Butterflies are beautiful insects. You often see them around colorful flowers. A butterfly’s life begins in a special way. First, a mother butterfly lays an egg on a leaf. A caterpillar hatches from the egg. The caterpillar eats leaves and grows bigger.

Next, the caterpillar spins a covering around itself. The covering is called a chrysalis (KRIS-a-liss). Inside the chrysalis, the caterpillar slowly changes. The parts of a butterfly begin to form, like the wings, legs, and antennae.

About two weeks later, a new creature pops out of the chrysalis. It has become a butterfly! The butterfly flutters its wings and flies away.
Directions: For questions 1-4, circle the correct answer.

1. What kind of animal is a butterfly?
   a) Butterflies are reptiles.
   b) Butterflies are insects.
   c) Butterflies are mammals.

2. The text describes the different steps in a butterfly's life. What are butterflies when they first hatch?
   a) Butterflies hatch as worms.
   b) Butterflies hatch as caterpillars.
   c) Butterflies hatch as fully grown butterflies.

3. Read the following sentences from the text:

   "Inside the chrysalis, the caterpillar slowly changes. The parts of a butterfly begin to form, like the wings, legs, and antennae.

   "About two weeks later, a new creature pops out of the chrysalis. It has become a butterfly!"

   Based on this information, when does the caterpillar turn into a butterfly?
   a) while it is in the chrysalis
   b) after it leaves the chrysalis
   c) before it spins the chrysalis
4. What is "A Butterfly's Life" mostly about?
   a) how butterflies make a chrysalis
   b) what butterflies eat
   c) the life of a butterfly

5. What can you often see butterflies around?

   You can often see butterflies around

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6. Draw a butterfly that has just emerged from its chrysalis.
7. What did you learn from "A Butterfly's Life"?


8. **Class Discussion Question:** Use information from the text to summarize the steps in the life of a butterfly.
Celebrate Flag Day

June 14 is Flag Day in America. Many people honor the American flag on that day.

The American flag is red, white, and blue. It has 13 stripes. It has 50 stars. Each star stands for one of our 50 states.

Where do we see the American flag? We see it in parades. We see it on people’s houses. We see it on buildings in towns. We see it at schools. We see the flag on many holidays. Where have you seen the American flag?
Directions: For questions 1-4, circle the correct answer.

1. When is Flag Day in America?
   a) July 4th
   b) June 14th
   c) December 25th

2. What holiday does this passage describe?
   a) Independence Day
   b) Flag Day
   c) Memorial Day

3. Flag Day is a time to celebrate the American flag and the important things it stands for. What part of the passage shows us that this is true?
   a) “The American flag is red, white, and blue.”
   b) “Many people honor the American flag on that day.”
   c) “We see the flag on many holidays.”

4. What is the theme of “Celebrate Flag Day”?
   a) parades and why people have them
   b) Flag Day and the American flag
   c) American holidays
5. A) How many stars and stripes does the American flag have?

The American flag has

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B) Draw the American flag.
6. What did you learn from “Celebrate Flag Day”?

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7. Class Discussion Question: List the places where the American flag can be seen. Then discuss why people display the American flag.
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: ________________

Directions: For questions 1-4, circle the correct answer.

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. A) What was Carl’s garden problem?

Carl’s garden problem was his vegetables kept

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B) Draw a picture of Carl planting the vegetables Mr. Brown gave Carl.
6. What did you learn from “Carl’s Garden Problem”?

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7. **Class Discussion Question:** Explain how Carl solves his garden problem. Be sure to explain what Carl’s problem was.
Chris was walking with Grandpa. “Let’s have lunch,” Grandpa said. “There is a restaurant across the street.”

“That sounds good,” said Chris. He started to cross the street.

“Wait!” cried Grandpa. “You should never walk into the street without looking! You should hold my hand, too.”

“But I did not hear any cars coming,” said Chris.

“It is still dangerous to cross the street without looking both ways first.”

“I am sorry,” said Chris.

Grandpa took Chris’s hand. They looked both ways. There were no cars coming. Together, they walked safely across the street.
For questions 1–4, please circle the correct answer.

1. Why do Chris and his Grandpa need to cross the street?
   A) They want to eat lunch at a restaurant on the other side of the street.
   B) They see a friend across the street who they want to meet.
   C) They are practicing how to cross the street safely.

2. In this story about crossing the street, what do Chris and his grandpa do after they look both ways for cars?
   A) Chris and his grandpa listen for cars.
   B) Chris and his grandpa stop to talk to a friend.
   C) Chris and his grandpa walk safely across the street.

3. Chris crossed the street without looking when he did not hear any cars coming. Grandpa thinks this is unsafe. How do we know Grandpa feels this way?
   A) Grandpa wants to have lunch at a restaurant across the street.
   B) Grandpa stops Chris from crossing the street and tells Chris how to cross safely.
   C) Grandpa and Chris cross the street together at the end of the story.

4. What is the main lesson in “Chris Crosses the Street”?
   A) Do not talk to strangers.
   B) Always hold your Grandpa's hand when you are away from home.
   C) Look for cars both ways before crossing a street.
5. What did Chris and Grandpa see when they looked both ways before crossing the street?

Chris and Grandpa saw

6. Draw a picture of Chris and Grandpa crossing the street safely.
7. What did you learn from "Chris Crosses the Street"?


8. Class Discussion Question: Why is it dangerous for Chris to cross the street without looking both ways first?
Drinking Fountain
By Marchette Chute

When I climb up
To get a drink,
It doesn't work
The way you'd think.

I turn it up,
The water goes
And hits me right
Upon the nose.

I turn it down
To make it small
And don't get any
Drink at all.
For questions 1–4, please circle the correct answer.

1. Why does the speaker of the poem climb up?
   A) to go down a slide
   B) to get a drink
   C) to get hit in the nose

2. Some words in this poem rhyme. What are two words in the poem that rhyme?
   A) “up” and “right”
   B) “down” and “any”
   C) “small” and “all”

3. The speaker of the poem has trouble using a drinking fountain.
   What information from the poem supports this statement?
   A) When the speaker turns it down, the water of the drinking fountain becomes too small to drink.
   B) When the speaker turns it up, the water of the drinking fountain becomes too small to drink.
   C) When the speaker climbs up to the drinking fountain, the speaker is not tall enough to reach the water.

4. What is “Drinking Fountain” mostly about?
   A) someone who is too short to use a drinking fountain
   B) someone who has trouble getting a drink from a drinking fountain
   C) someone who likes to drink water but does not like to drink milk
5. What happens when the speaker of the poem turns the water up?

The water hits the speaker on

6. Draw a picture of what happens when the speaker turns the water up.
7. What did you learn from “Drinking Fountain”?

8. What does the word “it” refer to in this poem? Support your answer with information from the poem.
Fruits Have Seeds
By Linda Ruggieri


All fruits have something special. Do you know what that is? Seeds! Some fruits have one seed. Others have many seeds.

A peach has one seed. A coconut has one seed too. A pumpkin has many small seeds. A strawberry has many tiny seeds. They are on the outside of the fruit.

Seeds are important because they can grow into new plants.

What happens when seeds fall to the ground? Plants grow. Those plants will have stems, leaves, flowers, fruits—and more seeds.
For questions 1–4, please circle the correct answer.

1. What can fruit grow on?
   A) Fruit can grow on seeds, stems, and leaves.
   B) Fruit can grow on rocks, dirt, and water.
   C) Fruit can grow on trees, vines, or bushes.

2. The text describes fruits. What do all fruits have in common?
   A) All fruits have many seeds.
   B) All fruits grow on vines.
   C) All fruits have at least one seed.

3. Different fruits have different numbers of seeds. Which information from the text shows us this is true?
   A) A coconut has one seed. A pumpkin has many small seeds.
   B) Apples grow on trees. Grapes grow on vines.
   C) Seeds are important because they can grow into new plants.

4. What is the main idea in “Fruits Have Seeds”?
   A) All fruits have seeds.
   B) Fruits grow in different ways.
   C) Coconuts have only one seed.
5. What can seeds grow into?

Seed can grow into

6. Draw a fruit mentioned in the text that has one seed and a fruit that has many seeds. Be sure to label each fruit.
7. What did you learn from "Fruits Have Seeds"?


8. Class Discussion Question: Seeds from fruit can grow into new plants. What must happen first before these seeds can grow into new plants? Use information from the text to support your answer.
Hi, my name is Noah! My town has a fall festival each year.

My grandpa has been going since he was a boy. He remembers seeing people show their arts and crafts. He remembers eating apple pie. He remembers that the festival was crowded but not too noisy.
Today, the festival still gets crowded. Today, people still show their arts and crafts. Today, people still sell apple pie. But now there is lots of loud music. The festival can be very noisy.

What is my favorite thing about the festival? I like eating the apple pie. That was Grandpa’s favorite thing when he was a boy too.
Directions: For questions 1-4, circle the correct answer.

1. What does Noah’s town have every year?
   a) a fall festival
   b) an arts and crafts show
   c) a carnival

2. What two things are being compared in this passage?
   a) a boy and his grandpa
   b) a town festival from the past and a town festival today
   c) music from the past and music from today

3. When Noah’s grandpa went to the festival, it was crowded but not too noisy. Now the festival has lots of loud music and can be very noisy.

   What does this tell us about the festival Noah’s grandpa went to?
   a) It was not crowded.
   b) It had loud music.
   c) It did not have loud music.
4. What is the theme of “My Town’s Festival”?

   a) what you can do at a town festival
   b) how music affects festivals
   c) how a town festival has changed over time

5. A) What is one thing people can do at the fall festival?

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B) Draw a picture of Noah visiting the fall festival with his Grandpa.
6. What did you learn from “My Town’s Festival”?

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7. Class Discussion Question: Explain how the festival from the passage has changed over time and how it is the same.
Rainbows sometimes show up on rainy days. Have you ever seen one?

Rainbows appear in the sky only if the sun is shining. Sunlight looks white. Actually, it is made of many colors. Rainbows show off those colors.

Rain comes from clouds. Clouds are made of tiny drops of water. If the drops get too big, they fall as rain.

Sunlight shines through the drops of rain. The drops bend the light. The colors spread out. Then you see a rainbow! A rainbow’s top rows are red, orange, yellow, and green. The bottom rows are blue, indigo, and violet.
For questions 1–4, please circle the correct answer.

1. Rainbows appear in the sky only if the sun is doing what?
   A) shining
   B) setting
   C) rising

2. The text explains how rainbows are formed. What does sunlight need to shine through for a rainbow to appear?
   A) Sunlight needs to shine through dark gray clouds for a rainbow to appear.
   B) Sunlight needs to shine through the water in rain for a rainbow to appear.
   C) Sunlight needs to shine through a cloudless blue sky for a rainbow to appear.

3. Rainbows appear when sunlight shines through drops of rain. The drops bend the light, and the colors spread out. Based on this information, when do rainbows appear?
   A) Rainbows appear on days when it is just rainy.
   B) Rainbows appear on days when it is both sunny and rainy.
   C) Rainbows appear on days when it is just sunny.

4. What is “What Is a Rainbow?” mainly about?
   A) how rainbows are formed
   B) what makes the sun shine
   C) how clouds are formed
5. What colors make up sunlight?

The colors that make up sunlight are red, orange, yellow, green,

6. Draw a picture of a rainbow.
7. What did you learn from "What Is a Rainbow"?


8. Class Discussion Question: Use information from the text to explain how rainbows are formed.
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: ________________

For questions 1–4, please circle the correct answer.

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

4. What is “What Is Lightning?” mainly about?
   A) characteristics of lightning
   B) how thunder is formed
   C) characteristics of thunderstorms
5. Where does lightning form during a storm?

Lightning forms

6. Draw a picture that shows where lightning can strike. Be sure to draw the lightning strike.
7. What did you learn from "What Is Lightning"?


8. **Class Discussion Question**: Use information from the text to explain how lightning makes thunder.
Why Do We Have Summer?
By Rachelle Kreisman

Summer starts on the longest day of the year. We call that day the summer solstice.

Summer days are warm and long. There is more sunlight. People spend more time outdoors.

Why do we have summer? Earth tilts as it travels around the sun. When Earth’s northern half leans toward the sun, that part has summer.

Summer starts in the northern half of Earth around June 21. At that time, it is winter in the southern part of Earth. That is because the Earth’s southern half is tilted away from the sun.
For questions 1–4, please circle the correct answer.

1. What is the summer solstice?
   A) The summer solstice is the hottest day of the year.
   B) The summer solstice is the shortest day of the year.
   C) The summer solstice is the longest day of the year.

2. The text explains why we have summer. Why do we have summer?
   A) Summer starts on the longest day of the year.
   B) Summer days are warm, long, and sunny.
   C) Earth tilts as it travels around the sun.

3. When the earth's southern half is tilted away from the sun, it is winter in the southern part of Earth. What season does the southern part of Earth have when it is tilted towards the sun?
   A) winter
   B) fall
   C) summer

4. What is “Why Do We Have Summer?” mainly about?
   A) what summer days are like
   B) the northern half of Earth
   C) why we have summer
5. What season is it in the southern half of Earth when people in the northern half have summer?

It is


6. Please draw the earth as the northern half tilts towards the sun. Color the half of Earth which has summer red. Color the half of Earth which has winter blue.
7. What did you learn from "Why Do We Have Summer"?

8. **Class Discussion Question**: Use information from the text to explain why summer days are warm and long.