

Week of May 18th- May 22nd

Hello families,

I hope all is well. This week in the packet there will be the leveled reader for your student to read. Once this is read, please complete the Column Chart in response to the leveled reader. On the Column Chart, your student will list a text or graphic feature and state the purpose for that from the leveled reader story.

The reading menu can be completed with either a personal book that is being read, or through a book on Epic. The class Epic code is ych1028.

There will be a MAZE reading passage. Your child will read through this and choose the word that makes the most sense within the sentence.

There will be a vocabulary page for your student to complete. They will place the correct vocabulary word with its definition.

During the phone check in call I will be discussing with your student the question that they chose for the reading menu from week 5. In addition, I will also ask to check in about the math and how the lessons went through Khan Academy. We will also talk about the assignments on Vocabulary Spelling City.

For feedback for week 6, I will need a picture of the Column Chart and the MAZE passage. That can either be before our check in call so that I can help go over any questions or it can be after, as long as it is turned in by Sunday the 24th. It can be sent to me through DOJO or through email at jschwartz@vernoniak12.org.

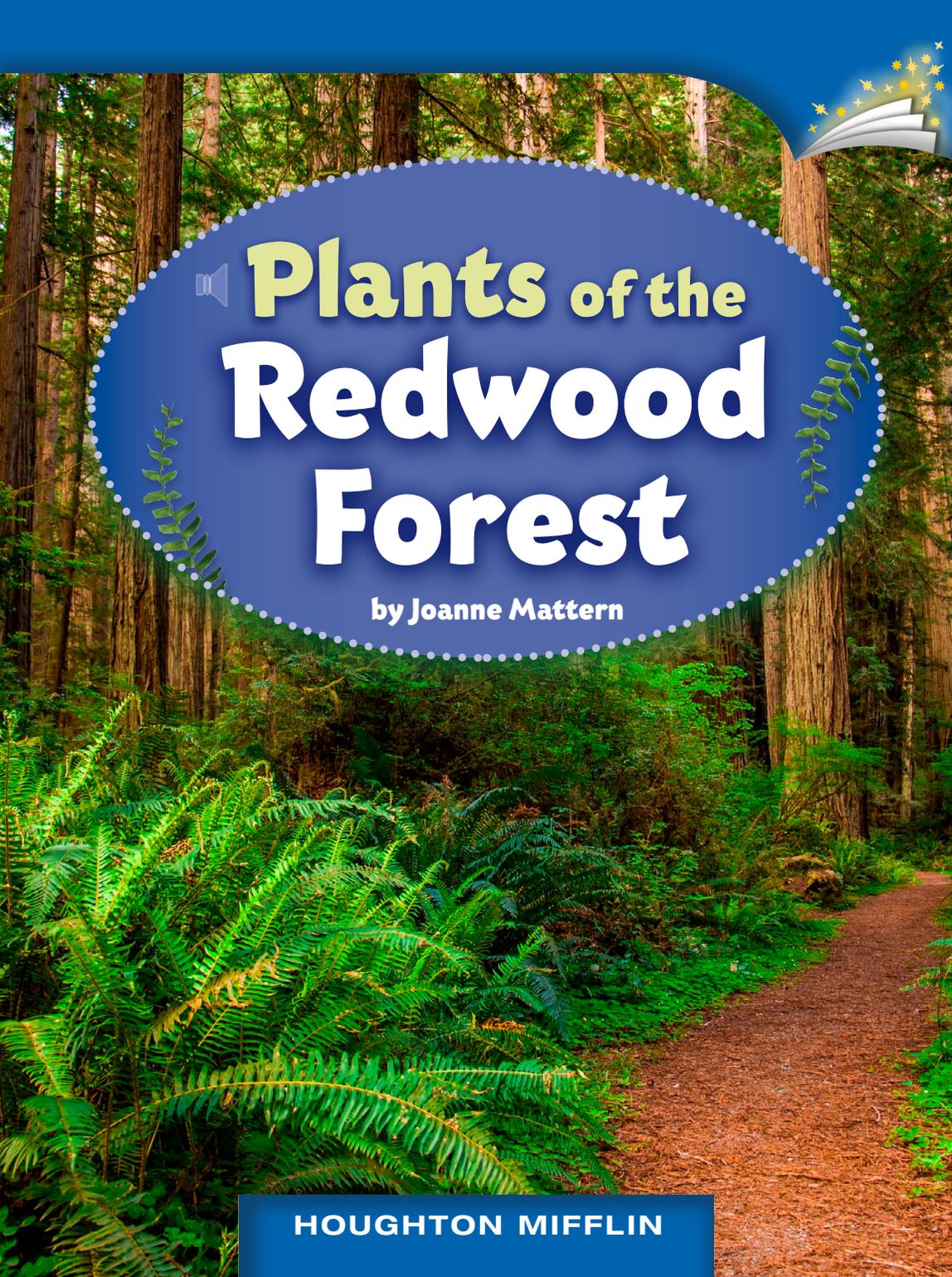
Packet will have:

- Leveled reader
- Reading Menu
- Column Chart
- MAZE Passage
- Vocabulary Page
- Physical Education Activity Log

Keep reading, practice math fact fluency with the flashcards or moby max, ask questions, and remember to keep your heads up and hands washed! Have a wonderful week!

Sincerely,

Mrs. Schwartz



Plants of the Redwood Forest

by Joanne Mattern

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN

Plants of the Redwood Forest



by **Joanne Mattern**



HOUGHTON MIFFLIN

BOSTON

ILLUSTRATION CREDIT: Karen Minot, Steve McEntee

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🔊 **A Wet and Wonderful World**

Welcome to the redwood forest! Look around you. It is hard to miss the giant, towering redwood trees. However, the forest is thick and **dense** with many other trees and plants, too. You will be amazed at the number of different types of plants that grow in such a small area.



🔊 **A redwood forest is home to a huge variety of plants.**

Redwood forests are found in only a few places in North America, such as Northern California.

Redwood forests are very wet. In the winter, the forests get moisture from the rain. During the summer, it does not rain very much. However, the trees and plants collect moisture from the fog.



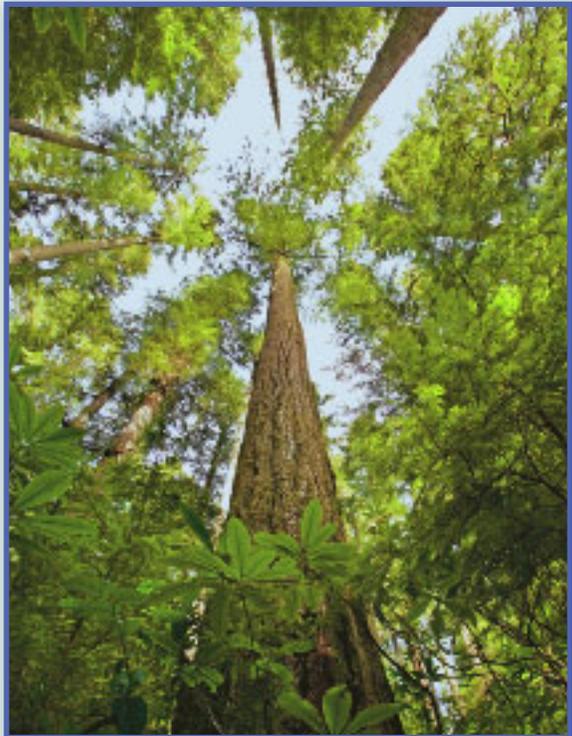
There are several redwood forests in California. Many of them are preserved in national parks.

▶▶ The Douglas Fir

The coast redwood may be the biggest tree in the forest, but it is not the only one. The Douglas fir is another large tree that lives in the redwood forest.

▶▶ The Douglas fir is a type of tree called a conifer (KAHN-uh-fur). Conifers have seeds that grow inside cones. Many conifers also have needles instead of leaves that stay green all year.

▶▶ The Douglas fir is the second tallest tree in a redwood forest.



🔊 •• Drink Up! ••

How about a cup of Douglas fir tea? Young needles from this tree can be boiled into a tea. The tea is very healthy and full of vitamin C. The roots of this tree also can be made into baskets.



🔊 Douglas firs provide important resources to animals and people. Birds and small animals eat the tree's seeds. Bears scrape off the bark to eat the sweet sap inside the tree.

People use the wood from Douglas firs for lumber to build houses. Douglas firs also make popular holiday trees!

|| The Mighty Oak

The California black oak is often found in the redwood forest. The crown, or top, of these oak trees is very large. Crowns provide shade and shelter for redwood seedlings that grow underneath them.

|| Groups of black oaks can be very crowded and dense. Usually, all the black oak trees in an area are the same age.



|| The California black oak is the most common oak found on the West Coast.

Every spring, buds appear on the oak tree. Each bud will open and a flower will appear. In time, the flowers will produce seeds.

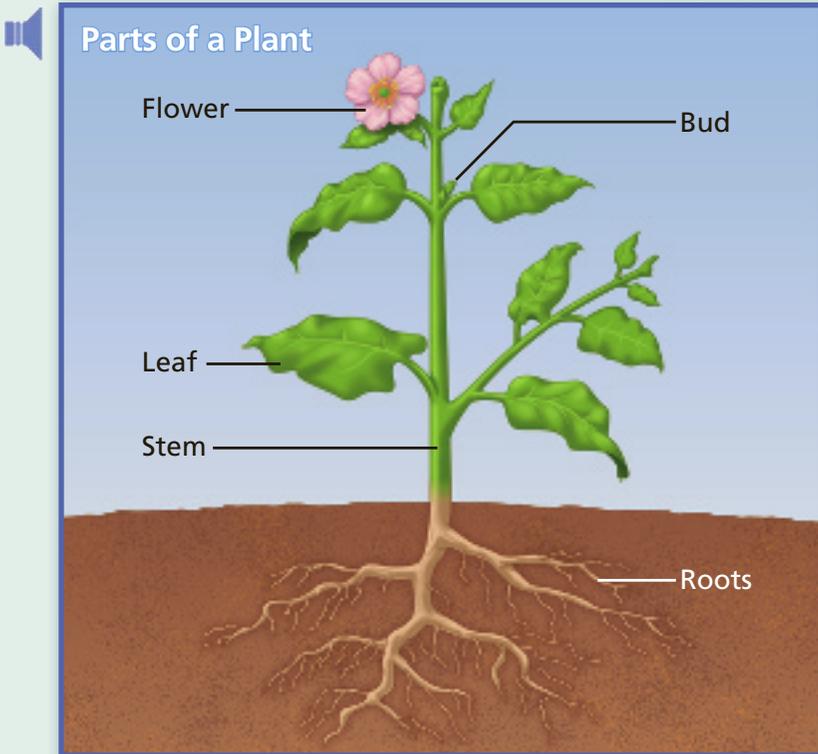
An oak tree's seeds are called acorns. It takes about two years for an acorn to develop on an oak tree. A tree has to be at least 30 years old before it will produce acorns.

In time, the acorns fall to the ground. Many forest animals like to eat them, especially squirrels, who will often bury them. If they forget to dig them up, the acorns will grow into new trees.



Berry Patch

Many smaller plants also grow in the redwood forest. You will find beautiful flowering plants like the Douglas iris. You may also find shrubs, or small bushes, that produce gooseberries, blackberries, and huckleberries.



The roots take in water and nutrients from the soil. The leaves use sunlight to make food.



▶ The huckleberry is a shrub with shiny, flat leaves that stay green all year round.

▶ Like other shrubs, the huckleberry lives under the redwood trees. Deer, elk, chipmunks, bears, and birds all like to eat this plant.

▶ Huckleberries are very good to eat. The berries can be eaten fresh or dried. They can be used in jams. Huckleberries also can be made into a healthy tea.

Dangerous Plants

Not all shrubs in the forest are helpful. Some berries are not good to eat and can make you sick. Other plants can hurt your skin. Poison oak may make you very itchy if you touch it. Stinging nettle is a plant with leaves that are covered with rough hairs. These hairs will sting and scratch your skin.



The Western azalea has pretty flowers, but don't eat it! All parts of the plant are poisonous.

Funny Ferns

Ferns are some of the most interesting plants in the redwood forest. These plants do not grow from seeds, and they do not have flowers. Instead, they use spores. Spores grow on the bottom of the leaves. They blow off or are brushed off by animals. If they land in a good spot, they will grow into a fern.

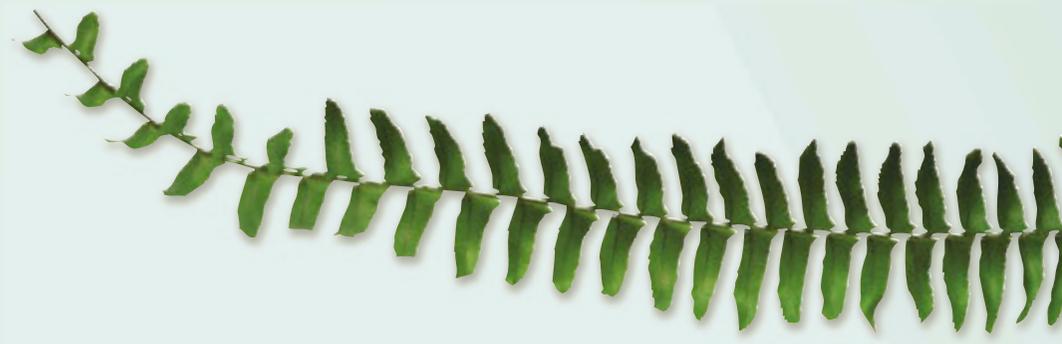


 Ferns grow where it is wet. They are common in redwood forests.

🔊 Ferns need a lot of moisture to grow. That's why a redwood forest is the perfect home for them. Some ferns grow on the ground. Others grow on tree branches.

🔊 When a redwood sheds its needles, some of them fall on the lower branches. In time, they build up into a **shallow** layer of soil. A fern's spores may grow in that soil.

Leather ferns are a type of epiphyte (EP-uh-fite) that live in the redwood forest. Epiphytes are not **independent**. They grow on another plant and need the other plant to survive.



An Important Connection

People, animals, and plants are all connected to each other—just look at the redwood forest. Redwoods and oak trees create shelter so other plants can grow. These plants are then eaten by animals and people.

 As you can see, the redwood forest is filled with some incredible plant life besides the redwoods. Each plant has its own special role.

Plants That Grow in a Redwood Forest

TREES	FLOWERS	SHRUBS	FERNS
Coast Redwood	Calypso Orchid	Evergreen Huckleberry	Sword Fern
Douglas Fir	Trillium	Manzanita	Licorice Fern
California Bay	Redwood Violet	California Blackberry	Bracken
Bigleaf Maple	Douglas Iris	Poison Oak	
Hazelnut			
Black Oak			



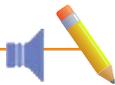
Responding



TARGET SKILL Text and Graphic Features

What text and graphic features are used in *Plants of the Redwood Forest*? Think about maps, photographs, and charts that help you better understand. Copy and complete the chart below.

Text or Graphic Feature Photo, p. 3	Text or Graphic Feature Map of California, p. 4	Text or Graphic Feature ?
Purpose Shows what plants in a redwood forest look like.	Purpose Shows where redwood forests are located.	Purpose ?



Write About It

Text to Text Write an informational paragraph about a topic in nature that you have read about in another book. Include a strong supporting sentence and important details.



TARGET VOCABULARY

civilized
continent
customs
dense
evaporate

independent
moisture
opportunities
resources
shallow



TARGET SKILL **Text and Graphic Features**

Examine how text and pictures work together.



TARGET STRATEGY **Monitor/Clarify**

Notice what is confusing as you read. Find ways to understand it.



GENRE Informational Text gives facts and examples about a topic.

Level: 0

DRA: 38

Genre:

Informational Text

Strategy:

Monitor/Clarify

Skill:

Text and Graphic Features

Word Count: 913

4.5.23

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN

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HOUGHTON MIFFLIN

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Name _____ Date _____

Column Chart: _____

Plants of the Redwood Forest
Graphic Organizer 1

Title or Topic _____

Text or Graphic Feature Photo, p. 3	Text or Graphic Feature Map of California, p. 4	Text or Graphic Feature
Purpose Shows what plants in a redwood forest look like	Purpose Shows where redwood forests are located	Purpose

Name _____ Date _____

Target Vocabulary

Forever Green
Target Vocabulary

Choose the Target Vocabulary word that best matches the phrase below.

Vocabulary

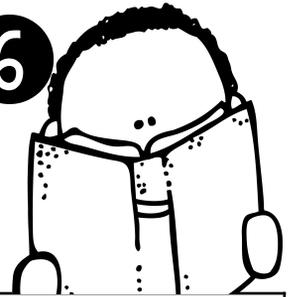
continent	dense	resources
civilized	independent	customs
shallow	opportunities	moisture
evaporate		

Which word describes ...

1. tiny drops of water? _____
2. an organized society? _____
3. chances to do things? _____
4. change from a liquid into a gas? _____
5. materials that can be used? _____
6. a very large area of land? _____
7. closely packed together? _____
8. activities people in a culture usually perform?

9. not deep? _____
10. something that is separate from other things?

READING MENU 26



After reading, choose 1 question and circle it. Questions 1-6 are best for fiction stories and questions 7-9 are best for nonfiction books. Record your answer to the question in complete sentences.

1. If you could interview the author, what questions would you ask? Why?	2. Compare and contrast this story to another story that you have read.	3. Who is telling the story? How can you tell?
4. Retell the funniest part of the story.	5. Which character from the story reminds you of someone you know? Why?	6. What is the problem in the story?
7. Do you agree with the author's point of view? Why or why not?	8. What types of people need to know the facts that are included in your text? Why?	9. What questions do you still have on the topic you are reading about?

SELF CHECK

- I answered the entire question that I chose.
- I wrote in complete sentences.
- I used evidence and examples from the text to support my answer.
- I edited my work to make sure that it makes sense.

Name: _____

Practice 1

After playing in the dirt, Sam went

home
summer
was

 to wash her hands.

Practice 2

On her way home, she

chair
sleep
saw

 an ice cream truck.



C: _____

I: _____

AS: _____

Musical Dunes

When you think of famous singers, you probably think of a musical artist or band. Have you ever

thought of a especially hundred sand dune as a singer? It may dry tone sound strange, but several famous sand dunes

are minutes deserts responsible for creating many unique songs.

Over responsible thirty made sand dunes around the world create these “attraction feet dune” tunes.” Observers

describe the sound as a mineral thought loud roar, low thrumming, or even a people say funny squeak. Some people even

compare the sound beautiful unusual to a barking dog! Scientists think they singer know dogs how these sounds are made.

When nine grains storm of sand crash together, a very together small may sound is made. The sand grains in a describe maximum musical

dune all collide against each other to tunes create strange a sound wave that vibrates. This creates observers bring a type of

song. In order for the tours famous sand to sing, the grains must be other round rub, contain a mineral called silica, and

be thrumming creates fairly dry. Then, the only thing beach needed are to create the sound is a sand force stretches to move the

sand. This can many probably be the wind or people sliding down the dune think creating. The songs can last up to

contain several vibrates minutes. Tours bring people to the pure can dunes and show them how to slide down in world order thing to

create the maximum amount of very sound even.

Some of the most beautiful songs slide created low by dunes can be found in the says deserts scientists of Oman.

Scientists say the sand there find time makes a very pure tone. You can wind it's find other singing dunes around the

grains world when. There are singing dunes in places such beaches makes as Wales, the United States, and China. The force most artist

famous musical dune in China is dune called next the Mingsha Sand Dune. Today, it is a create thirty popular tourist

attraction and many people climb the visitors dune songs and slide down to hear it sing collide crash. On days when the

wind makes the move dune's roar song especially loud, people can hear the sound island ever miles away.

Another popular singing dune is on the island sliding remember of Kauai. It's called Barking Sand Beach and

days is show one of the biggest beaches in the U.S. state fifteen singing of Hawaii. The beach stretches fifteen state stuck miles

with huge sand dunes measuring over miles one most hundred feet. Legend says that the sound another comes dune's from

nine dogs barking at their such small owner when they were stuck in the measuring sand is during a bad storm. Visitors

rub their singers bare places feet against the sand to hear it “bark sounds must.”

The next time you think about famous type each singers, remember the famous singing sand dunes climb and band

their very unusual songs.



