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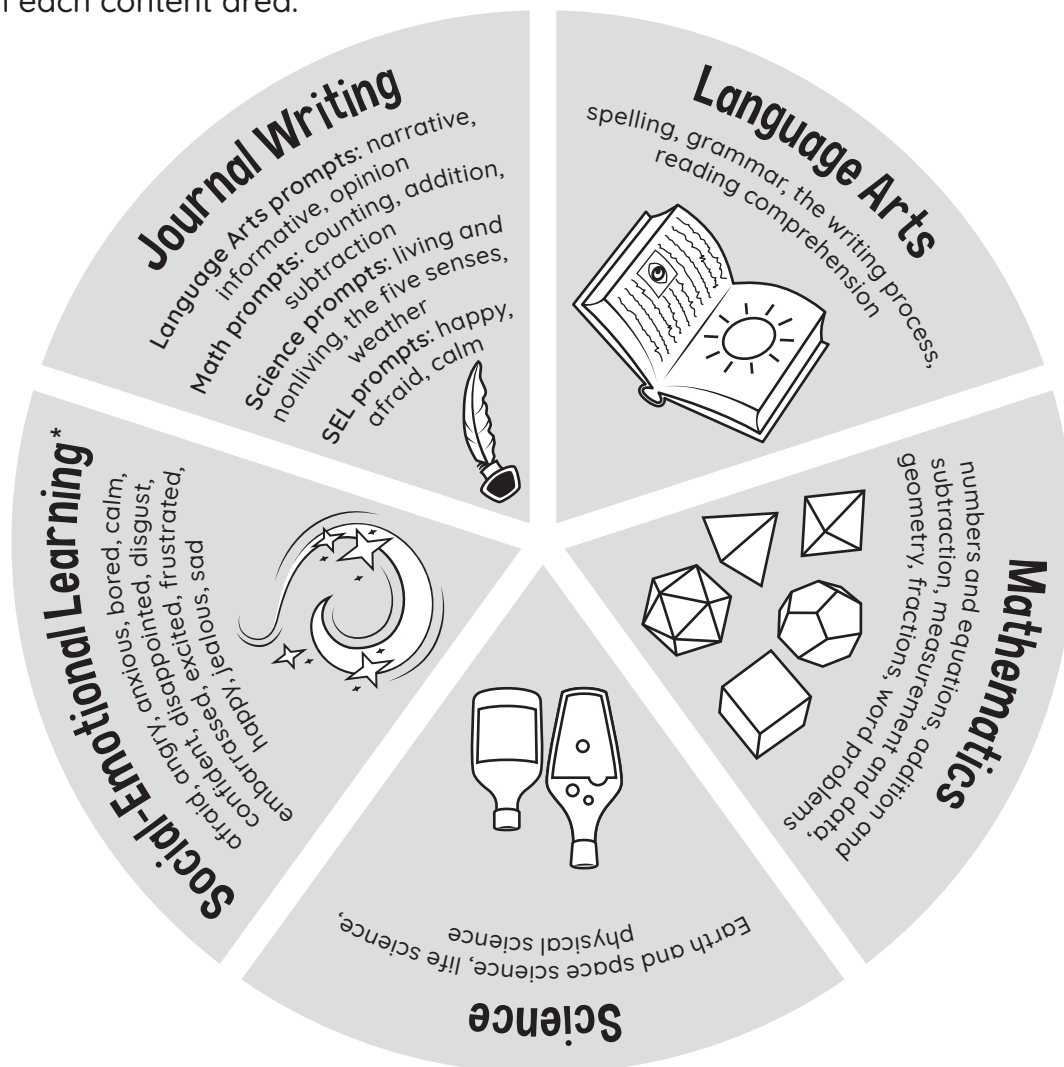
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Parents and Educators

The activity pages in this book are designed to supplement, not substitute, curriculum. This book is intended to provide additional practice of foundational skills students need to achieve academic success. The activities can be used in the classroom to strengthen or assess student skills, and at home to offer extra practice outside of the classroom. The pages do not need to be completed daily or in order. They can be selected and arranged to fit the academic needs and schedules of students.

This book is divided into five sections. Each section reinforces content-area learning skills and helps students retain fundamental knowledge. The infographic below depicts the topics covered in each content area.



Please remember the crucial role you play in this educational journey. Make time to answer questions and go over the answers to the activity sheets together. An answer key for this book can be requested by emailing custserv@bluestareducation.com. Please provide the following number when requesting the answer key: BSE 51812.

* Social-emotional learning (SEL) teaches students real-life skills that help bolster academic success, promote positive social interactions, and result in fewer behavioral problems. Studies have shown that emotionally well-adjusted students have a higher rate of lifelong happiness and success in their careers and relationships as adults.

Riddle Me This

I am a riddle. And right now, that is all you know about me. Am I a person? Am I a place? Am I a thing? Am I real? Maybe I am pretend. Maybe I live on another planet. Maybe I *am* another planet. The possibilities are endless!

So how will you solve the riddle that is me? I hid mysterious symbols throughout this book—one on each page. The symbols are part of a code. Complete an activity sheet. Then, look closely on the sheet for the symbol. When you find the symbol, follow the steps below.

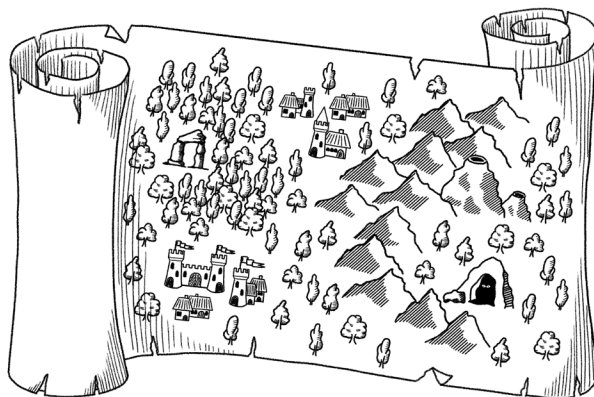
Step 1: Flip to page 175. Find the letter that matches that symbol.

Step 2: Flip to page 176. Write the letter above the correct page number.

Step 3: Keep doing this until you have completed each activity sheet and filled in all the letters.



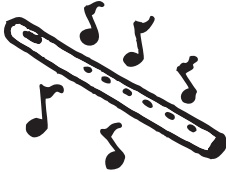

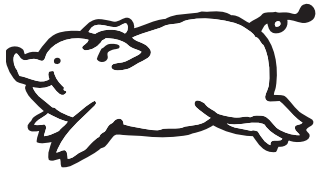


And just what will that reveal? More clues!!! Hahaha! I am so clever! Now, study the clues and try to guess what or who I am.

Tricky Tip: After completing page 176, if you are still not sure what the answer to the riddle is, try looking up some of the clues on the Internet. Once you solve it, learn as much as you can about the riddle. You'll discover that there are more mysteries associated with it. Do some research and see if you can solve those, too! After all, you are now an epic adventurer who has just completed their first quest and is ready for a new one!



Long or Short?

Directions: Say the word for each picture. If the word has a *short* vowel sound, write the letter **S** under the picture. If the word has a *long* vowel sound, write the letter **L** under the picture.

<p>1. leaf</p>  <p>_____</p> <p>.....</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>2. hat</p>  <p>_____</p> <p>.....</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>3. flute</p>  <p>_____</p> <p>.....</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>4. nose</p>  <p>_____</p> <p>.....</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>5. pig</p>  <p>_____</p> <p>.....</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>6. mice</p>  <p>_____</p> <p>.....</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>7. shop</p>  <p>_____</p> <p>.....</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>8. cake</p>  <p>_____</p> <p>.....</p> <p>_____</p>

Something Extra: Draw a picture of a word that has a *short* vowel sound. Draw another picture of a word that has a *long* vowel sound.

Short Vowel	Long Vowel

Ahoy or Hello?

Directions: Read the story. Circle the answer to each question.

The phone rings. You answer it. What do you say? You say “hello.” Why do we say hello? To know, you must go back in time. Go back to 1876. That is the year that the first phone was made.

The phone was new. People did not know how to answer it. What was best? Was it best to ask, “What do you want?” Was it best to ask, “Who is talking?” A man named Bell helped make the first phone. Bell liked the word “ahoy.” Why did Bell think that people should say “ahoy” when they answered the phone?

A ship meets another ship. A sailor meets another sailor. What do they say? The sailors greet each other by saying, “Ahoy!” Bell said, “We should greet each other on the phone the same way. We should say, ‘Ahoy!’”

A man named Edison said no. He said he had a better way. He wanted people to say “Hello.” Before then, *hello* was not a word! By 1880, everyone said “hello” when they answered the phone. Today, we say “hello” even when we are not answering the phone. We say it at school. We say it at home. We say it whenever we greet people.

1. How did Bell think we should answer the phone?

- a. by asking, “What do you want?”
- b. by saying, “Ahoy!”
- c. by asking, “Who is talking?”
- d. by saying, “Hello.”

2. When you say “hello” to someone, you are

- a. greeting them.
- b. meeting a ship.
- c. making a new thing.
- d. going back in time.

3. Why didn’t people know how to answer the phone in 1876?

- a. No one went to school.
- b. The phone was old.
- c. No one talked.
- d. The phone was new.



Subtracting in Space

Directions: Solve each problem. Write your answers. Follow the key to color the page.

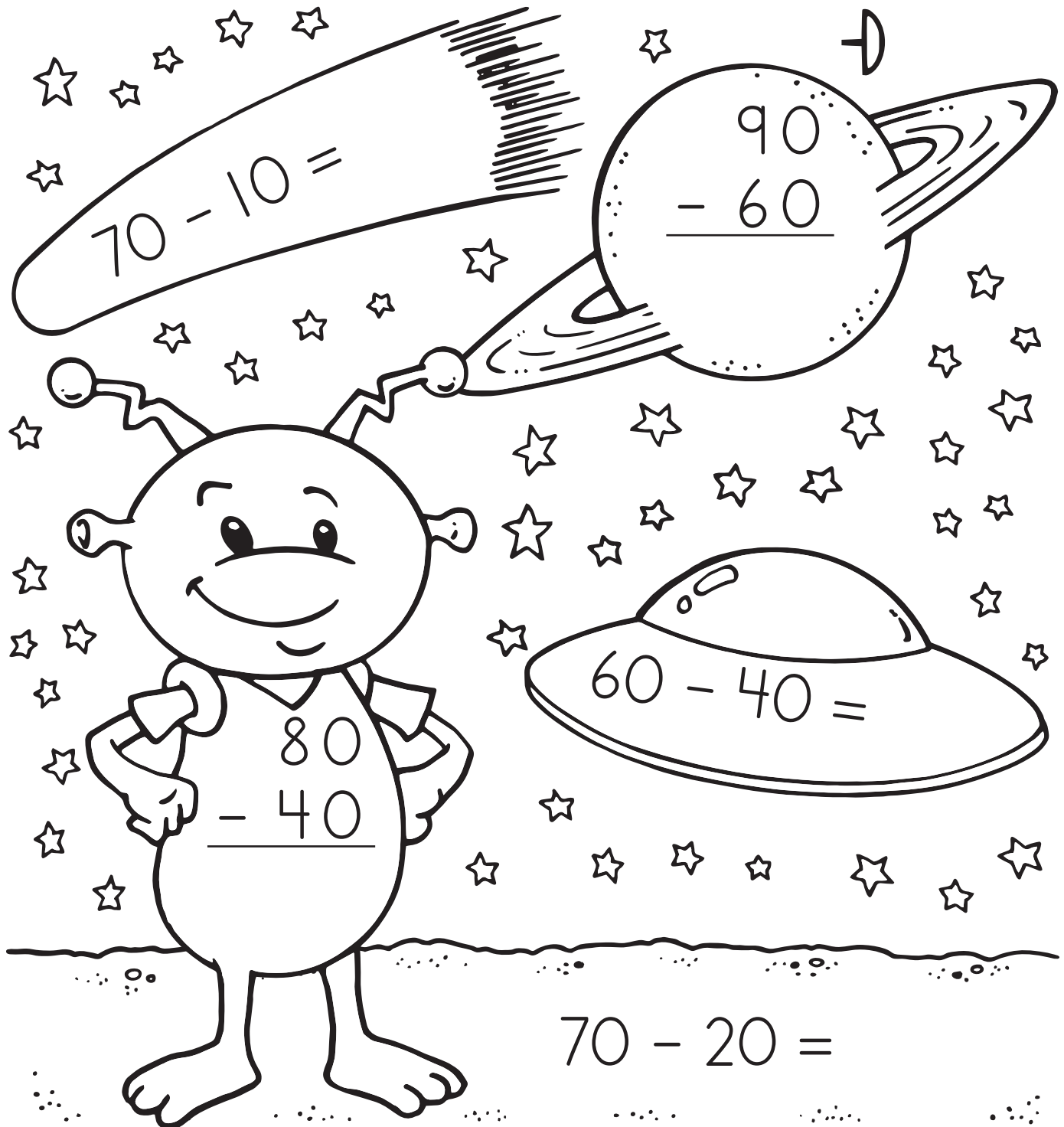
20 = orange

30 = blue

40 = green

50 = red

60 = yellow



Word Problem: Subtraction

Directions: Write an equation. Draw a picture to help you.

Liam has 5 fish in his fish tank. Chloe has 13 in her fish tank. How many more fish does Chloe have than Liam?

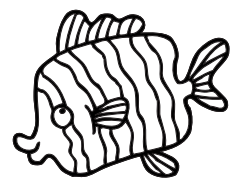
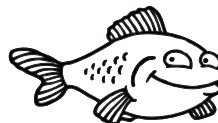
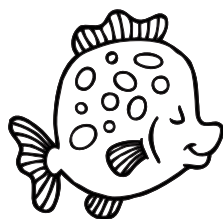
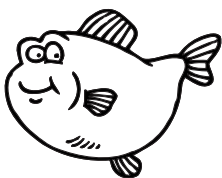
Equation:

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \square \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Drawing:



Answer:



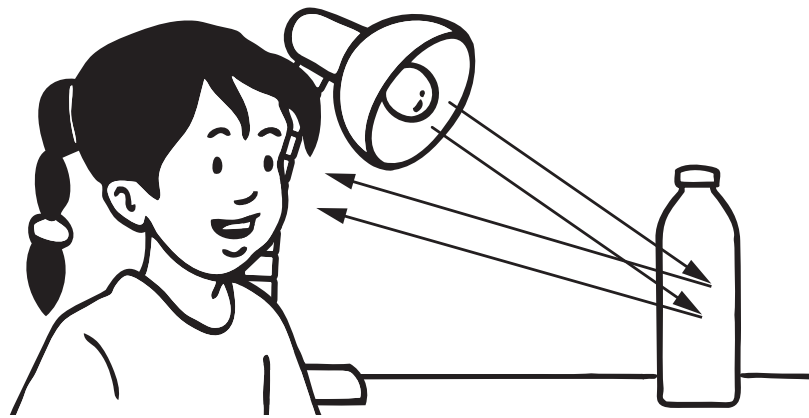
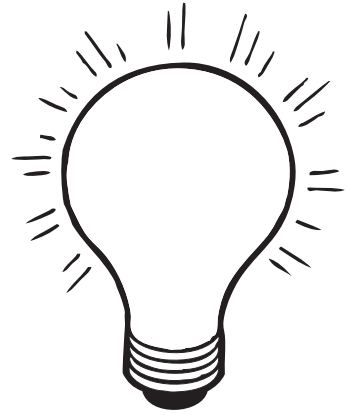
Light

Have you ever been in a very dark place? Was it so dark that you couldn't see anything? Then you know that we need **light** to see things.

Light is a kind of energy. We cannot feel or hear light. We can only see it.

Light comes from a **light source**. A *light source* is anything that makes its own light. The Sun is the biggest source of light for Earth. Light bulbs are another light source we use a lot.

Light travels in rays. Light rays travel in a straight line. When light leaves a light source, the rays go in all directions.



Light rays bounce off things. When light bounces into your eyes, you can see things. If there is no light, your eyes cannot see anything.

1. We can _____ light.

a. see

b. feel

c. hear



2. A *light source* _____.

a. bounces light off

b. makes its own light

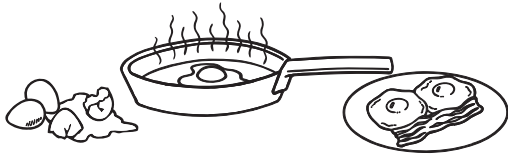
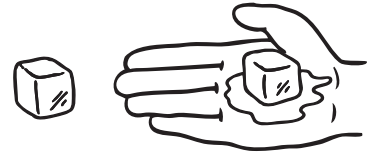
3. Look around you. What light sources do you see right now?

Heat Changes Things

Heat energy can change things.

What happens to an ice cube when it gets warm?

➔ It melts! Heat makes it change.

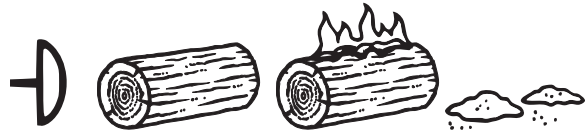


What happens to an egg when it is heated?



➔ It gets harder. We say that the egg is **cooked**. Heat makes the egg change.

What happens to wood when it is burned?

➔ It turns into ashes. Heat makes it change.



Directions: Draw how heat changes each thing.

1.  +  =



ice cream Sun

2.  +  =

bread toaster

3.  +  =

snowman Sun

4.  +  =

marshmallow fire

Frustrated

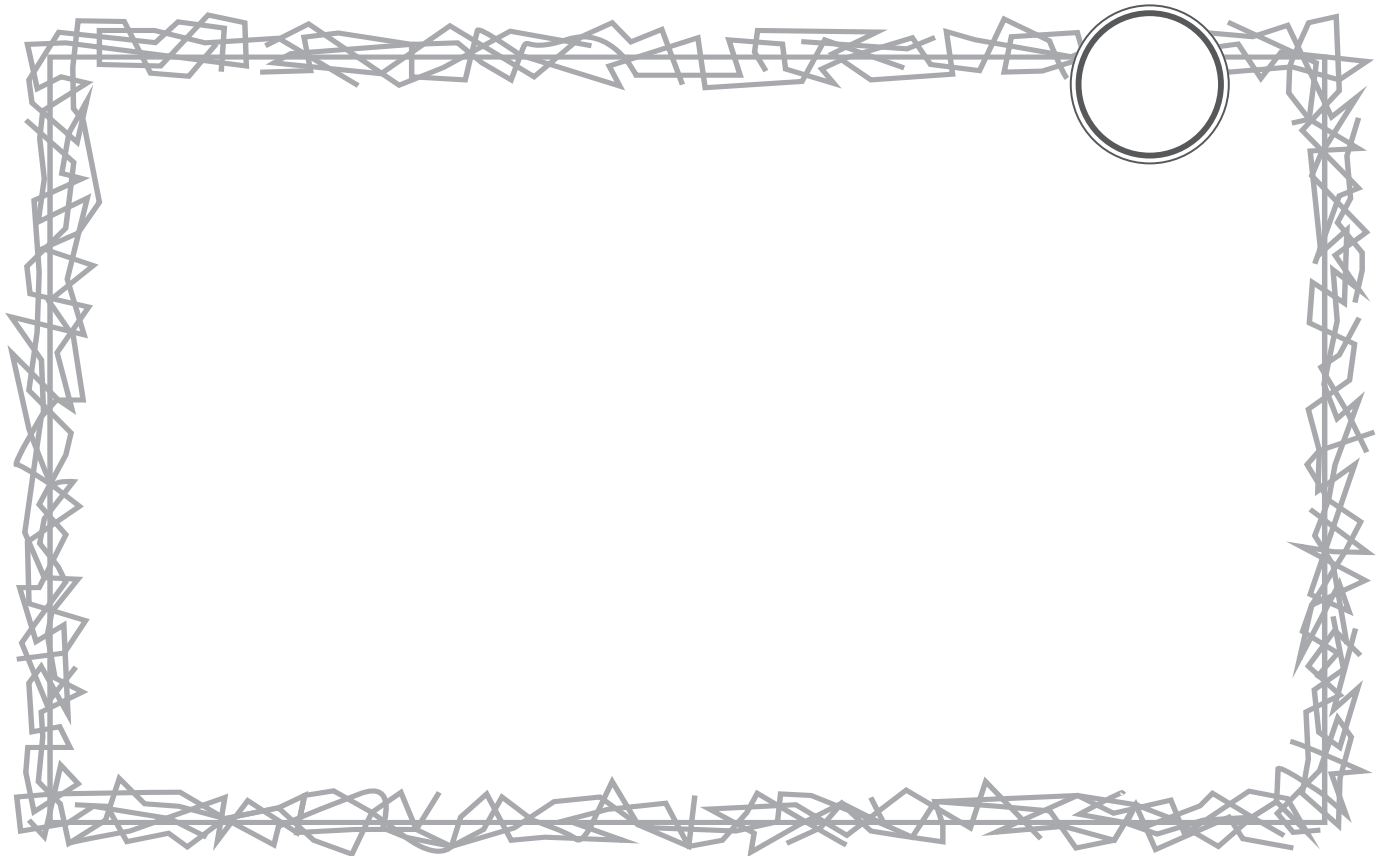


Frustration happens when we try really hard but we can't do it.

It's when we wish we could change it, but we can't.

When things aren't going our way, we may feel frustrated.
We say, **"I feel frustrated."**

What color would you choose for frustration? Color in the circle with that color. Then, draw a picture about feeling frustrated. Use only that color.






What do you know about feeling frustrated?



This Is Hard

Do you ever feel frustrated when things get hard? It's okay if you do.

Rate what frustrates you. Make an X in the column that matches your answer.

	  	Very Frustrating	A Little Frustrating	Not Frustrating
1. Listening				
2. Art				
3. Exercise				
4. Math				
5. Music				
6. Reading				
7. Science				
8. Sharing				

Opinion

#3 What is the best animal in the whole world?
Why do you think it is the best?

Handwriting practice lines consisting of solid top and bottom lines with a dashed midline. A small circle is located at the end of the 10th line from the top.