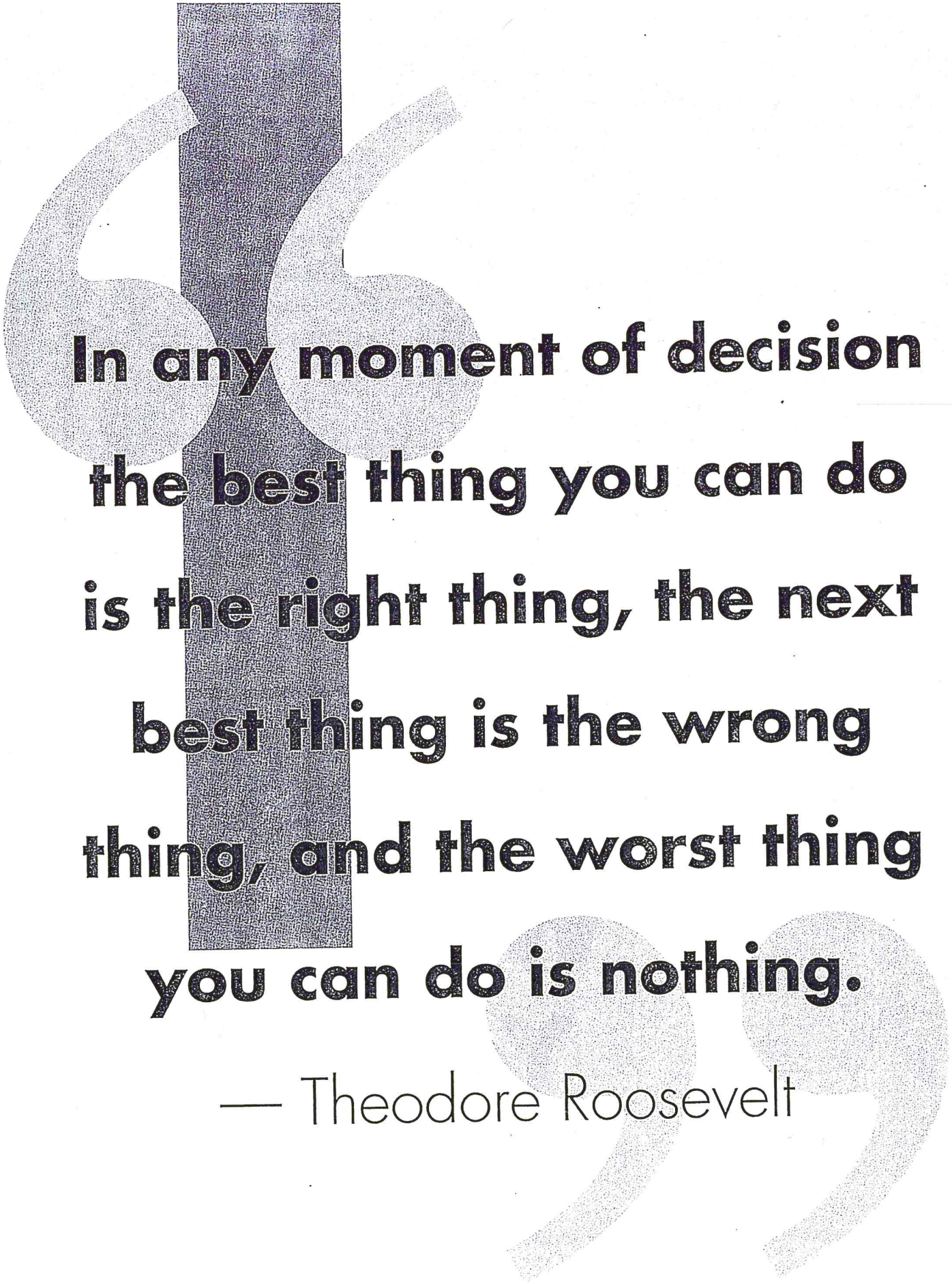
COLBERT COUNTY SCHOOLS EMERGENCY REMOTE ASSIGNMENTS

3Cs

CURRICULUM, CHARACTER, COMMUNITY

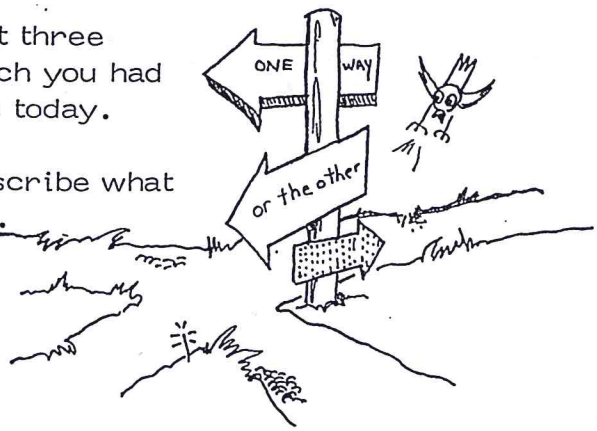
6TH GRADE


In any moment of decision the best thing you can do is the right thing, the next best thing is the wrong thing, and the worst thing you can do is nothing.
— Theodore Roosevelt

DECISIONS, DECISIONS!

In Column 1, list three situations in which you had to make a choice today.

In Column 2, describe what choice you made.



In Column 3, give the reason for your choice.

In Column 4, tell whether you think you made the right choice or not. Explain why.

situation 1	choice made 2	reason 3	evaluation 4

Think ahead to a decision you may need to make tomorrow. Write a paragraph about how you think you can best handle the decision.

Esteem Builders

Journal Writing Question

Write your response to the question below.
Be ready to share your response.

There is no one else in the world exactly like you. What makes you unique?

Positive Attitude

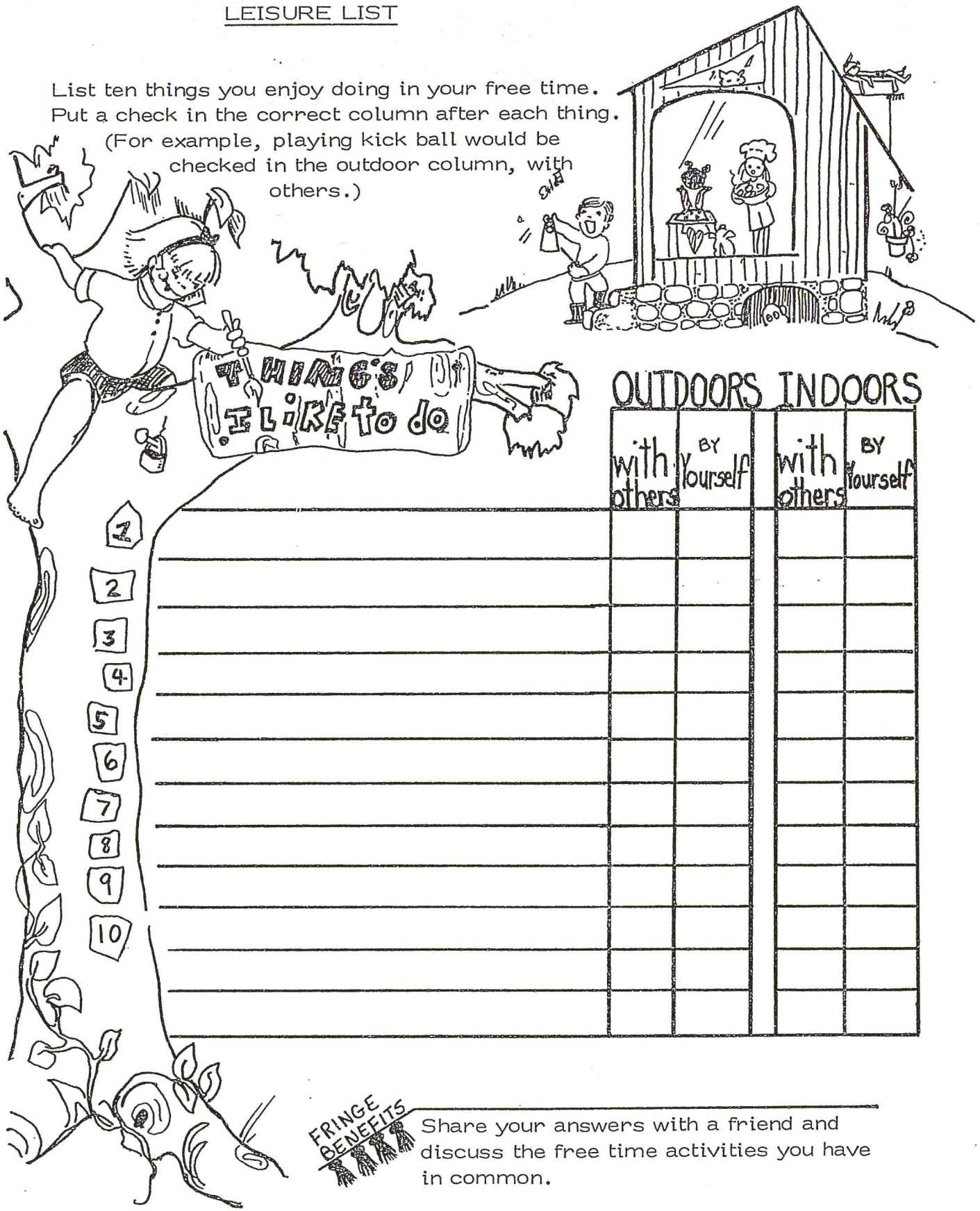
Journal Writing Question

Write your response to the question below.
Be ready to share your response.

At times life can be difficult. But even when things don't seem so great, we have a lot to be thankful for. What are you thankful for?

LEISURE LIST

List ten things you enjoy doing in your free time. Put a check in the correct column after each thing. (For example, playing kick ball would be checked in the outdoor column, with others.)



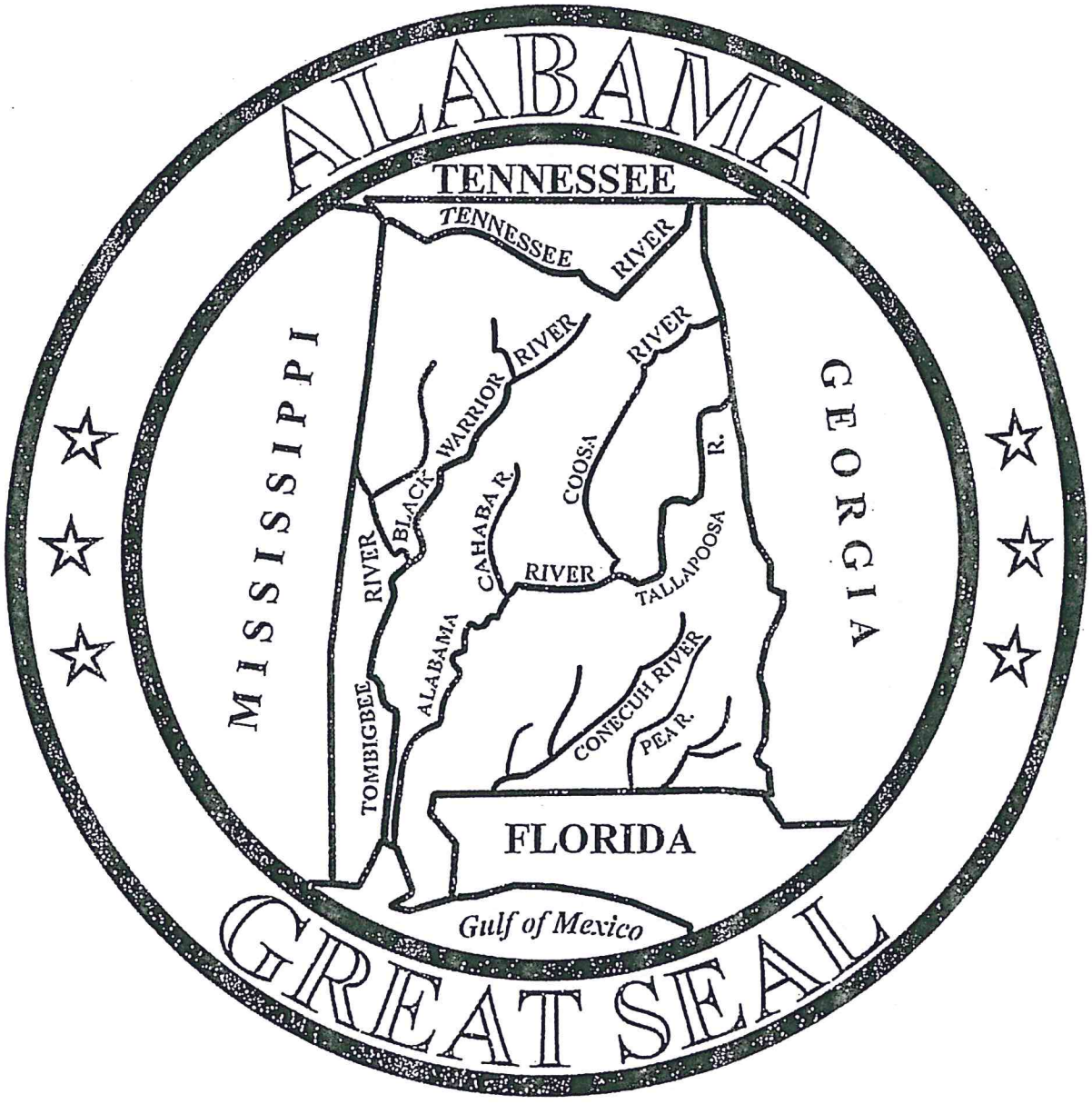
	OUTDOORS		INDOORS	
	with others	BY Yourself	with others	BY Yourself

FRINGE BENEFITS

Share your answers with a friend and discuss the free time activities you have in common.

Color the state of Alabama Seal and

Circle where you think you live in Colbert County.



ALABAMA STATE SEAL

paint the world SUPER COLORING

Helen Keller Coloring Page

XAVIER RIDDLE AND THE SECRET MUSEUM

Find more games and activities at pbskids.org/xavier

Produced by: 9 STORY MEDIA GROUP

Sponsored by: ABCmouse.com Early Learning Academy, Kiddie Academy

Based on Brad Meltzer and Christopher Ellopoulos' best-selling kids book series

ORDINARY PEOPLE CHANGE THE WORLD

Name _____

INSTRUCTIONS: In the first column, write what you already know about Helen Keller. In the second column, write what you would like to learn about her. After you finish reading, fill in the third column with information you learned from reading the book.

What I Know	What I Want to Know	What I Learned

Name _____

INSTRUCTIONS: Read the sentences below and add commas to separate the words or phrases in a list.

1. First Helen learned to eat dress and pick up after herself.

2. Anne was amazed that Helen kicked screamed and cried to get her way.

3. Helen learned to read Braille talk with her hands and feel a speaker's lips.

4. Soon she was able to communicate with men women and children.

5. She could still use her other senses to smell touch and taste.

6. Anne Helen and Helen's parents were all very proud.

7. Anne went to class with Helen signed in her hands and made Braille notes.

Image: Courtesy of Library of Congress, P&P Div [LC-DIG-ppmsca-23661]

Name _____

INSTRUCTIONS: Draw a line to match the vocabulary word to its definition.

1. Braille	a. to make thoughts or ideas known
2. communicate	b. to win a victory over some challenge or obstacle
3. disabilities	c. a system of hand, face, and body movements used to communicate
4. frustrated	d. conditions that create a lack of ability to do something
5. inspiration	e. to have remained alive
6. overcome	f. understanding the world through sight, touch, taste, smell, and hearing
7. senses	g. a good influence
8. sign language	h. a system of printing using raised dots to represent letters
9. survived	i. being unable to complete a task

INSTRUCTIONS: Choose three vocabulary words above to use in sentences of your own. Write your sentences on the lines provided. Underline the vocabulary word in each sentence.

1. _____

_____.

2. _____

_____.

3. _____

_____.

Quick Check

Helen Keller

Name _____ Date _____

Instructions: Read each question carefully and choose the best answer.

1. If it weren't for _____, Helen probably wouldn't have met Anne Sullivan.
   - Ⓐ Grandfather
   - Ⓑ Thomas Edison
   - Ⓒ Anne Sullivan's mother
   - Ⓓ Alexander Graham Bell

2. What was the first word Helen understood using sign language?
   - Ⓐ mother
   - Ⓑ dinner
   - Ⓒ water
   - Ⓓ pencil

3. Which statement is true?
   - Ⓐ Helen was born blind and deaf.
   - Ⓑ Helen hit her head and became blind and deaf.
   - Ⓒ Helen could see and hear when she was a baby.
   - Ⓓ All of the above

4. How did Helen use sign language differently from most people who sign?
   - Ⓐ She looked at the signs.
   - Ⓑ She listened to the signs.
   - Ⓒ She felt the signs with her hands.
   - Ⓓ She spoke the words after she saw the signs.

5. Read this sentence: *Helen learned to **communicate**.* What does the word **communicate** mean?
   - Ⓐ to teach others
   - Ⓑ to win a long race
   - Ⓒ to overcome an illness
   - Ⓓ to make thoughts known

6. From the information in this book, you can tell that Anne Sullivan _____.
   - Ⓐ didn't give up easily
   - Ⓑ wanted to move away
   - Ⓒ didn't think Helen could learn
   - Ⓓ felt she was wasting her time

Quick Check continued on following page

Name _____ Date _____

7. Helen was able to _____ with Anne Sullivan's help.

Ⓐ go to college
Ⓑ give many speeches
Ⓒ travel to many places
Ⓓ all of the above

8. What does **survive** mean?

Ⓐ to learn easily
Ⓑ to meet new people
Ⓒ to continue to stay alive
Ⓓ to become famous for something

9. Helen's sense of _____ was most important to her for understanding others.

Ⓐ touch
Ⓑ sight
Ⓒ smell
Ⓓ taste

10. The Braille system helps people to _____.

Ⓐ read
Ⓑ find teachers
Ⓒ dress
Ⓓ cook

11. Extended Response: explain how Helen Keller is an inspiration to others.

NAME:_____ DATE:_____

DIRECTIONS Read the text and then answer the questions.

What would it be like if library books weren't put into any kind of order? You probably wouldn't be able to find the book you wanted. That is why library books are organized. Most public libraries separate books for children and teens from books for adults. That way, children, teens, and adults can find the books they want more easily. Most libraries also separate fiction books from nonfiction books. Fiction books are alphabetized by the author's last name. So if you are looking for a children's fiction book, begin by going to the children's section. Next, look for the fiction books in that section. Finally, search alphabetically for the last name of the author, and you will likely find the book.

1. What is this text mostly about?

(A) how books are made
(B) why libraries were invented
(C) how to find a library near you
(D) how library books are organized

2. How are fiction books organized?

(A) by number of pages
(B) by title, in alphabetical order
(C) by author's last name, in alphabetical order
(D) by the number of chapters

3. Which prefix could be added to the word *organized* to make its antonym?

(A) *dis–*
(B) *bi–*
(C) *pro–*
(D) *con–*

4. Which of these sentences is an imperative sentence?

(A) Then, look for the fiction books in that section.
(B) Fiction books are in alphabetical order by the author's last name.
(C) Most public libraries separate books for children and teens from books for adults.
(D) What would it be like if library books weren't put into any kind of order?

5. Which word is a synonym for *separate*?

(A) unite
(B) divide
(C) search
(D) begin

SCORE

1. (Y) (N)
2. (Y) (N)
3. (Y) (N)
4. (Y) (N)
5. (Y) (N)

___/5
Total

WEEK 7
DAY
2

NAME:_____ DATE:_____

DIRECTIONS Read the text and then answer the questions.

SCORE

1. Ⓨ Ⓝ
2. Ⓨ Ⓝ
3. Ⓨ Ⓝ
4. Ⓨ Ⓝ
5. Ⓨ Ⓝ

___ / 5
Total

One of the best ways to find what you are looking for in a library is to use the library's catalogue (KAT-uh-log). Libraries used to have card catalogues, which are groups of drawers that hold sets of cards. Each card has the title and author of a book. It also tells you the book's topic and where it is located. You can search for a book by the title, by the author's name, or by the topic. Most libraries now have their catalogues on computers. The process of looking for a book on the computer is a lot like using a card catalogue. You can search for a book by author, by title, or by subject. Then, you can go to the section of the library that has that book and get what you need.

1. Which of these is **not** a way to search for a book?

- (A) by author
- (B) by title
- (C) by date
- (D) by subject

2. What does this text tell readers?

- (A) how to get to a local library
- (B) how to use a library's catalogue
- (C) what the best books are
- (D) how many libraries there are

3. Which word is a synonym for *process*?

- (A) catalogue
- (B) book
- (C) method
- (D) library

4. Which noun is the location where people can find a library's list of books?

- (A) catalogue
- (B) subject
- (C) author
- (D) section

5. What is the phrase *looking for a book on the computer is a lot like using a card catalogue* an example of?

- (A) alliteration
- (B) a metaphor
- (C) personification
- (D) a comparison

NAME:_____ DATE:_____

DIRECTIONS Read the text and then answer the questions.

Once you find a book in the catalogue, how do you find it in the library? Many libraries use the Dewey Decimal System, or DDS. The DDS divides books into ten topics. Each topic has its own number. You can find each book's number when you look that book up in the catalogue. For example, *art* has the Dewey number of 700, so if you search for a book about art, you will find that art books have numbers that start with 7. Each topic has topics within it. Suppose you are interested in drawing. Drawing is a kind of art, and the Dewey number for books about art is 700, so start at the section of your library labeled "700." Books about drawing have the Dewey number of 730. Go to that section of the art books. You will probably find what you want.

1. What is this text mostly about?

(A) the Dewey Decimal System
(B) art books
(C) the history of libraries
(D) how to write a book

2. Which statement is **not** true about the DDS?

(A) It is a way of organizing books.
(B) It separates books into ten topics.
(C) Each topic has its own number.
(D) The DDS has fifteen topics.

3. Which means *look up*?

(A) admire
(B) talk about
(C) draw
(D) search for

4. What does the pronoun *it* refer to in the sentence: *Once you find a book in the catalogue, how do you find it in the library?*

(A) the library
(B) the catalogue
(C) a book
(D) you

5. Which of these is an interrogative sentence?

(A) Many libraries use the Dewey Decimal System, or DDS.
(B) Once you find a book in the catalogue, how do you find it in the library?
(C) You will probably find what you want.
(D) Go to that section of the art books.

SCORE

1. (Y) (N)
2. (Y) (N)
3. (Y) (N)
4. (Y) (N)
5. (Y) (N)

___/5
Total

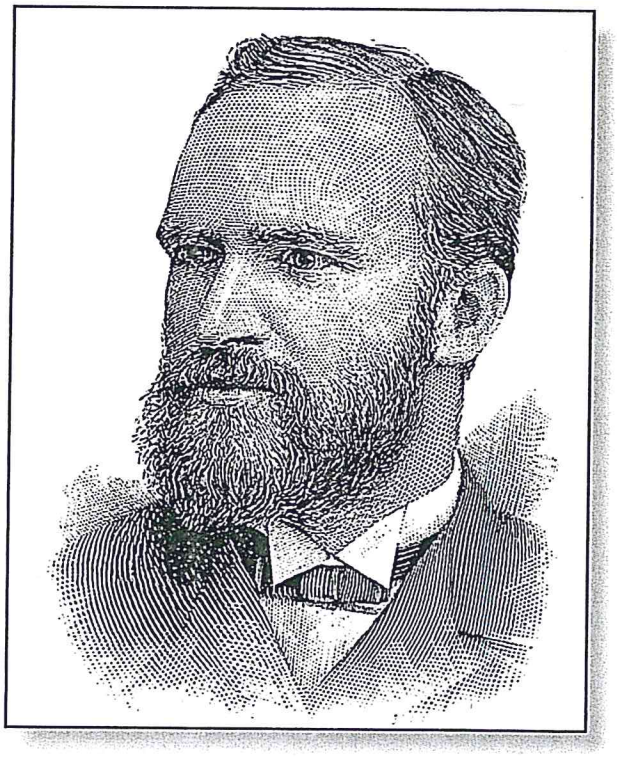
NAME:_____ DATE:_____

MELVIL DEWEY

Today, it is easy to find what you want when you go to the library. For that, you can thank Melvil Dewey. Melvil was born in Adams Center, New York, in 1851. His parents, Joel and Eliza, owned a general store. He was always interested in books and words. That interest continued when he went to Amherst College. In 1872, he began working at the college library.

Melvil thought that it was important for people to be educated. He also thought that libraries could play a big role in teaching people, so he wanted them to be easy to use. At the time, it was hard for people to use libraries. Books were not organized. So, books on the same subject might be in several parts of a library. It was hard to find books on one subject because there was no good way to know which books in a library were about which topics. So Melvil invented a new system of organizing books. That system is called the *Dewey Decimal System* (DDS). It was so successful that many libraries still use it today. It is an easy way to keep track of books and an easy way to find books.

Melvil did more than invent the DDS. He wanted libraries and librarians to work together, so he helped to found the American Library Association in 1876. He also founded the *Library Journal*. Melvil did a lot for librarians. At the time, there was no place for a person to learn to be a librarian. So librarians had to learn on the job as best they could. Melvil opened the world's first school for librarians in 1887. He also set up the first traveling library. Today's bookmobiles are based on that library. Melvil Dewey died in 1931, but his work still helps people use libraries today.



Melvil Dewey

NAME:_____ DATE:_____

DIRECTIONS Read "Melvil Dewey" and then answer the questions.

1. Knowing about which topic will help readers better understand this text?

- (A) libraries
- (B) colleges
- (C) stores
- (D) boats

2. What did Melvil do before he invented the DDS?

- (A) He started the first school for librarians.
- (B) He founded the *Library Journal*.
- (C) He founded the American Library Association.
- (D) He went to Amherst College.

3. How did Melvil help solve the problem of training people to be librarians?

- (A) He went to Amherst College.
- (B) He organized library books.
- (C) He became a librarian.
- (D) He started the first school for librarians.

4. Which did Melvil **not** use to organize libraries?

- (A) numbers
- (B) computers
- (C) labels
- (D) titles

5. Which purpose for reading makes the most sense for this topic?

- (A) to learn about the DDS
- (B) to learn about the accomplishments of Melvil Dewey
- (C) to learn about bookmobiles
- (D) all of the above

6. Which of these is a good word to describe Melvil?

- (A) organized
- (B) athletic
- (C) sloppy
- (D) lazy

7. Which statement is **not** an important idea from the text?

- (A) Organizing books in a library helps us use the library more effectively.
- (B) Education was not important to Melvil Dewey.
- (C) Librarians have benefitted from Melvil Dewey's work.
- (D) Successful ideas can help people.

8. Which of these is a problem that Melvil solved?

- (A) There were no libraries.
- (B) Libraries had no books.
- (C) Library books were not organized.
- (D) Many people could not read.

SCORE

1. (Y) (N)
2. (Y) (N)
3. (Y) (N)
4. (Y) (N)
5. (Y) (N)
6. (Y) (N)
7. (Y) (N)
8. (Y) (N)

___ / 8
Total

WEEK 7
DAY
5

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

DIRECTIONS Reread "Melvil Dewey." Then, read the prompt and respond on the lines below.

SCORE

___ / 4

How do you find a library book when you are looking for one? Give an example. Write about how to find a book in a library.

Day 1 Score: ____/10 = ____% Name: _____

1 Identify if the underlined phrase is a cause or an effect.

I rarely flossed my teeth so I got two cavities.

Ⓐ cause Ⓑ effect

2 Write your own cause for the given effect.

Cause: _____

_____

Effect: **The baby started crying.**

3 Rewrite the sentence on the line with correct capitalization, punctuation, and spelling.

Ms. brown said, Have a great summer!"

_____

4 Draw a line to match the word to the correct picture.

bored •

board •

5 Complete the sentence by circling the correct word from the pair of homophones.

Turn on the ____ fan if you get hot.

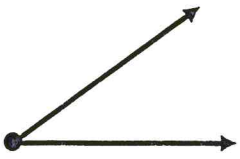
Ⓐ sealing Ⓑ ceiling

6 Write each number in expanded form.

497: _____

2,053: _____

7 What type of angle is shown?



Ⓐ right angle
Ⓑ obtuse angle
Ⓒ acute angle

8 Write two different multiplication facts for each fact family.

6, 8, 48 _____ × _____ = _____

_____ × _____ = _____

9 Diego has 4 times as many marbles as Claire. If Claire has 6 marbles, how many marbles does Diego have?

Answer: _____

10 Mandy gets 2 times the allowance that Jeff gets. If Mandy gets $ 10 per week, how much money does Jeff get?

Answer: _____

Day 2 Score: ____/10 = ____% Name: _____

1 Identify if the underlined phrase is a cause or an effect.

Chris missed one day of summer camp because he was sick.

Ⓐ cause Ⓑ effect

2 Write your own cause for the given effect.

Cause: _____

_____

Effect: **We stayed inside all day.**

3 Rewrite the sentence on the line with correct capitalization, punctuation, and spelling.

I bought three book last wednsday.

_____

4 Draw a line to match the word to the correct picture.

waste •

waist •

5 Complete the sentence by circling the correct word from the pair of homophones.

We have to ____ in line for the ride.

Ⓐ wait Ⓑ weight

6 Cross out the factor that does not belong to the number 24.

3 4 6 7 8

7 Write the next three numbers and the rule for each pattern.

71, 66, 61, 56, 51, 46, _____, _____, _____

Rule: _____

8

92	56	43
+ 27	+ 4	− 28
_____	_____	_____

9 Demetri brings $25 to the county fair. He spends $9 on his lunch and $4 on games. Then, his mom gives him $5. How much money does Demetri have now?

Answer: _____

10 Carly has 46 jelly beans. She shares them equally between her 6 friends and then keeps the leftovers for herself. How many jelly beans will Carly get?

Answer: _____

Day 3 Score: ____/10 = ____% Name: _____

1 Identify if the underlined phrase is a cause or an effect.

We turned on the air conditioning <u>because it was so hot outside</u>.

Ⓐ cause Ⓑ effect

2 Write your own cause for the given effect.

Cause: **Nando forgot his sunscreen.**

Effect: _____

_____

3 Write the words in order to make a complete sentence.

raven | for | thirsty | desperate | the | water | was

_____

4 Draw a line to match the word to the correct picture.

piece •

peace •

5 Complete the sentence by circling the correct word from the pair of homophones.

The ____ is the leader of the school.

Ⓐ principle Ⓑ principal

6 Draw a line of symmetry on each object.

7 Write >, <, or = to compare each pair of numbers.

4,872 ◯ 4,839

26,953 ◯ 27,034

8

8 × 7 = ____	6 × 2 = ____	3 × 3 = ____	7 × 4 = ____

9 On Monday, 1,796 people visit the mall. On Tuesday, 2,384 people visit the mall. How many people visit the mall in all?

Answer: _____

10 In one day, Keira takes 8,279 steps and Grace takes 6,542 steps. How many more steps does Keira take than Grace?

Answer: _____

Day 4 Score: ____ /10 = ____ % Name: ____________________

1 Identify if the underlined phrase is a cause or an effect.

Since the stove is broken, we are going out to eat tonight.

(A) cause (B) effect

2 Write your own cause for the given effect.

Cause: **Regina fell off her bike.**

Effect: ______________________________

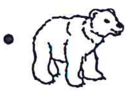
____

3 Write the words in order to make a complete sentence.

[newborn] [eat] [caterpillars] [plants] [milkweed]

____

4 Draw a line to match the word to the correct picture.

bare • • 

bear • • 

5 Complete the sentence by circling the correct word from the pair of homophones.

The joke did not make any ____ to me.

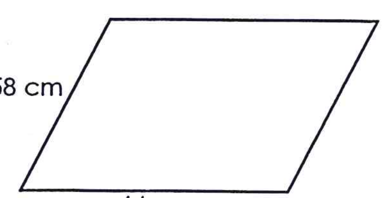
(A) sense (B) scents

6 Round to the nearest ten.

53 ________ 99 ________

746 ________ 482 ________

7 Write the perimeter of the shape.



____

8

$2\overline{)24}$ $7\overline{)63}$ $9\overline{)45}$ $3\overline{)21}$

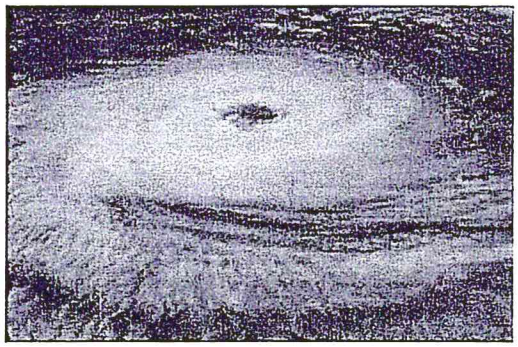
9 Elton drives 55 miles per hour. How many miles will he drive in 8 hours?

Answer: ______________________

10 Mina has 462 flowers. If she wants to put 9 flowers in each vase, how many full vases will she have? How many flowers will she have left over?

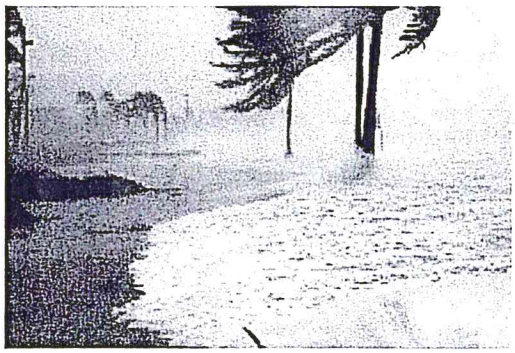
Full vases: _____ Leftover flowers: _____

Hurricanes



Hurricanes are enormous storms that can be up to 600 miles across. Over the open ocean, a hurricane travels 10-20 miles per hour. Hurricanes rotate around the "eye," which is the center of the storm. The direction of the storms's rotation depends upon the location of the hurricane. Hurricanes in the northern hemisphere (north of the equator) rotate in a counterclockwise direction around the eye. Hurricanes in the southern hemisphere (south of the equator) rotate in a clockwise direction around the eye. While the wind speeds outside the eye of the storm can gust up to 200 miles per hour, the eye remains calm with only light winds.

Specific conditions must exist for hurricanes to form. First, the ocean water must be at least 80°F. The warm ocean water causes evaporation making the air moist. The warm, moist air rises, causing air from surrounding areas to be sucked in. This air also becomes warm and moist, and rises too, beginning a continuous cycle that forms clouds. Next, a special force called the "Coriolis Force" causes the whole system of clouds and wind to spin and grow. As the speed increases with the spin of the wind, an eye forms in the center of the storm. Once the wind speeds reach 74 miles per hour, the storm is considered a hurricane.



When hurricanes hit land, they are weakened because they no longer have the warm ocean waters as their source of energy. Even though the hurricanes are weakened upon reaching land, the storms are still strong. Heavy rain, strong winds, and large waves can damage buildings, trees, and cars. Hurricanes often hurt people and animals and sometimes even cause deaths. However, there are many things people can do to stay safe during a hurricane. First, stay away from flood-prone areas, but if you don't live on higher ground, go to a shelter. Next, always stay indoors since there is a lot of flying debris from the strong winds. Also, if an **evacuation** is called, that means it's too dangerous to stay and you should leave the area immediately.

Day 5 Score: ____/10 = ____% Name: _____

Respond to each prompt about the reading passage using a complete sentence.

1 In what type of genre does the passage belong?

2 What is the main idea of the passage?

3 Write two details about the "eye" of a hurricane.

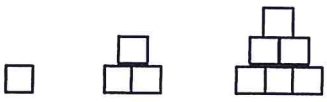
4 In the last sentence of the passage, what does "evacuation" mean?

5 In your own words, explain how hurricanes form.

6 Use a protractor to measure the angle.

_____

7 Complete the pattern.



_____

8 Write the missing number in each box.

$7 \times \square = 56$ $21 = \square \times 3$

9 Jermaine's flight is 180 minutes long. How many hours does he spend flying?

Answer: _____

10 The movie is 2 hours and 15 minutes long. If the movie begins at 5:30 p.m., what time will it be when the movie is over?

Answer: _____

5.NF.1 Number and Operations Fractions

At Emily's closet, $\frac{1}{3}$ of the clothes are white and $\frac{1}{5}$ are black. What fraction of Emily's clothes are black or white?

1

5.NF.1 Number and Operations Fractions

On Monday, John ate $\frac{1}{6}$ of a carton of eggs. On Tuesday he ate $\frac{1}{4}$ of a carton of eggs. What fraction of a carton did he eat in all?

2

5.NF.1 Number and Operations Fractions

It snowed $\frac{2}{3}$ of a foot in January and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a foot in February. How much more did it snow in January than in February?

3

5.NF.1 Number and Operations Fractions

Jen ran $\frac{5}{6}$ of a mile today and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile yesterday. How much did she run in all?

4

5.NF.1 Number and Operations Fractions

Sara bought $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound of bananas and $\frac{3}{5}$ of a pound of pears. How much fruit did Sara buy?

5

5.NF.1 Number and Operations Fractions

Jake filled a bucket with $2\frac{7}{8}$ gallons of water. He then poured out $\frac{1}{3}$ gallons of water. How much water remained in the bucket?

6

5.NF.1 Number and Operations Fractions

Julia mixed $3\frac{1}{5}$ cups of water and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of juice. How much liquid does Julia have?

7

5.NF.1 Number and Operations Fractions

Erin mixed $2\frac{3}{4}$ cups of almonds and $1\frac{7}{8}$ cups of peanuts. How much more almonds than peanuts does Erin have?

8

5.NF.1 Number and Operations Fractions

Find the sum:

$$3\frac{1}{6} + 2\frac{3}{8}$$

9

5.NF.1 Number and Operations Fractions

Find the sum:

$$5\frac{1}{9} + 2\frac{3}{5}$$

10

5.NF.1 Number and Operations Fractions

Find the sum:

$$3\frac{3}{7} + 4\frac{4}{9}$$

11

5.NF.1 Number and Operations Fractions

Find the sum:

$$1\frac{5}{8} + 2\frac{3}{4}$$

12

5.NF.1 Number and Operations Fractions

Find the sum:

$$1\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{3}{4}$$

13

5.NF.1 Number and Operations Fractions

Find the sum:

$$3\frac{1}{3} + 2\frac{3}{7}$$

14

5.NF.1 Number and Operations Fractions

Find the sum:

$$1\frac{2}{5} + 3\frac{4}{7}$$

15

5.NF.1 Number and Operations Fractions

Find the sum:

$$1\frac{1}{12} + 2\frac{1}{4}$$

16

5.NF.1 Number and Operations Fractions

Find the difference:

$$4\frac{1}{2} - 2\frac{3}{4}$$

17

5.NF.1 Number and Operations Fractions

Find the difference:

$$5\frac{1}{3} - 2\frac{5}{6}$$

18

5.NF.1 Number and Operations Fractions

Find the difference:

$$6\frac{1}{5} - 3\frac{9}{10}$$

19

5.NF.1 Number and Operations Fractions

Find the difference:

$$7\frac{1}{9} - 2\frac{3}{4}$$

20

5.NF.1 Number and Operations Fractions

Find the difference:

$$5\frac{1}{6} - 2\frac{1}{2}$$

21

5.NF.1 Number and Operations Fractions

Find the difference:

$$6\frac{2}{3} - 2\frac{3}{8}$$

22

5.NF.1 Number and Operations Fractions

Find the difference:

$$7\frac{1}{10} - 3\frac{2}{7}$$

23

5.NF.1 Number and Operations Fractions

Find the difference:

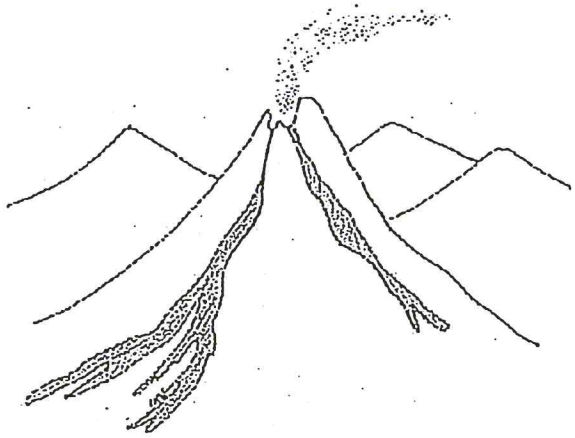
$$7\frac{2}{5} - 2\frac{6}{7}$$

24

Earth Science - Volcanoes

by ReadWorks

In Hawaii, there is an active volcano named Kilauea (*kill-a-waya*). It is one of the most active volcanoes in the world.



Lynn M. Hanousek

Illustration by Lynn M. Hanousek

When plates in the earth spread apart, molten lava comes up from the planet's inner layers. It then spits out of the mouth of the volcano. Lava is very hot. It is 10 times as hot as boiling water. If you stand too close to flowing lava, your eyelashes and eyebrows will instantly burn off.

Lava spews out of a volcano. Sometimes it shoots high up into the air. Lava rivers quickly form and travel down the sides of the volcano. They are a grave danger to those who live on or around the volcano. Lava sets trees and houses on fire. If the flow is fast, people can die if they don't get out of the way in time.

Kilauea is a special volcano because it is on what used to be a small island. As lava rivers run into the ocean, it cools, hardens, and becomes earth, expanding the size of the island. In fact, all Hawaiian Islands were formed from the eruption of volcanoes.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Based on the text, what is Kilauea?

A. a volcano

B. a plate in the earth

C. a lava river

D. a Hawaiian island

2. Based on the text, what is the effect of molten lava coming up from the earth's inner layers?

A. The lava becomes one of the most active volcanoes.

B. The plates in the earth spread apart.

C. The lava is spit out of the mouth of a volcano.

D. The lava burns off people's eyelashes and eyebrows.

3. Read this paragraph from the text.

> Kilauea is a special volcano because it is on what used to be a small island. As lava rivers run into the ocean, it cools, hardens, and becomes earth, expanding the size of the island. In fact, all Hawaiian Islands were formed from the eruption of volcanoes.

What can you conclude based on this evidence?

A. Everytime Kilauea erupts, the size of the island it is on decreases because of the damage it creates.

B. The number and size of Kilauea's eruptions impacts the size of the Hawaiian island it is located on.

C. The Kilauea volcano makes the Hawaiian islands completely uninhabitable because of the toxicity of the smoke.

D. As the lava for the Kilauea island runs into the ocean it makes the drinking water too contaminated to drink.

4. What can be inferred from the text?

A. Living close to a volcano can be dangerous.

B. Volcanoes usually destroy islands when they erupt.

C. Touching molten lava would not hurt as much as boiling water.

D. Kilauea is the only volcano on the Hawaiian islands.

5. What is the main idea of this text?

A. Hawaii is in constant danger from the destruction of flowing lava.

B. Volcanoes spew dangerous, molten lava and can create islands.

C. Volcanoes only exist on islands because that is where lava is located.

D. Kilauea is one of the most active volcanoes in the world.

Three Cheers for Ears!

Jake pulled a portable CD player from his backpack and settled in for the long bus ride to the science museum. "You're lucky," Sam said as he plunked himself down on the seat beside him. "My mom won't let me listen to music with headphones. She says if it's too loud, it can make you go deaf."

"I sure hope not," said Jake. "My grandpa is losing his hearing. Now he has to wear a hearing aid."

At the museum, Jake and Sam decided to find out if Sam's mom was right. They headed over to the human body exhibit and stood in front of a gigantic model of an ear. A museum guide was explaining how ears help you hear. "That flap on the side of your head is only a part of your whole ear," she said. "Tiny, complicated structures inside your ear do the main job of hearing."

Jake and Sam moved closer to the model. "Hey, look, it says there's a drum," said Sam.

"And a hammer," added Jake.

"That's right," the guide explained. "The eardrum is a thin piece of skin that's stretched tight like a drum. It vibrates or moves very fast when sound waves hit it. These vibrations are carried to three tiny bones called the hammer, anvil, and stirrup. They conduct, or pass, the vibrations to your inner ear, where they are changed into nerve signals and sent to your brain. Your brain makes sense of the sounds you hear."

What Is Hearing Loss?

"What happens when you can't hear?" Jake asked.

"That depends," the guide replied. "If something like wax, for example, gets stuck in your ear canal, it can block sound waves from getting to your eardrum. This type of problem is called conductive hearing loss."

"Ew-w-w! Earwax is gross," said Sam.

"Actually, earwax protects your ears," the guide explained. "It contains special chemicals that fight infections and prevent dust and dirt from getting inside. Plug your ears with your fingers, and you'll know what conductive hearing loss is like."

"The sounds outside are soft, but my own voice sounds really loud," said Sam.

"Has anyone ever had an ear infection?" the guide asked.

Most of the kids nodded.

"Well, an infection can also make you lose your hearing for a while." The guide continued, "If the tube that goes from your middle ear to the back of your throat gets blocked, germs can get trapped inside. Your ear will hurt and feel like it's ready to burst. When the doctor looks with a special flashlight, the eardrum appears red and doesn't move in and out as it should. If you have an ear infection, you may have to take medicine for it. Sometimes doctors have to operate to open up blocked tubes or put in new tubes to keep the middle ear from getting infected.

"*Sensory* (SEN-suh-ree) hearing loss means part of the inner ear is not working. A person may hear some sounds but not others, or sounds may be muffled. Sensory hearing loss can be caused by a number of things. Sometimes the ears don't develop properly before a baby is born. There are also some serious infections that can cause sensory hearing loss in kids. Sensory hearing loss is usually permanent. Kids with sensory hearing loss may need to wear hearing aids."

Did You Know?

Your ears are amazing structures. Here are some fascinating facts about ears and hearing.

- The three bones in your ear that help you hear are the smallest bones in your body.
- The famous composer Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827) started to lose his hearing when he was just 26. He wrote some of his greatest music without being able to hear it.
- Hearing tests tell how well your ears work. To take the test, you wear headphones and sit in a special room so you don't hear any stray noise. A machine makes different tones. You listen first with one ear and then the other and raise your hand each time you hear a sound. The tones start loud and get softer and softer until you can't hear them anymore. That tells the doctor how well you can hear.
- Ever wonder why your ears feel funny in a tunnel or on an airplane? There is air both inside and

outside your eardrum. To balance the air pressure, you need to let more air into the inside of your ear. Yawning, chewing, swallowing, or blowing your nose until your ears "pop" helps you hear normally again.

Now Hear This

"What about loud music?" Sam wanted to know. "Can that make you lose your hearing?"

"Any kind of loud noise can damage your hearing if it goes on for a while," the guide explained. "If the music is so loud that your ears start hurting or you have to yell to be heard over it, there's a good chance your ears could be injured."

"What if you listen with headphones?" asked Jake. "Sam's mom says they're bad for your ears."

"She's partly right. If someone standing near you can hear music coming through earphones you are wearing, the music is too loud." The guide went on, "Listening to loud noise can cause *tinnitus* (TIN-uh-tus), which is the term for ringing in your ears. If the noise isn't too loud and you don't listen too long, your hearing can return to normal. But you can damage your hearing permanently if the noise is too loud or you are exposed to it too long. That's why construction workers wear ear protection. Their equipment can be extremely loud.

"Using headphones can be dangerous if the volume is too high. Don't crank it up, and you should be fine as long as you give your ears a rest once in a while."

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What is an eardrum?

A. a special chemical that fights infections in the ear

B. a machine that tests how well a person's ears work

C. one of the three smallest bones in the body

D. a thin piece of skin that vibrates when sound waves hit it

2. What do Jake and Sam learn about at the science museum?

A. how the science museum created an exhibit on the human body

B. the reasons a person might not be able to hear

C. the different types of hearing tests a person can take

D. the names of all the bones in the human body

3. Read this sentence from the text.

"Using headphones can be dangerous if the volume is too high."

What evidence in the text supports this conclusion?

A. Listening to loud noise can cause tinnitus, or ringing in your ears.

B. Yawning, chewing, swallowing, or blowing your nose helps "pop" your ears on an airplane.

C. Ludwig van Beethoven started to lose his hearing when he was just 26.

D. If you have an infection, you may have to take medicine for it.

4. Read these sentences from the text.

"'Actually, earwax protects your ears,' the guide explained. 'It contains special chemicals that fight infections and prevent dust and dirt from getting inside.'"

Based on the evidence in these sentences, what can you infer about dust and dirt?

A. They can be harmful to your ears.

B. They can protect your ears.

C. They can easily go through earwax.

D. They contain chemicals to fight infection.

5. What is a main idea of this text?

A. Jake injured his ears by listening to loud music with his headphones.

B. Conductive hearing loss happens when sound waves are blocked from getting to the eardrum.

C. A portable CD player is a good item to have on a long bus ride.

D. Hearing loss can happen in a few different ways.

Piecing Together the Story of Dinosaurs from Fossils

by American Museum of Natural History
This text is provided courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History.

You've probably seen pictures, models, or movies about dinosaurs that lived millions of years ago. But how do we know so much about these animals? How do we know what they looked like and how they lived? Since the early 1800s, scientists have been piecing together this mystery with fossils.

Fossils are the remains of ancient life that are usually buried in rock. Most fossils formed from the hard parts of organisms such as teeth, shells, and bones. They also form from things a plant or animal leaves behind, like a footprint, a leaf print, and even eggs. Fossils show us what Earth was like long ago. They give us a picture of ancient environments. Scientists compare fossils from different time periods to investigate how life on Earth has changed over time.

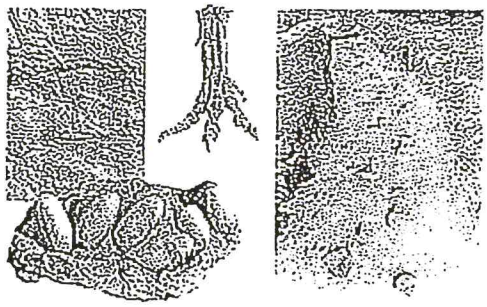


Photo Credits: © AMNH

From left to right: fossil skin impressions, fossil eggs, fossil theropod foot, fossil dinosaur trackway

Think of fossils like puzzle pieces. The more pieces you have, the easier it is to put them together and tell what the whole picture looks like. And sometimes when you find and add new pieces, the picture looks very different from how you thought it would be.

Egg Thief or Egg Protector?

In 1923, a team of paleontologists from the American Museum of Natural History made a surprising discovery in Mongolia's Gobi Desert. They found three large rocks that turned out to be fossilized dinosaur eggs. Then they discovered another fossil nearby: a toothless dinosaur.

The leader of the expedition, Roy Chapman Andrews, guessed that the dinosaur had been

stealing the eggs from the nest. He named it *Oviraptor* (OH-vee-rap-tor) or "egg thief."

Seventy years later, in 1993, another team from the Museum found very similar fossil eggs in the same desert. One of the eggs held an embryo, or developing baby dinosaur. It turned out to be a baby *Citipati* (sit-uh-PAH-tee), a kind of dinosaur very similar to *Oviraptor*. Later, the team discovered an adult *Citipati* over a nest. It was brooding, or sitting on the nest, the same way birds do: with its arms spread to protect the eggs. And if its arms were covered with feathers, as scientists suspected, these wings would have shielded the eggs from heat and cold. Paleontologists realized that these dinosaurs nested like birds living today.

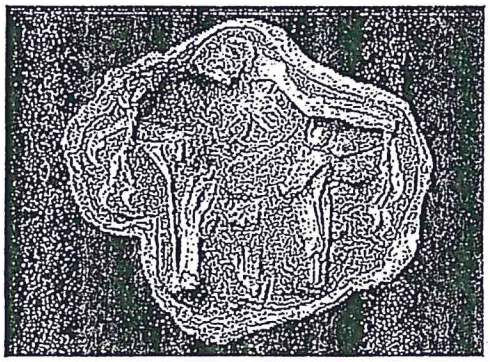


Photo Credit: © AMNH / M. Ellison

This is one of the Citipati fossils. The feathered wings are spread over the nest to protect the eggs, the same way birds do today.

These dinosaurs didn't steal eggs. They were caring parents!

When the discovery was made, the group of dinosaurs that includes *Citipati* and *Oviraptor* had already been named "oviraptorids." Even though scientists no longer think these dinosaurs were "egg thieves," the name stuck.

The Link Between Ancient Dinosaurs and Birds

Over 100 years ago, scientists started to notice similarities between birds and a group of dinosaurs called theropods (THERE-uh-pods).

This group included *Tyrannosaurus rex*, *Velociraptor*, and *Citipati*. As new theropod fossils were discovered, the link with birds became even clearer. Scientists discovered that like birds, theropods laid eggs. And they walked on two feet with their legs directly underneath them. They also had three-toed feet with claws, an s-shaped neck, and hollow bones. Some even had sharp, bird-like beaks. And many theropods had feathers!

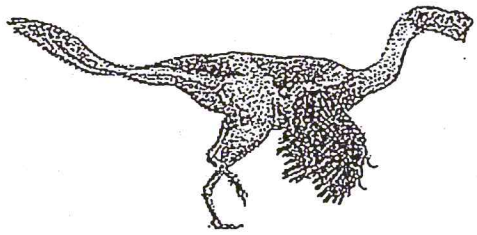


Illustration Credit: Zhao Chuang, Courtesy of Peking Natural Science Organization

Citipati lived about 80 million years ago. These bird-like theropods grew to about nine feet long, with a toothless beak and feathered tail and front limbs.

Because birds are so similar to these animals, scientists have placed them in the same group. Birds are theropods. This means birds are a kind of dinosaur! By piecing together fossils of extinct dinosaurs, we've learned that dinosaurs aren't extinct after all.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What are fossils?

A. dinosaurs that were once thought to steal eggs out of nests

B. feathers that the *Citipati* dinosaur may have had on its arms

C. remains of ancient life that are usually buried in rock

D. s-shaped necks and other similarities between birds and dinosaurs

2. To organize this text, the author has divided it into sections. In the section called "Egg Thief or Egg Protector?" what does the author compare to *Citipati*?

A. Tyrannosaurus rex

B. living birds

C. leaf prints

D. fossil eggs

3. Birds are theropod dinosaurs.

What is one piece of evidence that supports this theory?

A. Tyrannosaurus rex and *Citipati* were theropod dinosaurs.

B. Some extinct theropod dinosaurs laid eggs, just like birds do today.

C. Birds have feathers, but not all extinct theropod dinosaurs had feathers.

D. Scientists once thought that some theropod dinosaurs were egg thieves.

4. The author describes *Citipati* dinosaurs as "caring parents." What evidence supports this description?

A. Citipati walked on two feet with their legs directly underneath them.

B. Citipati and *Oviraptors* are known as "oviraptorids," which means "egg thieves."

C. Citipati laid eggs, had three-toed feet with claws, an s-shaped neck, and hollow bones.

D. An adult *Citipati* was discovered sitting on a nest with its arms spread to protect the eggs.

5. What is the main idea of this text?

A. Fossils can form from teeth, shells, bones, footprints, leaf prints, and eggs.

B. In 1923, a team of scientists from the American Museum of Natural History made a surprising discovery in the Gobi Desert.

C. Theropods are a group of dinosaurs that included *Tyrannosaurus rex*, *Velociraptor*, and *Citipati*.

D. Discovering fossils of extinct dinosaurs helped scientists figure out that birds are a kind of dinosaur.