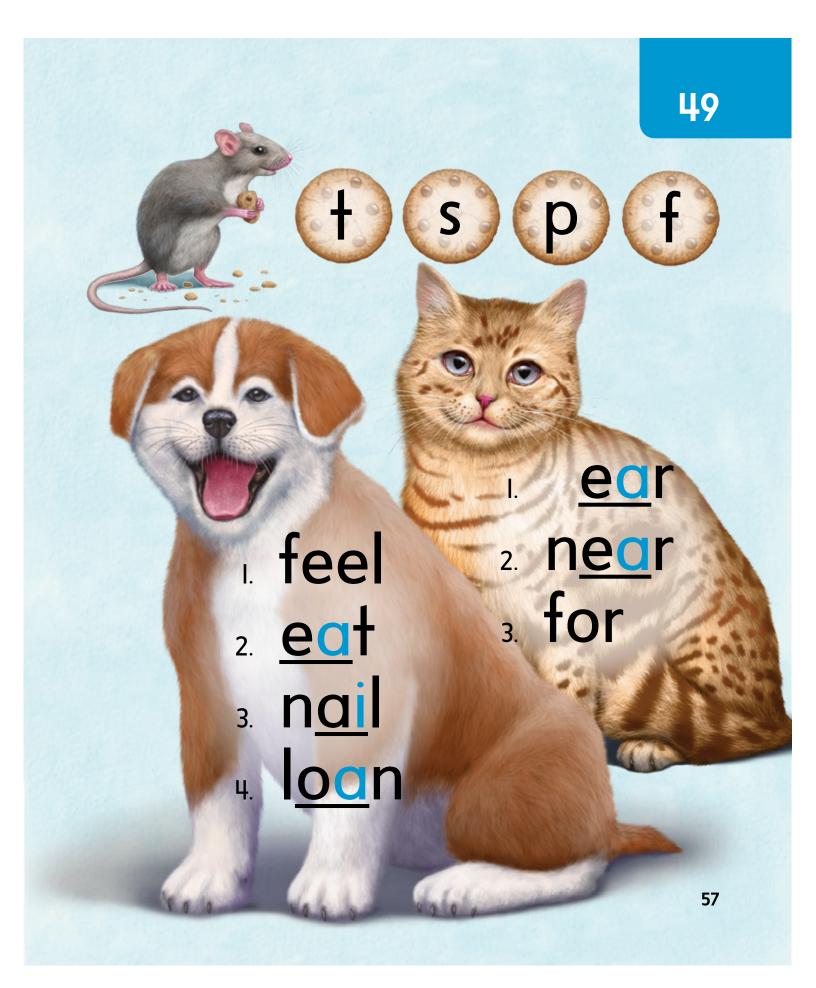


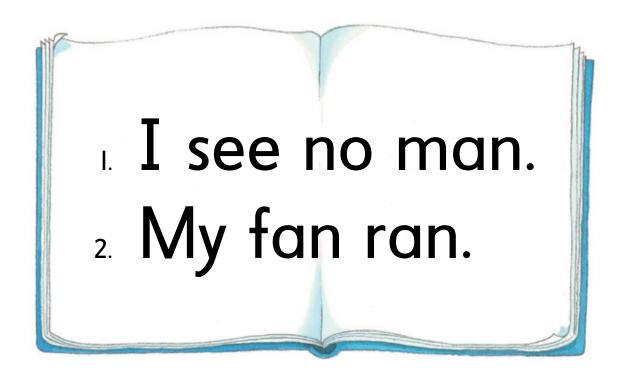
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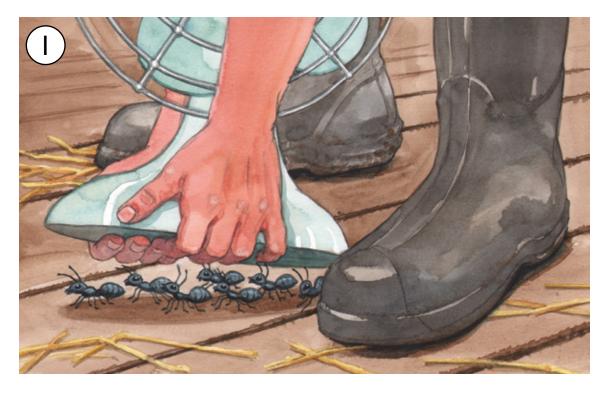
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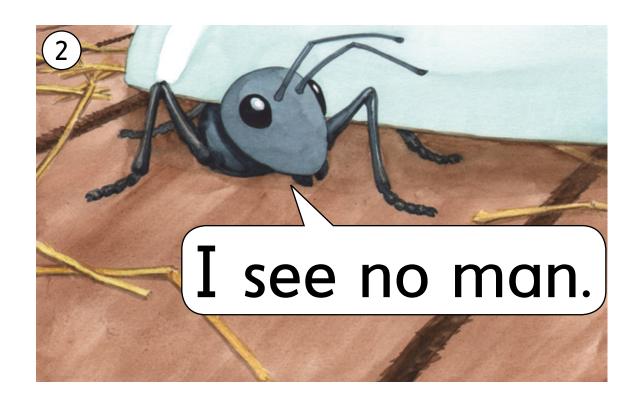
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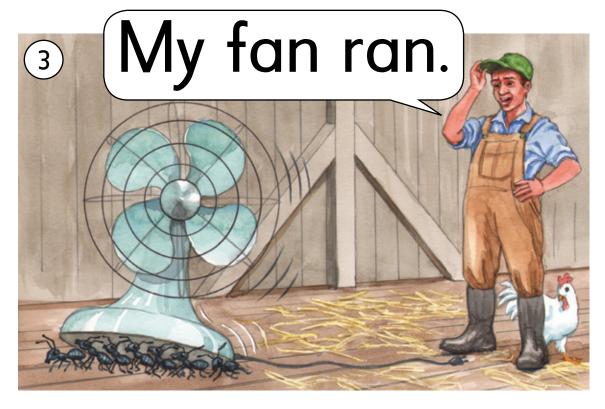














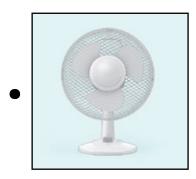
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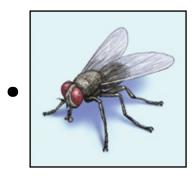
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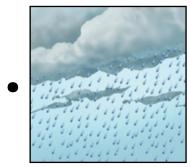
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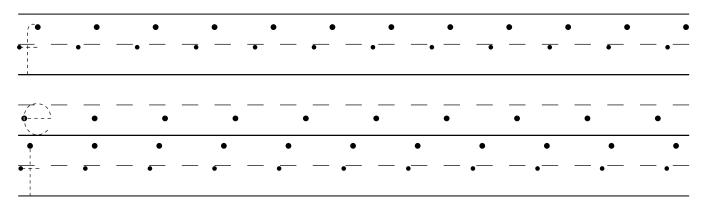


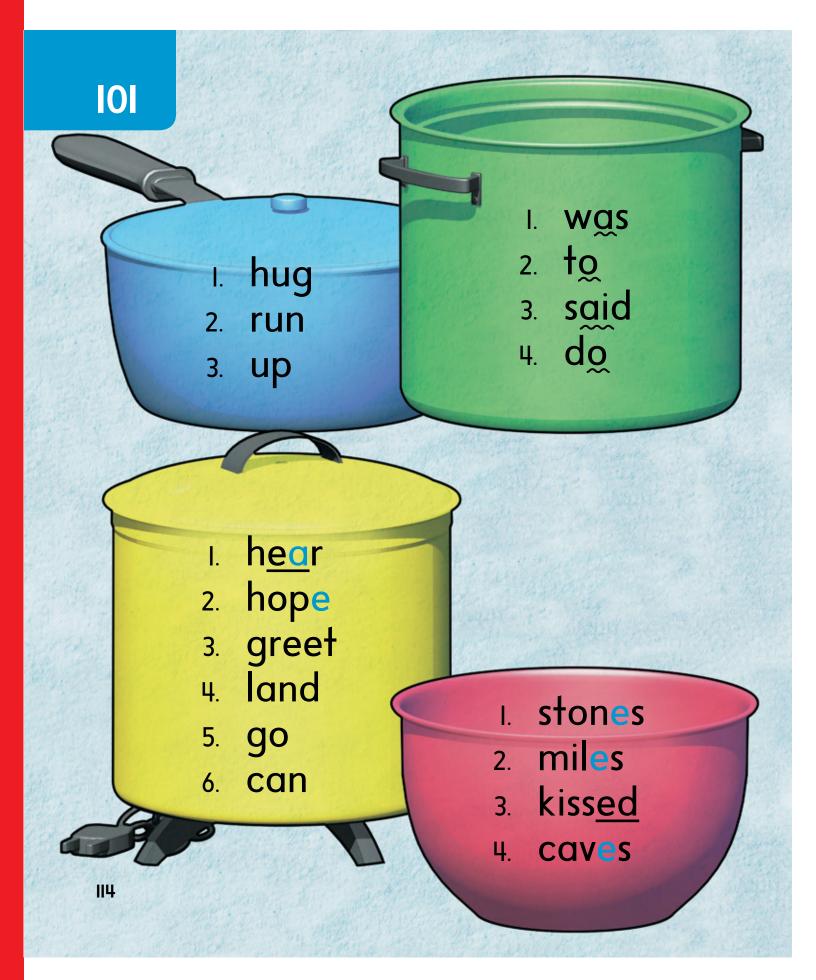
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fly •





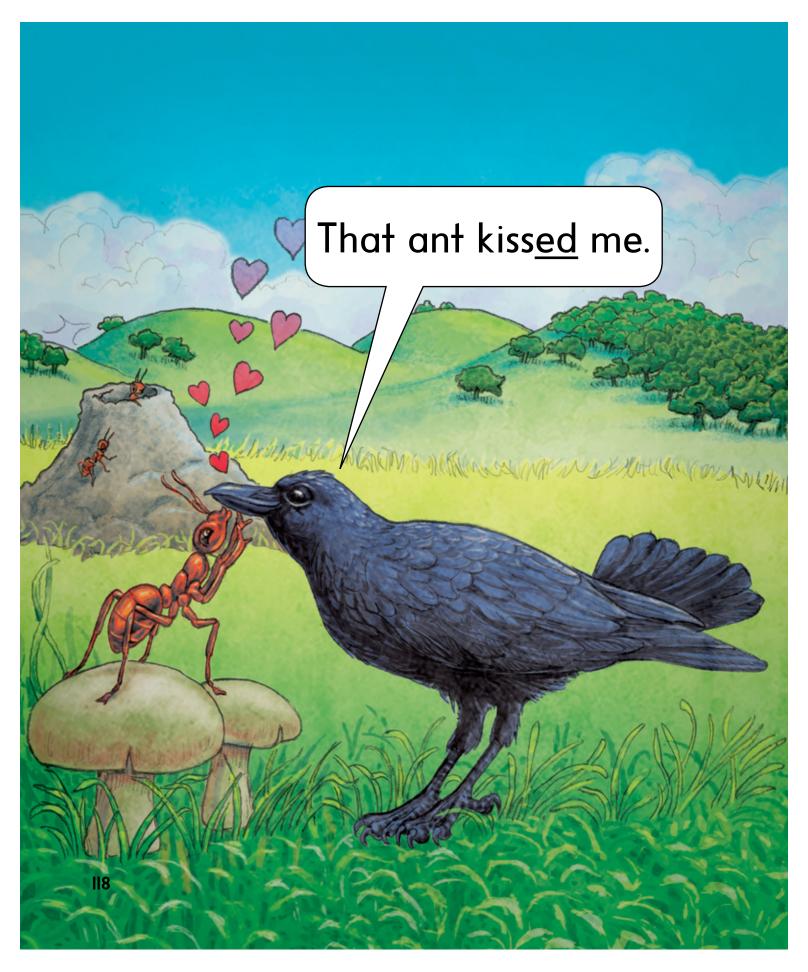


An ant said, "I need to go home." It was five miles to his home. A crow said, "I can take you home. Hold my tail and we will fly."

In no time, the crow and the ant came over an ant hill. The ant told the crow to land. And the ant gave the crow a kiss.









(meal)mail mai meal nail meat rail mole sail nail meal real mean tail seal mill meal mail meal fail mole mail nail

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weeds win wins waves



sits sits hike hid



trip try tr<u>ai</u>n tr<u>ai</u>ns



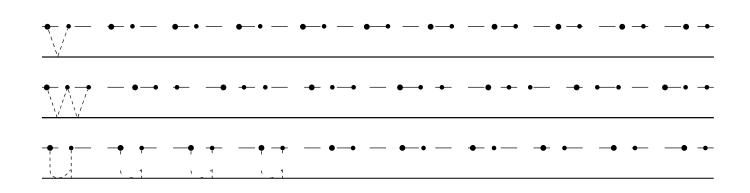
fry spy fly try



t<u>ai</u>l t<u>ai</u>ls t<u>oa</u>ds t<u>oa</u>d



know snow slow low







What Jan Makes Part One

Jan liked to make things, but she made the same thing over and over. On one winter day, Jan's mom showed Jan how to make turtles from rocks.



Jan made the same turtle over and over. At last she had a pile of rock turtles.

Her mom said, "That pile is so big I can't see the rug. What are you going to do with these rock turtles?"

Jan said, "I will pile these turtles on the beach. Kids can play on the pile of turtles."



On one spring day, Jan's mother showed Jan how to make a sh<u>ir</u>t. Jan made five more sh<u>ir</u>ts that were the same as the f<u>ir</u>st sh<u>ir</u>t.

Jan's mom said, "You have lots of sh<u>ir</u>ts that are the same. Why don't you make a sh<u>ir</u>t for somebody other than you?"

"I will do that," Jan said. "I will make a sh<u>ir</u>t for somebody who is bigger than I am."

More next time.

- I. Jan's mom showed her how to make
 - mud cakes
- soap cars
- road turtles

- rock turtles
- pants

shirts

- 2. Jan made those things
 - under and under

 - one time

- over and over
- two times
- 3. Jan said that she will take the turtles to
 - grass
- store
- a beach
- a hill

- 4. What did Jan make next?
 - shirts
- boats

bikes

cars

b<u>ir</u>ds ____

open ____

female ____

sticks ____

buses ____

sh<u>ir</u>ts ____

apple ____

rolling ____

beach

short

shark

brother

gold

story

dirty

burns

clean

really

thank

hard

She made lots of shirts.



His singing made rain. ●

It swims in seas but isn't a fish.



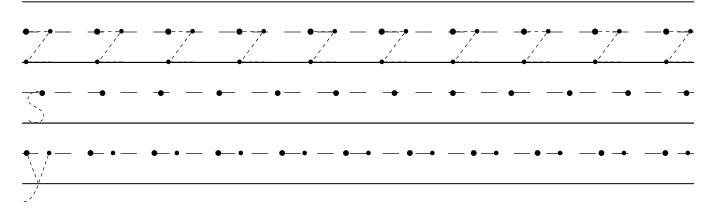
He made the town clean.

Stone turtles were on her rug.



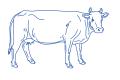
She dug to free feet. •









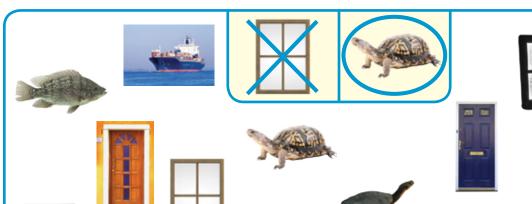




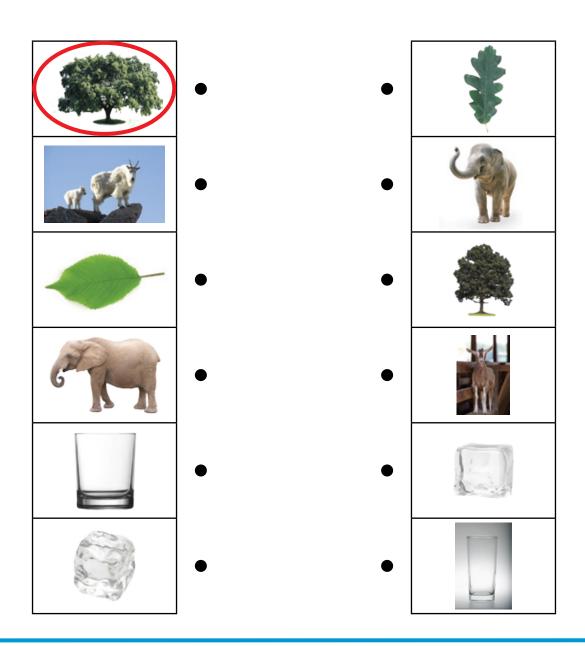


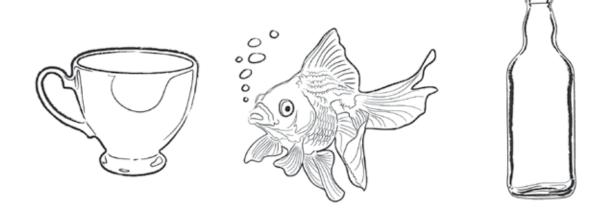


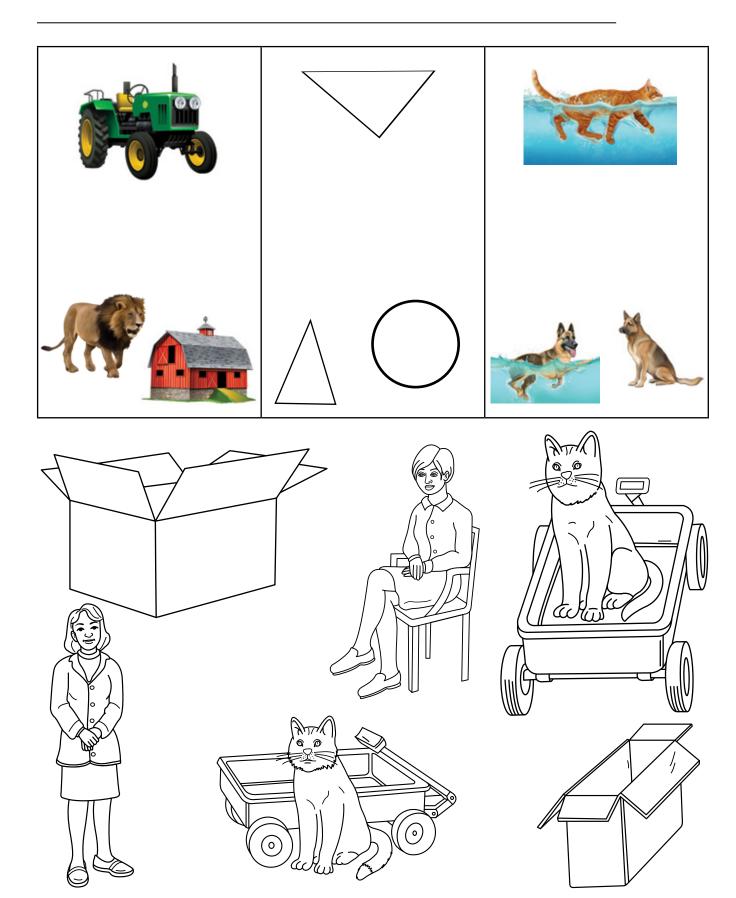


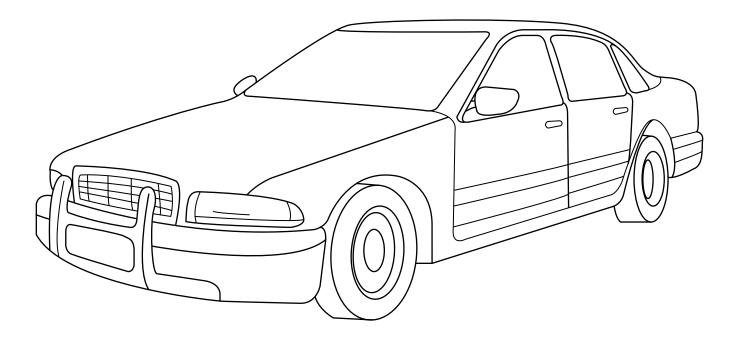


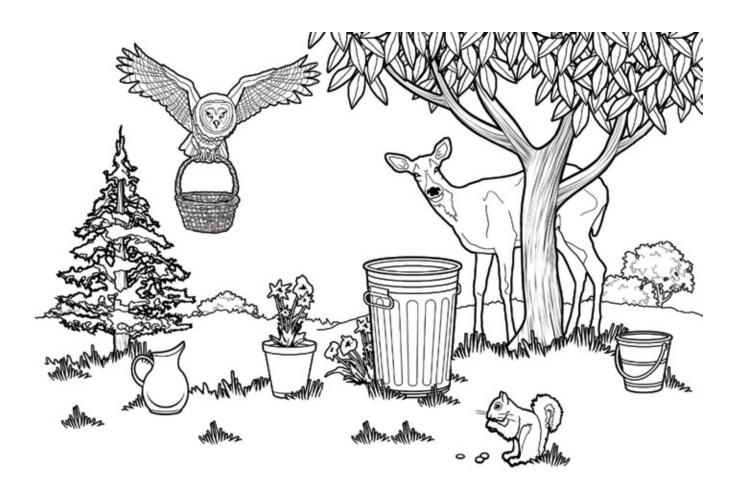












-					14					
S	ame	sun wo moon		old different						
Butterflies only fly when theis out.										
Butterflies migrate when it gets too										
One reason butterflies migrate is to stay										
		 •								
Butterflies also migrate to find										
Butterflies always migrate to the										
		_ _ place.								



Side 2

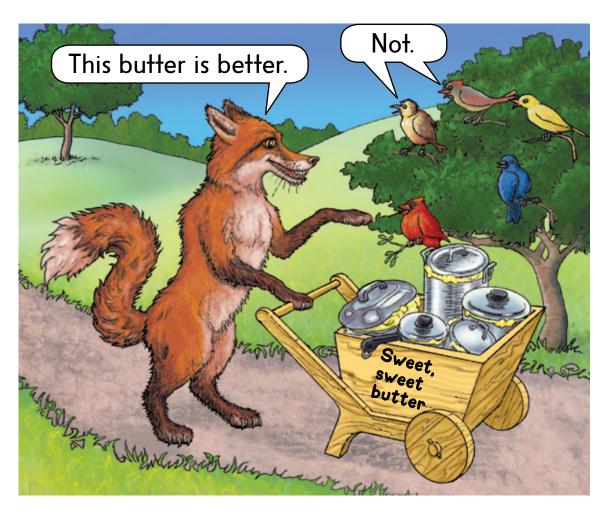




Better Batter Part Two

The fox had made a big tub of butter. Was that butter bitter? No. It was sweet. The fox said, "It will be <u>ea</u>sy to sell this better butter."

So he filled pots and pans with his butter. He loaded them into his cart. Then he started down the road with his pots and pans. "I have sweet butter for sale," he said.



Five birds were near that road. The fox said, "Do you like sweet butter?"

One bird said, "We know the taste of your butter, and it is not sweet. You sold us some last year. It was bitter."

"But this butter is better," the fox said. "Come over here and taste some."

"No thanks," the b<u>ir</u>ds said. "We don't like the taste of your butter."

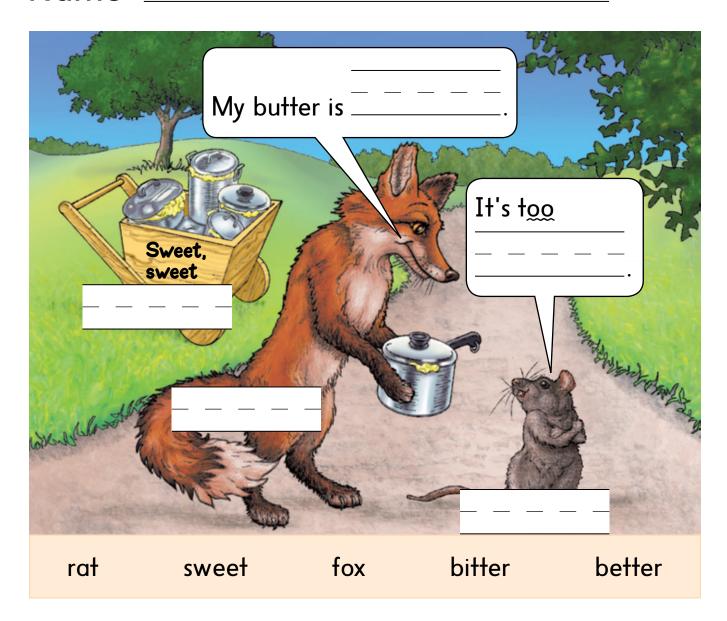


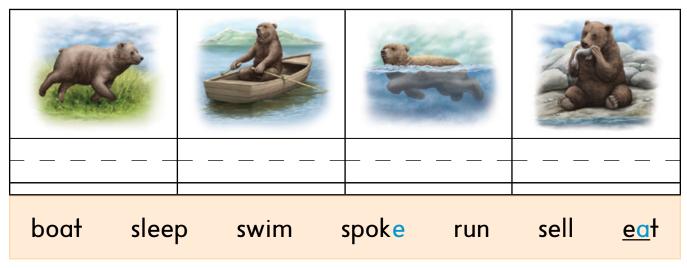
So the fox hiked down the road with his pots and pans. At last, he came to a rat. He told the rat that he had sweet butter.

The rat said, "I can <u>ea</u>t a lot of bad things, but not your butter. It is too bitter for me."

More to come.

Name





i. The lox said, It will be the lose in this belief bulle	I. The fox said	d, "It will be	to sell	this better	butter.
---	-----------------	----------------	---------	-------------	---------

- h<u>ar</u>d
- really hard
- <u>ea</u>sy
- not <u>ea</u>sy

2. The fox filled

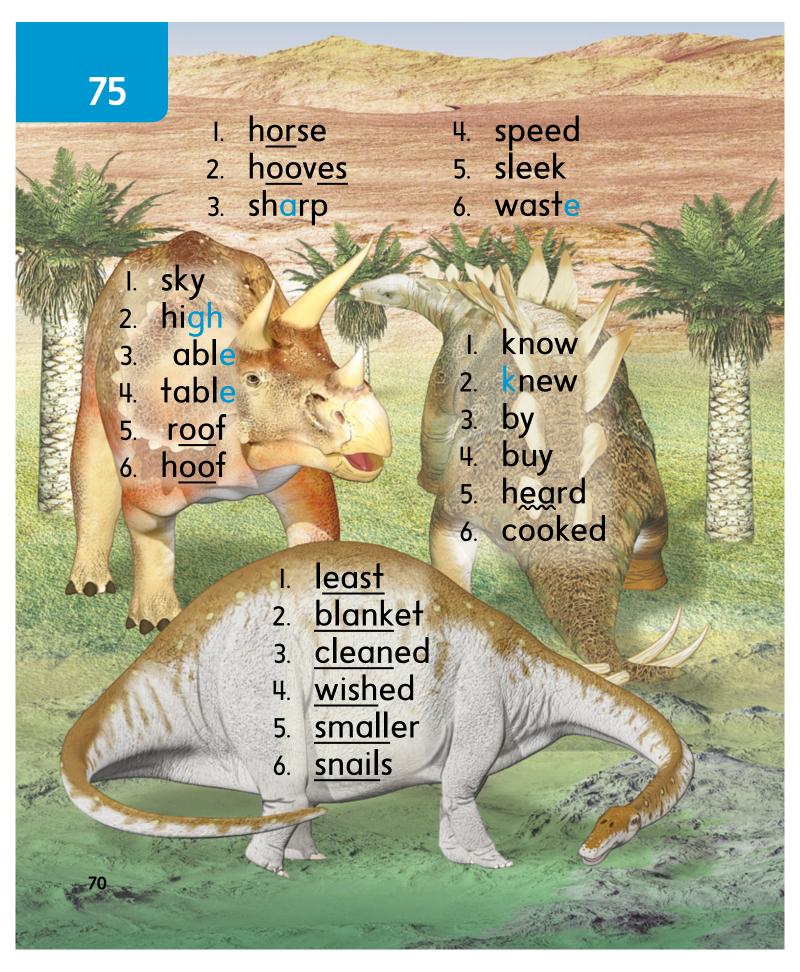
- pails with butter
- pans with butter
- his cart with tubs
- his cart with pails

- pots with butter
- his cart with pots
- · his car with pans

3. Who did the fox meet first?

- b<u>ir</u>ds
- a rat a turtle
- a farmer
- 4. Did the birds taste his butter?
- 5. Who did the fox meet next?
 - birds
- a rat a turtle
- a farmer

- 6. Did the rat taste his butter?
- 7. How much butter did the fox sell?
 - a pan of buttera lot
- some
- ngne



Running

Most animals with legs that live on land don't walk when they want to get away from something or when they chase something. Most of the time, land animals with legs run when they chase something, want to get away, or just want to go faster.



Here are facts about running:

- Animals can run faster than they can walk.
- When animals are running, at some time all parts of them are in the air and no part of them is on land.

If you are running, at some time both of your feet are in the air and not on land.

Here are some pictures of a girl.



Look at the pictures. In any of the pictures is all of the girl in the air and no part of her on land?

The fourth picture shows all of the girl in the air, so the girl is running in these pictures.

An animal is not running if at all times some part of it is on land.

Here are some pictures of a man.



Look at the pictures. In any of the pictures is all of the man in the air and no part of him on land?

At all times, at least one foot is on land, so the man is not running in these pictures.

Here are pictures of a horse.

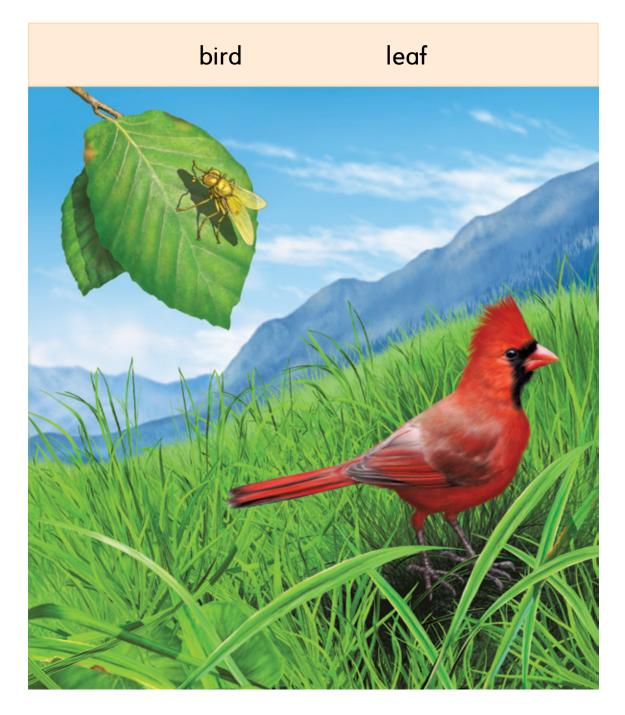


At any time are all of its h<u>oo</u>ves in the air? So do these pictures show this h<u>or</u>se running?



Here are other pictures of a h<u>or</u>se. At any time are all of its h<u>oo</u>ves in the air? So, in these pictures, is this h<u>or</u>se running?





- I. On line I, write what the yellow fly is on.
- 2. On line 2, write about what is on grass.

One day, a girl's mom told the girl to get out of bed. The girl said to her mom, "I don't want to follow your orders any more. I am going to run away from home."

Her mother said, "You can run away. But if you leave, you won't be able to eat pancakes, eggs, and rolls I've made."

The girl stopped to think and said, "I am hungry, so I will eat."

- I. What did the girl not want to do any more?
- 2. What did the girl say she was going to do?
- 3. What food did the mom make?
- 4. Why did the girl stay?



Name

- I. Land animals run when they
- are being chased
 wgnt to sleep
 chase something
- want to go slower
 feel safe
- wgnt to go faster
- 2. An animal is running if at some time ______.

 - no part is on the land
 no parts are in the air
 - all parts are on land
 all parts are in the air
 - some part is on land
 some parts are in the air
- 3. At some time, a cat running has in the air.
 - 0 feet
- I foot 2 feet 3 feet 4 feet

- 4. At some time, a man running has in the air.
 - 0 feet
- I foot
- 2 feet 3 feet
- 4 feet
- 5. At all times, a cat that is not running has at least on land.
 - 0 feet I foot 2 feet 3 feet

- 4 feet
- 6. Circle the pictures that show this bird is running.



h<u>oo</u>ves ____ very ___ butterfly ___ shy ___

ranger ____

sleek ____ someone ____

speed ____

somebody ____

any ____



- You find this in a yard.
- You find this in a house.
- You find this in a barn.
- It washes shirts and pants.
- It makes shirts and pants.
- It washes food.



- It has wings.It has arms.
- It flies.
- It is an animal.
- It is a vehicle.

- It has a tail.
 It has <u>oars</u>.
 - It swims.



- big bugs
- · big fish
- big mammals
- They are not fish.
- They have small brains.
- They have smart brains.

The other goats laughed and laughed as they all walked home. But when they saw who was waiting at the barn, they stopped laughing. It was Joan's mother.

Joan's mother took one look at Joan. Then she looked at Gorman and said, "You did this. You did this."

Gorman said, "I had to sneeze. I couldn't help it."

Today the goats tell two stories about Gorman. One is about the time the toads sank his boat. The other is about the time he sneezed on the path.

The end

Joan and Gorman planned to go on a hike with nine goats.

Joan's mother agreed to let Joan go if the goats would not go near the water or mud. And Gorman would never lead the way.

fold

Ted was a good hill hiker, so he was the leader. Gorman was the last goat in line. Joan was just in front of him.

Page 4

Page I

The goats followed the trail. Soon they came to a hive of mean bees. Ted said, "We'll have to take the old trail that is next to the lake."

This trail was very steep. When the goats almost got to the top of the hill, the trail stopped. Ted said, "We'll have to go back."

So each goat slowly turned to go back down the trail. Now Ted was at the back end of the line. Gorman was the leader.

Gorman couldn't lead, so the other goats told Joan that she would have to pass Gorman. But there was not much room.



As she started to pass
Gorman, he sneezed so hard
that he bumped Joan. She
started to slide, so she grabbed
on to Gorman. Both Joan and
Gorman slid from the path into
the deep mud at the bottom of
the hill. When they came out,
they looked like mud balls.

Page 2



- I. bay
- 2. held
- 3. winds
- 4. slept
- 5. honks

- I. <u>act</u>ed
- 2. <u>clapping</u>
- 3. blows
- 4. <u>give</u>s
- 5. <u>trips</u>

- I. crash
- 2. lash
- 3. dive
- 4. alive
- 5. lights
- 6. sights
- I. o'clock
- 2. school
- 3. mind
- 4. parents

- I. stings
- 2. spots
- 3. unless
- 4. contests
- 5. kn<u>own</u>
- 6. <u>tugging</u>

ı



DonnaPart Three

The boy just before Donna was on the stage. He had a very short verse. He said, "I have a dog that is old. Her nose is always cold. I have a cat that is white. You can see him at night. Thank you." Everybody clapped.

Now it was Donna's turn. She walked out onto the stage. The lights were so bright that she could not see anybody in the crowd, but she could hear them. She said, "My verse is called 'The Sea.' It is made up by me."



Donna's hands were shak<u>ing</u> as she held up her verse. But she tried to do what her mom told her to do. Here is what Donna said.

The winds they lash,
And the waves they crash.
Oh, how those waves roll and fall.
And there I am, alone and small.

Under those clouds, so white and high,
Where rock and sea meet sun and sky,
And the air is alive,
With birds that dive,
A sharp wind blows and gives sand wings,
And so it flies, and so it stings.
The sounds and sights feed my mind
With all the things I must leave behind.
So when I go, I take with me
The birds, the clouds, the wind, and the sea.

For a little while, the crowd was quiet. Then everybody started to clap and shout. Parents were standing and clapping.

Donna won the contest. "Thank you so much," she said. She had tears in her eyes.

Later that evening, she was telling her mom and dad how she felt when she was on stage. She said, "After I started to read my verse, I felt fine. But I was very scared before I started."

Her dad said, "Do you know that you are not speaking in verse now?"



Donna thought about what she had just said. Her dad was right. Donna said, "I can't believe it. I can talk like everybody else. This is wonderful."

And from that night on, Donna never talked in verse unless she wanted to. But she made up many verses. She won many contests, and she became very well known for her work.

The end.

- I. live
- 2. live
- 3. read
- 4. read
- 5. dove
- 6. dove



- I. On line I, write about what the plate is under.
- 2. On line 2, write about what is under the fish.

Jan had to clean up all the feathers from the goose barn. There were a lot of feathers on the floor. Jan got a big broom and some bags to put the feathers in. Jan swept and swept. Soon she had all the feathers in a big pile near the door. Jan said, "Now that I am almost done, I will go outside and play." And she did. But when Jan opened the door to go out of the goose barn, the wind sent the pile of feathers all over the floor.

Later, Jan went back inside to put the pile of feathers in the bag. The goose barn was a mess. "What happened to my pile?" Jan yelled.

Jan had to do her job all over again. She was not very happy, but from now on, she won't play until her jobs are done.

- I. What did Jan have to clean up in the goose barn?
- 2. After Jan swept the feathers in a big pile, she went outside to
- 3. What sent the feathers all over the floor?
- 4. From now on, Jan won't play until her

ıtion

Name

The winds they lash,

And the waves they _____.

Oh, how those waves roll and fall,

And there I am, alone and ______.

Under those clouds, so white and high,

Where rock and sea meet sun and ______

And the air is alive

With birds that _____.

small

dive

sky

crash

- I. Circle the one that barks.
- 2. Box the one who sat with birds.
- 3. Make a line over the one that lies.
- 4. Make a line under the one that lives with a dog.









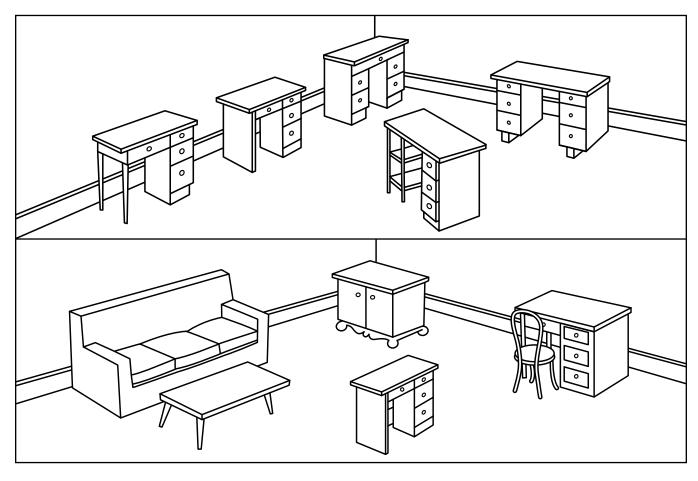
- I. Before Donna went on stage, a boy told a
- short verse
- verse about pets
- verse about the sea

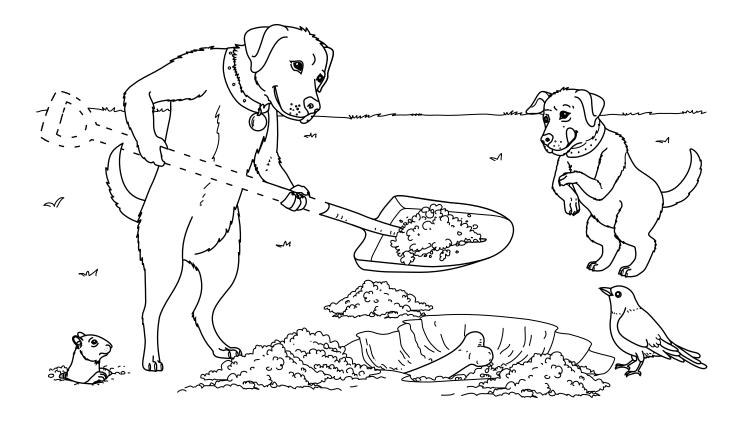
- long verse
- verse about food
- verse about animals
- 2. Who told Donna to tell about the sea?
 - her teacher
 - her dad
 her brother
 her mother
- 3. Donna's verse said that the sky was alive with
 - bees in a hive

rain

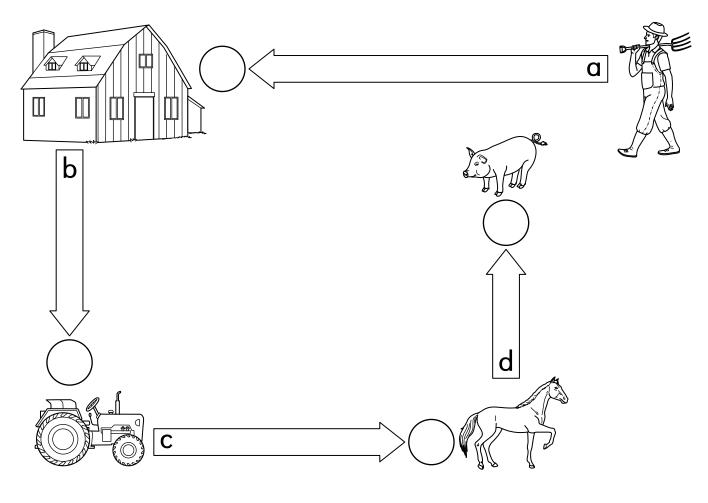
birds that dive

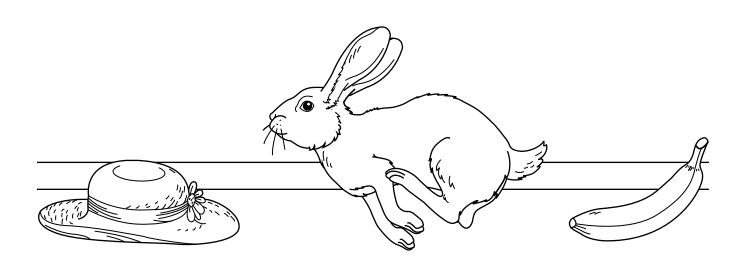
- bugs that drive
- 4. After Donna was done.
 - then everybody shouted.
 - at first it was quiet.
 - then nobody shouted.
- everybody woke up.
- then everybody clapped.
- she said, "Thank you."
- 5. Who won the verse contest?
- 6. When Donna went home, she didn't
 - say a word speak in verse feel good sleep
- 7. Was "The Sea" the last of Donna's verses?



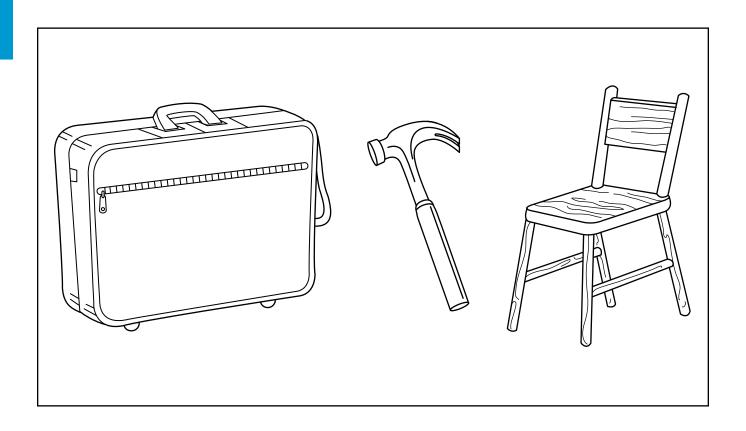






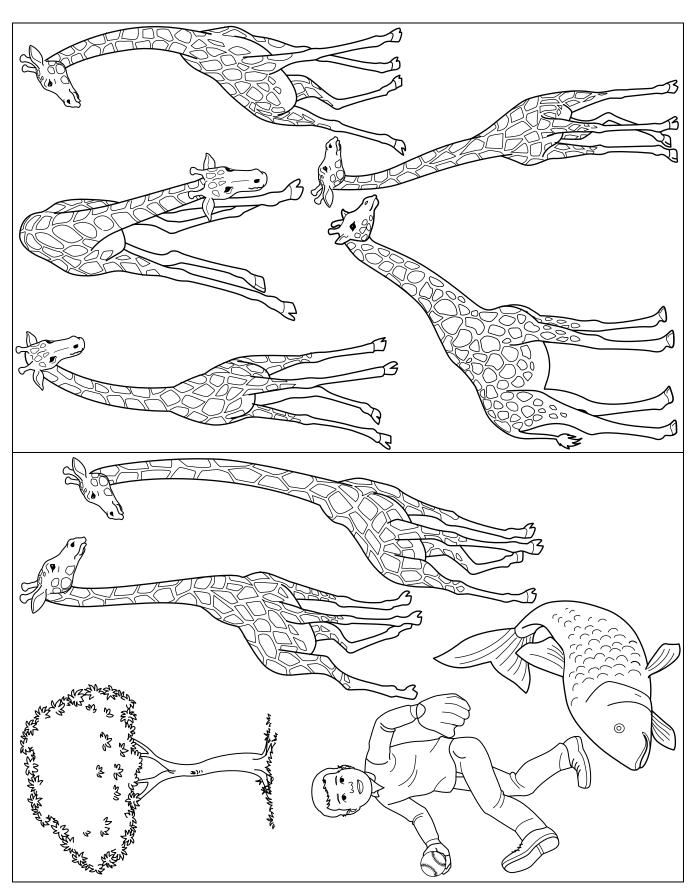






wide	raw	pulled	cooked	narrow	pushed	
I. Is the food on the table raw?						
2. My mo	m's bro 	ther pushe	ed the car c	on Thursday — — — —	'. 	
3. That barn has wide doors.						

Side 2



A

1

- 1. break
- 2. echoed
- 3. enough
- 4. bananas
- 5. amount

2

- 1. coconuts
- 2. ankles
- 3. dates
- 4. bunches
- 5. fronds
- 6. passages

3

- 1. footprints
- 2. outcome
- 3. raindrops
- 4. football

4

- 1. roam
- 2. beyond
- 3. stretching
- 4. edge
- 5. fluffy
- 6. ladder

F

- 1. raise
- 2. juice
- 3. shelves
- 4. means
- 5. stepped
- 6. trunks

B Passage 1

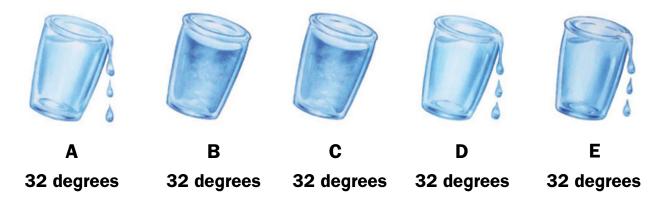
Facts About Ocean Water

Here are some facts about ocean water:

- Ocean water tastes salty because it has salt in it.
- If you drink a lot of ocean water, you'll get thirstier.
- A bottle of ocean water weighs more than a bottle of fresh water because the ocean water has salt in it.

- It's easier to float in ocean water than in fresh water.
- Ocean water must get colder than fresh water before it will freeze.

Look at the jars in the picture. Figure out which jars are filled with ocean water.



Passage 2

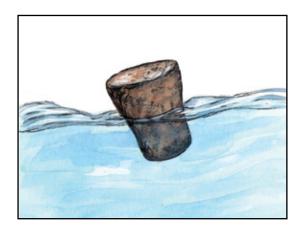
The Great Salt Lake

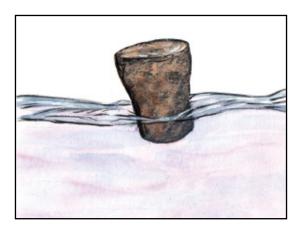
If you had a tank and poured 100 glasses of water in it, the water would not be salty. If you added three and a half glasses of salt, the water would now be as salty as ocean water.



A large lake in the state of Utah has water that is much saltier than ocean water. The map shows Utah and the lake. The lake is named the Great Salt Lake.

How salty is the water in the Great Salt Lake? The water is about eight times as salty as ocean water. That means it is much heavier than ocean water. It also means that it is very hard not to float in this water. The pictures show a cork floating in ocean water and the same cork floating in the Great Salt Lake. Which cork has more showing above the water?





Picture A: Cork in ocean water

Picture B: Cork in Great Salt Lake

The way things float in the Great Salt Lake shows you that the water in that lake is much heavier than ocean water.

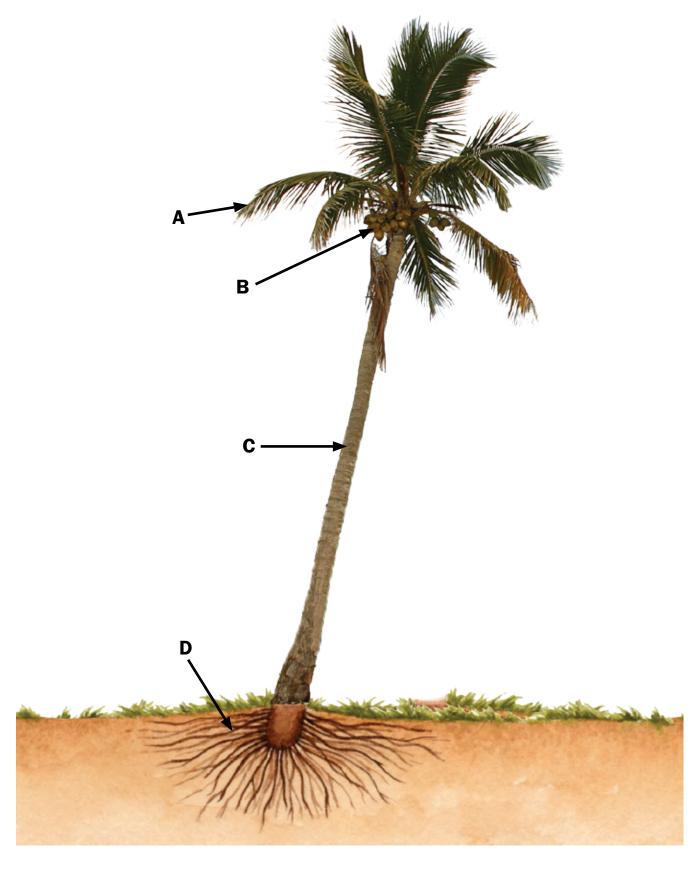


Facts About Palm Trees

Today's story tells about palm trees. Here are facts about palm trees:

- Palm trees grow in places that are very warm.
- Palm trees cannot live in places that get cold.
- Palm trees have very small roots.
- The branches of palm trees are called fronds.
- Some palm trees grow dates. Some palm trees grow coconuts.

Bananas grow on plants that look something like palm trees. But banana plants are not trees.

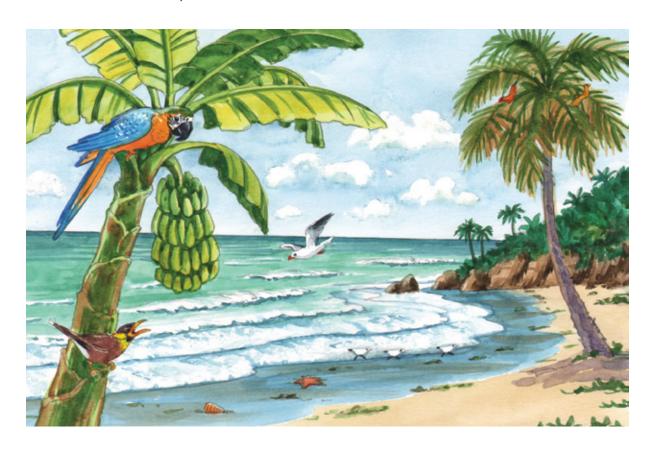


Alone on an Island

Linda and Kathy walked along the beach. It was very dark, so they walked close to the waves. The waves washed up and swirled water around the girls' ankles. Then the waves fell back, pulling sand from under the girls' feet. Suddenly, Linda stepped into some very cold water, much colder than the water in the ocean. That cold water was running into the ocean. The girls were standing in a stream. Linda bent down and tasted the water. It was fresh water. "Kathy! Water!" she announced.

Kathy and Linda drank water until they couldn't drink any more.

Then they found a place near the palm trees where they could sleep. Linda didn't know how long she slept. But when she woke up it was morning. A strange sound woke her: "Caw chee, caw chee."



There were many large birds around the girls and many trees. Some trees were palm trees, with trunks that have shelves like a ladder. The birds were different colors. A few were white, many were red and yellow. Small black birds with yellow beaks made most of the noise. "I think those are myna birds," Linda said. "They're very smart."

"I'm hungry," Kathy said.

Linda stood up and looked around. She could see a beach of bright sand. She could see a blue sky and fluffy white clouds. She could see the ocean, stretching out until it met the sky. And she could see the crate, about twenty yards from the water. But she could not see a house, a boat, or any person other than her sister.

Linda and Kathy looked around for something to eat. The girls found a plant that had large bunches of bananas. After the girls ate all the bananas they could eat, Linda said, "Let's walk down the beach and see if we can find out where we are."

"My feet hurt," Kathy said.

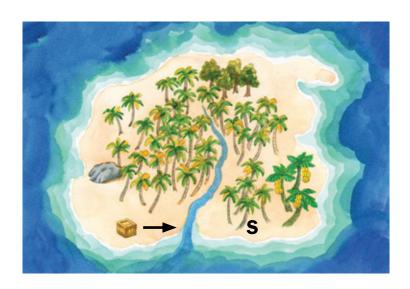
"We'll walk slowly," Linda said. So the girls started walking along the beach. They didn't go into the trees beyond the beach, because they were afraid that they would get lost. They walked and walked. They walked until the sun was high in the sky. Linda said, "It must be around noon time." But they did not see a house or a boat or any people.

They walked and walked until they came to a large rock. Linda climbed up on the rock and looked around. She saw footprints on the beach in front of her. The girls ran over to the footprints. Kathy said, "Other people are here. I see lots of footprints."

Linda looked at the footprints. She noticed a crate near the edge of the water. Linda said, "Those are our footprints. We have been walking in a circle. That means we're on an island. We walked all the way around the island." Kathy started to cry.

Linda said, "Don't cry. Everything will be all right."

Linda didn't cry, but she felt like crying, too. She and her sister were all alone on an island. There was nothing on that island but trees and sand and a stream. How would they let anybody know where they were? How would they ever get off the island?



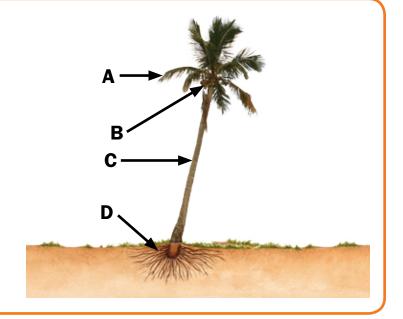
MORE NEXT TIME

Number your paper from 1 through 35.

E INFORMATION ITEMS—Passage 3

- 1. Palm trees cannot live in places that get _____.
 - wet
- cold
- moist
- 2. What are the branches of palm trees called?
 - fans
- twigs
- fronds
- 3. When the author told about palm trees, was the purpose to **persuade**, **explain**, or **entertain**?
- 4. Name 2 things that grow on different palm trees.

- 5. What part does the **A** show?
- 6. What part does the **B** show?
- 7. What part does the **C** show?
- 8. What part does the **D** show?



F STORY ITEMS

- 9. Write 2 words that tell about the stream water.
 - cold
- warm
- salty
- smelly

- dark
- fresh
- 10. A strange sound woke Linda in the morning. What was making that strange sound?
 - fish
- birds
- waves
- 11. Who did the footprints on the beach belong to?
- 12. Linda said, We have been walking in a circle. That means we're _____.
 - in a forest
- near Japan
- on an island
- 13. Did Linda and Kathy see anyone else when they were walking?
- 14. When the author told about Linda and Kathy, was the purpose to **persuade**, **explain**, or **entertain?**

G SKILL ITEMS

Here's a rule: Birds have feathers.

- 15. A crow is a bird. So what does the rule tell you about a crow?
- 16. A cod is not a bird. So what does the rule tell you about a cod?
- 17. A jay is a bird. So what does the rule tell you about a jay?

H REVIEW ITEMS

- 18. What does ocean water taste like?
- 19. If you drank lots of ocean water, you would get

Jar M is filled with fresh water. Jar P is filled with ocean water.

- 20. Which jar is heavier?
- 21. Which jar will freeze at 32 degrees?
- 22. Will the other jar freeze when it is **more than 32 degrees** or **less than 32 degrees?**



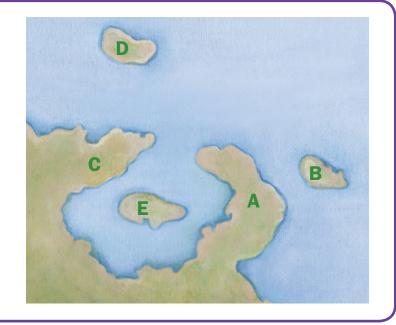
The ship in the picture is sinking. It is making currents as it sinks.

- 23. Write the letter of the object that will go down the whirlpool first.
- 24. Write the letter of the object that will go down the whirlpool next.
- 25. Write the letter of the object that will go down the whirlpool last.

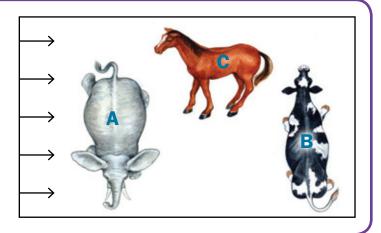


- 26. When a plane flies from New York City to San Francisco, is it flying in the same direction or the opposite direction as the wind?
- 27. A mile is a little more than feet.

- 28. Write the letter of each island on the map.
- 29. **C** is not an island. Tell why.



- 30. Write the letter of the animal that is facing into the wind.
- 31. Which direction is that animal facing?
- 32. So what's the name of that wind?



- 33. Let's say you are outside when the temperature is 40 degrees. What is the temperature inside your body?
- 34. Let's say a fly is outside when the temperature is 85 degrees. What is the temperature inside the fly's body?
- 35. Let's say you are outside when the temperature is 85 degrees. What is the temperature inside your body?

END OF LESSON 56

A POEM ITEM

I say the same simple poem

In every place I roam.

I don't say it loud in school;

And _____

B INFORMATION ITEMS—Passages 1 and 2

Compare the passages.

- 1. water freezing
 - passage 1
- passage 2
- both passages

- 2. ocean water
 - passage 1
- passage 2
- both passages

- 3. Great Salt Lake
 - passage 1
- passage 2
- both passages

- 4. corks in water
 - passage 1
- passage 2
- both passages

- 5. fresh water
 - passage 1
- passage 2
- both passages

CS

STORY ITEMS

The map shows the island that Linda and Kathy were on.

- 1. Write **north**, **south**, **east**, and **west** in the right boxes.
- 2. **Draw a line** from the crate to show where Linda and Kathy walked.
- 3. **Make an X** to show where Linda was when she saw footprints.
- 4. **Make a Y** to show where they landed on the island.
- 5. **Make an S** to show where the stream is.
- 6. **Circle** the grove where they found bananas.



GO TO PART E IN YOUR TEXTBOOK

A

1

- 1. Andrew Dexter
- 2. Sidney Williams
- 3. magnetic
- 4. research
- 5. address
- 6. guy

2

- 1. open field
- 2. customer
- 3. eohippus
- 4. valuable
- 5. member
- 6. bubble
- 7. online

3

- 1. coach
- 2. lighter
- 3. hiding
- 4. family
- 5. danger
- 6. toes

4

- 1. itself
- 2. blast
- 3. worth
- 4. front
- 5. herds
- 6. safer

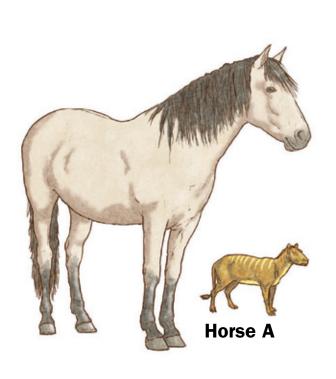
В

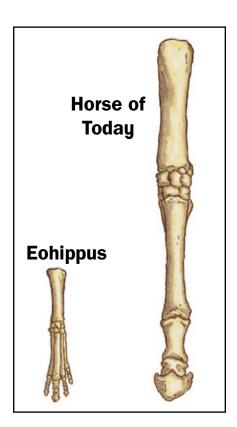
How Horses Changed

Picture 1 shows horse A. That horse lived 38 million years ago. Horse A is named eohippus. Eohippus is standing next to a horse of today. Next to the picture is a box that shows the front leg bones of eohippus next to the

front leg bones of the horse that lives today. Name two ways that the front leg of eohippus is different from the front leg of a horse that lives today.

PICTURE 1



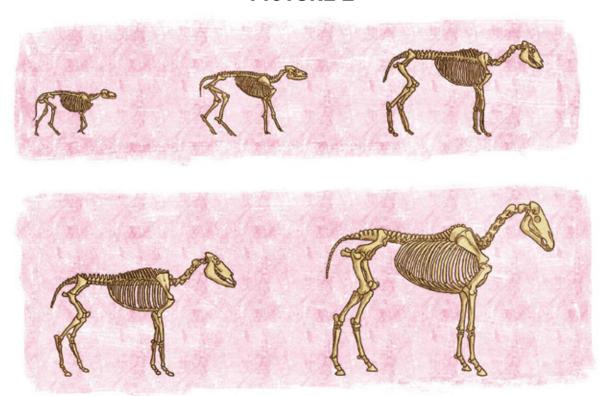


Eohippus did not stand on a hoof. Eohippus stood on toes.

Here are good questions. If eohippus does not look like a horse of today, how do we know that eohippus was a horse? How do we know that eohippus was not a member of the dog family?

We know that eohippus is a member of the horse family because we have found skeletons of other horses that lived long ago. When we put the skeletons in a row we can see small changes. Picture 2 shows just how horses changed over millions of years. It shows that eohippus did not change into a dog. It changed into the horses of today.

PICTURE 2



Why did horses change? Here's the rule about the changes in the legs: **The changes in the legs made the horse faster.** Eohippus was a hiding animal. It couldn't run as fast as a large cat like a lion. Eohippus stayed away from large cats. Eohippus ate grass and hid from danger. As millions of years went by, there was more food for animals like horses in the open fields. But an animal in the open had to run faster than eohippus. The horse that came after eohippus could run faster than eohippus. So the horse that came after eohippus could go out into the open more than eohippus did. If a large cat came near, the horse could run away.

Here's the rule about why horses got bigger: **Bigger** animals are safer. Why is a bigger animal safer? Bigger animals are safer because there aren't many animals that

hunt bigger animals. An elephant is a very big animal. Not many animals hunt elephants. A rabbit is a very small animal. Many animals hunt rabbits.

When horses were very small, many animals hunted them. When horses got bigger, not as many animals hunted them. So the bigger horses could go out into the open more than smaller horses. Large cats hunted big horses, but if a large cat came along, the big horse could run away from the cat.

Here's the last rule about horses: **Animals are safer when they run together in a herd.** Wild horses run together in herds.

So horses changed in three ways. They became bigger. They became faster. They ran in herds.

THE END

Number your paper from 1 through 20.

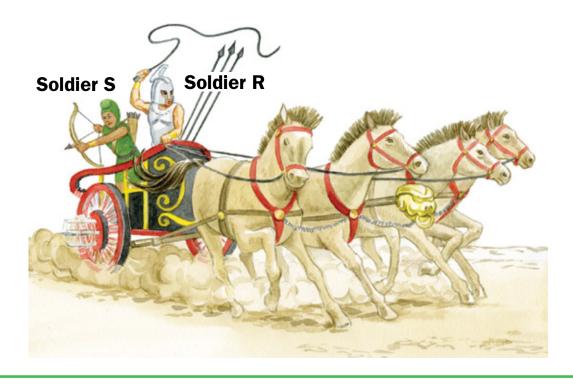
C PASSAGE ITEMS

- 1. Horses changed in 3 ways. Write the letters of those 3 ways.
 - a. They became slower.
- e. They lived alone.
- b. They lived in caves.
- f. They became bigger.
- c. They became faster.
- g. They ran in herds.
- d. They became smaller.

D REVIEW ITEMS

- 2. When the Greek army dug holes under the wall, what did the people of Troy do?
- 3. When the Greek army put ladders against the wall of Troy, what did the people of Troy do?

- 4. Why couldn't the Greek army starve the people of Troy?
- 5. When the Greek army tried to knock down the gate, what did the people of Troy do?
- 6. What is the name of the vehicle in the picture?
- 7. How many wheels does the vehicle have?
- 8. What is pulling the vehicle?
- 9. What is soldier R doing?
- 10. What is soldier S doing?



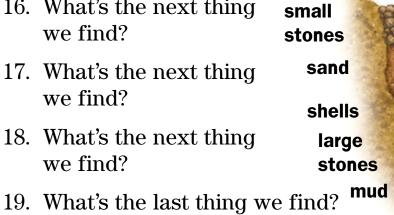
- 11. What's a good place to look for clues about people who lived long ago?
- 12. Some people who lived 80 thousand years ago lived in
- 13. Did the first people who lived in caves cook their food?
- 14. Did the people who lived in caves many years later cook their food?

15. When we dig into the pile in the picture, what's the first thing we find?

16. What's the next thing we find?

17. What's the next thing we find?

18. What's the next thing we find?





20. The earliest horses on Earth are not alive today. How long ago did the earliest horses live?

• 38 million years ago • 38 thousand years ago

• 38 years ago

PASSAGE ITEMS

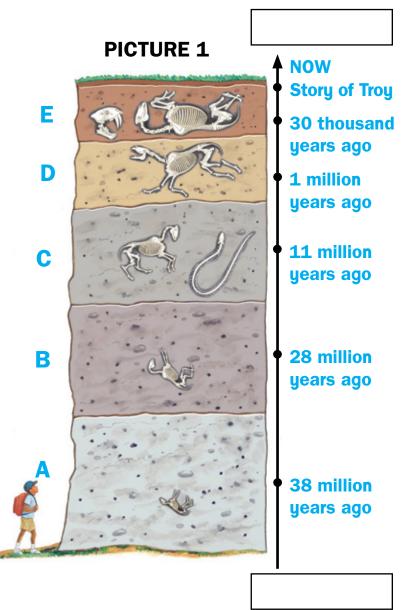
- 1. Eohippus lived _____ million years ago.
- 2. Circle 2 ways that the front legs of eohippus were different from the front legs of a horse that lives today.

 - They were smaller.
 They had smaller hooves.
 - They didn't have hooves.
 - They were faster.
- 3. The changes in the legs made horses ______.
- 4. Who was faster, eohippus or large cats? _____
- 5. Over millions of years, what happened to the size of horses?
- - not as many animals run faster
 - not as many animals are smaller
 - not as many animals hunt bigger animals
- 7. Which animal is safer, an elephant or a mouse? _____
- 8. Tell why. _____
- 9. Was the author's purpose to **persuade**, **explain**, or **entertain?**

B REVIEW ITEMS

- 1. The horse skeleton in layer A is no bigger than a _____.
 - big dog
- small dog
- pony
- 2. The horse skeleton in layer B is about as big as a _____.
 - big dog
- small dog
- pony
- 3. The horse skeleton in layer C is about as big as a _____.
 - big dog
- small dog
- pony

- 4. Write the words earlier and later in the right boxes.
- 5. Layer A went into the pile _____ years ago.
- 6. Layer B went into the pile _____ years ago.
- 7. Layer C went into the pile _____ years ago.
- 8. Layer D went into the pile ______ years ago.
- 9. Layer E went into the pile ______ years ago.



GO TO PART C IN YOUR TEXTBOOK



A

1

- 1. Bumbuku
- 2. badger
- 3. parasol
- 4. spirit
- 5. fortune
- 6. theater

2

- 1. iron
- 2. shower
- 3. death
- 4. promise
- 5. advice
- 6. priest

3

- 1. sparks
- 2. colored
- 3. rusty
- 4. disturbs
- 5. richer
- 6. richest
- 7. shopping

4

- 1. temple
- 2. price
- 3. kettle
- 4. squirm
- 5. squeal
- 6. evil

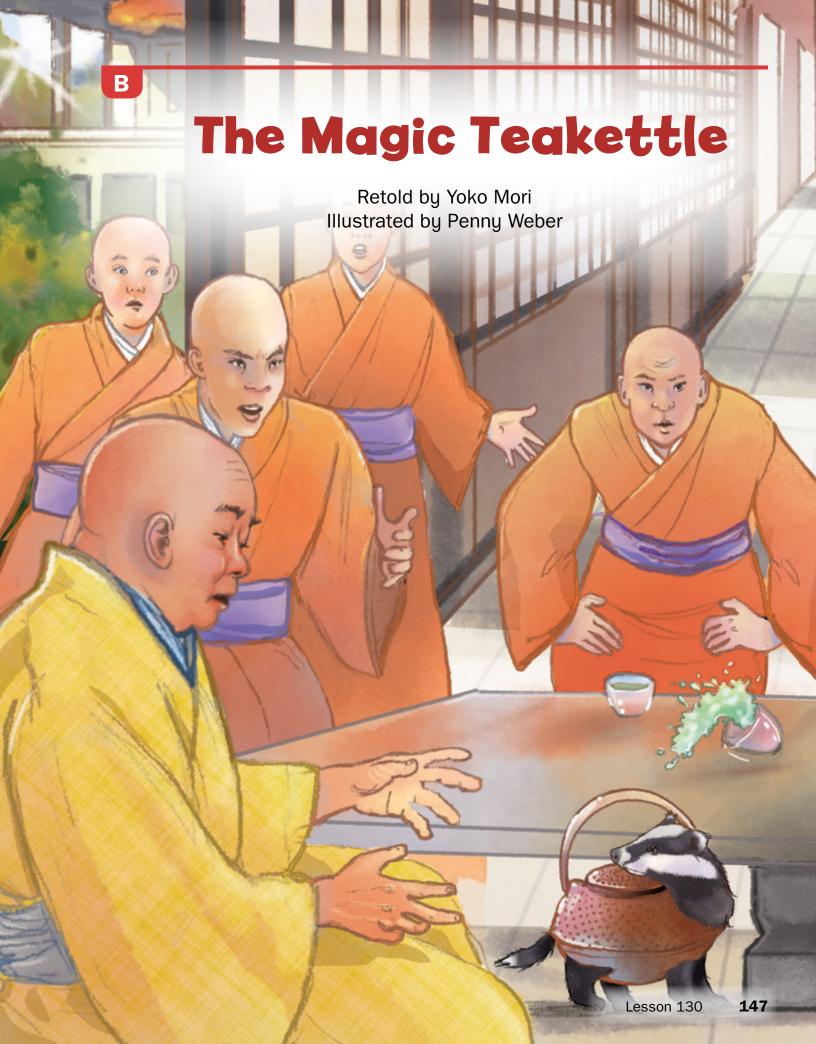
5

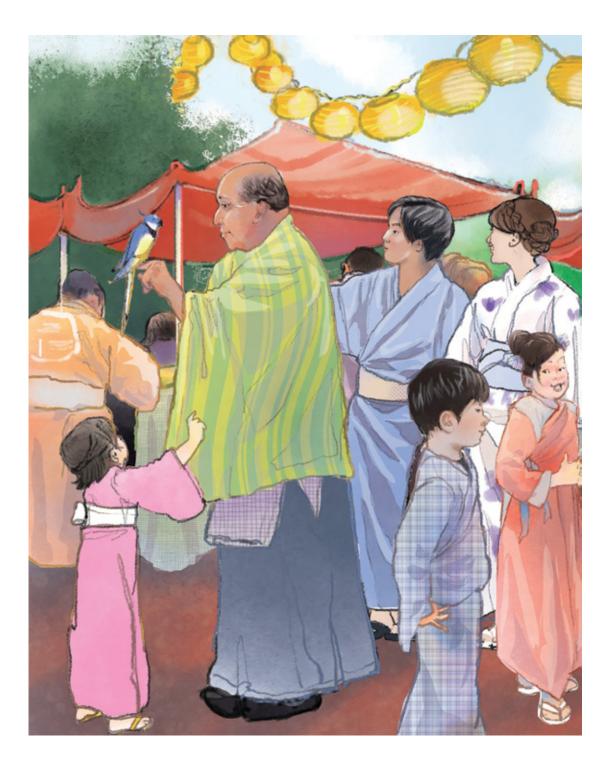
- 1. polished
- 2. candle
- 3. pennies
- 4. whirled
- 5. promises
- 6. handsome
- 7. tickets

6

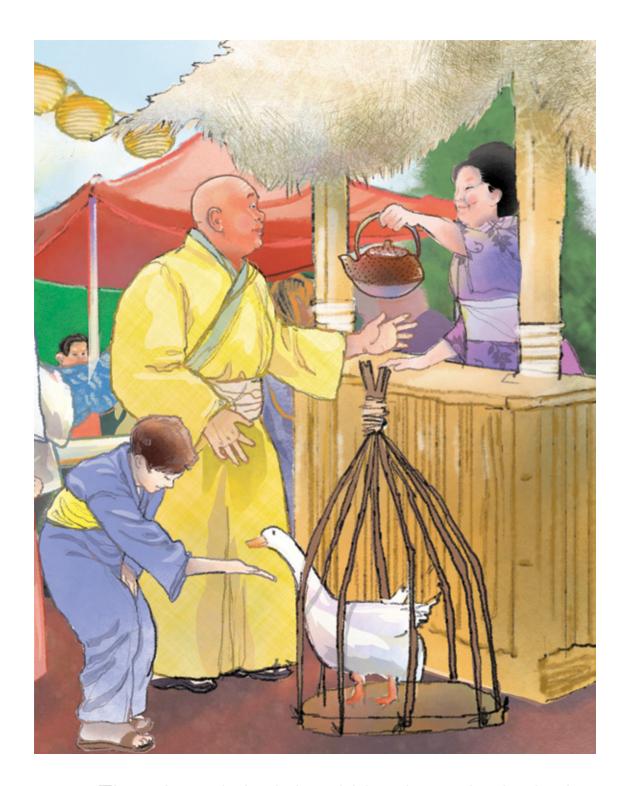
- 1. tightrope
- 2. junkman
- 3. teakettle
- 4. nobody

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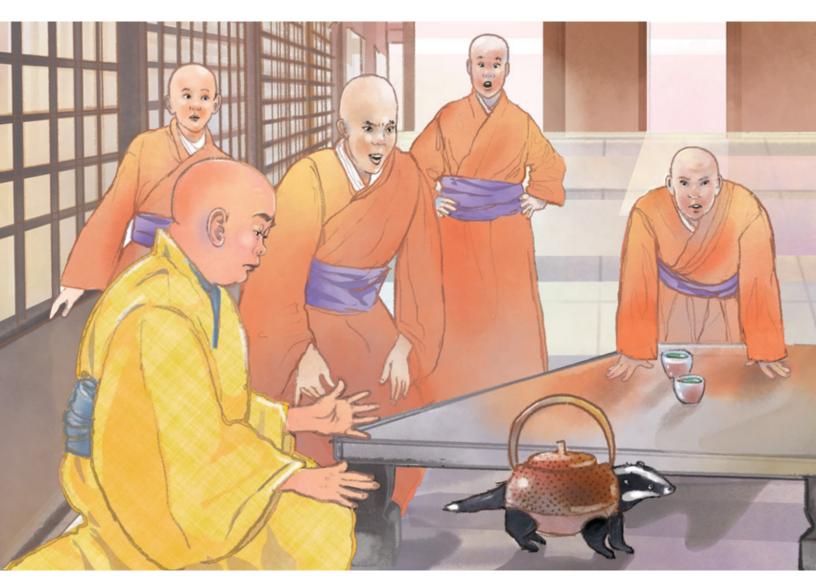
Long ago in Japan, there was a priest who served tea to his students every afternoon. One day when the priest was shopping, he saw a very interesting iron teakettle. It was rusty and dull, but the priest liked its shape. He said to himself, "This will make a fine kettle for boiling water." He bought the kettle and took it home.

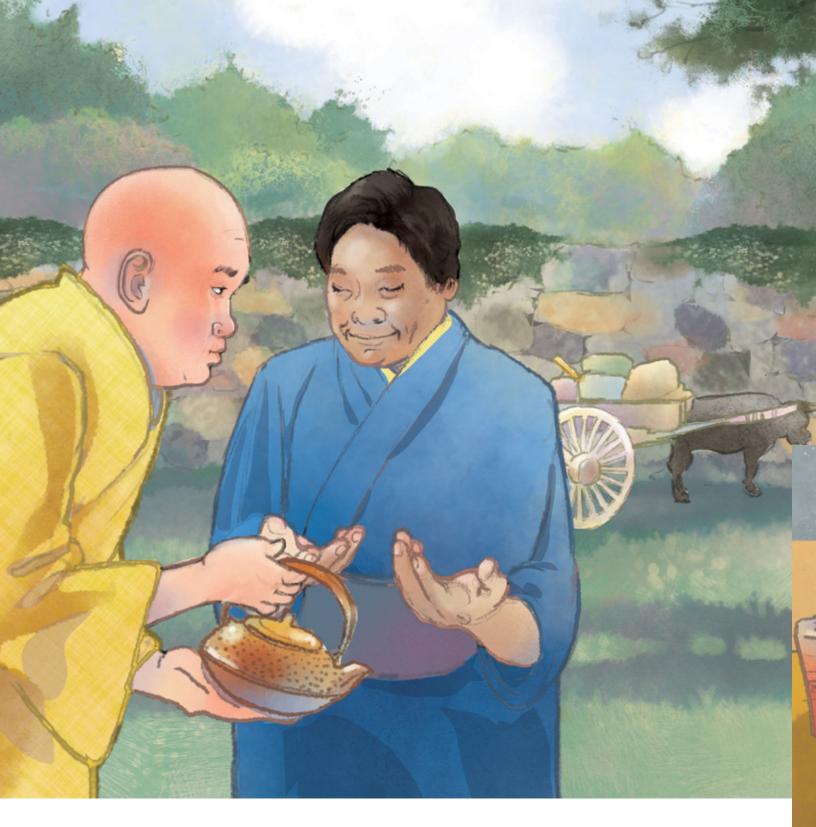


There he polished the old kettle until it looked very handsome. When his students arrived, he showed them the kettle. Then he filled the kettle with water and placed it above the fire.

Moments after the kettle was in place, it started to squeal and squirm. Suddenly, four little badger legs appeared. Then out came a badger head from one end and a badger tail from the other end. "Owwwww," cried the kettle. "I'm burning up." The kettle started to run around the room.

The priest warned his students, "Don't let that kettle get away." They chased the kettle around and around. Soon the kettle stopped. The little legs went inside, and so did the head and the tail. Once more the kettle was a kettle, not a badger.





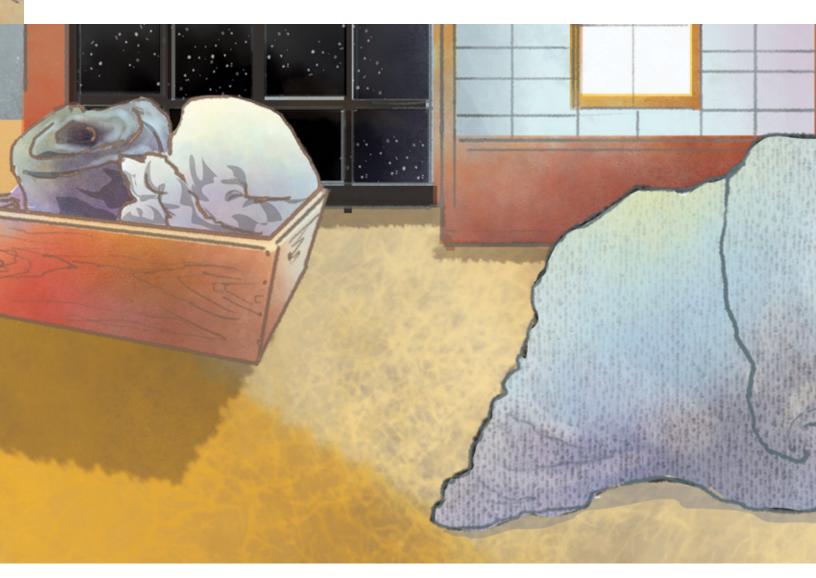
The priest was frightened by the kettle. He thought that there was a bad spirit inside. So the next day, when a junkman came by, the priest handed the kettle to him and said, "Give me whatever this kettle is worth." The junkman gave the priest a few pennies and rode off with the kettle.

That night, as the junkman was getting ready to go to bed, he heard a voice calling, "Oh, Mr. Junkman. Oh, Mr. Junkman."

The junkman lit a candle and looked around the room. There was the kettle next to his bed. It was looking at the junkman with its little badger eyes and standing on its four little badger feet. The junkman did not know what to say. "What kind of spirit are you?" he asked.

The kettle said, "I am a good luck spirit. My name is Bumbuku, which means good luck. And if you are good to me, I will bring you good luck."

The junkman said, "I don't see how a kettle can bring me good luck."



"I can do amazing tricks," Bumbuku said. "If you give me a quiet place to stay and feed me rice cakes every day, I will put on a show. People will come from all over to see my tricks. You will make a fortune."

The junkman thought about what Bumbuku had said. Then the junkman replied, "All right. I will do it. I will give you a quiet place and feed you every day."

"And you must promise to do one more thing,"
Bumbuku said. "You must never put me near a fire. A
priest had me before you did, and he almost burned me to
a crisp by putting me near a fire. You must never use me
for making tea."





The junkman agreed. The next day, he built a little theater on one side of his junk yard. He put up a sign that said "Bumbuku and His Amazing Tricks."



A few people came to see the first show that Bumbuku put on. The people cheered when they saw his tricks. He walked across a tightrope holding a parasol in one hand and a fan in the other. Then he turned into a kettle. Then he started to spin like a top. He spun and whirled around and ran into an iron pole. The pole made a shower of colored sparks, and the people cheered. Then Bumbuku opened his kettle top and out flew six white birds. The people clapped and cheered.

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Bumbuku put on three shows a day, and by the second day, every seat was filled for every show. People lined up for hours to see Bumbuku's amazing tricks. After two weeks had passed, the little theater was too small to hold all the people who wanted to see him. The junkman raised the price of the tickets again and again, but still the theater was filled for every show that Bumbuku put on.

Finally, the junkman built a large hall that could hold hundreds of people. But the hall was filled for every show. Within a few months, the junkman was very, very rich. He was the richest man in the whole land. And he became richer every day.





After Bumbuku had worked every day for a year, the junkman noticed that Bumbuku seemed tired. The junkman said, "You have worked too hard for me. I have all the money I will ever need, but still you work."

Bumbuku said, "Yes, I am getting tired. I would like to rest as a kettle. I can rest for years if nobody bothers me."

"Well then," the junkman said. "I will take you to a place where you can rest for as long you wish."

"What place is that?" Bumbuku asked.

"The temple where the old priest lives."

Bumbuku said, "That would be a nice quiet place, but the last time I was there, the priest almost burned me to death. He believes that I am an evil spirit."

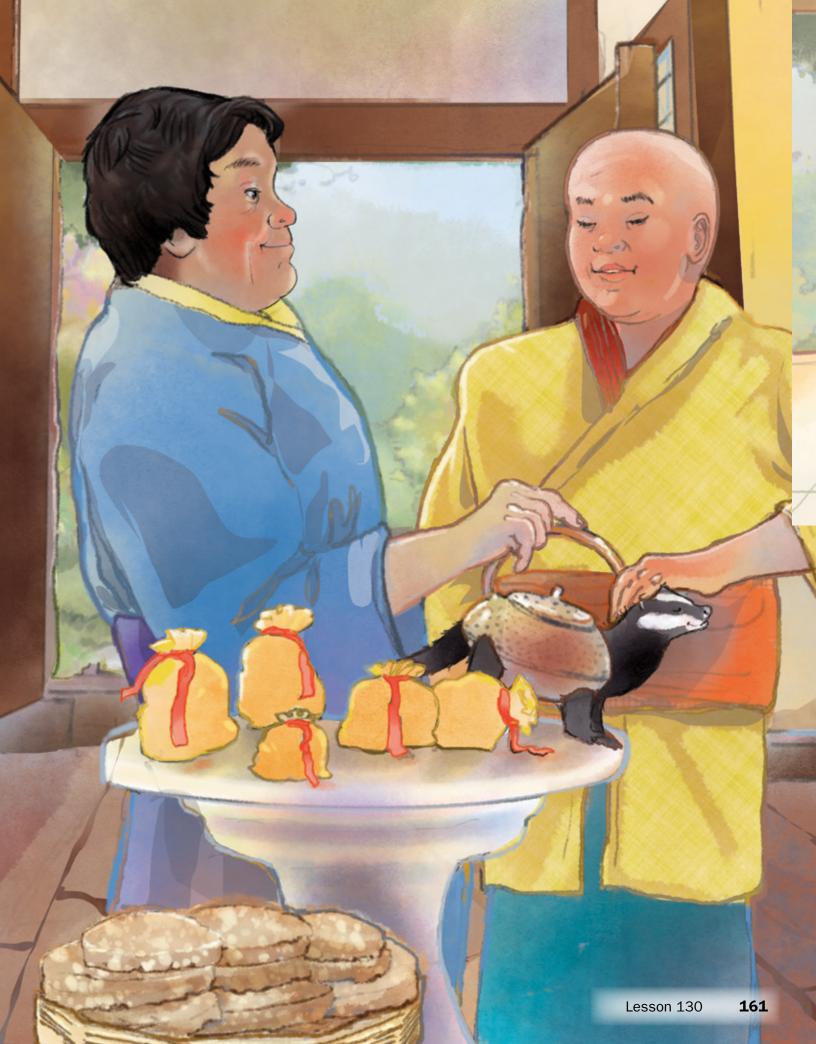
The junkman said, "I am sure that you are so famous that he knows of you as the magic teakettle who does amazing tricks and entertains thousands of people. I'm sure the priest would be proud to have you rest in the temple."

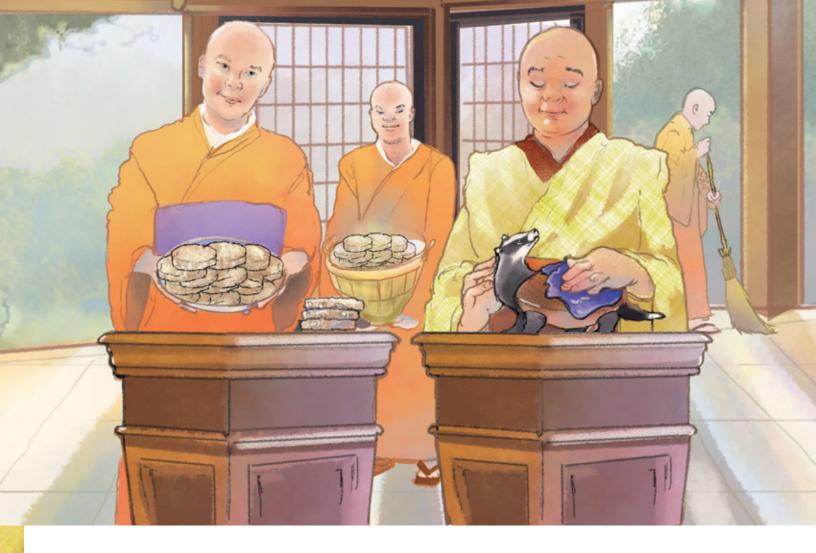




The next morning, the junkman took Bumbuku to the temple. The junkman also took lots of Bumbuku's favorite rice cakes and six bags of gold, worth a fortune. At the temple, the junkman explained what Bumbuku wanted to do and why he feared coming back to the temple. The junkman gave all the gold to the priest and asked him if he could find a quiet place where Bumbuku could rest and eat his favorite rice cakes.

The priest said, "Yes, yes. I would be proud to have Bumbuku rest here. I know that he is a kettle of good luck, and I know that he must never be put near a fire. I will make sure that nobody disturbs him for as long as he wants to stay here."





So the priest called his students. They put Bumbuku on one stand and his rice cakes on another stand. Then they set these stands up in the treasure room of the temple, with the rice cakes next to Bumbuku.

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Many people believe that Bumbuku is still in the treasure room of the temple, where he is well taken care of. Every day, the students feed him his favorite rice cakes, and then they let him rest in peace. They never put him near a fire, and he brings the temple good luck.



Mister Fox and Miss Crow

A fox once saw a crow fly off with a piece of cheese in its beak and settle on a branch of a tree. "That's for me," said Mr. Fox, and he walked up to the foot of the tree.

"Good-day, Miss Crow," he cried. "How well you are looking today; how shiny your feathers; how bright your eyes. I feel sure that your voice must be more beautiful than that of all other birds. Let me hear but one song from you, that I may greet you as the Queen of Birds."

Miss Crow lifted up her head and began to caw her best, but the moment she opened her mouth the piece of cheese fell to the ground, only to be snapped up by Mr. Fox.

"That will do," he said. "Thank you for the cheese. That was all I wanted. I will give you some advice for the future: **Do not trust those who flatter you.**"

SETTING, CHARACTERS, PLOT

Answer these questions about the story The Magic Teakettle.

- 1. Name the main characters in this story.
- 2. The setting for this story is long ago in _____.
 - Italy
- AustraliaJapan
- 3. Complete the plot for this story. Write the missing words.

This story is about a magic _____ named Bumbuku. A ______ bought the teakettle to make tea for his students. When he put the kettle on the _____, the kettle began to scream. The next person to own Bumbuku was a ______. Bumbuku promised to make the junkman _____. Bumbuku put on ______ shows a day. Bumbuku became very famous. Bumbuku became tired. He went to rest and eat rice cakes in the _____.

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B BEGINNING, MIDDLE, END

Put a 1 after the thing that happened at the beginning.

Put a 2 after the thing that happened in the middle of the story.

Put a 3 after the thing that happened at the end.

- a. A priest bought a teakettle. _____
- b. Bumbuku put on shows for hundreds of people. _____
- c. Bumbuku lived in the treasure room of a temple. _____

C STORY ITEMS

- 1. When the priest first brought the kettle home, he filled it with ______.
- 2. What did the kettle do when the priest put it on the stove?
- 3. What did the priest do with the kettle the next day?
- 4. Bumbuku wanted the junkman to make 3 promises. What were they?

5. What did Bumbuku say he would do for the junkman?

7. Why did the junkman take Bumbuku back to the temple?

8. Bumbuku was on one stand in the temple and his _____ were on another stand.

9. How often do the students in the temple put Bumbuku near a fire?

D SKILL ITEMS

- - nonfictionfictiona poem
- a folktale

- 2. Facts About Kangaroos is _____.
 - nonfiction
- fiction
- a poem
- a folktale
- - nonfiction
- fiction
- a poem
- a folktale

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A Circle the part of each sentence that can be moved.

- 1. It started to rain at noon.
- 2. On the way to the game we saw an eagle.
- 3. For five days he was sick.
- 4. The water began leaking in the basement.

B Use the checks to fix the paragraph.

	Carlos and Henry decided to go fishing
СР	on Saturday. Their alarm clock rang at 6 in
	the morning the boys sat up. Carlos reached
	to turn off the alarm clock. After a couple
EH	of minutes, the boys got out of bed. They
	^
DID	picked up the fishing poles and the net. They
	go outside to wait for their ride. Mr. Lopez
	drove over to the house to pick them up.

Check EH: Tell everything that happened.

Check S: Write all your sentences correctly (SP, CP, DID).

END OF LESSON 72

A Write your opinion about what Nina's family should do.

Nina wants a puppy, but her family rents their apartment. Renters can't have dogs. They can have smaller pets. Her mother likes cats, but she doesn't want to be the one who feeds it or takes care of it. Nina's father does not like cats much, but he wouldn't mind a cat if somebody else took care of it. He likes fish, but he wouldn't feed them or keep the fish tank clean.

Nina's family had a problem. (Tell about the problem.) In my opinion, the family should . I think this is a good idea because . Also, . That's why I think it's better to .

INDEPENDENT WORK

car

B Write all the letters that words on each page can begin with.

goat

2. kettle money

3. open rainbow

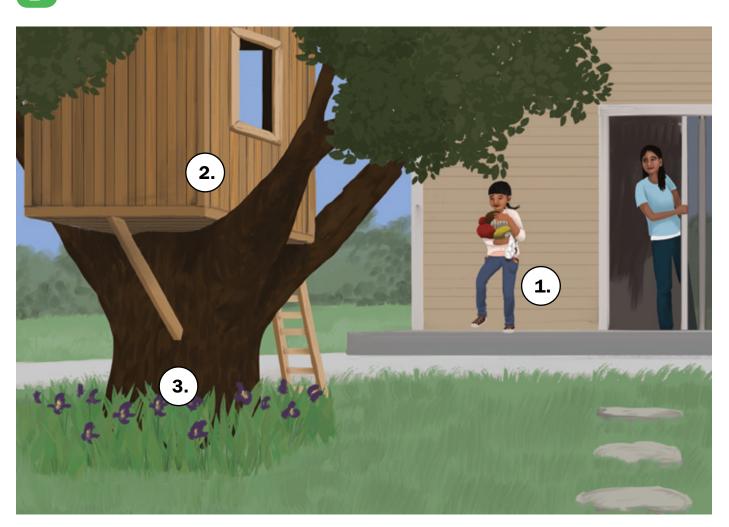
END OF LESSON 100

1.

A Find the meaning of the underlined words in your glossary.

- 1. She didn't want to let her friends down.
- 2. The palace was on top of a beautiful hill.
- 3. His watch was very valuable.

В



A Work in a group to answer the questions.

- 1. What is hibernation?
- 2. What are some animals that hibernate?
- 3. Why do animals hibernate?
- 4. How do some animals get ready to hibernate?
- 5. How long do different animals hibernate?
- 6. What do animals do when they wake up after hibernating?
 - Internet search: hibernation facts for kids



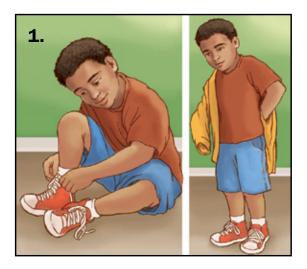
END OF LESSON 116

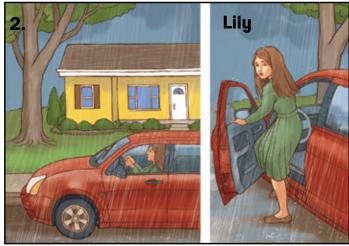
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Circle the correct meaning.

- We could see fish in the shoal. 1.
 - shallow water
- dirty water deep water
- My dad planted a poplar in our yard. 2.
 - flower
- shrub
- tree

Say a long sentence for each item.







END OF LESSON 116

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Reading Mastery

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