

**Walnut Ridge Elementary**

**Alternative Method of Instruction Verification Form**

Day 1  Day 2 \_\_\_\_\_ Day 3 \_\_\_\_\_ Day 4 \_\_\_\_\_ Day 5 \_\_\_\_\_

**This form certifies that your child completed work for the designated day. This will allow your child to receive attendance credit for this day. In the event it is not completed, your child will receive an unexcused absence.**

**My child, \_\_\_\_\_ completed all work assigned for Day \_\_\_\_\_.**

**My child also worked on the following website:**

\_\_\_\_\_.

**Parent's Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_**

## **Day 1 Instructions:**

- Reading: Read the passage and complete the questions that follow.
- Math: Complete math problems.
- Science: Read the passage and complete the questions that follow.
- Writing: Complete the writing prompt with at least 5-7 sentences if not more.

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

# Animal Migration

by Kimberly M. Hutmacher



Have you ever noticed that we only see certain animals in certain seasons? Many animals move from one area to another at different times during the year. This movement is called migration.

Animals migrate for different reasons. Some, like the manatee and the Ruby-Throated Hummingbird, migrate to stay warm in the winter.

Some animals migrate for food, water, and protection. Caribou move south each winter to evergreen forests. The forests protect them from the cold winds and provide a better food supply.

Other animals, like the Emperor Penguin, migrate for their children. These penguins choose the coldest time of year and the coldest place on the planet- Antarctica- to raise their young. They migrate inland, away from the sea, so they are far away from predators when their eggs hatch.



These journeys are often thousands of miles. It's amazing that so many animals are able to find their way back to the very same places in the world year after year.

Loggerhead Turtles travel thousands of miles to lay their eggs on the very same beach where they were hatched themselves.

Monarch butterflies often end up migrating thousands of miles to the very same tree that their ancestors roosted in generations before.

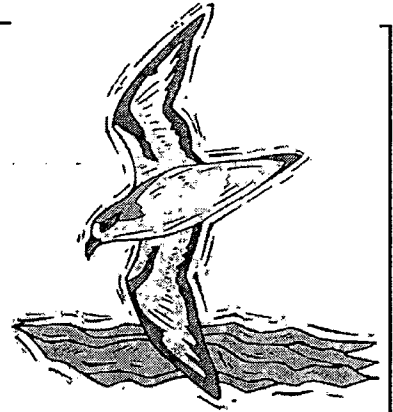
California Gray Whales have the longest migration journey of any mammal. They travel 10,000-14,000 miles round trip each year.

We know the many reasons why animals migrate, but no one really knows how they find their way. They do not have a map, compass or GPS to guide them. Maybe you will become the famous scientist that solves the mystery of animal migration.

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

# Animal Migration

by Kimberly M. Hutmacher



1. What is migration?
- a. animals sleeping through the winter
  - b. animals preparing to hatch eggs
  - c. animals traveling long distances
  - d. animals getting lost

2. Complete the table with information from the article.

Species	Reason for Migrating
<i>Ruby-Throated Hummingbird</i>	
	<i>Protection from cold winds and to find more food</i>
<i>Emperor Penguin</i>	

3. Which animals hold the record for the longest migration? \_\_\_\_\_

4. Where do Emperor Penguins go when they migrate?

- a. inland, near the North Pole
- b. towards the sea, near the North Pole
- c. inland, near the South Pole
- d. towards the sea, near the South Pole

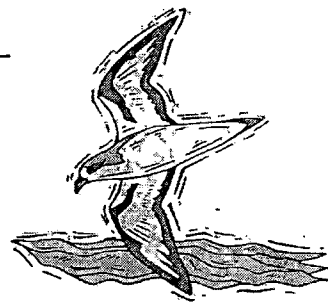
5. What information about animal migration is not known?

- a. where the animals migrate to
- b. why animals migrate
- c. which species of animals migrate
- d. how animals find their way when they migrate

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

# Animal Migration

## Vocabulary



**Part 1:** Reread "Animal Migration" by Kimberly M. Hutmacher.  
As you read highlight the following vocabulary words in the article.

seasons	caribou	journey	hatch
ancestors	compass	GPS	famous

**Part 2:** Match each vocabulary word on the left with its definition on the right.

- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| _____ 1. seasons   | a. well-known  |
| _____ 2. caribou   | b. tool with a needle that points north                |
| _____ 3. journey   | c. family members who lived before you were born       |
| _____ 4. hatch     | d. trip from one place to another                      |
| _____ 5. ancestors | e. times of the year: winter, spring, summer, and fall |
| _____ 6. compass   | f. large reindeer that live near the North Pole        |
| _____ 7. GPS       | g. to come out from inside an egg                      |
| _____ 8. famous    | h. electronic computer that tells your location        |

**Part 3:** Find the vocabulary words in the puzzle and circle them.

F	N	C	H	A	T	S	E	A	J	B	L	S
J	A	O	A	N	C	E	S	T	O	R	S	E
O	K	M	C	A	R	I	B	O	U	H	D	A
U	L	P	O	J	O	U	G	K	R	A	E	S
G	U	A	K	U	C	K	P	K	N	T	H	O
S	P	S	L	O	S	I	J	I	E	C	X	N
Z	Q	S	C	A	R	B	P	L	Y	H	T	S



# Add within 1,000—Skills Practice

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

Add. Regroup twice if necessary.

Form A

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{1} \quad 507 \\ + 145 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{2} \quad 342 \\ + 647 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{3} \quad 184 \\ + 248 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{4} \quad 575 \\ + 272 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{5} \quad 186 \\ + 365 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{6} \quad 425 \\ + 175 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{7} \quad 539 \\ + 374 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{8} \quad 246 \\ + 37 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{9} \quad 112 \\ + 545 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{10} \quad 443 \\ + 263 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{11} \quad 152 \\ + 114 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{12} \quad 412 \\ + 432 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{13} \quad 253 \\ + 382 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{14} \quad 248 \\ + 248 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{15} \quad 626 \\ + 89 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{16} \quad 357 \\ + 368 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{17} \quad 404 \\ + 107 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{18} \quad 137 \\ + 42 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{19} \quad 119 \\ + 219 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{20} \quad 245 \\ + 254 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{21} \quad 188 \\ + 336 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{22} \quad 631 \\ + 283 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

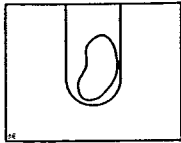
$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{23} \quad 192 \\ + 132 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{24} \quad 252 \\ + 146 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

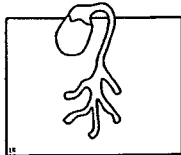
$$\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{25} \quad 419 \\ + 382 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

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

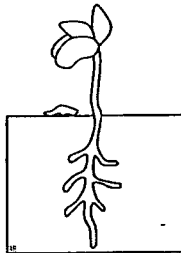
## The Life Cycle of a Plant



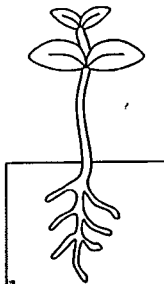
All plants are living. They have a life cycle. Plants start as a seed. The seed is planted in the ground.



Soon the seed begins to grow. Roots grow down into the soil. These roots will help get water for the plant.



A seedling is a baby plant. It grows leaves. The leaves help the plant begin to make food from air and water. Soon it will grow into a bigger plant. Seeds from different plants will grow to be different adult plants.

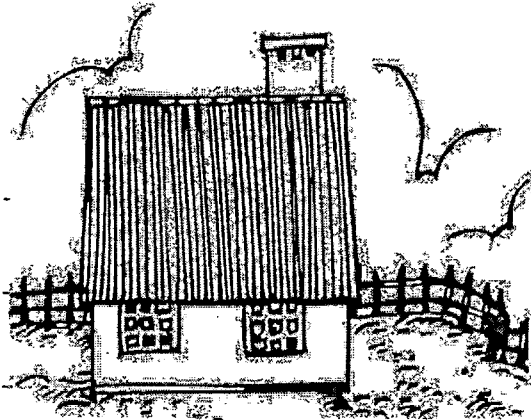


An adult plant starts to form. It can grow flowers or fruits. New seeds are made. These seeds can then be spread and planted. The life cycle begins again.

Plants are not alive	TRUE	FALSE
Roots help the plant get sunlight	TRUE	FALSE
Different kinds of seeds grow into different kinds of plants	TRUE	FALSE
Seeds can come from fruits	TRUE	FALSE
Adult plants make seeds, and the life cycle begins again	TRUE	FALSE

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

# Home Sweet Home



What do you like best about your home?

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