The Camping Trip

Lily and her brother Ryan went camping with their mom and dad. Ryan and Dad set up the tent while Lily and Mom collected sticks to start a bonfire.

Once the tent was set up, they started a fire in the bonfire pit. Lily and Ryan looked for long pointy sticks to use for cooking hot dogs over the fire while the fire was heating up. They found four perfect sticks, one for each of them.

Lily and Ryan, and their mom and dad, each placed two hot dogs on their sticks. They held the hot dogs over the fire and turned the sticks slowly so every side of each hot dog was cooked. Then they put the hot dogs into buns and added ketchup and mustard. The hot dogs were delicious.

After they all enjoyed their hot dogs, Lily got out the marshmallows for dessert. They all roasted marshmallows over the fire until the marshmallows turned a nice shade of brown. Then they popped the yummy treats into their mouths.

Sitting around the bonfire and eating marshmallows is Lily and Ryan's favorite part of camping.
Questions:

1. What did Lily and Mom do while Ryan and Dad set up the tent?

2. What did they all cook over the bonfire to eat for dinner?

3. What did Lily get out for dessert?

4. What is Lily and Ryan's favorite part of camping?
Solids and Liquids

by Rachelle Kreisman

What do shoes, paper, and cheese all have in common? They are all solids. Solids are things that have a shape of their own. They do not flow like liquids do. Computers, trees, and soccer balls are also solids.

Liquids do not keep their shape. A liquid can be poured into a container and will take the container's shape. Some examples of liquids are water and milk.

Solids and liquids have something in common. They are both states of matter. Matter is everywhere. It is anything that takes up space and has mass. Mass is a measure of how much matter is in an object. All objects are made of matter.
1. What are solids?
   A. things that have a shape of their own
   B. water and milk
   C. things that do not keep their shape

2. What are solids compared with in this article?
   A. liquids
   B. trees
   C. computers

3. Read this paragraph from the article.

"Liquids do not keep their shape. A liquid can be poured into a container and will take the container's shape. Some examples of liquids are water and milk."

What can be concluded about the shape of water and milk from this information?
   A. Water and milk have a shape of their own.
   B. Water and milk do not flow.
   C. Water and milk do not keep their shape.

4. What is true about the similarities and differences of solids and liquids?
   A. There are similarities and differences between solids and liquids.
   B. There are similarities between solids and liquids but not any differences.
   C. There are differences between solids and liquids but not any similarities.

5. What is the main idea of this article?
   A. Solids and liquids are different kinds of matter.
   B. A liquid that is poured into a container will take the container's shape.
   C. Mass is a measure of how much matter is in an object.
Playground

Molly and her friend Bella were playing at the playground. They were supposed to be taking turns on the swing. Molly counted to 100 while Bella was on the swing. Bella didn't get off the swing.

"Bella! I counted to 100, it's my turn!" said Molly.

"You counted too fast, it's still my turn," Bella said.

Molly was upset. She wanted a turn on the swing, too! What could she do? Molly could tell the teacher, but her teacher always wanted them to try to solve the problem first. What could she try?

She decided to try using an "I message". That means to tell the other person how you're feeling, why you feel that way, and what they can please do to make it better.

"Bella, I feel sad because we were supposed to take turns after 100 seconds. Will you please get off?" Molly asked. Finally, Bella got off the swing. Molly was happy because she solved her problem all by herself!
Questions:

1. Who are the characters in the story?

2. What is the problem?

3. Where does the story take place?

4. How does Molly solve the problem?

5. Have you ever had a problem with a friend? How did you, or could you, solve it?
Luis was excited. The new computer game he wanted was finally in stores. "The game is here!" he told his mom. "Can we go buy it?"

"How much does it cost?" Luis's mother asked.

"Thirty-five dollars," he replied.

"That is a lot of money, Luis. Do you have enough to buy it yourself?"

He shook his head.

"You know, Luis, we have to spend our money carefully. We have to pay for our house and food. We need to buy clothing and books and gas for our car. Our money goes to things we need."
"But I really want this game!" answered Luis. "What can I do?"

"You get eight dollars a week for doing chores," his mom said. "Try to save it. Before long, you will have enough to pay for the game."

"I do not think so," said Luis. "By then, all the games will be sold."

"Try it," replied his mother.

Weeks later, Luis came home very happy. "Guess what, Mama? I did what you said. I saved my chore money. Then I saw the game was on sale. Today I bought it for twenty-eight dollars."

"And," his mother added, "you did it with your own money!"
1. Why was Luis excited at the start of the story?
   A. He managed to save up thirty-five dollars.
   B. The new computer game he wanted was in stores.
   C. His mother bought him a computer game as a gift.

2. What is the main problem Luis faces in the story?
   A. He wants a new computer game, but the store has run out of that game.
   B. He wants a new computer game, but he doesn't have enough money to buy it.
   C. He wants a new computer game, but his mother hates all computer games.

3. Read this statement that Luis's mom said to Luis.
   "You know, Luis, we have to spend our money carefully. We have to pay for our house and food. We need to buy clothing and books and gas for our car. Our money goes to things we need."

What conclusion can you draw from this evidence?
   A. A house and food are things that Luis's family needs.
   B. Luis's mom doesn't want to buy clothing, books, and gas for the car.
   C. Having clothing, books, and gas is more important than having a house and food.

4. How does Luis's mom most likely feel about the computer game?
   A. She feels excited because she wants to play the game, too.
   B. She feels angry that Luis wants to spend his money on a game.
   C. She feels like the game is not something that Luis really needs.

5. What is the main idea of this story?
   A. The computer game that Luis wants costs thirty-five dollars.
   B. Luis wants a new computer game, so he saves up money to buy it.
   C. Luis's mom has to spend money on things like food, clothing, and the house.
Read the short story. Then answer each question.

The Washing Machine Box

Sarah's family's washing machine stopped working, so her dad ordered a new one. It was going to be delivered on Saturday.

When Saturday came, Sarah and her friend Emily sat in the front yard waiting for the delivery. They were excited because they knew that they would get to play with the box. "Big boxes are so much fun," said Sarah.

Emily agreed and said, "We can make the box into whatever we want."

"Here comes the delivery truck," yelled Emily.

As soon as the washing machine was out of the box, Sarah and Emily took out some crayons and colored all over it. They turned it into a pink, red, blue and yellow clubhouse.

It was their clubhouse for a while, and then it was a fancy car. After that, they cut out a square on one side and made it into a TV. They acted out their favorite TV shows for the rest of Sarah's family.

It was a fun day for everyone.
Questions:

1. What did Sarah’s dad order?

2. What would Sarah and Emily get to do with the box?

3. What colors did they use for the clubhouse?

4. What is the last thing Sarah and Emily turned the box into?
In 1934, a teenager named Ella Fitzgerald was going to perform at the Apollo. The Apollo is a famous theater in New York City. Ella had planned to dance. Before Ella’s turn, two sisters danced for their performance. They danced so well, Ella was afraid her dance would not be as good. So she decided to sing instead. When it was her turn, Ella got on stage and the crowd started to boo. But when she sang, they became quiet. By the end of her first song, they wanted her to sing more!
That performance was a very important event in Ella's life. It helped start her music career. Ella grew up to become one of the best jazz singers of all time. Ella started out by singing in different bands. Then she began to perform on her own. Ella's voice was warm and clear. She could sing a variety of notes. She could copy the sounds of different instruments while she sang. This type of singing is called scat singing. It's no wonder people call her "The First Lady of Song."

Ella also recorded songs created by other musicians. A songwriter once said, "I never knew how good our songs were until I heard Ella Fitzgerald sing them."
Name: ___________________________ Date: ____________

1. Who was Ella Fitzgerald?
   A. one of the best jazz singers of all time
   B. one of the best ballerinas of all time
   C. one of the best opera singers of all time

2. What does the text describe?
   A. Ella Fitzgerald's childhood
   B. Ella Fitzgerald's character
   C. Ella Fitzgerald's singing

3. Read the following sentences:

   Ella's voice was warm and clear. She could sing a variety of notes. She could copy the sounds of different instruments while she sang. This type of singing is called scat singing. It's no wonder people call her "The First Lady of Song."

Based on this information, why do people call Ella Fitzgerald "The First Lady of Song"?

   A. She was married to the president of the United States during the time she became a famous singer.
   B. She was incredibly talented as a singer and could change her voice in different ways.
   C. She was the first person to sing a variety of notes in her songs and copy the sounds of different instruments.

4. Based on the text, what can you conclude about the audience that watched Ella perform at The Apollo?

   A. At first they thought she was going to sing really well. But then they became disappointed by her performance.
   B. They were very excited to see her perform and were happy she sang as well as they thought she could.
   C. At first they thought she was going to perform poorly. But then they became excited by how well she sang.