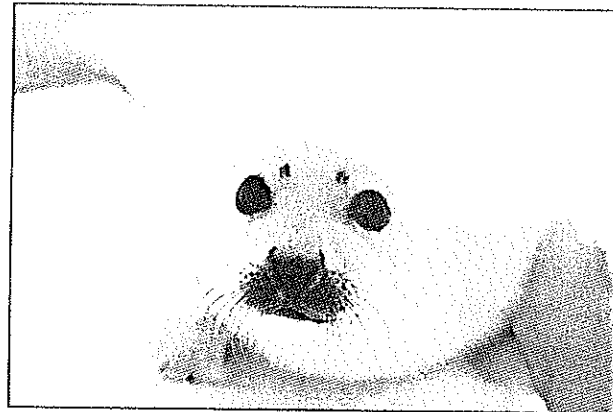
What Makes Something Cute?

Scientists think our idea of what makes something cute is planted in our brains. Because human babies cannot survive without help, our brain makes us see babies as cute so we will want to take care of them.

What does this have to do with animals? Think about a human baby. Babies have round heads that seem large for their bodies. They have big eyes and small noses. They have chubby cheeks and round ears. Their round bodies and loose skin make them look soft. The human brain identifies these features as cute.

Now picture a baby animal, such as a puppy or a kitten. Do the same features come to mind? Most baby animals also have big eyes, small noses or snouts, round ears, and big cheeks. Scientists believe that because our brain likes these features in human babies, we like animal babies for the same reasons.

A baby harp seal has a rounded body and big eyes, just like a human baby.



Reading Guide

Why does the author give examples of animal actions, such as a giraffe taking its first steps or a monkey clinging to its mother?

How do zoos use the appeal of baby animals to bring in visitors?

How Do Cute Babies Act?

Scientists think it is more than a cute face that makes people love baby animals. They think it is also how baby animals act. People like to watch actions that remind them of how human babies move. Think about a human baby's first wobbly steps. Then, picture a baby penguin or giraffe taking its first steps. The unsure side-to-side motion is much like that of a human baby.

Now think about other things that make people "ooh" and "aah" at the zoo. It may be tiger cubs rolling around on the ground. It may be a monkey clinging to its mother or a young panda curling up for a nap. Actions that are clumsy, playful, or loving all remind us of human babies.

How Does Cuteness Help Zoos?

When a new baby is born or adopted at a zoo, the zoo workers are happy. They know that people will come to see the new baby animal. Some zoos hold contests in which the winners get to name the new baby. Sometimes, zoos offer special programs so visitors can meet new babies and learn about them. These events bring lots of people to the zoo or aquarium.

So the next time you rush to see a puppy or kitten, look carefully. Does it remind you of a human baby? If it does, your brain is telling you that the animal is cute.



A mother giraffe helps her baby take its first steps.

Answer the following questions.

Wed night

- 1 Read these sentences from the article and the directions that follow.

Now picture a baby animal, such as a puppy or a kitten. Do the same features come to mind? Most baby animals also have big eyes, small noses or snouts, round ears, and big cheeks.

What does the word features mean in the sentence?

- A. things that all look alike
 - B. interesting or important parts
 - C. special stories in a newspaper or magazine
 - D. pays special attention to
- 2 Which sentence supports the main idea in the section "How Do Cute Babies Act?" Choose **all** that apply.
- A. A baby harp seal has a rounded body and big eyes, just like a human baby.
 - B. Scientists think it is more than a cute face that makes people love animals.
 - C. People like to watch actions that remind them of how human babies move.
 - D. Actions that are clumsy, playful, or loving all remind us of human babies.
 - E. So the next time you rush to see a puppy or kitten, look carefully.

- 3 What does the author say about how cute baby animals help zoos? *Wed night*
- A. Zoos put pictures of the animals in magazines and online.
 - B. Zoos let visitors adopt the new animal babies.
 - C. Zoos hold contests to name the animals and offer special programs.
 - D. Zoos sometimes have new or adopted baby animals.

- 4 According to the article, what makes a baby animal look cute?

Write your answer on the lines below.

- 5 The following question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer part B.

Part A

Which **two** text features are used in the article?

- A. sidebars
- B. captions
- C. hyperlinks
- D. headings

Part B

How do the photographs help you understand the main idea of the article?

- A. The photographs show cute animal babies and their mothers.
- B. The photographs show unusual animals in the wild.
- C. The photographs show how some cute animals look and act.
- D. The photographs show adult animals.

Wed night

Find the product. Show how you multiply.

15. $3 \times 3 \times 2 =$ _____

16. $5 \times 2 \times 4 =$ _____

17. $6 \times 1 \times 5 =$ _____

18. $2 \times 3 \times 8 =$ _____

Choose the best answer.

19. 4×5

A. $4 \times (2 \times 3)$

B. $4 \times (2 + 3)$

C. $4 + (2 + 3)$

D. $4 + (2 \times 3)$

20. 7×9

A. $7 + (4 \times 5)$

B. $7 \times (4 \times 5)$

C. $7 + (4 + 5)$

D. $7 \times (4 + 5)$

21. $3 \times (2 + 2)$

A. $(3 \times 2) \times (3 \times 2)$

B. $(3 + 2) \times (3 + 2)$

C. $(3 \times 2) + (3 \times 2)$

D. $(3 + 2) + (3 + 2)$

22. $5 \times (2 + 5)$

A. $(5 \times 2) + (5 \times 5)$

B. $(5 \times 2) \times (5 \times 5)$

C. $(5 + 2) + (5 + 5)$

D. $(5 + 2) \times (5 + 5)$

Solve.

23. **DEMONSTRATE** Make a drawing to show that 3×5 and 5×3 have the same product.

24. **CREATE** Write a real world problem with the equation $2 \times 2 \times 3 = 12$.

- 6 Tell about the article "Too Cute!" in your own words. Identify the main idea and the details that support it.

Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

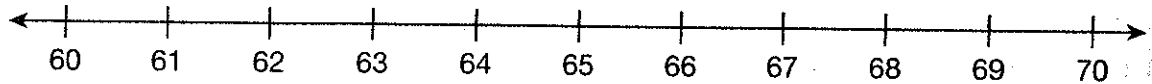
Thurs night

Write your answer on the lines below.

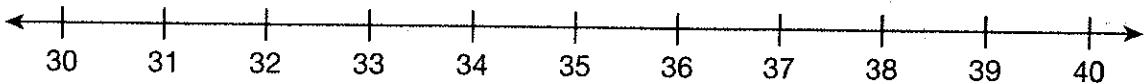
Lined writing area with horizontal dashed lines for student response.

Round the number to the nearest ten.

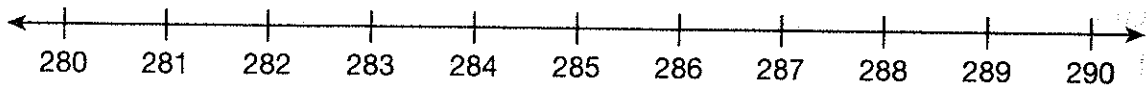
1. 62 rounds to _____.



2. 37 rounds to _____.



3. 288 rounds to _____.



4. 52 _____

5. 85 _____

6. 41 _____

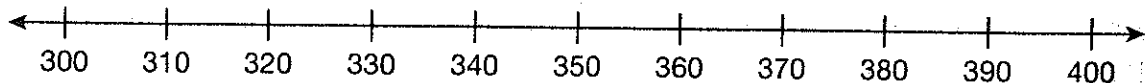
7. 164 _____

8. 591 _____

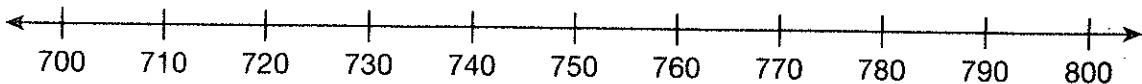
9. 352 _____

Round the number to the nearest hundred.

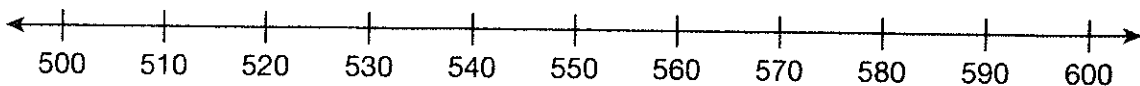
10. 349 rounds to _____.



11. 770 rounds to _____.



12. 525 rounds to _____.



13. 144 _____

14. 371 _____

15. 519 _____

16. 755 _____

17. 628 _____

18. 872 _____