Week 5

April 27- May 1, 2020

ELA- R.L.3.9- Lesson 29- Comparing and Contrasting Stories

Language- L.3.1.D, L.3.2.E

Math- Lesson 22- Liquid Volume

Science- 3.P.10.2- Forces and Motions

Social Studies- SS.G.2.3- Label the States

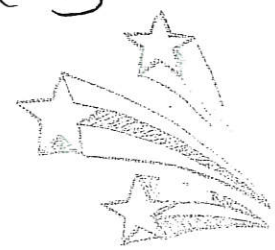
(Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico)

Handwriting- Upper and Lower Case

LAFS.3.RL.3.9 Compare and contrast the themes, settings, and plots of stories written by the same author about the same or similar characters (e.g., in books from a series).

Week 5

Lesson 22
Comparing and Contrasting Stories

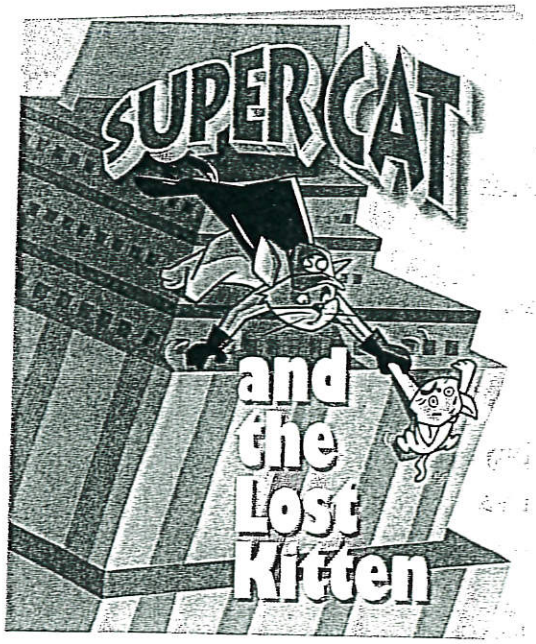


Learning Target **When you read several stories that an author has written about the same characters, you can compare and contrast the themes, settings, and plots.**

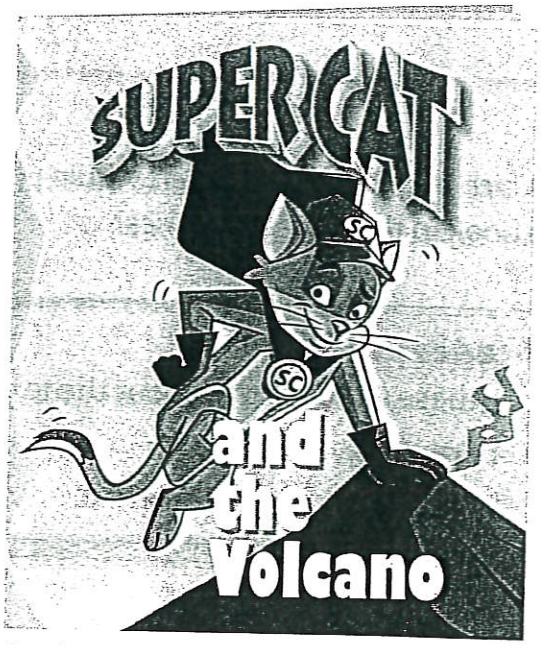
Read Sometimes an author will write about the same characters in different books. The **characters** might be the same, but when you **compare** and **contrast** the stories, you'll find many differences.

Each story by the same author will have its own **plot,** or set of events. The stories may also have different **settings,** where the action takes place. You can also compare the **themes,** which are messages or lessons the stories offer.

Look at the two book covers from a series called *The Adventures of Super Cat!* Think about what is similar and what is different in the covers.



Book 1



Book 2

Think Finish this chart to compare and contrast the two books.

	Book 1	Book 2
Characters	Super Cat kitten	
Setting		a volcano
Plot	Super Cat rescues a lost kitten.	
Theme		Use your powers to help others.

Talk Which details from the chart would you expect to be the same for another book in the Super Cat series?

Academic Talk

Use these words to talk about the text.

- characters
- plot
- settings
- compare
- contrast
- themes

The Fox and the Goat

Adapted from The Aesop for Children

1 A Fox fell into a well and could not get out again. After a long time, a thirsty Goat came by. The Goat thought the Fox had gone down to drink, so he asked if the water was good.

2 "The finest in the country," said the Fox, "jump in and try it."

3 The Goat jumped in and began to drink. The Fox quickly jumped on the Goat's back and leaped out of the well.

4 The Goat now saw what trouble he had gotten into and begged the Fox to help him out. But the Fox was already on his way to the woods.

5 "If you had as much sense as you have beard," he said as he ran, "you would have been more cautious about finding a way to get out again before you jumped in."

6 *Moral: Look before you leap.*

The Wolf and the Crane

Adapted from *The Aesop for Children*

1 A Wolf had been feasting, and a bone had stuck in his throat. He could get it neither up nor down, and of course he could not eat.

2 So away he hurried to the Crane. He was sure that she, with her long neck and bill, would be able to reach the bone and pull it out. "I will reward you," said the Wolf, "if you pull that bone out for me."

3 The Crane was very uneasy about putting her head in a Wolf's throat. But she did what the Wolf asked her to do. When the Wolf felt that the bone was gone, he started to walk away.

4 "But what about my reward!" called the Crane.

5 "What!" snarled the Wolf, whirling around. "Isn't it enough that I let you take your head out of my mouth without snapping it off?"

6 *Moral: Expect no reward for serving the wicked.*

Close Reader Habits

Circle the main characters in each fable. **Underline** the moral, or lesson, that is stated at the end of each story.

Explore How are the two fables by the storyteller Aesop alike and different?

To find the theme of a story, ask what lesson or message the author wants to share.

Think

1 Complete the chart to show how the two fables are alike and different.

	"The Fox and the Goat"	"The Wolf and the Crane"
Characters		
Plot		
Theme		

Talk

2 What are three ways that the two stories are alike?

Write

3 **Short Response** Describe how the two fables are alike and different. Be sure to use details about characters, setting, and theme from each story. Use the space provided on page 374 to write your answer.

HINT Think about how you can organize your writing to show how things are the same and how they are different.

from The Home of the Winds

retold from
Homer's *The Odyssey* by Alfred J. Church

1 The next day Ulysses and his companions set sail. After a while they came to the floating island where the King of the Winds had his home. For a whole month the king made him welcome.

2 When Ulysses wished to go home, the king did what he could to help him. He took the hide of an ox, very thick and strong. He put in it all the winds that would keep Ulysses from getting to his home, and he fastened it to the deck of his ship. Then he made a gentle wind blow from the west. For nine days it blew, till the ships were very near to the island of Ithaca.

3 But just before dawn on the tenth day, Ulysses, who had stayed awake all the time, fell asleep. The crew of his ship said to each other: "See that great bag of ox hide. It must have something very precious inside it—silver and gold and jewels. Why should the chief have all these good things to himself?"

4 So they cut the bag open, and all the winds rushed out and blew the ship away from Ithaca. Ulysses woke up at the noise, and at first thought that he would throw himself into the sea and die. Then he said to himself, "No! It is better to live," and he covered his face and lay still, without saying a word to his men. And the ships were driven back to the island of the King of the Winds.

Close Reader Habits

What are the key elements, or parts, of this story? **Circle** the main characters. **Underline** the two settings where the story takes place.

FROM ULYSSES AND THE SIRENS

RETOLD FROM HOMER'S *THE ODYSSEY* BY ALFRED J. CHURCH

1 The first place they came to was the Island of the Sirens. The Sirens were mermaids who sang so sweetly that no sailor who heard them could pass on his way, but was forced to go to them. But when he came near, the Sirens flew upon him and tore him to pieces.

2 Now Circe had warned Ulysses about these dreadful creatures, and told him what he ought to do. So he closed the ears of his companions with wax so tightly that they could hear nothing. As for himself, he made his men tie him with ropes to the mast of the ship. "And see," he said, "that you don't loose me, however much I may beg and pray."

3 As soon as the ship came near to the island, the wind ceased to blow. The men took down the sails and began to row.

4 Then the Sirens saw the ship and began to sing. Ulysses, where he stood bound to the mast, heard them. And when he understood what they said, he forgot all his caution. They promised just the thing that he wanted. For he was a man who thought he could never know enough about other countries and the people who dwelt in them. And the Sirens said that they could tell him all this.

5 Then he made signs with his head to his men that they should loose him. But they remembered what he had told them and rowed on. So they got safely past the Island of the Sirens.

Close Reader Habits

How is this story similar to and different from the one you just read? **Circle** the main characters. **Underline** the two places that are mentioned.

Think

1 Complete this chart to show how key elements of the stories are the same and different.

	"The Home of the Winds"	"Ulysses and the Sirens"
The two settings in each story		
Magical parts		
The actions of the crew		
The result of the crew's actions		

An *epic* is a series of adventures that a hero has over a long period of time. To get the most out of an epic, compare those adventures and how the hero acts in each one.

2 In what **two** ways are the settings of the stories alike?

A Both stories take place on or near unusual islands.

B Both stories take place in the home of a king.

C Both stories take place on land far from the sea.

D Both stories take place near Ulysses's home of Ithaca.

E Both stories take place in part on Ulysses's ship.

3 Which of these **best** explains how the actions of Ulysses's crew in "The Home of the Winds" are different from their actions in "Ulysses and the Sirens"?

A In "The Home of the Winds," the crew obeys Ulysses.

B In "The Home of the Winds," the crew is not loyal to Ulysses.

C In "The Home of the Winds," the crew saves Ulysses from disaster.

D In "The Home of the Winds," the crew leaves Ulysses.

4 This question has two parts. Answer Part A. Then answer Part B.

Part A

Based on the two stories, which sentence **best** describes the kind of man Ulysses is?

A He is a poor leader but a good and thoughtful man.

B He is a strong leader who watches out for his crew.

C He is a weak man who depends on others to help him.

D He is a good man who is learning how to be brave.

Part B

Choose **one** detail from **each** story that supports your answer to Part A.

A "When Ulysses wished to go home, the king did what he could to help him." ("Winds")

B "Ulysses woke up at the noise, and at first thought that he would throw himself into the sea and die." ("Winds")

C "Then he said to himself, 'No! It is better to live,' and he covered his face and lay still, without saying a word to his men." ("Winds")

D "So he closed the ears of his companions with wax so tightly that they could hear nothing." ("Sirens")

E "And when he understood what they said, he forgot all his caution." ("Sirens")

F "Then he made signs with his head to his men that they should loose him." ("Sirens")

Talk

5 What themes, or lessons, could you draw from each story? How similar or different are those themes?

Write

6 **Short Response** One theme from *The Odyssey* could be that a leader like Ulysses has to be able to depend on his men. Use details from **both** stories to compare and contrast how they teach that lesson. Use the space provided on page 375 to write your answer.

HINT Review the chart on page 372, especially the part that shows the crew's actions and the result of those actions.

Write **Use the space below to write your answer to the question on page 369.**

The Fox and the Goat

The Wolf and the Crane

3 **Short Response** Describe how the two fables are alike and different. Be sure to use details about characters, setting, and theme from each story.

HINT Think about how you can organize your writing to show how things are the same and how they are different.

Don't forget to check your writing.

Write Use the space below to write your answer to the question on page 373.

The Home of the Winds

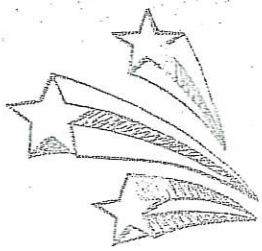
ULYSSES AND THE SIRENS

6 **Short Response** One theme from *The Odyssey* could be that a leader like Ulysses has to be able to depend on his men. Use details from both stories to compare and contrast how they teach that lesson.

HINT Review the chart on page 372, especially the part that shows the crew's actions and the result of those actions.

Check Your Writing

- ☐ Did you read the prompt carefully?
- ☐ Did you put the prompt in your own words?
- ☐ Did you use the best evidence from the text to support your ideas?
- ☐ Are your ideas clearly organized?
- ☐ Did you write in clear and complete sentences?
- ☐ Did you check your spelling and punctuation?



Read

Genre: Epic

from The CYCLOPS

retold from Homer's The Odyssey by Alfred J. Church

WORDS TO KNOW
As you read, look inside, around, and beyond these words to figure out what they mean.

- **pens**
- **shepherd**

1 One of Ulysses's many adventures was in the country of the Cyclops or Round-eyed People. While exploring the country, he and his men came to a cave. Inside there were pens for sheep and baskets full of cheeses. Ulysses's men said to him: "Let us go away before the master comes back." But Ulysses would not listen to them. He wanted to see what kind of man this shepherd might be.

2 In the evening the Cyclops came home. He was a great giant, with one big eye in the middle of his forehead. He drove his flocks inside and then closed up the mouth of the cave with a rock so big that twenty wagons could not carry it.

3 When the giant saw the men, he grabbed up two of them and swallowed them. Then he lay down among his sheep and slept.

4 Ulysses thought: "Shall I slay this monster as he sleeps? But no; if I do this, we will be trapped. Who shall be able to roll away the great rock that is against the mouth of the cave?"

5 The giant left early the next morning, but kept the sheep and the men in the cave by rolling the rock back in place. All day, Ulysses and his men worked on a plan to escape the cave. In the evening, the giant came back. He grabbed two more men and swallowed them. When he had finished, Ulysses came to him with a special drink in his hand and said, "Drink, Cyclops, now that you have eaten."

6 The Cyclops took the glass and drank. "Give me more," he said, "and tell me your name."

7 Then Ulysses said: "My name is No Man."

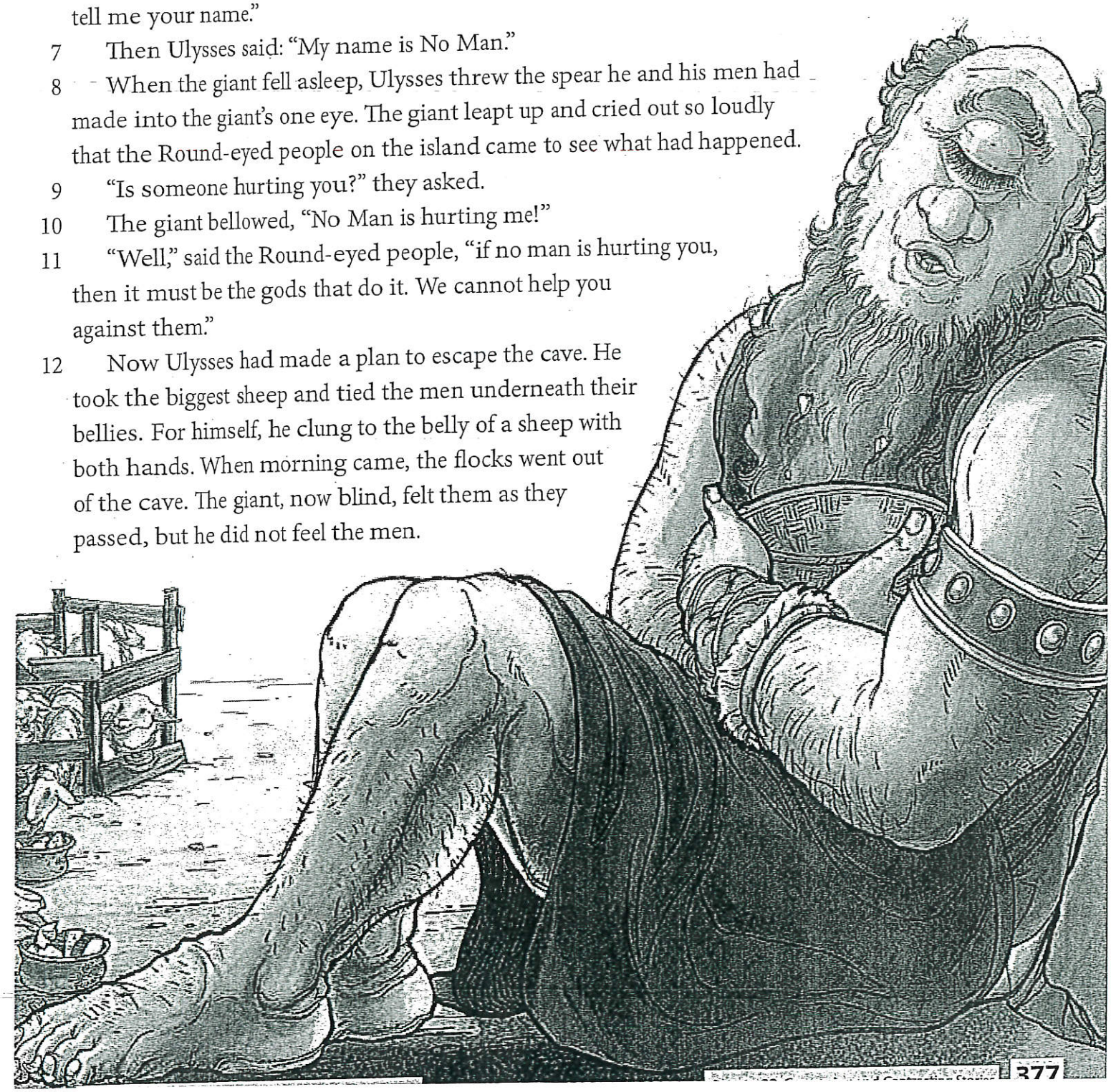
8 When the giant fell asleep, Ulysses threw the spear he and his men had made into the giant's one eye. The giant leapt up and cried out so loudly that the Round-eyed people on the island came to see what had happened.

9 "Is someone hurting you?" they asked.

10 The giant bellowed, "No Man is hurting me!"

11 "Well," said the Round-eyed people, "if no man is hurting you, then it must be the gods that do it. We cannot help you against them."

12 Now Ulysses had made a plan to escape the cave. He took the biggest sheep and tied the men underneath their bellies. For himself, he clung to the belly of a sheep with both hands. When morning came, the flocks went out of the cave. The giant, now blind, felt them as they passed, but he did not feel the men.



Genre: Epic

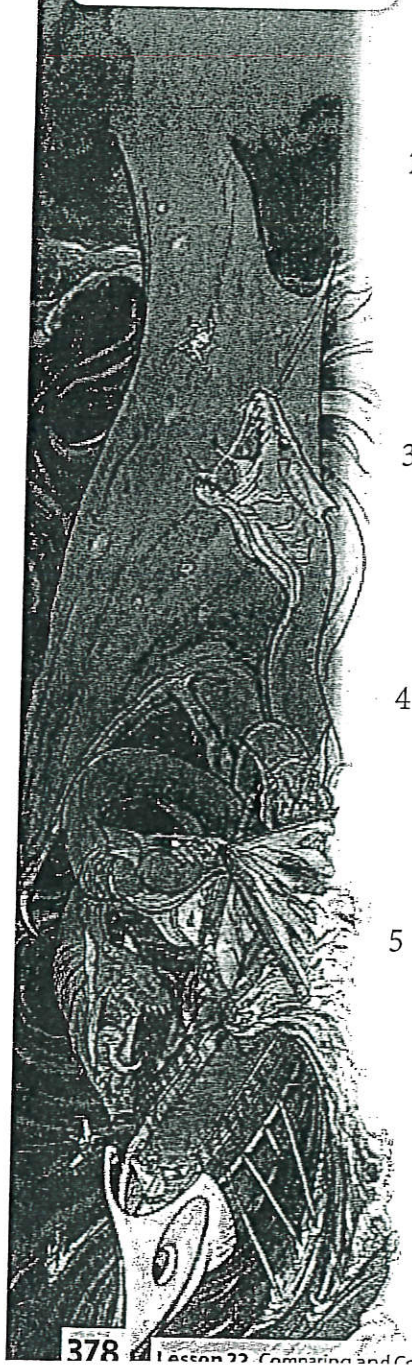
from THE DANGEROUS WAY

RETOLD FROM HOMER'S *THE ODYSSEY* BY ALFRED J. CHURCH

WORDS TO KNOW

As you read, look inside, around, and beyond these words to figure out what they mean.

- **whirlpool**
- **linger**



1 There was a narrow place between the mainland and an island. On the one side there was a cave, in which there lived a terrible monster named Scylla. On the other side, there was a dreadful whirlpool called Charybdis. If a ship ever got into that, it was sucked down to the bottom of the sea and never came up again.

2 Circe had told Ulysses what he should do. "It will be better," she had said, "to go near Scylla than to go near Charybdis. Scylla will pounce down upon your ship when it comes within her reach. She will take six men, one for each of the six heads that she has. But if you go too near to Charybdis, your whole ship will be swallowed up. It is better to lose six men than have all of them drown."

3 When Ulysses had said, "May I not take shield and spear and fight with this monster?" Circe had answered, "You are wonderfully bold. You would fight with the gods themselves. But be sure that you cannot fight with Scylla. She is too strong for any man. And while you linger she will take six more men. No. Fly from the place as fast as you can."

4 So now he told the steersman to steer the ship as near as he could to the side of the strait near Scylla's cave. Nevertheless, they went very close to the whirlpool. It was a wonderful sight. At one time, you could see to the very bottom of the sea. And at another time, the water seemed to boil up almost to the top of the cliffs.

5 Now, Ulysses had said nothing to his men about the monster on the other side. He was afraid that if they knew about her they would not go on with their voyage. So they all stood and watched the whirlpool. Then, suddenly, there came down upon the ship Scylla's dreadful heads. She caught up six of the crew, the bravest and strongest of them all. Ulysses heard them cry to him to help them, but he could do nothing. And this, he said afterwards, was the very saddest thing that happened to him in all his troubles.

Think Use what you learned from reading each selection to respond to these questions.

1 This question has two parts. First, complete Part A. Then answer Part B.

Part A
Put an **X** to show which statements are **true** in each story.

	"The Cyclops"	"The Dangerous Way"
Ulysses and his crew face a monster.		
Ulysses makes a poor choice that puts his crew in danger.		
Ulysses gets advice on how to deal with the monster.		
Ulysses saves most of his crew with a clever trick.		
Ulysses saves most of his crew by making a difficult decision.		

Part B
What are the biggest differences between the two stories? Summarize them here.

_____

_____

_____

_____

2 Which words **best** describe Ulysses in both stories?

A selfish and moody

B brave and clever

C adventurous but foolish

D sad but determined

3 Below, underline **one** sentence in **each** excerpt that helps show the difference in how Ulysses responds to a threat to his crew.

While exploring the country, he and his men came to a cave. Inside there were pens for sheep and baskets full of cheeses. Ulysses's men said to him: "Let us go away before the master comes back." But Ulysses would not listen to them. ("The Cyclops")

When Ulysses had said, "May I not take shield and spear and fight with this monster?" Circe had answered, "You are wonderfully bold. You would fight with the gods themselves." ("The Dangerous Way")

4 Read the following sentence from "The Dangerous Way."

Then, suddenly, there came down upon the ship Scylla's dreadful heads.

If the word *dread* means "to think about with great fear," what does the word *dreadful* mean in this context?

A frightened

B ugly

C terrifying

D dangerous

Write You have read the stories "The Cyclops" and "The Dangerous Way" about Ulysses. Think about how they are the same and how they are different.

5 **Plan Your Response** For each story that you read, list whom Ulysses meets, what problem he faces, and how he solves the problem.

6 **Write an Extended Response** Describe what is the same and different in "The Cyclops" and "The Dangerous Way." Use details about the characters, setting, and plot from each story in your answer.

_____

_____

_____

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Learning Target

In this lesson you've compared and contrasted stories that have the same or similar characters. What can this help you understand about the characters and stories?

Lesson 22 Introduction

3.MD.1.2

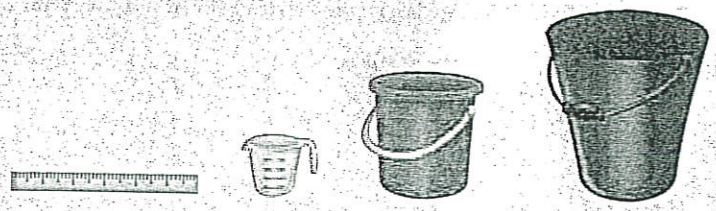
Liquid Volume

Week 5

Use What You Know

In Lessons 20 and 21, you learned about measuring time using minutes and hours. You can also measure liquid volume. Take a look at this problem.

Zeke has a small bucket and a large bucket. He wants to know how much water each of the two buckets can hold. He has a ruler and a measuring cup. How can Zeke measure the amounts of water each bucket can hold?



a. Think about measuring how tall each bucket is. Explain how you would do this.

_____

_____

b. Does measuring how tall each bucket is help you know how much water each bucket can hold? Explain why or why not. _____

_____

_____

_____

c. What tool can Zeke use to measure the amount of water each bucket can hold?

_____

d. Explain how Zeke can measure the amount of water each bucket can hold.

_____

_____

Find Out More

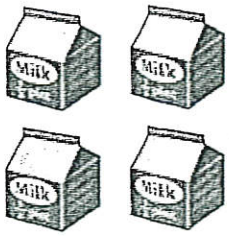
When you measure how much water is in a bucket, you measure **liquid volume**.

To measure the amount of water each bucket can hold, Zeke must use something that holds liquid, like the measuring cup. He can count how many times he fills the measuring cup and pours it into each bucket until the bucket is full. The total number of measuring cups describes the liquid volume of each bucket.

There are standard units for measuring liquid volume. A **liter** is a standard unit of liquid volume. You can measure the number of liters in a container by using a measuring cup or a liter beaker.

A picture can help you understand about how much liquid 1 liter is. Each of the three pictures below show about 1 liter of liquid.

the amount of water in a large water bottle



the amount of milk in 4 small milk cartons

the amount of milk in $\frac{1}{4}$ of a gallon

Reflect

1. Name one container that definitely holds less than 1 liter, one container that holds about 1 liter, and one container that definitely holds more than 1 liter.

_____

_____

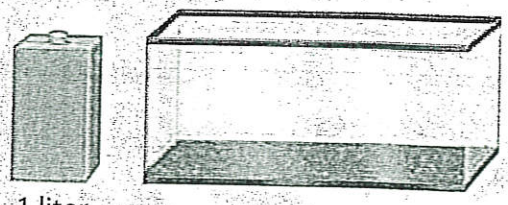
_____

_____

Learn About Estimating Liquid Volume

Read the problem below. Then explore different ways to estimate to solve a word problem about liquid volume.

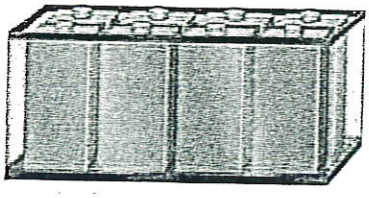
Kayla will use a liter carton to fill her goldfish's small fish tank. Estimate how many liters of water the fish tank can hold.



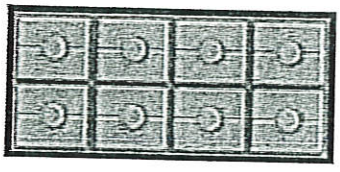
1 liter

Picture It **You can use a model to help you estimate.**

You can picture how many liter cartons would fit inside the fish tank.



Front View

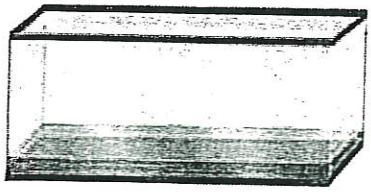


Top View

Count the number of cartons. This is your estimate.

Model It **You can model the problem in another way to help you estimate.**

This shows 1 liter of water in the fish tank.



You can think about what fraction of the fish tank is filled when it has 1 liter of water in it.

Connect It Now you will estimate to solve the problem from the previous page.

2 Look at the 1 liter of water shown in the fish tank in *Model It*. Explain how to find the fraction of the fish tank that is filled with water.

_____

_____

_____

3 Explain how you can use this fraction to estimate how many liters of water the fish tank holds.

_____

_____

4 About how many liters of water does the fish tank hold? _____

5 Now look at the picture of the cartons inside the fish tank in *Picture It*. Is your estimate close to the estimate this picture shows? _____

6 Explain how to estimate the number of liters of water it would take to fill a container.

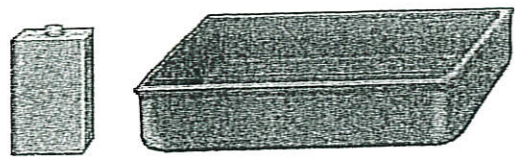
_____

_____

_____

Try It Use the picture of the liter carton and what you just learned to help you estimate the liquid volume of each container.

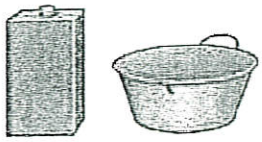
7



1 liter

_____

8



1 liter

_____

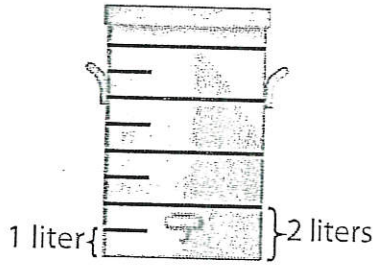
Learn About Solving Problems About Liquid Volume

Read the problem below. Then explore different ways to solve a word problem about liquid volume.

Maria has a cooler full of 8 liters of lemonade. She wants to put the lemonade into pitchers to place on the tables at her party. Each pitcher holds 2 liters. How many pitchers will Maria need?

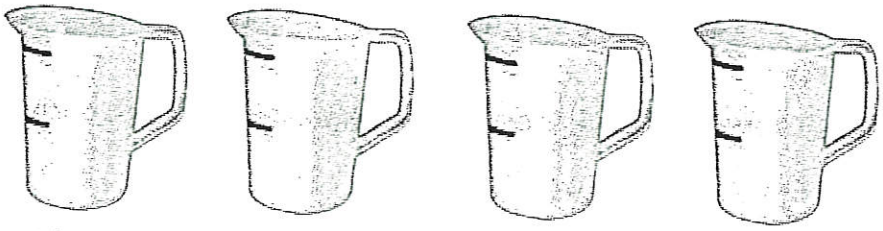
Picture It **You can use a model to help you solve the problem.**

The model below shows the lemonade in the cooler. Each mark on the left side of the cooler shows 1 liter. Each full line marks off 2 liter sections.



Model It **You can model the problem in another way to help you solve it.**

Each pitcher holds 2 liters. The pitchers need to hold 8 liters of lemonade in all.



Connect It Now you will solve the problem from the previous page using an equation.

9 How does the picture of the cooler in *Picture It* show you how many liters of lemonade are in the cooler? _____

_____

How can you use the picture of the cooler in *Picture It* to figure out how many pitchers are needed to hold all the lemonade? _____

_____

_____

10 What do you need to do to find the number of pitchers Maria needs?

_____

_____

11 Write a division equation using *P* for the unknown in the problem. Then write a related multiplication equation. Then solve the equations.

_____

12 A complete answer has a label with the number, showing what is being counted. Write the answer to the problem, including a label. _____

Explain why it is important to label your answer. _____

_____

_____

Try It Use what you just learned to solve these problems. Show your work on a separate sheet of paper.

13 Ginny's sink was full of 10 liters of water. She drained 4 liters out of it. How much water was left in the sink? _____

14 Ethan has 7 jugs of water. Each jug contains 3 liters. How much water does Ethan have altogether? _____

Practice Solving Problems About Liquid Volume

Study the example below. Then solve problems 15–17.

Example

Coach Bond brought 15 liters of water to soccer practice. The players drank 9 liters during practice. How many liters of water are left?

Look at how you could show your work using an equation.

$$15 - 9 = 6$$

Solution 6 liters of water are left.

The student wrote a subtraction equation because the question asked how much was left.

Pair/Share
How else could you solve this problem?

---

15 Jack's mom has a 3-liter bottle of liquid laundry soap. Sophie's mom has a 5-liter bottle of liquid laundry soap. They want to combine the two bottles in one big container. How many liters must the big container be able to hold?

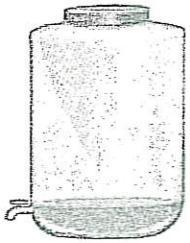
Show your work.

Solution _____

How many liters of liquid laundry soap do Jack's mom and Sophie's mom have altogether? The big container must be able to hold that much liquid.

Pair/Share
Use the information in the problem. What question could you ask that would be solved with a subtraction equation?

16 Mary poured the orange juice from a 1-liter bottle into a large container. The large container with the 1 liter of orange juice in it is shown below. Estimate the liquid volume of the large container.



You could think about how many 1-liter bottles would fit in the large container, or you could look at what fraction of the large container is filled by 1 liter of juice.

Pair/Share

What strategy did you use to estimate the liquid volume?

Solution _____

17 Jason keeps his turtle in a tank that holds 20 liters of water. He keeps his frog in a tank that holds 10 liters of water. How much greater is the volume of the turtle tank than the frog tank? Circle the letter of the correct answer.

A 2 liters

B 10 liters

C 30 liters

D 200 liters

Maya chose **C** as the correct answer. How did she get that answer?

_____

_____

_____

_____

You need to find out how much more water is in one tank than in the other. How can you do that?

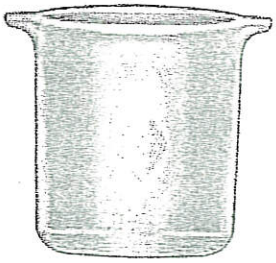
Pair/Share

Does Maya's answer make sense?

Practice Solving Problems About Liquid Volume

Solve the problems.

1 The pot below contains 1 liter of water.



Which is the best estimate for how much water the pot could hold?

A 2 liters

B 5 liters

C 10 liters

D 20 liters

2 Noah used 8 liters of water to water 4 flower beds. He used the same amount of water on each bed. He used all of the water. How much water did he use on each flower bed?

A 2 liters

B 6 liters

C 12 liters

D 32 liters

3 Susan buys 10 liters of drinking water. If she drinks 1 liter each day, how much water will she have left after one week?

Solution _____

4 Choose all the containers that hold no more than 1 liter.

A kitchen sink

B tube of toothpaste

C baby food jar

D bathtub

E paper cup

5 Molly filled a tub for her dog using a 4-liter bucket. She filled the bucket 6 times. How much water did Molly use to wash her dog?

Show your work.

Answer _____ liters

✓ Self Check **Go back and see what you can check off on the Self Check on page 211.**

Lesson 22

Liquid Volume

Name: _____

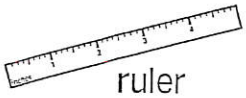
Prerequisite: Use Measurement Tools

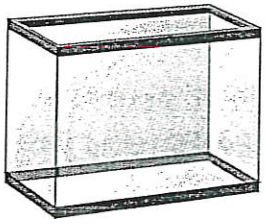
Study the example showing how to choose a tool to measure an object. Then solve problems 1–7.

Example

Which tool can you use to find out how much water the fish tank can hold?

scale


ruler



clock

measuring cup

Use the measuring cup. Fill the one-liter measuring cup with water, and pour it into the fish tank. Count how many times you pour a full liter into the tank. Then you know how much water the fish tank can hold.

1. Which tool can you use to find out how long the fish tank is?

   _____

2. Which tool can you use to find out how tall the fish tank is?

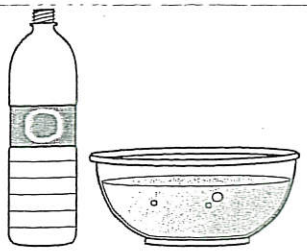
   _____

3. Which tool can you use to find out how heavy the fish tank is?

   _____

Solve.

Chang emptied one full water bottle into a small bowl. The picture shows the result.



4 Which can hold more water, the bottle or the bowl? Explain your answer.

5 Do you think Chang could pour two full bottles of water into the bowl? Explain your answer.

6 Leo has a different-size bottle of water. He empties his bottle into a small bowl just like Chang's.

Will the bowl be full? Explain your answer.

7 Petra has some bottles of water exactly the same size as Chang's bottle. She empties 3 bottles of water into a different-size bowl. Do you think Chang's bowl or Petra's bowl is larger? Explain your thinking.

Name: _____

Estimate Liquid Volume

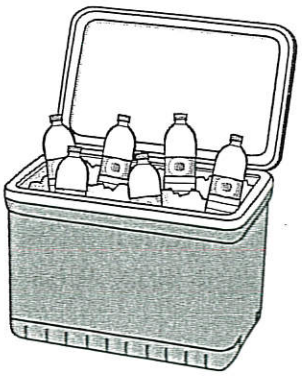
Study the example showing how to estimate liquid volume. Then solve problems 1–7.

Example

Jan is going to pour water into a picnic cooler. She is trying to estimate how many liters it can hold when it's full.

It looks like the cooler can hold about 12 bottles.

Since there would be space between the bottles, Jan estimates the cooler might hold about 15 liters of water.



1 The can of juice holds 1 liter. About how many liters could the pitcher hold? How did you decide?

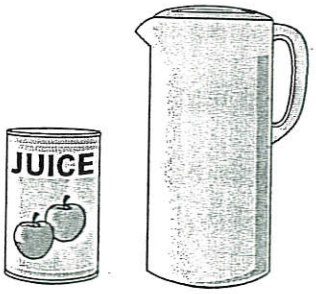
_____

_____

_____

_____

_____



2 Which of these items could hold about 1 liter of water? Circle the letter for all that apply.

A a trash can

B a bathtub

C a coffee pot

D a flower vase

3 A kitchen sink holds about 40 liters of water. What could hold more than 40 liters of water? Circle the letter of the correct answer.

A a bathtub

B a cooking pot

C a coffee cup

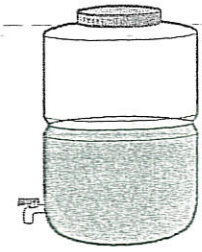
D a cereal bowl

Vocabulary

liter a unit of capacity, or liquid volume. Some water bottles hold one liter of water.

Solve.

4 This juice dispenser has 3 liters of juice in it. About how many liters does this juice dispenser hold when it is full? Circle the letter of the correct answer.



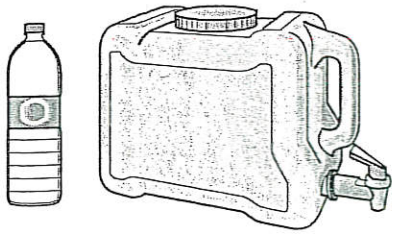
A 2 liters

B 3 liters

C 6 liters

D 10 liters

5 About how many liters of water can the large jug hold? Circle the letter of the correct answer.



A $\frac{1}{2}$ liter

B 1 liter

C 2 liters

D 8 liters

6 Explain how you estimated the answer to problem 5.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

7 Look closely at the 1-liter water bottle and the large jug in problem 5. Explain how to estimate the fraction of the large jug that can be filled with 1 liter of water.

_____

_____

_____

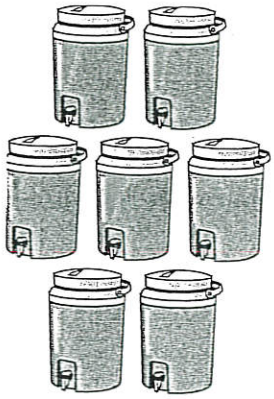
Name: _____

Solve Word Problems about Liquid Volume

Study the example showing how to solve a word problem about liquid volume. Then solve problems 1–8.

Example

Bridget fills 7 water coolers for the school picnic. Each cooler holds 9 liters of water. How many liters of water are in all the coolers?



Each cooler has the same amount of water, so you can multiply to find the total.

$7 \times 9 = 63$ liters

The coolers hold 63 liters of water.

1. Jose had a cooler with 25 liters of lemonade to take to school for his birthday party. Then he poured 1 liter from the cooler to keep at home. How many liters were left to take to school?

_____

2. Ms. Lyon brought a cooler with 24 liters of lemonade to school to serve her students. The students are sitting at 8 different tables. She gives the same amount of lemonade to students at each table. How many liters does each table get?

_____

3. Write a division sentence with an unknown to show how you solved problem 2.

_____

Solve.

4 Samuel takes 5 coolers to his basketball game. Each cooler holds 9 liters of water. How many liters of water altogether did he take to the game?

Show your work.

Solution: _____

5 Look at problem 4. If 3 coolers are completely empty after the game, how many liters of water are left?

Show your work.

Solution: _____

6 The fuel tank in Janice's car holds 60 liters of gas. She has 20 liters of gas in her tank. How much more gas does she need to fill up the tank?

Show your work.

Solution: _____

7 Bobby's aquarium holds 32 liters of water. He uses a 4-liter bucket to fill the tank. How many buckets of water are needed to fill the tank?

Show your work.

Solution: _____

8 Terry has pitchers that hold 2 liters and 5 liters. How can he use these pitchers to measure out exactly 3 liters of water?

_____

_____

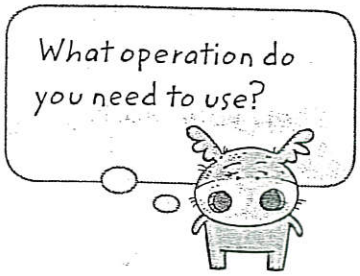
Name: _____

Solve Problems About Liquid Volume

Solve the problems.

1. Jeff brought 12 liters of orange juice to a party. The guests drank 7 liters of orange juice. How many liters of orange juice were left?

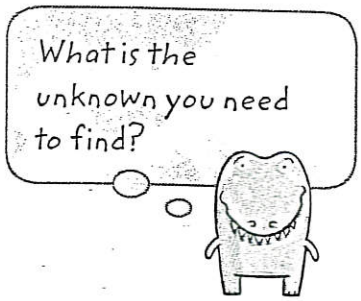
   Show your work.



   Solution: _____

2. Cathy fills a 10-liter bucket with pond water. She uses a 2-liter jar to scoop out water from the pond and pours it into her bucket. How many times does Cathy need to scoop water from the pond to fill the bucket?

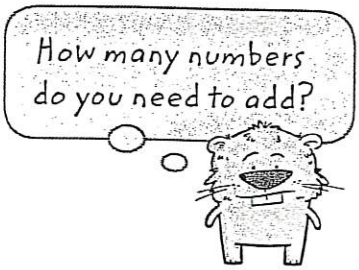
   Show your work.



   Solution: _____

3. Maria is in charge of making punch for the party. She adds 2 liters of water to 1 liter of orange juice and 2 liters of soda. Then she adds 1 liter of crushed strawberry juice and 2 liters of pineapple juice to the mixture. How many liters of punch does Maria make?

   Show your work.



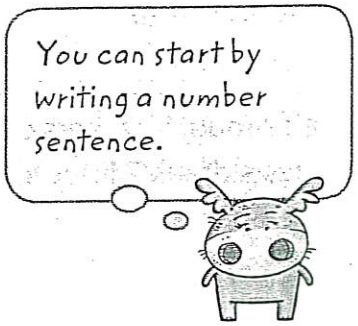
   Solution: _____

Solve.

4 Jessica has to fill a large aquarium with 48 liters of water. She owns a water jug that can hold 6 liters of water. How many times does she need to pour the water from the jug to fill the aquarium?

Show your work.

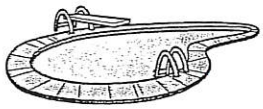
Solution: _____



5 Estimate whether each object holds less than, equal to, or more than a liter. Write *less, more,* or *equal.*

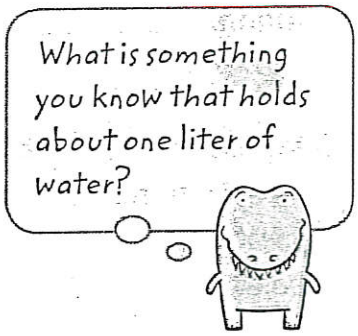
a.

b.

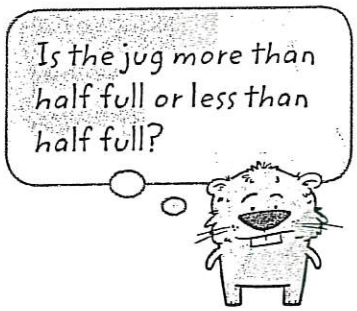


c.

a. _____ **b.** _____ **c.** _____



6 This jug has 2 liters of water in it. Which is the best estimate for how much water the jug could hold? Circle the letter of the correct answer.



A 15 liters **C** 5 liters

B 10 liters **D** 2 liters

Alisha chose **A** as the correct answer.

Explain how you know she is wrong.

_____

_____

_____

Solving Word Problems About Liquid Volume

Name: _____

Read and solve the problems. Show your work.

1 Peyton needs 20 liters of water to fill a small pool. How many 4-liter buckets will she need to fill the pool?

Peyton will need _____ buckets.

2 Jason has 8 water coolers. Each cooler holds 3 liters of water. How many liters of water can Jason hold in these coolers?

Jason can hold _____ liters in the coolers.

3 A large fountain uses 97 liters of water in one hour. A small fountain uses 68 liters of water in one hour. How much more water does the large fountain use than the small fountain?

The large fountain uses _____ more liters of water than the small fountain.

4 Rebecca has a rain barrel that holds 75 liters of water. She buys a second rain barrel that holds 55 liters of water. How many liters of water can the rain barrels hold in all?

The rain barrels can hold _____ liters in all.

5 Hailey makes 4 batches of punch. Each batch makes 8 liters. How many liters of punch are there in 4 batches?

There are _____ liters in 4 batches.

6 A large water tank holds 295 liters of water. A second large tank holds 318 liters of water. How many liters of water are in both tanks?

There are _____ liters in both tanks.

7 John has 49 liters of water. He uses all of the water to fill 7 fish tanks with an equal amount of water in each tank. How much water does he put in each fish tank?

John puts _____ liters of water in each fish tank.

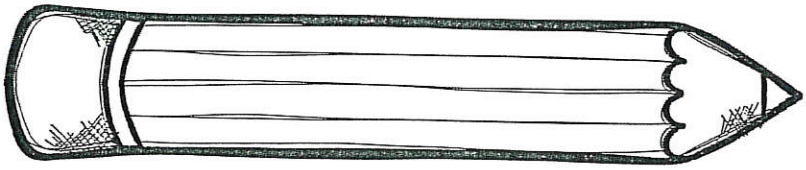
8 There are two small ponds in the park. Blue Pond holds 476 liters of water. Peace Pond holds 614 liters of water. How many more liters of water are in Peace Pond than in Blue Pond?

There are _____ more liters of water in Peace Pond.

9 How do you decide which operation to use to solve a problem?

Week 5

DAILY ORAL LANGUAGE



BOOK I

Name:

Week 5, Monday

1. aunt Francine teached us french

2. won of the pictures is hanged crooked

3. our soup recipe calls for chicken onion carrots and celery

Week 5, Tuesday

1. he gived me a box of clothes he outgrowed

2. my soccer cleat's are to small for me to where this season

3. benjamin he likes to be called ben

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Week 5, Wednesday

1. grandpa and grandma lives on south twin lake

2. alice in wonderland is a classic book mom explained

3. it dont make no difference to me what we do

Week 5, Thursday

1. the ingredients for playdough is flour water oil cream of tartar and salt

2. maria hasnt never rided a roller coaster

3. lets walk to the pond and look for tadpoles i shouted

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Week 5, Friday

1. has you read the BFG asked elaine

2. burts burger shack always haves a long line

3. the leafs falling off the maple tree are huge he exclaimed

Name: _____ Week 5

Changing States of Matter

Solids, liquids, and gases are the three states of matter. Sometimes, these states can change from one to another. This can occur when something happens to molecules inside the matter, such as a temperature change. A solid can turn into a liquid by melting. A liquid can turn into a solid by freezing. Also, a liquid can turn into a gas if it is boiled. A gas can even turn back into a liquid when a temperature change happens to the molecules. Think of drops of water on the lid of a pot of boiling water. These liquid drops are formed by a gas collecting on a cooler object.

1. What is needed for states of matter to change?

_____

_____

2. How can a solid change to a liquid?

_____

_____

3. How can a liquid change to a gas?

_____

_____

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ame: _____

xplain how each state can change.

Changing States of Matter

Liquid to a Solid	
Solid to a Liquid	
Liquid to a Gas	
Gas to a Liquid	

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Name: _____

Draw four ways that matter can change its state. Then explain.

Changing States of Matter

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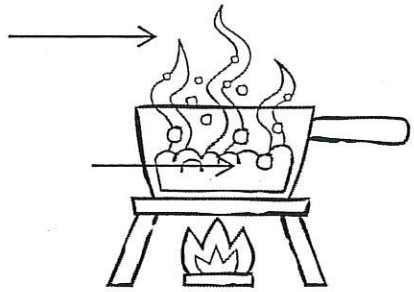
ame: _____

xplain how each image has two states of matter shown.

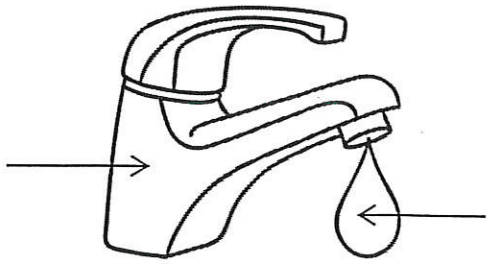
States of Matter



Identify the two states.

_____ _____

Explain:



Identify the two states.

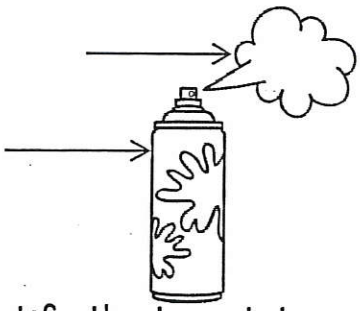
_____ _____

Explain:

Identify the two states.

_____ _____

Explain:



Identify the two states.

_____ _____

Explain:

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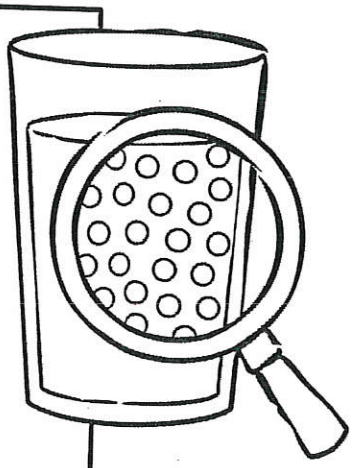
Name: _____

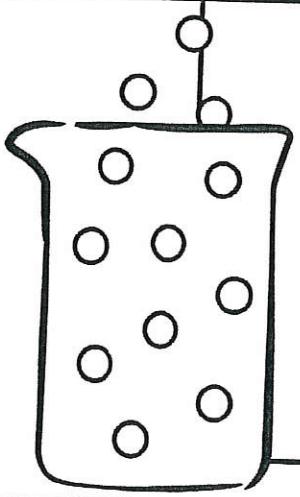
Compare and contrast liquids to gases.

Comparing States of Matter

Liquids



Both



Gases

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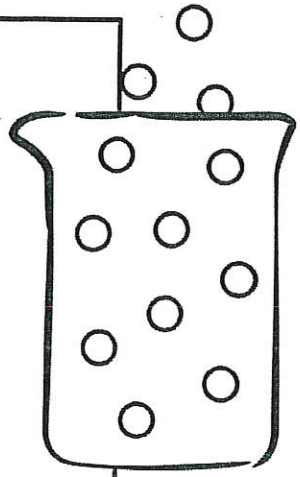
ame: _____

Compare and contrast gases to solids.

Comparing States of Matter

Gases



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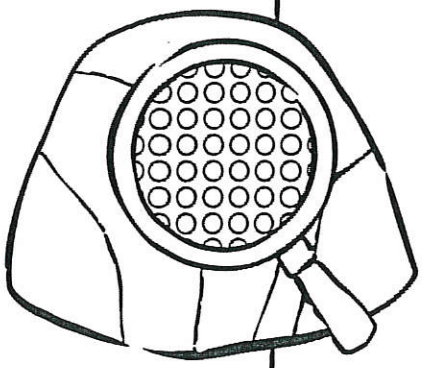

Solids

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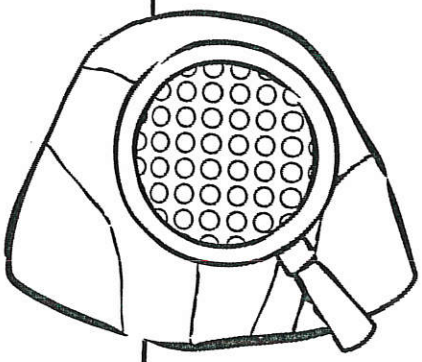
Name: _____

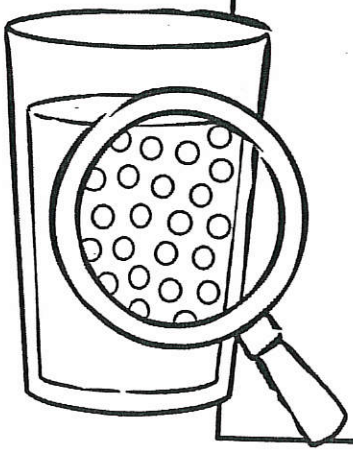
Compare and contrast solids to liquids.

Comparing States of Matter

Solids



Both



Liquids

©Tobin, 2016

Week 5

Name:

Cursive Alphabet

Capital Letters

A B C D E

F G H I

J K L M

N O P Q

R S T U

V W X Y Z

Name:

Cursive Alphabet

Lower-case Letters

a b c d e

f g h i j

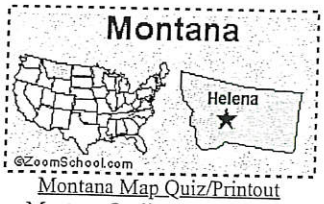
k l m n

o p q r s

t u v w

x y z

Week 5



Montana Map Quiz/Printout
Montana Outline Map Printout

EnchantedLearning.com

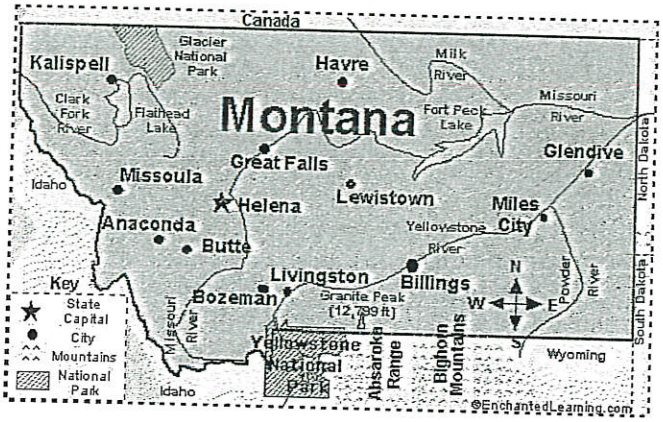
Montana

Facts, Map and State Symbols

Montana Flag Printout/Quiz
Large Flag Printable

Montana was the 41st state in the USA; it became a state on November 8,1889.

State Abbreviation - MT
State Capital - Helena
Largest City - Billings
Area - 147,046 square miles [Montana is the 4th biggest state in the USA]
Population - 1,015,165 (as of 2013) [Montana is the 44th most populous state in the USA]
Name for Residents - Montanans
Major Industries - farming (wheat, sugar beets), cattle ranching, mining (gold, silver, copper, coal), oil, lumber, tourism



Major Rivers - Yellowstone River, Missouri River, Clark Fork River
Major Lakes - Flathead Lake, Fort Peck Lake
Highest Point - Granite Peak - 12,799 feet (3,901 m) above sea level
Lowest Point - Kootenai River - 1,800 feet (550 m) above sea level
Number of Counties - 56
Bordering States - Idaho, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming
Bordering Country - Canada

Origin of the Name Montana - The name Montana is the from the Spanish word from mountainous.
State Nickname - Big Sky Country, Treasure State
State Motto - "Oro y plata" - Gold and Silver
State Song - Montana

Dinosaur Fossils Found in Montana - Albertosaurus, Aliwalia, Anatotitan, Ankylosaurus, Apatosaurus, Avaceratops, Bambiraptor, Brachyceratops, Ceratops, Claosaurus, Deinodon, Deinonychus, Diclonius, Diplodocus, Dysganus, Edmontonia, Edmontosaurus, Eucentrosaurus, Hadrosaurus, Hypacrosaurus, Lambeosaurus, **Maiasaura peeblesorum**, Microvenator, Monoclonius, Montanoceratops, Nanotyrannus, Ornithomimus, Orodromeus, Pachycephalosaurus, Palaeoscincus, Panoplosaurus,
Parksosaurus, Pleurocoelus, Pterodactyloids*, Sauropelta, Stegoceras, Stygimoloch, Suuwassea, Tenontosaurus, Thescelosaurus, Torosaurus, Trachodon, Ugrosaurus, Zapsailis, Zephyrosaurus

Montana State Symbols and Emblems:

State Flag

Montana's official flag was adopted in 1905. The flag has a deep blue field with "Montana" written in yellow, with the state seal below. The seal pictures a beautiful Montana lansdcape: the Rocky Mountains, cliffs, a waterfall, and river beneath a golden sky with white clouds and white sun rays. A plow represents agriculture; a pick and shovel represent mining. A ribbon below the scene states Montana's motto, "Oro y plata" [meaning "Gold and Silver" in Spanish].

Animal Symbols:

State Bird	State Animal	State Fish

Western Meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*)	Grizzly bear	Cutthroat trout	Maiasaura peeblesorum A duckbilled dinosaur - it was also the first dinosaur fossil launched into space!

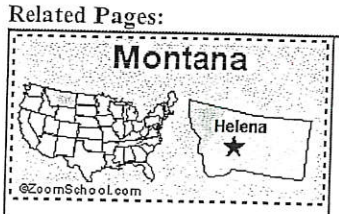
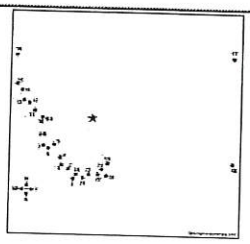
Plant Symbols:

State Flower	State Tree	State Grass
Bitterroot	Ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*)	Bluebunch wheatgrass

Earth Symbols:

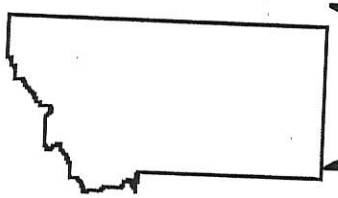
State Gemstones	State Soil
Sapphire and Montana agate	Blackdog (unofficial)

Related Pages:

 Montana: Map/Quiz Printout Answer geography questions about Montana using the map on this quiz. **Answers**	**Montana: Outline Map Printout** An outline map of Montana to print.	 **Montana: US State Dot to Dot Mystery Map** Connect the dots to draw the borders of a mystery state of the USA. Then use a globe or atlas to figure out which state you have drawn. You might want to give students clues, such as that it is on the on the Canadian border, that its capital is Helena, or that its name starts with "M." Answer: Montana.	**Montana: Label Me! Printout** Label the major features of Montana. **Answers**
Montana's Flag Printout/Quiz Read about and answer questions on the flag of Montana.	**Montana's Flag: Large Coloring Printable** A large black-and-white printable of the flag of Montana.	**Lewis and Clark: Follow the Instructions** Color the trail that Lewis and Clark and the Corps of Discovery followed in their exploration of the Louisiana Purchase according to simple directions, such as, "In the spring, they continued with Sacagawea (a Shoshone Indian) and her husband, traveling up river to what is now Montana. Color Montana light green." For beginning readers. Or go to the answers.	**Lewis and Clark: Follow the Instructions #2** Color the trail that Lewis and Clark and the Corps of Discovery followed in their exploration of the Louisiana Purchase according to simple directions, such as, "In the spring of 1805 the Corps continued with Sacagawea (a Shoshone Indian) and her husband Charbonneau along the Missouri River to what is now Montana. Color Montana light green." For fluent readers. Or go to the answers.

Locate and circle the state that you are studying.

Locate and label the state capital on the map below.



Montana

State Bird

State Tree

State Flower

State Motto

State Nickname

State Abbreviation

What does the state seal look like?

What does the state flag look like?

Other Facts

Population

Area

Highest Point

Lowest Point

Bordering States

State Mammal

State Fish

State Insect

Nebraska Map Quiz/Printout
Nebraska Outline Map Printout
Nebraska Label Me! Printout

EnchantedLearning.com

Nebraska

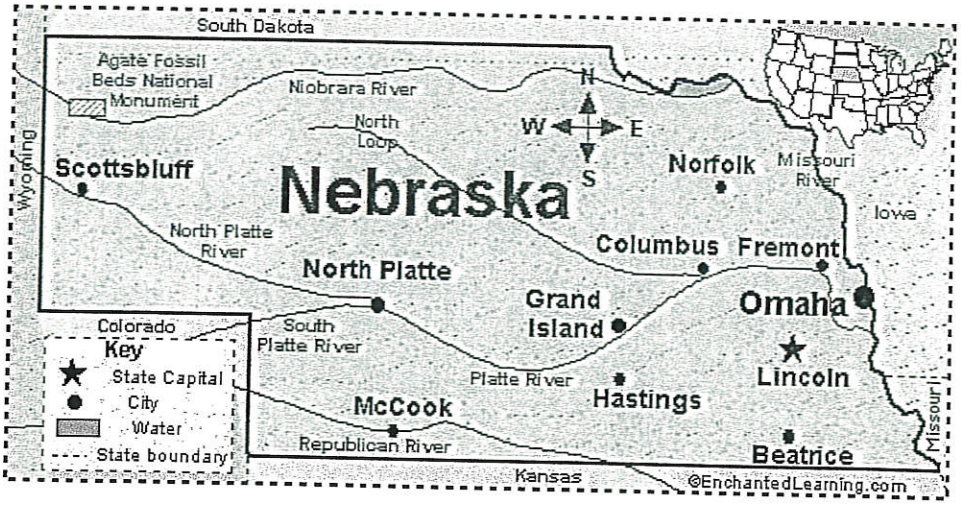
Facts, Map and State Symbols

Nebraska Flag Printout/Quiz
Large Flag Printable

Nebraska was the 37th state in the USA; it became a state on March 1, 1867.

State Abbreviation - NE
State Capital - Lincoln
Largest City - Omaha
Area - 77,358 square miles [Nebraska is the 16th biggest state in the USA]
Population - 1,868,516 (as of 2013) [Nebraska is the 37th most populous state in the USA]
Name for Residents - Nebraskans
Major Industries - farming (corn, soybeans, wheat, sorghum), grain processing, meat-packing the Air Force Strategic Air Command,

Presidential Birthplace - **Gerald Rudolph Ford** was born in Omaha on July 14, 1913 (Ford was the 38th US President, serving from 1974 to 1977).



Major Rivers - Missouri River, Niobrara River, Platte River, Republican River
Major Lakes - Lewis and Clark Lake, Harlan County Lake, Lake C.W. McConaughty
Highest Point - Panorama Point - 5,426 feet (1,654 m) above sea level
Number of Counties - 93
Bordering States - Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Wyoming

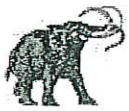
Origin of the Name Nebraska - The name Nebraska is from an Oto Indian word that means "flat water" (referring to the Platte River, which means "flat river" in French)
State Nickname - Cornhusker State, The Tree Planters' State
State Motto - "Equality before the law"
State Song - Beautiful Nebraska

Nebraska State Symbols and Emblems:

State Flag

Nebraska's official flag was adopted in 1925. The flag has a deep blue field with the state seal in the center, pictured in gold (yellow) and silver. The state seal, designed in 1867 by Isaac Wiles (a member of the House of Representatives), pictures a blacksmith hammering on an anvil, a settler's cabin, sheaths of wheat, a steamboat on a river, and the transcontinental railroad, with mountains in the background. The state motto, "Equality Before the Law," is on a banner above the landscape. The date of Nebraska's admission to the union, March 1, 1867, is listed below the seal.

Animal Symbols:

State Bird	State Mammal	State Fish	State Fossil	State Insect
©EnchantedLearning.com Western Meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*)	©ZoomSchool.com White-tailed Deer	Channel catfish	 Mammoth	 Honeybee (*Apis mellifera*)

Plant Symbols:

State Flower	State Tree	State Grass
Goldenrod (*Solidago serotina*)	Cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*)	Little Bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*)

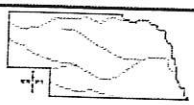
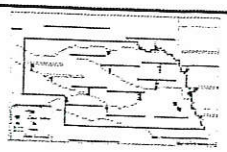
Earth Symbols:

State Rock	State Gemstone	State Soil
Prairie Agate	Blue Chalcedony	Holdrege

Miscellaneous Symbols:

State Beverage	State Soft Drink	State River	State American Folk Dance
 Milk	 Kool-Aid Developed in Hastings, Nebraska, by Edward E. Perkins in 1927	Platte River	Square dance

Related Pages:

	 **Nebraska: Outline**		

Locate and circle the state that you are studying.

State Bird

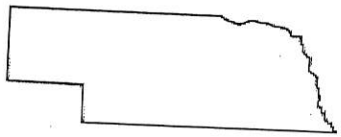
State Tree

State Flower

State Motto

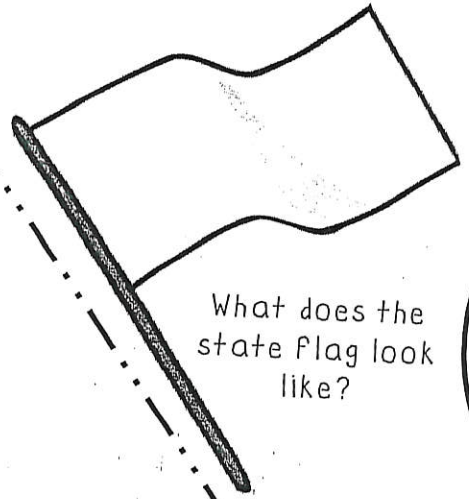
State Nickname

Locate and label the state capital on the map below.



Nebraska

State Abbreviation



What does the state flag look like?

What does the state seal look like?

Population

Area

Highest Point

Lowest Point

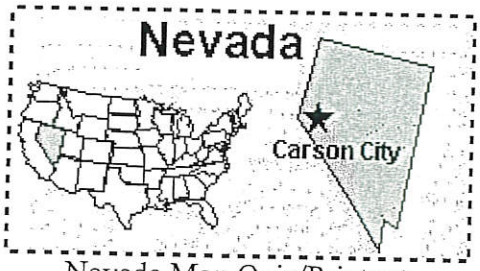
Bordering States

State Mammal

State Fish

State Insect

Other Facts



Nevada Map Quiz/Printout
Nevada Outline Map Printout

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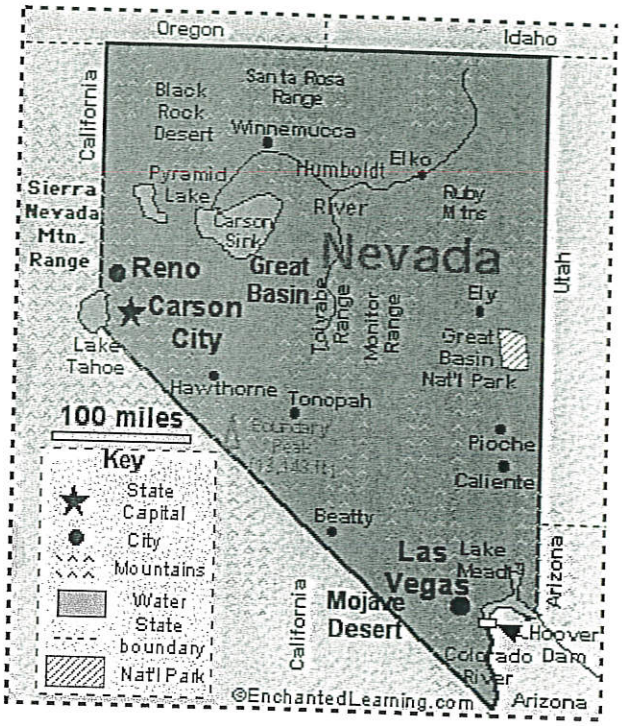
Nevada

Facts, Map and State Symbols

Nevada Flag Printout/Quiz
Large Flag Printable

Nevada was the 36th state in the USA; it became a state on October 31, 1864 .

State Abbreviation - NV
State Capital - Carson City
Largest City - Las Vegas
Area - 110,567 square miles [Nevada is the 7th biggest statein the USA]
Population - 2,790,136 (as of 2013) [Nevada is the 35th most populous state in the USA]
Name for Residents - Nevadans
Major Industries - tourism, mining (gold, silver), hydro-electric power



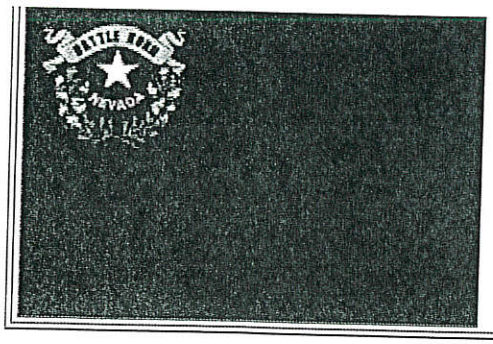
Major Rivers - Colorado River, Humboldt River, Truckee River
Major Lakes - Pyramid Lake, Lake Mead, Lake Mojave, Lake Tahoe, Walker Lake
Highest Point - Boundary Peak - 13,143 feet (4,006 m) above sea level
Number of Counties - 16 (plus 1 independent city)
Bordering States - Arizona, California, Idaho, Oregon, Utah

Origin of the Name Nevada - Nevada is from the Spanish word meaning "snowcapped."
State Nickname - Silver State, Sagebrush State
State Motto - "All for Our Country "
State Song - Home Means Nevada

Nevada State Symbols and Emblems:

State Flag

Nevada's official flag was adopted on March 26, 1929, but was revised on June 8, 1991. The flag has a deep blue background. It pictures a yellow, flowing ribbon that reads "BATTLE BORN." A five-pointed silver star and the words NEVADA are under the ribbon. These are surrounded by green sagebrush with yellow flowers.



Sagebrush is Nevada's state flower. The silver star represents the rich mineral wealth of Nevada, especially the famous Comstock lode (discovered in 1859), which is one of the largest silver and gold mines ever found. The words "Battle Born" on Nevada's flag allude to fact that Nevada bacame a state during the Civil War.

Animal Symbols:

State Bird	State Animal	State Reptile	State Fish	State Fossil
Mountain bluebird (*Sialia currucoides*)	Desert Bighorn (or Nelson) Sheep (*Ovis canadensis nelsoni*)	Desert tortoise (*Gopherus agassizii*)	Lahontan Cutthroat Trout (*Salmo clarki henshawi*)	Ichthyosaur (Shonisaurus - a huge, whale-like marine reptile that lived during the time of the dinosaurs)

Plant Symbols:

State Flower	State Grass	State Trees
Sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*)	Indian Ricegrass (Oryzopsis hymenoides)	Single leaf Pinon and Bristlecone Pine (*Pinus monophylla* and *Pinus aristata*)

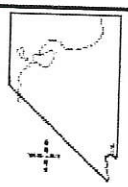
Earth Symbols:

State Rock	State Metal	State Precious Gemstone	State Semi-Precious Gemstone	State Soil
Sandstone	Silver	Virgin Valley Black Fire Opal	Turquoise	Orovada (unofficial)

Miscellaneous Symbols:

State Artifact	State Colors
Tule Duck Almost 2,000- year-old duck decoys made from bullrush stems (tule) and found at Lovelock Cave.	Silver and Blue

Related Pages:



Locate and circle the state that you are studying.

State Bird

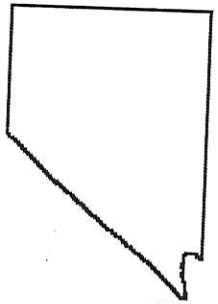
State Tree

State Flower

State Motto

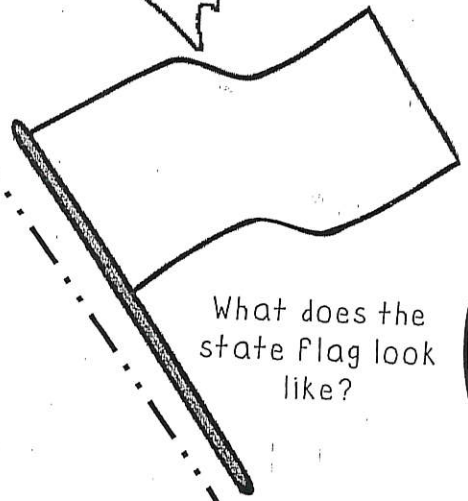
State Nickname

Locate and label the state capital on the map below.



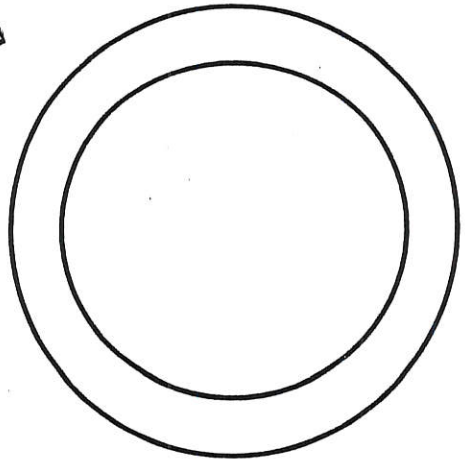
Nevada

State Abbreviation



What does the state flag look like?

What does the state seal look like?



Population

Area

Highest Point

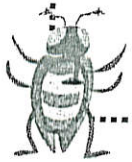
Lowest Point

Bordering States

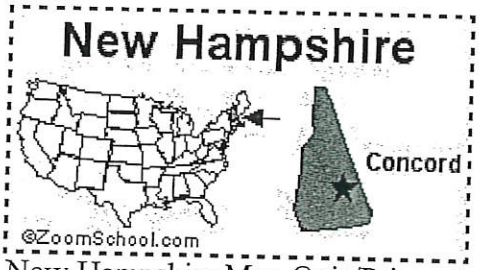
State Mammal

State Fish

State Insect



Other Facts



New Hampshire Map Quiz/Printout
New Hampshire Outline Map Printout

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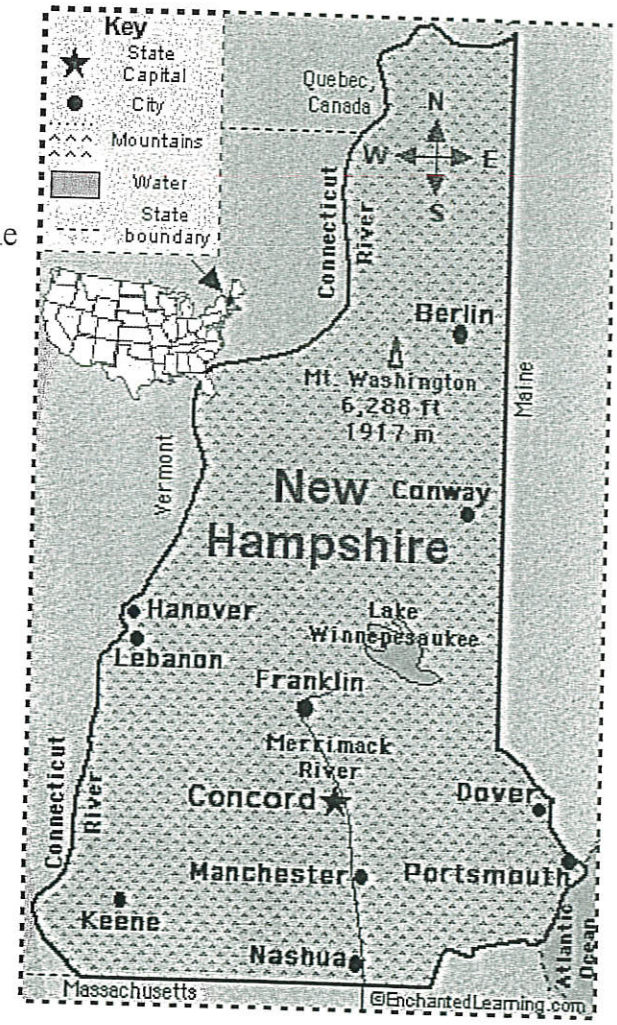
New Hampshire

Facts, Map and State Symbols

New Hampshire Flag Printout/Quiz
Large Flag Printable

New Hampshire was the 9th state in the USA; it became a state on June 21, 1788.

State Abbreviation - NH
State Capital - Concord
Largest City - Manchester
Area - 9,351 square miles [New Hampshire is the 46th biggest state in the USA]
Population - 1,323,459 (as of 2013) [New Hampshire is the 42nd most populous state in the USA]
Name for Residents - New Hampshirites
Major Industries - textiles, lumber, tourism, electronic equipment, software



Presidential Birthplace - Franklin Pierce was born in Hillsborough (now Hillsboro) on November 23, 1804 (he was the 14th US President, serving from 1853 to 1857).

Major Rivers - Androscoggin River, Connecticut River, Merrimack River
Major Lake - Lake Winnipesaukee
Highest Point - Mt. Washington - 6,288 feet (1,917 m) above sea level
Number of Counties - 10
Bordering States - Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont
Bordering Country - Canada
Bordering Body of Water - Atlantic Ocean

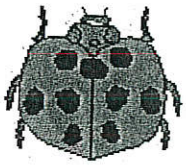
Origin of the Name New Hampshire - New Hampshire was named for Hampshire, England, by Captain John Mason.
State Nickname - Granite State
State Motto - "Live Free or Die"
State Song - Old New Hampshire

New Hampshire State Symbols and Emblems:

State Flag

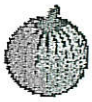
The official state flag of New Hampshire was adopted in 1909 (but its design has been in use since 1784). The flag pictures the state seal on a deep blue field (background). The state seal has the ship "Raleigh" sailing near a large gray granite rock, in front of a yellow sun rising over blue water. The Raleigh was built to fight the British during the Revolutionary War. The scene is surrounded by the words, "SEAL OF THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE 1776," and yellow laurel leaves interspersed with nine yellow stars (since New Hampshire was the ninth state in the US). New Hampshire became a state in 1788.

Animal Symbols:

State Bird	State Animal	State Insect	State Butterfly
Purple finch	White-tailed deer	 Ladybug (ladybird beetle)	Karner blue butterfly (*Lycaeides melissa samuelis*)

State Amphibian	State Saltwater Game Fish	State Freshwater Game Fish
Red-spotted newt	Striped bass	Brook trout

Plant Symbols:

State Fruit	State Flower	State Wildflower	State Tree
 Pumpkin	Purple lilac	Pink ladyslipper	White birch

Earth Symbols:

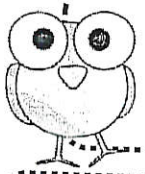
State Rock	State Mineral	State Gem	State Soil
Granite	Beryl	Smoky quartz (also called cairngorm)	Marlow (unofficial)

Miscellaneous Symbol:

State Sport
Skiing

Related Pages:

Locate and circle the state that you are studying.



State Bird

State Tree

State Flower

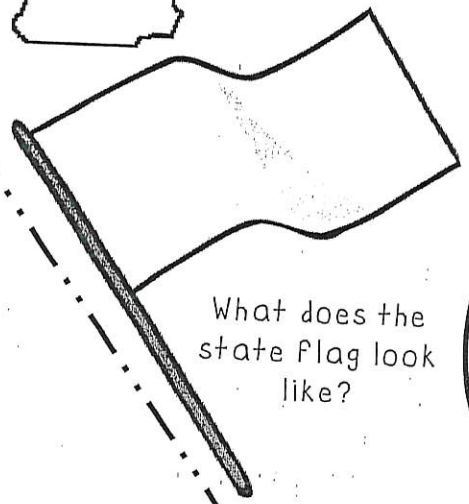
State Motto

State Nickname

Locate and label the state capital on the map below.

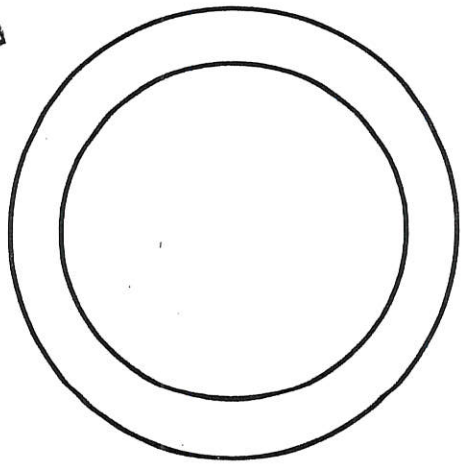
New Hampshire

State Abbreviation



What does the state flag look like?

What does the state seal look like?



Population

Area

Highest Point

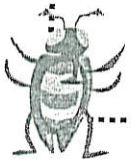
Lowest Point

Bordering States

State Mammal

State Fish

State Insect



Other Facts

New Jersey Map Quiz/Printout
New Jersey Outline Map Printout
New Jersey: Label Me! Printout

EnchantedLearning.com

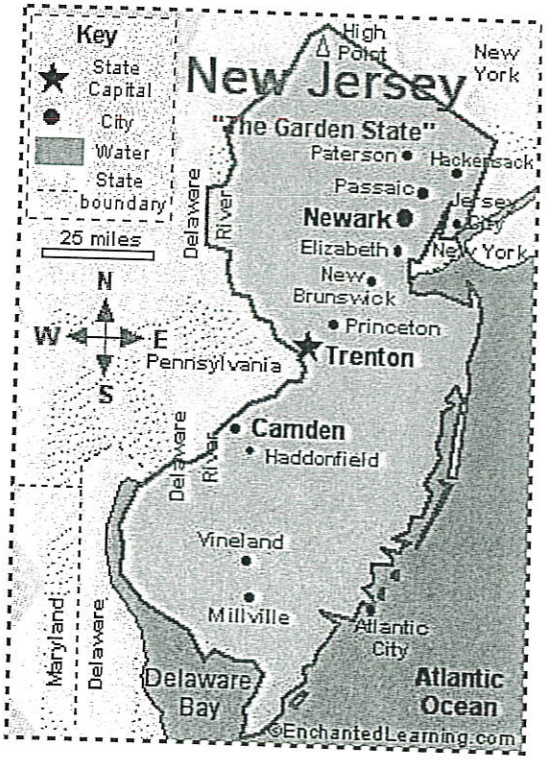
New Jersey

Facts, Map and State Symbols

New Jersey Flag Printout/Quiz
Large Flag Printable

New Jersey was the 3rd state in the USA; it became a state on December 18, 1787.

State Abbreviation - NJ
State Capital - Trenton
Largest City - Newark
Area - 8,722 square miles [New Jersey is the 47th biggest state in the USA]
Population - 8,899,339 (as of 2013) [New Jersey is the 11th most populous state in the USA]
Name for Residents - New Jerseyites or New Jerseyans
Major Industries - farming (potatoes, tomatoes, peaches), chemicals, pharmaceuticals, petroleum-based products, insurance, tourism



Presidential Birthplace - **Grover Cleveland** was born in Caldwell on March 18, 1837 (he was the 22nd and 24th US President, from 1885 to 1889 and from 1893 to 1897).

Major Rivers - Delaware River, Hudson River
Highest Point - High Point - 1,803 feet (550 m) above sea level (located in the northernmost part of New Jersey)
Number of Counties - 21
Bordering States - New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware
Bordering Body of Water - Atlantic Ocean

Origin of the Name New Jersey - New Jersey was named by James, Duke of York (the brother of King Charles II of England), who was given New Jersey by his brother. James later gave New Jersey to Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. James named the colony New Jersey to honor Carteret, who had been the Governor of Jersey, a British island in the English Channel.
State Nickname - Garden State
State Motto - "Liberty and Prosperity"
State Song - none

Dinosaur Fossils Found in New Jersey - Coelurosaurus, Diplotomodon, Dryptosaurus, Hadrosaurus foulkii, Nodosaurus, Ornithotarsus

New Jersey State Symbols and Emblems:

State Flag

New Jersey's official state flag was adopted on March 26, 1896.

The flag has a buff (light yellow-brown) background; this is the color of part of the uniform selected by General George Washington in 1779 for his New Jersey Continental Line. Part of the state seal (which was designed by Pierre Eugene de Simitiere in 1777) is in the center. In the center is a blue shield with three plows in it. On the sides of the shield are the goddess of liberty (holding a staff and the cap of freedom) and the goddess of agriculture (holding a cornucopia filled with food). Above this is the head armor of a knight, a horse's head, and blue filigrees. Below are the words "LIBERTY AND PROSPERITY" and the date "1776." The goddesses symbolize liberty and prosperity.

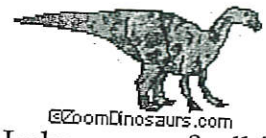
Animal Symbols:

State Bird	State Mammal	State Insect	State Shell	State Fish
Eastern goldfinch	Horse	Honey bee	Knobbed whelk	Brook trout

Plant Symbols:

State Flower	State Tree	State Fruit
Purple violet	Northern Red Oak	Blueberry

Earth Symbols:

State Dinosaur	State Soil
 Hadrosaurus foulkii A duck-billed dinosaur (a plant-eater) discovered in 1858 by William Parke Foulke in Haddonfield, New Jersey. Hadrosaurus lived from 70 to 100 million years ago, during the Cretaceous period.	none

Miscellaneous Symbol:

State Folk Dance

Locate and circle the state that you are studying.

State Bird

State Tree

State Flower

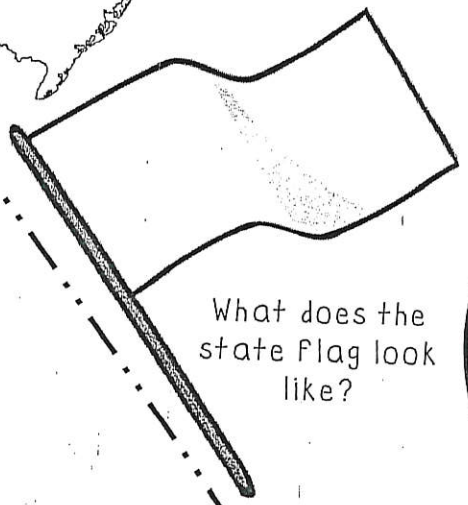
State Motto

State Nickname

Locate and label the state capital on the map below.

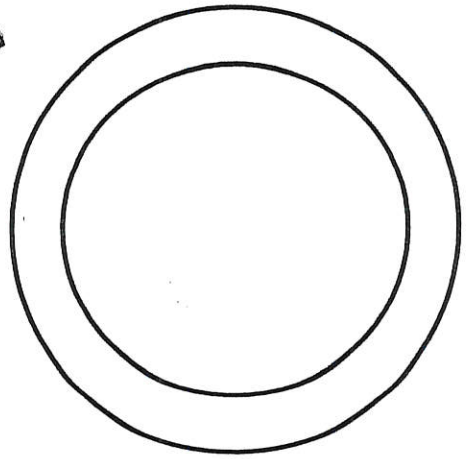
New Jersey

State Abbreviation



What does the state flag look like?

What does the state seal look like?



Population

Area

Highest Point

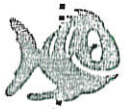
Lowest Point

Bordering States

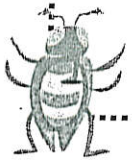
Other Facts

State Mammal

State Fish



State Insect



New Mexico Map Quiz/Printout
New Mexico Outline Map Printout

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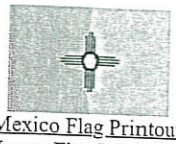
New Mexico

Facts, Map and State Symbols



New Mexico Flag Printout/Quiz
Large Flag Printable

New Mexico was the 47th state in the USA; it became a state on January 6, 1912 .

State Abbreviation - NM
State Capital - Santa Fe
Largest City - Albuquerque
Area - 121,593 square miles [New Mexico is the 5th biggest state in the USA]
Population - 2,085,287 (as of 2013) [New Mexico is the 36th most populous state in the USA]
Name for Residents - New Mexicans
Major Industries - mining (potash, copper, silver, uranium), oil, natural gas, tourism

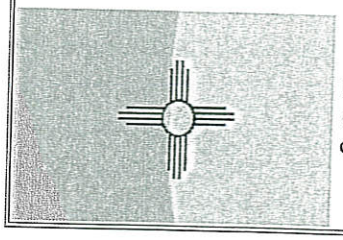
Major Rivers - Rio Grande, Pecos River
Major Lakes - Elephant Butte Reservoir, Conchas Lake, Navajo Reservoir
Highest Point - Wheeler Peak - 13,161 feet (4,011 m) above sea level
Lowest Point - Red Bluff Lake - 2,817 feet (859 m) above sea level
Number of Counties - 33
Bordering States - Arizona, Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah
Bordering Country - Mexico

Origin of the Name New Mexico - Named by the Spanish, in reference to Mexico
State Nickname - Land of Enchantment
State Motto - "Crescit eundo" - It grows as it goes
State Song - O, Fair New Mexico

Dinosaur Fossils Found in New Mexico - Alamosaurus, **Coelophysis**, Kritosaurus, Nothronychus, Parasaurolophus, Pentaceratops, Revueltosaurus, Rioarribasaurus, Seismosaurus, Torosaurus, Triceratops, Tyrannosaurus

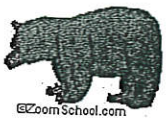
New Mexico State Symbols and Emblems:

State Flag



The official state flag of New Mexico was chosen from a flag competition in 1920 (the competition was held to replace an older New Mexico flag). The winner was Dr. Harry Mera, a doctor and archeologist from Santa Fe, New Mexico. Dr. Mera's design is an interpretation of an ancient Sun symbol called a Zia (this symbol was found on a water jar made in the late 1800's in Zia Pueblo). Since four is a sacred number for the Zia, there are four rays coming from each side of the stylized Sun. The colors red and yellow are used because they were the colors of the flag of the Spanish conquistadors who went to New Mexico in the early 1500's.

Animal Symbols:

State Bird	State Mammal	State Fish	State Insect	State Dinosaur
Roadrunner	 Black bear	New Mexico cutthroat trout	Tarantula hawk wasp	Coelophysis A meat-eating dinosaur.

Plant Symbols:

State Flower	State Tree	State Grass	State Vegetables
Yucca	Pinon (*Pinus edulis*)	Blue gramma grass	Chile and frijoles

Earth Symbols:

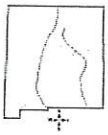
State Gem	State Soil
Turquoise	Penistaja (unofficial)

Miscellaneous Symbols:

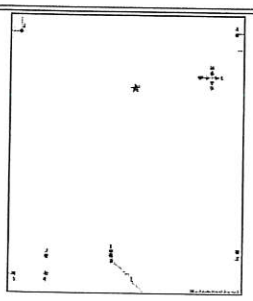
State Colors	State Cookie
Red and yellow	Bizcochito (also called biscochito)

Related Pages:

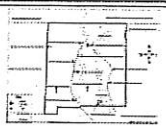
New Mexico: Map/Quiz Printout
Answer geography questions about New Mexico using the map on this quiz.
Answers



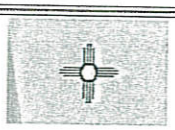
New Mexico: Outline Map Printout
An outline map of New Mexico to print.



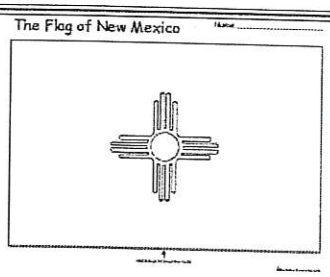
New Mexico: US State Dot to Dot Mystery Map
Connect the dots to draw the borders of a mystery state of the USA. Then use a globe or atlas to figure out which state you have drawn. You might want to give students clues, such as that it is in the southeastern USA, that its capital is Santa Fe, or that its name starts with "N." Answer: New Mexico.



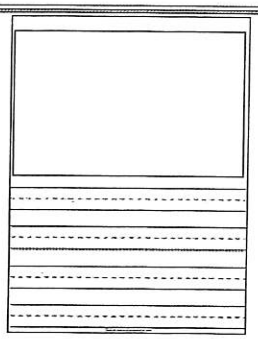
New Mexico: Label Me!
Label the major features of New Mexico.
Answers



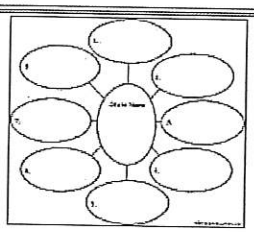
New Mexico's Flag Printout/Quiz
Read about and answer questions on the flag of New Mexico.



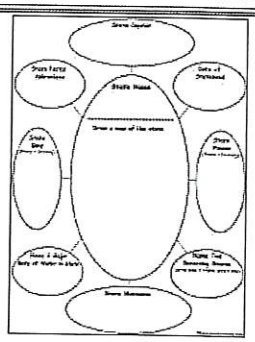
New Mexico's Flag: Large Coloring Printable
A large black-and-white printable of the flag of New Mexico.



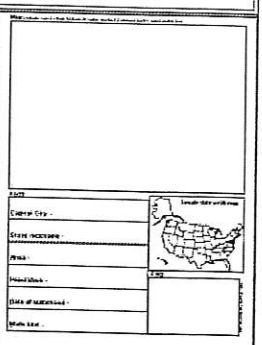
Your State: Draw and Write
Draw a map of the state that you live in (in the USA) and write about it.



US State - Find Related Words
For a US state, write eight words related to the state, then use each word in a sentence.



US State Graphic Organizer
For one US state, write the name of the state, draw a map of the state, then write the state capital, postal abbreviation, date of statehood, state bird (draw and write), state flower (draw and write), a major body of water in the state, two bordering states, and state nickname.



US State Report Graphic Organizer Printout #1

This printout helps the student do a short report on a US state, prompting the student to draw a map of the state, locate it on a US map, draw the state's flag, and write its capital city, state

Locate and circle the state that you are studying.

State Bird

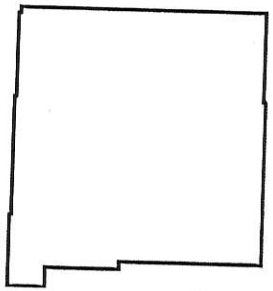
State Tree

State Flower

State Motto

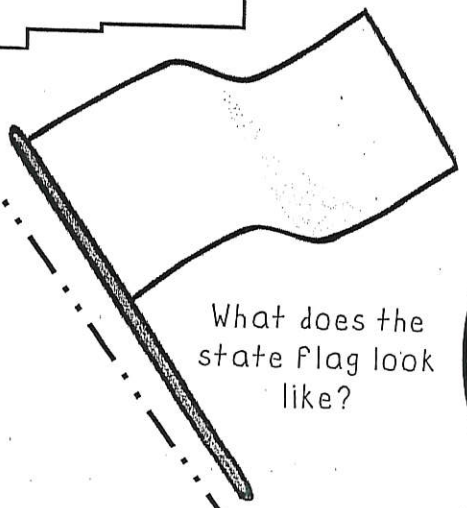
State Nickname

Locate and label the state capital on the map below.



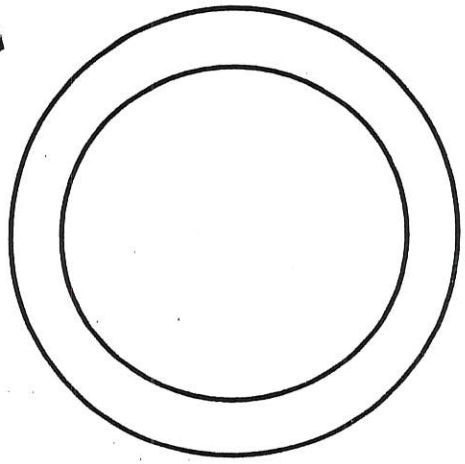
New Mexico

State Abbreviation



What does the state flag look like?

What does the state seal look like?



Population

Area

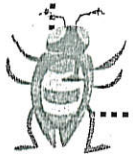
Highest Point

Lowest Point

Bordering States

Other Facts

State Mammal

State Fish

State Insect