

Good Reading Strategies

1. Wonder about what the title might mean.
2. Predict what the reading will be about.
3. Observe the format of the text (chapter titles, subheadings, margin information, pictures and captions, summaries, vocabulary, etc.).
4. Guess the meaning of unfamiliar words using context clues or word parts (prefixes, suffixes).
5. Comment on confusing sections of the reading.
6. Question the author's reasoning or intent for writing (author's purpose).
7. Change your predictions as you continue to read.
8. Share how you make mental pictures of the text.
9. Make personal connections to the text.
10. Show how you use prior knowledge to interpret new meaning.
11. Reread confusing sections until you clarify meaning.
12. Review what you have read at the end of the text.

1. Me pregunto acerca de lo que el título podría significar
2. Prediga lo que la lectura estará acerca de
3. Observe el formato del texto (títulos de Capítulo, los subtítulos, información de margen, las imágenes y los títulos, los resúmenes, el vocabulario, etc.).
4. Adivine el significado de palabras no familiarizadas que utilizan indicios de contexto o redactan las partes (prefijos, los sufijos).
5. Haga comentarios sobre las secciones confusas de la lectura
6. Pregunte razonamiento del autor o la intención para la escritura (el propósito del autor).
7. Cambie sus predicciones como usted continúe leyendo.
8. Comparta cómo hace una imagen mental del texto.
9. Haga conexiones personales al texto.
10. Muestra cómo utilizar el conocimiento previo para interpretar un nuevo significado.
11. Vuelva a leer las secciones confusas hasta que se aclare el significado.
12. Revise lo que ha leído al final del texto.

Citing Text Evidence



- The text says...
- The author wrote...
- According to the text...
- Based on what I read...
- The illustration shows...
- I know _____ because ...
- On page _____, the author said...
- I believe the character acted this way because...
- I feel/think/believe _____ because according to the text it states...

Name _____

Read the story. Then answer each question.
Fill in the bubble next to the best answer.



Rain and Snow



Do you know where rain and snow come from? They form inside clouds. A cloud is made of tiny drops of water. The drops inside the cloud come together and make bigger drops. These big drops of water are heavy enough to fall back to the earth as raindrops.

In cold weather, the tiny drops of water inside a cloud get very cold. Then, they turn into ice crystals. The crystals come together and get heavy enough to fall back to the earth. But they fall back as snowflakes instead of raindrops.

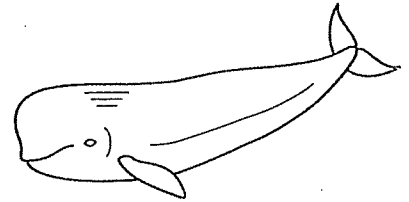


Read each choice before you pick the best answer.

- This story is mainly about
 - big clouds.
 - how rain and snow are made.
 - things to do on a rainy day.
 - why it snows in the winter.
- A cloud is made of
 - tiny drops of water.
 - huge drops of water.
 - snowflakes.
 - cotton.
- Raindrops fall to earth when
 - they get small enough.
 - they get heavy enough.
 - it gets really cold outside.
- You might find this story in a book about
 - animals.
 - trees.
 - weather.
 - the sun.

Name _____

Read the story. Then answer each question.
Fill in the bubble next to the best answer.



A whale is a very big animal. Whales live in the sea. Some whales swim with each other. They travel in large groups, called pods. They swim around, looking for food.

Whales feed on sea life. Some whales eat plants. Other whales have teeth and can eat seals and small fish.

Whales must stay wet all the time. However, they also must come to the top of the sea to breathe. When a whale leaps out of the water to catch a breath of air, it is an amazing sight.



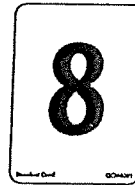
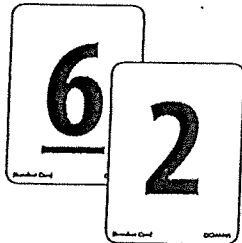
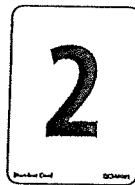
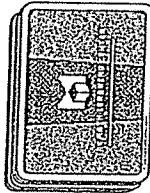
Read each choice before you pick the best answer.

1. What is a good title (name) for this story?
 - The Sea
 - Fish
 - Whales
 - Pods
2. What are pods?
 - whale food
 - groups of whales
 - sea animals
 - small fish
3. What must all whales do?
 - eat seals and fish
 - spend time on land
 - eat plants
 - stay wet
4. Why do whales sometimes jump out of the water?
 - to warm up
 - to get air
 - to catch fish
 - to swim faster



Work Place Instructions 1G Make the Sum

- 1 Students play in pairs. Each pair needs one deck of Number Cards.
- 2 Students select a target sum between 5 and 15 and then remove all the Number Cards in their deck that are greater than that target.
- 3 One student shuffles the Number Cards and places the deck face down.
- 4 Students take turns drawing a card from the deck and placing it face up.
Each time, the student who turned over the new card looks for ways to make the target sum using one or more of the face-up cards. The face-up cards are “community property” and can be used by either student to make the target sum.
- 5 When a student finds a combination of cards that makes the target sum, the student adds those cards to his or her pile. Players do not get an extra turn after making the sum.



- If the target sum is 8 and a student draws an 8 card, the student keeps that card.
 - If the target sum is 8 and a student draws a 2 card, the student can use the 2 card and a 6 card to make 8. The student keeps both cards.
 - If the target sum is 8 and a student draws a 3 card, the student can use that card, along with another 3 card and a 2 card, to make 8. The student keeps all three cards.
- 6 Students take turns until they cannot make the target sum with the cards that are left.
 - 7 The student with the most cards at the end of the game wins.

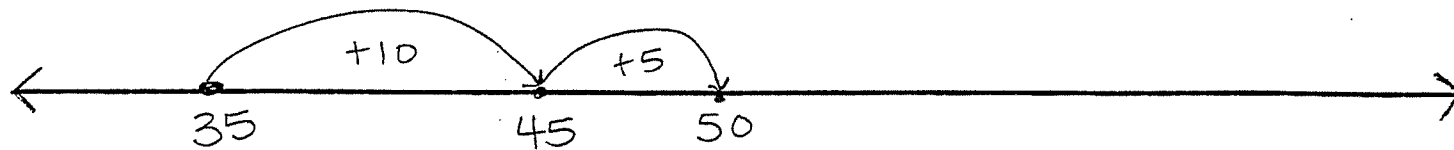
Game Variations

- A At the end of the game, each student counts his combinations (rather than number of cards). The student with the most combinations wins.
- B On a piece of scratch paper, students write an equation to match each combination made during the game.
- C Students choose a target sum between 16 and 20.

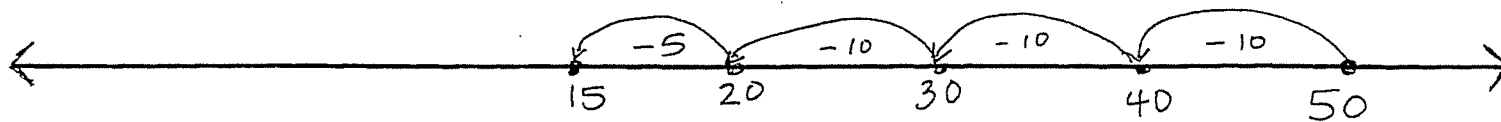
Solve it on a Number Line

*Use friendly hops of 1, 5, and 10 to begin.

To add count on: $35 + 15 = 50$



To subtract count back: $50 - 35 = 15$



*Use your understanding of place value to help you solve equations on a number line.