# 5th Grade ELA Work Packet

## Week of January 4-8, 2020

Name_____

*Please do not begin any assignments until instructed by Ms. Eggink.*

Name _____ Date _____

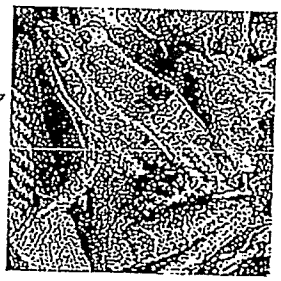
# NONFICTION TEXT FEATURES

Word Bank
boldface, caption, diagram, glossary, heading, highlighted text, index, map, photograph, sidebar, table of contents, title

Label all the text features shown.

## Leopard Frog





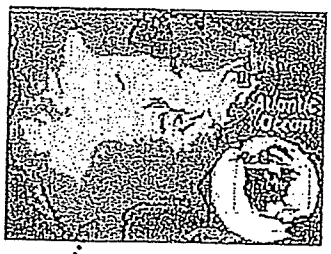
Southern Leopard Frog (Rana sphenocephala)

**Did you know?**

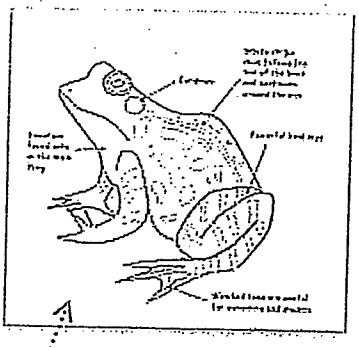
A genetic mutation gives rise to the Burnsi leopard frogs, which have no spots.

Leopard frogs, also called meadow frogs, are the archetypal "grass frogs" of North America, a collection of about 14 species within the true frog genus Rana. They are generally very similar, green with prominent black spotting (though actually more like that of a cheetah than that of a leopard). They can be told apart by their distribution and certain rather subtle ecological, behavioral, morphological and **genetic** traits. Their range extends throughout temperate and **subtropical** North America to northern Mexico, with some species found even further south. Once abundant in North America, their population has declined in recent years because of pollution and **deforestation.**

## North America



☐ Northern Leopard Frog Range



**Deforestation:** the removal of a forest.

**Genetic:** the genetic makeup of an organism or group of organisms

**Subtropical:** located between tropics and temperate areas.

# Informational Text Structures
## Real Life Examples Matching <<<<

Name: _____

Directions: Match the topic to the best text structure for organizing it. Use these inititals:

Description = D  Order and Sequence = OS  Compare and Contrast = CC

Cause and Effect = CE  Problem Solution = PS

1. A biography of Theodore Roosevelt _____
2. A volcano erupts and airplanes are delayed because of it _____
3. A dance instructor's handout explains how each costume should look _____
4. A bargain hunter compares prices at two sporting goods stores _____
5. A newspaper article tells about a local river area that used to be filled with trash but now is clean thanks to a community group _____
6. A science book talks about how snakes and lizards are alike and different ____
7. A recipe book describes how to make chicken noodle soup. _____
8. A tourist brochure gives details about the New York City area _____
9. The weather center issues an alert due to especially bad air _____
10. Gas prices are increasing but electric cars use very little gas _____
11. An origami book teaches how to make a crane out of paper _____
12. A daughter tells her mother about the necklace she saw at the store _____
13. A family tries to decide if Disneyland or Universal Studios would be a better place to go on vacation _____
14. A panda bear has adaptations that allow it to be warm in extremely cold places _____
15. Your teacher asks you to write about the Revolutionary War events _____
16. Your older brother is debating whether to get a new car or a used car _____
17. A letter to the editor explains how the Community Center Building is in poor shape and that something needs to be done to fix it_____
18. A science book tells about the life cycle of the wombat _____
19. A magazine article explains all about salamanders _____
20. A social studies book looks at the cultures of China and Japan _____

# Task Cards: RECORD SHEET

Name: _____

Which text structure would you choose?

Write: D for Describe

OS for Order and Sequence

CC for Compare and Contrast

CE for Cause and Effect

PS for Problem and Solution

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
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22. _____
23. _____
24. _____
25. _____
26. _____
27. _____
28. _____
29. _____
30. _____
31. _____
32. _____

INFORMATIONAL TEXT STRUCTURES

To show the similarities and differences between sharks and dolphins...

Which text structure would you choose?



INFORMATIONAL TEXT STRUCTURES

To explain the life cycle of a flying squirrel...

Which text structure would you choose?



INFORMATIONAL TEXT STRUCTURES

To describe what happens to teeth, if you eat too much sugar...

Which text structure would you choose?



INFORMATIONAL TEXT STRUCTURES

To explain the need for alternative energy forms and how wind turbines can help...

Which text structure would you choose?

INFORMATIONAL TEXT STRUCTURES

To examine the differences between Arctic animals and Antarctic animals...

Which text structure would you choose?



INFORMATIONAL TEXT STRUCTURES

To explain the health benefits of eating lots of fruits and vegetables...

Which text structure would you choose?



INFORMATIONAL TEXT STRUCTURES

To look at a polar bear's physical features, its food preferences, and its habitat...

Which text structure would you choose?



INFORMATIONAL TEXT STRUCTURES

To look at how igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic rocks are the same and how they are different...

Which text structure would you choose?

INFORMATIONAL TEXT STRUCTURES

To see how a jaguar and a cheetah are very similar but also different...

9 Which text structure would you choose?



INFORMATIONAL TEXT STRUCTURES

To explain the effects of pollution in the air and what scientists think can be done to reduce it...

10 Which text structure would you choose?



INFORMATIONAL TEXT STRUCTURES

To examine a dollar bill and what each symbol on it means...

11 Which text structure would you choose?



INFORMATIONAL TEXT STRUCTURES

To describe the Lewis and Clark Expedition, from the beginning to the end...

12 Which text structure would you choose?

INFORMATIONAL TEXT STRUCTURES

To tell about the building materials used to make the Golden Gate Bridge...

13 Which text structure would you choose?



INFORMATIONAL TEXT STRUCTURES

To describe how using a cell phone in the car leads to more car accidents and how higher penalties for doing this might prevent more accidents...

14 Which text structure would you choose?



INFORMATIONAL TEXT STRUCTURES

To tell about how a firefly is able to create its own light...

15 Which text structure would you choose?



INFORMATIONAL TEXT STRUCTURES

To explain how lifting weights can help strengthen bones...

16 Which text structure would you choose?

INFORMATIONAL TEXT STRUCTURES

To tell about how batteries can leak toxic materials when they are thrown in the trash and what people can do to recycle them properly...

17 Which text structure would you choose?



INFORMATIONAL TEXT STRUCTURES

To tell what Tasmanian devils look like and how they act in the wild...

18 Which text structure would you choose?



INFORMATIONAL TEXT STRUCTURES

To explain how the queen bee, worker bees, and drones are alike and different...

19 Which text structure would you choose?



INFORMATIONAL TEXT STRUCTURES

To give step by step instructions for putting together a glider...

20 Which text structure would you choose?

INFORMATIONAL TEXT STRUCTURES

To describe how skipping breakfast leads to less energy in the day and overeating...

21 Which text structure would you choose?



INFORMATIONAL TEXT STRUCTURES

To examine what Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson had in common and how they were different...

22 Which text structure would you choose?



INFORMATIONAL TEXT STRUCTURES

To look at the life cycle of a poison dart frog...

23 Which text structure would you choose?



INFORMATIONAL TEXT STRUCTURES

To explain what a grizzly bear looks like, what it eats, and where it lives...

24 Which text structure would you choose?

INFORMATIONAL TEXT STRUCTURES

To explain how time spent on technology can lead to a less active lifestyle...

25 Which text structure would you choose?



INFORMATIONAL TEXT STRUCTURES

To examine the roles of men and women in the Revolutionary War...

26 Which text structure would you choose?



INFORMATIONAL TEXT STRUCTURES

To show how an unclean kitchen area can cause illness and how a chef may take steps to prevent this...

27 Which text structure would you choose?



INFORMATIONAL TEXT STRUCTURES

To look at the life of President John F. Kennedy...

28 Which text structure would you choose?

INFORMATIONAL TEXT STRUCTURES

To tell the life story of Walt Disney...

29 Which text structure would you choose?



INFORMATIONAL TEXT STRUCTURES

To explain the physical characteristics of cheetahs, what they eat, and where they can be found...

30 Which text structure would you choose?



INFORMATIONAL TEXT STRUCTURES

To list the causes leading to the Civil War...

31 Which text structure would you choose?



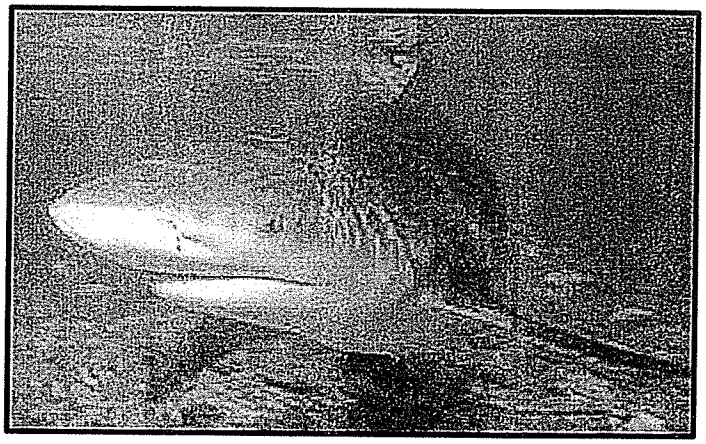
INFORMATIONAL TEXT STRUCTURES

To describe the use of pesticides and the health problems associated with them...

32 Which text structure would you choose?

# Informational Text Structures
# DESCRIPTION

Name: _____



Bull sharks may be found in warm waters around the world. They are one of the few sharks able to live in both saltwater and freshwater. They are usually found in the ocean, but sometimes they move into rivers and lakes. Female sharks often travel to freshwater to give birth. Bull sharks prefer to live alone and do not migrate long distances like many sharks.

The name bull shark was given to this species due to its short, stout body, which may look a bit like a bull. It may also have been named bull shark due to its aggressive behavior. Although human attacks are rare, it is known as one of the top three sharks most likely to attack humans (after the Great White Shark and the Tiger Shark).

Bull sharks are light gray with white bellies. They have limited vision but have a keen sense of smell. They usually stay near coastlines where fish are plentiful. They have sharp teeth and will eat almost anything, from sea turtles, to rays, to seals, and seabirds.

1. The author of this passage used the Description text structure to describe bull sharks. Write **T** for True and **F** for False:

A. _____ Bull sharks hunt in groups.  B. _____ They live in freshwater and saltwater.

C. _____ They have excellent eyesight.  D. _____ They eat only seals.

2. Circle all of the topics below which would be best organized using the Description text structure:

A. History of Skateboards  B. All About Chipmunks  C. Tornadoes and Hurricanes

D. Windmills  E. Germs and the Common Cold  F. Improving Air Quality

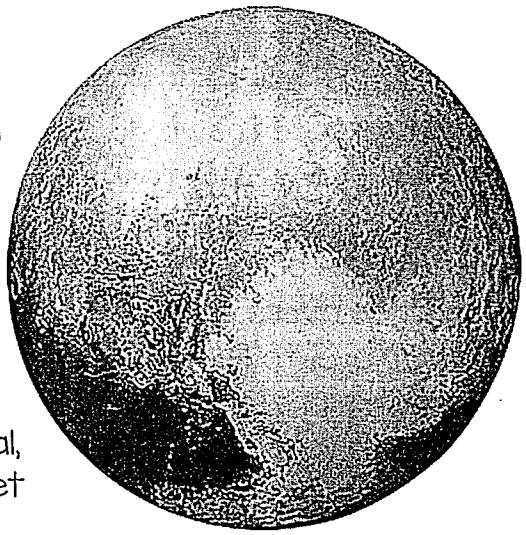
3. There are three paragraphs in this passage. Which paragraph (1, 2, or 3) tells about...

A. _____ Their name  B. _____ Habitat  C. _____ Sense of smell

D. _____ Coloring  E. _____ Diet  F. _____ Migration

# Informational Text Structures
# ORDER AND SEQUENCE

Name: _____



Pluto, which used to be called the smallest planet in the solar system, was discovered in 1930 by Clyde Tombaugh, from the United States. Many people around the world were excited about the astronomer's discovery. Newspapers reported that scientists were trying to think of a good name for the new planet.

In March of 1930, in England, an eleven year old girl named Venetia Burney, was sitting at the breakfast table with her mother and grandfather. As Venetia was eating cereal, her grandfather read a newspaper article about the new planet and how they were looking for possible names for it. Venetia immediately suggested the name Pluto. She chose the name because she had read many Roman and Greek myths. She also knew that Pluto was the name of a god, which hadn't yet been used.

Venetia's grandfather, who was a retired librarian from Oxford University, contacted some of his astronomer friends at the University and told them his granddaughter's suggestion. They sent a cable to Tombaugh in the United States, who thought it was a brilliant idea!

In 2003, when an astronomer named Michael Brown discovered a new object (Eris) which was larger than Pluto, scientists began to reconsider what it meant to be a planet. In 2006, a group of astronomers reclassified Pluto as a dwarf planet. Due to its small size and its small gravitational pull, it is no longer the ninth planet from the sun.

1. The author of this passage used the Order and Sequence text structure because the events in the passage were told in _____.

2. Circle all of the topics below which would be best organized using the Order and Sequence text structure:

A. Biography of Albert Einstein  B. Lions and Tigers  C. How to Bake a Cake

D. All About Zebras  E. Life Cycle of a Bee  F. The History of Ice Cream

3. Imagine you are building a bicycle. Why are the directions to build a bicycle told using an order and sequence organization? _____

_____

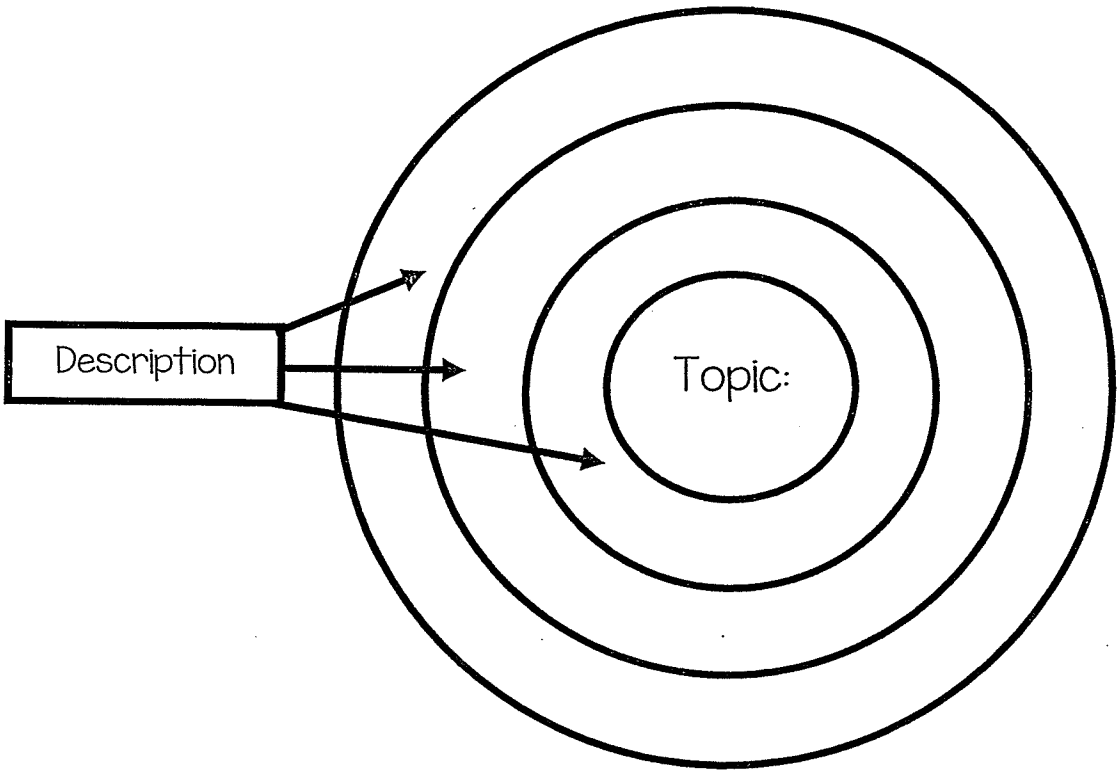
_____

# Informational Text Structures

## Writing Using: DESCRIPTION

Name: _____ Topic = _____

Directions: Write a paragraph using the description text structure. Then fill in the graphic organizer with information from your paragraph.

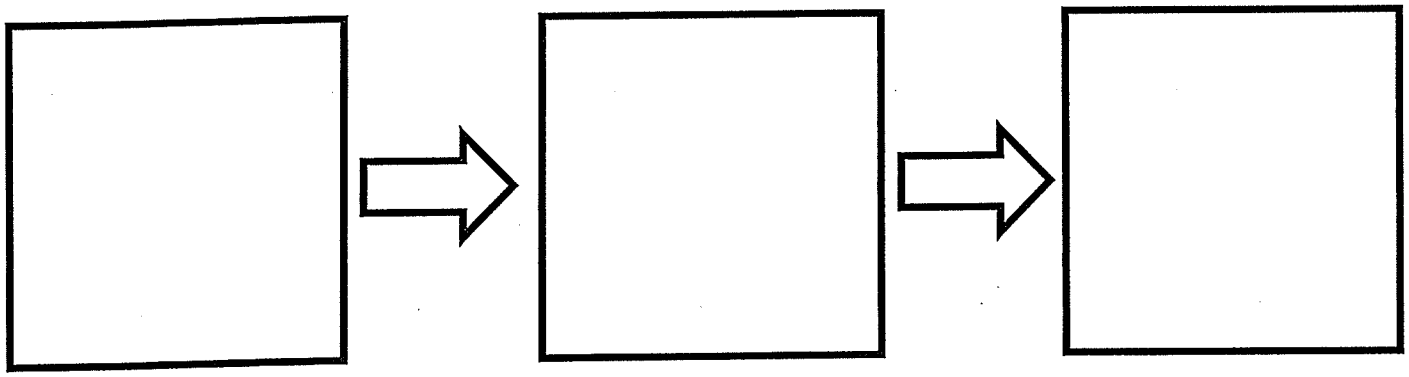


# Informational Text Structures

## Writing Using: Order And SEQUENCE

Name: _____ Topic = _____

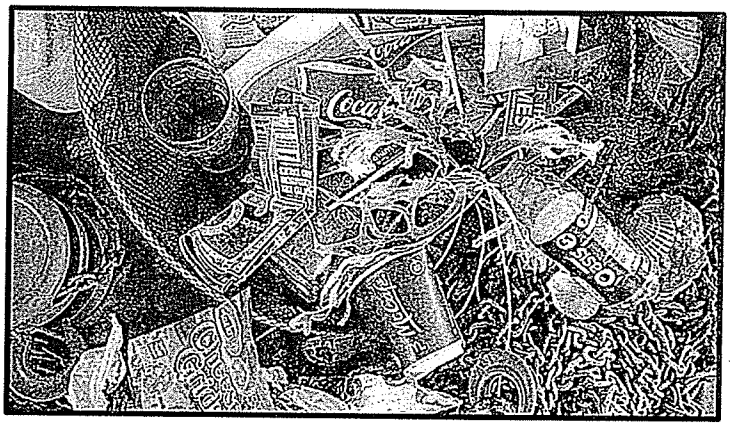
Directions: Write a paragraph using the order and sequence text structure. Then fill in the graphic organizer with information from your paragraph.



# Informational Text Structures

# CAUSE AND EFFECT

Name: _____



Long ago, most people grew their own food or went hunting to find it. If someone sold an item at a shop or from a cart, there were no plastic containers to hold items or plastic bags to carry them home. In the last 70 years though, plastic has been created as an easy way to package and to carry items. One surprising fact is that in the last ten years, more plastic has been produced than during the whole of the last century (one hundred years). One problem is that regular plastic does not wear away quickly. In fact, every bit of plastic ever made still exists.

Every year, 300 million tons of plastic is created to be used one time. Some of this plastic is recycled, but much of it is simply thrown away. Scientists estimate that 50% of all plastic is used once and thrown away! Eight million tons of this plastic is dumped or is blown into our oceans every year.

It is easy to see why so much plastic is produced. It is cheap to make and can be used in so many ways. Sadly, this has led to an increase in pollution on land and in the ocean. Plastic pollution can be deadly for wildlife. Thousands of sea turtles, birds, seals, and other marine mammals are killed each year after eating plastic or becoming tangled up in it. As the whole world is connected, when sea life is harmed by plastic, humans are also harmed.

1. The author of this passage used the Cause and Effect text structure. Write **C** by the Cause and **E** by the Effect listed in the passage:

A. _____ The land and sea have become polluted which hurts animals and people.

B. _____ Plastic use has increased greatly.

2. Circle all of the topics below which would be best organized using the Cause and Effect text structure:

A. How Stress Influences Happiness  B. Manatees  C. Alcohol Use and Car Accidents

D. Biography of Mae Jemison  E. Apples and Oranges  F. Daily Diet and Health

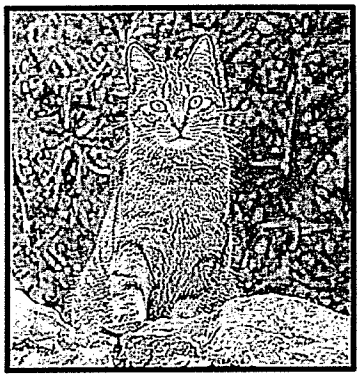
3. Look at the cause and effects listed below from this passage. Write **C** for Cause and **E** for Effect.

A. _____ Plastic is blown or dumped into the ocean.  B. _____ Sea animals die.

# Informational Text Structures

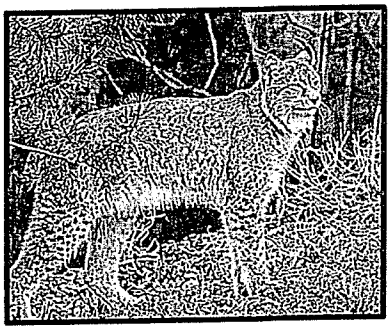
# COMPARE AND CONTRAST

Name: _____



Like the house cat, bobcats are mammals and are members of the feline family. Both animals are very curious and use their whiskers to help them find out about their habitats. Both animals have excellent night vision, so they can see well in the dark. Bobcats and house cats also walk with their claws inside their paws, so their footprints do not show their claws..

Both types of cats are covered in fur and look cuddly. House cats have fur which can be lots of different colors, while bobcats have fur that is usually light gray or some shade of brown. Bobcats always have some spots on their coat, even if the spots are only on their stomachs. House cats and bobcats are also different in size. Bobcats are about twice the size of house cats, weighing up to 30 pounds and standing up to two feet tall. They are also much faster than house cats and can run up to 30 miles per hour.



Both bobcats and house cats are hunters by nature. While house cats are usually fed cat food, with meat and grains, house cats still love to hunt for the occasional moth or insect which finds its way into the house. Outside, they will eat lizards, mice, birds, and grass. Bobcats are skilled hunters with extremely sharp teeth. They only eat meat and stalk rabbits, squirrels, birds, rats, and even deer.

1. The author of this passage used the Compare and Contrast text structure. Which two animals were compared and contrasted?_____

_____.

2. Circle all of the topics below which would be best organized using the Compare and Contrast text structure:

A. Bill Gates and Steve Jobs  B. Foxes and Wolves  C. How to Make a Paper Airplane

D. Biography of Rosa Parks  E. Life Cycle of a Pumpkin  F. Bicycles and Motorcycles

3. How are house cats and bobcats similar and different? Write **S** for similar and **D** for different.

A. _____ Size  B. _____ Night vision  C. _____ Mammals

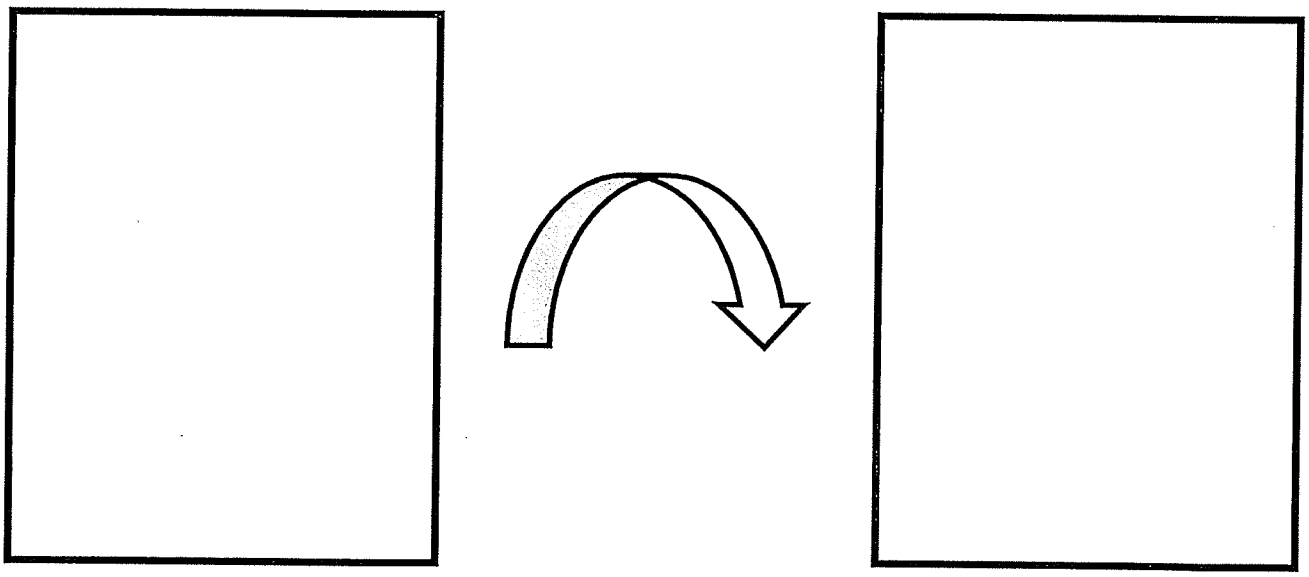
D. _____ Claws while walking  E. _____ Diet  F. _____ Teeth

# Informational Text Structures

## Writing Using: CAUSE And Effect

Name: _____ Topic = _____

Directions: Write a paragraph using the cause and effect text structure. Then fill in the graphic organizer with information from your paragraph.

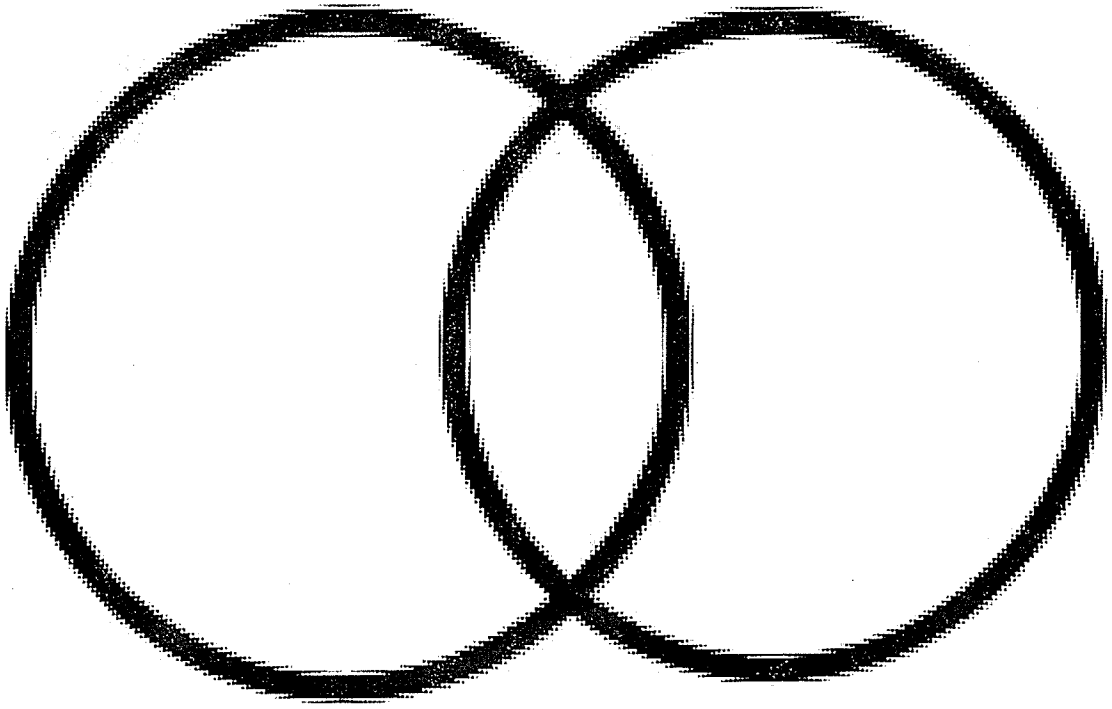


# Informational Text Structures

## Writing Using: COMPARE And CONTRAST

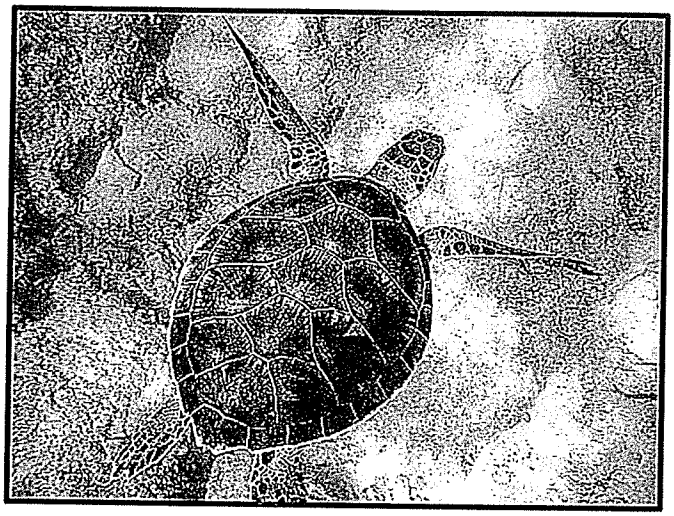
Name: _____ Topic = _____

Directions: Write a paragraph using the compare and contrast text structure. Then fill in the graphic organizer with information from your paragraph.



# Informational Text Structures
# Problem and Solution

Name: _____



There are seven different species of sea turtles, which live in warm and cool oceans throughout the world. These gentle creatures have been around since the age of dinosaurs, millions of years ago.

Sea turtles are an endangered species for a number of reasons. After mother turtles return to nesting grounds to lay eggs, the baby turtles face dangers from predators like crabs, birds, raccoons, and foxes. The hatchlings who make it to the ocean, may still be eaten by birds and fish.

Besides animals, humans have decreased the number of sea turtles by accidentally catching them in fishing nets, by catching them on purpose for meat, and by being hit by boats. Construction on beach properties has also caused destruction of their nesting grounds.

People have begun to work together to help save the sea turtles. An international agreement in 1981, made it illegal to trade sea turtles or their eggs, shells, or meat in any nation. New fishing nets are helping fishermen catch fewer turtles. Some beach areas have become protected areas, so turtles may continue to lay their eggs. Scientists are hoping that the sea turtles will soon increase in numbers and start to thrive.

1. The author of this passage used the Problem and Solution text structure. Write **P** by the Problem and **S** by the Solution listed in the passage:

A. _____ Sea Turtles are endangered.

B. _____ People are taking measures to help sea turtles increase in number.

2. Circle all of the topics below which would be best organized using the Problem and Solution text structure:

A. History of Automobiles  B. Gorillas  C. How Sunscreen Can Prevent Skin Cancer

D. Smoking and Lung Health  E. Whales and Sharks  F. Air Pollution and One City's Efforts to Decrease It

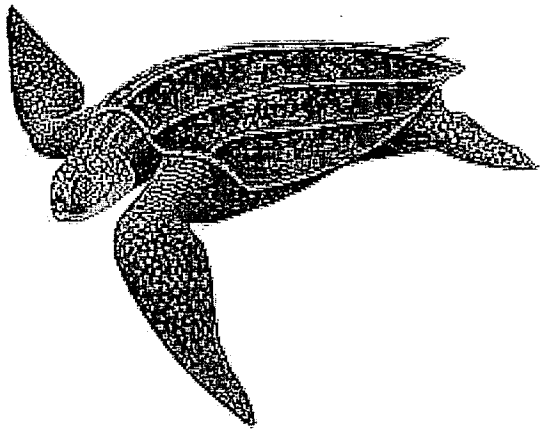
3. Cause and Effect text structures are often confused with Problem and Solution. Remember that Problem and Solution *must have* a solution! Look at the passage titles below. Write **PS** for Problem and Solution and **CE** for Cause and Effect.

A. _____ The Dangers of Forest Fires and What May be Done to Protect Homes

B. _____ A Lack of Sleep May Increase Car Crashes

# Leatherback Turtles

Name: _____



Leatherback turtles are the largest sea turtle species, growing up to seven feet long and weighing 2,000 pounds. They are named for their inky-blue shell, which is leather-like instead of hard, like other turtles. Although they were once found in every ocean except the Arctic and Antarctic, the leatherback population is rapidly declining during the last century for several reasons. Leatherback turtles are an endangered species and many sub-populations (particularly in the Pacific Ocean) are critically endangered.

Fortunately, the number of leatherbacks in the Atlantic Ocean is stable or increasing, but the Pacific Ocean population is declining at an alarming rate. One of the reasons leatherback turtles are endangered is due to intense egg collection by humans. Female turtles come ashore during the breeding season to nest. At night each turtle digs a hole in the sand, lays about 80 eggs, and covers the eggs with sand to discourage predators. Then, the female turtles return to the sea. Despite the fact that each female lays a large number of eggs, scientists estimate that only about one in one thousand leatherback hatchlings actually survive to adulthood. Besides animal predators, eggs are often taken from nests by humans for food or as a vitamin supplement.

Another reason leatherback turtles are endangered is a result of fishing mishaps. The turtles sometimes get caught in fishing nets and lines or they can be accidentally hit by boats.

Turtles can also die if they eat floating plastic debris, which they confuse with their favorite food, jellyfish. Scientists have examined turtles that have died and have found that some of them have almost 11 pounds of plastic in their stomachs.

Building new homes and businesses along the coast has also hurt the leatherback population. This makes it more difficult for female turtles to have suitable places in which to lay their eggs.

1. What is the author's purpose in writing this text? _____

_____

2. What text structure did the author use? _____

_____

3. What clues lead you to believe that it was organized using that text structure?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

4. What is the main idea of this passage? _____

_____

_____

_____

5. Name two reasons humans take leatherback turtle eggs._____

_____

_____

_____

_____

6. Make an inference. Why do you think there is so much plastic debris in the ocean?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

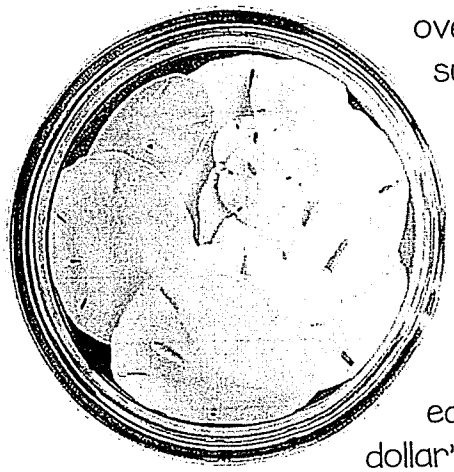
# Starfish and SAND DOLLARS

Name: _____

Sea stars are often called starfish, but they aren't true fish. Starfish are echinoderms (have spiny skin) and are invertebrates, which means they don't have backbones. More than 1,600 species of starfish live in all of the world's oceans and they exist in many colors from orange to pink to brown. Starfish can be tiny (one half of an inch across) or fairly large (three feet across).They live in a variety of habitats including tidal pools, rocky shores, sea grass, kelp beds, and coral reefs.

Most starfish have five arms, although some can grow as many as 50 arms. If a starfish loses an arm, it can grow a new one. A starfish's arms are covered with suckers called tube feet, which allow it to move slowly across the ocean floor. Eyespots on the end of each arm are light sensitive and help the starfish find food such as clams, oysters, and snails. The starfish eats by pushing the food towards its mouth using its arms. If the organism is tiny, it can be swallowed whole. For larger prey, it attaches itself to the animal and pushes its stomach out through its mouth. Special enzymes from its stomach help digest and absorb the prey. Although starfish don't normally live in groups, they will gather together at certain times of the year to feed.

The sand dollar, like the starfish, is an echinoderm (has spiny skin) and is also an invertebrate (no backbone). There are many species of sand dollars all over the world, and they can be found in a variety of colors such as green, purple, blue, brown, or black. An adult sand dollar is about three inches across and lives about eight years. Sand dollars do not live in the deepest waters of the ocean but live within miles of the shore on the sandy floor, where they burrow under the sand. Unlike starfish, sand dollars live in groups called neighborhoods.



Most sand dollars are round but some have a notched edge. All sand dollars, like starfish, are symmetrical. The sand dollar's mouth is on the underside of its body, which makes it similar to the starfish Unlike the starfish, the sand dollar is an herbivore, feeding only on algae.

1. What is the author's purpose in writing this text? _____

_____

2. What text structure did the author use? _____

_____

3. What clues lead you to believe that it was organized using that text structure?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

4. What is the main idea of this passage? _____

_____

_____

_____

5. Did the author use a clustered approach (focused on one topic at a time) or an alternating approach (went back and forth between topics)? _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

6. Which similarity or difference do you think is the most interesting? _____

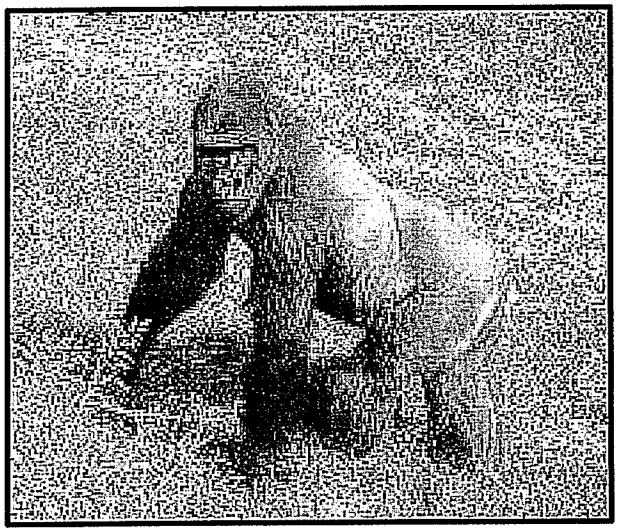
_____

_____

_____

# Gorillas

Name: _____



In the wild, mountain gorillas live in the forest areas of Africa's mountains. They may live in Uganda, Rwanda, Cameroon, Gabon, the Central African Republic, or in the Congo. Gorillas are endangered and there are only about 650 left in the world.

Gorillas live in small groups called troops or bands. Each troop is led by the strongest male silverback and also includes some female gorillas, and their offspring. Male gorillas are called silverbacks because their hair turns from black to silvery gray as they get older. Usually, a gorilla is a calm and peaceful animal but if it is threatened, the silverback will aggressively defend its troop. In the wild, gorillas live to be about 35 years but in captivity they can live around 50 years.

Gorillas are large animals and are the largest species of primates. Males are often twice as big as the females and grow to six feet tall and weigh 400 pounds. Female gorillas grow to four and a half feet tall and weigh 200 pounds. Gorillas have hands and feet similar to humans with an opposable thumb and a big toe. They have unusually long arms which are even longer than their legs. They often use their arms to "knuckle-walk" or to walk on all fours.

Mountain gorillas spend much of their time eating. A gorilla's diet is mostly plants, including leaves, stems, bark, vines, fruit, and bamboo. Mountain gorillas will also eat small insects such as ants, termites, grubs, worms, and insect larvae. A full grown adult male will eat about 50 pounds of food in a day.

At night, most gorillas make a nest to sleep in. If the gorilla isn't too heavy, it will sleep in a nest in the branches of the trees. If the gorilla is large, it may nest in grasses on the ground. To fall asleep, babies snuggle in their mother's nests until they're two and a half years old. Female gorillas are mature and start having babies when they are about ten years old. Mother gorillas have one baby at a time, every three to four years.

1. What is the author's purpose in writing this text? _____

2. What text structure did the author use? _____

3. What clues lead you to believe that it was organized using that text structure?

4. What is the main idea of this passage? _____

5. Is a gorilla a herbivore (eats plants only), a carnivore (eats meat only) or an omnivore (eats both plants and animals)? _____

6. Provide specific evidence from the text to support your answer for question number five:

# Sally Ride

Name: _____


Sally Ride was born on May 26, 1951 in Encino, California. Her father was a political science professor and her mother volunteered as a counselor at a prison for women. Ride had one sister, named Karen.

Ride was bright and did very well in school. She especially enjoyed science and math but also liked a variety of sports, particularly playing tennis. In fact, she was so skilled in tennis as a teenager, that she became one of the top ranked tennis players in the country.

When Ride graduated from high school, she hoped to become a professional tennis player. After practicing every day for many months though, she decided that a career as a tennis professional was not what she wanted, and she enrolled at Stanford University in California. At Stanford, she worked hard and got excellent grades. First, she earned bachelor's degrees in physics and English. Then, she went on to earn a masters and a Ph.D. in physics. While she was in the Ph. D. program, she did research in astrophysics.

In 1977, Ride saw a newspaper ad that NASA was looking for astronauts. She and over 8,000 other people applied, but only 25 people were hired. Sally was one of the few chosen to become an astronaut. At the Johnson Space Center in Houston, Ride endured physical tests such as weightlessness training, parachute jumping, and water training, like scuba diving and treading water in a heavy flight suit. She also had to learn to fly the Space Shuttle.

At first, Ride was a capsule communicator on the ground control team for the second and third Space Shuttle flights. In 1983, Ride made history as the first American woman in space. She worked as the mission specialist and said it was the most fun she'd ever had. Ride went into space again in 1984 on the 13th Space Shuttle flight mission. Both missions were a success. They deployed satellites, ran scientific experiments, and helped NASA to continue to learn more about space and space flight.

In 1986, NASA experienced a tragedy as the Challenger Space Shuttle exploded on take-off and all the crew members were killed. Ride was scheduled to be on that space shuttle but luckily, her mission was cancelled. Ride then served on President Ronald Reagan's commission to investigate the accident.

On July 23, 2012 after fighting a battle with pancreatic cancer, Ride passed away. Two elementary schools in the United States have been named in her honor.

1. What is the author's purpose in writing this text? _____

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2. What text structure did the author use? _____

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3. What clues lead you to believe that it was organized using that text structure?

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4. What is the main idea of this passage? _____

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5. Make an inference. Why do you think Sally Ride was chosen to be in the astronaut training program when there were so many candidates from which to choose?

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6. Why do you think two schools have been named in her honor? _____

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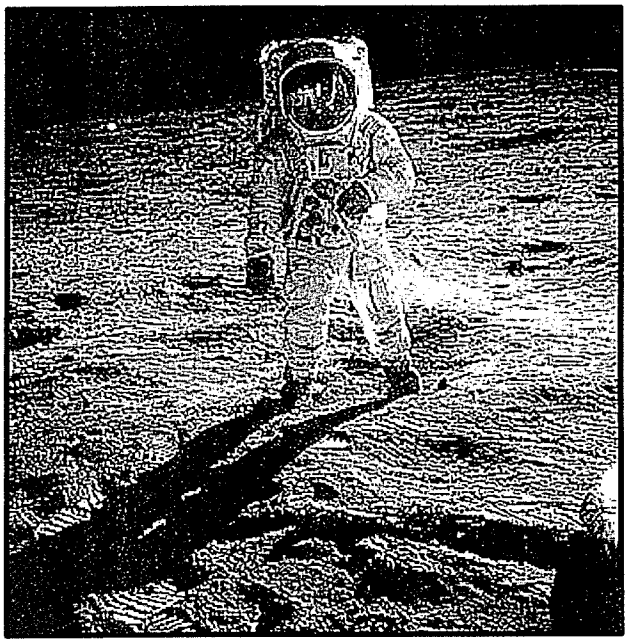
# THE SPACE RACE

Name: _____



About fifty years ago, the United States and the Soviet Union (now called Russia) were competing with each other to prove that each was the most powerful country in the world. In 1961, the Soviet Union was able to put the first astronaut in space, with the Vostok I rocket. On May 25, 1961, President Kennedy gave a speech to Congress expressing his concern that the United States was falling behind the Soviet Union in technology, as well as world prestige. He challenged the nation to launch a successful mission to the moon before the end of the decade. On July 16, 1969, the Apollo II with Neil Armstrong, (commander), Michael Collins, (command module pilot) and Edwin E. Aldrin Jr. (lunar module pilot), launched from the Kennedy Space Center in Florida.

Three days after launching from Earth, the astronauts arrived at the moon. Michael Collins orbited the moon in the command module spacecraft, called the Columbia, which would take them all home, while Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin flew the Lunar Module down to the moon's surface. Six hundred million people who watched the live broadcast, held their breath as the astronauts struggled to find a good place to land the Lunar Module. Finally, with less than a minute of fuel left, they touched down. On July 20, 1969, Neil Armstrong became the first person on the moon. His first words have become well known, "That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind."

The two astronauts, with space suits which controlled the oxygen, temperature and air pressure, spent two hours walking on the moon, which was very different from walking on the Earth. The reduced gravity meant that they could easily jump very high. While on the moon, the astronauts did experiments and collected rocks and soil (47 pounds) to bring back to Earth. They also left an American flag on the moon as a reminder of the accomplishment.

On July 24, 1969, the astronauts returned to Earth. Once they entered Earth's atmosphere, parachutes helped the Columbia drop slowly into the Pacific Ocean. After landing in the ocean, a helicopter picked up the crew and took them to the recovery ship, the "USS Hornet." Once on land, the crew and moon rock samples were placed in quarantine until it was determined that the crew was healthy and the rocks were not toxic. The Apollo II had successfully completed its mission and President Kennedy's goal to land on the moon and return safely to Earth before the Soviet Union, had been accomplished.

1. What is the author's purpose in writing this text? _____

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2. What text structure did the author use? _____

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3. What clues lead you to believe that it was organized using that text structure?

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4. What is the main idea of this passage? _____

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5. Make an inference. The author stated that President Kennedy was worried about "falling behind the Soviet Union in technology as well as world prestige". What do you think he meant by world prestige? _____

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6. What do you think the author meant when the text stated that "Six hundred million people watching the live broadcast held their breath as the astronauts struggled to find a good place to land the Lunar Module." _____

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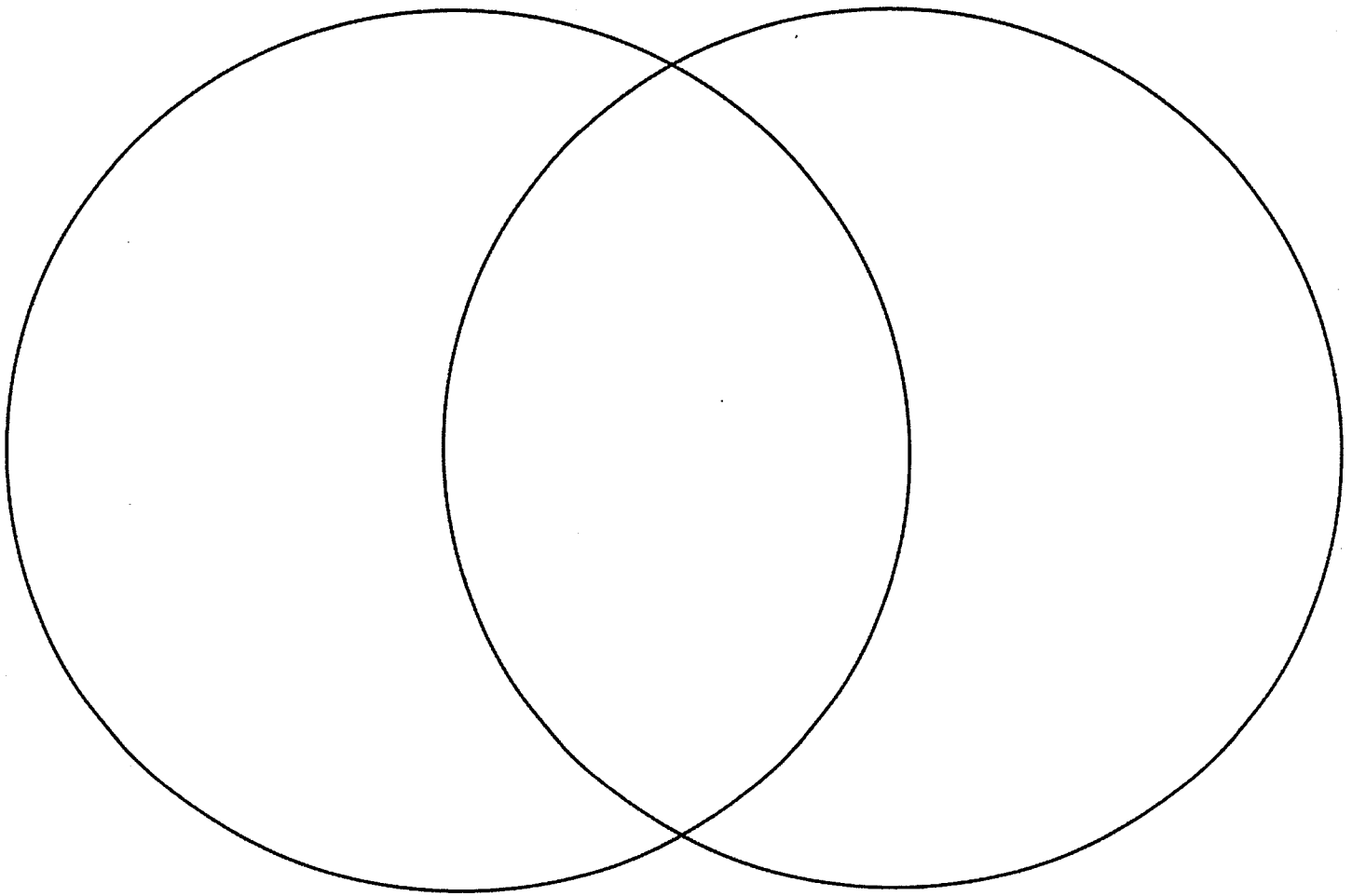
# Venn Diagram: Compare and Contrast

Name: _____



Name_____

# Weekly Reading Log

**Example**: Monday 9/9

Title: The Secret Garden Pages read: 15-27

Summary: Today I read about.... It connects to..... It made me think of....my prediction for tomorrow is.....

**Monday** ____/____

Title: _____ Pages read: _____

Summary:

**Tuesday** ____/____

Title: _____ Pages read: _____

Summary:

**Wednesday** ____/____

Title: _____ Pages read: _____

Summary:

**Thursday** ____/____

Title: _____ Pages read: _____

Summary:

**Friday** ____/____

Title: _____ Pages read: _____

Summary: