

# Chicks Grow Up

by ReadWorks



*Photo Credit: Earthdirt*

A chicken is a bird. A chick is a baby chicken. It hatches from an egg.

Chicks have wings and feathers. Their feathers are soft and fluffy. These soft feathers are called down. Down keeps the chicks warm.

As chicks get bigger, they grow adult feathers. They lose their down as the adult feathers grow. In a few months, the chicks will be adults. They will look like their parents.

Some chicks will become roosters. A rooster is a grown male chicken. Some chicks will become hens. A hen is a grown female chicken.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**1.** How are baby chickens born?

- A. The stork brings them.
- B. They hatch from an egg.
- C. The hen delivers them in a hospital.

**2.** How does this passage describe chicks, or baby chickens?

- A. Chicks have wings and soft fluffy feathers called down.
- B. Chicks look like their parents.
- C. Chicks have adult feathers and are called roosters or hens.

**3.** Some chicks will become roosters, which are grown male chickens. What does this information tell us about baby chicks that grow up to become roosters?

- A. They are male.
- B. They are female.
- C. They ate the most food.

4. What is "Chicks Grow Up" mainly about?

- A. dogs
- B. roosters
- C. chickens

5. Who will chicks look like when they grow up?

6. What did you learn from "Chicks Grow Up"?

7. **Class Discussion Question:** Explain what the following words mean: chick, rooster, hen, and chicken.

8. Draw a chicken.

# My Dog

by ReadWorks



*Photo Credit: Liz West*

I have a dog. Her name is Misty. She loves to play ball.

I throw the ball to Misty. She uses her teeth to pick it up.

Then she runs to me. She drops the ball at my feet.

If Misty hears a noise, she stops. She raises her ears and listens. Misty barks if she sees another dog. She barks loudly to protect me.

After we play ball, we go inside. Misty runs to her bowl and drinks water. I give her some dog food to eat. Then Misty takes a nap. Being a dog can be hard work!

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Who is Misty?

- A. a first grader
- B. a dog
- C. a mom

2. What does Misty do at the *beginning* of this story?

- A. eats dog food
- B. takes a nap
- C. plays ball

3. Misty does not want other dogs to bother or come near her owner. What part of the passage shows us that this is true?

- A. "If Misty hears a noise, she stops. She raises her ears and listens."
- B. "Misty barks if she sees another dog. She barks loudly to protect me."
- C. "Misty runs to her bowl and drinks water. I give her some food to eat."

4. What is "My Dog" mainly about?

- A. how Misty protects her owner from other dogs
- B. how to play catch with your dog
- C. the things that Misty the dog does

5. What does Misty do that helps her listen if she hears a noise?

6. What did you learn from "My Dog"?

7. **Class Discussion Question:** Explain why Misty might be tired at the end of the passage.

8. Draw a picture of Misty doing an activity from the passage.

# All About Koalas

by ReadWorks



Koalas are cute animals. Some koalas live in zoos in our country. Do you know what koalas eat? At first, they drink their mothers' milk. Later, they eat special leaves. These are eucalyptus (yoo-kuh-LIP-tuhss) leaves. Koalas use their noses to smell the leaves. They will not eat leaves that smell bad. Koalas do not drink much water. They get their water from the leaves. Guess what the word *koala* means? It means "no drink."

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. What animal is this passage about?

- A. elephants
- B. koalas
- C. bears

2. The author describes what koalas eat. What leaves do adult koalas eat?

- A. eucalyptus leaves
- B. pine leaves
- C. oak leaves

3. What does the word koala (which we read means "no drink") teach us about koalas?

- A. Koalas do not drink a lot of water.
- B. Koalas can survive without water.
- C. Koalas are afraid of water.

4. What is "All About Koalas" mainly about?

- A. what koalas eat and drink
- B. where koalas live
- C. cute animals



**5.** Koalas need water, just like every other animal. Where do koalas get most of their water?

**6.** What did you learn from "All About Koalas"?

**7. Class Discussion Question:** What would happen to a koala if all of the eucalyptus leaves smelled bad?

**8.** Draw a picture of a koala eating.

## Jane Goodall

Scientists have very important jobs. They help us learn about the world around us.

Jane Goodall is a very important scientist. She has helped us learn a lot about chimpanzees.

Jane has studied chimpanzees in Africa. She sits and watches them. She studies the way they eat. She studies the way they act. She even studies the way they tell each other things.

Jane has learned that chimpanzees are very smart. They use grass as a tool to catch insects to eat. They talk with one another using sounds. They can even get happy, mad, or sad.



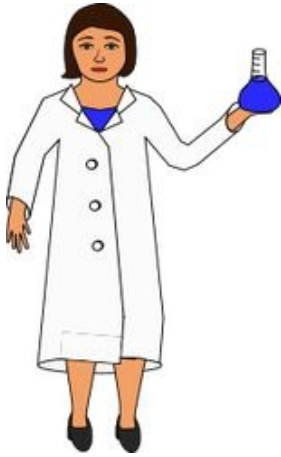
*This chimp looks sad.*



*Two chimpanzees sitting together*

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Who is Jane Goodall?



*a scientist*



*a firefighter*

2. What did Jane Goodall help us learn about?



*chimpanzees*



*plants*

3. What can chimpanzees use to catch insects?



*a net*



*grass*

4. What do chimpanzees use sounds for?



*to talk*



*to eat*

5. Where did Jane go to study chimpanzees?

Jane studied chimpanzees in \_\_\_\_\_.

6. What did you learn from "Jane Goodall"?

7. Draw a picture of Jane Goodall studying chimpanzees.

## Your Sense of Smell



Your sense of smell is one way you learn about the world around you. It is one of your five senses.

Your nose helps you smell. When something near you has a smell, that smell travels through the air. When you breathe in through your nose, the smell goes in. A part of your nose can tell what the smell is. Your nose can tell what 10,000 different smells are!

Your sense of smell helps keep you safe. It tells you when food smells like it has gone bad. That way you don't eat it and get sick. Thank goodness for your sense of smell!

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. How many different smells can your nose recognize?

- A. 10
- B. 10,000
- C. no one knows

2. This text describes how your body smells. What happens after a smell goes into your nose?

- A. You take a deep breath.
- B. The smell travels through the air.
- C. A part of your nose can tell what the smell is.

3. Even though you can't see it, smell is a tiny thing that travels through the air. What part of the text shows us that this is true?

- A. "Your sense of smell is one way you learn about the world around you."
- B. "Your nose can tell what 10,000 different smells are!"
- C. "When something near you has a smell, that smell travels through the air."

4. What is the main idea in "Your Sense of Smell"?

- A. Your sense of smell is important because it helps keep you safe.
- B. Smell travels through the air.
- C. Your five senses help you learn about the world around you.

5. What do you need to smell?

You can tell what a smell is with a part of your \_\_\_\_\_.

6. What did you learn from "Your Sense of Smell"?

**7. Class Discussion Question:** Discuss why you need your sense of smell. Use information from the text to support your answer.

8. Draw a picture of the part of your body that helps you smell.



# Meet a Baby Panda

by ReadWorks



In the United States, pandas live in zoos. Some baby pandas are born in the zoo.

At first, a baby panda does not look like its mother. It does not have much hair at all. Its eyes are closed. The baby drinks its mother's milk. The mother holds the baby in her paws.

The baby grows quickly. Now it looks like its mother. Soon the little panda starts to eat bamboo. Bamboo is a kind of plant.

Then the panda spends less time with its mother. It likes to be on its own. It will climb trees. It will sit on their branches.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. What does a baby panda look like when it is first born?

- A. It is big and has black and white fur.
- B. It does not have much hair and its eyes are closed.
- C. It has blue eyes and a tiny pink nose.

2. The passage describes how a baby panda grows. Who does the baby panda look like when it grows?

- A. its mother
- B. a lion cub
- C. a panda that is just born

3. The passage says that the panda likes to be on its own when it grows up. Which information shows this is true?

- A. The baby panda drinks its mother's milk.
- B. The panda spends less time with its mother.
- C. The panda eats a plant called bamboo.

4. What is "Meet a Baby Panda" mostly about?

- A. what pandas eat
- B. how pandas change as they grow
- C. what newborn pandas are like

5. What do older panda bears eat?
6. What did you learn from "Meet a Baby Panda"?
7. **Class Discussion Question:** Explain why a baby panda does not look exactly like its mother.
8. Draw a picture of an older panda.

# Some Birds Don't Fly

by Rachelle Kreisman



Most birds fly. Some do not. Penguins, ostriches, and kiwis do not fly. Like all birds, they have feathers. They also hatch from eggs.

Penguins live on land and in water. They have short legs. They waddle when they walk. Penguins use their wings to swim. Their wings are like flippers.

Ostriches are the largest birds. They can grow taller than the tallest person on Earth! They are fast runners. They use their wings for balance.

Kiwis have brown feathers. Their beaks are long. They use their beaks to find and eat bugs. Kiwis have tiny wings. Their wings are too small for flying.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**1.** What do all birds have in common?

- A. All birds live in nests high in trees.
- B. All birds can fly.
- C. All birds have feathers and hatch from eggs.

**2.** This text describes three birds that cannot fly. Instead of flying, what do penguins use their wings for?

- A. clapping
- B. swimming
- C. balance

**3.** Some birds use their wings to fly. Ostriches can't fly. They use their wings for balance. Based on this information, what is true about birds and their wings?

- A. All birds use wings for the same thing.
- B. All birds use their wings for balance.
- C. Different birds use their wings for different things.

4. What is the main idea in "Some Birds Don't Fly"?

- A. All birds have feathers.
- B. Most birds fly, but some do not.
- C. Penguins are great swimmers, but ostriches are fast runners.

5. What does a kiwi use its long beak for?

A kiwi uses its beak for

6. What did you learn from "Some Birds Don't Fly"?

**7. Class Discussion Question:** Not all birds use their wings for flying. What information from the text shows us this is true?

8. Draw a kiwi bird.

# Hearing



How do you hear? With your ears, of course! Hearing is one of your five senses.

There is sound all around you. Your ears help you take in those sounds. That way, you know more about what is happening around you.

The part of the ear that you can see is called the pinna. This is the part that gathers sounds. From there, the sound goes further into your ear.

When the sound goes further in, it reaches your eardrum. Your eardrum is not a real drum! It's a piece of skin. The sound makes your eardrum shake. And that makes other parts far inside your ear move, too. When that happens, your brain knows that you heard a sound. It tells you what you heard!

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**1.** How do you hear?

- A. with headphones
- B. with your five senses
- C. with your ears

**2.** This text explains the sequence of events that occurs when we hear. What happens after sound hits your eardrum?

- A. other parts inside the ear move
- B. the pinna gathers sounds
- C. your brain tells you what you heard

**3.** Sound is a thing that the pinna can catch and gather. What part of the text shows us that this is true?

- A. "The sound makes your eardrum shake."
- B. "This is the part that gathers sounds."
- C. "Your eardrum is not a real drum! It's a piece of skin."

4. What is "Hearing" mostly about?

- A. how our ear hears sounds
- B. the five senses
- C. how the eardrum works

5. What part of your ear can you see?

The part of the ear that you can see is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

6. What did you learn from "Hearing"?

**7. Class Discussion Question:** How does your eardrum help you hear? Use information from the text to support your answer.

8. Draw a person's head. Be sure to include and label the pinna.



# Carl's Garden Problem

by ReadWorks



Carl wanted to grow a garden. Mrs. Sanchez was Carl's neighbor. She gave Carl flower seeds. Carl planted them.

Mr. Brown was Carl's neighbor too. He saw Carl planting.

"I have vegetable plants in pots," Mr. Brown said. "Would you like to plant those too?"

"Yes, thank you!" said Carl.

Mr. Brown helped Carl plant the vegetables.

"My vegetables keep falling over," said Carl.

Mr. Brown went to his shed. He came back with long, thin sticks.

"These are tomato stakes. They will hold the plants up," said Mr. Brown.

Mr. Brown put the stakes in the ground.

"Now the plants will grow tall!" said Carl.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. What did Carl want to do?

- A. grow a garden
- B. buy flowers
- C. talk with his neighbors

2. What does Carl plant in his garden in the *beginning* of the story?

- A. tomatoes
- B. vegetables
- C. flower seeds

3. Mr. Brown's vegetable plants were probably big and heavy. What information from the passage shows us that this is true?

- A. Mr. Brown's vegetables were first growing in pots.
- B. Mr. Brown had tomato stakes.
- C. Mr. Brown's vegetable plants that Carl planted kept falling over.

4. What is "Carl's Garden Problem" mostly about?

- A. Carl planting a garden
- B. how to support plants with stakes
- C. Carl and his neighbors

5. What was Carl's garden problem?

6. What did you learn from "Carl's Garden Problem"?

7. **Class Discussion Question:** Explain how Carl solves his garden problem. Be sure to explain what Carl's problem was.

8. Draw a picture of Carl planting the vegetables Mr. Brown gave Carl.

# What Is Lightning?

by Rachelle Kreisman



Rain is falling. Suddenly, you see a flash. Zap! Lightning hits a tree. Next you hear a loud sound. What is happening?

Lightning is electricity. It forms in clouds during a storm. Lightning can go from cloud to cloud. It can also strike the ground. When that happens, lightning takes the shortest path. It hits tall objects. It may hit buildings or trees. It may also hit people.

Lightning is really hot. When it travels, it heats up the air. The very hot air makes a loud noise. That is the thunder you hear. People see lightning before they hear thunder. Why? Light travels more quickly than sound.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**1. What is lightning?**

- A. Lightning is fire.
- B. Lightning is electricity.
- C. Lightning is really bright light.

**2. How does the text describe lightning?**

- A. Lightning is really loud.
- B. Lightning is really scary.
- C. Lightning is really hot.

**3. Lightning might hit a person standing in a field during a lightning storm. What part of the text tells us that this is true?**

- A. People see lightning before they hear thunder.
- B. Lightning may hit buildings or trees.
- C. Lightning takes the shortest path. It hits tall objects.

**4. What is "What Is Lightning?" mainly about?**

- A. characteristics of lightning
- B. characteristics of thunderstorms
- C. how thunder is formed

**5.** Where does lightning form during a storm?

Lightning forms

**6.** What did you learn from "What Is Lightning"?

**7. Class Discussion Question:** Use information from the text to explain how lightning makes thunder.

**8.** Draw a picture that shows where lightning can strike. Be sure to draw the lightning strike.

# What Is a Bird?

by Rachelle Kreisman



A bird is an animal with feathers and wings. Most birds can fly. Birds have two legs. They can walk, run, or hop.

All birds have a backbone. It is also called a spine. Birds have many hollow bones. Hollow bones have empty space inside. They make a bird's body lighter. That helps birds fly.

Birds are warm-blooded. They make their own body heat.

Birds lay eggs. The shells are hard. Birds keep the eggs warm. How? They sit on them until the eggs hatch! Then the bird takes care of its chicks.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. What makes a bird's body lighter?

- A. two legs
- B. feathers and wings
- C. hollow bones with empty space

2. How does the text describe birds?

- A. Birds are colorful and noisy, and they are messy pets.
- B. Birds are cold-blooded and have scales.
- C. Birds have feathers, wings, two legs, and a backbone.

3. Baby birds are called chicks, and they come from bird eggs. What part of the text tells us that this is true?

- A. Birds have many hollow bones.
- B. When a bird's eggs hatch, the bird has chicks to take care of.
- C. Birds keep their eggs warm by sitting on them.

4. What is "What Is a Bird?" mainly about?

- A. how birds have babies
- B. the characteristics of birds
- C. bird backbones

**5.** What do birds have that help them walk, run, or hop?

Birds have

**6.** What did you learn from "What Is a Bird"?

**7. Class Discussion Question:** Use information from the text to explain how birds keep their eggs warm.

**8.** Draw a picture of a bird.