

**AMI WORK
MONDAY,
MARCH 30TH**

>

Name _____



Date _____

Addition

Complete.

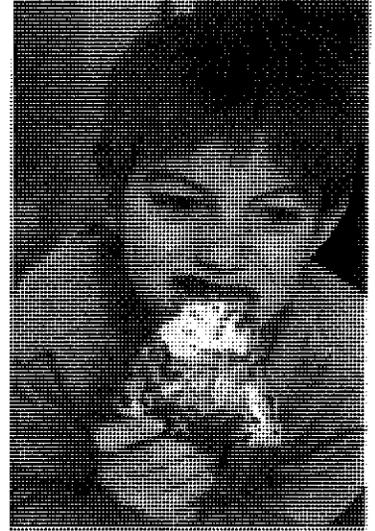
1. $\begin{array}{r} 55 \\ + 994 \\ \hline \end{array}$	2. $\begin{array}{r} 994 \\ + 59 \\ \hline \end{array}$	3. $\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ + 300 \\ \hline \end{array}$	4. $\begin{array}{r} 67 \\ + 43 \\ \hline \end{array}$	5. $\begin{array}{r} 650 \\ + 232 \\ \hline \end{array}$
6. $\begin{array}{r} 21 \\ + 11 \\ \hline \end{array}$	7. $\begin{array}{r} 714 \\ + 94 \\ \hline \end{array}$	8. $\begin{array}{r} 582 \\ + 638 \\ \hline \end{array}$	9. $\begin{array}{r} 73 \\ + 853 \\ \hline \end{array}$	10. $\begin{array}{r} 400 \\ + 92 \\ \hline \end{array}$
11. $\begin{array}{r} 77 \\ + 704 \\ \hline \end{array}$	12. $\begin{array}{r} 44 \\ + 40 \\ \hline \end{array}$	13. $\begin{array}{r} 619 \\ + 410 \\ \hline \end{array}$	14. $\begin{array}{r} 111 \\ + 97 \\ \hline \end{array}$	15. $\begin{array}{r} 706 \\ + 48 \\ \hline \end{array}$
16. $\begin{array}{r} 677 \\ + 25 \\ \hline \end{array}$	17. $\begin{array}{r} 222 \\ + 658 \\ \hline \end{array}$	18. $\begin{array}{r} 19 \\ + 33 \\ \hline \end{array}$	19. $\begin{array}{r} 57 \\ + 413 \\ \hline \end{array}$	20. $\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ + 198 \\ \hline \end{array}$
21. $\begin{array}{r} 877 \\ + 88 \\ \hline \end{array}$	22. $\begin{array}{r} 794 \\ + 737 \\ \hline \end{array}$	23. $\begin{array}{r} 460 \\ + 597 \\ \hline \end{array}$	24. $\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ + 88 \\ \hline \end{array}$	25. $\begin{array}{r} 248 \\ + 84 \\ \hline \end{array}$
26. $\begin{array}{r} 63 \\ + 669 \\ \hline \end{array}$	27. $\begin{array}{r} 560 \\ + 77 \\ \hline \end{array}$	28. $\begin{array}{r} 792 \\ + 24 \\ \hline \end{array}$	29. $\begin{array}{r} 38 \\ + 70 \\ \hline \end{array}$	30. $\begin{array}{r} 400 \\ + 352 \\ \hline \end{array}$
31. $\begin{array}{r} 81 \\ + 601 \\ \hline \end{array}$	32. $\begin{array}{r} 51 \\ + 243 \\ \hline \end{array}$	33. $\begin{array}{r} 78 \\ + 350 \\ \hline \end{array}$	34. $\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ + 16 \\ \hline \end{array}$	35. $\begin{array}{r} 520 \\ + 25 \\ \hline \end{array}$

Name: _____

You and the Food Chain

What's your favorite food? Where does it come from? Let's take pizza for example. Pizza has a crust that is made of flour. Flour comes from wheat, a plant. Why is part of a plant good to eat? It all begins with the sun.

Plants can make their own food using sunlight. Plants use sunlight, carbon dioxide, and water to make their own food in a process we call photosynthesis. The plant uses most of the energy it makes - about ninety percent. The other ten percent that is not needed by the plant is stored for later. People and animals eat plants to get this stored energy. It may be stored in the plant's roots, stems, leaves, or seeds. Plants are the **primary producers** in a food chain. A food chain shows how food energy is passed from plants to animals.



You are an animal. Animals cannot make their own food. All animals are **consumers**, because they must consume, or eat, to get energy to live. Some animals eat only plants. They are called **herbivores**. Some animals eat other animals. Some animals eat both plants and animals. They are called **omnivores**. Most people are omnivores.

Pizza starts with wheat flour to make the crust. Flour is made from grinding wheat grains (seeds). Energy is stored in the wheat seeds. People grind wheat to make flour. Then flour is used to make all kinds of different foods. One of these is pizza crust. We usually put a tomato sauce on pizza that may have other plant parts in it to add flavor. Basil, oregano, and other seasonings for pizza come from plants, and so do the tomatoes for the sauce.

If you put meat on your pizza, you are a carnivore. **Carnivores** are animals that eat meat or other animals. You may like pepperoni, hamburger, sausage, chicken, or ham on your pizza. All these come from the flesh of animals like pigs, cows, and chickens. These animals got their stored energy by eating plants. They ate and used ninety percent of the energy they took in while they were alive. About ten percent of the energy was stored in the animals' tissues. Carnivores eat animal tissue to get the stored energy.

You are part of a food chain. At the bottom of the food chain are plants. Wheat (flour) and tomatoes (sauce) are some of the plants that you eat directly. If you eat hamburger pizza, you are eating part of a cow. The cow got its energy by eating plants like grass and corn. Since nothing will eat you (we hope!), you are the top of the food chain.

Name: _____

You and the Food Chain

Questions

- _____ 1. What is the definition of a consumer?
- A. animals that must eat food for energy
 - B. animals that eat both plants and animals
 - C. animals that eat the meat of other animals
 - D. something that makes its own food

- _____ 2. What are omnivores?
- A. animals that must eat food for energy
 - B. something that makes its own food
 - C. animals that eat both plants and animals
 - D. animals that eat the meat of other animals

- _____ 3. What are producers?
- A. animals that eat both plants and animals
 - B. something that makes its own food
 - C. animals that eat the meat of other animals
 - D. animals that must eat food for energy

4. Name a producer.

5. What does a food chain show?

- _____ 6. A water snake eats frogs and small fish. It is _____.
- A. a producer
 - B. a carnivore
 - C. an herbivore
 - D. an omnivore

- _____ 7. A cow eats grass, corn, or grains like wheat and oats. A cow is _____.
- A. an omnivore
 - B. a carnivore
 - C. an herbivore
 - D. a producer

- _____ 8. A person who does not eat meat is _____.
- A. a carnivore
 - B. an herbivore
 - C. a producer
 - D. an omnivore

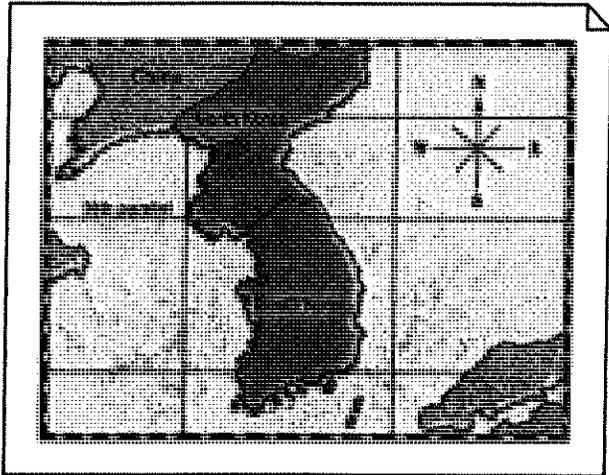
Name:

Date:

THE KOREAN WAR

Japan ruled Korea from 1910 until 1945. After World War II, Korea was freed from Japanese control and divided into two zones. The 38th parallel of north latitude was the border between the two zones. The Soviet Union occupied North Korea, and the United States occupied South Korea. The plan was to have both sides come together again with national elections.

The Cold War changed everything. Because of tension between the United States and the Soviet Union, it became impossible to peacefully reunite Korea. By 1949, Soviet and American troops had left Korea, but the country stayed divided. The two sides threatened to attack each other.



In 1950, the North Korean army invaded South Korea. American leaders quickly decided that the United States needed to step in. North Korea is a communist nation, and American leaders did not want communism to spread. In June 1950, President Harry S Truman sent troops and weapons to help South Korea. Truman asked the United Nations (UN) to help push the North Korean army out of South Korea. The UN is an organization of countries created to promote world peace and cooperation. The UN army was mostly made up of Americans and South Koreans.

General Douglas MacArthur of the United States led the UN army. It pushed the North Korean army out of South Korea. Instead of stopping there, though, General MacArthur got permission from President Truman to invade North Korea. The UN troops moved north and got too close to the border between North Korea and China. China entered the war.

Americans became unsure of what the goal was in Korea. The UN troops had been sent to stop the spread of communism, so why did the troops keep going after they had pushed the North Korean army out of South Korea? Americans did not want to enter a war with China.

Dwight D. Eisenhower was elected President in 1952. He went to Korea to see what was happening there. During his visit, he saw that there was no way to win the war. There was no point in fighting anymore.

An armistice agreement was signed in July 1953. The agreement said there would be a 2.5-mile-wide buffer zone across Korea. There could be no troops or weapons in this demilitarized zone. The agreement ended the fighting, but North Korea and South Korea never signed a final peace treaty. Today, soldiers still face each other across the demilitarized zone.

THE KOREAN WAR

Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

1. After World War II, the Soviet Union occupied _____.

- A. North Korea
- B. South Korea
- C. East Korea
- D. West Korea

2. In _____, the North Korean army invaded South Korea.

- A. 1900
- B. 1950
- C. 1975
- D. 2000

3. The UN army was mostly made up of South Koreans and _____.

- A. Chinese
- B. North Koreans
- C. Americans
- D. all of the above

4. President _____ went to Korea to see what was happening and decided to stop the fighting.

- A. Truman
- B. Hoover
- C. Roosevelt
- D. Eisenhower

5. North and South Korea never _____.

- A. stopped fighting
- B. agreed to a 2.5-mile-wide buffer zone across Korea
- C. signed a final peace treaty
- D. none of the above

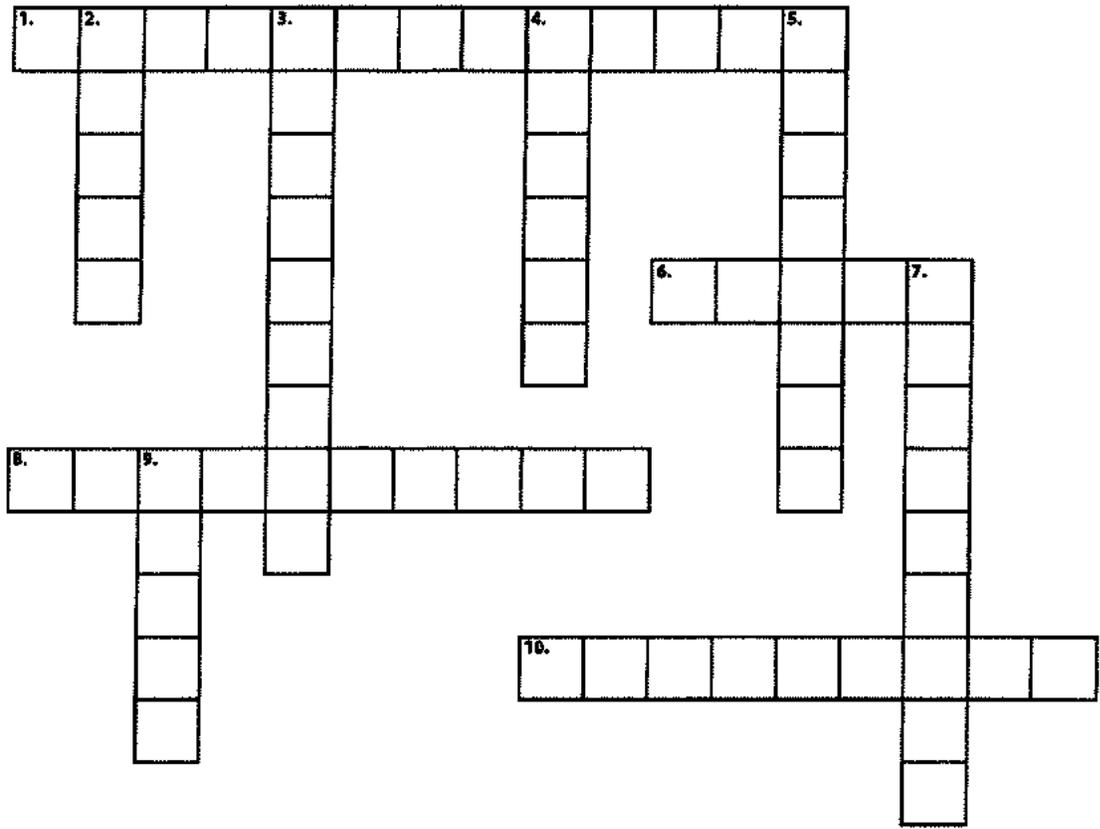
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THE KOREAN WAR

Crossword Puzzle

Write the best answer in each blank, and complete the crossword puzzle.



ACROSS

- 1. The _____ is an organization of countries created to promote world peace and cooperation.
- 6. The UN troops got too close to the border between North Korea and _____, so China entered the war.
- 8. _____ was elected President in 1952.
- 10. Americans helped South Korea because the United States did not want _____ to spread.

DOWN

- 2. _____ Korea has a communist government.
- 3. The original plan was to have North and South Korea come together again with national _____.
- 4. UN _____ were sent to stop the spread of communism.
- 5. Today, _____ still face each other across the demilitarized zone.
- 7. A/an _____ agreement says there can be no troops or weapons in the demilitarized zone.
- 9. After World War II, the United States occupied _____ Korea.

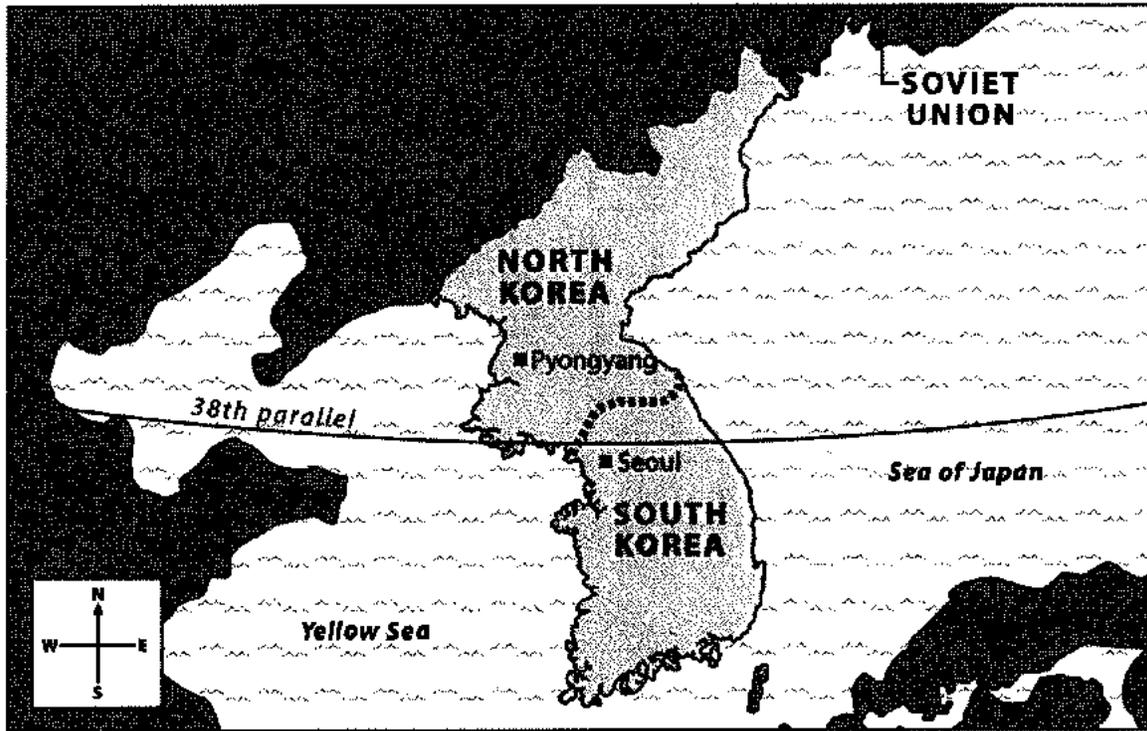
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Date:

THE KOREAN WAR

Map – North and South Korea

Use the map to answer the following questions. Write the answers in complete sentences.



1. How does North Korea's location make it seem more likely than South Korea to be a communist nation?

2. What river separates China from North Korea?

3. What boundary separates North Korea from South Korea?

Name:

Date:

THE KOREAN WAR

Extension Activities

Choose one of the following activities to complete. Write the answer in complete sentences.

1. General Douglas MacArthur was removed from command of the UN army in Korea. Look on the Internet or at the library to find out why he was removed from command.

2. Look on the Internet or at the library to find out three facts about today's North Korea.

3. What do you think would happen if either North Korea or South Korea crossed the demilitarized zone? Explain your answer.

Name:

Date:

QUIZ: THE KOREAN WAR

True/False

Decide if each statement is true or false, and write "true" or "false" in the blank.

- _____ 1. The United Nations is an organization created to promote world peace and cooperation.
- _____ 2. South Korea had a communist government.
- _____ 3. UN troops were sent to help North and South Korea come together again.
- _____ 4. North Korea fought against China in the Korean War.
- _____ 5. North and South Korea never signed a final peace treaty.

Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

6. The United States helped _____ in the Korean War.
- A. North Korea
 - B. South Korea
 - C. China
 - D. Vietnam
7. After _____, the Soviet Union occupied North Korea.
- A. the Spanish-American War
 - B. the Great Depression
 - C. World War I
 - D. World War II

Short Answer

Answer the following question in complete sentences.

8. What is located at the 38th parallel of north latitude?

Name _____
Monday, March 23



Forms about Me

By Beth Beutler

"I hate filling out these things," Caroline thought as she sat at her desk, staring at a form her teacher had requested that all students complete. There were several questions on it, such as:

"What is your favorite color?"

"Tell us about your hobbies and interests."

"Do you have any siblings?"

Caroline was an only child, and she had lots of interests. She never could settle on what hobby she enjoyed the most. She was more of a dabbler - like a jack of all trades but master of none - or at least that's how she felt a majority of the time. So she never knew what to put on forms like this.

Mrs. Jones, her teacher, walked quietly through the room as the students worked on the project. She stopped at Caroline's desk.

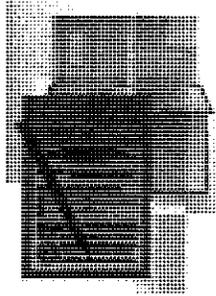
"Do you need some help, Caroline?"

Caroline looked up. "Not really. I am interested in so many things; I don't know what to write."

Mrs. Jones smiled. She knew Caroline was bright but sometimes had a hard time focusing. "How about if you just list three?"

Caroline seemed to relax. "Okay, that's what I'll do."

Caroline liked having some guidance so she could direct her scattered thoughts. It was much easier to fill out the form that way.



Forms about Me

Questions

- _____ 1. What was Caroline's main problem?
 - A. The question wanted her to list only one interest, and she couldn't decide which one she liked best.
 - B. The forms were too challenging for Caroline to fill out.
 - C. Her teacher wanted her to hurry to fill out the forms.
 - D. She had lots of interests and couldn't decide what to write down.

- _____ 2. What is the genre of this story?
 - A. fiction
 - B. biography
 - C. poetry
 - D. historical fiction

- _____ 3. How did Caroline feel after the teacher gave her some direction?

- _____ 4. We can be sure Caroline did not like school.
 - A. true
 - B. false

- _____ 5. What topic is not mentioned as having been on the form?
 - A. brothers or sisters
 - B. hobbies
 - C. pets
 - D. favorite color

Name _____
Monday, March 23



Justin Is a Ring Bearer

By Phyllis Naegeli

"Beep, beep, beep, beep."

Andrea reached over and shut off the alarm clock. Then she jumped on her sister Michelle's bed and shook her. "Wake up! Wake up! It's finally here! Are you ready for today?"

"Yes, I am," said Michelle, sitting up and grabbing Andrea to tickle her. "After all these months of planning and waiting, it's finally here."

Andrea giggled as Michelle tickled her. "Come on, let's go have some breakfast," said Michelle.

The girls hopped off the bed and went downstairs to the kitchen. Mom and Dad were at the table having coffee.

"Good morning, ladies," said Mom, putting her coffee cup down and reaching out to hug Andrea.

Andrea giggled. "I'm not a lady; I'm just a flower girl."

"Well, today you're going to look like a princess," said Dad, pulling Andrea from Mom's arms into his lap.

Michelle sat down at an empty chair at the table, and a half-asleep little boy walked into the kitchen.

"Good morning, Mr. Ring Bearer," said Michelle.

"Is that today?" said Justin, wiping the sleep from his eyes.

"Yes," said Andrea, jumping off Dad's lap and walking over to face Justin. "Aren't you excited? You get to wear that nice black tuxedo. You'll look so handsome!" Andrea batted her eyes at her brother.



Justin frowned. "Do I really have to do this?"

"Come on, Justin. You said you were okay with all this," said Michelle in a pleading tone.

"I know," said Justin, groggily. "Can I have breakfast first?"

"I think we should all have breakfast," said Mom, as she got up and helped Justin sit down at the table.

Mom went to the counter and grabbed a tray of muffins and a bowl of fruit. As she put them on the table, Dad, Andrea, and Michelle took a muffin and filled a bowl with fruit. Mom helped Justin with his breakfast.

As the family ate, Mom went over the schedule for the day. "The bridesmaids should arrive by twelve-thirty. The photographer will be here at one o'clock to start taking pictures. Finally, the limo comes at two."

"I have to have my picture taken in the monkey suit!" Justin exclaimed, suddenly wide awake.

"Yes, you do. But then you get to ride in the limo," said Michelle.

"Well, at least that will be cool," said Justin, rolling his eyes. "I guess I'll just have to get through the pictures."

Michelle looked at her parents and shook her head. "He's going to be all right, isn't he?"

"He'll be fine," Mom whispered.

The next few hours flew by as everyone prepared for the day ahead. By one o'clock the bridesmaids and photographer had arrived. Mom, Dad, and Justin were dressed and waiting in the living room for Andrea and Michelle to come down from upstairs. When Andrea appeared on the stairs, Justin took one look at her and turned to Dad. "What happened to her?"

"She had her hair done for the wedding," said Dad. "Doesn't she look beautiful?"

"I guess," said Justin, grimacing. "I don't understand girls."

Name _____
Monday, March 23



Dad grinned and turned to see Michelle appear. As she came down the stairs, Mom and Dad both had tears in their eyes.

Justin looked at his parents. "What's wrong with you? What's wrong with everybody?" he cried in frustration as he looked at the misty-eyed bridesmaids.

Mom walked over to her son and put her arm on his shoulder. "It's a very special day today. Your sister is getting married. We're all dressing up special to celebrate. Sometimes people get emotional on days like today. Someday you'll understand," said Mom with a wink.

"I don't think so!" said Justin, pouting.

During pictures, Justin did his best to smile and look natural. "That was the hardest thing I've ever had to do," he said as he threw himself on the couch after all the pictures were taken.

Michelle came over to her brother as he lay on the couch. "The limo is here."

Justin jumped off the couch and ran to the front window. "Wow! Look at that car - it's awesome," said Justin.

"Do you want to ride in the front?" asked Michelle.

Justin's eyes lit up. "Can I?" he asked, turning to his dad.

"Yes, you can," said Dad.

"Way cool!" said Justin. "Thanks." Then he ran out the door and jumped in the front seat.

The rest of the party followed, and the limo drove them to the church.

Justin was the last to get out of the long white car. "Do we get to ride in the limo again?" Justin asked.

"No," said Dad. "Michelle and Josh will be taking it to the airport after the reception. Our car is parked in the parking lot out back."

"Too bad," said Justin. "That was fun."

Within a few minutes, it was time for the ceremony to begin. The guests turned to watch the bridal party enter. First, Mom was escorted to her seat. Next, the bridesmaids walked down the aisle. Then it was Justin's turn. He was nervous as he walked down the aisle. When he got to the front, he started up the stairs, but he tripped and fell flat on his face. A gasp went through the audience. Mom got up from her seat, walked over, picked him up, and helped him to his place on the platform. As she returned to her seat, a sigh went through the audience as they realized Justin was okay.

Again, everyone's attention turned to the back of the church as Andrea began her walk down the aisle. She dropped rose petals along the way. When she reached the steps to the platform, she stopped and turned to Mom, who nodded for her to continue. Justin came over and reached his hand down to help her up. She took his hand, walked up the stairs, and took her place with the others.

Finally, Dad and Michelle came down the aisle. Michelle's fiancé, Josh, walked over to the platform to meet his bride. When they reached the front, Dad kissed his daughter and put her hand in Josh's. With a tear in his eye, he turned, took his seat next to Mom, and the ceremony started.

When the ceremony was over, the guests made their way to the church's hall for the reception. The bridal party took more pictures and headed to the reception to be introduced. Justin balked at having to walk arm and arm with his sister. Mom reached back and helped him to comply.

At the end of the evening, Michelle and Josh got ready to leave. The guests met them in the parking lot. Justin and Andrea stood with Mom and Dad to see them leave. Mom, Dad, and Andrea welled up with tears as the young couple came to say goodbye. When Michelle leaned down to say goodbye to Justin, he grabbed her around the neck and started to cry.

"I love you, too," said Michelle, as she turned to leave.

Justin turned away and composed himself.

Andrea leaned over and whispered, "I'm going to miss her, too."

Justin looked at his sister. "Yeah. I guess someday we'll understand."

Name _____
Monday, March 23



"I guess so," said Andrea.

Justin Is a Ring Bearer

Questions

- _____ 1. Dad said Andrea was going to look like a _____.
A. bride
B. flower girl
C. princess
D. queen
- _____ 2. What was Andrea doing in the wedding?
A. She was a bridesmaid.
B. She was the maid of honor.
C. She was the ring bearer.
D. She was the flower girl.
- _____ 3. What did Justin mean by "monkey suit"?
A. his pajamas
B. his sister's dress
C. his tuxedo
D. his costume for the wedding
- _____ 4. What was Justin excited about doing?
A. being the ring bearer
B. walking down the aisle
C. riding in a limo
D. going to the reception
- _____ 5. Which of the following events happened first?
A. Mom and Dad were having coffee.
B. Justin came into the kitchen for breakfast.
C. The photographer arrived.
D. Andrea and Michelle got dressed for the wedding.
- _____ 6. Who walked down the aisle last?
A. Mom and Dad
B. Dad and Michelle
C. Justin and Andrea
D. the guests
- _____ 7. Justin dropped rose petals as he walked down the aisle.
A. true
B. false
- _____ 8. Mom helped Justin get up after he tripped on the stairs.
A. false
B. true

LESSON
1 Aptitudes/Interests Inventory

In the world of work, there are *many* different job choices. What kind of work would suit you best? Which trade or profession will give you the most satisfaction? Which occupation best matches your skills and interests?

An aptitude test can help you figure that out. *Aptitude* means what you're good at, what your talents are. This test is not like a math or history exam. It's often given on a computer, with special software. The questions are designed to discover your natural abilities and what kinds of activities most appeal to you.

Here are some questions similar to those you might find on an aptitude test:

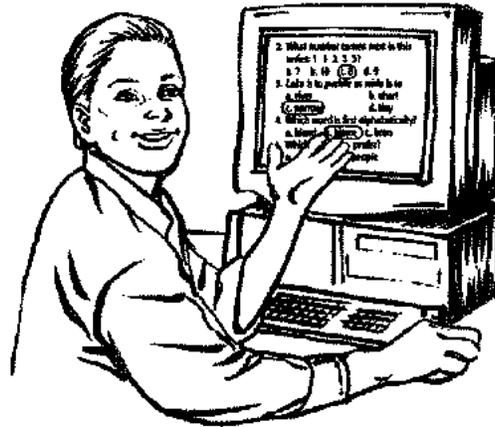
1. DeShawn is shorter than Dan. Delbert is shorter than DeShawn.

Who is tallest? _____

Who is shortest? _____

2. What number comes next in this series: 1 1 2 3 5 ?
a. 7 b. 10 c. 8 d. 9
3. *Lake* is to *puddle* as *wide* is to
a. river b. short
c. narrow d. tiny
4. Which word is first alphabetically?
a. bland b. blame c. bran
5. Which would you prefer?
a. working with people
b. working with machines
c. working outdoors

I'm ready to have my aptitude test reviewed.



6. Which would you most enjoy?
a. talking on the phone
b. making up riddles
c. riding a horse

School guidance counselors give various kinds of aptitude tests. Your counselor can interpret your answers to help you decide which choices you might make when preparing for employment.

At the library, there are also books of aptitude tests and explanations of how they work. If you want to, you can test yourself. Then you can match your test results with different job types and career categories.

Employment agencies can also help you evaluate your skills and work preferences.

No matter how you go about it, exploring your aptitudes is an important step in a job search.

► **Thinking It Over**

1. Aptitude tests identify your
 - a. height, weight, and age.
 - b. abilities and talents.
 - c. altitude and attitude.
2. Aptitude tests are sometimes given on a
 - a. computer.
 - b. radio.
 - c. microphone.
3. School guidance counselors can
 - a. take the test for you.
 - b. help you understand your test results.
 - c. tell what your aptitudes are without talking to you or testing you.
4. Activities that *appeal* to you are
 - a. activities you like.
 - b. activities you don't like.
 - c. activities you know nothing about.

► **Key Vocabulary:** Write a letter to match each **boldface** word with its meaning.

1. ____ aptitudes
2. ____ interpret
3. ____ employment agency
4. ____ evaluate
 - a. explain
 - b. natural talents
 - c. determine the worth of something
 - d. business that assists people in finding jobs

► **Recalling Details:** Write **T** for *true* or **F** for *false*.

1. ____ Aptitude tests can be found in the library.
2. ____ You can match results of a test to career categories.
3. ____ A math test is no different from an aptitude test.
4. ____ The number of professions and trades gets smaller every day.

► **Everyday Math/Critical Thinking**

Students in a career class wanted to find out how many jobs there are in the entire world. John read the classified section of the newspaper and counted 218 different jobs listed. Lynn used the Internet and found 5,683 jobs.

1. How many more did Lynn find than John? _____
2. Do you think Lynn had found all possible jobs? _____

► **On Your Own**

Think about the activities that *interest* you most. Now think about things you're especially *good* at doing. How many of them are the same? (For example, you might be interested in being a lifeguard, but you're not a good swimmer. Or you might be interested in studying foreign languages and also be very good at speaking Spanish.) List the ones that you both *like* to do and *can* do.

Name _____



Date _____

(Answer ID # 0586894)

Read each sentence. Mark the space for the answer that shows correct punctuation and capitalization for the underlined words.

<p>1. Coca <u>Cola's</u> formula remains a guarded secret.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A Colas <input type="radio"/> B Colas' <input type="radio"/> C Col'as <input type="radio"/> D Correct as is</p>	<p>2. "I think the store is closed on Sunday, so we'll have to wait until Monday to go <u>Shopping Mom</u> said.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A Shopping" Mom, <input type="radio"/> B shopping," mom <input type="radio"/> C shopping, Mom <input type="radio"/> D shopping," Mom <input type="radio"/> E Correct as is</p>
<p>3. Mr. Jackson asked the <u>Class</u>, "<u>Who</u> would like to summarize the story we just read?"</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A class, "who <input type="radio"/> B , class "Who <input type="radio"/> C class, "Who <input type="radio"/> D , class "who <input type="radio"/> E Correct as is</p>	<p>4. Nathan knows how to build a campfire, set up a <u>Tent</u>, <u>And</u> make pancakes.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A tent, and, <input type="radio"/> B Tent And <input type="radio"/> C tent and <input type="radio"/> D tent, and <input type="radio"/> E Correct as is</p>
<p>5. Everybody in our class wants to go <u>hiking</u>. <u>Jack</u>, however, is going to the library instead.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A hiking Jack <input type="radio"/> B hiking Jack, <input type="radio"/> C hiking. Jack <input type="radio"/> D Correct as is</p>	<p>6. Jonathan's father worked 12 hours <u>on Monday</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A on, Monday? <input type="radio"/> B On Monday? <input type="radio"/> C on, Monday. <input type="radio"/> D on Monday. <input type="radio"/> E Correct as is</p>
<p>7. Mom <u>proclaimed</u>, "<u>i</u> will be leaving in five minutes, so if anyone wants to go with me, you need to put on your shoes."</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A proclaimed "I <input type="radio"/> B proclaimed, "I <input type="radio"/> C proclaimed, "I, <input type="radio"/> D Proclaimed, "I, <input type="radio"/> E Correct as is</p>	<p>8. Joshua said his <u>skateboard's</u> front wheels need to be changed.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A skateboards <input type="radio"/> B skateboar'ds <input type="radio"/> C skateboards' <input type="radio"/> D Correct as is</p>
<p>9. Madison Square Garden has been the site of many famous <u>boxing</u>, <u>matches</u>.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A boxing matches. <input type="radio"/> B Boxing Matches. <input type="radio"/> C boxing matches? <input type="radio"/> D boxing, matches? <input type="radio"/> E Correct as is</p>	<p>10. To finish the job, he had to tie the logs securely to <u>the truck</u>.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A The truck. <input type="radio"/> B the, truck. <input type="radio"/> C The Truck. <input type="radio"/> D Correct as is</p>

**AMI WORK
TUESDAY,
MARCH 31ST**

>

Name _____



Date _____

Addition

Complete.

1. $\begin{array}{r} 584 \\ + 427 \\ \hline \end{array}$	2. $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ + 8,505 \\ \hline \end{array}$	3. $\begin{array}{r} 2,463 \\ + 52 \\ \hline \end{array}$	4. $\begin{array}{r} 1,815 \\ + 263 \\ \hline \end{array}$
5. $\begin{array}{r} 92 \\ + 69 \\ \hline \end{array}$	6. $\begin{array}{r} 1,969 \\ + 99 \\ \hline \end{array}$	7. $\begin{array}{r} 414 \\ + 562 \\ \hline \end{array}$	8. $\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ + 4,553 \\ \hline \end{array}$
9. $\begin{array}{r} 60 \\ + 50 \\ \hline \end{array}$	10. $\begin{array}{r} 834 \\ + 1,241 \\ \hline \end{array}$	11. $\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ + 6,455 \\ \hline \end{array}$	12. $\begin{array}{r} 767 \\ + 71 \\ \hline \end{array}$
13. $\begin{array}{r} 76 \\ + 4,875 \\ \hline \end{array}$	14. $\begin{array}{r} 72 \\ + 14 \\ \hline \end{array}$	15. $\begin{array}{r} 67 \\ + 7,650 \\ \hline \end{array}$	16. $\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ + 1,387 \\ \hline \end{array}$
17. $\begin{array}{r} 339 \\ + 975 \\ \hline \end{array}$	18. $\begin{array}{r} 4,161 \\ + 748 \\ \hline \end{array}$	19. $\begin{array}{r} 1,013 \\ + 71 \\ \hline \end{array}$	20. $\begin{array}{r} 447 \\ + 68 \\ \hline \end{array}$
21. $\begin{array}{r} 710 \\ + 275 \\ \hline \end{array}$	22. $\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ + 5,411 \\ \hline \end{array}$	23. $\begin{array}{r} 74 \\ + 1,328 \\ \hline \end{array}$	24. $\begin{array}{r} 840 \\ + 678 \\ \hline \end{array}$
25. $\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ + 391 \\ \hline \end{array}$	26. $\begin{array}{r} 5,440 \\ + 331 \\ \hline \end{array}$	27. $\begin{array}{r} 8,903 \\ + 9,187 \\ \hline \end{array}$	28. $\begin{array}{r} 62 \\ + 1,131 \\ \hline \end{array}$

Name: _____

edHelper

Food Chain vs. Food Web

What do we study to learn about an animal species? We study its anatomy and its behaviors. We study its habitat, its diet, and its enemies. The last two topics are essential for us to understand where the animal stands in its food chain and in its food web. But what is a food chain? What is a food web? And what is the difference between a food chain and a food web?

To answer these three questions, let's use zebras as our example.

Zebras roam freely in the African savannah. They feed on grasses. When zebras graze, they often share their space with animals like rhinos, warthogs, and antelopes that also eat plants. Zebras have no problem sharing their space with these herbivores. Zebras' biggest fear is to bump into hungry carnivores! Lions, cheetahs, leopards, and crocodiles would all love to eat them!

Lions, for instance, eat zebras. Zebras eat grasses. There is an invisible chain linking the fate of these three living things. We call this invisible chain a food chain. Now, let's expand our focus to include warthogs. Like zebras, warthogs are grazers. Also like zebras, warthogs are afraid of lions. Hence, we know that we can establish another food chain involving grasses, warthogs, and lions. If we continue this exercise, we will map out many individual food chains. All of these individual food chains form a food web unique to the African savannah.

Both zebras and warthogs are in the second level of their respective food chains as well as in their food web. Above them (the third level) are lions, and below them (the first level) are plants. We call each level a trophic level. Usually, the higher an animal is in its food chain or food web, the bigger and more powerful it is.

Of course, not all food chains have three trophic levels. For instance, algae are consumed by fish, fish are consumed by seals, and seals are consumed by polar bears. Algae, fish, seals, and polar bears make up a four-trophic-level food chain.

It is also important to know how disastrous our environment may become if a food chain or a food web gets interrupted. One example of this is when Thomas Austin brought twenty-four rabbits from England in 1859. He released them on his property in southern Victoria, Australia. Nobody could have foreseen that those twenty-four rabbits would multiply into millions in the next ten years! Rabbits were a foreign species in Australia. They had no natural predators and faced no threats in their new home. Rabbits are ruthless plant eaters. These rabbits were responsible for the extinction of many Australian plants and plant-eating animals!

Name: _____

edHelper

Food Chain vs. Food Web

Questions

- _____ 1. Which of the following about the food chain is correct?
- A. Lions are on the first trophic level in their food chain.
 - B. A food chain is also known as a food web.
 - C. A food chain always contains three trophic levels.
 - D. Usually, the higher an animal is in its food chain, the bigger and more powerful it is.
- _____ 2. Plants and algae are usually on the first trophic level in a food web.
- A. true
 - B. false
- _____ 3. If you have to get rid of one animal from the following choices so the remaining correctly form a food chain, which one will you eliminate?
- A. Nuts or seeds
 - B. Snakes
 - C. Rats
 - D. Elephants
- _____ 4. Which of the following statements about the food web is correct? (Please choose two of the best answers.)
- A. A food chain is a collection of many different food webs.
 - B. The food web in a tropical rainforest is different from that in a desert.
 - C. While the interruption of a food chain may be disastrous to our environment, the interruption of a food web is not.
 - D. A food web is a collection of many different food chains.
- _____ 5. Look at this food chain: Human \leftarrow Chicken \leftarrow Earthworm \leftarrow decaying vegetable matter. Which organism is on the second trophic level?
- A. decaying vegetable matter
 - B. human
 - C. earthworm
 - D. chicken
- _____ 6. Which of the following animals can potentially substitute for "human" in the food chain illustrated in question #5?
- A. elephant
 - B. hippopotamus
 - C. crocodile
 - D. fungus
- _____ 7. Why did many Australian plant-eating animals become extinct?
- A. Because they were killed by ostriches, introduced to Australia in 1598
 - B. Because their food source was eaten by rabbits, introduced to Australia in 1859
 - C. Because their food source was eaten by rabbits, introduced to Australia in 1598
 - D. Because they were killed by ostriches, introduced to Australia in 1859

The Cold War

After World War II, Germany was defeated and France and Great Britain were tired. Two other nations were on their way to becoming superpowers. Both the United States and the Soviet Union had the money and military strength to control the world. The two became rivals in a new war called the Cold War.

Each country had very different ideas about how to run a nation. Joseph Stalin, the Soviet dictator, wanted to spread communism in Eastern Europe.

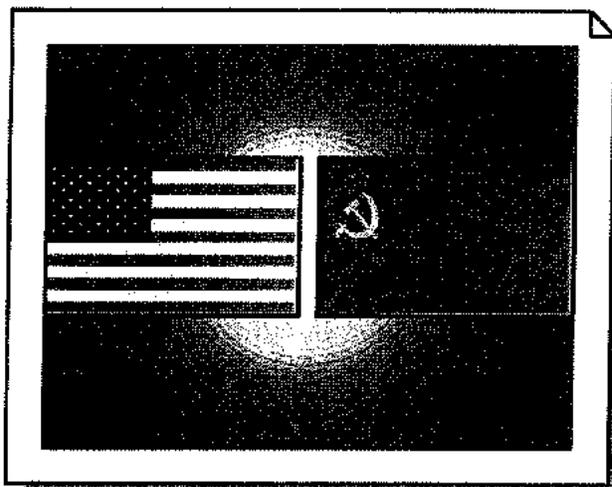
In a communist government, the government controls the economy and is run by a single political party. U.S. President Harry S Truman and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill did not like this idea. As democratic, capitalist leaders, they did not want communism to spread. In democratic, capitalist nations, the people have control over both the government and the economy.

Soon, Eastern European countries like Poland and East Germany had communist governments. Churchill described Soviet control of Eastern Europe as an "iron curtain" that divided the continent. The iron curtain became a symbol of the Cold War to Westerners. It illustrated how the world was divided between East and West. On one side were the Soviet-dominated, communist countries of Eastern Europe. The Western democracies, led by the United States, were on the other side.

President Truman came up with a new policy about communism called containment. He said communism could exist in places that were already under Soviet control. However, it could not be allowed to spread. The United States said it would use military force to contain communism.

As tensions grew, alliances formed. In 1949, the United States, Great Britain, France, and other countries formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). They agreed to defend each other in case of attack. In 1955, the Soviet Union responded by starting the Warsaw Pact. This military alliance included the Soviet Union and its allies, such as Poland and East Germany.

Each alliance in the Cold War armed itself in case there was an attack from the other side. In 1949, the Soviets developed an atomic bomb. Now, both sides had nuclear weapons. Each superpower raced to build bigger, better weapons than its rival. The Cold War lasted until the 1980s. Although an actual war never broke out and the weapons were never used, the world was in crisis for almost 40 years.





The Cold War

Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

1. _____ was the dictator of the Soviet Union.

- A. Winston Churchill
- B. Harry S Truman
- C. Joseph Stalin
- D. Mao Zedong

2. The United States and its allies did not want _____ to spread.

- A. communism
- B. capitalism
- C. economics
- D. containment

3. The "iron curtain" was a symbol of _____.

- A. the atomic bomb
- B. World War II
- C. the Cold War
- D. NATO

4. President Truman said the United States would use _____ to contain communism.

- A. a wall
- B. diplomacy
- C. the courts
- D. military force

5. The Cold War lasted until the _____.

- A. 1970s
- B. 1980s
- C. 1990s
- D. 2000s

Name: _____

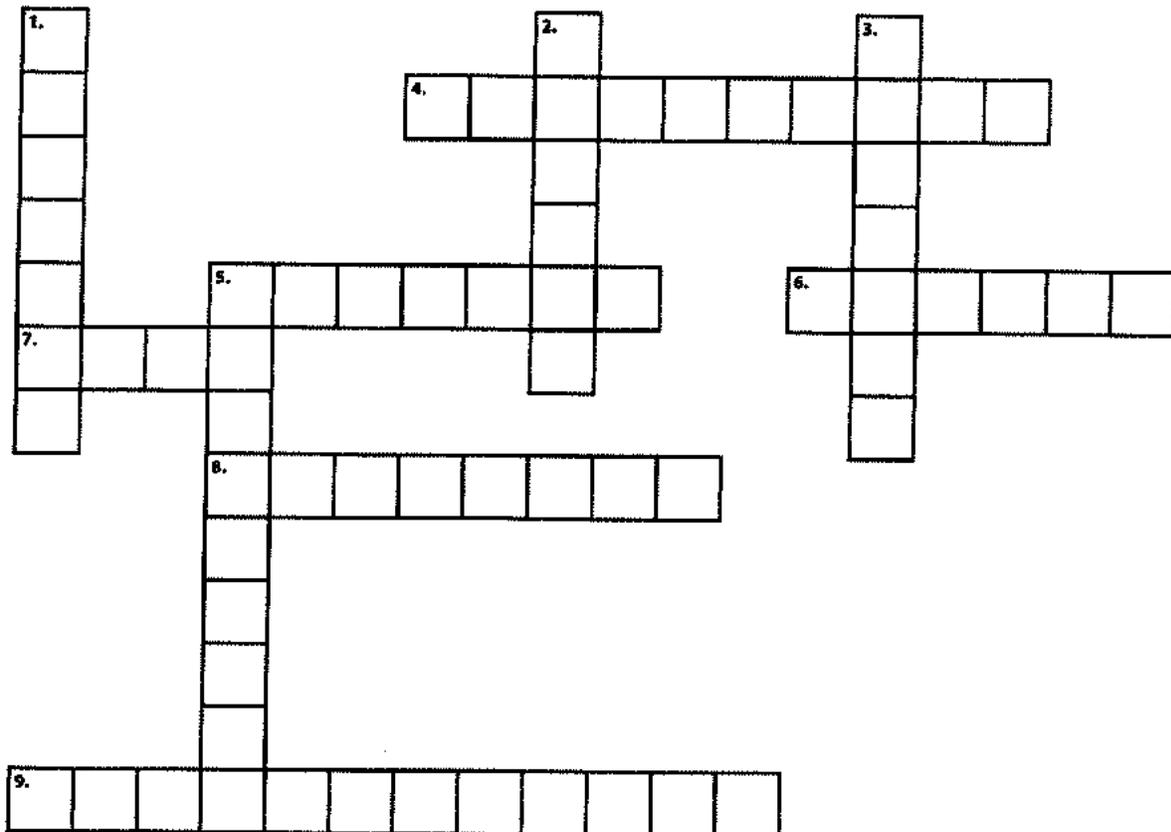
Date: _____



The Cold War

Crossword Puzzle

Write the best answer in each blank, and complete the crossword puzzle.



ACROSS

4. The _____ was formed by the Soviet Union and its allies.
5. In the _____, the United States and the Soviet Union competed for power.
6. In democratic, capitalist nations, the _____ have control over both the government and the economy.
7. _____ was the alliance formed by the United States, France, and other countries.
8. The United States would use _____ force to contain communism.
9. The _____ and Great Britain are democratic, capitalist countries.

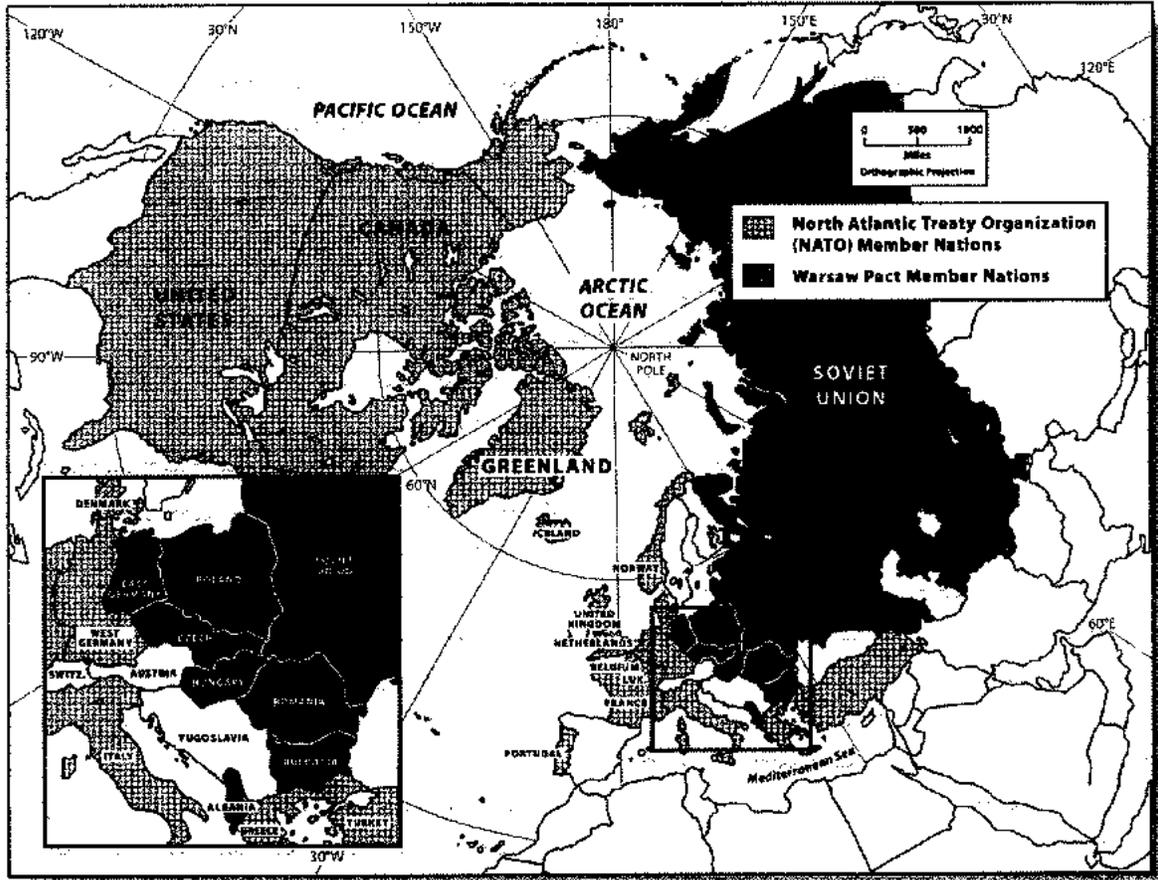
DOWN

1. The two sides raced to build bigger, better _____.
2. _____ said that communism could not be allowed to spread.
3. _____ European countries like Poland and East Germany had communist governments.
5. In a/an _____ government, the government controls the economy and is run by a single political party.

The Cold War

Map – Alliances During the Cold War, 1955

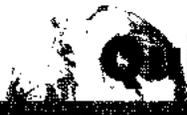
Use the map to answer the following questions. Write the answers in complete sentences.



1. Name two countries that were members of NATO.

2. Name two countries that were members of the Warsaw Pact.

3. Name two countries that were not part of either alliance.



Quiz: The Cold War

True/False

Decide if each statement is true or false, and write "true" or "false" in the blank.

- _____ 1. The "frozen curtain" was a symbol of the Cold War.
- _____ 2. Joseph Stalin was the leader of the Soviet Union.
- _____ 3. The Cold War lasted until the 1980s.
- _____ 4. The Soviet Union was a capitalist country.
- _____ 5. Eastern European countries like Poland and East Germany had communist governments.

Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

6. In democratic, capitalist nations, the government and economy are run by the _____.
- A. government
 - B. people
 - C. children
 - D. military
7. In the Cold War, the United States and _____ competed for power.
- A. East Germany
 - B. Great Britain
 - C. the Soviet Union
 - D. NATO

Short Answer

Answer the following question in complete sentences.

8. What was Truman's containment policy?

Name _____
Tuesday, March 24



Stickers and Bananas

By Phyllis Naegeli

Melissa sat on a bench outside school watching the buses pull up to the curb. The door of the first bus opened, and her friend Caroline stepped off. Caroline walked over and stopped in front of her. Melissa looked down at the ground and pouted.

Caroline put her hands on her hips. "What's your problem?"

"I'm just having a bad day," said Melissa in a grumpy voice.

"You don't remember, do you?" asked Caroline as she sat down next to Melissa.

"Remember what?" Melissa asked puzzled.

"Today is The Great American Grump Out. Don't you remember? We talked about it last week," said Caroline.

"Oh, I forgot!" said Melissa, putting her hand to her mouth.

Caroline frowned. "You just can't be grumpy today! We're supposed to pass out smiley face stickers and encourage everyone to be cheerful. You're going to ruin it if you can't smile."

Melissa giggled. "Now you're the one who's grumpy."

Caroline let out a yell and then started laughing. "It's all your fault!"

The two girls laughed together for a few minutes.

"I feel better now," said Melissa. "I guess I just got up on the wrong side of the bed today."

"What does that mean, anyway?" said Caroline, chuckling a little more.



"Oh, I don't know. Maybe it's like getting off on the wrong foot," said Melissa, giggling.

Caroline reached into her backpack and pulled out a small package. "Here are your stickers. Let's go over what we're going to do. Give everyone you can a smiley face sticker and say 'SMILE.'" She reached into her backpack again. "Here. I brought you something," she said as she handed a banana to Melissa.

Melissa looked puzzled. "A banana?"

"Yup, according to the website, it's the official fruit for today. Hold it up sideways."

Melissa held the banana up sideways with the ends pointing down.

"Not that way! Turn it over so the ends point up," said Caroline, reaching for the banana and helping Melissa turn it over.

"See? It makes a smile," said Caroline, holding another banana the same way.

"Cute," said Melissa. "Come on, we need to get to class. Let's see how many stickers we can give away before the bell rings."

The girls stood up and headed into school. Caroline took her jacket off as they walked into the building. She was wearing a t-shirt with a big smiley face on the front. Across the bottom of her shirt under the face was the word "SMILE."

"Great t-shirt," Melissa said sadly. "I'm sorry I forgot about today."

"It's O.K.," said Caroline, putting her arm around her friend's shoulder. "Let's just make it the best day ever!"

"We will!" Melissa said brightly.

As they walked down the hall toward their classroom, the girls took stickers and put them on their friends' shirts, books, or anywhere they could reach quickly.

"It's The Great American Grump Out," said Melissa as she stuck a smiley face sticker on Jacob's shirt. "Smile!"

Jacob looked at the sticker and smiled hesitantly. "Thanks."

Name _____
Tuesday, March 24



"Hey, Todd! It's The Great American Grump Out! Have a banana! And a sticker!" Caroline said as she reached out and stuck a sticker on Todd's shirtsleeve.

Todd stopped in front of Caroline and peeled the sticker off. He looked at it and laughed. "What's The Great American Grump Out?"

"It's today," said Melissa.

"I figured that," Todd said sarcastically. "But WHAT is it?"

Caroline explained, "It's a day to stop being grumpy. The world is too grumpy. Everybody is so busy and stressed that no one takes the time to smile or try to make someone happy. I read about it online and I thought it would be fun to help people lighten up a little. So I bought smiley face stickers and bananas to hand out."

"Why bananas?" asked Todd.

"When you point the ends up, it makes a smile!" said Melissa, holding a banana with the ends pointing up. "See?"

"Oh, right," said Todd, rolling his eyes.

"Do you want to help us?" asked Melissa.

"I don't know," said Todd, grimacing and shaking his head back and forth.

"Oh, come on. It'll be fun!" said Caroline. "Here are some stickers. Just smile and stick these on people. Tell them it's The Great American Grump Out," said Caroline.

"Oh, alright. I'll do it," said Todd a bit reluctantly.

Caroline explained a little more about the day to encourage Todd. "You know, stress can cause us to get sick. When we laugh, it can help us to feel better. We relax and look at things a lot differently when we have some humor in our lives. So if you know a good joke or two, go ahead and tell them to people. Just help your friends to get

rid of their grumpiness!"

"Tell jokes, huh?" Todd said, tapping his finger on his temple. "I'm sure I can come up with a couple."

"I'm sure you can," said Melissa, rolling her eyes.

"We better get to class; the bell is going to ring any second. See you later, Todd," said Caroline.

"Yeah, and thanks. I feel a joke coming on already," said Todd, waving to the girls as he walked away.

"Do you think he'll pass out the stickers?" asked Melissa.

"I think he will. You know how Todd loves to joke around," said Caroline.

"I guess you're right. He is a jokester. This is the perfect day for him," said Melissa.

"And us," said Caroline with a wink.

Stickers and Bananas

Questions

- _____ 1. Where were Caroline and Melissa?
- A. at home
 - B. at the park
 - C. on the school bus
 - D. at school
- _____ 2. Which of the following happened first?
- A. Caroline gave Melissa a banana.
 - B. Caroline gave Todd a sticker.
 - C. Caroline got off the bus.
 - D. Melissa cheered up.

Name _____
Tuesday, March 24



_____ 3. Which of the following did not happen in the story?

- A. Todd took some stickers to pass out.
- B. Todd ate the banana.
- C. Melissa put a sticker on Jacob's shirt.
- D. Caroline sat down with Melissa.

_____ 4. Which of the following are reasons Caroline gave for The Great American Grump Out?

- A. to help people lighten up
- B. to try to make people smile
- C. to help people get rid of grumpiness
- D. all of the above
- E. a and b only

5. What do you think "getting up on the wrong side of the bed" means?

_____ 6. What did Caroline give Todd?

- A. a banana
- B. a sticker
- C. a banana and a sticker
- D. none of the above

_____ 7. Melissa forgot about the plans she and Caroline had made for the Great American Grump Out.

- A. false
- B. true

_____ 8. Caroline wore a bright red sweater to celebrate the day.

- A. true
- B. false

Name _____
Tuesday, March 24



If You Happen on a Hobbit

By Kathleen W. Redman

If you happen on a hobbit
On a fine summer's day,
Be careful of his feet.
They may be in your way.

A hobbit's feet are big, you see
And hairy on the top.

If you happen on a hobbit
On a fine winter's day,
His clothes of red, green, yellow, and gold
Will take your breath away.

A hobbit's clothes are bright, you see
And worn with simple pride.

If you happen on a hobbit
On a fine autumn day,
He will run all the way home
Into his hobbit hole to stay.

A hobbit's home is safe, you see
Behind its door so round.



If you happen on a hobbit
On a fine springtime day,
Say, "I greet you well, my friend,"
And send him on his way.

A hobbit is a merry sort, you see
And loves to meet a friend.

If You Happen on a Hobbit

Questions

_____ 1. What does a hobbit have?

- A. short feet
- B. small feet
- C. three feet
- D. large feet

2. What is different about a hobbit's feet?

3. What colors does a hobbit wear?

LESSON

2

Career Categories and Preparation

Getting ready to choose a career can be both exciting and challenging. First, you need to decide what type of career looks good to you. Knowing your aptitudes can be very helpful. What interests you most? What are you good at doing? These are the questions that can get you started on making your decision.

Listed below are some of the most popular career categories and a few examples of each one. Are there any that you think you'd like?

Sales (computer industry salespeople sell hardware or software; real estate agents sell buildings or land; store clerks sell retail merchandise, such as clothing, dishwashers, or auto parts)

Professional service (teacher, nurse, social worker, lawyer)

Construction work (carpenter, sheet metal worker, electrician, mason, plumber)

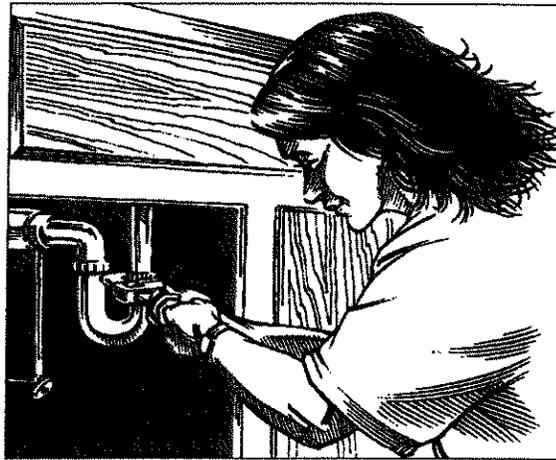
Factory work (auto assembly, clothing manufacturing)

Clerical work (office assistant, court reporter, secretary)

Government jobs (firefighter, police officer, postal worker)

Of course, there are *many* more job categories than are listed here. There are thousands of different jobs in the world—so you have a lot of options to explore and consider!

Suppose you've picked a job that matches your talents and interests. Now you need to find out what kind



of education or preparation you need to get ready for the job. For example, if you want to go into certain kinds of sales, you may not need anything more than a high school diploma.

But what if you want to be an electrician? You need to attend trade school or train as a union apprentice. (An *apprentice* is someone who learns from a person who is skilled and experienced in a certain job.)

If you want to be a postal worker, you must earn a high school diploma and then pass an exam. If you want to be a police officer after graduating from high school, you should take the criminal justice classes at a community college. Then you would go on to a police training academy for a certain number of months.

Sometimes the first career idea you have is not the right one for you. So you'll want to explore several possibilities. But you're off to a very good start if you stay in school and build your skills. Soon you'll be looking forward to your first day on the job!

► **Thinking It Over**

1. How many career choices are there?
 - a. ten
 - b. one hundred
 - c. thousands
2. *Retail work* usually means selling
 - a. products in stores.
 - b. items to dealers.
 - c. schools and vacant lots.
3. Real estate agents sell
 - a. clothing.
 - b. buildings and land.
 - c. computer services.
4. To be a police officer, you'd need to
 - a. enroll in a police academy.
 - b. get a master's degree.
 - c. attend a trade school.
5. A professional service career might be
 - a. painting houses.
 - b. selling lumber and building materials.
 - c. teaching or nursing.

► **Recalling Main Ideas:** Write T for *true* or F for *false*.

1. ____ If you prepare for something, you get ready for it.
2. ____ Many jobs require special education or training.
3. ____ Once you choose a career, you cannot change your mind.
4. ____ It's best if you have an aptitude for the career you select.

► **Key Vocabulary**

1. An *apprentice* is someone who works with and learns from

2. *Merchandise* means _____

3. *Clerical work* is usually done in

► **Categories**

1. Name three career categories:

2. List four kinds of workers needed to build a home.

► **Everyday Math**

John needs a car to drive to the police training academy. The used car he wants sells for \$6,700. John's Uncle Ted will loan him the money. He said that John could pay him back after he starts working as a police officer. Suppose John pays Uncle Ted an equal amount every month for two years. How much will each monthly payment be? \$ _____

► **On Your Own**

Name two jobs you like that are *not* mentioned in this lesson.

Name _____



Date _____
(Answer ID # 0719385)



Capitalization Review



Rewrite each sentence correctly.

1. john exclaimed, "get that snake out of my yard!"

2. "don't walk on the wet carpet," my mother warned.

3. on saturday i'd like to ride my bike.

4. pearl harbor remembrance day is celebrated on december 7.

5. my mother has a magazine subscription to *redbook*.

6. three people in our class are from vermont.

7. *the chronicles of narnia*, written by c.s. lewis, is a set of books that no home should be without.

8. his grandmother has 12 grandchildren!

**AMI WORK
WEDNESDAY,
APRIL 1ST**

>

Name _____



Date _____

Multiplication

Complete.

1. $\begin{array}{r} 63 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$	2. $\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$	3. $\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$	4. $\begin{array}{r} 28 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$
5. $\begin{array}{r} 860 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$	6. $\begin{array}{r} 653 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$	7. $\begin{array}{r} 903 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$	8. $\begin{array}{r} 785 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$
9. $\begin{array}{r} 6,449 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$	10. $\begin{array}{r} 4,806 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$	11. $\begin{array}{r} 2,228 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$	12. $\begin{array}{r} 1,844 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$
13. $\begin{array}{r} 11,726 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$	14. $\begin{array}{r} 15,323 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$	15. $\begin{array}{r} 54,010 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$	16. $\begin{array}{r} 61,516 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$
17. $\begin{array}{r} 355,251 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$	18. $\begin{array}{r} 252,101 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$	19. $\begin{array}{r} 502,341 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$	20. $\begin{array}{r} 234,138 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$
21. $\begin{array}{r} 1,528,146 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$	22. $\begin{array}{r} 7,316,658 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$	23. $\begin{array}{r} 7,425,893 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$	24. $\begin{array}{r} 3,692,016 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$

Changes: Physical or Chemical?

By Cindy Grigg



¹ If you have studied atoms, you know that atoms are the building blocks of matter. Atoms are so small they cannot be seen with an ordinary microscope. Yet atoms make up everything in the universe. Atoms can combine with different atoms and make new substances. Substances can also break apart into separate atoms. These changes are called chemical changes or reactions. Chemical reactions happen when atoms gain, lose, or share electrons. What about when water freezes into ice? Do you think that's a chemical change?



² When water freezes, it has changed states. You probably already know about the four states of matter. They are solid, liquid, gas, and plasma. Plasma is the fourth state of matter and is the most common state in the universe. However, it is rarely found on Earth. Plasma occurs as ball lightning and in stars. Water is a common substance that everyone has seen in its three states of matter. Water in its solid state is called ice. Water in the liquid state is just called water. Water as a gas is called water vapor. We can easily cause water to change states by changing its temperature. Water will freeze at 32 degrees Fahrenheit (0° Celsius). However, no chemical change has occurred. The atoms have not combined or broken apart to make a different substance; it is still water or H₂O. When we heat water to a temperature of 212° F. or 100° Celsius, it will change into a gas called water vapor. Changes in states of matter are just physical changes.

³ Some more examples of physical changes are tearing paper into smaller pieces, sharpening your pencil, and stirring sugar into water. When you tear a piece of paper, it is still paper; it's just that the pieces are smaller. That is a physical change; a change you can easily see. When you sharpen your pencil, you have only caused a physical change. The sharpener has cut off some of the wood and maybe also some of the graphite, but the atoms of the wood and graphite have not changed chemically. You might think that the shavings you find inside the pencil sharpener are a new substance, but chemically they are not. They are still wood and graphite in smaller pieces than the original. When you stir sugar into water, you have only caused a physical change. The glass still contains water and sugar, but they have been mixed together. Is the sugar still there? Yes, you can taste it. This is only a physical change.

⁴ Chemical changes are different because they cause a new substance to be formed, and they also either release energy or absorb it. Burning is a good example of a chemical change. When we burn wood, it releases energy in the form of heat and creates new substances: smoke and ash. Some signs of a chemical change are: smoking, change in color, change in temperature, bubbling, and fizzing. Have you ever mixed vinegar and baking soda together? If you have, you know that it bubbles! This is an example of a chemical change. The new substance that is formed is carbon dioxide gas which causes the bubbles. When iron rusts, that is a chemical change. The iron changes to an orangey-red color, a sure sign that a chemical change has happened. The iron reacts chemically with the oxygen in the air. The new substance that is produced is rust. Chemical changes cannot easily be undone. When wood is burned, you cannot take the smoke and ash and change it back into wood. With physical changes however, you can "undo" the change. Water can be frozen into ice; the ice can be heated until it changes back into water and heated more until it changes into water vapor. Water vapor can condense and become water again, as it does in the clouds when it rains.

⁵ Physical changes account for our weather. The water cycle is water changing physically from one state to another, and it gives us rain, snow, sleet, and hail. Chemical changes are important to people, too, because chemical changes take place when we cook and eat our food. Chemical changes are used to produce the energy we need for heating our homes, running our electrical appliances, and driving our cars. Even breathing is a chemical reaction! Perhaps the most important chemical reaction of all is photosynthesis. Plants are able to produce their own food from the energy of the sun by a set of chemical reactions called photosynthesis. Without that, there would be no food for people. The

process of photosynthesis also gives people oxygen to breathe. People depend on physical and chemical changes to live.

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Name _____



Date _____

Changes: Physical or Chemical?

1. When do chemical reactions happen? <input type="radio"/> A When water freezes into ice <input type="radio"/> B When atoms gain, lose, or share electrons <input type="radio"/> C When matter changes states <input type="radio"/> D When water boils	2. How many states of matter are there? <input type="radio"/> A Four <input type="radio"/> B Two <input type="radio"/> C Three <input type="radio"/> D One
3. Matter in the plasma state is the most common in the universe. <input type="radio"/> A False <input type="radio"/> B True	4. Matter in the plasma state is the most common on Earth. <input type="radio"/> A False <input type="radio"/> B True
5. Changes in states of matter are _____. <input type="radio"/> A Physical changes <input type="radio"/> B Chemical changes <input type="radio"/> C Neither	6. Why are chemical changes different from physical changes? <input type="radio"/> A A new substance is formed. <input type="radio"/> B They cannot be easily undone. <input type="radio"/> C They release energy or absorb it. <input type="radio"/> D All of the above
7. Which one of these is not a sign of a chemical change? <input type="radio"/> A Smoking <input type="radio"/> B Change in shape <input type="radio"/> C Bubbling <input type="radio"/> D Change in color	8. According to the passage, what is the most important chemical reaction of all? <input type="radio"/> A Burning fuel <input type="radio"/> B Photosynthesis <input type="radio"/> C Eating <input type="radio"/> D Respiration

McCARTHYISM

During the Cold War, Americans became more and more afraid of communism. People were afraid that spies for the Soviet Union were everywhere, even in the U.S. government.

Two things happened to make Americans more afraid. After an investigation, a former State Department official, Alger Hiss, was put on trial. He was accused of being a member of the Communist Party. He was also accused of passing secret State Department papers to the Soviets. In 1950, Hiss was found guilty of lying and was sent to prison. Around the same time, more people were convicted of giving secret information to the Soviets. The information was about how to make atomic bombs.

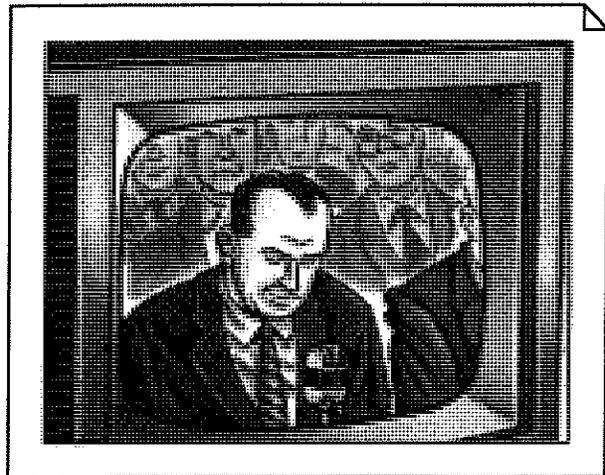
In this time of suspicion, some people used Americans' fear to their own advantage. One of these people was Republican Senator Joseph McCarthy. McCarthy made news headlines by making shocking charges against people. For example, in 1950, McCarthy said he had a list of 205 communists who worked for the State Department. McCarthy accused General George Marshall, the former Ambassador to China, and other State Department experts of crimes. He said they helped communists take over China's government.

McCarthy was lying about everything, but Americans believed him. Nobody asked him to prove his stories. He never turned over the list of 205 names he claimed to have. However, if he even accused someone of being "soft on communism," then that person's career was ruined. When politicians said McCarthy was lying, people took McCarthy's word over theirs. Accusing people of political disloyalty without having proof became known as McCarthyism.

McCarthy became one of the most powerful men in the United States. His accusations grew crazier and more exaggerated. McCarthy said that even the Army was filled with communists. He started an investigation of the Army.

The Army-McCarthy Hearings were shown on television. Americans watched McCarthy act like a bully during the hearings. He insulted the Army's attorney, Joseph Welch. Finally, Welch had enough of McCarthy's rudeness. He asked McCarthy, "Have you no sense of decency, sir?" and the audience clapped. The country finally saw how mean McCarthy really was.

The Senate spoke against McCarthy's behavior in 1954. McCarthy's influence faded over the next few years.



McCARTHYISM

Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

1. During the Cold War, Americans were afraid that spies for _____ were everywhere, even in the U.S. government.
- A. the Soviet Union
 - B. Japan
 - C. Germany
 - D. Korea
2. Joseph McCarthy was a _____.
- A. reporter
 - B. governor
 - C. Senator
 - D. Supreme Court justice
3. McCarthy accused State Department experts of helping _____ take over China's government.
- A. Republicans
 - B. communists
 - C. Democrats
 - D. Progressives
4. McCarthy said he had a list of _____ government officials who were communists.
- A. 15
 - B. 25
 - C. 150
 - D. 205
5. The _____ were shown on television.
- A. Army-McCarthy Hearings
 - B. Navy-McCarthy Hearings
 - C. Air Force-McCarthy Hearings
 - D. all of the above

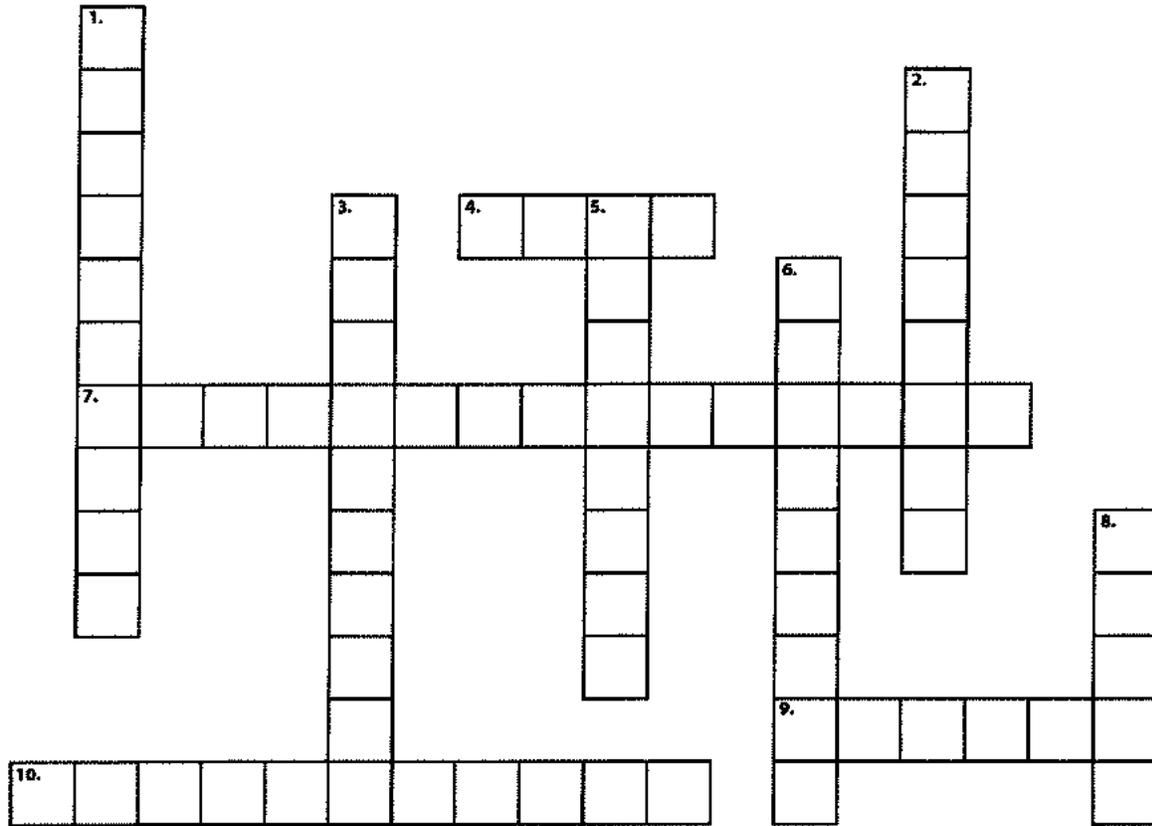
Name:

Date:

McCARTHYISM

Crossword Puzzle

Write the best answer in each blank, and complete the crossword puzzle.



ACROSS

- 4. McCarthy started an investigation of the _____.
- 7. Alger Hiss was accused of passing secret _____ papers to the Soviets.
- 9. The _____ spoke against McCarthy's behavior in 1954.
- 10. Accusing people of political disloyalty without having proof is called _____.

DOWN

- 1. Americans watched on _____ as McCarthy acted like a bully during the Army-McCarthy Hearings.
- 2. During the _____, McCarthy insulted the Army's attorney.
- 3. People were afraid there were spies in the _____.
- 5. _____ used Americans' fear of communism to his own advantage.
- 6. If McCarthy accused someone of being "soft on _____," then that person's career was ruined.
- 8. During the Cold War, Americans were afraid that Soviet _____ were everywhere.

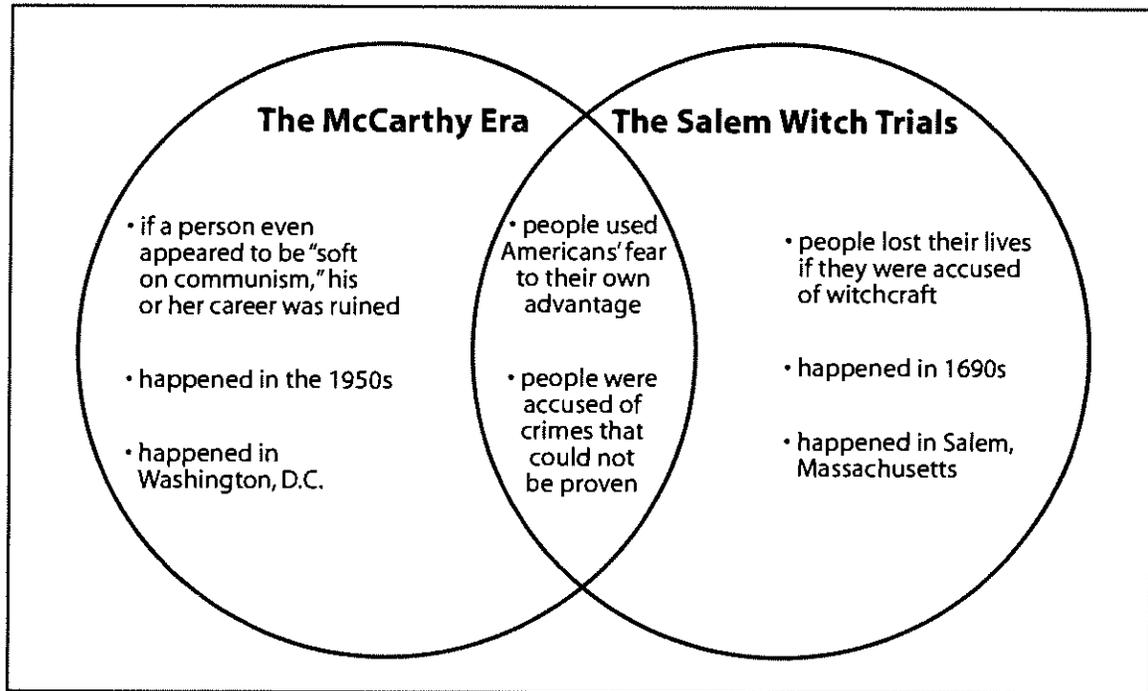
Name:

Date:

McCARTHYISM

Venn Diagram – McCarthyism/The Salem Witch Trials

Actions taken during the era of McCarthyism have been compared to the Salem Witch Trials, which took place in Salem, Massachusetts, in the late 1600s. Use the Venn diagram to answer the following questions. Write the answers in complete sentences.



1. What two things are similar about the McCarthy Era and the Salem Witch Trials?

2. When did the Salem Witch Trials take place?

3. What happened if a person was accused of being "soft on communism"?

Name:

Date:

McCARTHYISM

Extension Activities

Choose one of the following activities to complete. Write the answer in complete sentences.

1. Americans had been afraid of communism for many years. Because of this fear, the U.S. government created a House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC). The committee investigated people who might have done "un-American" things. HUAC investigators asked, "Are you now, or have you ever been, a member of the communist party?" Look on the Internet or at the library to find out three facts about HUAC.

2. Look on the Internet or at the library to find out three more facts about Senator Joseph McCarthy.

3. Why do you think people believed the stories Senator McCarthy told? Explain your answer.

Name:

Date:

QUIZ: McCARTHYISM

True/False

Decide if each statement is true or false, and write "true" or "false" in the blank.

- _____ 1. Accusing people of political disloyalty without having proof is called McCarthyism.
- _____ 2. During the Cold War, Americans were afraid that Soviet spies were everywhere.
- _____ 3. Joseph McCarthy was a Soviet spy.
- _____ 4. The Army-McCarthy Hearings were held in private.
- _____ 5. McCarthy said he had a list of 205 government officials who were communists.

Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

6. McCarthy started an investigation of the _____.
- A. Army
 - B. Senate
 - C. House of Representatives
 - D. all of the above
7. McCarthy accused members of the _____ of helping communists take over China's government.
- A. Army
 - B. Senate
 - C. State Department
 - D. White House staff

Short Answer

Answer the following question in complete sentences.

8. When did Americans stop believing the lies that McCarthy told?

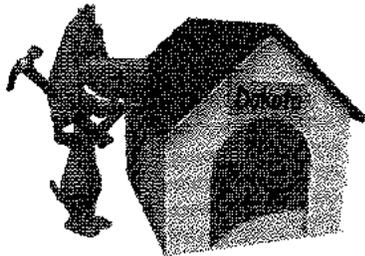
Name _____
Friday, March 27



Naming Your Pet

By Brenda B. Covert

Welcoming a new pet into your family is an exciting event. Getting to choose a name for that pet is icing on the cake! There are so many choices. You don't want to make a mistake. You might name a white kitten Lily only to find out later that it's a Leo. It's helpful to know your pet's gender before you pick a name. Besides gender, there are other things to consider when choosing a name for your pet.



What does your pet look like? Some owners name their pets after the color of their fur, feathers, scales, or skin. Midnight, Smoky, Snowflake, Ginger, and Goldie are a few color choices. A pet with white paws or hooves might be named Boots, Socks, or Mittens. Tiger may be the name you choose for a striped pet. A turtle could be called Shelly. Tiny and Fluffy are other names based on a pet's looks.

How does your pet behave? A pet with a sweet nature might be given a name like Gumdrops, Peaches, or Cookie. Names like Dash, Rascal, Scrappy, and Mr. Wiggles might be a good fit for a busy pet.

Some people like to name their pets after favorites. You might name your pet after a favorite uncle! You might want to name your pet after a favorite actor or singer. You might choose a name from a favorite book, movie, or TV show. Some owners even name their pets after a favorite food! Would you enjoy calling a pet Pickles, Fishsticks, or Cheesy Mac?

The name you choose should be a name you love. You may be using it for years to come! Your pet won't care what you call it as long as you call it with love and caring.

Naming Your Pet

Questions

1. What does the idiom "icing on the cake" mean?
 - A. a bonus that makes getting a pet extra sweet
 - B. you should always name your pet after cake, your favorite food
 - C. you should put icing on your pet
 - D. you should only choose sweet names for a pet
2. Which of these is a fact?
 - A. The best part of getting a new pet is giving it a name.
 - B. Mr. Wiggles is a good name for a busy pet.
 - C. A striped pet should be named Tiger.
 - D. Some owners name their pets after a favorite food.
3. It's helpful to know your pet's _____ before picking a name.
 - A. wishes
 - B. family
 - C. gender
 - D. flavor
4. What was the craziest name mentioned in this article?

Name _____
Wednesday, March 18



A Very Busy Man

By Kathleen W. Redman

Mr. Mason gets up early every morning. He gets up before everyone else in his family. He gets up before most of his neighbors. His day starts very early since he has so much to do during the day. Mr. Mason stays very busy. That's because Mr. Mason is an elementary school principal.

Mr. Mason starts working just as soon as he gets to school. His first job today is to meet with all the kindergarten, first, and second grade teachers. There are new programs he has to discuss with all the teachers. It's a lot to explain, and the teachers have many questions.

Next, Mr. Mason has to make announcements. He tells all the elementary school students about Pajama Day this Friday. All the students may wear pajamas instead of regular clothes. He also tells everyone that there will be a special assembly tomorrow about a new reading program.

After the announcements, Mr. Mason meets with two parents. They are the parents of a boy in fourth grade. The boy hasn't been doing well in math. Mr. Mason tells them that a teacher could give their son extra help with math. He said the teacher could also meet with them to show them how to help their son with his homework.

After Mr. Mason helps watch over the cafeteria during lunch, he has to see a little girl about her bad behavior. She's in first grade. She got angry with a classmate and bit her on the head. Mr. Mason explained to the little girl that being angry is okay, but biting someone on the head isn't. He also called the girl's parents to tell them what happened. Mr. Mason spends a lot of time talking to parents.

After all the students go home, Mr. Mason is still as busy as a bee. First, he meets with the after-school teacher and the janitors. He asks the janitors to do an extra good job cleaning the gym for tomorrow's

assembly. Then he finishes all the paperwork on his desk. Finally, an hour and a half after all the students have gone home, Mr. Mason gets to go home.

Just like all the teachers, aides, cafeteria workers, and janitors, Mr. Mason does a lot of work every day for his school. He loves his job - even getting up early and talking with first-graders who bite classmates on the head!

A Very Busy Man

Questions

- _____ 1. "After all the students go home, Mr. Mason is still as busy as a bee." The underlined phrase is a _____.
- A. cliché
 - B. metaphor
 - C. simile
 - D. hyperbole
- _____ 2. According to the article, what was the first thing Mr. Mason did after he got to school?
- A. met with some of the teachers
 - B. talked to some parents
 - C. made announcements
 - D. made a couple of telephone calls
3. What did Mr. Mason do during lunchtime?

Name _____



Date _____
(Answer ID # 0791108)

Subjects

Circle the subject in each sentence.

1. A cluster of thunderstorms will sweep through the area this morning.
2. Elaborate battle scenes compensate for an improbable plot in this sometimes underrated pirate film.
3. The officers tried to stop the car, but the driver tried to flee the scene of the accident.
4. They were kept in a prison camp for the duration of the war.
5. Some observers worried the words of support might not translate into action.
6. All sentences should begin with capital letters.
7. She and her husband expect to retire in about seven years.
8. The cranes are built in Shanghai, China and ferried over during a month long voyage.
9. We won the game as a result of our great teamwork.
10. The Tellico plains, site of ancient Cherokee ceremonial grounds, were flooded to provide a reservoir.
11. The United States helped liberate the Afghani people from repression.
12. X-rays did not reveal a fracture or any serious damage.
13. The leaders of the country regarded the demonstrations as an attempt to overthrow the government.
14. Johnny felt outrage when the neighbor's dog bit his son.
15. Kim had a dreary attitude after she lost the competition.

LESSON
4

Short-Term and Long-Term Goals

Some jobs don't really lead anywhere. They pay your bills, but they aren't the first step on a *career path*. Other jobs are much more challenging. They offer lots of opportunity to learn so you can move up in the world.



Sam has a job that he enjoys most of the time. He's a cab driver. He knows his job will never change

much—no matter how many years he does it. In ten years, he'll still be driving people home from the bus station and taking tourists to restaurants. He'll still be driving senior citizens to the market. But he doesn't mind. He likes driving and meeting people.

Sam's goal is simply to make a living. He isn't eager to learn new things or develop new skills. He has a salary and tips, but he won't be able to advance. He isn't moving toward a higher paid position that has more interesting responsibilities.



Erin just loves working with young children. She gets a job working as an assistant at a big preschool. For

four hours a day, she helps the teacher. In the afternoons, she goes to college. One night a week, she also takes a night class. Her long-term goal is to be a kindergarten teacher. Erin knows that it will take a lot of time and patience to achieve her goal. But she is steadily gaining both

education and experience. For now, she enjoys planning for the future. One day, she may even teach other people how to work with children. So Erin's current job is an important step toward her long-term goal. She looks forward to working her way up in the world.



Even as a child, P.J. was fascinated by the restaurant business. Whenever he got a chance, he liked to taste different dishes and see what was going on in the kitchen.

When he graduated from high school, his short-term goal was to earn enough money to move out on his own. So he got a job as a waiter in a small, medium-priced restaurant. After six months, he became a waiter in a nicer restaurant. He also started to attend cooking school. Now his long-term goal is to become a master chef. (A master chef creates the restaurant's menu and supervises everything that has to do with cooking and presenting the food. He or she has strong skills and can create wonderful dishes of many kinds.) P.J. is enjoying the whole restaurant scene. For now, he watches, listens, and learns while he earns.

► **Thinking It Over**

1. Short-term goals
 - a. can take the place of long-term goals.
 - b. make sense for older people.
 - c. help you gain experience.
2. Setting long-term goals is
 - a. appropriate for everyone.
 - b. for college graduates only.
 - c. usually a waste of time.
3. If you want to prepare yourself for a higher position, you should
 - a. forget about short-term goals.
 - b. set long-term goals.
 - c. move to a big city.

► **Key Vocabulary:** Draw a line to match synonyms (words with the same meaning).

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| 1. <i>current</i> | a. taxi |
| 2. <i>cab</i> | b. aide |
| 3. <i>assistant</i> | c. wages |
| 4. <i>salary</i> | d. visitors |
| 5. <i>tourists</i> | e. present |

► **Comparing**

1. Which person was going to school to advance his career—Sam or P.J.?

2. Which person has a vision of a better future—Erin or Sam?

3. Which person has a salary and tips as well as plans for advancement—P.J. or Sam?

► **Everyday Math**

1. On his first job, P.J. made about \$250 in tips each week. On his next job, he made about \$600 in tips in a week. In four weeks, how much more was P.J. making in tips than he made on his first job?
\$ _____
2. Tuition at cooking school cost P.J. \$875 a month. After he paid for school, how much did he have left over from four weeks of tip money?
\$ _____

► **On Your Own**

List three of your short-term goals.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Now list two of your long-term goals and explain your plan for achieving them.

1. _____

2. _____

**AMI WORK
THURSDAY,
APRIL 2ND**

Name _____

Date _____

(Key 1-6830118)

<u>47</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>74</u>
- 14	- 18	- 53	- 46	- 43	- 54	- 70

<u>39</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>72</u>
- 31	- 22	- 24	- 21	- 32	- 14	- 20

<u>62</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>86</u>
- 22	- 47	- 10	- 22	- 20	- 24	- 86

<u>29</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>73</u>
- 16	- 95	- 26	- 42	- 73	- 40	- 22

<u>74</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>51</u>
- 10	- 52	- 10	- 10	- 10	- 13	- 41

<u>57</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>68</u>
- 56	- 40	- 74	- 22	- 10	- 41	- 21

<u>48</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>46</u>
- 22	- 40	- 44	- 15	- 59	- 61	- 34

<u>47</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>78</u>
- 37	- 76	- 32	- 36	- 15	- 64	- 63

<u>97</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>85</u>
- 51	- 72	- 12	- 42	- 34	- 43	- 80

for teacher to fill out

63 problems

_____ wrong

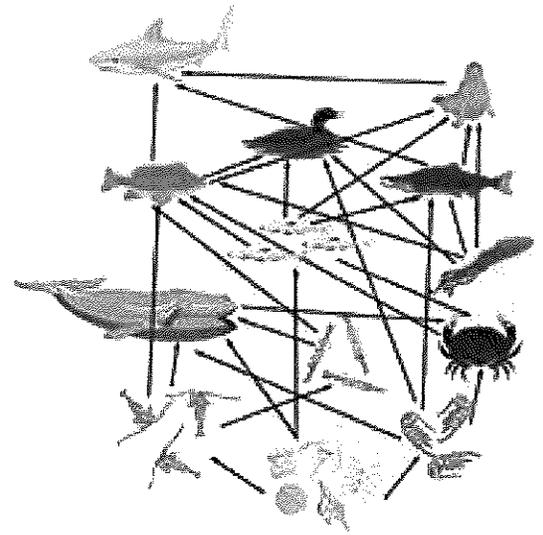
_____ correct

Name: _____

Food Webs

Every living thing needs food. People enjoy eating food. But that's not the reason we eat. People eat to stay alive. We need food so we can grow. We need food for the energy to do things. Our bodies change our food into **energy**. We use energy when our hearts beat. We use energy when our lungs breathe. We need energy to stay alive. We use the energy to walk, talk, read, sleep, think, and dream.

Just like us, animals of all kinds need food, too. Food and its energy move from one living thing to another. In the ocean, big fish eat little fish. Little fish eat smaller animals or plants that live in the ocean. Food and energy move in a path we call the **food chain**. It's usually not a straight path. There can be links between many different things. If we draw a picture of the path that food's energy moves in, it begins to look more like a spider web. So the food chain is often called the food web, too. A **food web** is a diagram or drawing that shows how living things get energy.



The food of almost every living thing begins with **sunlight**. Green plants can use sunlight to make their own food. Even plants that live in the ocean do this. Some of the smallest living things in the ocean are algae. They are so simple they are not even called plants. Algae don't have roots or stems. They don't even have true leaves. Many of them can't be seen without a microscope. Just because they're so small we can't see them doesn't mean they aren't important. These tiny, floating living things are very important! They use sunlight to make their own food. As they do this, they make oxygen for us and all animals on Earth to breathe.

Algae are food for tiny little floating animals. The floating algae and tiny animals are both members of a group of organisms called plankton. Plankton is food for all kinds of animals that live in the ocean. Krill are small shrimp-like animals that live in the ocean. Krill eat plankton. Many animals eat krill. Let's say a seal eats the krill. Then a killer whale might come along and eat the seal. If we were drawing this food chain, we would start with sunlight. Plankton would be the next link in the chain. Then krill comes next because krill eat plankton. The seal would be the next link. Then the killer whale is next. We say the killer whale is at the top of the food chain.

Sooner or later the killer whale will die. At least some of its body will sink to the ocean floor. Tiny living organisms will feed on the remains. The food and energy stored in the killer whale's body will now go to feed the tiny organisms, and the cycle of the food chain will start over.

But krill eat other things besides plankton. And killer whales don't just eat seals. Most animals don't just eat one type of food. Most animals aren't just eaten by one type of predator, either. **Predators** hunt, kill, and eat other animals. The animals they hunt are called **prey**. **Carnivores** are animals that eat the meat of other animals. **Herbivores** are animals that eat only plants. Animals that eat both plants and animals are called **omnivores**. The

Name: _____

chain becomes a web, with many different animals feeding on others. Krill is food for seabirds, whales, and penguins, too. Krill is a part of many food webs.

Each living thing has its special place in the food web. This place is called their **niche**. Green **plants** and **algae** that make their own food using energy from the sun are called **producers**. Living things that feed on producers are called **consumers**. Consumers cannot make their own food. **Decomposers**, like fungi and bacteria, break down the remains of dead organisms and their wastes. For example, a dead tree rots. Bacteria and fungi break down the remains of the dead tree. Nutrients are returned to the soil. Then trees living nearby absorb the nutrients and use them to stay alive and grow. Matter that is no longer living is recycled by decomposers. Each animal has a special place in its community of plants and animals. A **community** is a place where plants and animals interact with the environment. Almost every living thing becomes food for another living thing. We are all linked in a web of energy that passes from one living thing to another.

Food Webs

Questions

- _____ 1. Food gives us _____.
- A. energy
 - B. oxygen
 - C. sunlight
 - D. all of the above
- _____ 2. Living things like green plants and algae that make their own food using energy from the sun are called _____.
- A. consumers
 - B. prey
 - C. predators
 - D. producers
3. Food and energy move in a path called a _____.
-
-
- _____ 4. The food of almost every living thing begins with _____.
- A. vegetables
 - B. meat
 - C. the sun
 - D. water
- _____ 5. Algae that live in the ocean are very important because _____.
- A. As part of plankton, they are food for many different living things.
 - B. They make oxygen for us to breathe.
 - C. Algae are food for tiny little floating animals.
 - D. All of the above

Name: _____

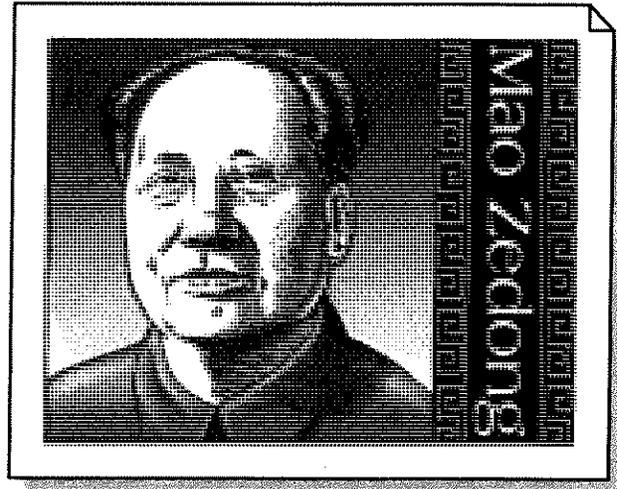
edHelper

- _____ 6. Animals that eat only plants are called _____.
- A. omnivores
 - B. decomposers
 - C. herbivores
 - D. consumers
- _____ 7. Animals that cannot make their own food are called _____.
- A. omnivores
 - B. consumers
 - C. decomposers
 - D. herbivores
- _____ 8. Animals that eat both plants and animals are called _____.
- A. herbivores
 - B. decomposers
 - C. omnivores
 - D. consumers
- _____ 9. Animals that eat meat are called _____.
- A. omnivores
 - B. herbivores
 - C. decomposers
 - D. carnivores
- _____ 10. _____ break down the remains of dead organisms and their wastes.
- A. herbivores
 - B. consumers
 - C. omnivores
 - D. decomposers

Communism Comes to China

In October of 1949, after years of civil war, Mao Zedong and the Communists gained control of China. They set up a totalitarian state called the People's Republic of China. Mao promised to build a new, strong China and to end foreign control of Chinese industries.

Mao believed in a communist economic system called Marxism. Under this system, all lands, mines, factories, and businesses would be owned by all the people. There would be no private property, and all goods and services would be shared equally. People who believed in this type of system thought that if the government controlled industry, poverty would end and everyone would be equal.



Chinese society always had been made up mostly of peasants who worked on farms. However, before Mao's rule, Chinese farmers owned no land. Instead, landlords owned the land. Mao's forces took the land from the landlords and split it up among the peasants. Any landlords who argued with this policy were killed.

The Communists wanted to turn China into a modern, industrial nation. The government brought all private companies under government ownership. It made a five-year plan to improve industry. By 1957, China's businesses, including the coal, electric, and steel businesses, had improved drastically.

After this success, Mao planned another program called the Great Leap Forward. Under this plan, farmers would work together on large farms called communes. Each commune was made up of thousands of acres of land and had about 25,000 people working on it. The people worked the land together. They ate together in large communal dining rooms and slept in dormitories.

However, peasants had no reason to work hard when they could not profit from their work. The commune system slowed down farming, and bad weather added to the problems. Soon, there was not enough food to feed all the people. A great famine took place, and between 1959 and 1961, millions of Chinese people starved to death. The Great Leap Forward had failed, and the government got rid of the program.

Mistakes like the Great Leap Forward left many Chinese unhappy with communism. Mao made several major errors during the time he led China. However, many saw him as the revolutionary leader who saved their country. Today, although it is still a communist nation, China has more moderate leadership and has taken on more capitalistic ideas.

Communism Comes to China

Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

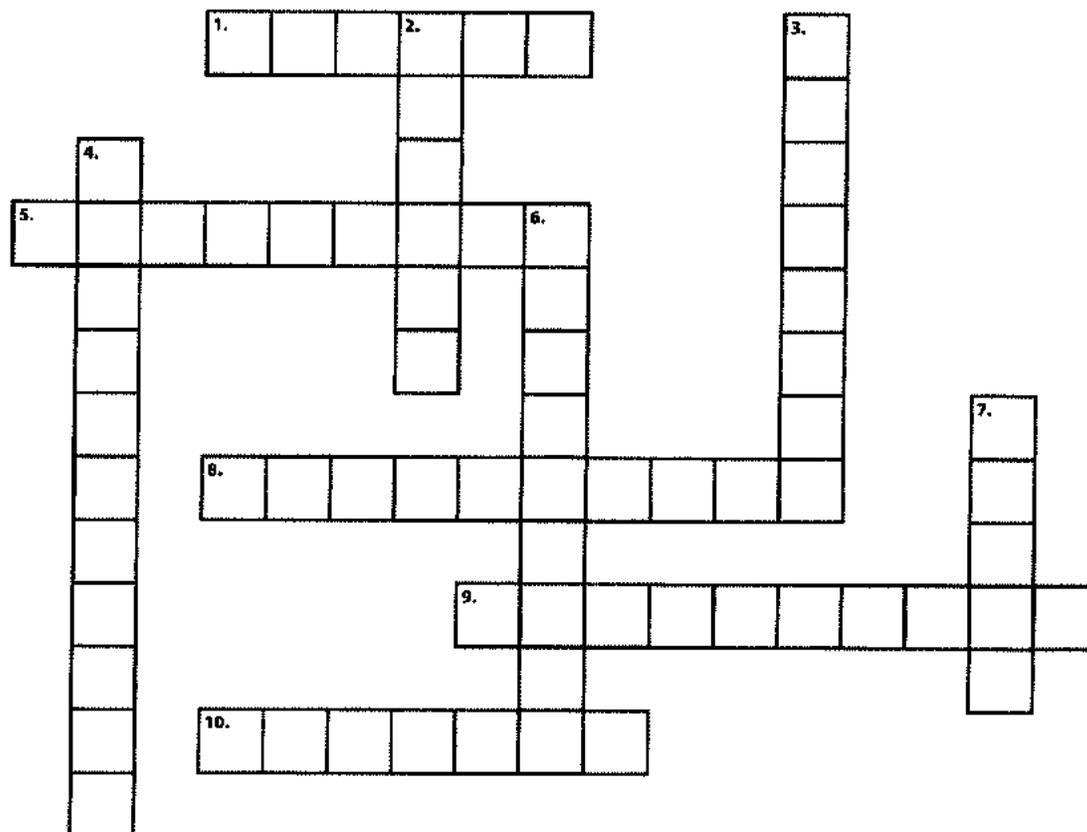
1. Mao Zedong believed in a communist economic system called _____.
- A. Marxism
 - B. capitalism
 - C. socialism
 - D. fascism
2. The Communists wanted to turn China into a/an _____ nation.
- A. agricultural, peasant
 - B. modern, industrial
 - C. old-fashioned, traditional
 - D. modern, capitalistic
3. Under Mao's plan, called the Great Leap Forward, _____.
- A. farmers worked together in communes
 - B. peasants had no reason to work hard
 - C. millions of Chinese people starved to death
 - D. all of the above
4. In a Marxist economic system, there is no _____.
- A. land
 - B. industry
 - C. private property
 - D. all of the above
5. Each commune had about _____ people working on it.
- A. 2
 - B. 25
 - C. 250
 - D. 25,000



Communism Comes to China

Crossword Puzzle

Write the best answer in each blank, and complete the crossword puzzle.



ACROSS

1. Peasants had no reason to work hard when they could not _____ from their work.
5. Mistakes like the Great Leap Forward left many Chinese unhappy with _____.
8. China's coal, electric, and steel _____ improved drastically.
9. People who believed in Marxism thought that if the _____ controlled industry, poverty would end and everyone would be equal.
10. Mao promised to end _____ control of Chinese industries.

DOWN

2. In the great _____, millions of Chinese people starved to death.
3. Mao's forces took land from the landlords and split it among the _____.
4. In communes, people ate together in large dining rooms and slept in _____.
6. After years of civil war, _____ and the Communists gained control of China.
7. Mao Zedong set up a totalitarian state called the People's Republic of _____.



Communism Comes to China

Time Line – China Under Mao Zedong

Use the time line to answer the following questions. Write the answers in complete sentences.

1949	• Mao Zedong announces the birth of the People's Republic of China and pledges that China will be "independent ... prosperous, and strong."
1958	• Mao launches the Great Leap Forward, a communal farming system.
1959–1961	• A great famine hits China, and 30 million people starve to death.
1966	• Mao starts the Cultural Revolution, which is supposed to renew the revolutionary spirit in China. Mao thinks young Chinese should experience revolution as his generation did. Thousands of people are killed, and China's economy is hurt.
1976	• Mao Zedong dies. China is ruled by more moderate leaders.

1. What was the Cultural Revolution?

2. How many years did Mao Zedong rule China?

3. What happened in 1949?

Quiz: Communism Comes to China

True/False

Decide if each statement is true or false, and write "true" or "false" in the blank.

- _____ 1. Mao Zedong set up a totalitarian state called the People's Republic of China.
- _____ 2. Mistakes like the Great Leap Forward left many Chinese unhappy with capitalism.
- _____ 3. Mao took land from the peasants and gave it to landlords.
- _____ 4. Mao believed that if the government controlled industry, poverty would end and everyone would be equal.
- _____ 5. In communes, people worked together in large factories.

Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

6. Under Mao Zedong, China's _____ business improved drastically.

A. coal
B. electric
C. steel
D. all of the above

7. In the great famine, _____ of Chinese people starved to death.

A. hundreds
B. thousands
C. millions
D. billions

Short Answer

Answer the following question in complete sentences.

8. What was the Great Leap Forward?

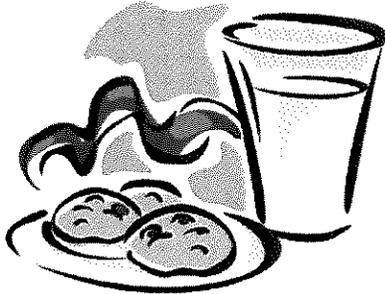
Name _____
Wednesday, March 25



Ann and Kirsten Share Ideas

By Colleen Messina

Kirsten has been learning about how to deal with bullies. One day, a bully bothered a girl named Ann in the cafeteria. Kirsten had watched, but she didn't know what to do. She ended up doing nothing, and this made Kirsten feel bad. Kirsten called Ann that night to see how Ann was feeling.



"I feel better because I talked to my mom about the mean girl who teased me about my freckles. I like my freckles. My mom has freckles, too," said Ann.

"I am glad you feel better," said Kirsten. "I wish I had done something to help you. I didn't know what to do, and I am sorry."

"That's OK," said Ann. "I don't think anyone knew what to do."

"I talked to my mom, too," said Kirsten. "I have some ideas to share. Why don't you come over after school tomorrow? We can talk and eat cookies," said Kirsten.

"That sounds fun. I'll ask my mom," said Ann. She sounded excited to be making a new friend after being teased by the cafeteria bully.

Ann went to Kirsten's house the next day. They talked about math and social studies. They piled fresh chocolate chip cookies on a plate and poured two glasses of cold milk. Kirsten had baked the cookies the day before. Kirsten carried the cookies, and Ann carried the milk up to Kirsten's room.

"I thought of some things to do if anyone is bullied in the cafeteria again," said Kirsten.

"Tell me about it," said Ann. Her red freckles spread across her fair skin like sprinkles on vanilla ice cream.

"Well, I could have invited you to my table to eat with me. I could have been your buddy instead of ignoring the problem. Let's eat a cookie for each new idea," said Kirsten.

"That is a good idea. I wouldn't have felt so alone if you had invited me to your table," said Ann thoughtfully.

The girls each ate one cookie. Goopy chocolate chips exploded with sweetness in their mouths.

"I could have told the cafeteria helpers. They would have helped," said Kirsten.

"That is a good idea, too. It is worth another cookie," said Ann. "The cafeteria helpers might have sent that girl to the principal."

"That's right," said Kirsten.

The girls each ate another cookie.

"My mom had some other ideas about handling bullies," said Kirsten.

"I hope she had a lot of ideas so we can eat more cookies," said Ann cheerfully.

"She said to stand tall, which might make you look more confident. She thinks that a bully is less likely to bother someone who looks confident. She also said another way to deal with the bully is to walk away from the situation," said Kirsten.

"I like the idea of standing tall and the idea of walking away sometimes. Those are two good ideas. Now we can eat two cookies," said Ann gleefully.

The girls ate two more cookies each. They talked and talked. They realized they were very full of cookies and good ideas about dealing with bullies, too!

Name _____
Wednesday, March 25



Ann and Kirsten Share Ideas

Questions

_____ 1. The sentence "Her red freckles spread across her fair skin like sprinkles on vanilla ice cream" is an example of which of the following?

- A. alliteration
- B. simile
- C. metaphor
- D. synonym

_____ 2. Walking away from the situation is one way to deal with a bully.

- A. false
- B. true

_____ 3. Who baked the cookies in this story?

- A. the cafeteria helpers
- B. Ann
- C. the principal
- D. Kirsten

4. Where did the girls go to talk?

_____ 5. What did the girls drink?

- A. milk
- B. soda
- C. lemonade
- D. water

_____ 6. Which physical feature did Ann have that resembled her mother?

- A. red hair
- B. blue eyes
- C. brown eyes
- D. freckles

_____ 7. Who did Kirsten talk to about the bullying situation?

- A. her dad
- B. her brother
- C. her sister
- D. her mom

_____ 8. If a person "stands tall," how might they appear?

- A. silly
- B. confident
- C. thin
- D. none of the above

Name _____



Date _____
(Answer ID # 0797778)

Subjects

Write a subject to complete each sentence.

1.	_____ is putting great pressure on the forests.
2.	_____ hope to accomplish great things this year.
3.	_____ were transferred to buses to reach their final destination.
4.	_____ opened lower Tuesday following Wall Street's Monday decline.
5.	_____ think both countries realize that this can escalate into a major conflict.
6.	_____ were pale green.
7.	_____ was the victim of a car wreck.
8.	_____ have never been to Minnesota, but would like to visit it sometime.
9.	_____ is a former United States President.
10.	_____ have been lying idle for three months, ever since the company moved to another state.
11.	_____ had to prepare dinner before the guests arrived.
12.	_____ was desperate to have this film finished.
13.	_____ require no fuel at all.

LESSON 1

Aptitudes/Interests Inventory

In the world of work, there are *many* different job choices. What kind of work would suit you best? Which trade or profession will give you the most satisfaction? Which occupation best matches your skills and interests?

An aptitude test can help you figure that out. *Aptitude* means what you're good at, what your talents are. This test is not like a math or history exam. It's often given on a computer, with special software. The questions are designed to discover your natural abilities and what kinds of activities most appeal to you.

Here are some questions similar to those you might find on an aptitude test:

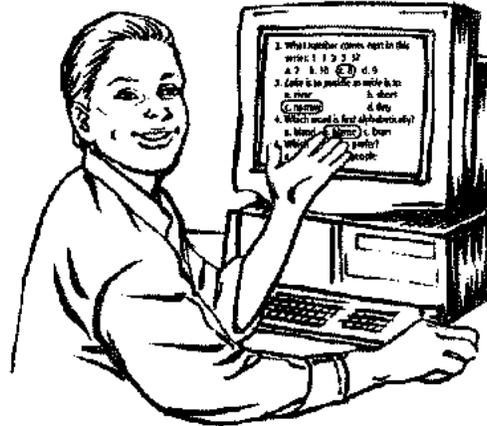
1. DeShawn is shorter than Dan. Delbert is shorter than DeShawn.

Who is tallest? _____

Who is shortest? _____

2. What number comes next in this series: 1 1 2 3 5 ?
a. 7 b. 10 c. 8 d. 9
3. *Lake* is to *puddle* as *wide* is to
a. river b. short
c. narrow d. tiny
4. Which word is first alphabetically?
a. bland b. blame c. bran
5. Which would you prefer?
a. working with people
b. working with machines
c. working outdoors

I'm ready to have my aptitude test reviewed.



6. Which would you most enjoy?
a. talking on the phone
b. making up riddles
c. riding a horse

School guidance counselors give various kinds of aptitude tests. Your counselor can interpret your answers to help you decide which choices you might make when preparing for employment.

At the library, there are also books of aptitude tests and explanations of how they work. If you want to, you can test yourself. Then you can match your test results with different job types and career categories.

Employment agencies can also help you evaluate your skills and work preferences.

No matter how you go about it, exploring your aptitudes is an important step in a job search.

► **Thinking It Over**

1. Aptitude tests identify your
 - a. height, weight, and age.
 - b. abilities and talents.
 - c. altitude and attitude.
2. Aptitude tests are sometimes given on a
 - a. computer.
 - b. radio.
 - c. microphone.
3. School guidance counselors can
 - a. take the test for you.
 - b. help you understand your test results.
 - c. tell what your aptitudes are without talking to you or testing you.
4. Activities that *appeal* to you are
 - a. activities you like.
 - b. activities you don't like.
 - c. activities you know nothing about.

► **Key Vocabulary:** Write a letter to match each **boldface** word with its meaning.

1. ____ aptitudes
2. ____ interpret
3. ____ employment agency
4. ____ evaluate
 - a. explain
 - b. natural talents
 - c. determine the worth of something
 - d. business that assists people in finding jobs

► **Recalling Details:** Write T for *true* or F for *false*.

1. ____ Aptitude tests can be found in the library.
2. ____ You can match results of a test to career categories.
3. ____ A math test is no different from an aptitude test.
4. ____ The number of professions and trades gets smaller every day.

► **Everyday Math/Critical Thinking**

Students in a career class wanted to find out how many jobs there are in the entire world. John read the classified section of the newspaper and counted 218 different jobs listed. Lynn used the Internet and found 5,683 jobs.

1. How many more did Lynn find than John? _____
2. Do you think Lynn had found all possible jobs? _____

► **On Your Own**

Think about the activities that *interest* you most. Now think about things you're especially *good* at doing. How many of them are the same? (For example, you might be interested in being a lifeguard, but you're not a good swimmer. Or you might be interested in studying foreign languages and also be very good at speaking Spanish.) List the ones that you both *like* to do and *can* do.

**AMI WORK
FRIDAY,
APRIL 3RD**

Name _____

Date _____

(Key 1-6830118)

Cross out the equations that are false.

$\begin{array}{r} 71 \\ - 60 \\ \hline 28 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 78 \\ - 66 \\ \hline 12 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 79 \\ - 54 \\ \hline 25 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 56 \\ - 32 \\ \hline 24 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ - 12 \\ \hline 24 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 89 \\ - 75 \\ \hline 14 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 66 \\ - 44 \\ \hline 22 \end{array}$
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$\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ - 23 \\ \hline 24 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 72 \\ - 61 \\ \hline 11 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 99 \\ - 79 \\ \hline 21 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 59 \\ - 41 \\ \hline 17 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 89 \\ - 48 \\ \hline 41 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 44 \\ - 22 \\ \hline 22 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 95 \\ - 32 \\ \hline 63 \end{array}$
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$\begin{array}{r} 42 \\ - 32 \\ \hline 9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 58 \\ - 36 \\ \hline 22 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 91 \\ - 21 \\ \hline 70 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 65 \\ - 24 \\ \hline 41 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ - 30 \\ \hline 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 76 \\ - 65 \\ \hline 11 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 47 \\ - 32 \\ \hline 15 \end{array}$
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$\begin{array}{r} 81 \\ - 71 \\ \hline 10 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 79 \\ - 63 \\ \hline 16 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 88 \\ - 20 \\ \hline 68 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 33 \\ - 12 \\ \hline 21 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 98 \\ - 58 \\ \hline 42 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 77 \\ - 52 \\ \hline 26 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 55 \\ - 31 \\ \hline 25 \end{array}$
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$\begin{array}{r} 99 \\ - 10 \\ \hline 89 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 57 \\ - 12 \\ \hline 45 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 79 \\ - 15 \\ \hline 64 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 86 \\ - 75 \\ \hline 73 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 85 \\ - 40 \\ \hline 45 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ - 24 \\ \hline 24 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 79 \\ - 42 \\ \hline 35 \end{array}$
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$\begin{array}{r} 98 \\ - 60 \\ \hline 38 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 79 \\ - 53 \\ \hline 26 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 44 \\ - 40 \\ \hline 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 78 \\ - 72 \\ \hline 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 47 \\ - 13 \\ \hline 34 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 69 \\ - 38 \\ \hline 31 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 82 \\ - 71 \\ \hline 10 \end{array}$
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$\begin{array}{r} 96 \\ - 55 \\ \hline 41 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 95 \\ - 74 \\ \hline 21 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 28 \\ - 14 \\ \hline 15 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 65 \\ - 51 \\ \hline 13 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 82 \\ - 12 \\ \hline 70 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 38 \\ - 14 \\ \hline 24 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 99 \\ - 26 \\ \hline 73 \end{array}$
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$\begin{array}{r} 57 \\ - 23 \\ \hline 34 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 92 \\ - 81 \\ \hline 10 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 69 \\ - 28 \\ \hline 42 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 49 \\ - 23 \\ \hline 26 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 86 \\ - 72 \\ \hline 15 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 88 \\ - 18 \\ \hline 70 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 97 \\ - 94 \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$
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$\begin{array}{r} 74 \\ - 24 \\ \hline 50 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 49 \\ - 42 \\ \hline 7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 58 \\ - 55 \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 95 \\ - 95 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 87 \\ - 34 \\ \hline 55 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 63 \\ - 52 \\ \hline 11 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 75 \\ - 54 \\ \hline 21 \end{array}$
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for teacher to fill out

63 problems

_____ wrong

_____ correct

Name: _____

Stages of Plant Growth

Caption: Look carefully at this bean (seed) that has sprouted (and has been dug up). You can see the roots, stem, and cotyledon.

Most plants start their lives as a tiny seed. Every seed is a tiny baby plant embryo. It has leaf, stem, and root parts inside waiting for the right time to grow. Seeds have food stored for the new plant until it can make its own food from sunlight. A seed coat protects the tiny embryo. It keeps it from drying out until the seed can grow into a new plant.



Seeds fall to the ground. Animals, water, or wind may carry them far from their parent plant. When the seed lands in a place with soil, sunlight, and water, it can grow. When the temperature and other conditions are just right, it will germinate or sprout. The tiny plant inside the seed begins to grow. It breaks through the tough seed coat.

The first root, called the taproot, begins to grow first. It reaches down into the soil. It holds the new plant in place in the soil. It brings water from the soil into the plant. The taproot grows longer. Soon it branches off with smaller roots. This helps hold the plant in the soil and helps the plant reach more water.

After the taproot begins to grow, the stem shoots upward from the top of the seed. It reaches for sunlight above the soil. It will grow toward the light. At the top of the stem is a "leaf" or two. They are not like the leaves the plant will grow later. These first leaves, called cotyledons, have stored food in them. The new plant, called a seedling, can use this stored food until it grows its first true leaves.

The plant must make its own food. It must grow true leaves to do this. True leaves have a chemical called chlorophyll. This is what makes plants look green. Chlorophyll helps plants turn the sun's light into food for the plant. The plant also needs carbon dioxide, a part of the air around it, and water it gets from the roots to make food. Changing light energy into food with chlorophyll, carbon dioxide, and water is called photosynthesis. The plant will need to do photosynthesis for the rest of its life to make its food. The more leaves a plant grows, the more food it can make.

To make seeds for new plants, most plants must make flowers. Flowers make pollen and eggs. Some flowers make both at the same time. Some flowers just make pollen. Some just make eggs. Plants that make eggs must have pollen from another plant's flower to join with the egg. When egg and pollen join, they can become seeds that can grow into new plants.

Some flowers look and smell pretty. This is to attract birds and insects. When birds and insects come to the flower, they may eat the pollen or nectar that the flower makes. The birds and insects may get some pollen on their bodies. They then carry some of the pollen to other flowers. This gives the eggs in the new flower the pollen

Name: _____

they need to grow new seeds. When egg and pollen join, it is called fertilization. Moving pollen to another flower is called pollination. Birds and insects are called pollinators.

After the flower is fertilized, the ovary swells and becomes either fleshy fruit or hard and dry to protect the seeds that are growing inside it. Apples, peaches, and tomatoes are fruits that we eat. Tomatoes are fruits because they are the ripened ovary of a plant that contains seeds. Many animals eat fruits and help scatter the seeds so that new plants grow.

Annual plants have a life cycle of just one year. They sprout from seed, grow, make fruit and/or seeds, and die in one growing season. Tomatoes are an example of an annual plant. Other plants like roses can grow, flower, and set seeds for many years. They are called perennial plants.

Stages of Plant Growth

Questions

1. Each of these is a stage in the life cycle of a plant. Put the words in the correct order. Flower, seedling, seed, plant, fruit

- _____ 2. What do seeds have inside them?
- A. leaf, stem, and root parts waiting for the right time to grow
 - B. a tiny baby plant
 - C. a plant embryo
 - D. all of the above
- _____ 3. A _____ protects the tiny plant embryo.
- A. stem
 - B. leaf
 - C. seed coat
 - D. root
- _____ 4. _____ may carry seeds far away from their parent plant.
- A. water
 - B. wind
 - C. animals
 - D. all of the above
- _____ 5. When a seed has everything it needs to grow, it will sprout or _____.
- A. fertilize
 - B. pollinate
 - C. photosynthesize
 - D. germinate

Name: _____

6. A plant makes its own food by a process called _____.

_____ 7. Which of these sentences tells you the definition of what a fruit is?

- A. Many animals eat fruits and help scatter the seeds so that new plants grow.
- B. Apples, peaches, and tomatoes are fruits that we eat.
- C. Tomatoes are fruits because they are the ripened ovary of a plant that contains seeds.

8. How do birds and insects help plants?

_____ 9. The first root of a new plant that starts to grow is called a _____.

- A. capillary root
- B. taproot
- C. branching root

_____ 10. Why do some flowers look and smell pretty?

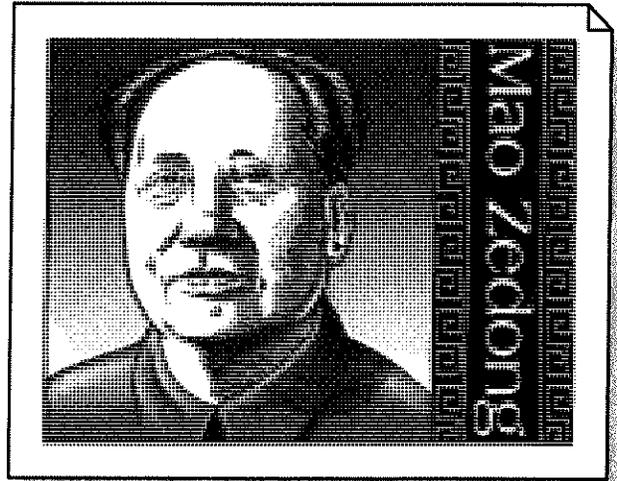
- A. to make good-tasting fruits
- B. to make the world a more beautiful place
- C. to attract bird or insect pollinators



Communism Comes to China

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Communism Comes to China

Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

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- A. Marxism
- B. capitalism
- C. socialism
- D. fascism

2. The Communists wanted to turn China into a/an _____ nation.

- A. agricultural, peasant
- B. modern, industrial
- C. old-fashioned, traditional
- D. modern, capitalistic

3. Under Mao's plan, called the Great Leap Forward, _____.

- A. farmers worked together in communes
- B. peasants had no reason to work hard
- C. millions of Chinese people starved to death
- D. all of the above

4. In a Marxist economic system, there is no _____.

- A. land
- B. industry
- C. private property
- D. all of the above

5. Each commune had about _____ people working on it.

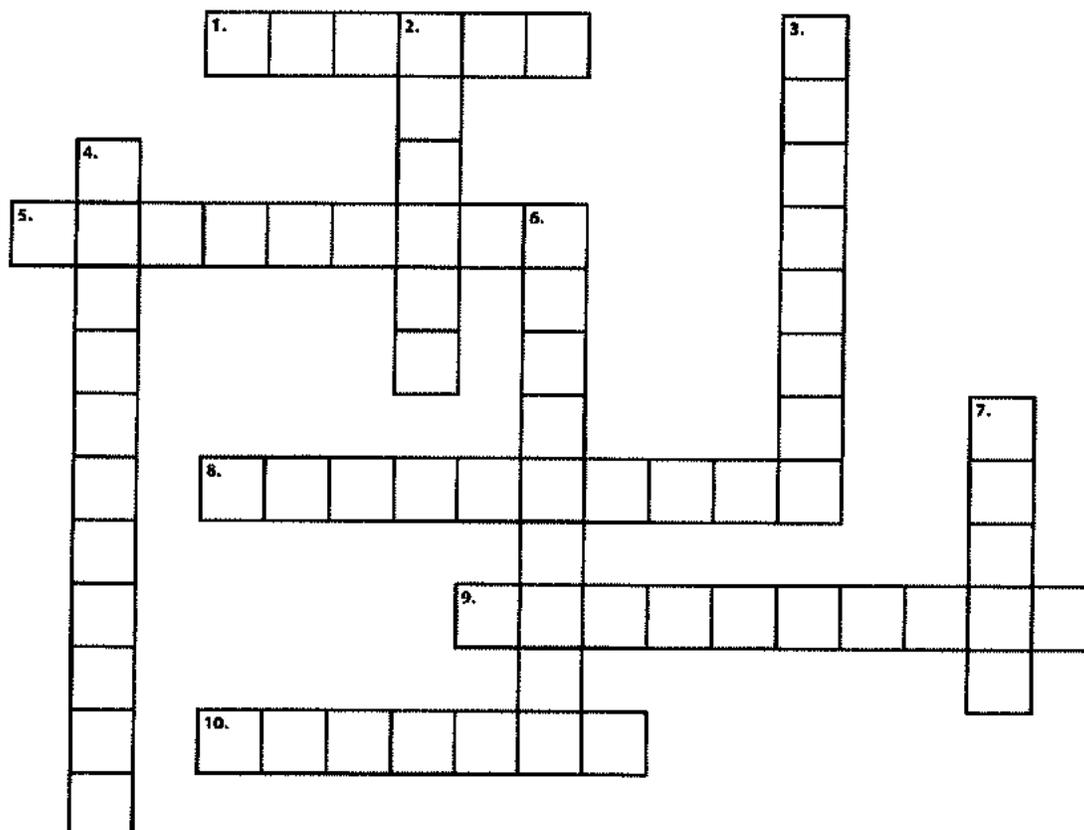
- A. 2
- B. 25
- C. 250
- D. 25,000



Communism Comes to China

Crossword Puzzle

Write the best answer in each blank, and complete the crossword puzzle.



ACROSS

1. Peasants had no reason to work hard when they could not _____ from their work.
5. Mistakes like the Great Leap Forward left many Chinese unhappy with _____.
8. China's coal, electric, and steel _____ improved drastically.
9. People who believed in Marxism thought that if the _____ controlled industry, poverty would end and everyone would be equal.
10. Mao promised to end _____ control of Chinese industries.

DOWN

2. In the great _____, millions of Chinese people starved to death.
3. Mao's forces took land from the landlords and split it among the _____.
4. In communes, people ate together in large dining rooms and slept in _____.
6. After years of civil war, _____ and the Communists gained control of China.
7. Mao Zedong set up a totalitarian state called the People's Republic of _____.

Communism Comes to China

Time Line – China Under Mao Zedong

Use the time line to answer the following questions. Write the answers in complete sentences.

1949	• Mao Zedong announces the birth of the People's Republic of China and pledges that China will be "independent ... prosperous, and strong."
1958	• Mao launches the Great Leap Forward, a communal farming system.
1959–1961	• A great famine hits China, and 30 million people starve to death.
1966	• Mao starts the Cultural Revolution, which is supposed to renew the revolutionary spirit in China. Mao thinks young Chinese should experience revolution as his generation did. Thousands of people are killed, and China's economy is hurt.
1976	• Mao Zedong dies. China is ruled by more moderate leaders.

1. What was the Cultural Revolution?

2. How many years did Mao Zedong rule China?

3. What happened in 1949?

Name: _____

Date: _____

Quiz: Communism Comes to China

True/False

Decide if each statement is true or false, and write "true" or "false" in the blank.

- _____ 1. Mao Zedong set up a totalitarian state called the People's Republic of China.
- _____ 2. Mistakes like the Great Leap Forward left many Chinese unhappy with capitalism.
- _____ 3. Mao took land from the peasants and gave it to landlords.
- _____ 4. Mao believed that if the government controlled industry, poverty would end and everyone would be equal.
- _____ 5. In communes, people worked together in large factories.

Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

6. Under Mao Zedong, China's _____ business improved drastically.

A. coal
B. electric
C. steel
D. all of the above

7. In the great famine, _____ of Chinese people starved to death.

A. hundreds
B. thousands
C. millions
D. billions

Short Answer

Answer the following question in complete sentences.

8. What was the Great Leap Forward?

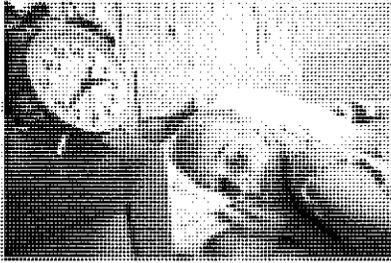
Name _____
Thursday, March 26



Sweet Dreams!

By Colleen Messina

What is the perfect way to celebrate surviving the busy holiday season? Some people think that taking a nap is a great way to get back on track in the New Year. A silly, unofficial holiday called the Festival of Sleep on January 3 gives people an excuse to do just that.



We spend a lot of time sleeping during our lifetime. Maybe that is one reason there are so many ways to describe this delightful interlude of doing absolutely nothing. You can take a nap or a snooze or a siesta. You can pass out or doze off.

It seems as though naps can be labeled in unique ways for different kinds of people. Feline fans can take catnaps. Idiom lovers can catch forty winks. No matter what you call it, an interlude of rest can be most helpful.

Most people have strategies for getting better sleep. What helps you sleep well? Do you snuggle up under piles of cozy blankets? Do you have your window open for fresh air? Some people like to drink a cup of chamomile tea before bed. Others take a warm bath or shower. Maybe devoted sleepers can write a manual about how to enjoy this holiday. It could include some very important tips, such as don't go to sleep on your desk so you don't get a stiff neck!

The amount of sleep a person needs to feel great varies. Adults often need between seven and nine hours of sleep a night. Babies usually need twelve to eighteen hours of sleep each day. Some of those hours come from daytime naps. The best way to know how much sleep you need is to pay attention to how you feel. If you sleep eight hours but your face falls into your morning bowl of oatmeal as you nod off, you probably need a little more sleep! Many health professionals believe

that sleep is a powerful tool for achieving good health. Maybe that is why some people call their fantastic frequent forays into Dreamland "power naps."

So, if you are looking for a restful holiday, think about celebrating the Festival of Sleep. The great thing about such a silly holiday is that you can celebrate it any way you want. Sleep lovers could sponsor a Sleeping Beauty pageant, but the contestants wouldn't know who won until the next morning. Sweet dreams!

Sweet Dreams!

Questions

- Which phrase from this reading passage is an idiom?
 - during our lifetime
 - catching forty winks
 - the holiday season
 - take a warm bath or shower
- The phrase "fantastic frequent forays" is an example of a metaphor.
 - true
 - false
- According to the author, what might happen if you try to go to sleep on your desk?
 - You might be smarter when you wake up.
 - You might have a stiff neck.
 - You might have a sore toe.
 - You might be dumber when you wake up.
- What kind of pageant did this reading passage mention that could be sponsored by sleep lovers?

Name _____
Thursday, March 26



Biggest and Best?

By Beth Beutler

It was late Friday night. Becky was staying overnight at her friend Meredith's house. She always enjoyed staying there. Meredith was like the sister Becky had never had. They both had older brothers who sometimes were a pain in the neck.



"It's just not fair," Becky whined as she grabbed a handful of popcorn from the bowl she and Meredith had just popped with Meredith's brand new stir popper.

"What's not fair?" Meredith asked.

"My brother always takes the best of everything. He always insists on going first, too."

"You know brothers can be like that. We've talked about this before. Mine always takes the lion's share," Meredith replied.

Becky turned to her friend with a puzzled look. "What do you mean by lion's share?"

"You know...taking the best or the biggest part of anything."

"I've never heard of that," Becky said.

"Really? It's from one of Aesop's fables."

"I must be literarily challenged," Becky said with a laugh. "I don't remember any fables."

"Your mom probably read some to you when you were little," Meredith replied.

"What happened in the story?"

"Four animals, including a lion, go hunting and kill a deer. Depending on how you tell it, they divide the deer among themselves, and the lion takes the most sections."

"Why?"

"It is possibly because the lion is the strongest or scariest of the animals. They don't want to fight him for it."

"So when someone grabs the most or the best, they are taking 'the lion's share' of it?" Becky said.

"Yes."

"So our brothers are doing that. They think they are tough and no one will argue with them over it."

"That's probably right."

"What are we going to do about it?" Becky asked.

"Why do we have to do anything about it?" Meredith asked.

Becky paused. She was surprised by Meredith's question. "Ah, well, wouldn't it be nice if things were fair?"

"Sure, I guess so, but life's not always fair. I don't want to spend the lion's share of my life being unhappy because someone gets more than I get."

Becky looked at her friend in amazement. "That's a very mature attitude!"

"Thanks. Even so, I have a suggestion that will seem unusual but may work to help teach our brothers something valuable," Meredith said.

"What's that?"

"I think we should let them go first. Let them have the most. Even offer it to them."

"Really?"

Name _____
Thursday, March 26



"Yes, perhaps if we lead by example, they will be inspired to act differently."

"Interesting. I'll have to think about that," Becky responded.

"Let's try it for the lion's share of the week and see what happens!" Meredith suggested.

Becky laughed. "It's a deal."

Biggest and Best?

Questions

- _____ 1. The concept of "lion's share" can be attributed to an Aesop's fable.
- A. false
 - B. true
- _____ 2. Becky and Meredith both have:
- A. younger brothers
 - B. older sisters
 - C. older brothers
 - D. younger sisters
- _____ 3. Taking the lion's share means _____.
- A. avoiding lying
 - B. taking the biggest or best portion for one's self
 - C. working hard to earn the most
 - D. sharing with other people
- _____ 4. Becky claimed to be _____ challenged.
- A. homemaking
 - B. musically
 - C. language
 - D. literarily

- _____ 5. In the fable, which animal takes the most?
- A. beaver
 - B. rabbit
 - C. deer
 - D. lion
- _____ 6. Why might this animal have felt it could take the biggest portion?
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____ 7. According to Meredith, life is not always _____.
- A. fun
 - B. easy
 - C. fair
 - D. difficult
- _____ 8. Meredith suggested that she and Becky relate to their brothers in what way?
- A. ignore them
 - B. have a talk with them about their selfishness
 - C. allow them to have the first and best things
 - D. fight them for the first and best things
- _____ 9. A fable is a story that _____.
- A. makes you look for clues
 - B. reads like a song
 - C. teaches a lesson
 - D. makes you laugh

Name _____



Date _____
(Answer ID # 0484114)

Predicates

Circle the predicate in each sentence.

1. The climber used an ice axe to ascend Mount Everest.
2. The cause of the disaster was under investigation.
3. We took care of the injured bird until we could liberate it.
4. The committee gave the White House until June 3 to comply with the subpoenas.
5. Kim had a dreary attitude after she lost the competition.
6. Cameron is anxious for his sister to have a baby so he can be an uncle.
7. Ken Lay, former CEO of Enron, is due to testify before a House panel in May.
8. I will admit that sometimes it is hard for me to get up in the morning.
9. Apartments were built to accommodate the college students.
10. It is thought by the district attorney that he will flee the country if he is released.
11. Seth's health began to decline.
12. Our attic has many sentimental items from my mother's heritage.
13. The rest of the tour group decided not to wait for the Masons any longer.
14. My task is to empty the trash every day.
15. An Indianapolis woman has an ancestor who founded Cairo, Tenn.

LESSON
2

Career Categories and Preparation

Getting ready to choose a career can be both exciting and challenging. First, you need to decide what type of career looks good to you. Knowing your aptitudes can be very helpful. What interests you most? What are you good at doing? These are the questions that can get you started on making your decision.

Listed below are some of the most popular career categories and a few examples of each one. Are there any that you think you'd like?

Sales (computer industry salespeople sell hardware or software; real estate agents sell buildings or land; store clerks sell retail merchandise, such as clothing, dishwashers, or auto parts)

Professional service (teacher, nurse, social worker, lawyer)

Construction work (carpenter, sheet metal worker, electrician, mason, plumber)

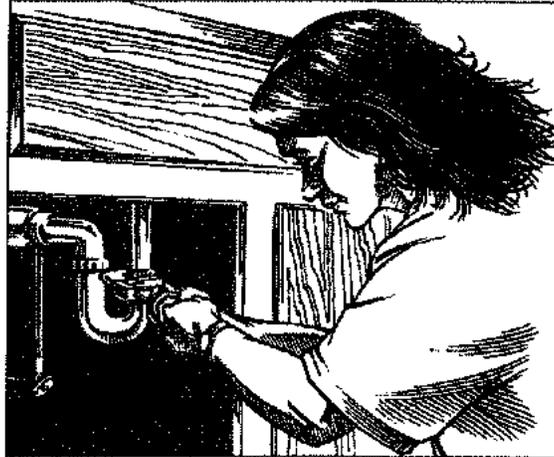
Factory work (auto assembly, clothing manufacturing)

Clerical work (office assistant, court reporter, secretary)

Government jobs (firefighter, police officer, postal worker)

Of course, there are *many* more job categories than are listed here. There are thousands of different jobs in the world—so you have a lot of options to explore and consider!

Suppose you've picked a job that matches your talents and interests. Now you need to find out what kind



of education or preparation you need to get ready for the job. For example, if you want to go into certain kinds of sales, you may not need anything more than a high school diploma.

But what if you want to be an electrician? You need to attend trade school or train as a union apprentice. (An *apprentice* is someone who learns from a person who is skilled and experienced in a certain job.)

If you want to be a postal worker, you must earn a high school diploma and then pass an exam. If you want to be a police officer after graduating from high school, you should take the criminal justice classes at a community college. Then you would go on to a police training academy for a certain number of months.

Sometimes the first career idea you have is not the right one for you. So you'll want to explore several possibilities. But you're off to a very good start if you stay in school and build your skills. Soon you'll be looking forward to your first day on the job!

► **Thinking It Over**

- How many career choices are there?
 - ten
 - one hundred
 - thousands
- Retail work* usually means selling
 - products in stores.
 - items to dealers.
 - schools and vacant lots.
- Real estate agents sell
 - clothing.
 - buildings and land.
 - computer services.
- To be a police officer, you'd need to
 - enroll in a police academy.
 - get a master's degree.
 - attend a trade school.
- A professional service career might be
 - painting houses.
 - selling lumber and building materials.
 - teaching or nursing.

► **Recalling Main Ideas:** Write T for *true* or F for *false*.

- _____ If you prepare for something, you get ready for it.
- _____ Many jobs require special education or training.
- _____ Once you choose a career, you cannot change your mind.
- _____ It's best if you have an aptitude for the career you select.

► **Key Vocabulary**

- An *apprentice* is someone who works with and learns from

_____.
- Merchandise* means _____
_____.
- Clerical work* is usually done in
_____.

► **Categories**

- Name three career categories:

_____.
- List four kinds of workers needed to build a home.
_____ _____
_____ _____

► **Everyday Math**

John needs a car to drive to the police training academy. The used car he wants sells for \$6,700. John's Uncle Ted will loan him the money. He said that John could pay him back after he starts working as a police officer. Suppose John pays Uncle Ted an equal amount every month for two years. How much will each monthly payment be? \$ _____

► **On Your Own**

Name two jobs you like that are *not* mentioned in this lesson.

