

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



Life Among the Redwoods



by Barbara A. Roenz

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN

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by **Barbara A. Roenz**



HOUGHTON MIFFLIN HARCOURT
School Publishers

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A Quiet Forest?

A **dense** fog curtains the forest. *Shhh!* Is something rustling? Chipmunks busily collect seeds from fallen pinecones. Deer, raccoons, and elk move through the forest as the fog begins to **evaporate**. A **shallow** stream gurgles. It is home to salamanders, newts, tailed frogs, and salmon.

This is the redwood forest. Is it quiet? Not if you listen closely.



Sadly, redwood forests have greatly declined along the Pacific coastline.



Forest Insects

Watch your step! Most creatures live on or near the forest floor, where food is plentiful and the towering redwoods shelter them from rain, wind, and sun.



Would you like to meet some of the forest's tiniest and quietest dwellers? Crouch down. Do you see the beetles scurrying? They like to burrow in the ground or hide in tree bark. Although they're tiny, they're an important part of forest life because they provide food for woodpeckers and other birds that live here.

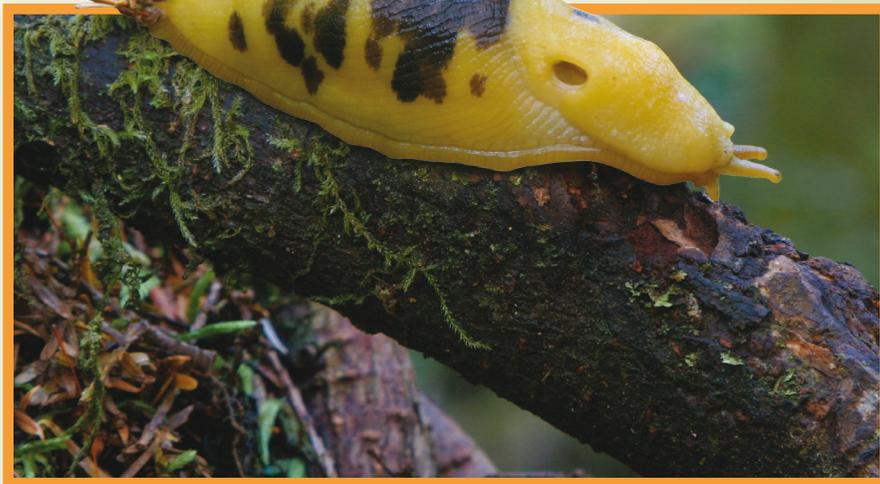


If you look up, you'll see another forest insect. Each fall, thousands of beautiful orange-and-black American Monarch butterflies travel down the Pacific coast of the North American continent—sometimes all the way from Canada! In fact, the Monarch is the *only* insect in the world that migrates back and forth such long distances each year.



Did you know...

Few types of insects live in redwood forests. Redwood trees produce tannin, a harsh, burning chemical that insects avoid.



Banana slugs, usually active during the day, sleep at night in trees or shrubs.

Whoa! What is that creature slithering along the forest floor? It's the banana slug, a slimy invertebrate shaped—guess what?—like a banana. Invertebrates are creatures without backbones, like worms.

The banana slug is yellow with dark spots and can reach a length of ten inches. Its coloring can change, depending on diet and the amount of **moisture** in its environment. Because it's a plant eater, or herbivore, it helps the ecosystem by eating leaves, dead plant materials, and mushrooms, its favorite meal.



The Birds of the Redwoods

Perhaps the most common (and noisy!) of all redwood forest birds is the Steller's jay. It is a large songbird with a deep blue body, and a black head. Since the frequent rains provide plenty of opportunities to collect wet soil, this jay uses forest mud to build its nest.

Like other birds in the jay family, the Steller's jay is an omnivore, eating both plants and animals. Although it eats seeds (such as pine seeds) and nuts, it also eats spiders, small animals, and the eggs and young of other birds.

Sometimes the Steller's jay will eat the young of an endangered bird called the marbled murrelet. The marbled murrelet lives in the top layer, or canopy, of the redwood forest.



The pileated woodpecker is another noisy bird you may find. It has a loud, ringing call. These woodpeckers are known for making rectangular-shaped holes in trees while they look for tasty ants. Sometimes their holes can become so deep that small trees break in half!

Another threatened bird, the northern spotted owl, also lives in the canopy, where its brown head, back, and wings dotted with white help it to blend in. As a carnivore, or meat eater, it enjoys a diet of squirrels and small rodents.

You need to be a “night owl” to hear these birds. The owl’s *who-who* call becomes a shrill whistle when on a nighttime hunt, while the high-pitched *keer* at sunrise belongs to the little murrelet.

The mysterious marbled murrelet: This bird’s habitat wasn’t discovered until 1974!





🔊 *Screech!* Quick! Look up! Is it a peregrine (PEHR-ih-grihn) falcon? Or is it a bald eagle?

The peregrine is a large falcon with pointed, three-foot wings. Its black cap and cheeks and its long tail are its trademarks. The peregrine is a powerful and fast hunter of smaller birds. When alarmed, it booms a warning *kak-kak-kak*.

🔊 What about the bald eagle's cry? It is a high-pitched, piercing squeal or whistle. The eagle has a six-to-eight-foot wingspan and grabs its prey with long, sharp claws, or talons (TAL-uhnz). Its "bald" head is actually white feathers that appear at age four or five, when its beak and eyes also turn yellow. Eagles will eat meat, but they prefer fish.

🔊 Although once endangered, the peregrine was removed from the list of endangered species in 1999. The bald eagle has also made a great comeback and was recently taken off the list.

The Forest's Small Mammals

The noisy, orange-toothed chickaree, also called the Douglas or pine squirrel, has many calls, including a rippling trill or warble. A young chickaree becomes **independent** when it is only one year old.

Do you see that chickaree storing green pinecone seeds in a damp log? He wants these **resources** to stay moist and tender. The squirrel has eaten enough so he can hide for days from bobcats, martens (a type of weasel), and other predators.



This chickaree won't go hungry this winter. It stores pinecone seeds in a safe place.



As soon as the sun has begun to set, it's time for the bobcat to start hunting.

Speaking of bobcats, there are plenty around! Although this carnivore loves rabbits and hares, the tasty chickaree (and other rodents and birds) tempts the bobcat to hunt in the redwood forest.

Beige or brown with dark spots, the bobcat is a skilled hunter, quietly and patiently stalking its prey until *whomp*—it pounces. A night hunter, it may sleep in a fallen log by day. At dusk, however, this skilled predator is on the prowl.

Large Mammals, Too

The redwood forest has even bigger animals that are important to the redwood ecosystem, too. Both elk and deer are tall enough to graze on grass and leaves in the forest's understory, or middle layer. They are herbivorous (huhr-BIH-vuh-ruhs), which means that they eat plants only. Their predators are cougars and black bears.

The cougar is a huge member of the cat family, and it purrs, growls, hisses, and whistles like a bird. The cougar has many names: mountain lion, puma, and panther. By *any* name, it's fearsome! Weighing between 75 and 250 pounds, and ranging up to 9 feet in length, this powerful cat can leap 18 feet into a tree. It can stalk up to 30 feet before springing onto its prey's back. Even birds aren't safe from this hunter.

The redwood forest was home to the Yokut tribe. These **civilized** people got their food by hunting and gathering. According to the tribe's **customs**, the men would hunt elk or deer while the women and children would gather plants and other food.



There is, however, one forest animal that even the cougar respects—the American black bear. Two to three feet tall at the shoulders, male bears average 150 to 300 pounds, although some can weigh up to 500 pounds. For an animal of this size, the bear is fast. It can run up to 30 miles per hour.

An omnivore, black bears feast on salmon, plants, fruits, nuts, insects, young deer and moose, and small animals. An intelligent animal, black bears have keen senses of smell, sight, and hearing, so it's unlikely that prey could hide easily.

What many people don't know, however, is that the black bear is *not* ferocious. Although it will kill prey for food, it prefers to be left alone and will usually avoid the company of humans.

The black bear, usually silent, has several friendly grunts. When frightened, it will clack its teeth or make loud blowing noises.



At the Forest's Edge

Brown pelicans and rare snowy plovers live near the ocean on the forest edge, where pelicans dive for fish and plovers feast on shellfish, worms, and insects. Amphibians, such as the Pacific giant salamander, red-bellied newt, and tailed frog enjoy the watery habitat. Steelhead trout and silver salmon breed in the forest's coastal streams and rivers.



Creatures of the Redwood Forest: A Partial List

Birds	Marine Life/ Invertebrates	Mammals
Marbled murrelet	Pacific giant salamander	Fisher
Western snowy plover	Red-bellied newt	Pine marten
Bald eagle	Tailed frog	American black bear
Brown pelican	Banana slug	Cougar
Northern spotted owl	American monarch butterfly	Big brown bat
Steller's jay	Millipede	Chickaree
Chestnut-backed chickadee	Salmon: Chinook, coho	Bobcat
Anna's hummingbird	Steelhead trout	Elk



Links in the Chain

Each creature has a place in the food chain. Plants form the base of the food chain because they make their own food. Living things that can't make their own food are called consumers. All of the forest animals depend on each other to survive. Do you still think the forest is quiet? Listen carefully—a redwood forest is a busy place!



Food Chain Diagram

Tertiary Consumer	 Bobcat
Secondary Consumer	 Marten
Primary Consumer	 Chickaree
Primary Producer	trees and other plants



Primary consumers eat plants, secondary consumers eat primary consumers, and tertiary consumers may eat anything in the food chain.

Responding



TARGET SKILL Text and Graphic Features

What text and graphic features are used in *Life Among the Redwoods*? Think about captions, maps, photographs, and other features that help you better understand. Copy and complete the chart below.

Text or Graphic Feature ?	Text or Graphic Feature Caption, p. 5	Text or Graphic Feature Chickaree Photo, p. 9
Purpose Shows the location of redwood forests.	Purpose Tells more about the banana slug.	Purpose ?



Write About It

Text to Text Write an informational paragraph describing what you have learned about nature in another book. Be sure to include a strong beginning 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: S

DRA: 40

Genre:

Informational Text

Strategy:

Monitor/Clarify

Skill:

Text and Graphic Features

Word Count: 1,410

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1031803

Name _____ Date _____

Column Chart: _____

Title or Topic _____

**Life Among the
Redwoods**
Graphic Organizer 1

Text or Graphic Feature	Text or Graphic Feature Caption, p. 5	Text or Graphic Feature Chickaree/Photo, p. 9
Purpose Shows the location of redwood forests	Purpose Tells more about the banana slug	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		

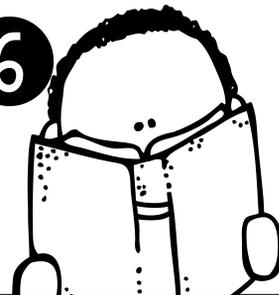
Which word describes ...

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 _____ to wash her hands.

home
summer
was

Practice 2

On her way home, she _____ an ice cream truck.

chair
sleep
saw



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.



