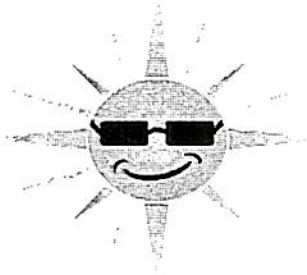
Name:_____ **Summer Break Assignments**



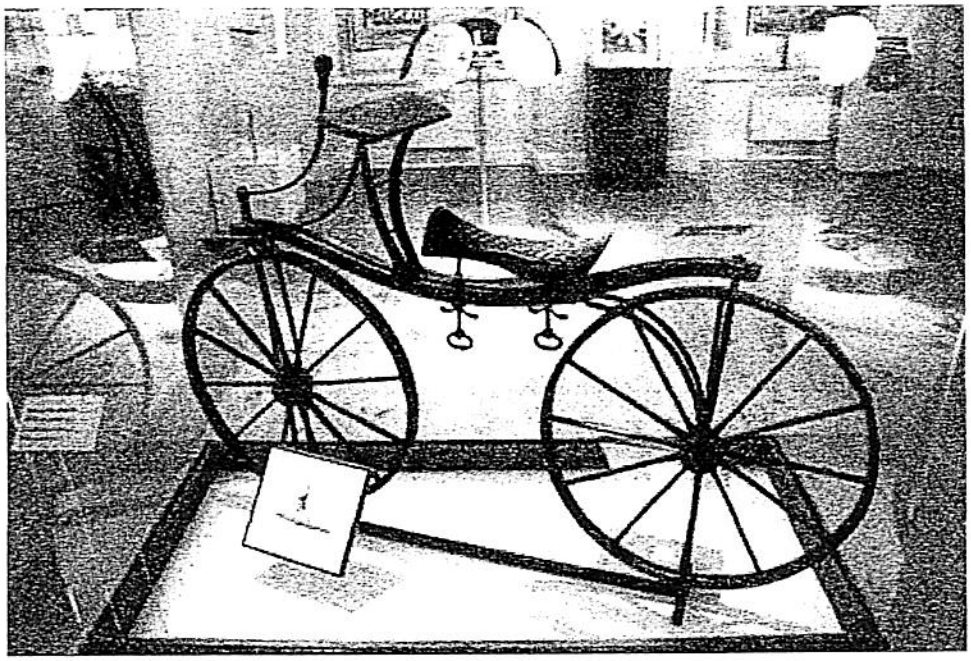
Reading & Writing: Read "**Building a Better Bicycle**" and "**How Not to Save a Sand Castle**". Complete the **Multiple Choice** and **Short Response** questions. Read and Complete all 4: **Read! Stop! Think! Jot!** Organizers

Math: Complete the attached Math Activities. Attach any scrap paper to the packet.

Have a Wonderful Summer Vacation!

Building a Better Bicycle

by Linda Ruggieri



Bicycles have a long, interesting history. The first bicycle was developed more than two hundred years ago. Early bicycles, however, did not look like today's bikes.

One of the first bicycles was called the hobby horse. It was made of wood! People rode by pushing their feet along on the ground.

Later, a bicycle that had pedals and metal tires was invented. It was not comfortable. It was called the boneshaker. Inventors kept working to make bicycles more comfortable

Next, the high wheeler was developed. It had a very big wheel in the front. This bicycle was not easy to ride, because the rider sat high up on the bike. The rider could be badly hurt in a fall.

Then bicycles began to have two wheels that were the same size. Those

bikes looked more like bicycles today.

More than one hundred years ago, bicycles began to have rubber tires filled with air. That was a solution to the problem of a bumpy ride. The new tires made riding smoother.

Today, children's bicycles and racing bikes are popular. People ride bikes to get exercise. Bicycling is safer, too. Now people wear helmets, and bikes have reflectors on them.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What was developed more than two hundred years ago?

A. the first bicycle

B. the first bike with pedals

C. the first high wheeler

2. One problem with early bicycles was that they were bumpy to ride. What was used as the solution to this problem?

A. bikes with rubber tires filled with air

B. wooden bikes without pedals

C. bikes with metal tires and pedals

3. Early bicycles were very different from today's bicycles.

What evidence from the text supports this conclusion?

A. The first bicycle was developed more than two hundred years ago.

B. People today ride bicycles to get exercise, and wear helmets as they ride.

C. The hobby horse was made of wood, and people rode it by pushing their feet on the ground.

4. The bicycle with pedals and metal tires was called the boneshaker. What can you infer about the bicycle based on this name?

A. It was smooth to ride, but the seat made people's bones hurt.

B. People liked riding this bicycle more than earlier bicycles.

C. It was bumpy, shaky, and not comfortable to ride.

5. What is the main idea of this article?

A. Rubber tires are very important to bicycles today because they make riding smoother.

B. The first bicycle was developed more than two hundred years ago.

C. Bicycles have changed and gotten better in many ways since they were first developed.

6. Read these sentences from the text.

"Bicycles have a long, interesting history. The first bicycle was developed more than two hundred years ago. Early bicycles, however, did not look like today's bikes."

What does the word "developed" most nearly mean here?

A. created

B. found

C. broken apart

7. Choose the answer that best completes this sentence.

The high wheeler was developed _____ a bicycle that had pedals and metal tires was invented.

A. then

B. after

C. before

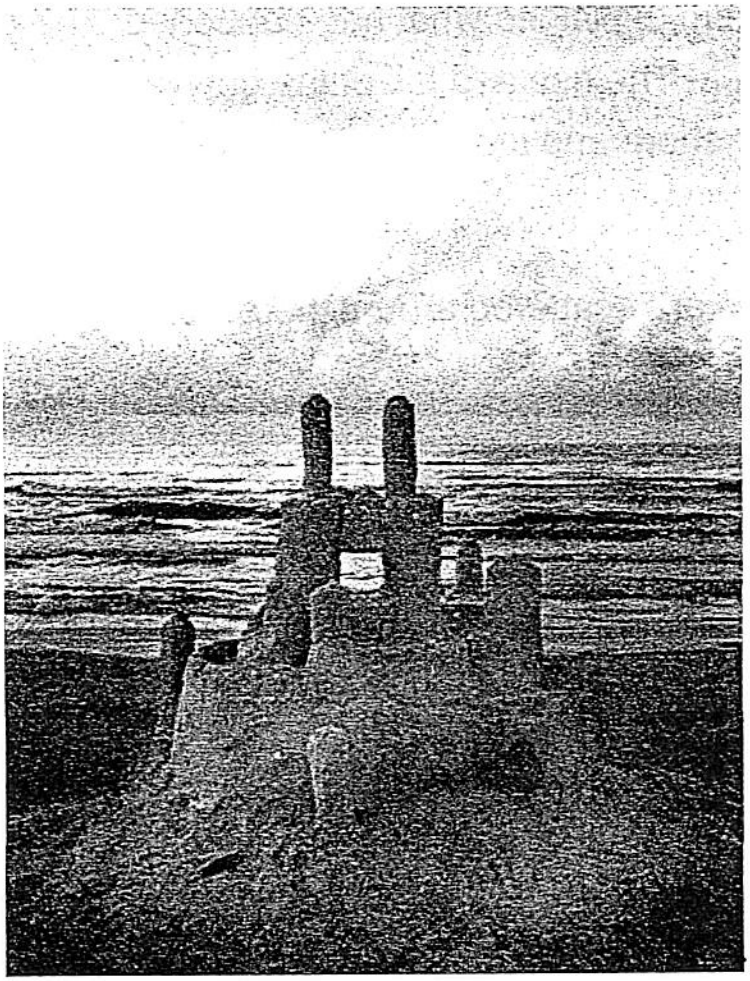
8. What was one problem with the bicycle called the boneshaker?

9. Why isn't the high wheeler bicycle used by many people today? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

10. This article is called "Building a Better Bicycle." How have today's bicycles solved the problems of earlier bicycles? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

How Not to Save a Sand Castle

by Linda Ruggieri



Gavin and Lily were working hard on their sand castle. They decorated it with shells. They built towers and doors. Their castle was gigantic!

Lily built a high wall to protect the sand castle from the wind. Gavin said he thought the wall would stop people from accidentally stepping on the castle and smashing it.

People walked by and said nice things about the sand castle. Lily and Gavin's mom took a photograph of it. Then she said it was time for lunch. Lily and Gavin ran with their mom to the snack bar. "We will finish our castle when we get back," they said.

After lunch, the children went back to the beach. But where was the sand castle? Did the wind blow it down? Did someone step on it?

Lily and Gavin's mom explained what had happened. The ocean waves had moved up the beach. The rise and fall of the big waves had pushed water farther up onto the shore and the sand. The water must have washed away their castle.

"Some of our shells are scattered around here," said Lily. "We should build another sand castle."

"Okay," Gavin agreed. "Let's get started!"

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What are Gavin and Lily doing at the beginning of the story?

A. They are swimming in the ocean.

B. They are taking a photograph.

C. They are working on a sand castle.

2. Where does this story take place?

A. at the beach

B. at a park

C. at a skating rink

3. Read this sentence from the story.

"Gavin and Lily were working hard on their sand castle."

What evidence from the story supports the idea that Gavin and Lily were working hard?

A. They could not find their sand castle when they came back after lunch.

B. Their sand castle was gigantic.

C. Their sand castle was washed away by the ocean waves.

4. How do Gavin and Lily feel when they learn that their sand castle has been washed away?

A. Gavin and Lily are upset and never want to build a sand castle again.

B. Gavin and Lily are eager to build another sand castle.

C. Gavin and Lily are surprised that the ocean was strong enough to wash away their sand castle.

5. What is the main idea of this story?

A. Gavin and Lily build a big sandcastle, but the waves wash it away.

B. Lily, Gavin, and their mom go to a snack bar for lunch.

C. The people who walk by Gavin and Lily's sand castle say nice things about it.

6. Read this paragraph from the story.

"After lunch, the children went back to the beach. But where was the sand castle? Did the wind blow it down? Did someone step on it?"

Why does the author start writing questions in this paragraph?

A. to show that none of the characters know what has happened to the castle

B. to show readers what the children are thinking

C. to show that even authors sometimes do not know what is happening in a story

7. Choose the answer that best completes this sentence.

The big ocean waves moved up the beach, _____ they washed away the sand castle.

A. so

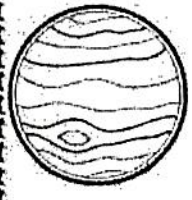
B. because

C. but

8. Why does Lily build a wall?

9. What does Gavin think the wall that Lily builds will stop people from doing?

10. Do Lily and Gavin do a good job of protecting their sand castle? Why or why not? Support your answer with evidence from the story.



Read! STOP Think! JOT!!

Read the passage below. **STOP** when it tells you to and jot down what it says above the sticky note.

Jupiter is the biggest planet in the solar system. It is so big that all of the other planets could actually fit inside it. Jupiter has bands of cloud that almost look like striped pajamas. Jupiter is made of gas but has a solid core, made of rock. STOP There is a giant storm on Jupiter called the Great Red Spot. It produces enormous winds and has been happening for over 300 years. Did you know that Jupiter also has 17 moons and each of these vary in size. STOP

Fact about Jupiter:

This is interesting:

Read! STOP Think! JOT!!

Read the passage below. **STOP** when it tells you to and jot down what it says above the sticky note.

Who was Thomas Jefferson? Thomas Jefferson was one of the founding fathers of our country and the author of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. The signing of this document symbolized our independence from England's control. STOP

Thomas Jefferson was also the third president of the United States. He was very intelligent and had interests in mathematics, philosophy, and religion. He also founded the University of Virginia. STOP

Fact #1:

Who was Thomas Jefferson?

Read! STOP Think! JOT!!

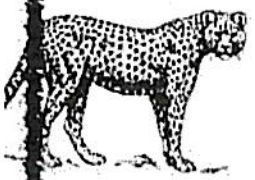
Read the passage below. **STOP** when it tells you and jot down what it says above the sticky note.

A butterfly starts as a tiny seed. First, a female butterfly lays hundreds of tiny eggs that attach to a leaf. Inside each egg is a small caterpillar, or larva. Most eggs do not survive. STOP

The caterpillar eats from the shell to survive, and after 4 days, the caterpillar hatches. It continues to eat from its shell and soon, the caterpillar begins to shed its skin. This is called molting. The caterpillar continues to eat and then forms a cocoon, or chrysalis. The chrysalis starts out as a soft shell but quickly becomes hard and in about 2 weeks, the caterpillar changes to a butterfly! STOP

I learned:

What is molting?



Read! STOP Think! JOT!!

Read the passage below. **STOP** when it tells you to and jot down what it says above the sticky note.

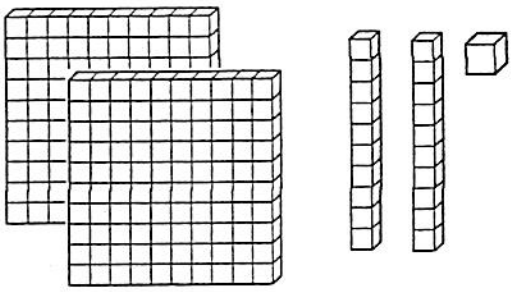
Cheetahs are big cats and are known for their black spots and their fast legs. Cheetahs can run up to 64 miles per hour. Cheetahs live mainly in Africa. They like large open grasslands where they can run fast and catch their prey. STOP

Cheetahs are carnivores as they eat mainly meat. They hunt gazelles, warthogs, wildebeest, hares and birds. They catch their prey by running towards the prey, knocking them over, and attacking them. STOP

Write a fact about cheetahs.

I wonder if...

Count. Write the numeral. Use the numeral to complete the boxes below.



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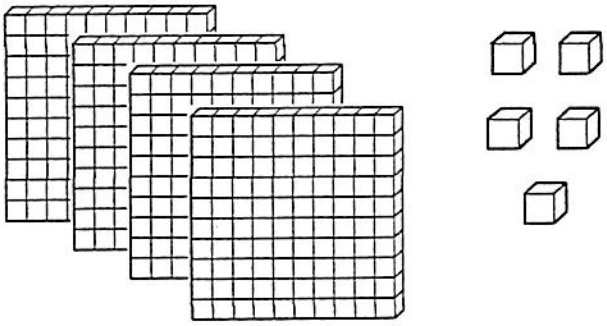

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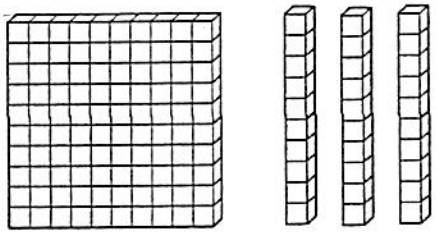

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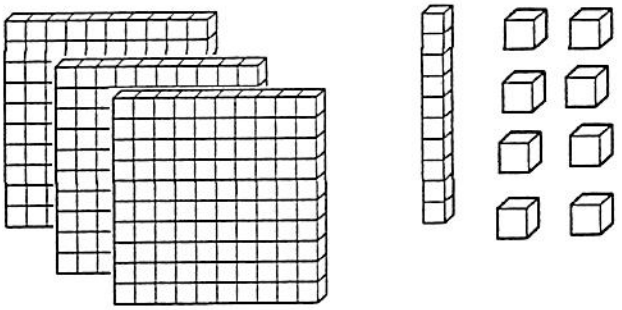

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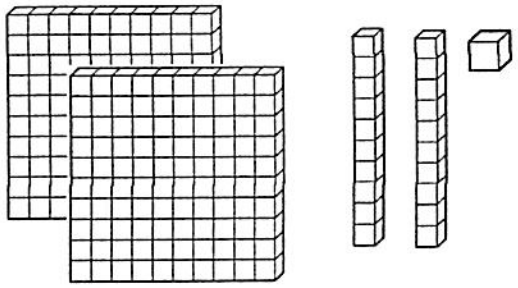
Count. Write the numeral. Use the numeral to complete the boxes below.



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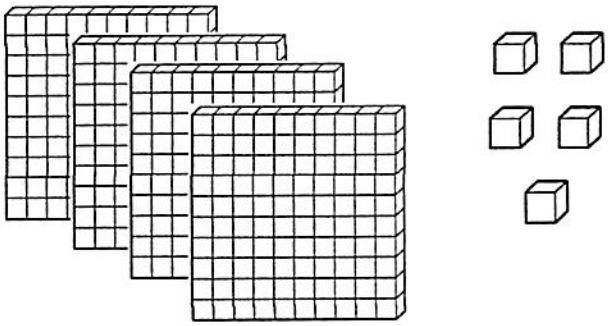

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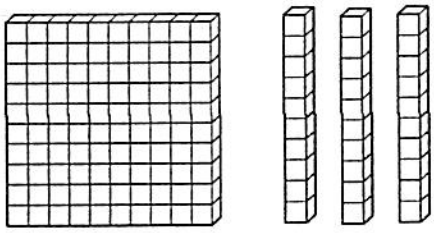

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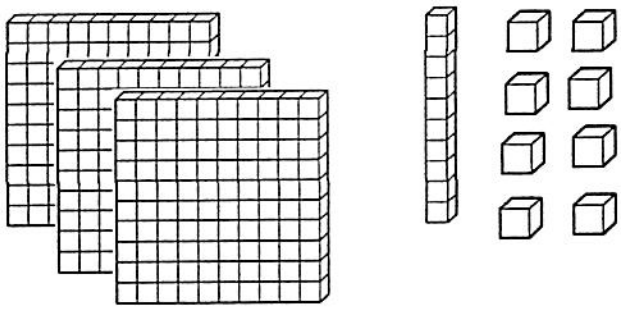

10 more	1 more	100 more
10 less	1 less	100 less

2-digit addition

With and Without Regrouping

$\begin{array}{r} 28 \\ +\ 19 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ +\ 24 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 22 \\ +\ 15 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 52 \\ +\ 13 \\ \hline \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 70 \\ +\ 39 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 65 \\ +\ 33 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 98 \\ +\ 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 44 \\ +\ 36 \\ \hline \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 56 \\ +\ 29 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 40 \\ +\ 22 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 68 \\ +\ 34 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 58 \\ +\ 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ +\ 19 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ +\ 16 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 53 \\ +\ 24 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 90 \\ +\ 11 \\ \hline \end{array}$

3-digit addition

With and Without Regrouping

408 + 219	536 + 204	722 + 25	500 + 266
266 + 240	165 + 73	298 + 150	44 + 36
825 + 120	375 + 205	618 + 314	257 + 220
198 + 120	308 + 162	583 + 24	900 + 65

2-digit SUBTRACTION

With and Without Regrouping

38 - 16	46 - 24	62 - 17	55 - 13
80 - 49	66 - 38	82 - 22	54 - 36
96 - 28	70 - 32	68 - 44	75 - 12
87 - 25	30 - 16	63 - 31	90 - 11

3-digit SUBTRACTION

With and Without Regrouping

308 − 119 =	205 − 189 =	504 − 225 =	763 − 115 =
340 − 326 =	246 − 34 =	927 − 28 =	477 − 200 =
402 − 139 =	312 − 140 =	628 − 340 =	120 − 36 =
175 − 7 =	650 − 82 =	423 − 180 =	300 − 151 =

Solve these problems.
Show your work!

1. Mr. Dixon has 23 stamps in his collection. Gregory has 12 more stamps than Mr. Dixon. How many stamps do Mr. Dixon and Gregory have in all?

2. Mr. Matthews is 48 years old. Mrs. Matthews is 56 years old. How much older than Mr. Matthews is Mrs. Matthews?

Solve these problems.
Show your work!

1. Robin has sold 36 boxes of cookies. She needs to sell 60 boxes to win a prize. How many more boxes does Robin need to sell to win a prize?

2. Mrs. Miller's class earned 72 stickers this week. If they earn 100 stickers, they can have a class party. How many more stickers does the class need to earn to have a party?