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Encouraging Summer Reading

Literacy is the single most important skill that your child needs to be successful in school. The following list includes ideas for ways that you can help your child discover the great adventures of reading!

- Establish a time for reading each day. Ask your child about what he or she is reading. Try to relate the material to a summer event or to another book.
- Let your child see you reading for enjoyment. Talk about the great things that you discover when you read.
- Create a summer reading list. Choose books from the reading list (pages ix–x) or head to the library and explore. Ask your child to read a page from a book aloud. If he or she does not know more than five words on the page, the book may be too difficult.
- Read newspaper and magazine articles, recipes, menus, and maps on a daily basis to show your child the importance of reading for information.
- Choose a nonfiction book from the reading list that is a firsthand account of an event or of a person's life, such as Peter Sís's autobiography *The Wall*. Then, search at the library or online to find a secondhand account of the same events. How are the two accounts similar? How are they different?
- Choose a nonfiction book to read or reread with your child. Then, have him or her pretend to be a TV reporter, sharing the "news" of the book you read. Encourage your child to relate details and events from the story in the report.
- Make up stories. This is especially fun to do in the car, on camping trips, or while waiting at the airport. Encourage your child to tell a story with a beginning, a middle, and an end. Or, have your child start a story and let other family members build on it.
- Encourage your child to join a summer reading club at the library or a local bookstore. Your child may enjoy talking to other children about the books that he or she has read.
- Encourage your child to read several books from a favorite genre, such as mystery or science fiction. Discuss how different books treat similar themes.
- Ask your child to think about a favorite character from a book or series of books. How might that character respond to different situations?



Summer Reading List

The summer reading list includes fiction and nonfiction titles. Experts recommend that fourth- and fifth-grade children read for at least 25 to 30 minutes each day. Then, ask questions about the story to reinforce comprehension.

Decide on an amount of daily reading time for each month. You may want to write the time on the Monthly Goals page at the beginning of each section in this book.

Fiction

Barshaw, Ruth McNally
Ellie McDoodle: Have Pen, Will Travel

Baum, L. Frank (adapted by
Michael Cavallaro)
*L. Frank Baum's The Wizard of Oz:
The Graphic Novel*

Blume, Judy
Superfudge

Cherry, Lynne and Mark J. Plotkin
*The Shaman's Apprentice: A Tale of the
Amazon Rain Forest*

Cleary, Beverly
Henry and the Clubhouse
Henry Huggins
Ramona's World
Ribsy

Collins, Suzanne
Underland Chronicles (series)

Dahl, Roald
The BFG
Charlie and the Chocolate Factory

DeJong, Meindert
The House of Sixty Fathers

DiCamillo, Kate
Because of Winn-Dixie
Flora & Ulysses

du Bois, William Pène
The Twenty-One Balloons

Fitzgerald, Laura Marx
Under the Egg

Fox, Paula
Maurice's Room

Goble, Paul
The Girl Who Loved Wild Horses

Grabenstein, Chris
Escape from Mr. Lemoncello's Library

Heard, Georgia (ed.)
*Falling Down the Page: A Book of
List Poems*

Juster, Norton
The Phantom Tollbooth

Levine, Ellen
*Henry's Freedom Box: A True Story from
the Underground Railroad*

Lewis, C. S.
The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe

Martin, Ann M.
A Dog's Life: The Autobiography of a Stray

Morse, Scott
Magic Pickle

O'Brien, Robert C.
Mrs. Frisby and the Rats of NIMH

Summer Reading List (continued)

Fiction (continued)

O'Dell, Scott
Island of the Blue Dolphins

O'Malley, Kevin
Once Upon a Cool Motorcycle Dude

Paulsen, Gary
Lawn Boy

Rowling, J. K.
Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone

Rylant, Cynthia
Missing May

Sachar, Louis
Sideways Stories from Wayside School

Silverstein, Shel
Where the Sidewalk Ends

Tooke, Wes
King of the Mound: My Summer with Satchel Paige

Van Allsburg, Chris
Jumanji

Waters, Kate
Tapenum's Day: A Wampanoag Indian Boy in Pilgrim Times

White, E. B.
Charlotte's Web
Stuart Little
The Trumpet of the Swan

Wilder, Laura Ingalls
Little House on the Prairie

Nonfiction

Cate, Annette LeBlanc
Look Up!: Bird-Watching in Your Own Backyard

Cherry, Lynne and Gary Braasch
How We Know What We Know About Our Changing Climate: Scientists and Kids Explore Global Warming

Colbert, David
10 Days: Martin Luther King Jr.

Dyer, Alan
Mission to the Moon

Hill, Laban Carrick
When the Beat Was Born: DJ Kool Herc and the Creation of Hip Hop

MacLeod, Elizabeth and Frieda Wishinsky
A History of Just About Everything: 180 Events, People and Inventions That Changed the World

Nicklin, Flip and Linda
Face to Face with Dolphins

Pratt-Serafini, Kristin Joy and Rachel Crandell
The Forever Forest: Kids Save a Tropical Treasure

Robbins, Ken
Thunder on the Plains: The Story of the American Buffalo

Roberts, Cokie
Founding Mothers



Sís, Peter
The Wall: Growing Up Behind the Iron Curtain

Monthly Goals

A goal is something that you want to accomplish. Sometimes, reaching a goal can be hard work!

Think of three goals to set for yourself this month. For example, you may want to learn three new vocabulary words each week. Write your goals on the lines and review them with an adult.

Place a sticker next to each goal that you complete. Feel proud that you have met your goals!

1. _____ 
2. _____ 
3. _____ 

Word List

The following words are used in this section. They are good words for you to know. Read each word aloud. Use a dictionary to look up each word that you do not know. Then, write two sentences. Use a word from the word list in each sentence.

energy
factor
government
healthy

interpret
knowledge
leaders
passage

1. _____

2. _____

SECTION I

Introduction to Flexibility

This section includes fitness and character development activities that focus on flexibility. These activities are designed to get you moving and thinking about building your physical fitness and your character.

Physical Flexibility

For many people, being flexible means easily doing everyday tasks, such as bending to tie a shoe. Tasks like this can be hard for people who do not stretch often.

Stretching will make your muscles more flexible. It can also improve your balance and coordination.

You probably stretch every day without realizing it. Do you ever reach for a dropped pencil or a box of cereal on the top shelf? If you do, then you are stretching. Try to improve your flexibility this summer. Set a stretching goal. For example, you might stretch every day until you can touch your toes.

Flexibility of Character

It is good to have a flexible body. It is also good to be mentally flexible. This means being open to change.

It can be upsetting when things do not go your way. Can you think of a time when an unexpected event ruined your plans? For example, a family trip to the zoo was canceled because the car had a flat tire. Unexpected events happen sometimes. How you react to those events often affects the outcome. Arm yourself with the tools to be flexible. Have realistic expectations. Find ways to make the situation better. Look for good things that may have come from the event.

You can be mentally flexible by showing respect to other people. Sharing and taking turns are also ways to be mentally flexible. This character trait gets easier with practice. Over the summer, practice and use your mental flexibility often.

Solve each problem.

1. $13 - 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

2. $15 - 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

3. $4 \times 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

4. $9 + 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

5. $10 \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

6. $6 + 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

7. $6 \times 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

8. $30 \div 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

9. $13 + 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

10. $17 - 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

11. $3 \times 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

12. $27 \div 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Find each missing number.

13. $18 \div \boxed{} = 6$

14. $4 \times \boxed{} = 36$

15. $\boxed{} - 6 = 7$

16. $\boxed{} + 6 = 12$

17. $10 - \boxed{} = 3$

18. $24 \div \boxed{} = 3$

19. $3 \times \boxed{} = 21$

20. $\boxed{} \div 6 = 4$

21. $\boxed{} \times 7 = 0$

A sentence is a group of words that expresses a complete thought. Write *yes* before each group of words if it is a sentence. Write *no* if the group is not a sentence.

22. Tom bought the food.23. Turtles have hard shells.24. Will you feed the pets?25. We will turn to page.26. Butterflies beautiful.27. They enjoyed the trip.28. Don't forget to call me!29. Ants are insects.30. For his 10th birthday.31. Puppies fun!32. Wrapped the gift.33. Vacation nice.

A thesaurus is a reference book that contains synonyms and antonyms. In each row, circle the word that does not belong.

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------|----------|---------|--------|
| 34. | family | tribe | clan | enemy |
| 35. | time | Earth | globe | sphere |
| 36. | notice | overlook | observe | see |
| 37. | sky | sun | orb | planet |

Stretch Your Limits

If you are going to a pool, a beach, or a lake to cool off this summer, try doing a post-swimming stretch called the *cobra stretch*. Lie on your stomach with your legs stretched behind you. The soles of your feet should be facing up. Place your hands on the ground under your shoulders. Keep your elbows close to your body. As you take a deep breath, push your hands into the ground and lift your chest as high as is comfortable. Relax and look up slightly, stretching your lower back and breathing easily. Hold the stretch for 20 seconds.



FACTOID: Ladybugs chew their food from side to side, not up and down.

Add quotation marks and commas where they are needed.

1. I love going to the natural history museum! exclaimed Ananya.
2. I usually go see the animals first replied Noah and then I go to the planetarium.
3. Have you seen the dinosaur fossils? asked Eliza.
4. She added The dioramas of prehistoric life are really cool.
5. That's my favorite part said Antonio.
6. Did you know that I'm one-quarter Native American? asked Dylan.
7. That's why I like the display of Native American artifacts he said.
8. Let's start out with the western life display suggested Mira and then head over to the planetarium.

Write all factor pairs for each number.

9.	16	11.	36	12.	42	13.	24
	____ × ____		____ × ____		____ × ____		____ × ____
	____ × ____		____ × ____		____ × ____		____ × ____
	____ × ____		____ × ____		____ × ____		____ × ____
10.	15		____ × ____		____ × ____		____ × ____
	____ × ____		____ × ____			14.	99
	____ × ____						____ × ____
							____ × ____
							____ × ____



FITNESS FLASH: Practice a V-sit. Stretch five times.

* See page ii.

DAY 2

Read the passage. Then, answer the questions.

Giant Sequoias

The first giant sequoia trees probably started growing in North America about 180 million years ago. Giant sequoia trees can live more than 3,000 years. For the first 250 years, giant sequoias look like small pine trees. They reach their full height when they are about 500 years old. The giant sequoia can grow as tall as a 25-story building—that's about 250 feet (76 m) tall! Some trees have grown up to 30 feet (9 m) wide, or as wide as a three-lane highway. The largest giant sequoia living today is named General Sherman. General Sherman is over 274 feet (83 m) tall.

There are not many sequoias alive today. Millions of years ago, sequoias grew across North America. Then, the weather turned colder. These trees needed the warm weather to live. Now, when people visit the remaining sequoia forests, they drive and walk over the ground. This makes the ground hard. The sequoias' roots have a difficult time absorbing water in the hard ground. This is killing some of the trees. However, some people take home seeds when they visit the sequoia forests. They plant the seeds all over the world. Someday, these seeds may develop into new forests.

15. How long does it take a giant sequoia tree to reach its full height? _____
16. How tall is the largest giant sequoia tree living today? _____
17. Why are fewer giant sequoias alive today than in the past? _____

18. What are two things that giant sequoias need in order to survive? _____

19. What details does the author provide to support the topic sentence of the second paragraph?

When estimating numbers, round each number to the nearest place value before adding or subtracting. Estimate the sums and differences.

EXAMPLE:

$81 + 75 \approx$ <u>80</u> + <u>80</u> = <u>160</u>	1. $93 - 12 \approx$ _____ - _____ = _____	2. $98 - 12 \approx$ _____ - _____ = _____
3. $93 - 39 \approx$ _____ - _____ = _____	4. $891 - 551 \approx$ _____ - _____ = _____	5. $57 - 39 \approx$ _____ - _____ = _____
6. $24 + 35 \approx$ _____ + _____ = _____	7. $209 + 179 \approx$ _____ + _____ = _____	8. $64 + 39 \approx$ _____ + _____ = _____

Circle the relative pronoun in each sentence. Then, write two sentences of your own that use relative pronouns.

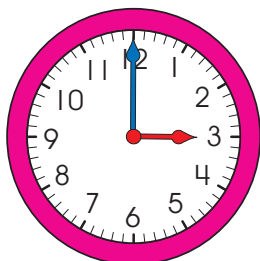
9. The boys who live next door to me have a playful brown dog.
10. My grandpa, who lives in Michigan, likes to fix up old cars.
11. The sweater that I borrowed from Elena has a hole in it.
12. The Greek Festival, which takes place in August, is held at the convention center.
13. Daniel’s e-mail, which I received yesterday, includes the schedule for his trip.
14. The dress that you bought today is similar to mine.
15. The piano students, whose teacher is Mr. Randall, will be performing at 8:00.
16. The bees that we ordered last spring seem to be doing very well.
17. _____
18. _____



DAY 3

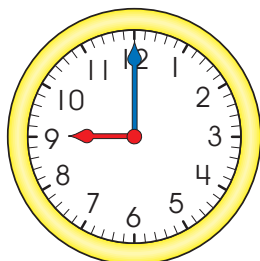
There are 24 hours in a day. The times from midnight through 11:59 in the morning are written **A.M.**, and the times from noon through 11:59 at night are written **P.M.** Write the correct times.

A.



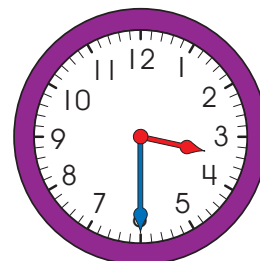
____ : ____ P.M.

B.



____ : ____ A.M.

C.



____ : ____ A.M.

19. 50 minutes later than clock A

20. If you add 12 hours to clock A, what time is it? _____

21. 25 minutes earlier than clock B

22. What was the time 6 hours earlier than clock B? _____

23. 95 minutes later than clock C

24. How much earlier is clock C than clock B? _____

Add the missing commas to the compound sentences.

25. Natalia missed the bus so her stepdad drove her to school.
26. The male cardinal landed on the feeder and its mate joined it a moment later.
27. Ian is going ice-skating on Saturday and Abby is going to a birthday party.
28. We planned to cook out tonight but it looks like it's going to storm.
29. Xander has a lot of homework so we're not going to the movies.
30. The deer crossed the road and her two fawns followed.

Use what you know about polygons to make a pattern. Start with one polygon, and flip, turn, or slide it to make a pattern.

EXAMPLE:



Rewrite this address correctly.

1461 condor st

mr greg jones

lake tona oh

98562



FITNESS FLASH: Do arm circles for 30 seconds.

* See page ii.

DAY 4

Read the passage. Then, answer the questions.

Astronomers

Astronomy is the study of planets, stars, and the universe. The first astronomers were ancient people who observed star patterns called *constellations*. They gave them names, such as the Great Bear. Today, astronomers seek to learn about the universe. They use powerful telescopes to see stars and to measure their distance from Earth and the speed at which they are moving. Astronomers interpret data collected by satellites and spacecrafts. By using readings from different instruments, astronomers can predict when objects such as comets and meteors will appear in the night sky. Sometimes, astronomers discover new things in outer space. Halley's Comet, which can be seen every 76 years, was named after Edmond Halley, the astronomer who predicted that the comet would return in 1758. The names of modern astronomical discoveries must be approved by the International Astronomical Union, a professional organization for astronomers.

1. What is the main idea of this passage?
 - a. Astronomers look at constellations of stars.
 - b. Astronomers study objects in outer space.
 - c. Some astronomers discover new comets.
2. What is astronomy? _____
3. Why do astronomers use telescopes? _____
4. What do astronomers try to predict using different instruments? _____

5. This is a secondhand account about what astronomers do. How would a firsthand account written by an astronomer be different? Which would you rather read? Why?

