The Canadian Curriculum Series

READY TO LEARN™

POWER UP TO GRADE THREE

PRACTICE WORKBOOK

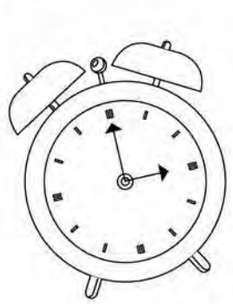
Includes Sticker Sheet & Progress Poster!

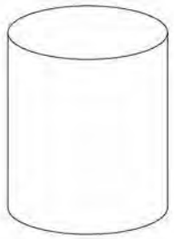
- Build a bridge from grade two to grade three
- Avoid the summer slide
- Packed with fun learning activities
- All your child needs for a full review of last year and to power up for the school year ahead

Table of Contents

Ready for Grade Three

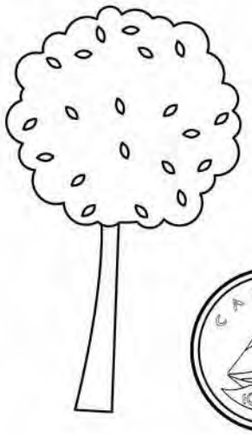
Let's get moving! Let's have some fun! Let's start on level one! You are going to love grade three! Colour this page to find some of the things you will learn and do while getting ready to start grade three.

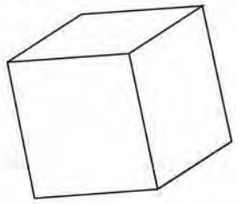


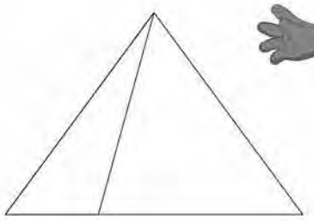


My Story

23+62







What if I'm Stuck on a Word?

No matter how strong a reader you are, you can still get stuck on a word. When that happens, here are some tricks you can use to figure out the word.

1. Look for a picture. Pictures are clues. No pictures? Try the next step.
2. Stretch out the sounds in the word. Then blend them together.
3. Look for "chunks" in the word that you don't know. Then sound the rest out. (Chunks are common letter combinations that make one sound, like **ch**, **ea**, **ing**.)
4. Read the rest of the sentence and then guess based on the sentence context clues.
5. Always ask yourself: Does it look right? Does it sound right? Does it make sense? If it doesn't, try again!

Two consonants at the beginning of a word are called a consonant blend. Instead of saying each sound separately, you blend them and say them together. Some consonant blends have an r in them, like pr, cr, dr, and gr. Look at the pictures below and say the name of each picture. Listen for the beginning sounds. What do you hear? Fill in the missing letters based on the sounds you heard in each word.

g r ey

g r apes

d r ess

d r um

c r ab

c r own

p r esent

p r incess

Some consonant blends have an l in them, like bl, cl, fl, and pl. Read the sentences below and use the pictures to help you fill in the missing letters in the words to show the consonant blends.

I like to sleep with my b l anket.

I love to eat b l ueberries.

This is a Canadian f l ag.

What a pretty f l ower.

That is a funny c l own.

I can tell time on a c l ock.

I love to p l ant in the garden.

Let's go to the park and p l ay.

Rainbow Roller Skates

Cross out the roller skates to solve the subtraction problems below. Then write your answers below and colour the remaining roller skates!

15 − 7 = 8

9 − 2 = 7

11 − 3 = 8

16 − 6 = 10

10 − 4 = 6

12 − 7 = 5

14 − 1 = 13

8 − 8 = 0

8 − 6 = 2

11 − 5 = 6

8 − 7 = 1

10 − 9 = 1

12 − 9 = 3

20 − 1 = 19

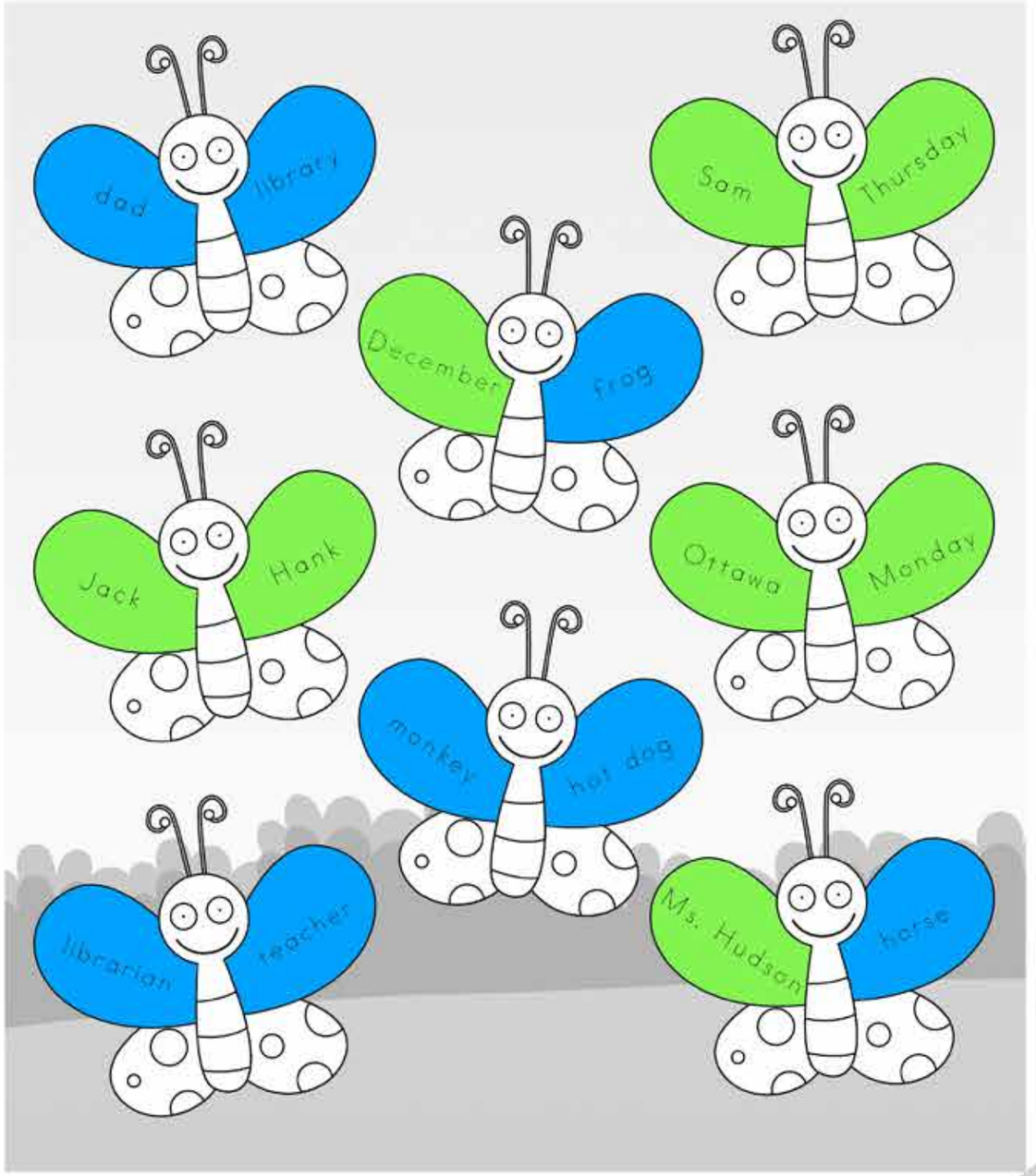
Common and Proper Nouns

A common noun is a word that is a person, place, or thing. A proper noun is a noun that names someone or something. Proper nouns always begin with a capital letter.

Example: doctor is a common noun.

Dr. Helper is a proper noun because it is the doctor's name.

Colour the common nouns blue and the proper nouns green on the butterfly wings below.



Reading Fiction

Fiction stories have characters, a setting, a problem, and a solution. They are often made-up stories. Read the story below and answer the questions about the story.

Bad Hair Day

Sally woke up and looked in the mirror. Her hair was a mixed up mess. "Acck!" she yelled. When she tried to brush it, it just went right back into a mixed up mess. What am I going to do? she thought. I can't go to school like this! She looked around the room and found the answer to her problem. Sally put a hat on, looked in the mirror, and happily skipped off to school.

Who is the character in the story?

Sally

Where did the story take place?

It took place at Sally's house.

What was the problem in the story?

Sally's hair was a mess!

How was the problem solved?

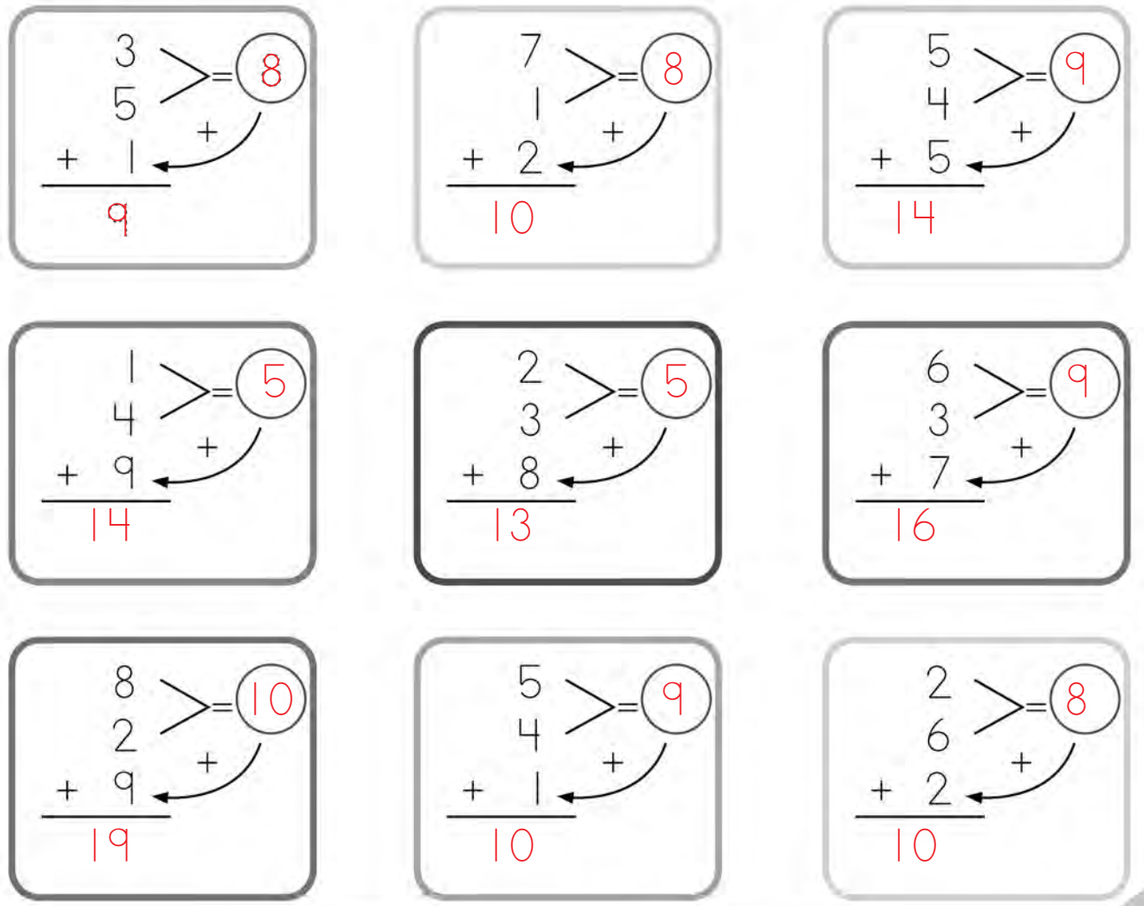
Sally wore a hat.

Adding Three Numbers

The numbers that you add in a number sentence are called addends. The answer to an addition sentence is called the sum. There is a trick to adding more than two numbers. You have to do it in steps! When adding more than two addends, you add two numbers first, and then add the sum of those numbers to the third number to find the total.

Example:

Solve the addition problems by finding the sum of the first two addends and writing the answer in the circle. Then add that sum to the third number and write the total under each line.



Reading a Personal Narrative

A personal narrative is a story that the author wrote about something that happened to them. Read the story below and then draw the picture you had in your mind when you read the story in the box below.

My Trip to the Zoo

My family went to the zoo yesterday! First, we saw the monkeys. Next, we saw the lions. Last, we saw the elephants. We had so much fun at the zoo!

Writing a Personal Narrative

Writing a personal narrative means telling a story about something that happened to you. Write a personal narrative below about a time that you went somewhere special. Then draw a picture in the box to illustrate your story.

I went to _____

_____.

It was a special place.

First, _____

_____.

Next, _____

_____.

Last, _____

_____.

It was so fun to go to _____

_____.

Word Problems

Sometimes math problems are written in words instead of numbers. Read the word problems below and look for clues. Then write your answers on the lines. Numbers and words can be clues! The word altogether tells you to add.

There are 12 alligators at the zoo. Then 5 more alligators arrived. How many alligators are there altogether?

12 + 5 = 17

There are 8 elephants taking a bath. Then 6 more elephants joined them. How many elephants are there altogether?

8 + 6 = 14

There are 9 giraffes eating leaves from a tree. Then 4 more giraffes joined the feast. How many giraffes are eating altogether?

9 + 4 = 13

There are 18 penguins sliding on the ice. Then 2 more penguins joined the fun. How many penguins are there altogether?

18 + 2 = 20

Beginning Blends

Some consonant blends have an s in them, like st, sn, sk, and sp. Look at the pictures below and say the name of each picture. Listen for the beginning sounds. What do you hear? Fill in the missing letters in each word based on the sounds you heard in each word.

s n owman

s n ake

s p oon

s n ail

s p ider

s k ate

s t arfish

s k unk

ABC Order

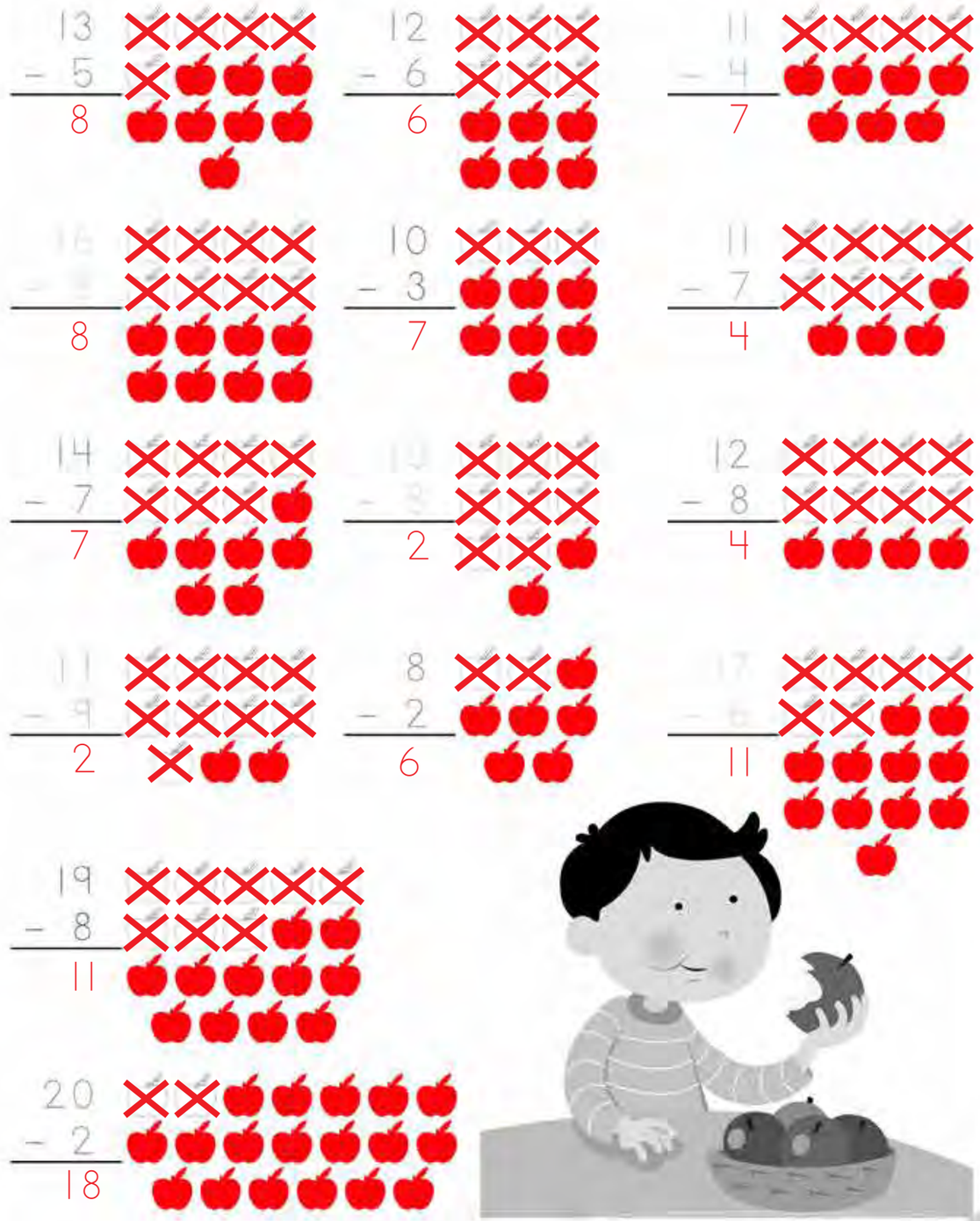
Circle the beginning letter of each word below. Then decide which word has a beginning letter that comes first in the alphabet. Write that word on the first line. Then write the rest of the words in ABC order.

1. bandage
2. dice
3. fox
4. kangaroo
5. unicorn

1. alien
2. ears
3. horse
4. mountain
5. zipper

Colourful Apples

Cross out the apples to solve the subtraction problems. Then write your answers below and colour the remaining apples.



Short Vowels

Read the short vowel words in the picture below. Listen for the vowel sound. Then colour the short vowel words using the colour code below.

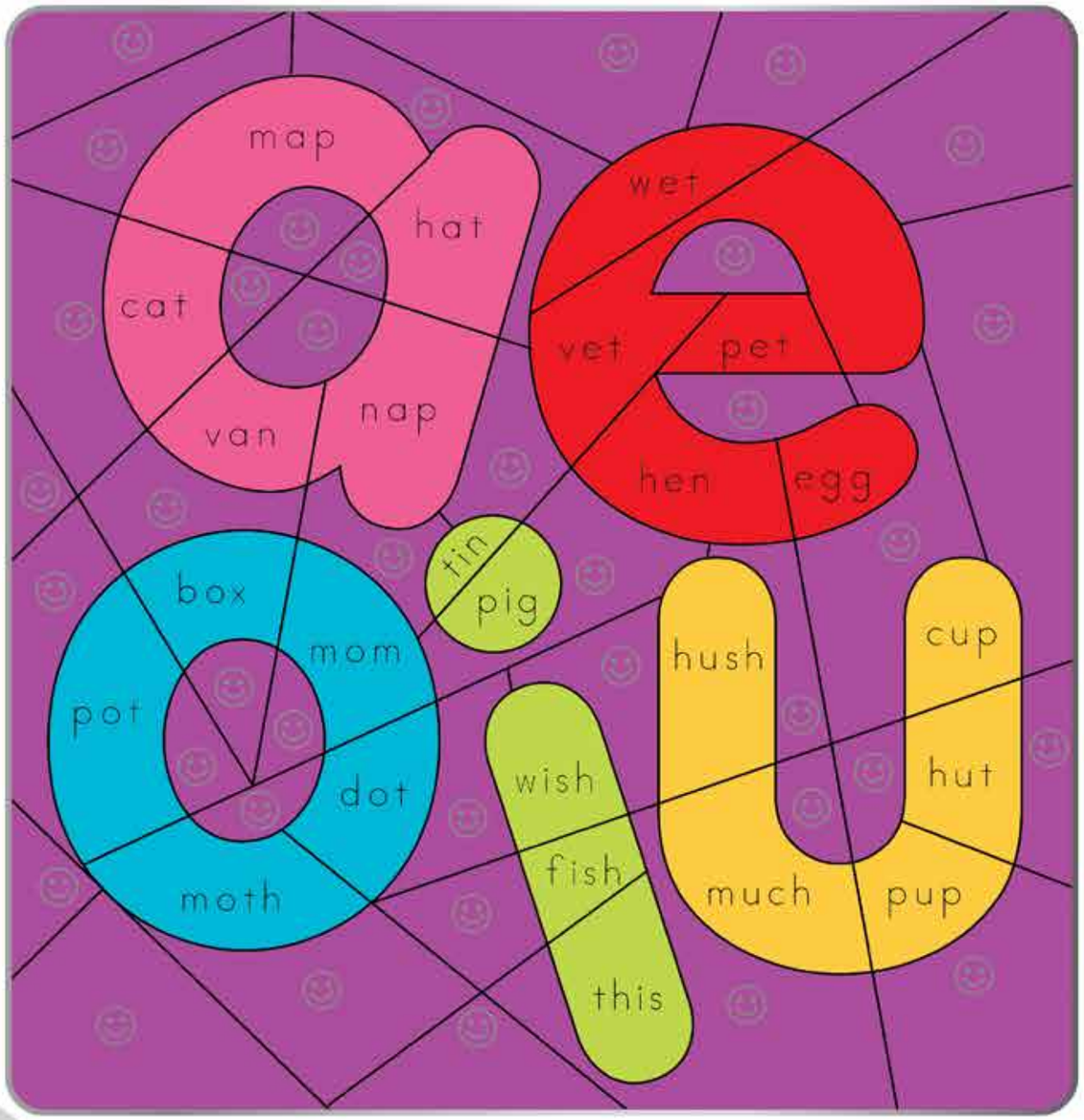
short a

short i

short u

short e

short o



Short Vowel Stories

Read the short vowel stories below. Circle the words with short vowel sounds. Then draw a picture in the boxes to illustrate the stories.

My Pet Frog

My pet frog sits on a log. He looks at my dog and jumps in the bog.

The Map

I can't find my cap. I lost it before nap. If I had a map I might find it.

Snowy Subtraction Problems

Sometimes math problems are written in words instead of numbers. Read the word problems below and look for clues. Then write your answers on the lines. Numbers and words can be clues! The words are left tell you to subtract.

There are 20 snowmen outside. Then 8 snowmen melt. How many snowmen are left?

20 - 8 = 12

There are 19 snowballs ready for the snowball fight. Andy throws 7 snowballs. How many snowballs are left to throw?

19 - 7 = 12

There were 24 snowflakes falling in front of my window. Then 6 snowflakes melted when they landed. How many snowflakes are left?

24 - 6 = 18

There are 15 snow angels in the snow. Then 7 snow angels disappeared with the wind. How many snow angels are left?

15 - 7 = 8

Common and Proper Nouns

A common noun is a word that is a person, place, or thing. A proper noun is a noun that names someone or something. Proper nouns always begin with a capital letter. Read the words below and write common or proper under each word to identify which kind of noun they are.

goose

common

mittens

common

Mark

proper

Canada

proper

fish

common

Marcus

proper

hedgehog

common

Calgary

proper

October

proper

penguin

common

scarf

proper

seahorse

proper

skiis

common

Lauren

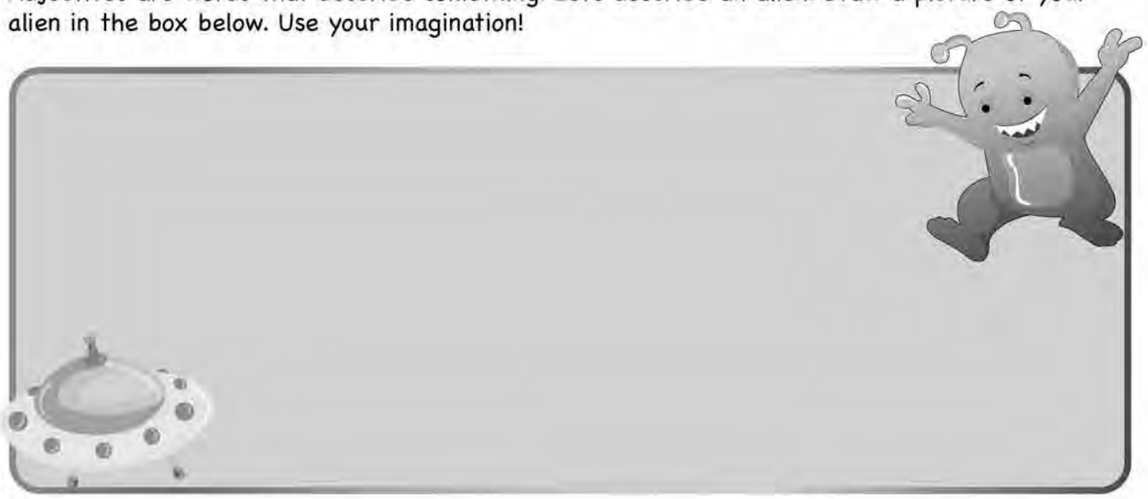
common

mouse

common

Adjectives Describe a Noun

Adjectives are words that describe something. Let's describe an alien. Draw a picture of your alien in the box below. Use your imagination!



Use adjectives to answer the questions about your alien on the lines below.

What size is your alien?

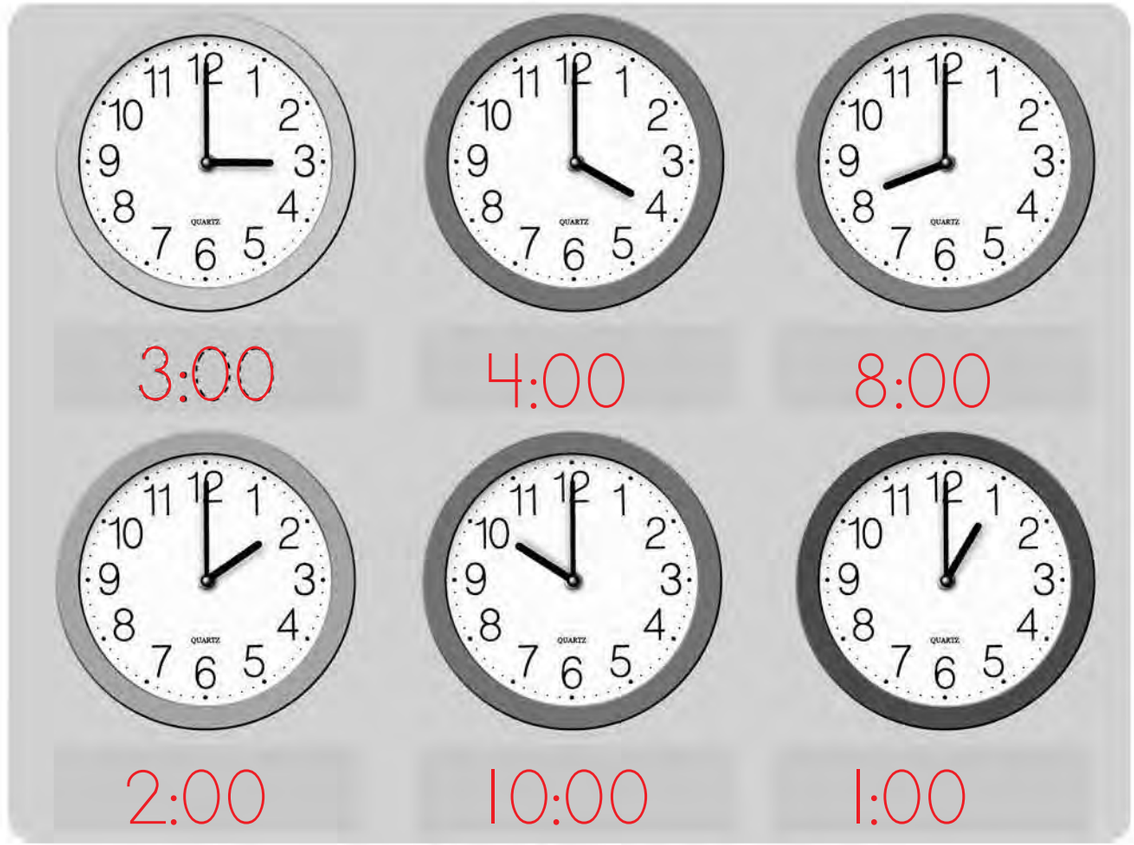
What colour is your alien?

What kind of personality does your alien have?

List some other words that describe your alien.

What Time Is It?

Look at the clocks below and write the digital time to match each analog clock.



Draw the hands on the analog clocks to match the time on each digital clock.

How Does it End?

Some consonant blends are at the end of a word, like nt, nk, mp, and nd. Look at the pictures below and say the name of each picture. Listen for the ending sounds. What do you hear? Fill in the missing letters in each word based on the sounds you heard.

la m p

si n k

pla n t

wa n d

te n t

c a m p

sa n d castle

ju m p

Rainbow Writing

Sight words are words that are hard to sound out. You need to practise reading and writing them so that you can remember them by sight. Write the sight words below twice in your favourite colours. Read the words as you write them. Then when you're finished, read the whole list of words.

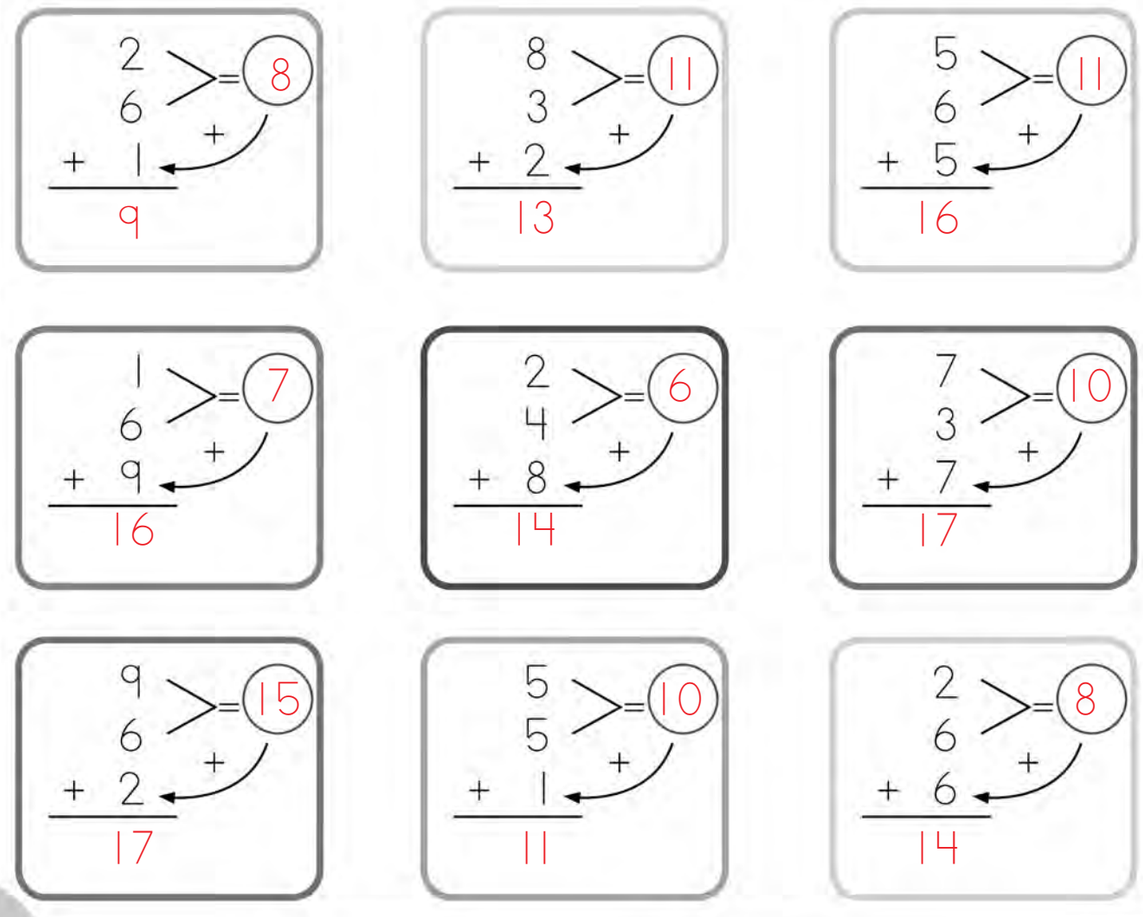
around	around	around
because	because	because
goes	goes	goes
would	would	would
where	where	where
many	many	many
write	write	write
which	which	which
very	very	very
read	read	read

Adding Three Numbers

The numbers that you add in a number sentence are called addends. The answer to an addition sentence is called the sum. There is a trick to adding more than two numbers. You do it in steps! When adding more than two addends, you add two numbers first and then add the sum of those numbers to the third number to find the total.

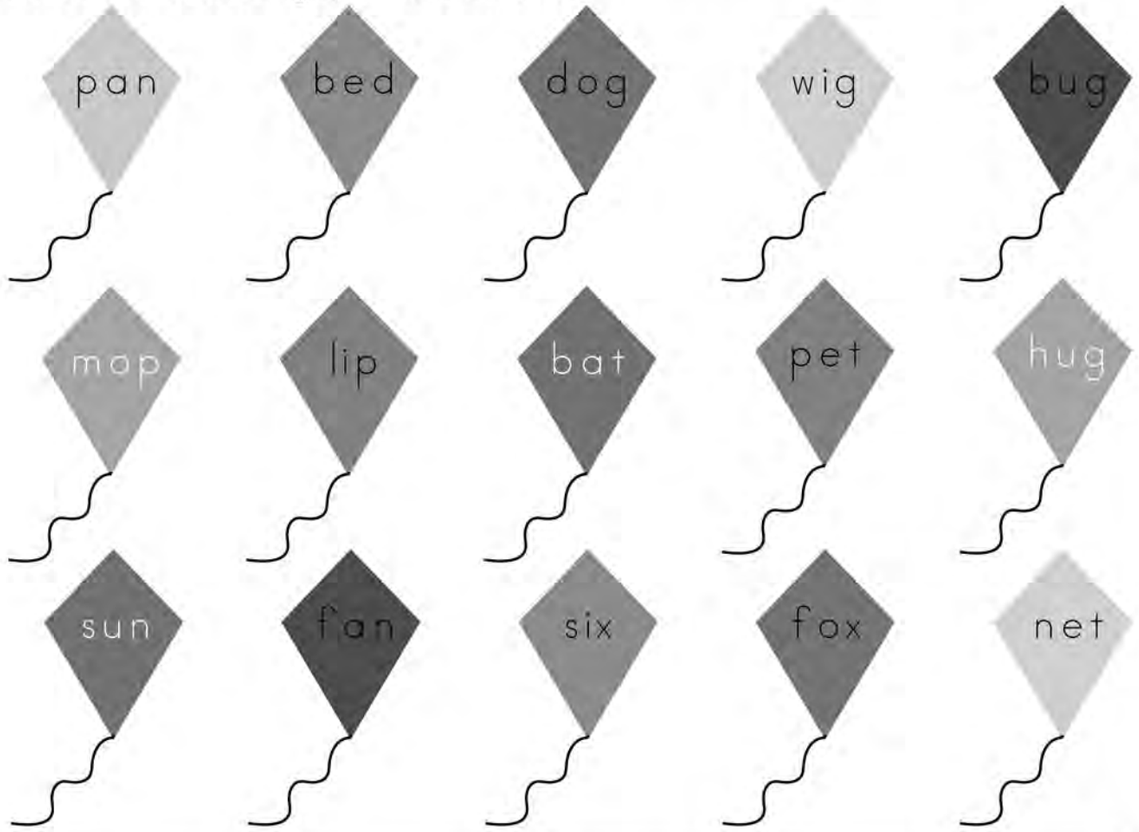
Example:

Solve the addition problems by finding the sum of the first two addends and writing the answer in the circle. Then add that sum to the third number and write the total under each line.



Short Vowel Sort

Read the words on the kites below and listen for the vowel sound. Then write the words in the correct short vowel category in the chart below.



a	e	i	o	u
pan	bed	wig	dog	sun
fan	pet	lip	mop	bug
bat	net	six	fox	hug

Antonym Means Opposite

Read each sentence below and circle the antonym (opposite) of the highlighted word.

The sun is bright.	small	wet	dark
The snake is long.	short	red	mad
The kitten is small.	soft	hot	big
The snowman is cold.	hot	blue	big
The man is tall.	sad	short	happy
The race car is fast.	big	slow	dry

Counting Coins

Nickels are worth 5¢. When we count nickels, we count by fives. Count the nickels in each row and write the totals on the piggy banks.

35 ¢

5 ¢

20 ¢

10 ¢

30 ¢

25 ¢

15 ¢

Reading Fiction

Fiction stories have characters, a setting, a problem and a solution. They are often made-up stories. Read the story below and answer the questions about the story.

My New Bike

On my birthday I got a new bike. I like that it isn't a trike. I wanted to ride. I fell on my side. I fell on my knee. Two times, maybe three. When will I ride again? Without hurting my pride again? It would make me feel joyful and free.

What did the main character get for their birthday?

They got a bike.

What was the problem in the story?

They kept falling off the bike.

How did they get hurt?

Falling off their bike.

How could the problem be solved?

They could keep practising riding the bike.

Writing Suffixes

A suffix attaches to the end of a word to make a new word with a new meaning. The suffix er means more. For example: I am tall, but he is taller.

The suffix est means the most. For example, he is taller, but she is the tallest.

Read the words below and add the suffixes er and est to make new words with new meanings.

small slow quick strong loud

er	est
smaller	smallest
slower	slowest
quicker	quickest
stronger	strongest
louder	loudest

Dimes

Dimes are worth 10¢. When we count dimes, we count by tens. Count the dimes in each row and write the totals on piggy banks.

40 ¢

70 ¢

30 ¢

60 ¢

50 ¢

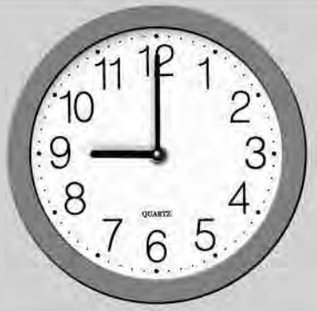
10 ¢

Count all of the dimes on the page and write the total number of dimes on the piggy bank below.

26 dimes

What Have You Learned in LEVEL 1?

Look at the clocks below and write the digital time to match each analog clock.

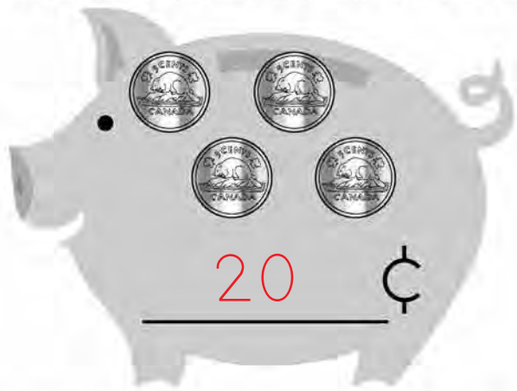


9:00

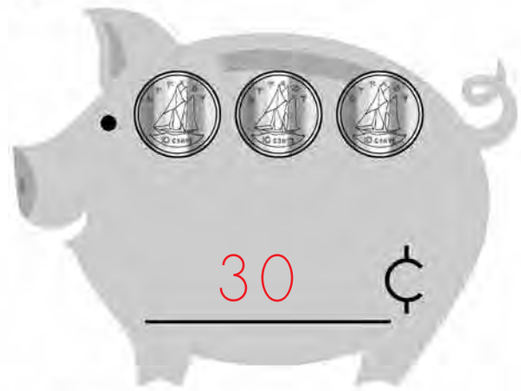
2:00

10:00

Count the coins below and write the totals on the lines.



20 ¢

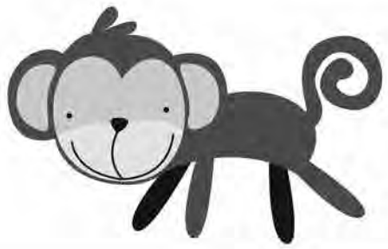


30 ¢

Read the sentences and write the missing words. Use the pictures as clues.

I like the monkey at the zoo.

Can we play a game?



CERTIFICATE
of Achievement

has successfully completed
LEVEL 1

Parent's Signature

Date

Place Level 1
Sticker Here

Beginning Digraphs

When two consonants blend together to make a new sound, it is called a digraph. Look at the pictures below that start with ch, sh, and th, and say their names out loud. Can you hear the beginning sounds?

chair

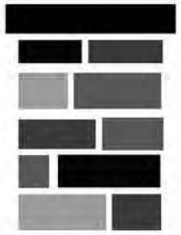
sheep

3

three

Read the words below and listen for the digraph sound. Fill in the missing digraphs for each word below.

c h eerleader



c h imney

s h ark

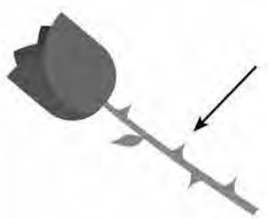
s h ell

c h ain

s h oes

t h umb

t h read



t h orn

Compound Words

Compound words are two words put together to make one new word with a new meaning.

Example: foot + ball = football

Look at the mittens below. Each one has a word on it. Match the mittens with words that go together to make a compound word. Write the compound words below and draw a picture in the boxes to match their new meanings.

earring

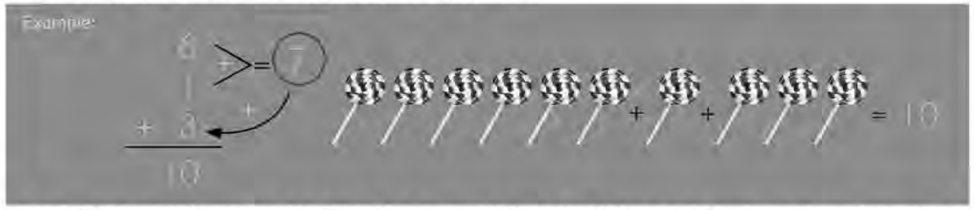
pancake

horseshoe

snowman

Adding Three Numbers

The numbers that you add in a number sentence are called addends. The answer to an addition sentence is called the sum. There is a trick to adding more than two numbers. You do it in steps! When adding more than two addends, you add two numbers first and then add the sum of those numbers to the third number to find the total.



Solve the addition problems by finding the sum of the first two addends and writing the answer in the circle. Then add that sum to the third number and write the total under each line.

2 4 + 2 = 6, 8	6 3 + 1 = 9, 10	4 5 + 4 = 9, 13
1 3 + 8 = 4, 12	2 2 + 7 = 4, 11	5 3 + 6 = 8, 14
8 2 + 6 = 10, 16	5 5 + 1 = 10, 11	5 3 + 7 = 8, 15
4 2 + 5 = 6, 11	7 1 + 3 = 8, 11	3 6 + 4 = 9, 13

Reading a Personal Narrative

A personal narrative is a story that the author wrote about something that happened to them. Read the story below and then draw the picture you had in your mind when you read the story in the box below.

My Trip to the Fair

My family went to the fair yesterday. First, we rode the roller coaster. Next, we played games. Last, we ate hot dogs and cotton candy. We had so much fun at the fair!

Writing a Personal Narrative

Writing a personal narrative means telling a story about something that happened to you. Write a personal narrative below about a time that you went somewhere special. Then draw a picture in the box below to illustrate your story.

I went to _____

_____.

It was a special place.

First, _____

_____.

Next, _____

_____.

Last, _____

_____.

It was so fun to go to _____

_____.

Word Problems

Sometimes math problems are written in words instead of numbers. Read the word problems below and look for clues. Then write your answers on the lines. Numbers and words can be clues! The words in all tell you to add.

There are 16 kids playing hockey. Then 4 more kids arrive. How many players are there in all?

16 + 4 = 20

Megan has 9 pairs of mittens. Ellie has 8 pairs of mittens. How many pairs of mittens do the friends have in all?

9 + 8 = 17

There are 11 kids sledding down a big hill. Then 9 more kids join them. How many kids are sledding in all?

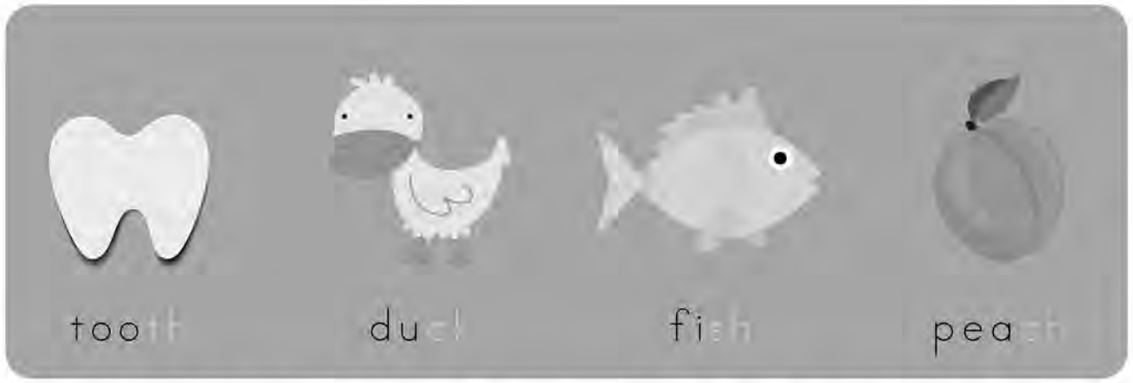
11 + 9 = 20

There are 16 kids skating on the ice and 7 more tying their skates. How many kids are there in all?

16 + 7 = 23

Ending Digraphs

Digraphs can also be at the end of a word. Look at the pictures below that end in th, ck, sh, and ch, and say their names out loud. Can you hear the ending sounds?



Read the words below and listen for the digraph sound. Fill in the digraphs for each word below.

cloc k

soc k

bric k

bru s h

bea c h

mou t h

ba t h

ca s h

cou c h

Journal Writing

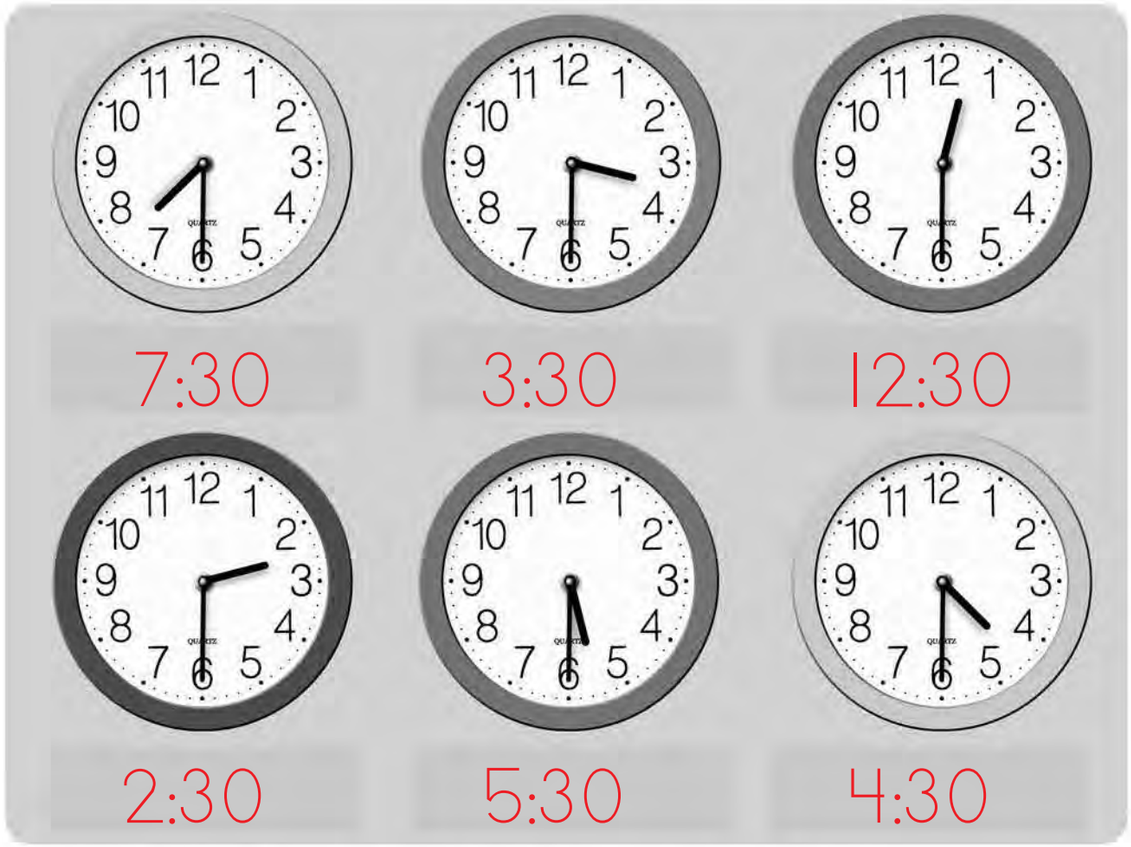
Journal writing is like talking to a friend. You write the words just like you would say them. You can draw in your journal, too.

Example: Today I went skiing!

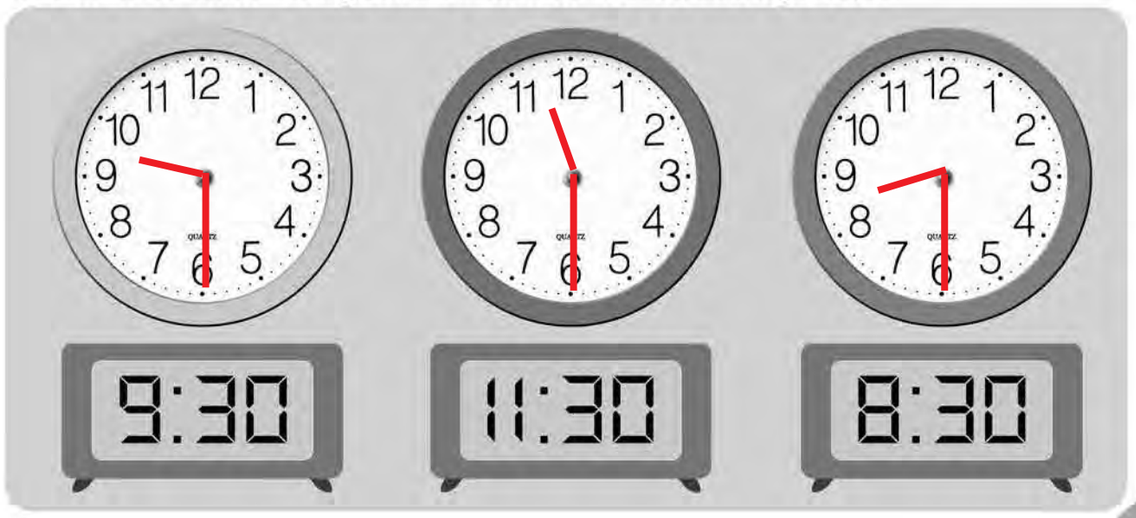
Write about something you are looking forward to doing on the lines below. Then draw a picture of it in the box.

Telling Time to the Half Hour

Look at the clocks below and write the digital time to match each analog clock.



Draw the hands on the analog clocks to match the time on each digital clock.

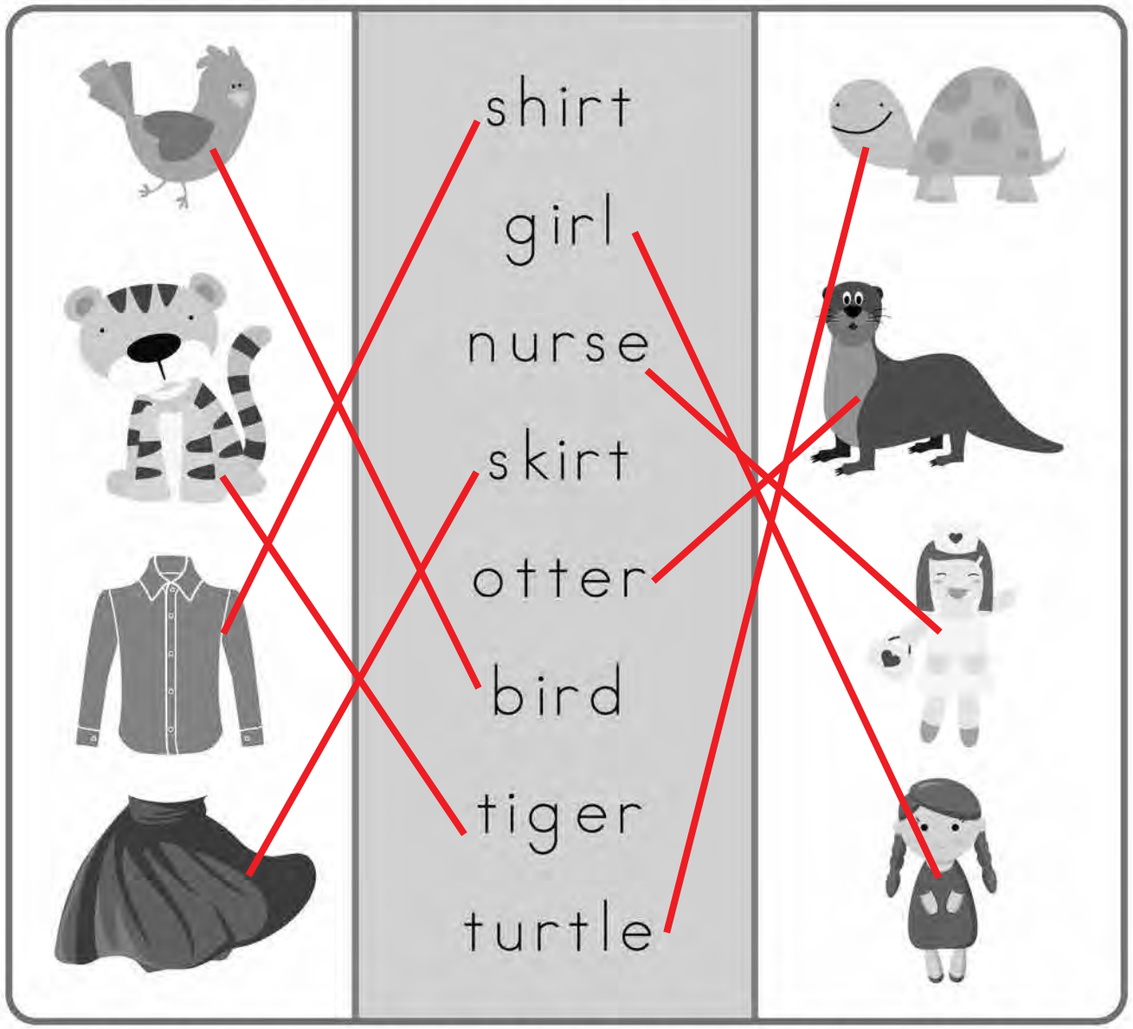


Sometimes a combination of letters makes one sound, but when you look at the word it can be hard to sound out. If you know what these chunks of words say, it makes words that you don't know easier to sound out. Read the poem below to help you remember the sounds these chunks make.

er
ir
ur

When it's cold outside,
I say brrrr! When you
see er, ir, and ur,
you say R!

Draw a line from the pictures to the matching er, ir, and ur words.



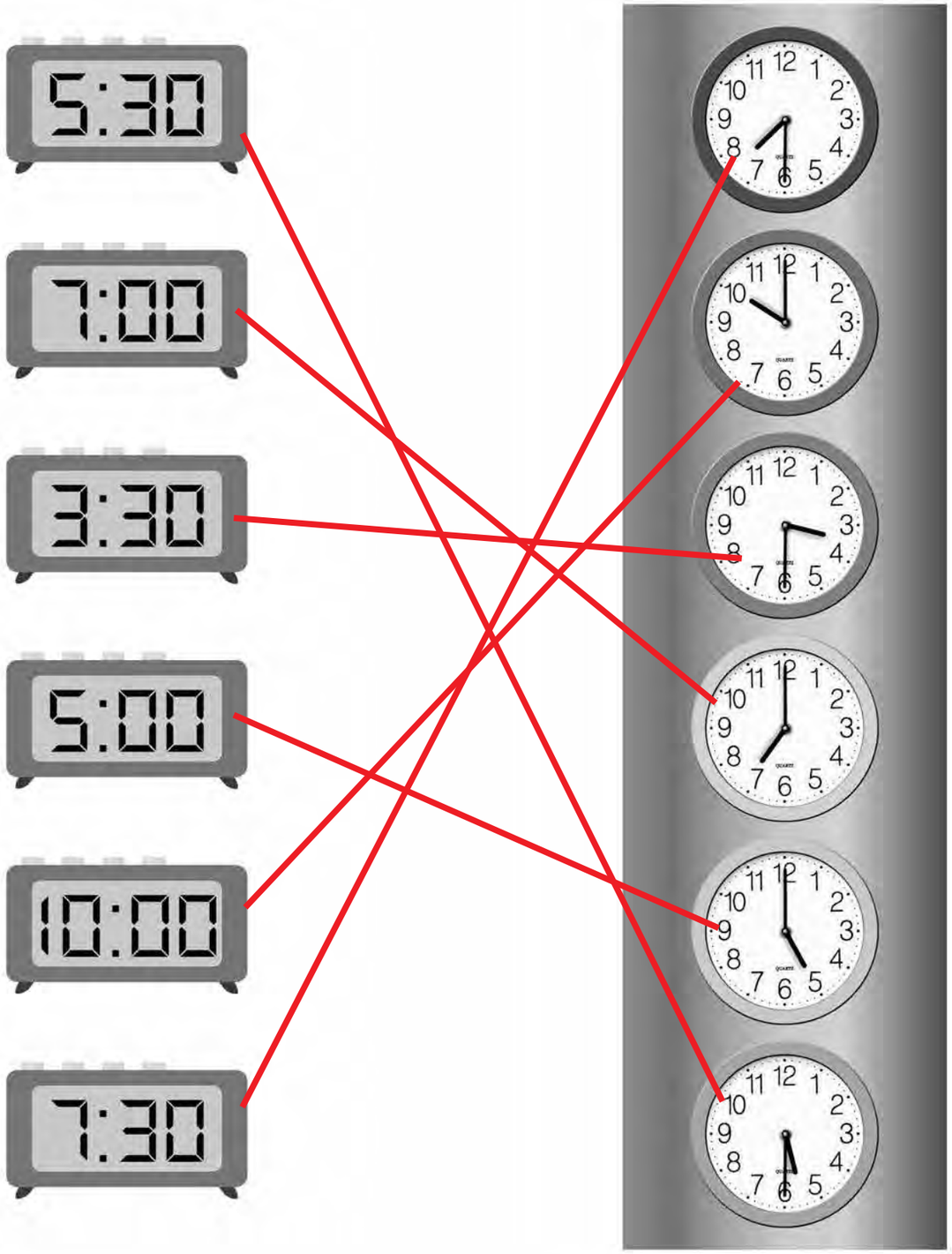
Read the er, ir, and ur words below. Some are real words and some are not. Circle the words that are real.

turn twirl letter mert

chrip twert burn miker

Time to the Hour and Half Hour

Look at the digital clocks below. Draw a line from the digital times on the left to the matching analog clocks on the right.



Reading a Personal Narrative

A personal narrative is a story the author is telling about something that happened to them. Read the story below and then draw the picture you had in your mind when you read the story in the box below.

My Favourite Vacation

My family went on vacation to the beach! First, I built a sandcastle. Next, we swam in the water. Last, we had a picnic under an umbrella in the sand. We had so much fun at the beach!

Writing a Personal Narrative

Writing a personal narrative means telling a story about something that happened to you. Write a personal narrative about a time that you went on vacation. Then draw a picture in the box to illustrate your story.

My favourite vacation was _____

_____.

First, _____

_____.

Next, _____

_____.

Last, _____

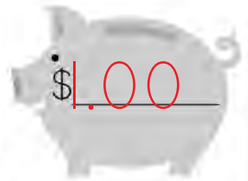
_____.

It was such a fun vacation when we went to

_____.

Quarters

Quarters are worth 25¢. When we count quarters we count by twenty-fives. Try singing this jump rope song while you count: "25, 50, 75, a dollar! That's how we count quarters and dollars!" Count the quarters in each row below and write the totals on the piggy banks below.



Count all of the quarters on the page and write the total number of quarters on the piggy bank.

Write About What You Know

When you write about something you know to inform the reader, it is called expository writing. When you know a lot about something you can write about it in detail and explain it to the reader. Write about an animal that you know a lot about. What do you know about it? Write a few words below to organize your thoughts.

Fact 1

Fact 2

Expository Writing

Use your graphic organizer to help you finish the sentences below.

I know a lot about...

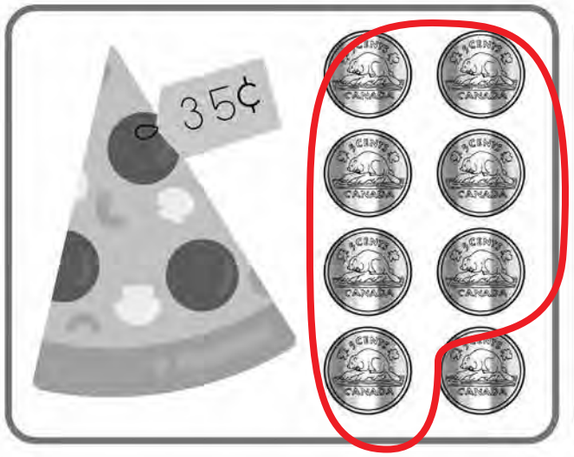
They live...

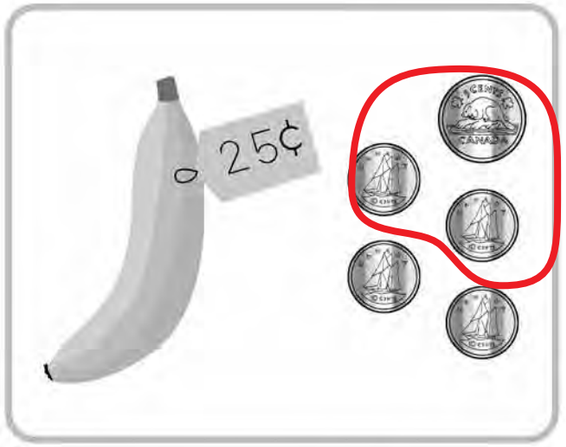
They eat...

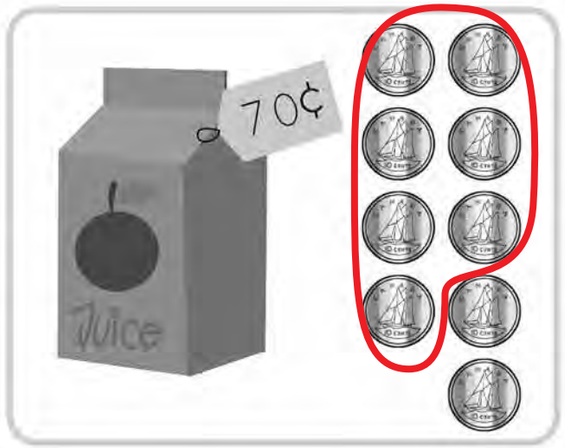
They also...

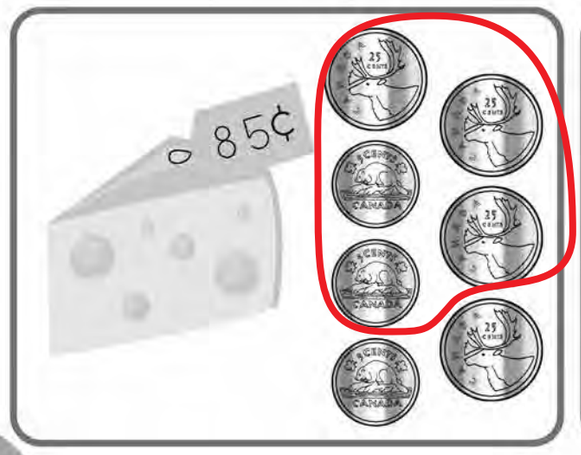
Counting Mixed Coins

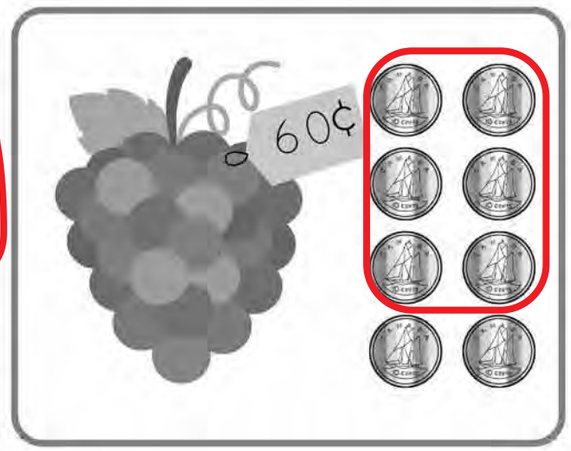
Do you have enough money to buy a snack? Circle only the coins you need to buy each item below.











What's That Sound?

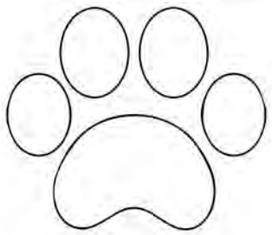
Sometimes a combination of letters makes one sound, but when you look at the word it can be hard to sound out. If you know what these chunks of words say, it makes words that you don't know easier to sound out. Read the poem below to help you remember the sounds these chunks make.

aw
au

It was amazing
to see what I saw!
When you see aw or au,
you say AW!

What's That Sound?

Fill in the missing letters and colour the pictures with the aw sound.



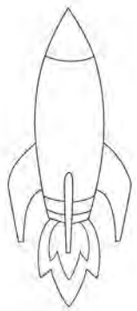
p aw

str aw

s aw

Fill in the missing letters and colour the pictures with the au sound.

au thor



l au nch

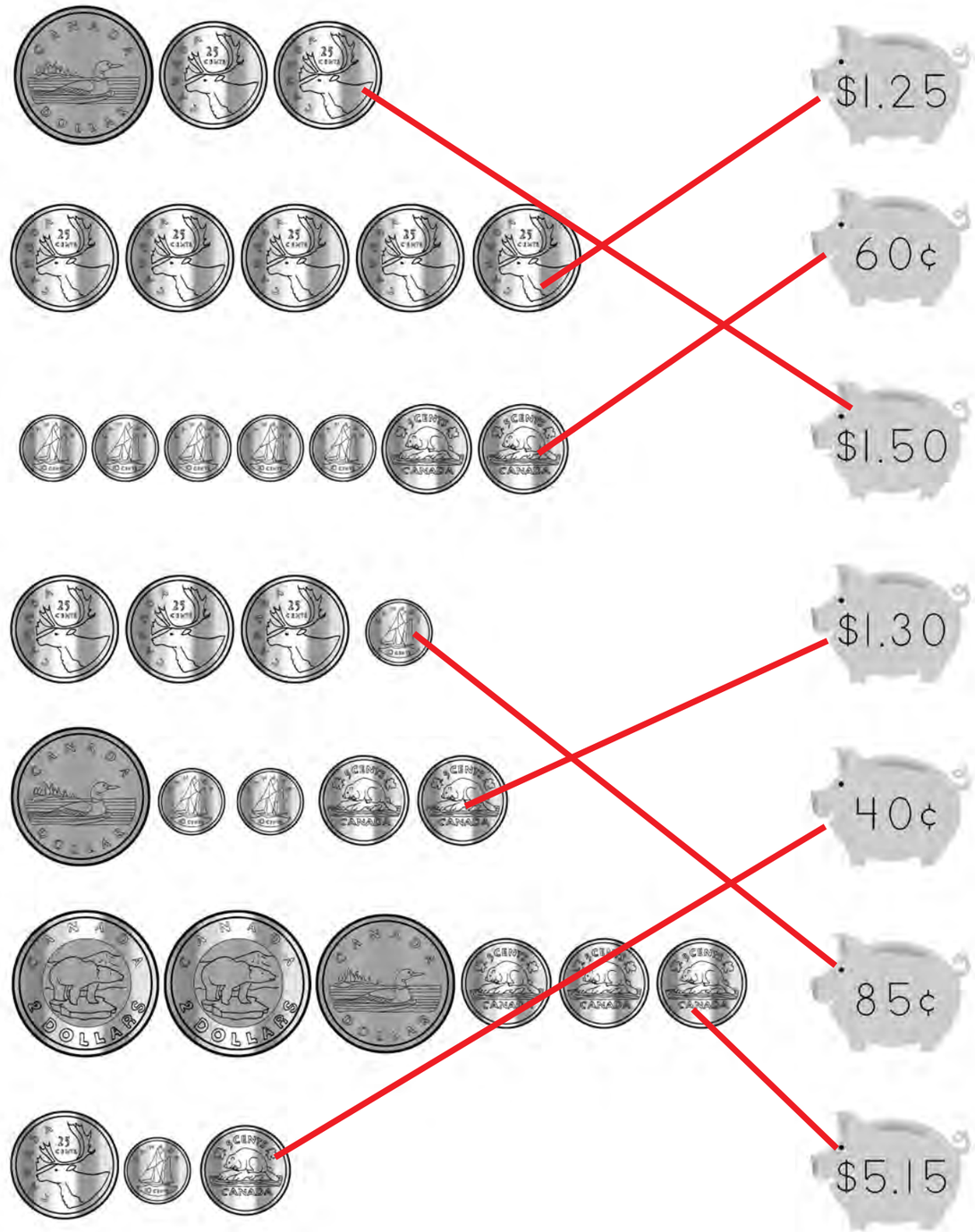
au tumn

Read the aw and au words below. Some are real words and some are not. Circle the words that are real.

pecause	pause	claw
taun	astronaut	yawn

Counting Mixed Coins

Count the coins and draw a line from each set of coins to the piggy bank with the correct amount.



Narrative Stories

A narrative story is one that is written like a person is talking. When you read a narrative story, you can write about what you read after. This is called a reading response. A reading response can tell what happened in the story or what your favourite part of the story was.

Read the story below and think about what you are reading.

Summer Vacation

I love summer vacation! At the end of the school year comes summer vacation. On the last day of school my family always goes swimming. My brothers and I also get to choose what we want for dinner that day. I always vote for an outdoor barbecue picnic with hamburgers and hot dogs. My brother agrees and adds ice cream to the list. We eat outside and watch the stars. Sometimes we bring out a big screen and watch a movie outside. It is a great way to start off a long summer holiday, and it's one of my favourite days of the year.

Reading Response

Answer the questions about *Summer Vacation*. Write your answers on the lines below. Don't forget to write complete sentences with capital letters and punctuation.

What was *Summer Vacation* about?

It is about the first day of summer.

Write two things that the family did in the story.

They go swimming. They watch a movie. They have a barbecue.

Draw a picture of your favourite part of the story.

Sunny Subtraction Problems

Sometimes math problems are written in words instead of numbers. Read the word problems below and look for clues. Then write your answers on the lines. Numbers and words can be clues! The words are left and have left tell you to subtract.

There are 18 sand castles on the beach. Later that day, 8 of them are washed away in the waves. How many sand castles are left?

18 - 8 = 10

I found 20 seashells in the water, but I put 10 seashells back. How many seashells do I have left?

20 - 10 = 10

There are 14 jellyfish floating in the sea. Then all 14 jellyfish swim away. How many jellyfish are left?

14 - 14 = 0

There are 11 dolphins playing in the waves. Then 3 of them disappear in into the ocean. How many dolphins are left?

11 - 3 = 8

What's That Sound?

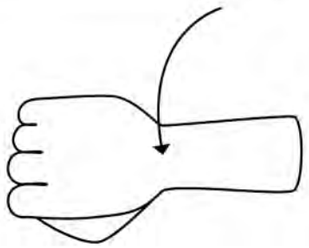
Sometimes a combination of letters makes one sound, but when you look at the word it can be hard to sound out. If you know what these chunks of words say, it makes words that you don't know easier to sound out. Read the poem below to help you remember the sound this chunk makes.

wr

My wrist hurts when
I write, write, write!
When you see wr, you say R!

What's That Sound?

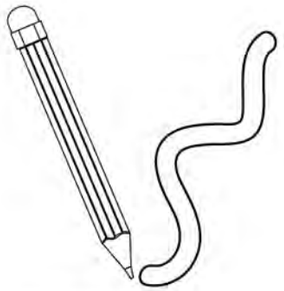
Fill in the missing letters and colour the pictures with the wr sounds.



wrist

wrap

wrench



write

wreath

wrestler

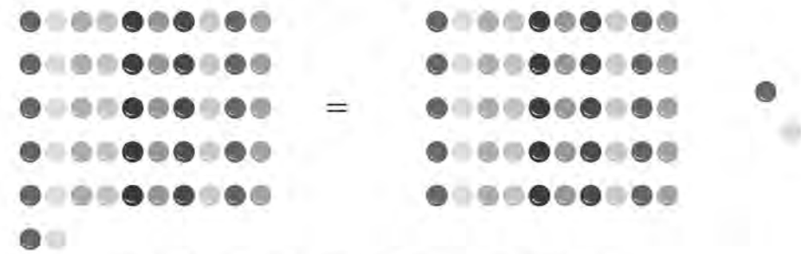
Read the wr words below. Some are real words and some are not. Circle the words that are real.

wrong	wrub	wreath
wranch	wreck	wrestle

Tens and Ones

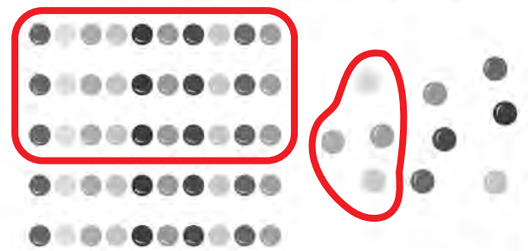
Double digit numbers are made up of groups of tens and ones.

Example: 52 = 5 tens and 2 ones



Circle the correct number of tens and ones in the groups below.

3 tens and 4 ones

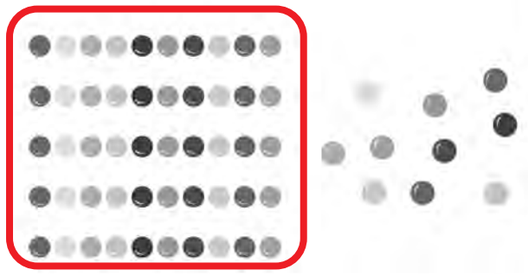


1 ten and 6 ones

2 tens and 1 one

4 tens and 2 ones

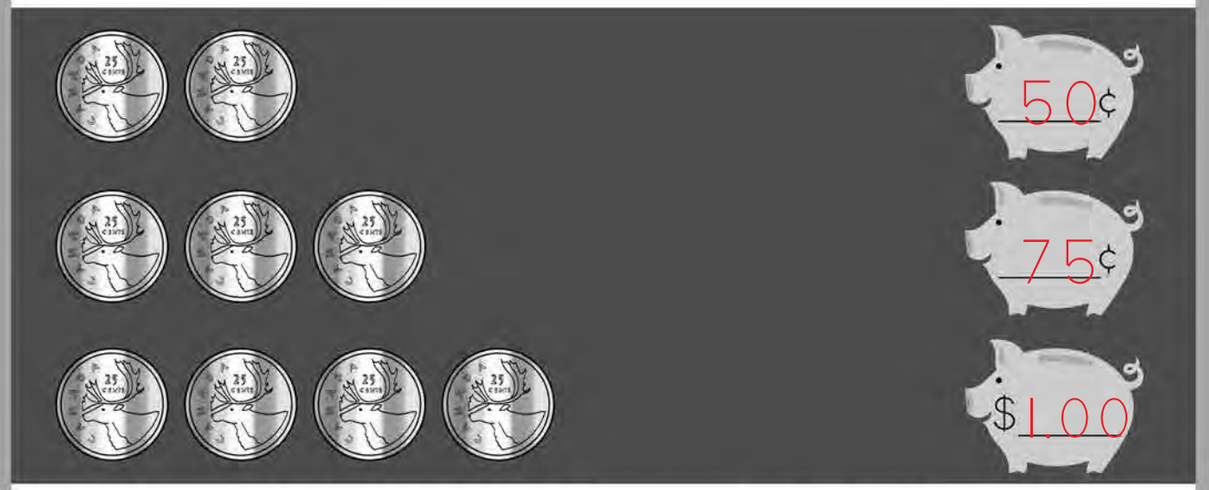
5 tens and 0 ones



6 tens and 4 ones

What Have You Learned in LEVEL 2?

Count the quarters and write the amounts on the piggy banks below.



Say the names of the pictures below and write the compound word they make when you put them together.


rain + bow = rainbow


cup + cake = cupcake

Solve the addition problems with three numbers below.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 8 \\ +\ 2 \\ \hline 12 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 3 \\ +\ 2 \\ \hline 10 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 6 \\ +\ 4 \\ \hline 17 \end{array}$$

CERTIFICATE of Achievement

..... has successfully completed LEVEL 2

Parent's Signature .....

Date .....

Place Level 2 Sticker Here

Long A Vowel Sound

The vowel teams ai and ay both make the long A sound. Colour the words in the boxes below with the colour code. Then choose three long A words and write them in sentences on the lines below.

ai words = red ay words = blue

train	pay	bail	stay	play
plain	snail	today	tray	chain
sail	paid	clay	away	braid

Choose your favourite sentence and illustrate it in the box.

Long A Sounds

The vowel teams ai and ay both make the long A sound. You often see the vowel team ai in the middle of a word. The ay team is more often at the end of a word.

snail

hay

Look at the pictures below and fill in the correct long A vowel team.

tr ay

s ai lboat

pl ay

cl ay

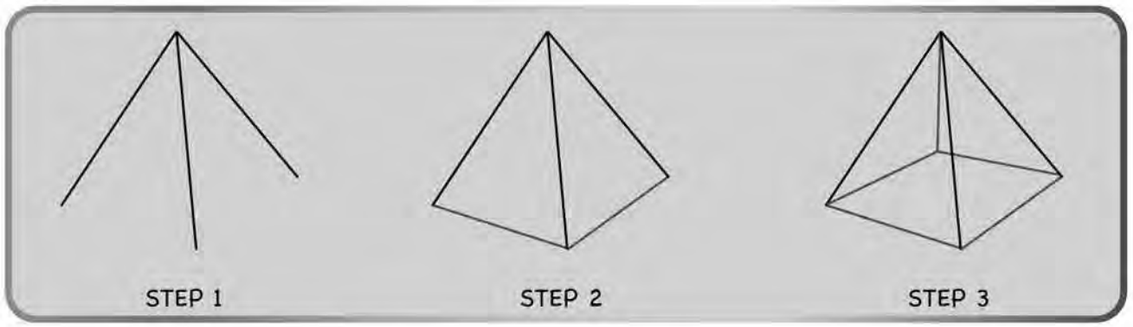
r ai nbow

p ai nt

Drawing 3-D Shapes

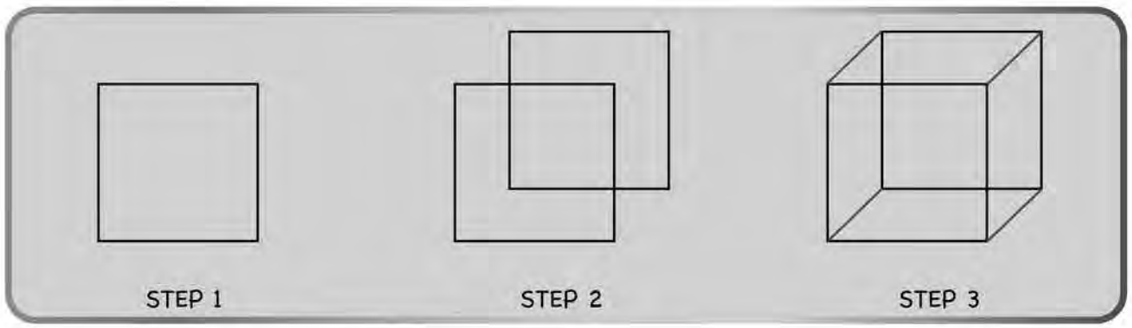
Drawing 3-D shapes is fun. Follow the steps below and learn to draw 3-D shapes.

Pyramid



Follow the steps and draw three pyramids in the box below.

Cube



Follow the steps and draw three cubes in the box below.

Long E Vowel Sound

The vowel teams ee and ea both make the long E sound. Read the sentences below and write the ee and ea word that completes each sentence. Use the pictures at the bottom of the page as clues.

My family went on vacation to the beach.

Last night I had a really great dream.

I brush my teeth before bed.

My brother went to a farm and got to feed the sheep.

I really love to read.

Once I got stung by a bee.

In the fall the leaves change colours.

My baby sister doesn't like to eat peas.

Journal Writing

Journal writing is like talking to a friend. You write the words just like you would say them. You can draw in your journal, too.

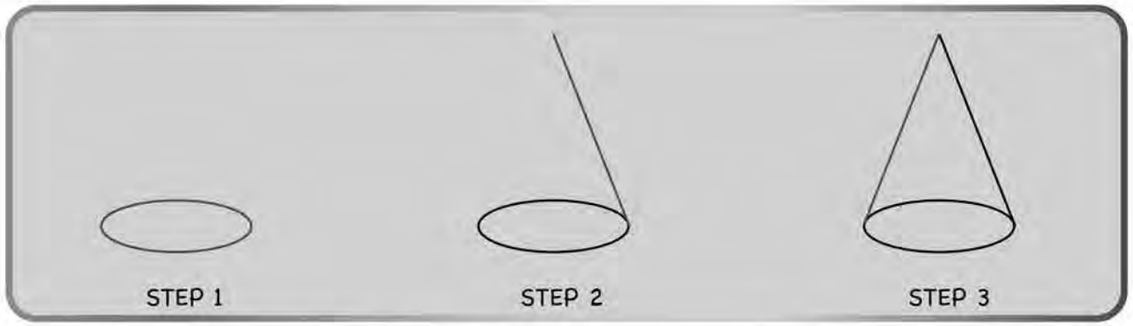
Example: Last night I had a sleepover with a friend!

Write about something fun you did with a friend. Then draw a picture of it in the box below.

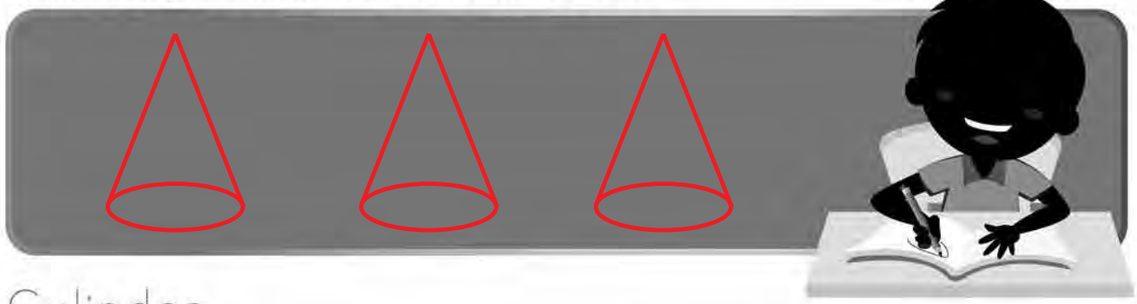
Drawing 3-D Shapes

Drawing 3-D shapes is fun. Follow the steps below and learn to draw 3-D shapes.

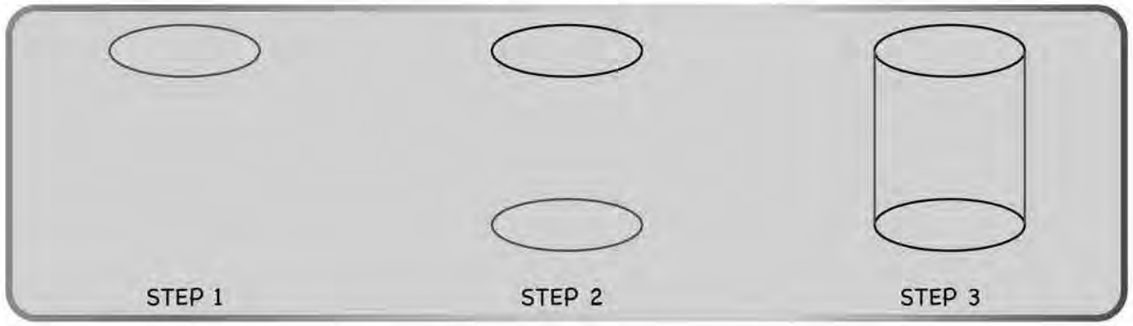
Cone



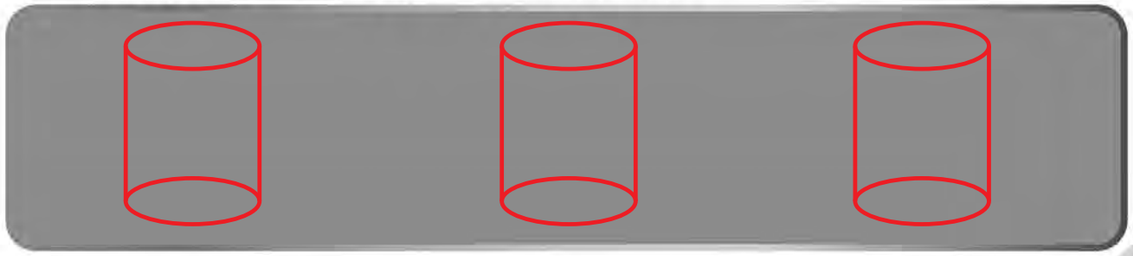
Follow the steps and draw three cones in the box below.



Cylinder



Follow the steps and draw three cylinders in the box below.



Reading Nonfiction

Imagining a picture in your mind as you read is a great way to connect to the story and help you understand what you are reading. Read the nonfiction story below and imagine a picture in your mind as you read.

Down on the Farm

Amanda and Noah were up early on the farm. They had work to do before they could go out to play. First, they had to milk the cows. Then, they had to collect eggs from the chickens. Last, they had to feed the pigs. They finished just before lunchtime. Finally, they went to the park to meet their friends.

Retelling the Story

The whole point of reading is understanding what you read. Retelling the story is a good way to show you understand. Retell *Down on the Farm* by answering the questions below.

Write the title of the story.

Down on the Farm

Name the characters in the story and draw what they looked like in your mind.

Amanda and Noah

Write where the story took place and draw what the setting looked like in your mind.

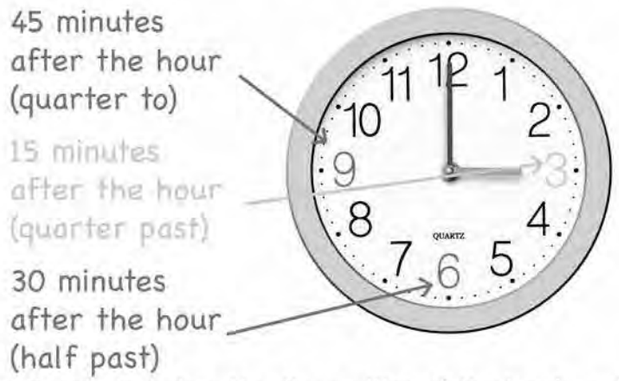
The story took place on a farm.

Write what happened in the story and draw your favourite part.

They milked cows, fed pigs, and got eggs. Then they played with friends at the park.

Time to the Quarter Hour

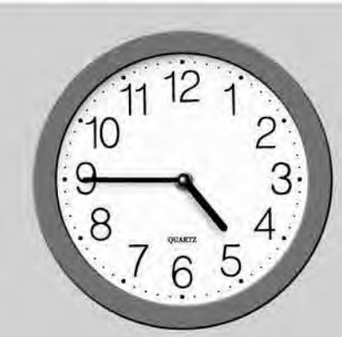
Every 15 minutes is a quarter of an hour. When the minute hand is on the 3, it is 15 minutes past or a quarter past the hour. When the minute hand is on the 6, it is 30 minutes past or half past the hour. When the minute hand is on the 9, it is 45 minutes past the hour or a quarter to the next hour.



Write the times under the clocks below. Use the position of the hands and the words to help you.

quarter to 8

7:45

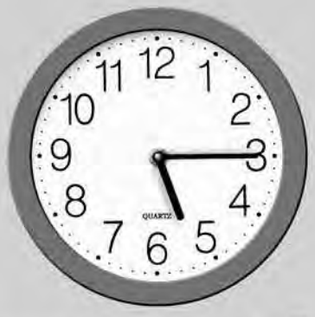


quarter to 5

4:45

quarter to 7

6:45



quarter past 5

5:15

quarter past 11

11:15

quarter past 7

7:15

What's That Sound?

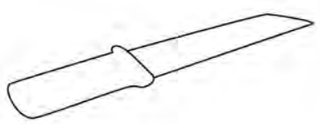
Sometimes a combination of letters makes one sound, but when you look at the word it can be hard to sound out. If you know what these chunks of words say, it makes words that you don't know easier to sound out. Read the poem below to help you remember the sound this chunk makes.

kn

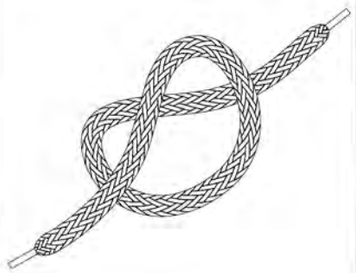
I have a knack for knitting!
When you see kn, you say N!

What's That Sound?

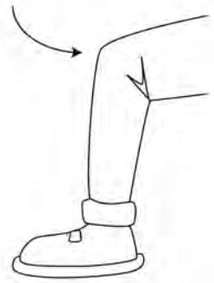
Fill in the missing letters and colour the pictures with the kn sound.



kn ife



kn ot



kn ee

kn ock

kn ight

kn it

Read the kn words below. Some are real words and some are not. Circle the words that are real.

knob	knud	know
knack	knet	knew

Tens and Ones

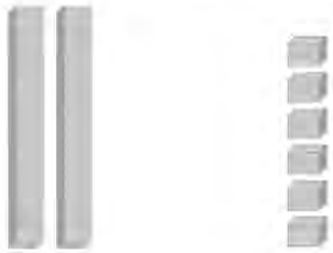
Let's use models to illustrate tens and ones.

This model represents ten.

This model represents one.

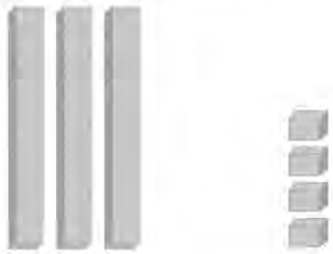
Look at the illustrations below and count the tens and ones. Write the answers on the lines.

2 tens 6 ones = 26



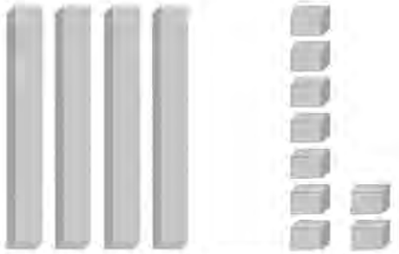
5 tens 8 ones = 58

3 tens 4 ones = 34



1 ten 7 ones = 17

4 tens 9 ones = 49



7 tens 1 one = 71

Reading Fiction

Imagining a picture in your mind as you read is a great way to connect to the story and help you understand what you are reading. Read the fiction story below and imagine a picture in your mind as you read.

The Big Race

It was the day Evan had been waiting for. He was entering a big bike race, and he was determined to win. His friend Josh was racing too. They met at the park where the race was going to be. So many people were there. Before they knew it, the horn sounded and off they went. Evan rode his fastest and Josh was just behind him. Evan could see the finish line just ahead. He pushed his bike as fast as he could. He passed all the others. He won the race! Evan was so happy and proud.

Retelling the Story

The whole point of reading is understanding what you read. Retelling the story is a good way to show you understand. Retell *The Big Race* by answering the questions below.

Write the title of the story.

The Big Race

Name the characters in the story and draw what they looked like in your mind.

Evan and Josh

Write where the story took place and draw what the setting looked like in your mind.

They were at the park.

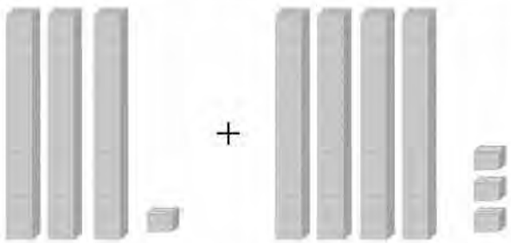
Write what happened in the story and draw your favourite part.

Evan and Josh raced and Evan won the race.

Double Digits

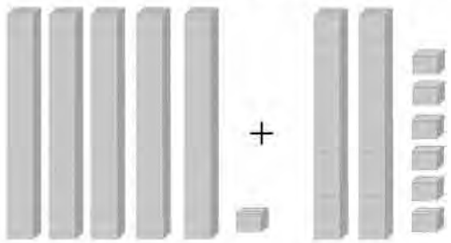
Adding two-digit numbers can be easy when you use a model. Count the tens and ones being added and write the numbers on the lines below. Then write the sum to solve the equations.

7 tens 4 ones = 74



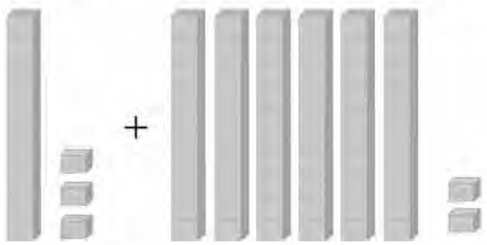
31 + 43 = 74

7 tens 7 ones = 77



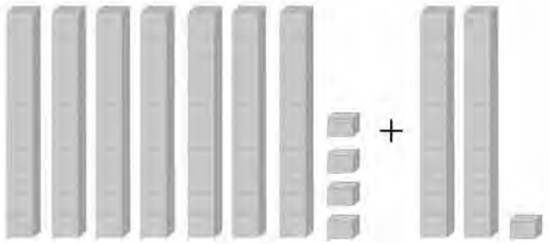
51 + 26 = 77

7 tens 5 ones = 75



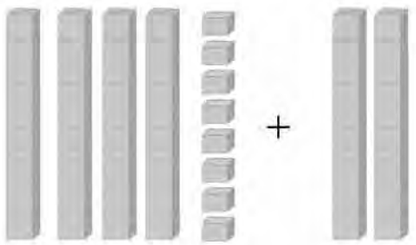
13 + 62 = 75

9 tens 5 ones = 95



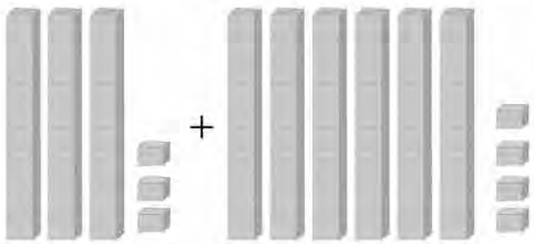
74 + 21 = 95

6 tens 8 ones = 68



48 + 20 = 68

9 tens 7 ones = 97

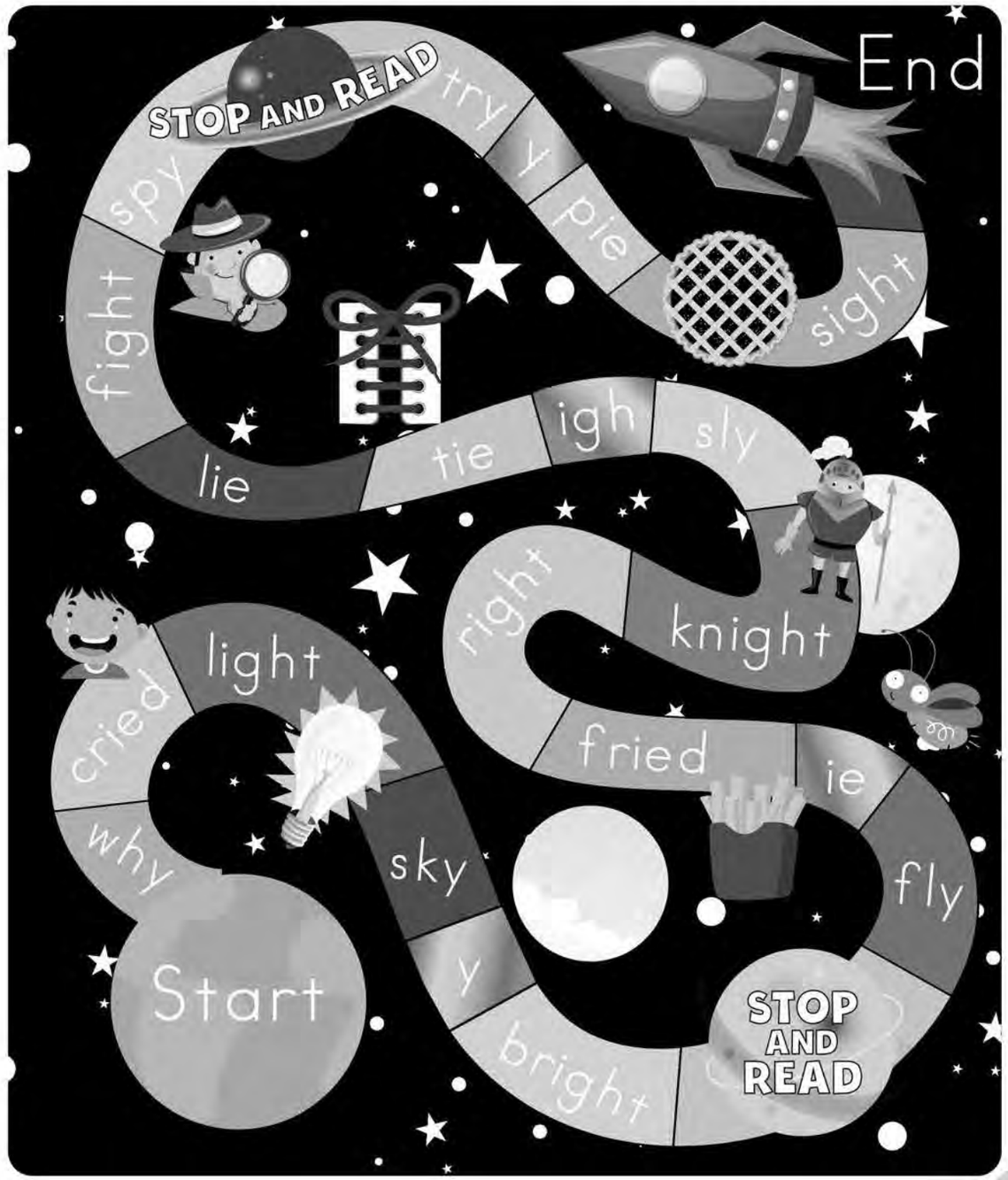


33 + 64 = 97

Long I Vowel Sound

The vowel y and vowel teams igh and ie make the long I sound.

Play the night sky game! Roll a die and read the words with the long I vowel teams as you rocket through the starry sky. When you land on a vowel team, read the words you see with the vowel team in them. If you land on a stop and read sign, you read all of the long I words!



STEM Activity

Let's build a tower!

The Challenge

Build the tallest structure you can with the materials you have in 10 minutes.

Materials You Will Need

- 1 bag of mini marshmallows
- 1 box of toothpicks

Plan

Explain how you plan to use the materials to build your tower on the lines below.

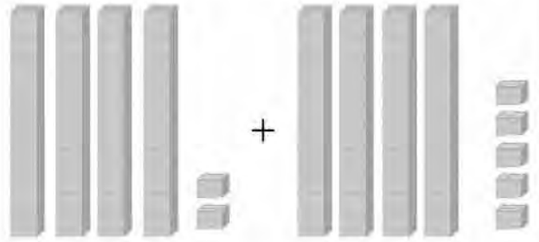
Design

Draw what you imagine the tower will look like in the box below. After that, build the tower.

Double Digits

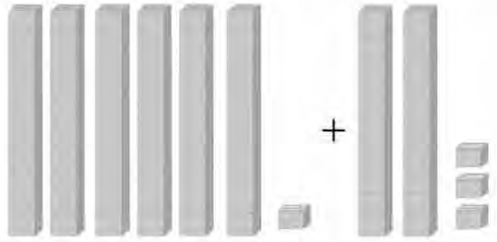
Adding two-digit numbers can be easy when you use a model. Count the tens and ones being added below and write the numbers on the lines. Then write the sum to solve the equations.

8 tens 7 ones = 87



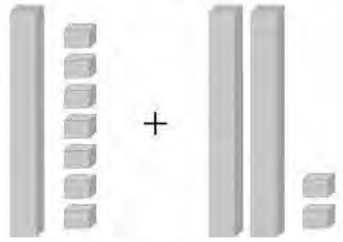
42 + 45 = 87

8 tens 4 ones = 84



61 + 23 = 84

3 tens 9 ones = 39



17 + 22 = 39

8 tens 6 ones = 86

72 + 14 = 86

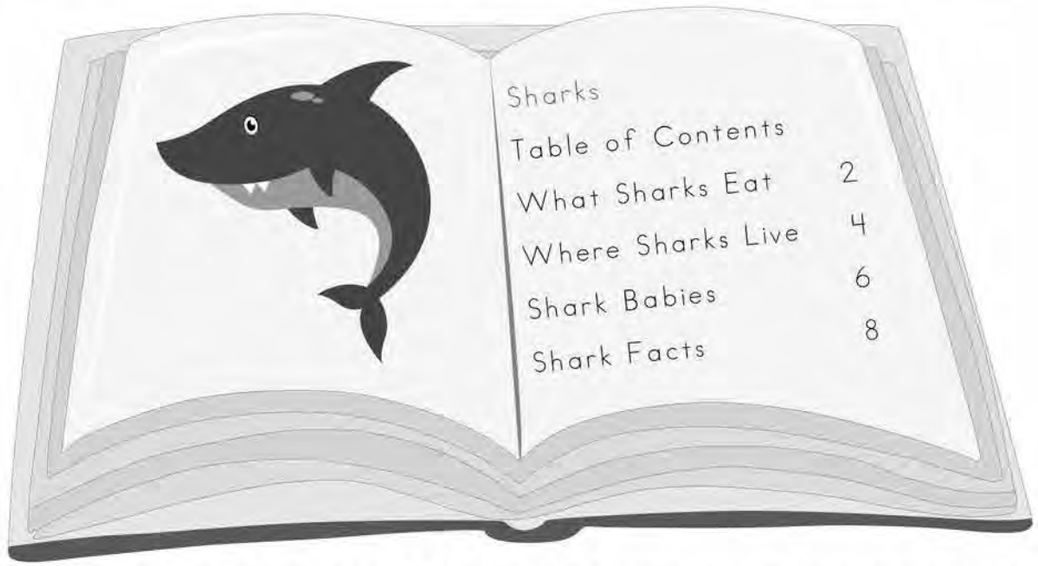
7 tens 8 ones = 78

68 + 10 = 78

8 tens 5 ones = 85

31 + 54 = 85

Nonfiction books look different than fiction books. They have text features, or parts of a book, that make them special. One text feature you may have seen is called a table of contents. The table of contents tells the reader where they can find certain information or topics in the book. This is especially helpful when you are looking for something specific in a nonfiction book.



Use the table of contents in the picture above to help you find the information you need to answer the questions. Write your answers on the lines below.

How many topics are in this book?

There are four topics.

What topic is on page 2?

What sharks eat.

What topic is on page 4?

Where sharks live.

If you wanted to learn about shark babies, what page would you turn to?

Page 6

Some nonfiction books have pictures in them just like some fiction books. However, the pictures in nonfiction books are often photographs or realistic illustrations since they are providing information.

Sea life is alive and well in this area of the ocean. Sea turtles, manatees, and many kinds of fish live here.

Use the illustration above to help you answer the questions below. Write your answers on the lines below.

Describe what you see in the illustration.

Animals in the ocean.

What does the caption tell you about the illustration?

Some of the sea life that is living in the ocean.

Double? No Trouble

When we line up two digit numbers on top of one another, it is easy to add each column. When adding this way it is important to ALWAYS start by adding the ones column on the right. Add the two numbers in the ones column on the right and write your answer below the line. Then add the two numbers in the tens column on the left and write your answer below the line. Now you have your two digit number answer.

Example: $37 + 22 = 59$

	3	7
+	2	2
	5	9

$81 + 14 = 95$

	8	1
+	1	4
	9	5

Solve the double digit addition problems. Make sure to add the ones column first. Then write your answers below.

	3	5
+	5	3
	8	8

	6	1
+	2	8
	8	9

	6	4
+	3	4
	9	8

	7	2
+	1	6
	8	8

	3	6
+	2	0
	5	6

	8	0
+	1	3
	9	3

	2	5
+	7	1
	9	6

	4	0
+	4	4
	8	4

	6	6
+	2	2
	8	8

	1	1
+	6	3
	7	4

	4	5
+	1	3
	5	8

	7	3
+	2	1
	9	4

	4	1
+	2	2
	6	3

	3	2
+	5	7
	8	9

	5	4
+	3	5
	8	9

	3	1
+	2	3
	5	4

	3	5
+	3	3
	6	8

	2	2
+	1	7
	3	9

	2	3
+	1	4
	3	7

	4	1
+	2	7
	6	8

Long O Vowels Sound

The vowel teams ow and oa both make the long O sound. You often see the vowel team oa in the middle of a word. The ow team is more often at the end of a word.

goat

coat

grow

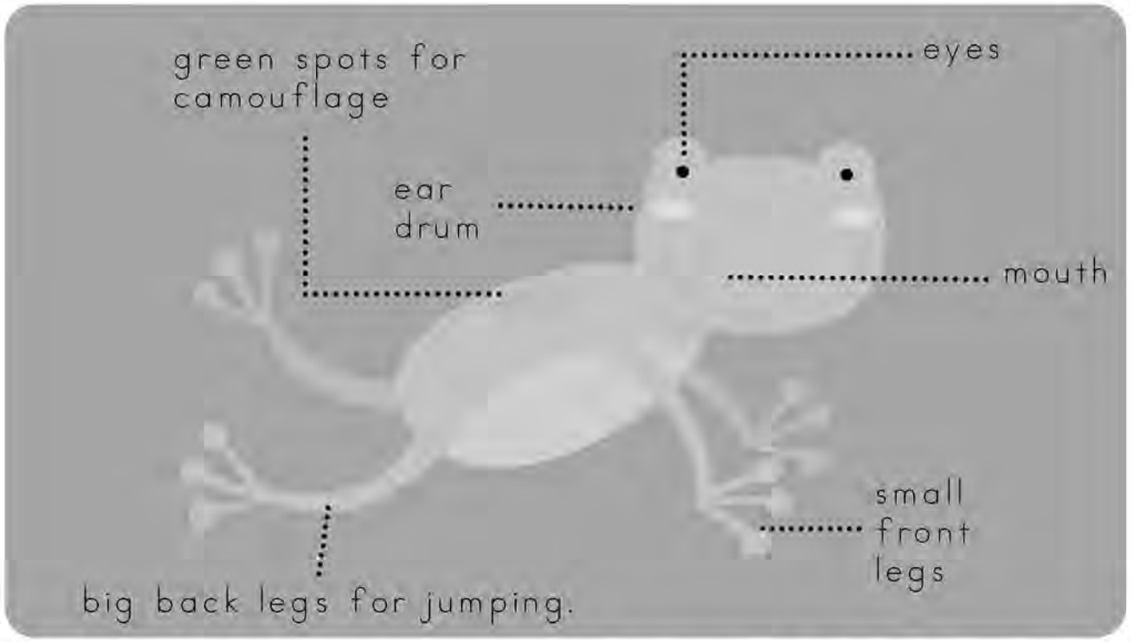
blow

Read the long O words below and draw a picture of each ow and oa word in the boxes.

snow	soap	bow
arrow	toad	goal

Nonfiction Text Features

In a nonfiction book, labels identify parts of an illustration and give information to the reader. Look at the illustration below and read the labels.



Use the label information to help you answer the questions below. Write your answers on the lines below.

What are the labels helping the reader to identify?

The parts of a frog.

What is the bottom label pointing to?

Big back legs for jumping.

Write two things you learned from the labels.

Double? No Trouble

When we line up two digit numbers on top of one another, it is easy to add each column. When adding this way it is important to ALWAYS start by adding the ones column. Add the two numbers in the ones column on the right and write your answer below the line. Then add the two numbers in the tens column on the left and write your answer below the line. Now you have your two digit number answer.

Solve the double digit addition problems. Make sure to add the ones column first. Then write your answers below.

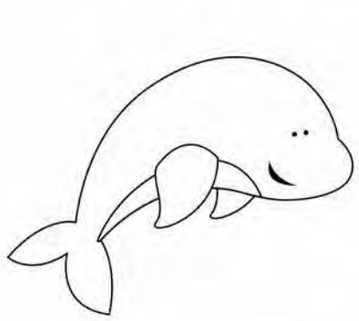
+ 66 / 12 / 78	+ 11 / 83 / 94	+ 36 / 12 / 48	+ 77 / 21 / 98
+ 36 / 23 / 59	+ 51 / 44 / 95	+ 62 / 24 / 86	+ 70 / 16 / 86
+ 35 / 40 / 75	+ 80 / 17 / 97	+ 25 / 31 / 56	+ 42 / 34 / 76
+ 61 / 12 / 73	+ 14 / 83 / 97	+ 47 / 11 / 58	+ 77 / 20 / 97
+ 47 / 52 / 99	+ 21 / 57 / 78	+ 60 / 35 / 95	+ 34 / 63 / 97
+ 55 / 30 / 85	+ 10 / 17 / 27	+ 21 / 14 / 35	+ 42 / 27 / 69

Sometimes a combination of letters makes one sound, but when you look at the word it can be hard to sound out. If you know what these chunks of words say, it makes words that you don't know easier to sound out. Read the poem below to help you remember the sound this chunk makes.

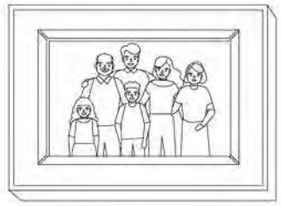
ph

Take a photo with your phone!
When you see ph, you say F!

Fill in the missing letters and colour the pictures with the ph sounds.

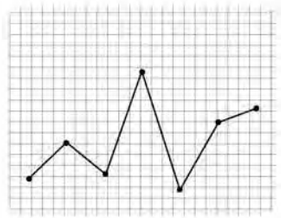


dol**ph**in



photo

go**ph**er



gra**ph**

tro**ph**y

phone

Read the ph words below. Some are real words and some are not. Circle the words that are real.

elephant	tiph	nephew
meph	sphere	burph

Double Digit Word Problems

Sometimes math problems are written in words instead of numbers. Read the word problems below and look for clues. Then write your answers on the lines. Numbers and words can be clues! The word altogether tells you to add.

Kyle found 23 marbles and Pete found 41 marbles! When they put their marbles together, how many do they have altogether?

23 + 41 = 64

Sarah took 32 photographs on vacation and Liam took 35 photographs. How many photographs did they take altogether?

32 + 35 = 67

Finn has 44 crayons to colour with. His sister Ellie has 44 crayons too! How many crayons do they have altogether?

44 + 44 = 88

Andy scored 17 points playing his video game. Skylar scored 80 points. How many points did they score altogether?

17 + 80 = 97

What Have You Learned in LEVEL 3?

Draw a cone and a cube below.

Solve the word problem below. Remember that the word altogether means to add.

John collected 14 toy cars and his brother Rob collected 21. When they put their collections together, how many toy cars do they have altogether?

14 + 21 = 35

Read the sentences below and write the long vowel words missing from each sentence.

We went fishing in a boat.

I went to a farm and saw a sheep.

My favourite colour is green.

I walk on the beach with bare feet.

CERTIFICATE
of Achievement

has successfully completed
LEVEL 3

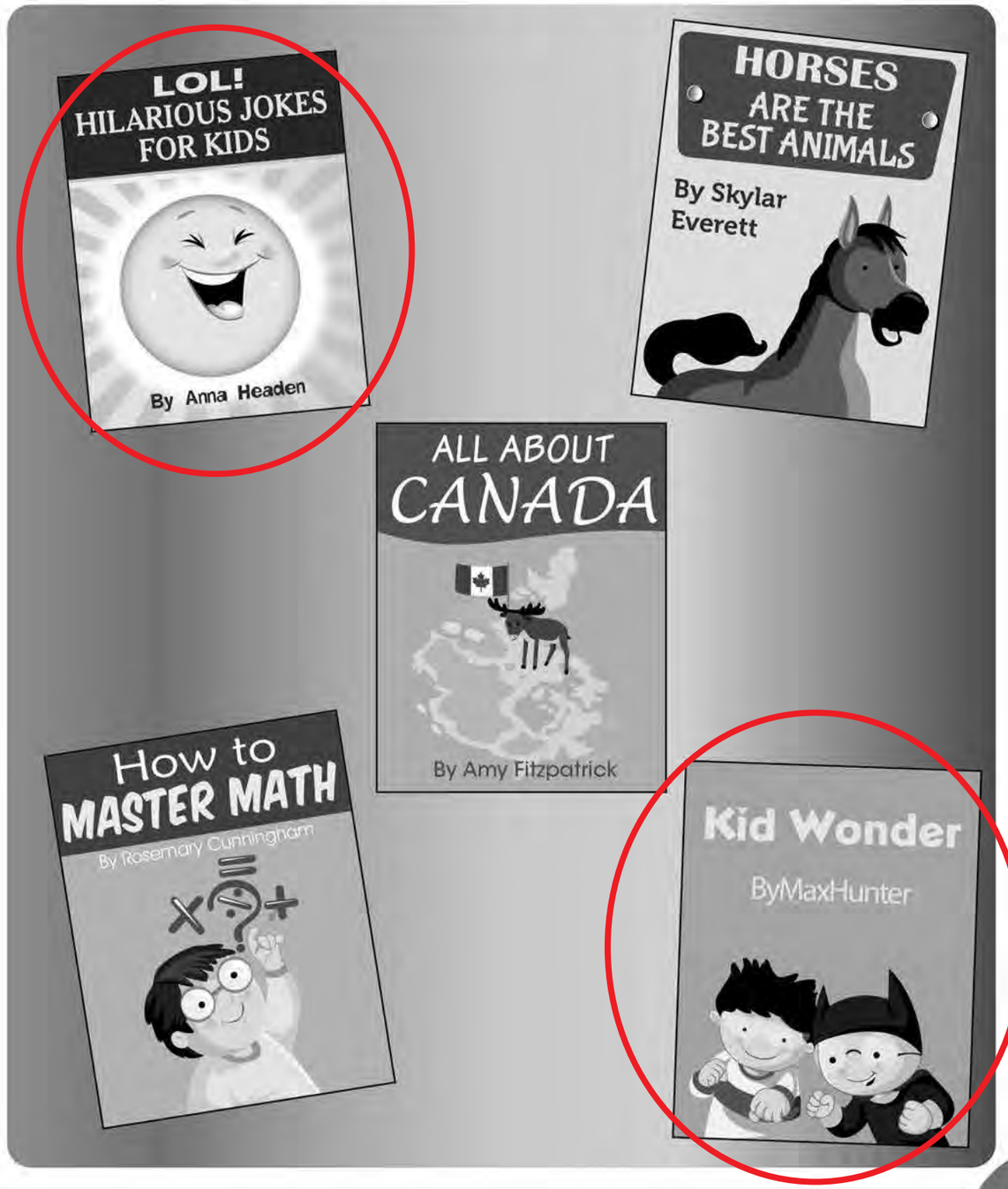
Parent's Signature

Date

Place Level 3
Sticker Here

Author's Purpose

When an author writes a story, they do it for a purpose. They want the reader to be entertained, informed, or persuaded. When an author is writing to entertain, they want the reader to enjoy the book and have fun reading it. Books written for entertainment are often fiction. They are often realistic fiction, fairy tales, joke books, or comic books. Look at the covers of the books below. Circle the books you think are written to entertain.



Author's Purpose

When an author is writing to inform, they want the reader to learn something from the book and have fun reading it. Books written to inform are often nonfiction. They are usually books that teach you about something or someone or they teach you how to do something. Look at the covers of the books below. Circle the books you think are written to inform.

Author's Purpose

When an author is writing to persuade, they want to convince the reader of something. Books written to persuade can be fiction or nonfiction. They are often books that state an opinion and want to try to get you to believe or agree with their opinion. Look at the covers of the books below. Circle the books you think are written to persuade.

Journal Writing

Journal writing is like talking to a friend. You write the words just like you would say them. You can draw in your journal, too.

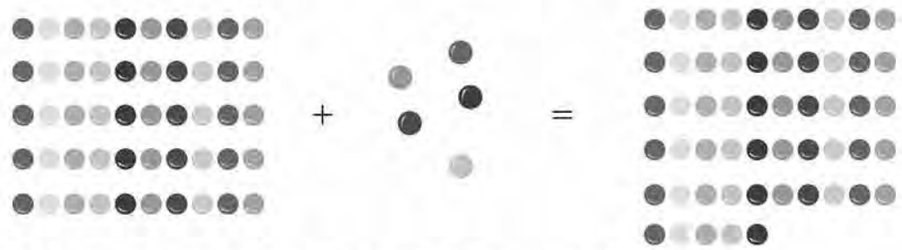
Example: I'm saving up to buy a new bike!

Write about something you would like to save your money to buy on the lines below. Then draw a picture of it in the box.

Tens and Ones

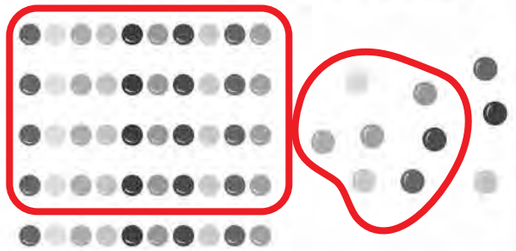
Double digit numbers are made up of groups of tens and ones.

Example: 5 tens and 5 ones = 55



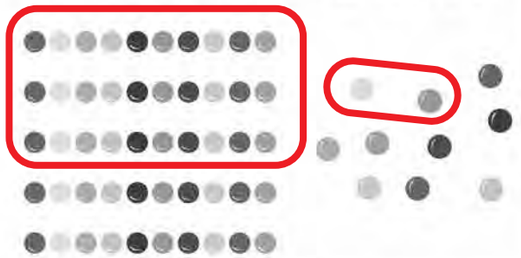
Circle the correct number of tens and ones in the groups below.

4 tens and 7 ones

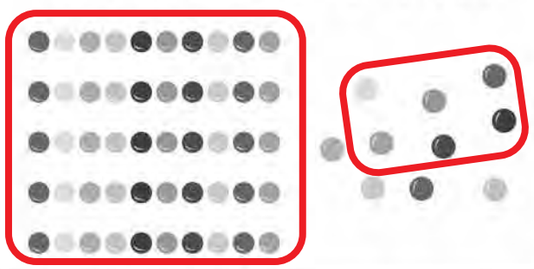


1 ten and 9 ones

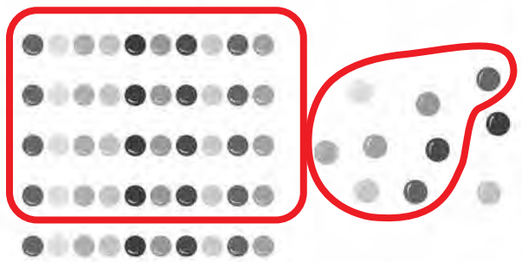
3 tens and 2 ones



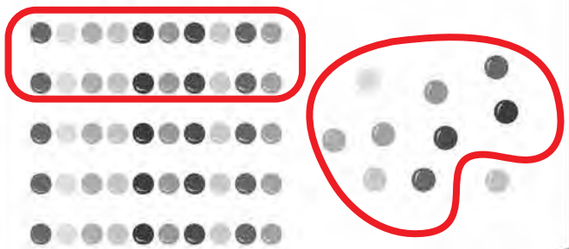
5 tens and 6 ones



4 tens and 8 ones



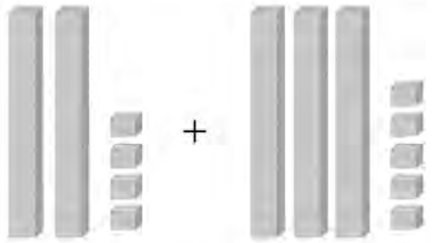
2 tens and 9 ones



Double Digits

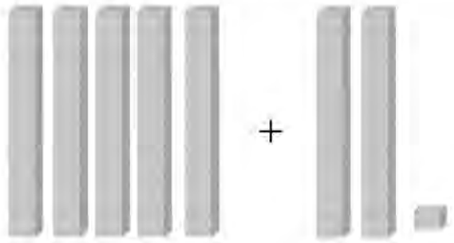
Adding two-digit numbers can be easy when you use a model. Count the tens and ones being added and write the numbers on the lines below. Then write the sum to solve the equations.

5 tens 9 ones = 59



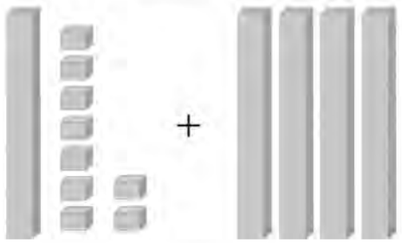
24 + 35 = 59

7 tens 1 one = 71



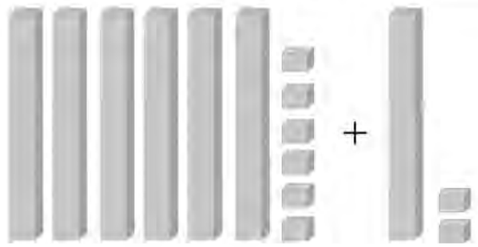
50 + 21 = 71

5 tens 9 ones = 59



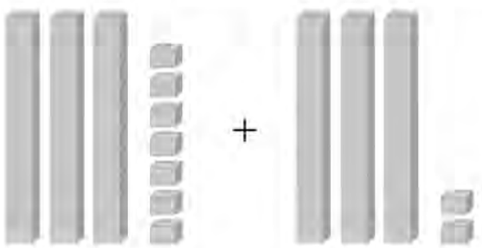
19 + 40 = 59

7 tens 8 ones = 78



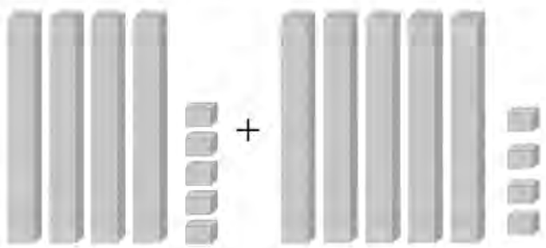
66 + 12 = 78

6 tens 9 ones = 69



37 + 32 = 69

9 tens 9 ones = 99



45 + 54 = 99

Double? No Trouble

When we line up two digit numbers on top of one another, it is easy to add each column. When adding this way it is important to ALWAYS start by adding the ones column. Add the two numbers in the ones column on the right and write your answer below the line. Then add the two numbers in the tens column on the left and write your answer below the line. Now you have your two digit number answer.

Solve the double digit addition problems. Make sure to add the ones column first. Then write your answers below.

+ 45 / 22 / 67	+ 10 / 70 / 80	+ 38 / 41 / 79	+ 67 / 20 / 87
+ 35 / 12 / 47	+ 63 / 12 / 75	+ 33 / 34 / 67	+ 65 / 14 / 79
+ 41 / 42 / 83	+ 53 / 12 / 65	+ 25 / 42 / 67	+ 40 / 39 / 79
+ 54 / 24 / 78	+ 43 / 13 / 56	+ 47 / 41 / 88	+ 67 / 22 / 89
+ 67 / 11 / 78	+ 32 / 57 / 89	+ 63 / 25 / 88	+ 52 / 12 / 64
+ 45 / 34 / 79	+ 21 / 37 / 58	+ 81 / 13 / 94	+ 62 / 20 / 82

Reading Common Nouns

A common noun is a word that is a person, place, or thing. Read the rhymes below and circle the common nouns.

There was an old lady
who had a black horse.

The itsy bitsy
spider went up the
waterspout.

The cow jumped
over the moon.

Counting sheep
helps me sleep.

Jack and Jill ran
down the hill.

Little Miss Mars
counted the stars.

Reading Proper Nouns

Proper nouns name the noun. For example, Mrs. Hugh is a proper noun because it is the name of a teacher. Proper nouns start with a capital letter. Read the rhymes below and circle the proper nouns.

Mrs. Winklebakes put
sprinkles on her cakes.

I like to skate with
my friend Kate.

Sweet Miss Mare likes
to sit on her chair.

I rode my bike with
my friend Mike.

I like to play with
my friend May.

Mr. Hutter eats
bread and butter.

Realistic Fiction

Realistic fiction is a made-up story that could really happen. Read the realistic fiction story below and draw what you imagine in your mind in the box.

The Hockey Game

The big game was Saturday. Ben was nervous. He had been learning to skate and was getting faster, but shooting the puck was difficult. He had trouble shooting and skating at the same time. What was he going to do? On game day, Ben got onto the ice and skated. The puck was passed to him and he made his way toward the goal and shot. Score! Ben's team won the game!

Writing Realistic Fiction

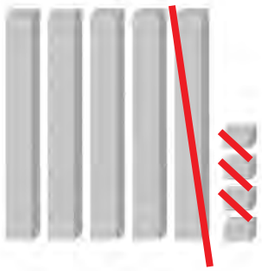
Writing realistic fiction is easy. Just imagine something you think could really happen and write about it. Remember, every good fiction story has a beginning, middle, and end. Brainstorm something to write about. Who are the characters? Where does the story take place? Fill in the graphic organizer below to plan out your story.

Characters	Setting

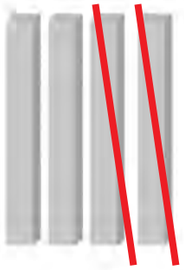
Beginning	Middle	End

Double Digits

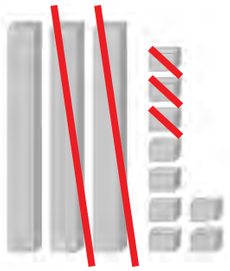
Count the tens and ones below. Then cross out the tens and ones you are subtracting. Write how many tens and ones you have left to solve the equations.



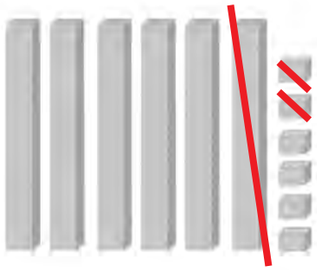
54 - 13 = 41



40 - 20 = 20

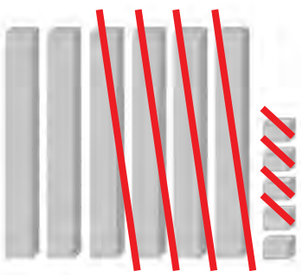


39 - 23 = 16



66 - 12 = 54

37 - 15 = 22



65 - 44 = 21

Double Digits

Just like adding double digit numbers, when we line up two-digit numbers on top of one another, it is easy to subtract each column. When subtracting this way, it is important to ALWAYS start by subtracting the ones column. Subtract the bottom number from the top number in the ones column on the right and write your answer below the line. Then subtract the bottom number from the top number in the tens column on the left and write your answer below the line. Now you have your two digit number answer.

Example: 45 - 13 = 32

	4	5
-	1	3
	3	2

23 - 10 = 13

	2	3
-	1	0
	1	3

Solve the double digit subtraction problems. Make sure to subtract the ones column first. Then write your answers below.

	4	3
-	2	3
	2	0

	5	5
-	3	4
	2	1

	6	2
-	2	0
	4	2

	5	9
-	1	8
	4	1

	2	5
-	1	4
	1	1

	7	2
-	5	1
	2	1

	4	4
-	2	2
	2	2

	8	3
-	1	1
	7	2

	6	2
-	3	0
	3	2

	9	9
-	8	3
	1	6

	4	7
-	2	3
	2	4

	8	4
-	2	2
	6	2

	7	4
-	5	3
	2	1

	2	4
-	1	0
	1	4

	6	6
-	3	2
	3	4

	5	1
-	3	0
	2	1

	4	7
-	3	4
	1	3

	2	7
-	1	7
	1	0

	8	9
-	1	4
	7	5

	5	2
-	2	2
	3	0

Double Digit Word Problems

Read the word problems below and look for clues. Then write your answers on the lines. Numbers and words can be clues! The words are left tell you to subtract.

Caitlyn collected 55 seashells on her vacation. She used 22 of them to make a craft. How many seashells are left?

55 - 22 = 33

Jessie took 82 photographs at the party. She deleted 30 photographs because she didn't like them. How many photographs are left?

82 - 30 = 52

Megan had to drive 88 miles to see Clark. She has already driven 44 miles! How many miles are left on her drive?

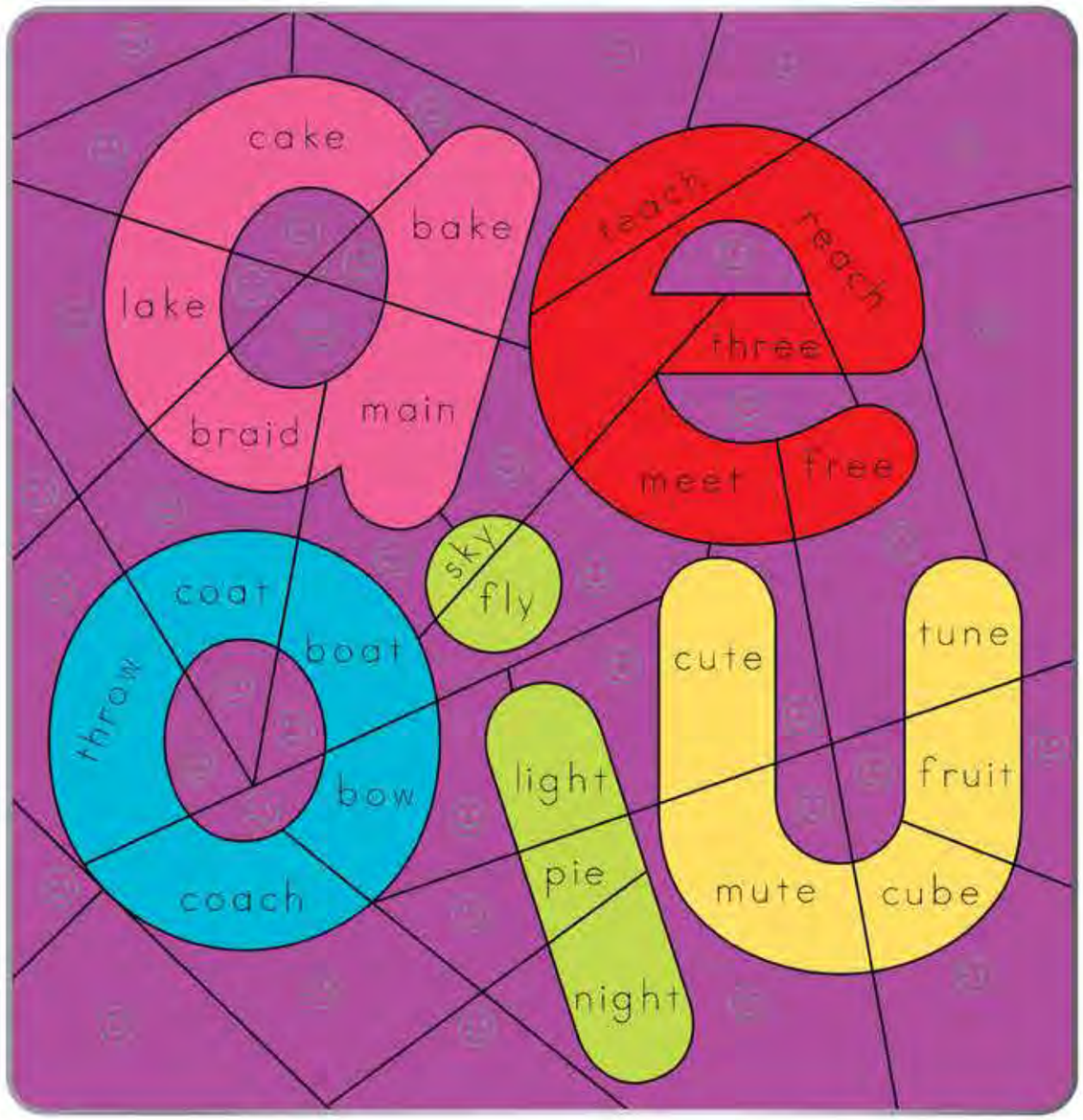
88 - 44 = 44

Robert had 91 stamps in his collection. He sold 70 of the stamps to a friend. How many stamps are left?

91 - 70 = 21

Long Vowels

Read the long vowel words in the picture below. Listen for the vowel sound and colour the long vowel words using the colour code below.



Reading Long Vowel Stories

Read the long vowel stories below. Circle the words you hear with long vowel sounds. Then draw a picture in the boxes to illustrate the stories.

I Like to Play
I like to play all day in the sun.
I like to stay at the park all day. I ride my bike and go down the slide. When it's time to go home, I take my bike and ride

The Cake Bake
I love to bake a big chocolate cake. First, I take flour and eggs. Next, I stir and bake. Then, I put icing all over the cake. The very best part is the first bite I take.

Journal Writing

Journal writing is like talking to a friend. You write the words just like you would say them. You can draw in your journal, too!

Example: For my birthday, I want to have a pool party!

Write about something you would like to do on your birthday on the lines below. Then draw a picture of it in the box.

STEM Activity

Let's build a marshmallow catapult!

The Challenge

Build a working catapult that can launch marshmallows. Predict how far you can launch a marshmallow. Challenge yourself to launch them as far as you can. Try to beat your farthest distance!

Materials You Will Need

- 5 wooden craft sticks
- 4 rubber bands
- 1 bag of mini marshmallows

Directions

1. Take 2 wooden craft sticks and lay them on top of each other.
2. Wrap a rubber band tightly around one end.
3. Take the other 3 wooden craft sticks and lay them on top of each other.
4. Wrap a rubber band tightly around both ends.
5. Pull the 2 wooden craft sticks apart and slide the 3 stick stack between the 2 stick set.

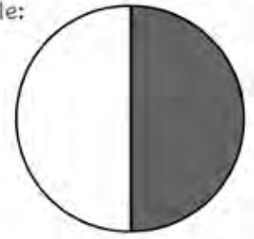
Predict

How far do you think your marshmallow will go? Write your prediction below. Then launch marshmallows and measure the distance the farthest marshmallow went. How close were you to your prediction?

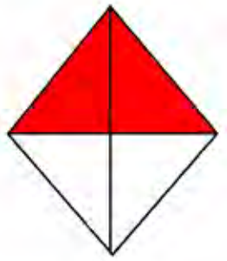
Fractions

Fractions are equal parts of a whole. The top number represents the part and the bottom number represents the whole. Look at the shapes below and read the fraction. Then colour the parts of the whole to match the fraction.

Example:

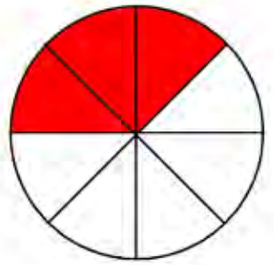


$\frac{1}{2}$



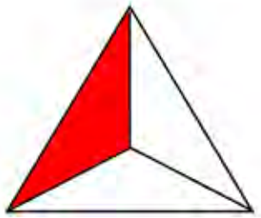
$\frac{2}{4}$

$\frac{1}{2}$



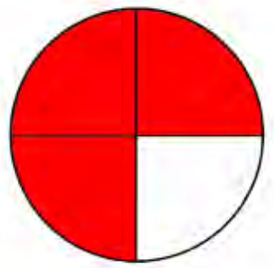
$\frac{3}{8}$

$\frac{1}{4}$



$\frac{1}{3}$

$\frac{2}{4}$



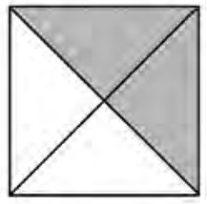
$\frac{3}{4}$

Fractions

A fraction is a part of a whole. The top number represents the part and the bottom number represents the whole.

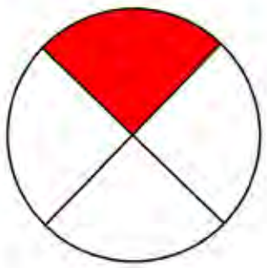
Example:

$\frac{1}{3}$

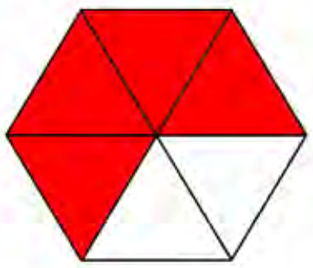


$\frac{2}{4}$

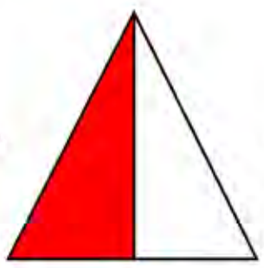
Read the fractions below. Colour the parts of the shapes to match each fraction.



$\frac{1}{4}$

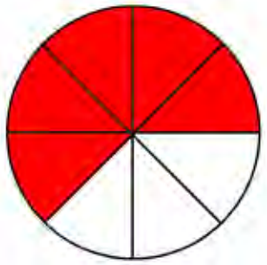


$\frac{4}{6}$

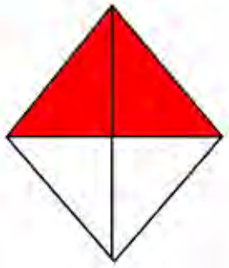


$\frac{1}{2}$

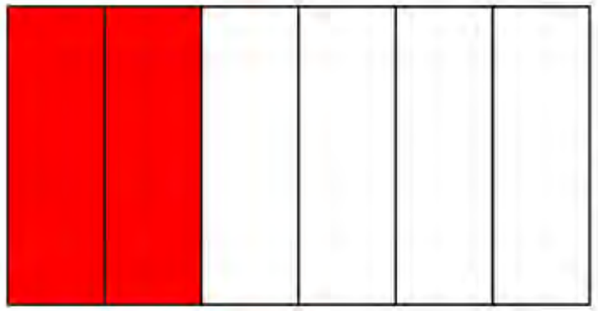
$\frac{3}{4}$



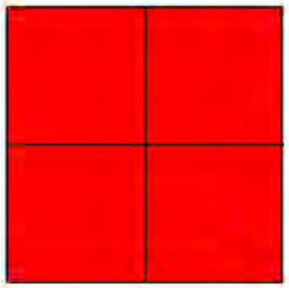
$\frac{5}{8}$



$\frac{2}{4}$



$\frac{2}{6}$

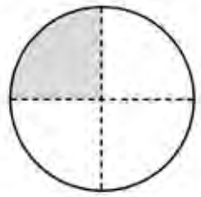


$\frac{4}{4}$

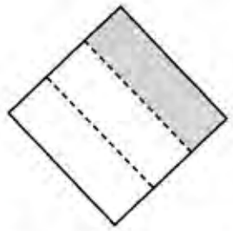
Drawing Fractions

Fractions are equal parts of a whole. When you draw a fraction you need to be sure each part is equal to the others.

Example:

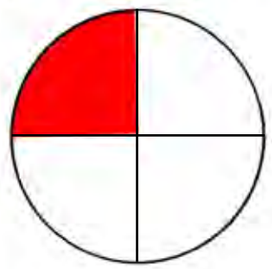


$\frac{1}{4}$

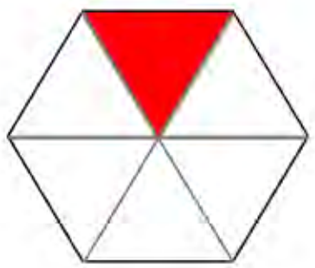


$\frac{1}{3}$

Read the fractions below and draw lines in the shapes to match each fraction. Then colour the parts of the shapes to match each fraction.

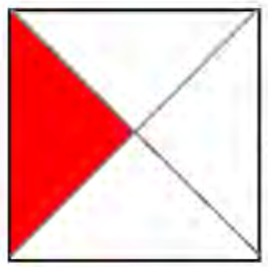


$\frac{1}{4}$

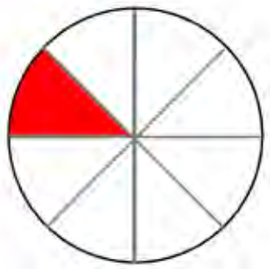


$\frac{1}{6}$

$\frac{1}{2}$

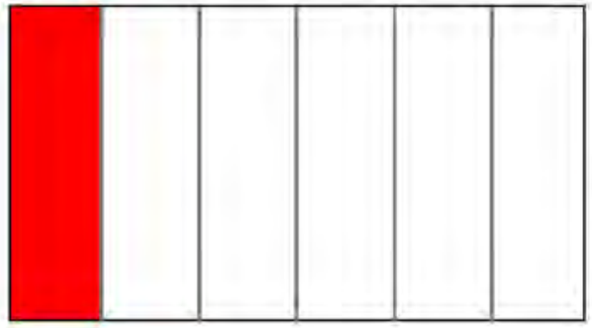


$\frac{1}{4}$

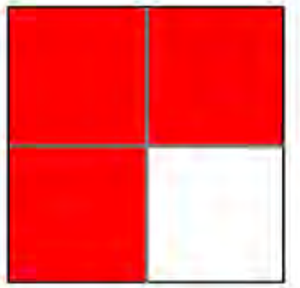


$\frac{1}{8}$

$\frac{1}{4}$



$\frac{1}{6}$



$\frac{3}{4}$

Fantasy Stories

Fantasy stories are fiction. They usually have fictional characters, like princesses, dragons, witches, and monsters. There is often magic in these kinds of stories too. Just like other fiction stories, fantasy fiction has a beginning, middle, and end. They also have a problem and solution. Unlike some other fiction stories, fantasy stories often have good characters and bad characters. Read the fantasy story below and imagine a picture in your mind as you read.

The Dragon Prince

Long ago, the prince, Prince Patrick, was locked in the castle dungeon by a mean witch. A huge, angry dragon guarded the castle. The only way out was to have a princess save him.

Princess Abigail wanted to save the prince, but many princesses had tried to fight the dragon and lost. So, Princess Abigail thought she would outsmart the dragon instead.

She waited until dark and left a trail of lollipops into the woods. Lollipops were the dragon's favourite treat! The dragon smelled the treats and woke up. One by one, the dragon ate the lollipops and made his way into the forest. When the dragon was out of sight, Princess Abigail unlocked the castle door and helped Prince Patrick escape. They ran off to live happily ever after.

Reading Fantasy Stories

Who were the good characters and bad characters in *The Dragon Prince*? Draw a picture of what you imagined in your mind for these characters when you read the story.

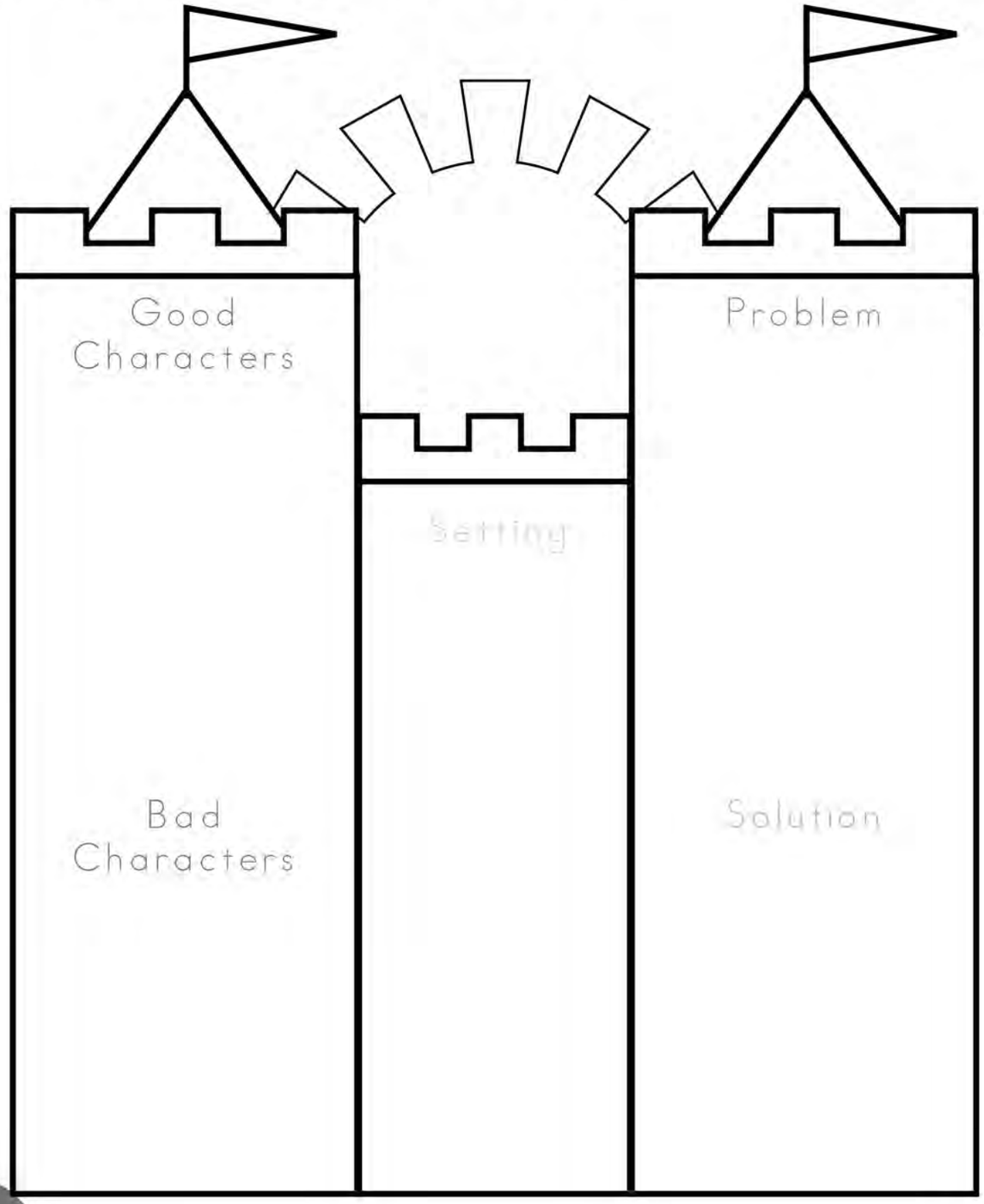
Good Characters

Bad Characters

What was the setting of the story? Draw a picture of how you imagined the setting in your mind when you read the story.

Writing Fantasy Stories

Writing a fantasy story can be fun! Brainstorm something to write about. Who are the good and bad characters? Where does the story take place? What is the problem and how does it get solved? Fill in the graphic organizer below to plan out your story.

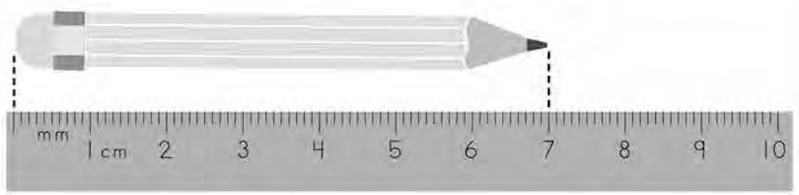


Writing Fantasy Stories

Write the title of your story at the top of the page and draw what you imagined in your mind as you were creating your graphic organizer in the box below.

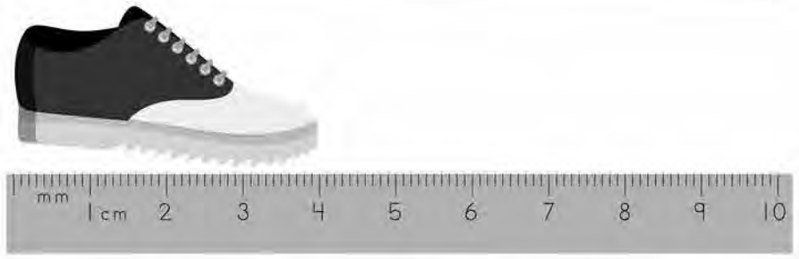
Measuring Length

Centimetres (cm) are used to measure small objects. Read the rulers to help you find the measurement of each object below. Write the measurements in cm in the spaces to the right.

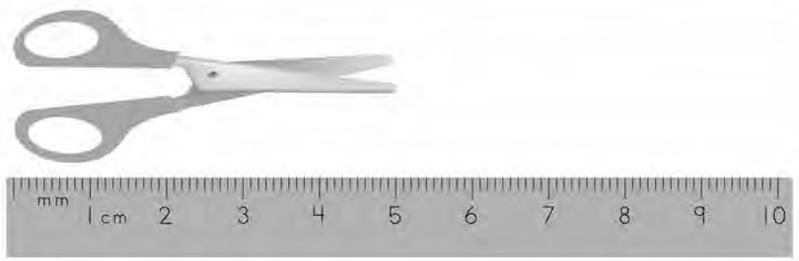


7 centimetres

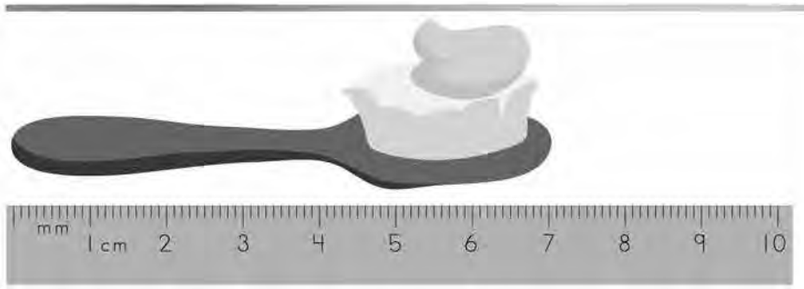
6 centimetres



4 centimetres



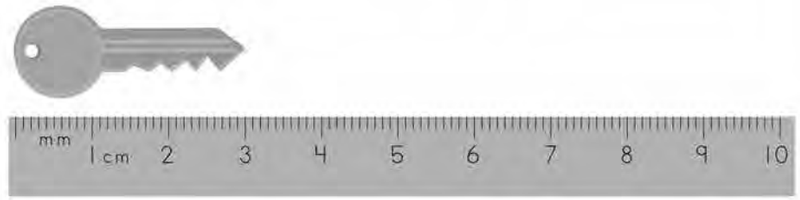
5 centimetres



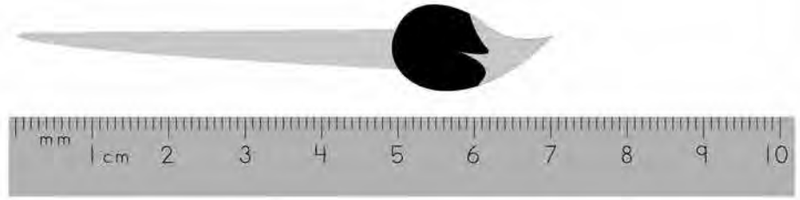
7 centimetres

Measuring Length

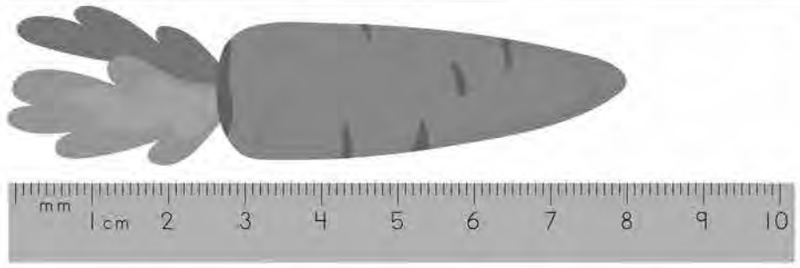
Millimetres (mm) are used to measure very small objects. There are 10 millimetres in a centimetre. Read the rulers to help you find the measurement of each object below. Write the measurements in mm in the spaces to the right.



30 millimetres

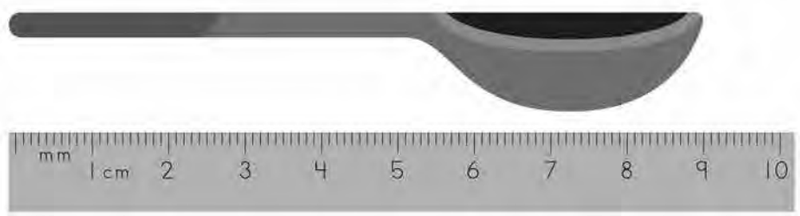


70 millimetres



80 millimetres

60 millimetres



90 millimetres

Estimating Measurement

An estimate is a good guess. Estimating how long something is before measuring it can help give you an idea of what the measurement might be. This is a dime. You can estimate that a dime is about 1 cm across. Then you can measure it to check your estimate.

I estimate that the dime is about 1 cm long.

1.5 cm

The dime is actually 1.5 cm long.

Find the objects below in your house. Estimate the length of the objects and write your answers on the lines below. Then use a ruler to measure the objects and write the accurate measurements on the lines below.

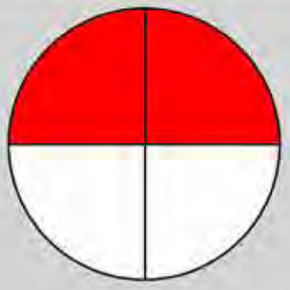
Estimate Measurement

	Estimate	Measurement
	about ___cm	___cm
	about ___cm	___cm
	about ___cm	___cm
	about ___cm	___cm
	about ___cm	___cm

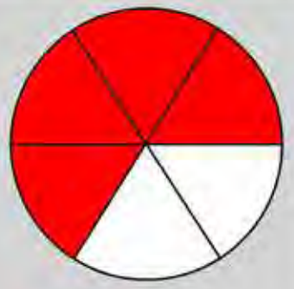
Let's Review the Purple Level!

Colour the parts of the shapes below to match each fraction.

$\frac{1}{3}$



$\frac{2}{4}$



$\frac{4}{6}$

Look at the cover of the book below. Circle what you think the author's purpose was.

to entertain

to persuade

to inform

Add the numbers below to solve these equations. Remember to add the ones column first and then add the tens column.

	1	2			7	1			1	5			6	2
+	5	0	+		1	3	+		3	0	+		3	3
	6	2			8	4			4	5			9	5

Poetry

There are many different kinds of poems. Poems are different from stories. Sometimes they are not complete sentences. Sometimes they rhyme and sometimes they don't. There are shape poems, acrostic poems, limericks, and haikus. Read the poem below and draw what you imagined in your mind as you read it in the box.

My Favourites

I like pancakes
I like rice
I like skating on the ice
I like windmills
I like school
I think you are really cool

CERTIFICATE
of Achievement

has successfully completed
LEVEL 4

Parent's Signature

Date

Place Level 4
Sticker Here

Writing Poetry

Writing an I Like poem that rhymes is easy. First, list six things that you like that rhyme, like ice and rice or cake and lake. Then use the sentence starters below to write your I Like poem.

My Favourites

I like...

I like...

I like...

I like...

I like...

I like...

Draw what you imagined in your mind as you wrote your poem.

Reading Poetry

Acrostic poetry is when you take a word and write it vertically down the side of a page. Then you use the letters as the beginning of different words or sentences to describe the original word. Read the acrostic poem below and draw what you imagined in your mind as you read in the box.

Fun making popcorn together
Really special
I love having sleepovers
Every day we play
Never stop laughing
Do fun things together

Writing Poetry

Think of your best friend. Write an acrostic poem of your own using words to describe your best friend. Make sure each word starts with the letter on the left side of the page. Then draw a picture of your best friend in the box.

B

E

S

T

F

R

I

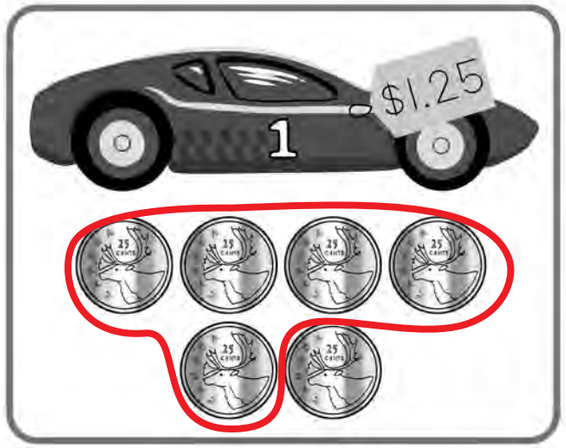
E

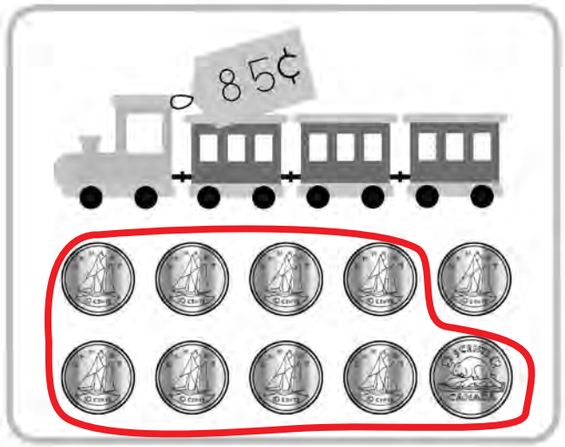
N

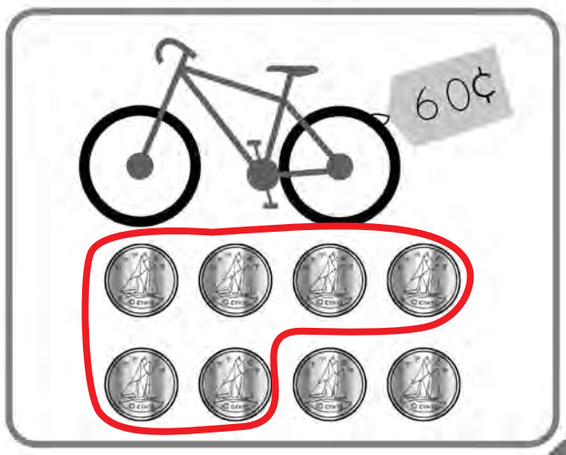
D

Counting Mixed Coins

Do you have enough money to buy a toy? Circle only the coins you need to buy each toy below.

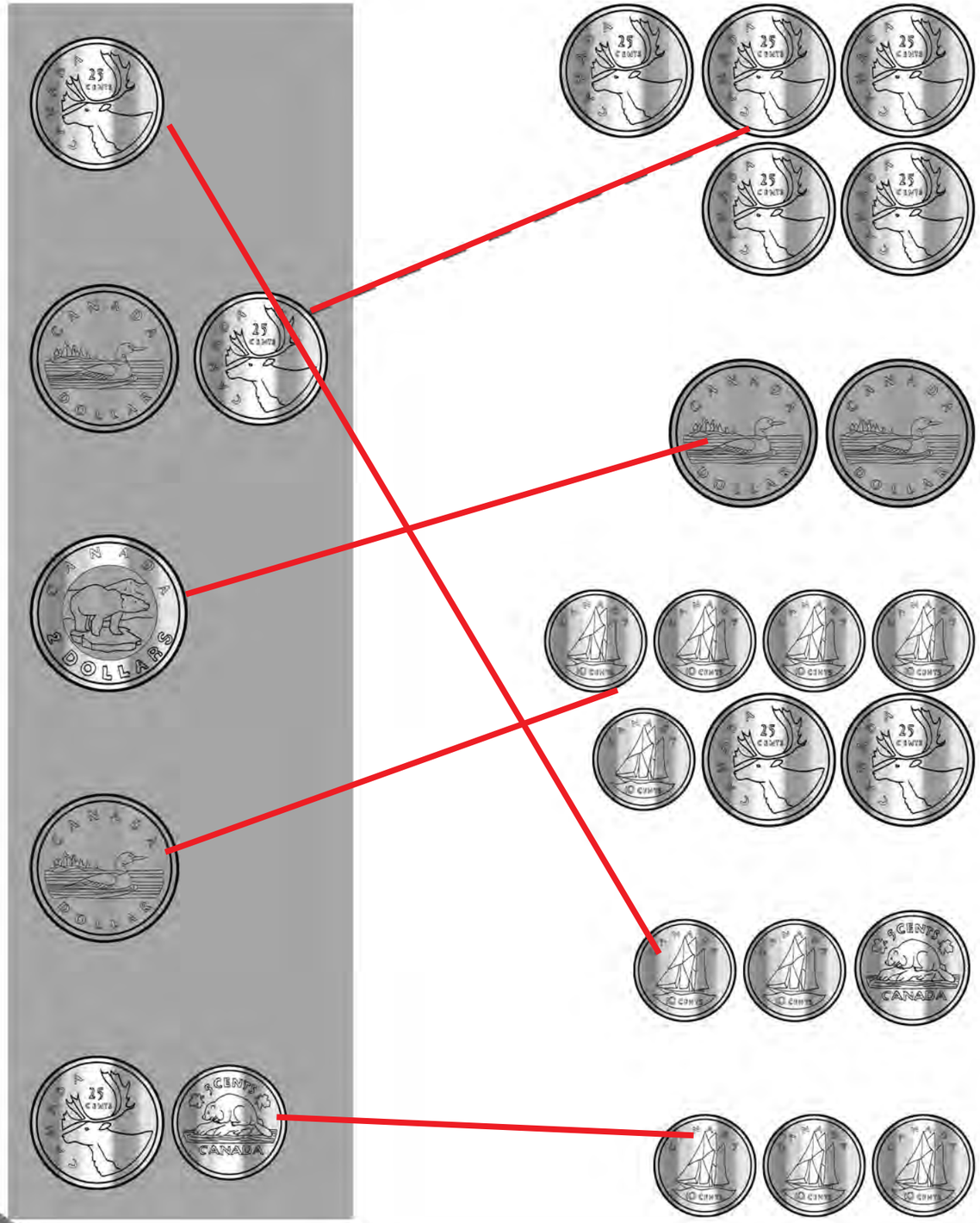






Equal Amounts

Count the coins and draw a line to match each set to the equal amounts.



Counting Mixed Coins

Counting mixed coins is easier when you use this strategy. First, separate coins into their categories (toonies, loonies, quarters, dimes, and nickels). Then start by counting the coins with the greatest value and count the group of coins with the next greatest value and so on until you have counted all of the coins. Count the coins in each row and write the amount on the lines below.

Example: 10¢ + 10¢ + 10¢ + 5¢ + 5¢ = 40¢

75 ¢

90 ¢

55 ¢

25 ¢

65 ¢

Fantasy Adventure

Adventure stories are fictional. They usually have fictional characters, like superheroes, villains, and victims. There is often magic in these kinds of stories too. Just like other fiction stories, fantasy adventures have a beginning, middle, and end. They also have a problem and solution. Read the fantasy adventure story below and paint a picture in you mind as you read.

The Silver Surfman

It was a sunny day at the beach. Kids were swimming and playing in the ocean when someone yelled, "Help! It's Sharkman!"

Sharkman was a villain who loved to grab people and take them to his evil hideout. There was a group of kids playing in the water and Sharkman was headed right toward them.

Off in the distance something was shining. It was coming very fast toward the beach. Then came the rumbling sound that everyone recognized. It was Silver Surfman! He splashed in front of Sharkman and sprayed him in the face!

"Head to shore kids," Silver Surfman said. The kids swam to shore just in time to see Silver Surfman jet Sharkman to the other side of the ocean with a huge wave!

"Thank you, Silver Surfman!" said the kids.

Another day saved by everyone's favourite superhero!

Reading Adventure Stories

Who was the superhero and who was the villain in *The Silver Surfman*? Who were the victims? Draw a picture of what you imagined in your mind for these characters when you read the story in the boxes below.

Superhero

Villain

Victims

What was the setting of the story? Draw a picture of how you imagined the setting in your mind when you read the story.

Writing Adventure Stories

Writing a fantasy adventure story can be fun! It starts with inventing a superhero! Brainstorm what kind of superhero your story needs with the graphic organizer below.

What is your superhero's name?

What special powers does your superhero have?

Describe your superhero.

Draw a picture of what you imagine your superhero looks like.

STEM Activity

Let's build a rocket!

The Challenge

Build a rocket using materials of your choice. The rocket must be at least 20 cm tall. It must look like a rocket, have wings, and be able to stand up on its own.

Plan

Explain how you plan to use the materials you are using to make your rocket on the lines below.

Design

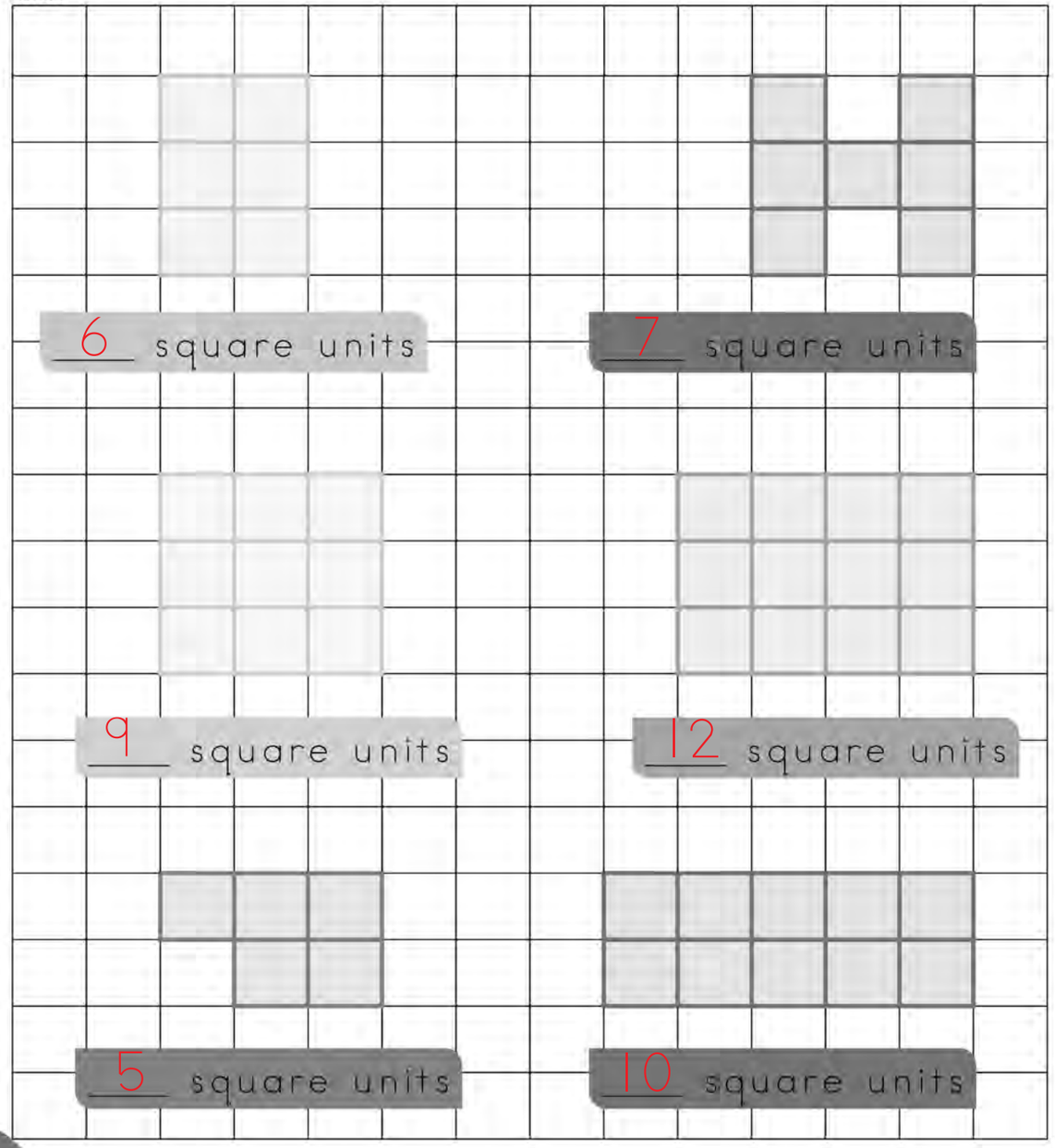
Draw what you imagine your rocket will look like in the box. After that, build your rocket.

Measuring Area

Area is the surface of an object. Area is measured in units. Each square below is one unit.

Example:  1 square unit  4 square units

Measure the area of the objects below by counting the square units. Write your answers on the lines.



6 square units

7 square units

9 square units

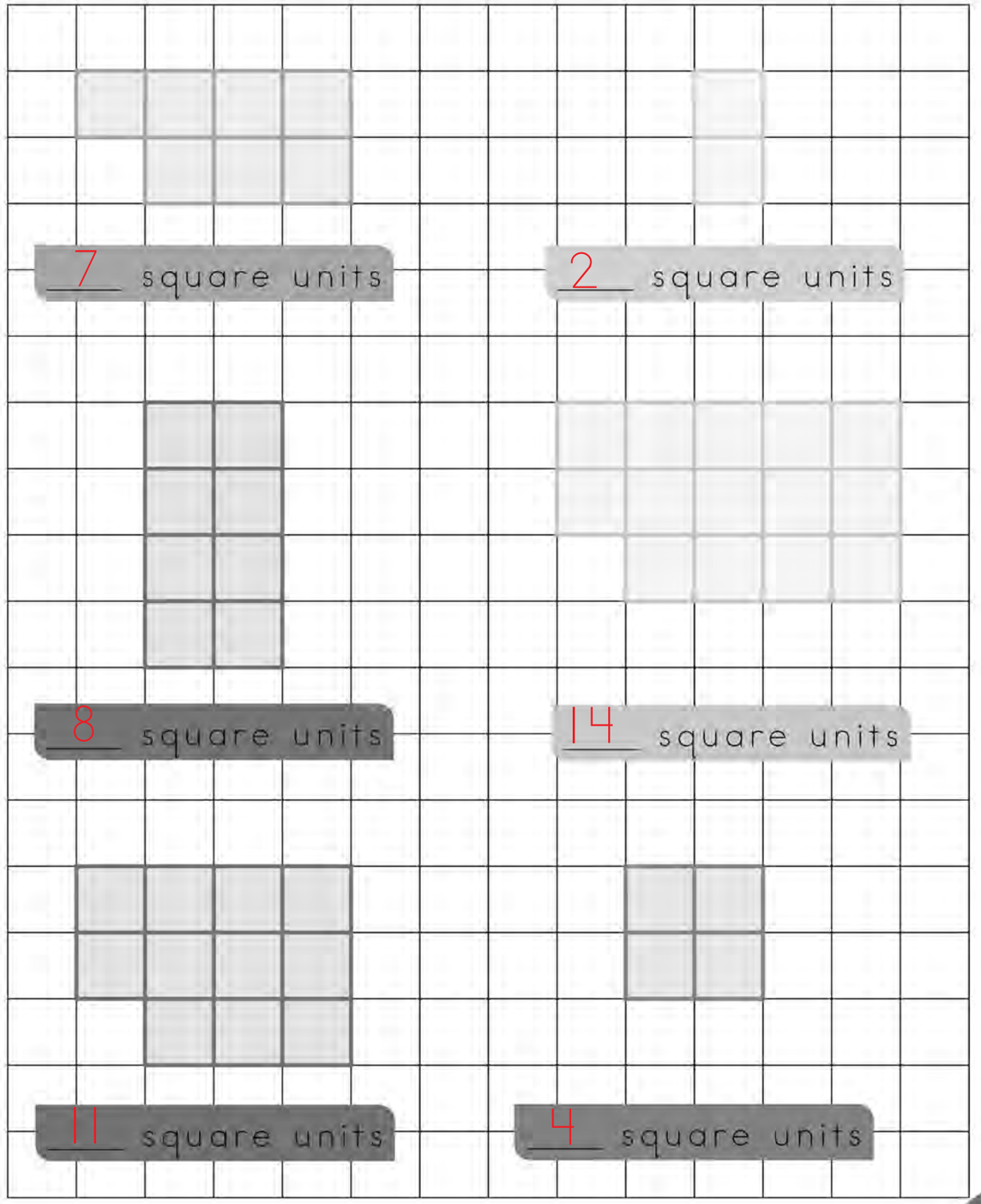
12 square units

5 square units

10 square units

Measuring Area

Area is the surface of an object. Area is measured in units. Each square below is one unit.
Measure the area of the shapes below by counting the square units. Write your answers on the lines.



7 square units

2 square units

8 square units

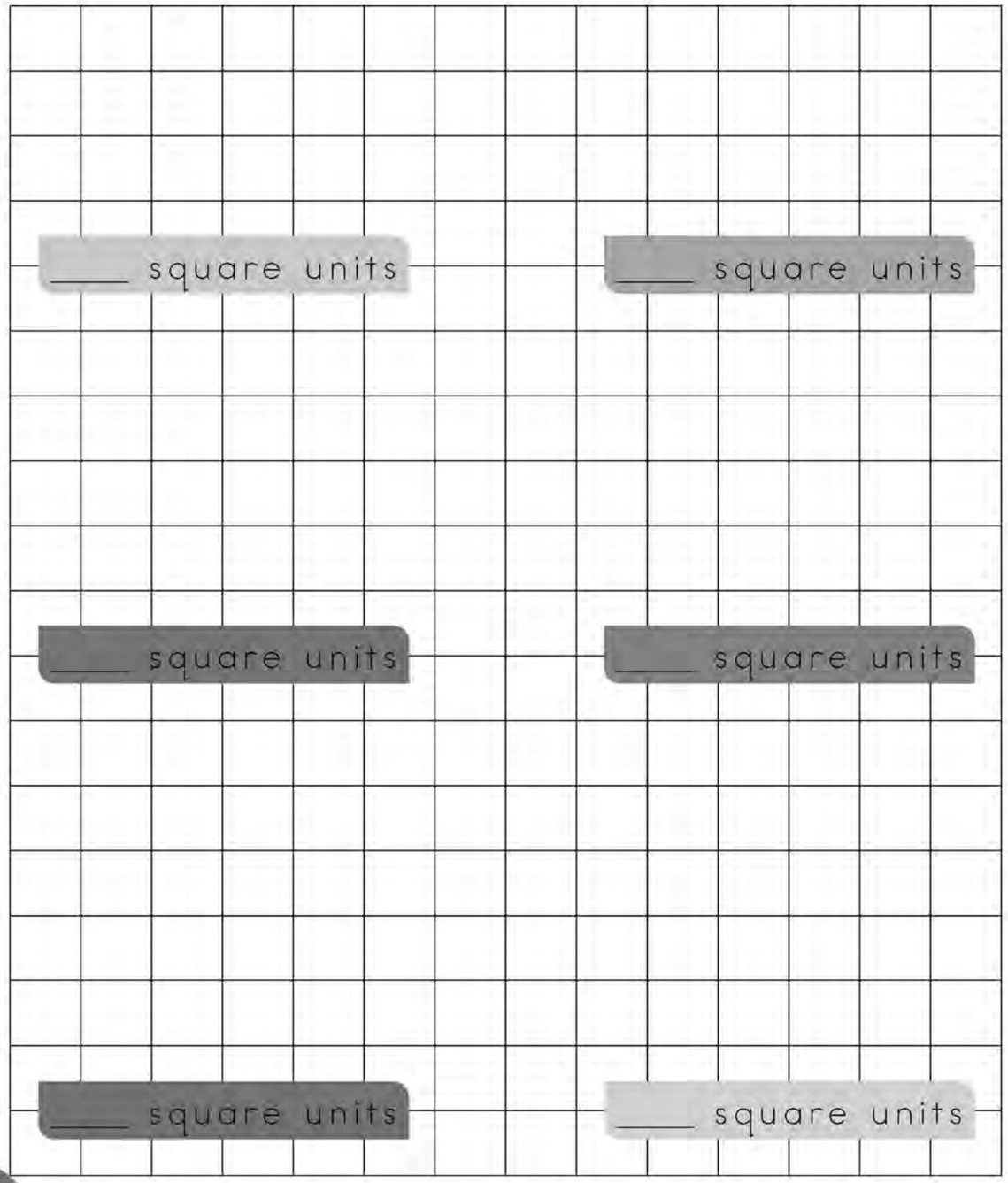
14 square units

11 square units

4 square units

Measuring Area

Area is the surface of an object. Area is measured in units. Each square below is one unit. Draw 6 shapes with different areas and write the number of square units for each shape on the lines.



Nonfiction

Nonfiction books are different from fiction. They are written to inform the reader or to teach them something. They often do not have a beginning, middle, and end. Instead, they have a table of contents that shows where the reader can find certain information in the book. Read the nonfiction text below and draw a picture of what you imagined in your mind as you read in the box below.

Singing Whales

When whales talk to each other, it sounds like they are singing. They make squealing and moaning noises that sometimes sound like a song. Whales can sing for 5 to 40 minutes at a time. The noises can be heard from miles away. Many different types of whales sing, but the most common whale singers are humpback whales.

Reading Nonfiction

The whole point of reading is understanding what we read, so let's think about what we learned. Answer the questions below based on the text you just read.

What do whales do that sounds like a song?

Talk to each other.

What kind of whales most often sing like this?

Humpback whales.

How long can whales sing?

They sing for 5 to 40 minutes.

How far away can whale songs be heard?

They can be heard for miles.

Writing Nonfiction

Writing nonfiction starts with information that we know. Write about an ocean animal that you know a lot about. Use the sentence starters below to help you write sentences about your ocean animal.

I know a lot about...

They live...

They eat...

They also...

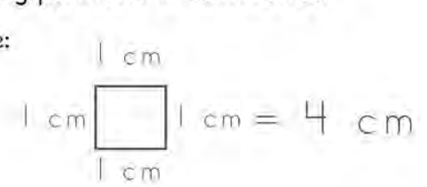
Writing Nonfiction

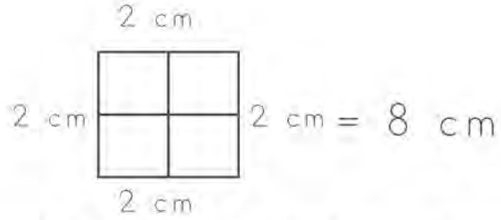
Illustrate your nonfiction writing here! Write a title for what you wrote about at the top of the page and draw what you imagined in your mind as you were writing about your ocean animal in the box below.

Measuring Perimeter

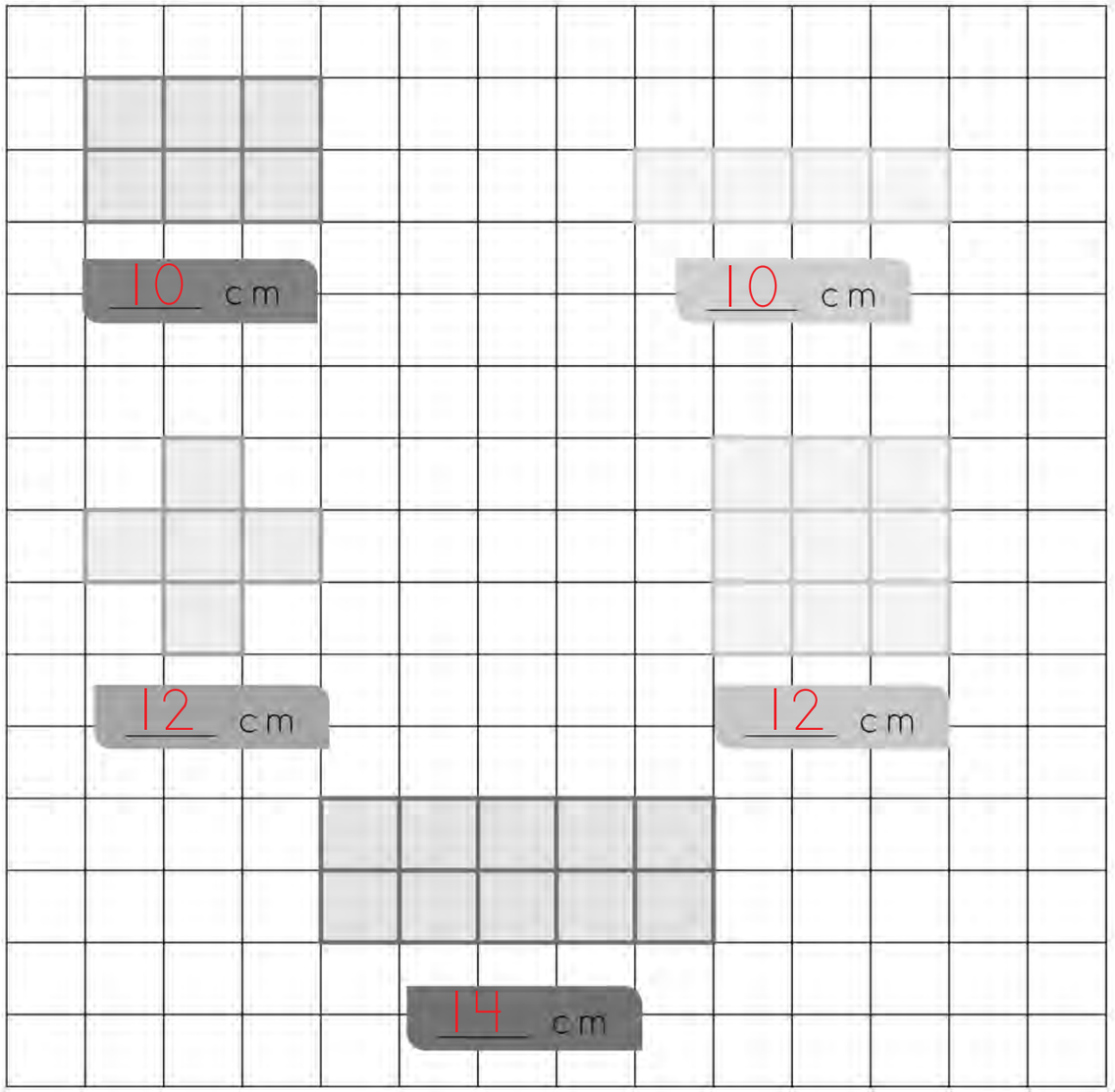
The distance around the outside of an object is called the perimeter. The perimeter can be measured using many kinds of measurements. Each square below is one cm, so you will be measuring perimeter in centimetres.

Example:





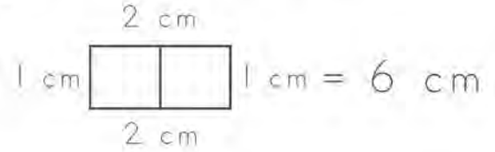
Measure the perimeter of the shapes below by counting the centimetres. Write your answers on the lines.



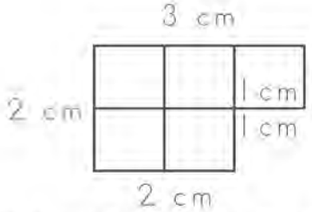
Measuring Perimeter

The distance around the outside of an object is called the perimeter. The perimeter can be measured using many kinds of measurements. Each square below is one cm, so you will be measuring perimeter in centimetres.

Example:

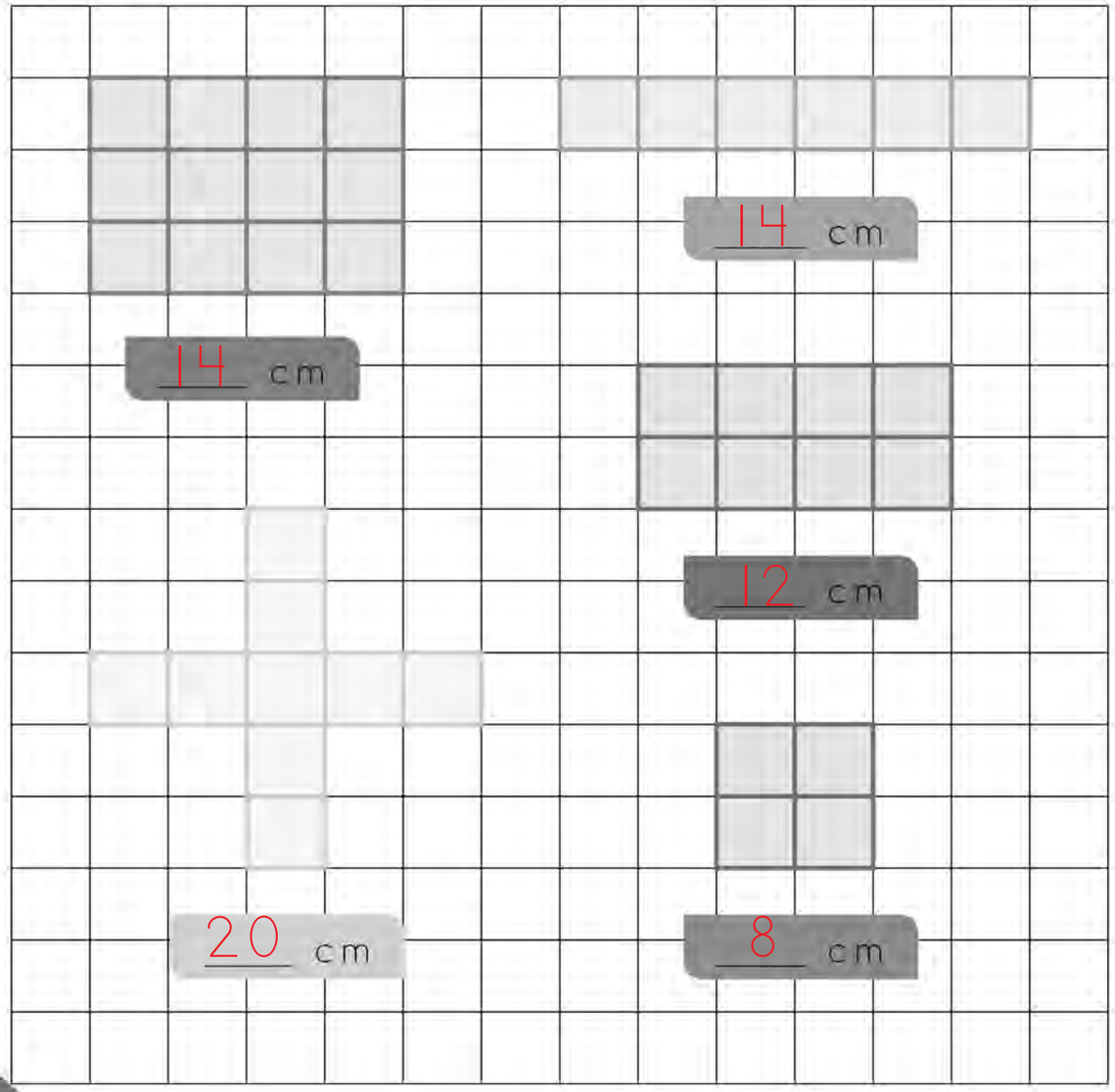


1 cm = 6 cm



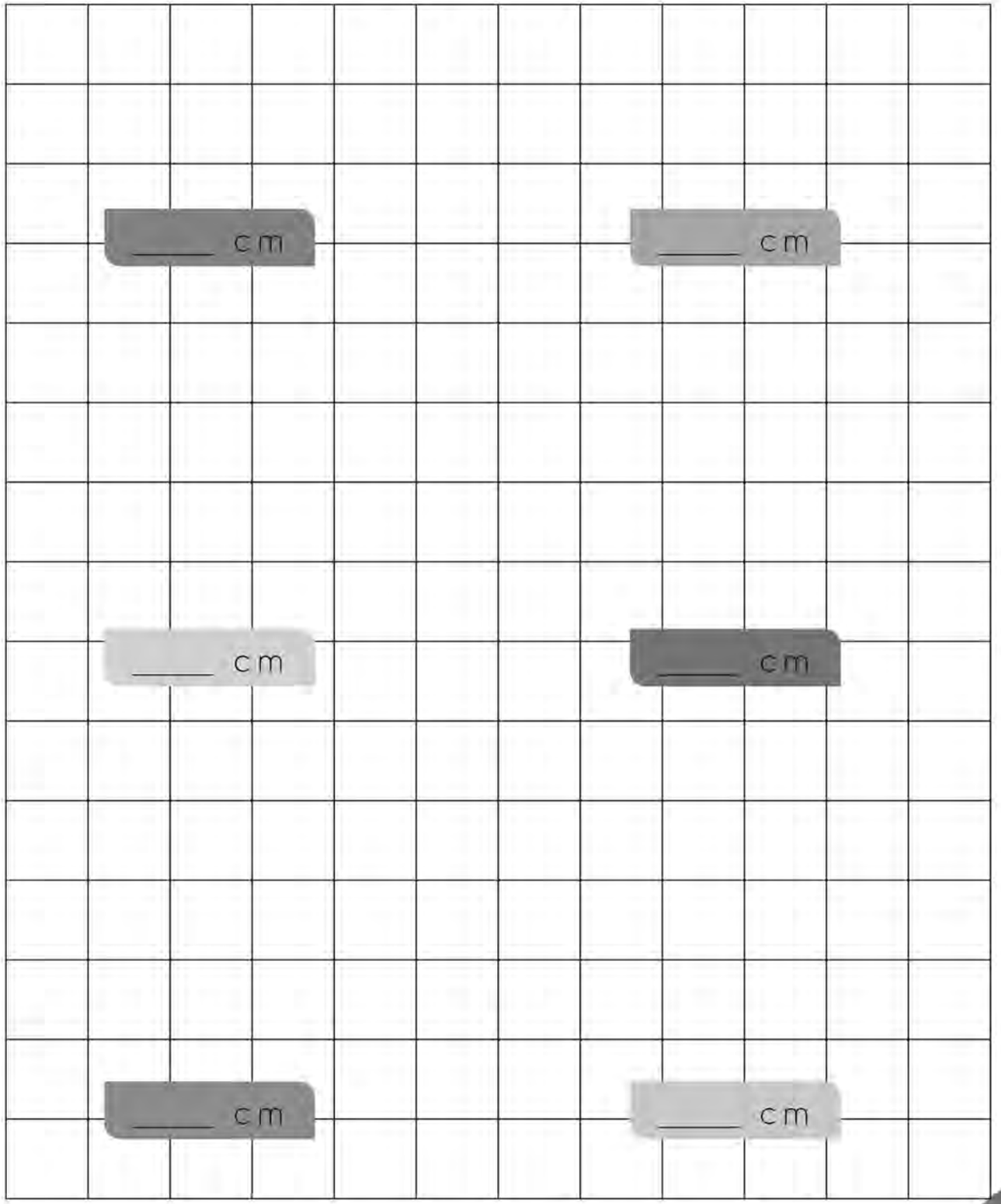
= 10 cm

Measure the perimeter of the shapes below by counting the centimetres. Write your answers on the lines.



Measuring Perimeter

The distance around the outside of an object is called the perimeter. The perimeter can be measured using many kinds of measurements. Each square below is one cm, so you will be measuring perimeter in centimetres. Draw 6 shapes with different perimeters below and write the perimeter of each shape on the lines.



Reading Adjectives

Adjectives describe a noun. (Remember that a noun is a person, place, or thing.)

Example: I saw a furry, brown cat.

The words furry and brown describe the cat. They are the adjectives.

Read the sentences below and circle the adjectives in each sentence.

The small green frog jumped into the pond.

The ice cream was sweet and creamy.

I got a new warm winter jacket.

It is cold and wet outside.

That is a fast and exciting race car.

The soft, cozy blanket is warm.

Writing Adjectives

Draw a picture of an animal in the box below. Use your imagination and draw it in as much detail as you can.

Answer the questions below using adjectives to describe your animal. Write your answers on the lines below.

What size is your animal?

What colour is your animal?

What would the animal feel like if you touched it?

List some other words that describe your animal.

Reading Adverbs

Adverbs describe a verb. (Remember that a verb is an action word.)

Example: I ran quickly.

The word quickly describes how I ran. Quickly is an adverb. Read the sentences below and circle the adverbs in each sentence. First find the verb and then look to see which word describes it.

The frog jumped happily.

I ate my ice cream quickly.

We rode our bikes speedily.

We laughed hysterically.

We slept heavily.

She danced gracefully.

Writing Adverbs

Look at the pictures below and write an adverb in the blank spaces to describe the verb in the picture. Use the word bank to help you.

softly	quickly	loudly	gently
quietly	carefully	correctly	

He carefully built the tower.

She is quietly reading.

She ran quickly.

I set my shoes down gently.

We sang the song loudly.

I spelled the words correctly.

The kitten purred softly.

Addition and Subtraction Word Problems

Read the word problems below and look for clues to decide if you should add or subtract the numbers. Write your answers on the lines. Words are clues! The word altogether tells you to add and the words are left and have left tell you to subtract.

Jane's dog had 15 puppies! She gave 11 puppies away to her friends. How many puppies are left?

15 - 11 = 4

Anne has a tomato farm. She picked 32 tomatoes on Tuesday. She picked 30 more tomatoes on Wednesday. How many tomatoes did she pick altogether?

32 + 30 = 62

Craig loves to collect books. He has 76 books in his collection. He gave 32 books to his son Jack. How many books does Craig have left?

76 - 32 = 44

Hank likes to fix things. He has lots of tools. He has 13 drills and 25 screwdrivers. How many tools does Hank have altogether?

13 + 25 = 38

Addition and Subtraction Word Problems

Read the word problems below and look for clues to decide if you should add or subtract the numbers. Write your answers on the lines. Words are clues! The words in all tell you to add and the words how many more tell you to subtract.

Hannah lives on a farm. She has lots of animals to take care of. She has 10 sheep, 4 horses, and 5 dogs. How many animals does she have in all?

10 + 4 + 5 = 19

Monica and Emily love to buy shoes. Monica's closet has 40 pairs of shoes. Emily's closet has 32 pairs of shoes. How many more shoes does Monica have than Emily?

40 - 32 = 8

Tommy loves to watch soccer games! He watched 3 games on Monday, 2 games on Tuesday, and 4 games on Wednesday. How many games did he watch altogether?

3 + 2 + 4 = 9

James wand Mike are selling kayaks. James sold 51 kayaks. Mike sold 40 kayaks. How many more kayaks did James sell than Mike?

51 - 40 = 11

Money Word Problems

Read the word problems below and look for clues to decide if you should add or subtract the numbers. Write your answers on the lines. Words are clues! The word altogether tells you to add and the words are left and have left tell you to subtract.

Zac wants a skateboard. He earned 15 dollars cleaning the shed and 10 dollars washing the car. How much money has Zac saved altogether?

$15 + $10 = $25

Sam is a firefighter. He made 25 dollars fighting fires last month and 34 dollars fighting fires this month. How much money does Sam have altogether?

$25 + $34 = $59

Erin sells smoothies. She made 86 dollars selling smoothies on Monday. Then she bought ingredients for more smoothies that cost 75 dollars. How much money does she have left?

$86 - $75 = $11

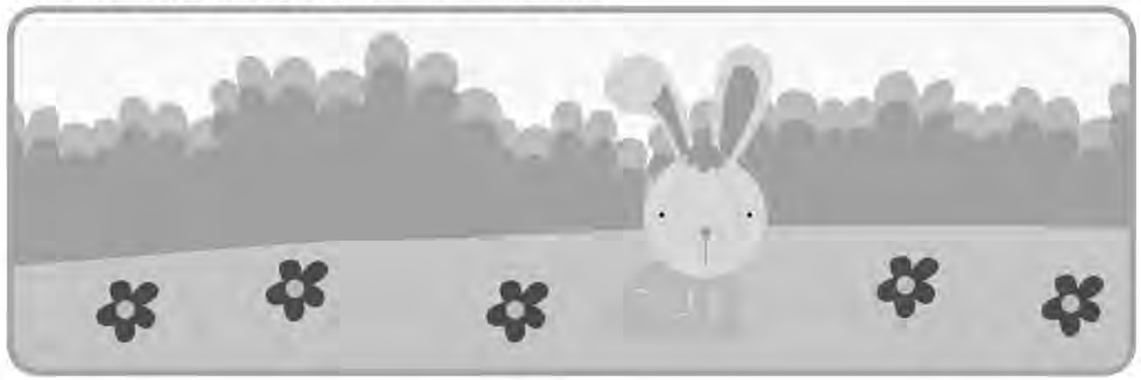
Kristin sold some of her paintings for 93 dollars. Then she bought more paint for 41 dollars. How much money does she have left?

$93 - $41 = $52

What Have You Learned in LEVEL 5?

Circle only the coins you need to buy the skateboard.

Write four adjectives to describe the animal below.



1. soft
2. fluffy
3. furry
4. small

Solve the word problem below.

Gail and her friends built 18 snowmen! Then 14 of the snowmen melted in the sun. How many snowmen are left?

18 - 14 = 4

Personal Narrative

A personal narrative is a story that is being told by a person about something that really happened. The person telling the story is called the narrator. Read the personal narrative story below and draw what you imagined in your mind in the box.

Our Camping Trip

My family took a camping trip, and it was so fun! First, we drove out to the woods. Next, we put up our tent and built a fire. Last, we roasted marshmallows and sang campfire songs. It was the best trip ever!

CERTIFICATE
of Achievement

has successfully completed
LEVEL 5

Parent's Signature .....

Date .....

Place Level 5 Sticker Here

Writing a Personal Narrative

Writing a personal narrative is easy. Just imagine something you did and write about it. Remember to start with a sentence to tell the reader what the story is about. Then write what happened in order. Use words like first, next, and last. Fill in the graphic organizer below to plan out your story. Then draw a picture to match your story.

Sentence to capture the reader's attention:

_____

_____.

First, _____

_____.

Next, _____

_____.

Last, _____

_____.

Conclusion: _____

_____.

Realistic Fiction

Realistic fiction is a made-up story that could really happen. Read the realistic fiction story below and draw what you imagined in your mind as you read in the box below.

The Pet Store

Emma was so excited about going to the pet store. She had dreamed of getting a pet for as long as she could remember. She still didn't know what kind of pet to pick. Her mom said to choose a fish because they are quiet. Her dad said to choose a cat because they are smart. Her sister said to get a snake just for fun. Emma walked into the pet store and a small puppy ran up and jumped all over her. Emma laughed. She knew exactly what pet she was going to choose.

Writing Realistic Fiction

Writing realistic fiction is easy. Just make up a story that could really happen. Remember to start with a sentence to tell the reader what the story is about. Then write what happened in order. Use words like first, next, and last. Fill in the graphic organizer below to plan out your story.

Characters	Setting

Beginning	Middle	End

Add by Regrouping

Regrouping means changing ones to tens and tens back into ones to help us add. Adding two digit numbers sometimes means we need to regroup. Look at the example below. If the numbers in the ones column add up to more than 9, we need to regroup.

Example: 25 + 17

First add the ones.

5 + 7 = 12

12 is more than 9, so we need to regroup.

12 means 1 ten and 2 ones.

So put the 2 below the ones column and the 1 at the top of tens column.

Now add the tens. 1 + 2 + 1 = 4.

Put your tens and ones together. Your answer is 42.

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	2	5
+	1	7
	4	2

Solve the problems by regrouping. Make sure to add the ones column first. Then write your answers below.

Tens	Ones
1	
3	6
+ 3	7
7	3

Tens	Ones
1	
5	5
+ 3	9
9	4

Tens	Ones
1	
2	2
+ 4	8
7	0

Tens	Ones
1	
6	3
+ 2	7
9	0

Tens	Ones
1	
7	3
+ 1	8
9	1

Tens	Ones
1	
4	5
+ 2	6
7	1

Tens	Ones
1	
1	6
+ 6	6
8	2

Tens	Ones
1	
7	8
+ 1	3
9	1

Add by Regrouping

Solve the problems by regrouping. Make sure to add the ones column first. Then write your answers below.

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	1	6
+	1	7
	3	3

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	3	5
+	2	8
	6	3

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	3	2
+	2	8
	6	0

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	5	4
+	2	7
	8	1

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	3	3
+	1	9
	5	2

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	1	5
+	3	6
	5	1

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	5	6
+	2	5
	8	1

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	4	8
+	1	3
	6	1

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	3	6
+	4	7
	8	3

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	2	5
+	2	9
	5	4

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	4	2
+	3	8
	8	0

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	6	4
+	1	7
	8	1

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	7	3
+	1	8
	9	1

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	1	7
+	4	6
	6	3

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	2	6
+	2	5
	5	1

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	1	8
+	1	3
	3	1

Add by Regrouping

Solve the problems by regrouping. Make sure to add the ones column first. Then write your answers below.

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	2	6
+	1	7
	4	3

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	4	5
+	2	7
	7	2

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	2	2
+	2	9
	5	1

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	4	4
+	1	7
	6	1

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	6	3
+	1	7
	8	0

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	1	6
+	4	5
	6	1

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	6	6
+	2	5
	9	1

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	2	8
+	1	4
	4	2

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	4	6
+	4	5
	9	1

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	1	5
+	2	9
	4	4

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	3	2
+	4	8
	8	0

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	6	5
+	1	6
	8	1

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	7	4
+	1	8
	9	2

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	3	7
+	4	6
	8	3

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	2	9
+	2	2
	5	1

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	1	7
+	3	3
	5	0

Fantasy Stories

Fantasy stories are fiction. There is often magic in these kinds of stories too. Just like other fiction stories, fantasy fiction has a beginning, middle, and end. They also have a problem and solution. Unlike some other fiction stories, fantasy stories often have good characters and bad characters. Read the fantasy story below and imagine a picture in your mind as you read.

The Fairy God Hamster

Emme's mean sister made her clean their room all the time. She was so tired of it. As she picked up the toys her sister had left on the floor, she heard a chiming sound. When she turned around, she saw her hamster, Twinkles, standing outside of her cage in a pink tutu with a wand in her paw. Then Twinkles spoke!

"I am your fairy god hamster!" said Twinkles.

"What?" Emme answered.

"You have one wish," said Twinkles. Emme could not believe it!

"I wish my room was already clean," said Emme.

Ta-da! Smoke filled the room. When Emme opened her eyes, her room was clean and Twinkles was back in her cage. Was it all a dream? Emme sat on her bed with a smile on her face and fell asleep in her clean room.

Reading Fantasy Stories

Who were the good characters and bad characters in *The Fairy God Hamster*. Draw a picture of what you imagined in your mind for these characters when you read the story.

Good Characters

Bad Characters

What was the setting of the story? Draw a picture of how you imagined the setting in your mind when you read the story.

Writing Fantasy Stories

Writing a fantasy story can be fun! Brainstorm something to write about. Who are the good and bad characters? Where does the story take place? What is the problem and how does it get solved? Fill in the graphic organizer below to plan out your story.

Setting

Good Characters

Bad Characters

Magical Parts

Problem

Solution

Writing Fantasy Stories

Illustrate your fantasy story. Write a title for your story at the top of the page and draw what you imagined in your mind as you were creating your graphic organizer in the box below.

Subtract by Regrouping

Regrouping means changing tens back into ones to help you subtract. Look at the example below. If the top number in the ones column is smaller than the bottom number, we need to regroup.

Example: 35 – 17

	Tens	Ones
	2	15
	~~3~~	~~5~~
–	1	7
	1	8

First subtract the ones.

5 – 7

5 is less than 7, so we need to regroup. That means take one tens from the tens column and move it to the ones column. Now subtract the ones column.

Instead of 5 – 7, you have 15 – 7.

15 – 7 = 8

Put the 8 below the ones column.

Now subtract the tens. 2 – 1 = 1

Put your tens and ones together.

Your answer is 18.

Solve the problems by regrouping. Make sure to subtract the ones column first. Then write your answers below.

Tens	Ones
~~3~~ 2	~~6~~ 16
~~4~~	~~6~~
– 2	7
1	9

Tens	Ones
~~4~~ 3	~~5~~ 15
~~5~~	~~5~~
– 2	9
2	6

Tens	Ones
3	12
~~4~~	~~2~~
– 2	8
1	4

Tens	Ones
~~5~~ 4	~~6~~ 13
~~6~~	~~3~~
– 2	7
3	6

Tens	Ones
~~6~~ 5	~~7~~ 13
~~7~~	~~3~~
– 1	8
5	5

Tens	Ones
~~3~~ 2	~~4~~ 15
~~4~~	~~5~~
– 2	6
1	9

Tens	Ones
~~6~~ 5	~~7~~ 16
~~7~~	~~6~~
– 4	7
2	9

Tens	Ones
~~6~~ 5	~~7~~ 12
~~7~~	~~2~~
– 1	3
5	9

Subtract by Regrouping

Solve the problems by regrouping. Make sure to subtract the ones column first. Then write your answers below.

Tens	Ones
~~3~~ 2	~~4~~ 16
~~4~~	~~6~~
– 1	7
2	9

Tens	Ones
~~4~~ 3	~~5~~ 14
~~5~~	~~4~~
– 2	8
2	6

Tens	Ones
~~5~~ 4	~~6~~ 12
~~6~~	~~2~~
– 2	6
3	6

Tens	Ones
~~3~~ 2	~~4~~ 14
~~4~~	~~4~~
– 1	5
2	9

Tens	Ones
~~4~~ 3	~~5~~ 12
~~5~~	~~2~~
– 1	9
3	3

Tens	Ones
~~6~~ 5	~~7~~ 15
~~7~~	~~5~~
– 2	6
4	9

Tens	Ones
~~3~~ 2	~~4~~ 16
~~4~~	~~6~~
– 2	8
1	8

Tens	Ones
~~4~~ 3	~~5~~ 13
~~5~~	~~3~~
– 1	8
3	5

Tens	Ones
~~3~~ 2	~~4~~ 12
~~4~~	~~2~~
– 2	7
1	5

Tens	Ones
~~5~~ 4	~~6~~ 15
~~6~~	~~5~~
– 2	9
3	6

Tens	Ones
~~3~~ 2	~~4~~ 12
~~4~~	~~2~~
– 1	8
2	4

Tens	Ones
~~4~~ 3	~~5~~ 14
~~5~~	~~4~~
– 1	5
3	9

Tens	Ones
~~4~~ 3	~~5~~ 13
~~5~~	~~3~~
– 1	4
3	9

Tens	Ones
~~3~~ 2	~~4~~ 16
~~4~~	~~6~~
– 2	7
1	9

Tens	Ones
~~5~~ 4	~~6~~ 13
~~6~~	~~3~~
– 3	6
2	7

Tens	Ones
~~6~~ 5	~~7~~ 13
~~7~~	~~3~~
– 1	8
5	5

Subtract by Regrouping

Solve the problems by regrouping. Make sure to subtract the ones column first. Then write your answers below.

Tens	Ones
2	16
~~3~~	~~6~~
− 1	7
1	9

Tens	Ones
4	14
~~5~~	~~4~~
− 3	8
1	6

Tens	Ones
5	11
~~6~~	~~1~~
− 2	3
3	8

Tens	Ones
3	14
~~4~~	~~4~~
− 2	5
1	9

Tens	Ones
3	12
~~4~~	~~2~~
− 1	9
2	3

Tens	Ones
6	15
~~7~~	~~5~~
− 3	6
3	9

Tens	Ones
3	13
~~4~~	~~3~~
− 1	8
2	5

Tens	Ones
2	13
~~3~~	~~3~~
− 1	5
1	8

Tens	Ones
4	16
~~5~~	~~6~~
− 3	7
1	9

Tens	Ones
3	15
~~4~~	~~5~~
− 2	7
1	8

Tens	Ones
5	12
~~6~~	~~2~~
− 3	8
2	4

Tens	Ones
3	14
~~4~~	~~4~~
− 1	6
2	8

Tens	Ones
5	13
~~6~~	~~3~~
− 1	7
4	6

Tens	Ones
4	16
~~5~~	~~6~~
− 3	9
1	7

Tens	Ones
6	13
~~7~~	~~3~~
− 4	4
2	9

Tens	Ones
6	11
~~7~~	~~1~~
− 1	2
5	9

Nonfiction

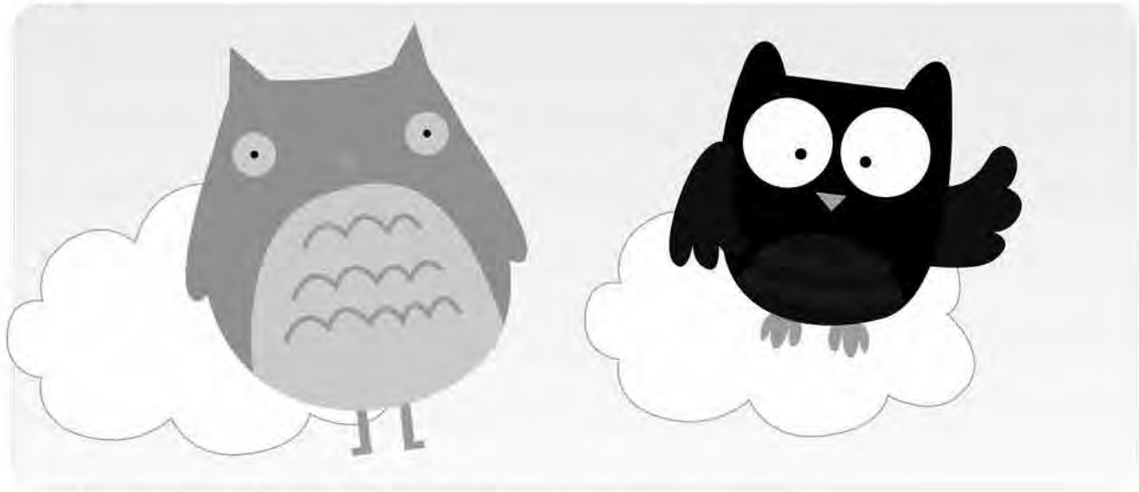
Nonfiction books are different from fiction. They are written to inform the reader or to teach them something. They often do not have a beginning, middle, and end. Instead they have a table of contents that shows where the reader can find certain information in the book. Read the nonfiction text below and draw a picture of what you imagined in your mind as you read it in the box.

Owls

There are almost 150 different kinds of owls. Owls live in forests, deserts, mountains, and prairies. Owls are predators. That means they hunt for their food. Owls eat insects, fish, and small animals, like mice and bats. Owls do not drink much water. Owls sleep during the day and are awake at night. They can see well from far away but have trouble seeing things up close. Owls are amazing animals!

Reading Nonfiction

The whole point of reading is understanding what we read, so let's think about what we learned. Answer the questions below based on the text you just read. Write your answers on the lines below.



What kind of food do owls eat?

Insects, fish, and small animals.

How do owls get their food?

They hunt for their food.

When do owls sleep?

They sleep during the day.

Where do owls live?

Forrests, deserts, mountains, and praries.

How many different kinds of owls are there?

150 different kinds.

Writing Nonfiction

Writing nonfiction starts with information that we know. Write about a wild animal that you know a lot about. Use the sentences starters below to help you write about your wild animal.

I know a lot about...

They live...

They also...

They eat...

Writing Nonfiction

Illustrate your nonfiction writing! Write a title for what you wrote about at the top of the page and draw what you imagined in your mind as you were completing the sentence starters about your animal in the box below.

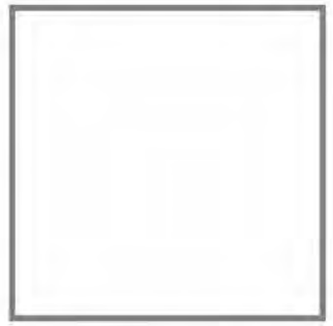
Identifying Shapes

The corners of a simple shape are called vertices. The straight edges are called sides. Look at the shapes below and write how many sides and vertices each shape has.

circle

Vertices 0

Sides 0



square

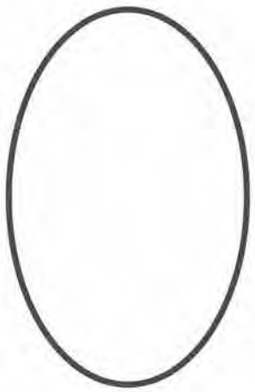
Vertices 4

Sides 4

triangle

Vertices 3

Sides 3



oval

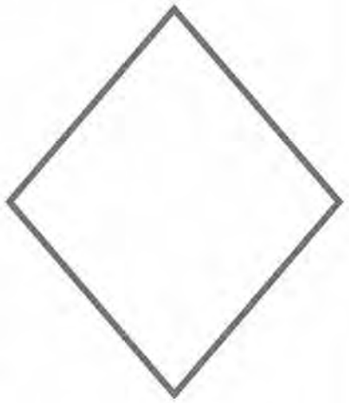
Vertices 0

Sides 0

rectangle

Vertices 4

Sides 4



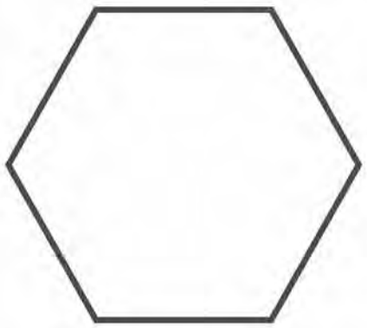
diamond

Vertices 4

Sides 4

Identifying Shapes

The corners of a simple shape are called vertices. The straight edges are called sides. Look at the shapes below and write how many sides and vertices each shape has.



hexagon

Vertices 6

Sides 6

pentagon

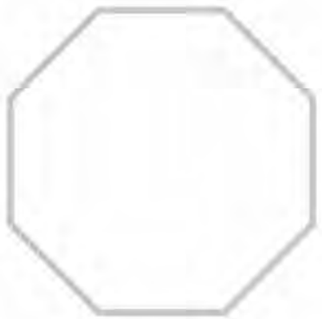
Vertices 5

Sides 5

heptagon

Vertices 7

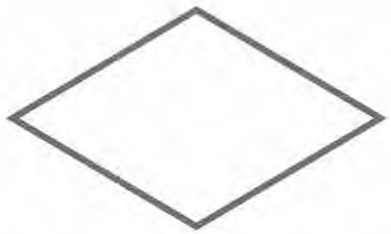
Sides 7



octagon

Vertices 8

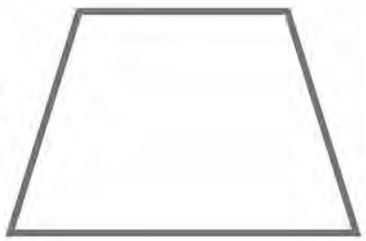
Sides 8



diamond

Vertices 4

Sides 4



trapezoid

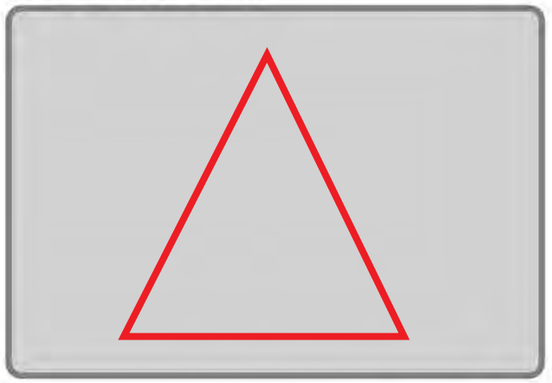
Vertices 4

Sides 4

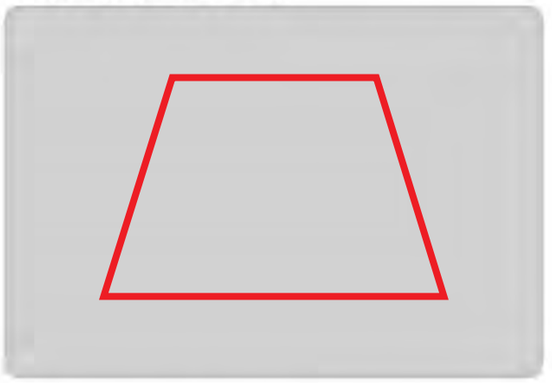
Drawing Shapes

Read the directions below and draw the shapes.

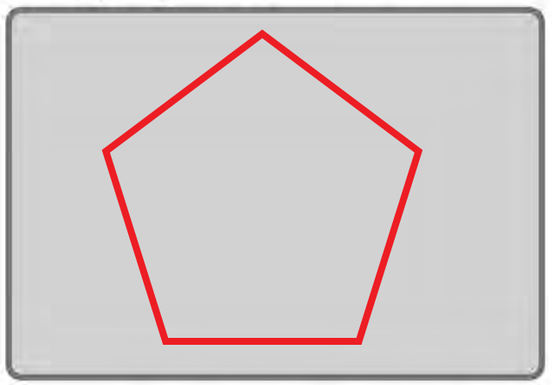
A triangle has 3 vertices and three sides.
Draw a triangle below.



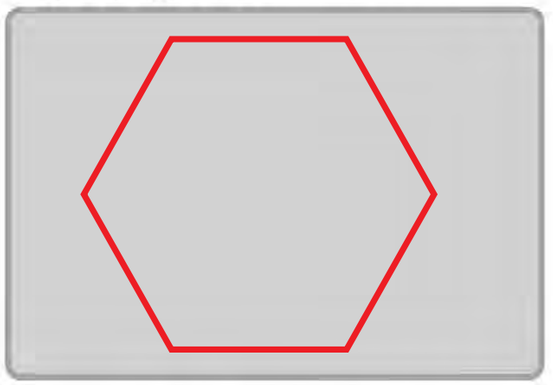
A trapezoid has 4 vertices and 4 sides.
Draw a trapezoid below.



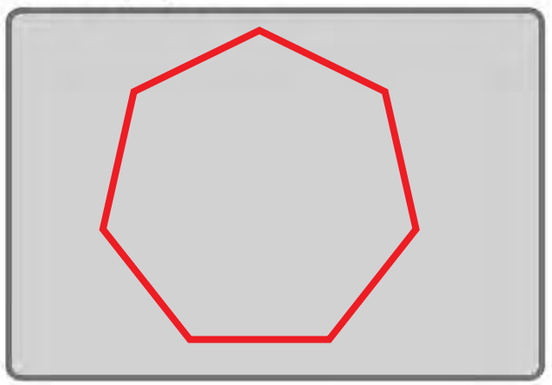
A pentagon has 5 vertices and 5 sides.
Draw a pentagon below.



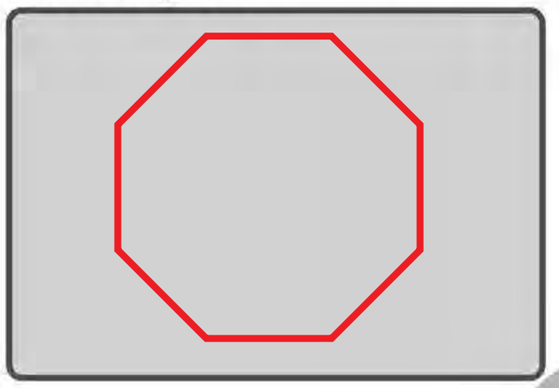
A hexagon has 6 vertices and 6 sides.
Draw a hexagon below.



A heptagon has 7 vertices and 7 sides.
Draw a heptagon below.



An octagon has 8 vertices and 8 sides.
Draw an octagon below.



Reading Common Nouns

A common noun is a word that is a person, place, or thing. Read the rhymes below and circle the nouns.

Betty Boone stared
at the moon.

The little green frog
sat on a log.

Mrs. Bowers waters
her flowers.

My friend Pat wears
a blue hat.

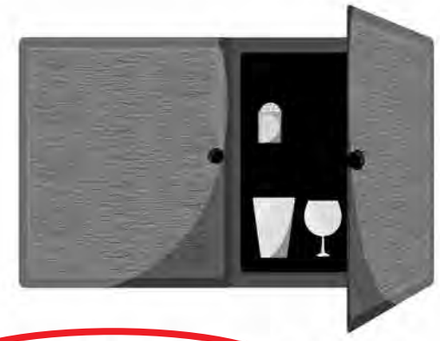
The girl in the skirt
bought a pink shirt.

Big Bob Barr made a
wish on a star.

Reading Proper Nouns

Proper nouns name the noun. Coach is a common noun, Mr. Smith is a proper noun because it is the name of a coach. Proper nouns start with a capital letter. Read the rhymes below and circle the proper nouns.

Every day Finn skips
and plays.



Mrs. Hubbard looks in
her cupboard.

Matthew likes to
jump and run.

I went to see
Mrs. McGee.

My friend Mario
plays his stereo.

Fireman Fred fell on
his head.

Writing Nouns in Sentences

Write three sentences on the lines below. Then circle the common nouns in your sentences. Remember, a noun is a person, place, or thing.

Write three sentences with proper nouns in them. Then circle the proper nouns in your sentences. Remember, a proper noun is the name of a person, place, or thing.

Choose your favourite sentence and draw it in the box below.

STEM Activity

Let's build a bridge!

The Challenge

Build a bridge using materials of your choice. It must be at least 10 cm wide and have end supports. It can have a centre support if you choose. It also must be able to hold an empty cup on top.

Plan

Explain how you plan to use the materials you are using to make your bridge on the lines below.

Design

Draw what you imagine your bridge will look like in the box. After that, build your bridge.

Telling Time to the Half Hour

Look at the clocks below and write the digital time to match each analog clock.

12:30 | 3:30 | 2:30

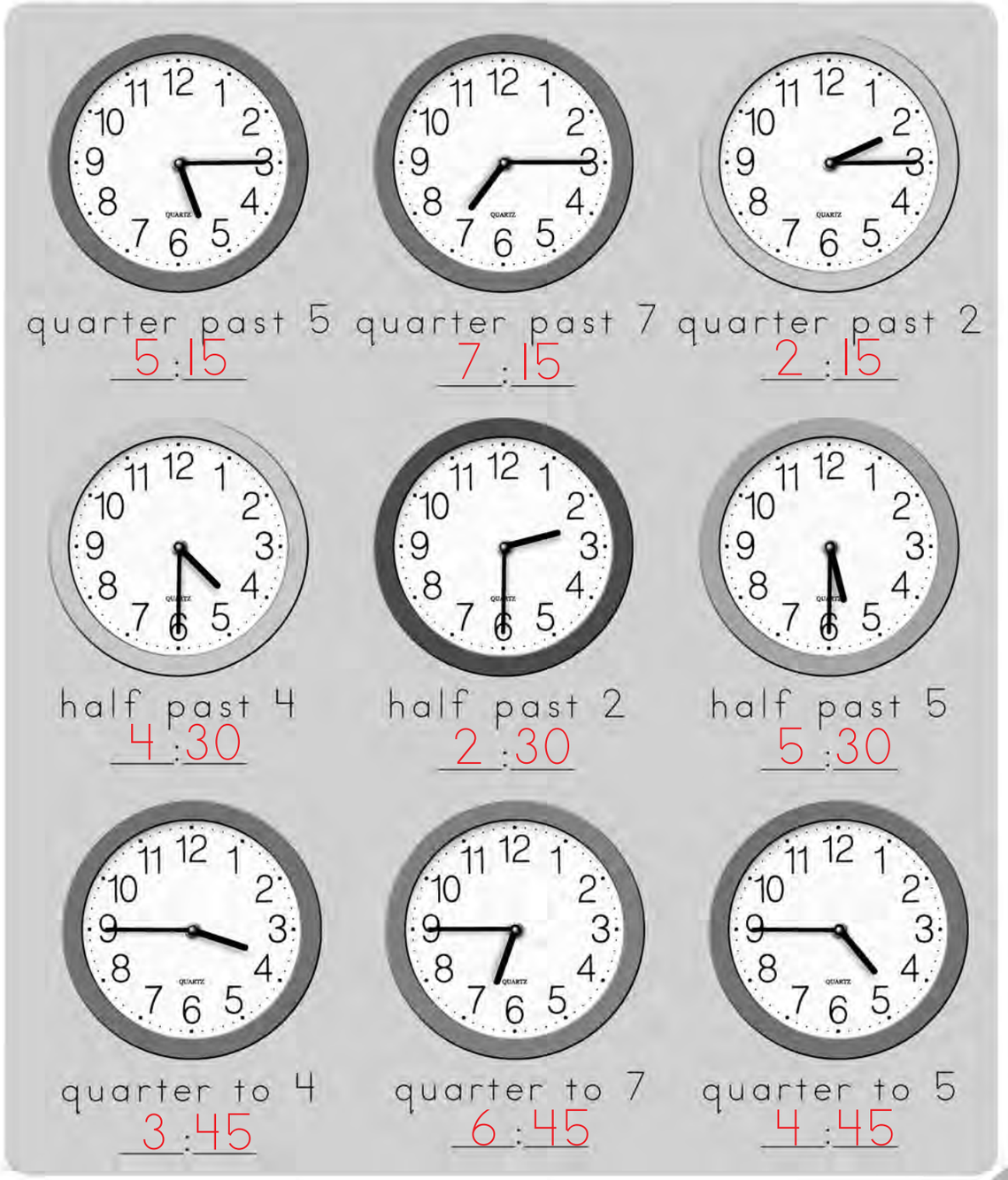
7:30 | 10:30 | 5:30

Draw the hands on the analog clocks to match the digital clocks below.

2:30 | 1:30 | 6:30

Time to the Quarter Hour

Every 15 minutes is a quarter of an hour. When the minute hand is on the 3, it is 15 minutes past or a quarter past the hour. When the minute hand is on the 6, it is 30 minutes past or half past the hour. When the minute hand is on the 9, it is 45 minutes past the hour or a quarter to the next hour. Write the times under the clocks below. Use the position of the hands and the words to help you.



quarter past 5
5:15

quarter past 7
7:15

quarter past 2
2:15

half past 4
4:30

half past 2
2:30

half past 5
5:30

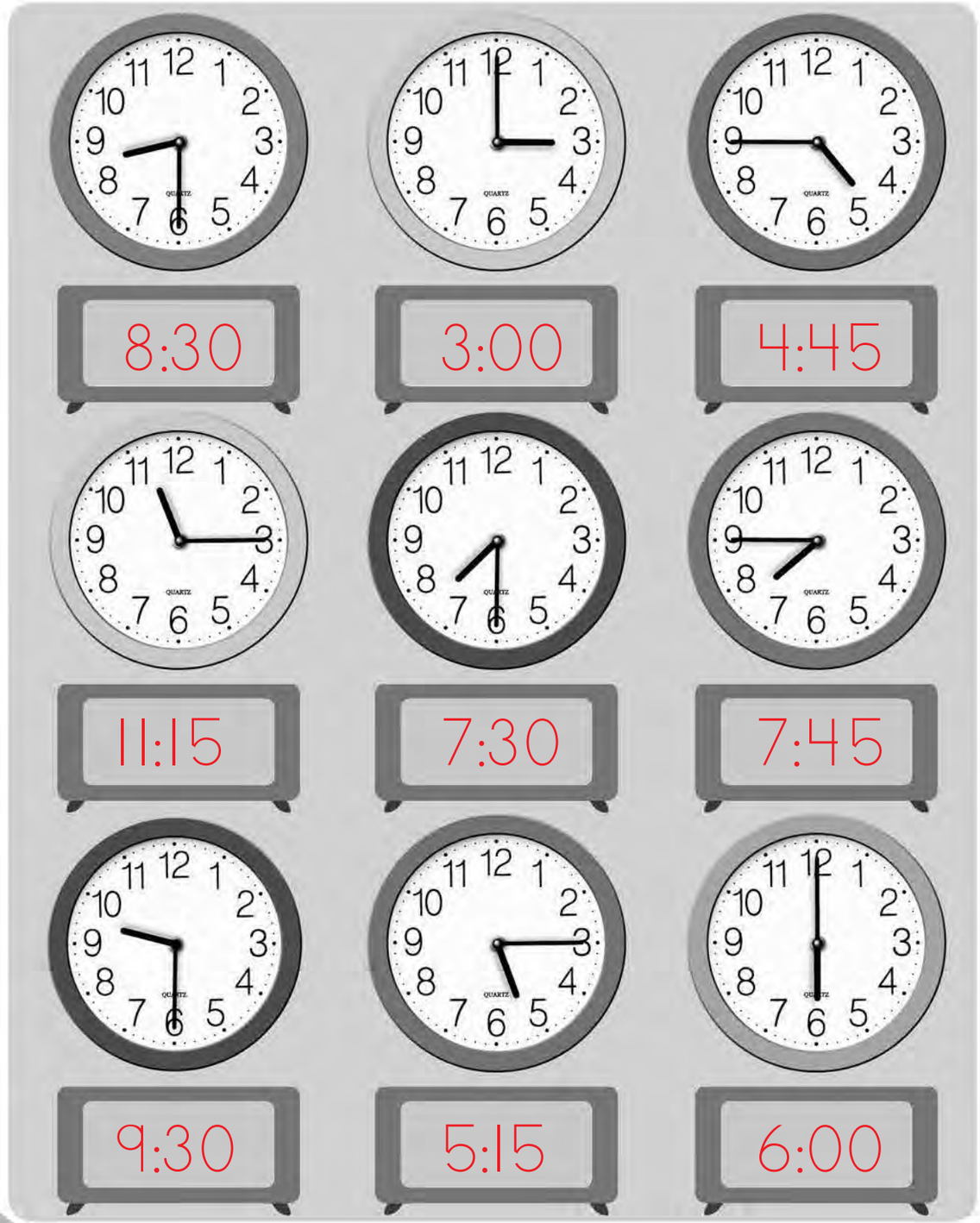
quarter to 4
3:45

quarter to 7
6:45

quarter to 5
4:45

Telling Time

Read the analog clocks below and write the matching time on the digital clocks below each one.



What Have You Learned in LEVEL 6?

Solve the subtraction problems below using regrouping.

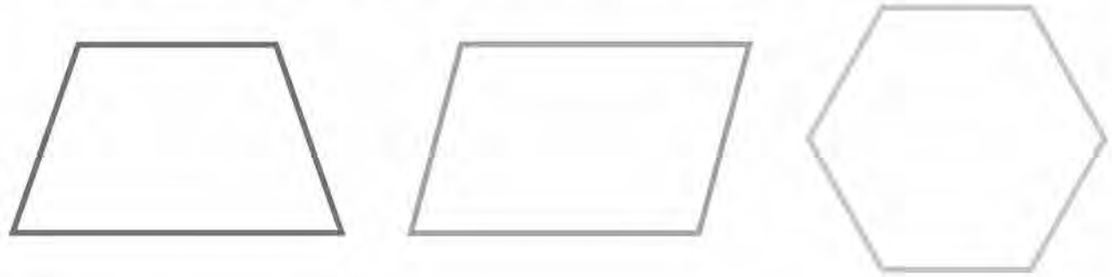
	Tens	Ones
	~~5~~ 4	~~5~~ 15
−	1	6
	3	9

	Tens	Ones
	~~4~~ 3	~~3~~ 13
−	2	4
	1	9

	Tens	Ones
	~~6~~ 5	~~1~~ 11
−	3	2
	2	9

	Tens	Ones
	~~7~~ 6	~~3~~ 13
−	1	5
	5	8

Look at the shapes below and write how many sides and vertices each shape has.



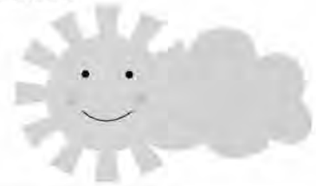
trapezoid — Vertices 4 — Sides 4

parallelogram — Vertices 4 — Sides 4

hexagon — Vertices 6 — Sides 6

Read the sentences below and circle the adjectives in each sentence.

It was a warm, sunny day outside.



The stars are shiny and bright tonight.

CERTIFICATE
of Achievement

has successfully completed

LEVEL 6

Parent's Signature

Date

Place Level 6
Sticker Here

Predicting Before You Read

Good readers look at the cover of a book and predict what it might be about before they begin reading. Making a prediction means making a good guess based on some clues. The cover gives a clue as to what the story might be about.

What is the title?

Does it give you a clue?

What is the picture on the cover?

Are there any clues there?

Look at the cover of the story and make a prediction about what you think the story will be about. Write your answers to the questions on the lines below.

What do you predict this book will be about?

What clue on the cover did you use to make your prediction?

A Monster in the Basement

I am so excited! My birthday is tomorrow and I can't wait to have my party. For once, I couldn't wait to go to bed. The sooner I fall asleep, the sooner morning will come, I thought.

My brother Liam and I were getting ready for bed when we heard a big thump coming from the basement. "Did you hear that, Emma?" he asked. "What was that?" I replied. "It is coming from the basement," whispered Liam.

I wasn't thinking about my birthday anymore. I was starting to feel nervous about the sound coming from the basement. What is down there? Could it really be a monster? All of a sudden we heard loud whining noises and they were getting louder.

"MOM!" we yelled. "There is a monster in the basement!" Our mom came downstairs and said, "There is no monster down there. Let's go and see." We walked down the stairs with her.

My mom opened the basement door. "It was supposed to be a surprise!" My mom smiled. "Happy birthday, Emma!" The cutest little kitten jumped up and licked my face. It was the best birthday gift ever!

Visualize what you imagined in your mind while you were reading *A Monster in the Basement*. Be sure to draw the characters and setting in the box below.

Summarizing the Story

Summarizing means explaining what happened in a story in your own words. Write a few words on each line to answer the five big questions and summarize what happened in *A Monster in the Basement*.

Who is the main character in the story?

Emma

What is the problem in the story?

They hear a noise and get scared.

Where does the story take place?

At Emma and Liam's house.

How was the problem solved?

They learned the noise was a cat!

Why did the author write this story? (What was the author's purpose?)

The author wrote the story to entertain.

Making Connections

When something in a story reminds you of something that has happened to you, it is called a connection.

Think about *A Monster in the Basement*. Answer the questions below to make connections to the story.

Think of a time that you were excited about something. What were you excited about?

Think of a time when you were sad or nervous about something. What was it?

Making Equal Groups

Beginning to understand multiplication starts with making equal groups. Let's draw equal groups to visualize multiplication.

Example:

2 groups of 2

3 groups of 3

Fill up the jars below by drawing equal groups of gumballs. Draw each group of gumballs in a different colour.

2 groups of 3

3 groups of 4

2 groups of 4

2 groups of 5

4 groups of 4

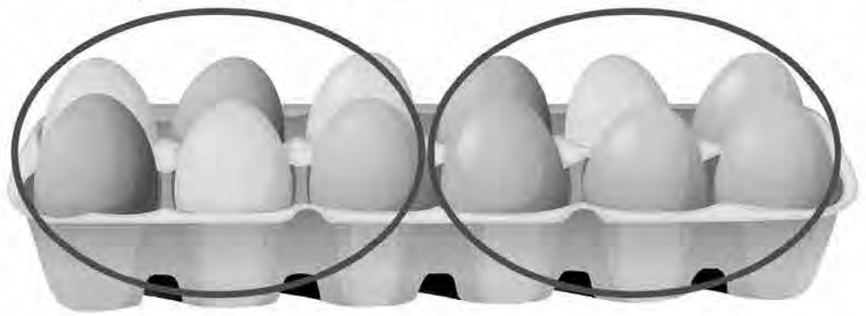
3 groups of 5

Making Equal Groups

Let's draw equal groups to visualize multiplication.

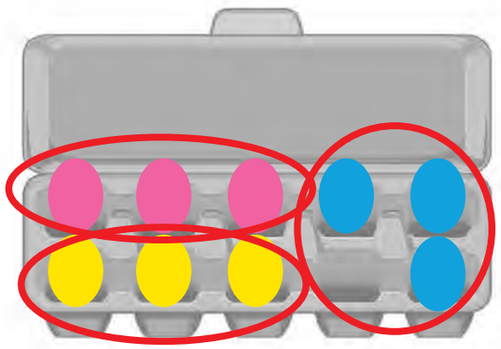
Example:

2 groups of 6

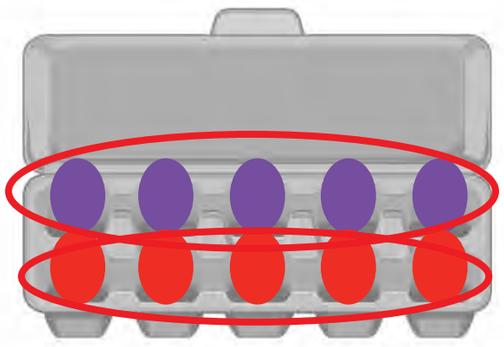


Fill up the egg cartons by drawing equal groups of eggs. Draw each group of eggs in a different colour.

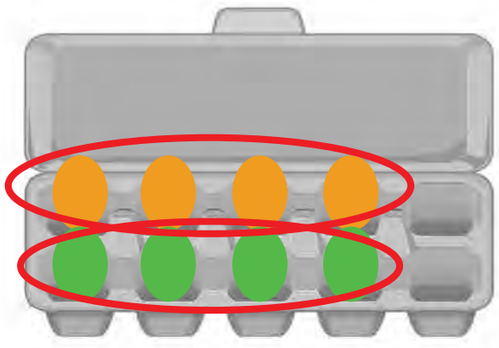
3 groups of 3



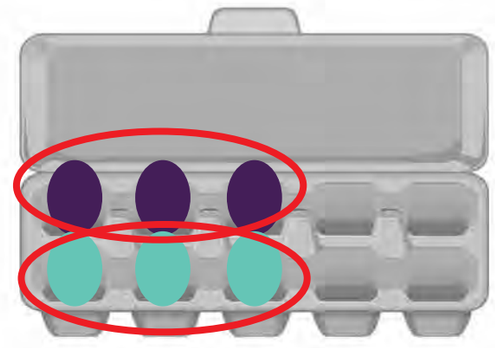
2 groups of 5



2 groups of 4



2 groups of 3



Adding Equal Groups

Adding equal groups can also help to visualize multiplication.

Example: 3 groups of 6 is 6 + 6 + 6 = 18

Add the equal groups below to solve the equations.

3 groups of 4

4 + 4 + 4 = 12

4 groups of 2

2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 8

5 groups of 2

2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 10

2 groups of 3

3 + 3 = 6

3 groups of 6

6 + 6 + 6 = 18

4 groups of 4

4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = 16

Adding Equal Groups

Add the equal groups below to solve the equations.

3 groups of 5

5 + 5 + 5 = 15

2 groups of 7

7 + 7 = 14

5 groups of 5

5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 25

4 groups of 6

6 + 6 + 6 + 6 = 24

3 groups of 3

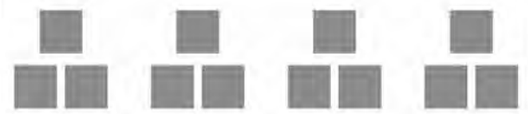
3 + 3 + 3 = 9

2 groups of 2

2 + 2 = 4

2 groups of 8

8 + 8 = 16

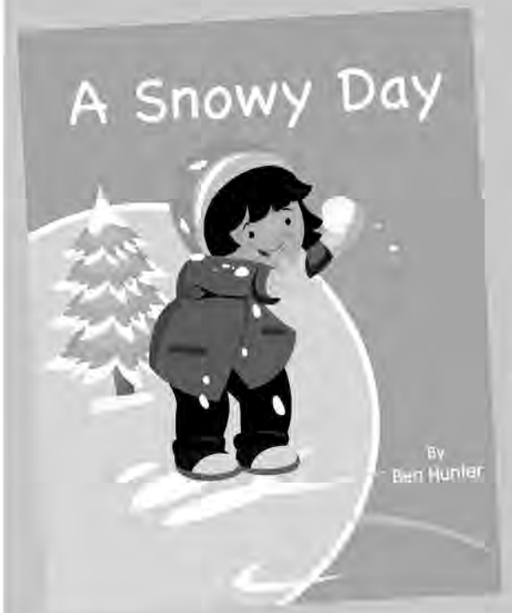


4 groups of 3

3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 12

Predicting Before You Read

Good readers look at the cover of a book and predict what it might be about before they begin reading. This helps their mind get ready to read. Making a prediction means making a good guess based on clues. The cover gives a clue as to what the story might be about.



What is the title?

Does it give you a clue?

What is the picture on the cover?

Are there any clues there?

Look at the cover of the story and make a prediction about what you think the story will be about. Write your answers to the questions on the lines below.

What do you predict this book will be about?

What clue on the cover did you use to make your prediction?

Vocabulary

Before you read *A Snowy Day*, let's look at some of the words that will be in the story.

forecast

slumped

complained

pouting

To help understand what the words mean, let's place them in the sentences below. Use context clues to decide where to use each word.

The weatherman gave a forecast that it would rain.

His shoulders drooped as he slumped in the chair.

She didn't like the food we had for dinner and she complained about it.

I was sad and I didn't want to talk. I just sat there pouting.

A Snowy Day

The forecast was for rain and cold. "This stinks!" my brother Jacob complained. "I was going to be outside all day tomorrow playing with my friends, and now it is going to rain all day." Jacob slumped into the chair in our front room and stared outside.

"You can stay inside and play games with me," I said. "Whatever, Claire," Jacob replied.

I went into the kitchen to help my mom with dinner, and I heard the man on the radio say, "Temperatures will drop quickly tonight. Get our your hats and mittens."

Before long, it was dinnertime. We had my favourite, spaghetti with meatballs!

Jacob was still pouting when it was time for bed. "We can still have fun tomorrow, Jacob," I said. "Whatever," he replied, as usual.

The next morning I woke up to a scream. "What is it?" I yelled to Jacob from my room. "Look outside!" he said. The rain had turned to snow and our neighbourhood was covered in white! "Get your hat and mittens," I said. We ran to get dressed and played outside all day long, making snowmen, having snowball fights, and making snow angels. It was the best snow day ever!

Summarizing means explaining what happened in a story in your own words. Write a few words on each line to answer the five big questions and summarize what happened in *A Snowy Day*.

Who is the main character in the story?

Claire

What is the big problem in the story?

Jacob wanted it to snow, but it was going to rain.

Where does the story take place?

At Claire and Jacob's house and outside.

How was the problem solved?

It got colder and it snowed!

Why did the author write this story? (What was the author's purpose?)

The author wrote it to entertain.

Making Connections

When something in a story reminds you of something that has happened to you, it is called a connection.

Think about *A Snowy Day*. Answer the questions below to make connections to the story. Write your answers to the questions on the lines below.

Think of a time that you were excited about something. What were you excited about?

Think of a time when something was challenging for you. What was the challenge?

STEM Activity

Let's build a marble run roller coaster!

The Challenge

Build a marble run roller coaster using materials of your choice. It must look like a small roller coaster and marbles must run from beginning to end without falling off. It also must have a turn and a twist and a tube.

Plan

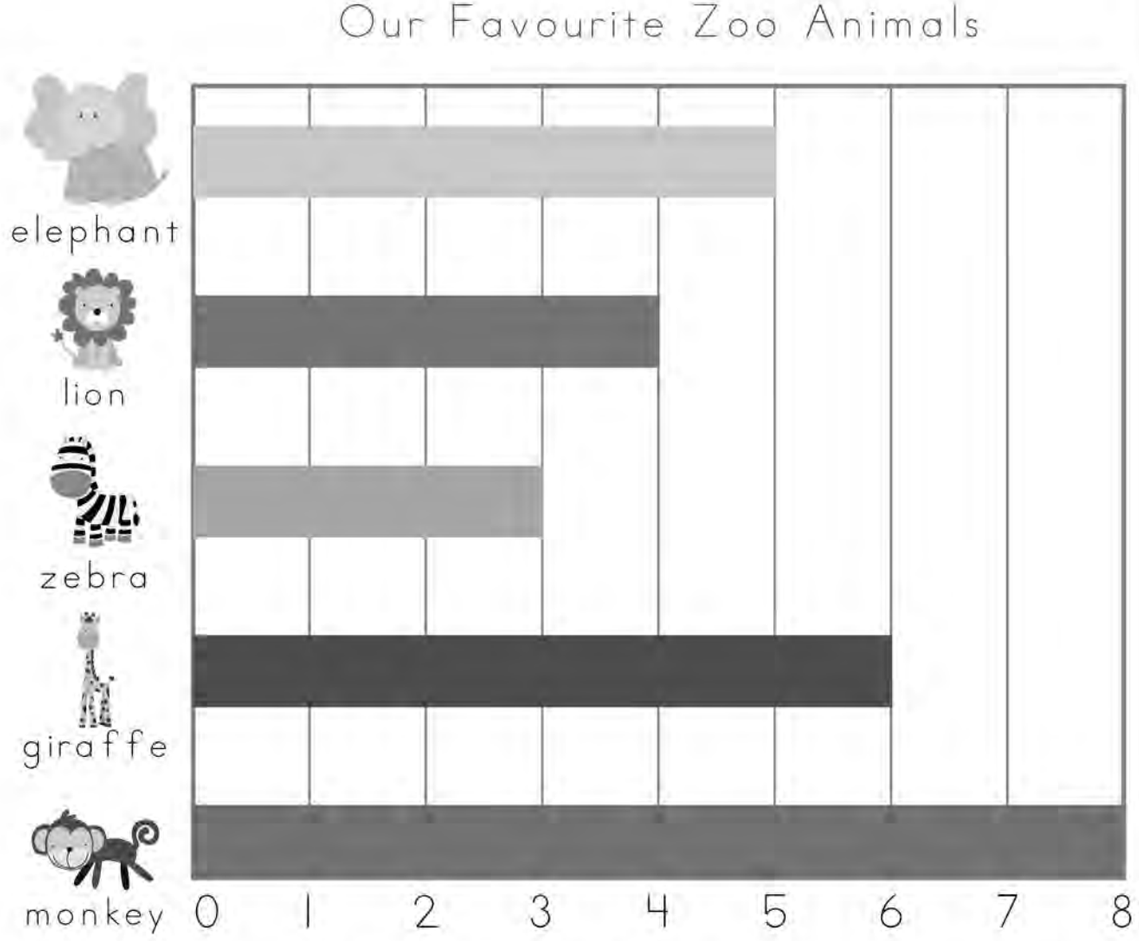
Explain how you plan to use the materials you are using to make your marble run roller coaster on the lines below.

Design

Draw what you imagine your marble run roller coaster will look like in the box. After that, build your marble run roller coaster.

Reading a Bar Graph

Reading a bar graph means looking at the graph and counting the bars that represent the units. Our grade two class voted on their favourite zoo animals and we graphed the votes below.



Use the bar graph to answer the questions below. Write your answers on the lines.

Which animal was the favourite? monkey

Which animal was the least favourite? zebra

How many people liked giraffes? 6

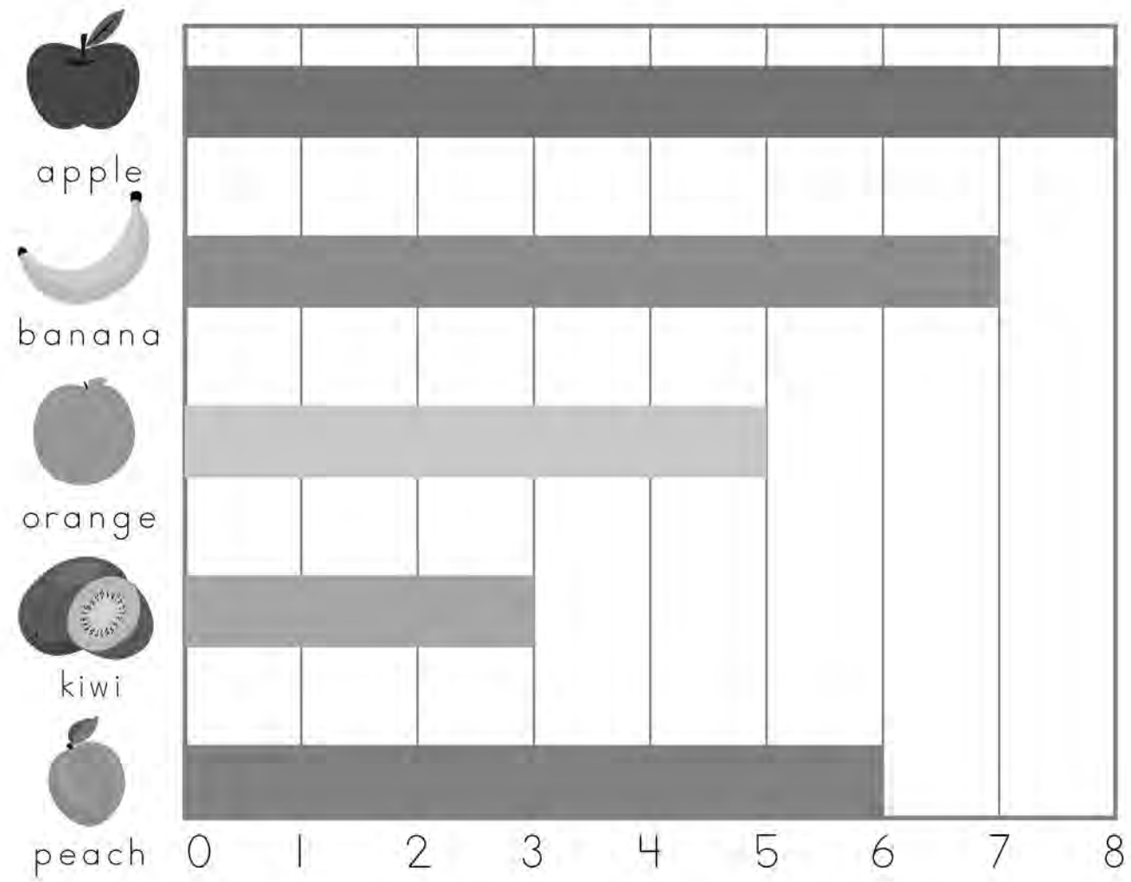
How many people liked elephants? 5

How many more people liked monkeys than lions? 4

How many people voted altogether? 26

Reading a Bar Graph

Reading a bar graph means looking at the graph and counting the bars that represent the units. Our grade two class voted on their favourite fruit and we graphed the votes below.



Use the bar graph to answer the questions below. Write your answers on the lines.

Which fruit was the favourite? apple

Which fruit was the least favourite? kiwi

How many people liked kiwis? 3

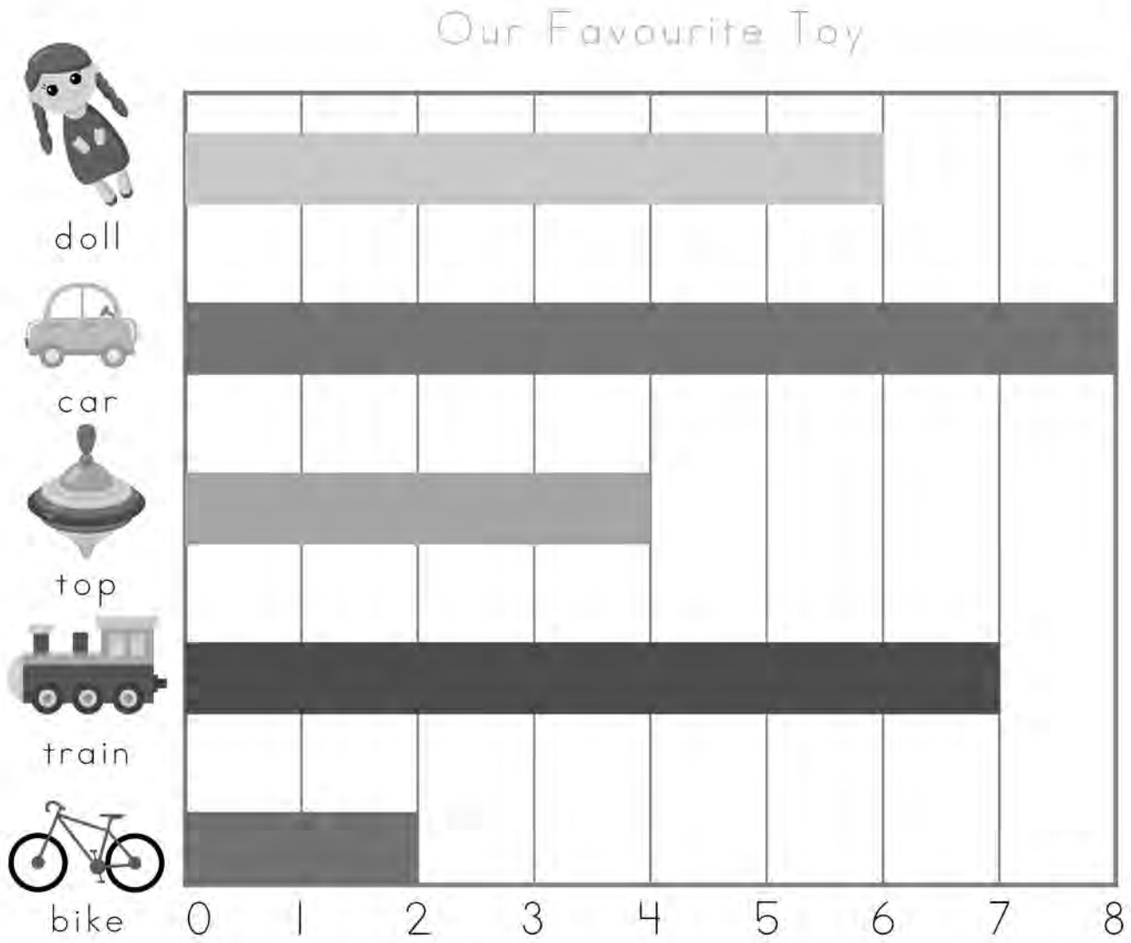
How many people liked bananas? 7

How many more people liked apples than oranges? 3

How many people voted altogether? 29

Reading a Bar Graph

Reading a bar graph means looking at the graph and counting the bars that represent the units. Our grade two class voted on their favourite toys and we graphed the votes below.



Use the bar graph to answer the questions below. Write your answers on the lines.

Which toy was the favourite? car

Which toy was the least favourite? bike

How many people liked cars? 8

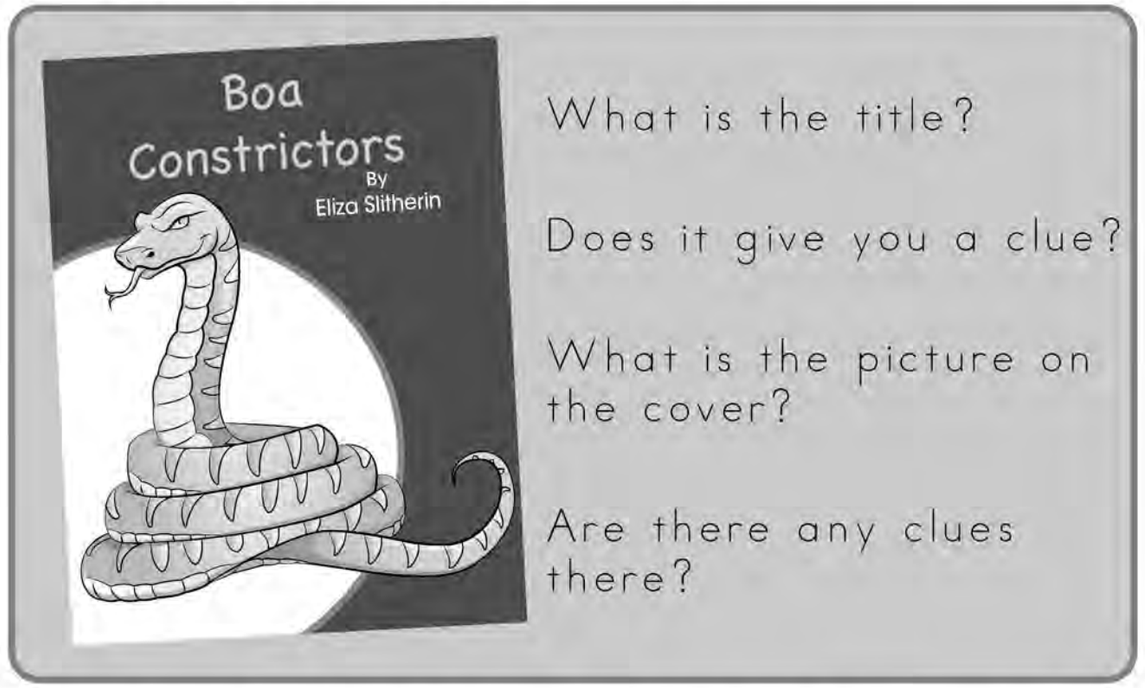
How many people liked trains? 7

How many more people liked tops than bikes? 2

How many people voted altogether? 27

Predicting Before You Read Nonfiction

Good readers look at the cover of a book and predict what it might be about before they begin reading. This helps their mind get ready to read. When you make predictions about nonfiction text it also helps you think about what vocabulary might be in the text and make connections to what you already know about the subject.



Look at the cover of the story and make a prediction about what you think the book will be about. Write your answers to the questions on the lines below.

What do you predict this book will be about?

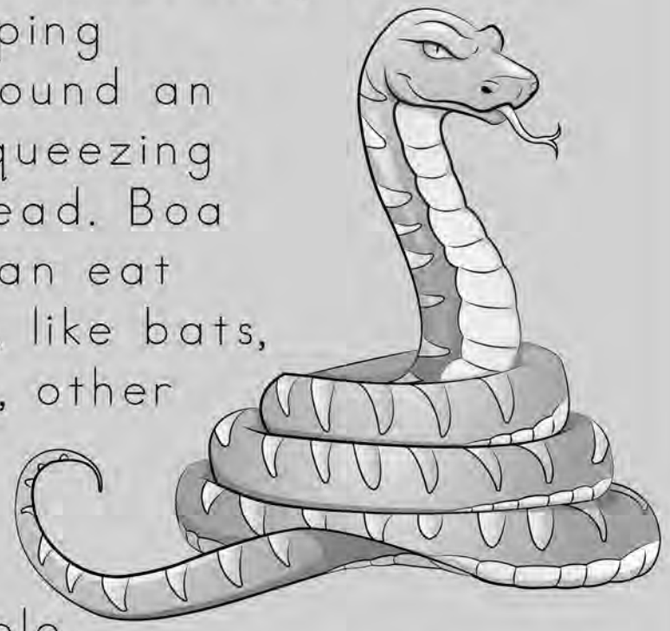
What clue on the cover did you use to make your prediction?

What kinds of words do you think might be in a book about boa constrictors?

Boa Constrictors

Boa constrictors are interesting animals. Boa constrictors live in Central and South America. They are often found in trees and caves. They are big snakes! They can be up to 4 metres long and weigh up to 27 kilograms!

They are not poisonous snakes. They are predators, which means they hunt for their food. They kill their prey by wrapping themselves around an animal and squeezing it until it is dead. Boa constrictors can eat many animals, like bats, birds, rodents, other snakes, and monkeys. They swallow their prey whole.



Boa constrictors can live for 20 to 30 years.

Visualize what you imagined in your mind while you were reading *Boa Constrictors*. Be sure to draw at least 3 things you learned about boa constrictors in the box below.

Nonfiction Reading Response

The whole point of reading is to understand what you read. Read the questions below and answer the questions about *Boa Constrictors*.

Where do boa constrictors live?

They live in Central and South America.

What do boa constrictors eat?

They eat bats, birds, rodents, monkeys, and other snakes.

How do boa constrictors kill their prey?

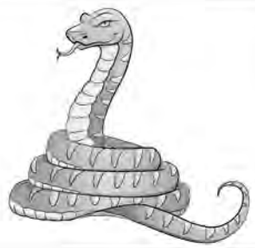
They wrap themselves around their prey and squeeze.

How long are boa constrictors?

They can be up to 4 metres long.

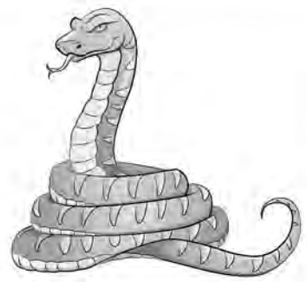
How much do boa constrictors weigh?

They weigh up to 27kg.



Main Idea and Supporting Details

The main idea is the BIG idea. It tells what the story is mostly about. Supporting details are facts about the main idea. Complete the graphic organizer below. Write the main idea and three supporting details that happened in *Boa Constrictors*.



Main Idea

Important Fact

Important Fact

Important Fact

Comparing Numbers

When we compare numbers we look at the first number and decide if it is greater than (bigger), less than (smaller), or equal to (the same as) the second number.

Symbols: Greater than: >
Less than: <
Equal to: =

Example: 10 > 1 10 is greater than 1

Look at the numbers below and put the correct symbol in the middle of the two numbers to show if the number is greater than, less than, or equal to the second number.

15	>	5	6	<	13
17	>	12	8	<	14
6	<	8	19	>	12
9	>	4	17	>	13
11	>	7	3	>	1
18	>	10	6	<	7

Comparing Numbers

When we compare numbers we look at the first number and decide if it is greater than (bigger), less than (smaller), or equal to (the same as) the second number.

Symbols: Greater than: >
Less than: <
Equal to: =

Example: 5 is less than 15 5 < 15

Look at the numbers below and circle the correct comparison phrase in the middle of the two numbers.

18 is	greater than / less than / equal to	4	11 is	greater than / less than / equal to	13
16 is	greater than / less than / equal to	9	6 is	greater than / less than / equal to	12
1 is	greater than / less than / equal to	2	14 is	greater than / less than / equal to	14
10 is	greater than / less than / equal to	7	20 is	greater than / less than / equal to	11
10 is	greater than / less than / equal to	10	7 is	greater than / less than / equal to	14
4 is	greater than / less than / equal to	2	7 is	greater than / less than / equal to	7

Comparing Double Digit Numbers

When we compare two digit numbers we look at the first number and decide if it is greater than (bigger), less than (smaller), or equal to (the same as) the second number. This can be more difficult to do with two digit numbers. Look at the tens column first and compare the tens. If the numbers in the tens column are the same, then look at the ones and compare.

Symbols: Greater than: >
Less than: <
Equal to: =

Example: 25 > 15 25 is greater than 15

Look at the numbers below and put the correct symbol in the middle of the two numbers to show if the number is greater than, less than, or equal to the second number.

23	>	15	16	<	63
61	>	18	88	>	45
11	<	72	29	<	34
37	<	42	90	>	17
19	<	45	10	<	17
18	<	20	76	>	47

Comparing Double Digit Numbers

When we compare two digit numbers we look at the first number and decide if it is greater than (bigger), less than (smaller), or equal to (the same as) the second number. Look at the tens column first and compare the tens. If the numbers in the tens column are the same, then look at the ones and compare.

Symbols: Greater than: >
Less than: <
Equal to: =

Example: 25 is greater than 15 25 > 15

Look at the numbers below and circle the correct comparison phrase in the middle of the two numbers.

45	is greater than / less than / equal to	51	78	is greater than / less than / equal to	83
63	is greater than / less than / equal to	22	21	is greater than / less than / equal to	14
59	is greater than / less than / equal to	58	47	is greater than / less than / equal to	32
40	is greater than / less than / equal to	90	99	is greater than / less than / equal to	80
28	is greater than / less than / equal to	27	87	is greater than / less than / equal to	71

What Have You Learned in LEVEL 7?

Add the equal groups below to solve the equations.

3 groups of 4

4 + 4 + 4 = 12

4 groups of 2

2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 8

Draw a picture of an animal that you know a lot about in the box below. Then write 2 things you know about it on the lines.

1. _____

2. _____

Look at the numbers below and put the correct symbol in the middle of the two numbers.

33	>	18	52	<	57	61	<	78
66	>	28	89	>	27	41	>	34

CERTIFICATE of Achievement

has successfully completed LEVEL 7

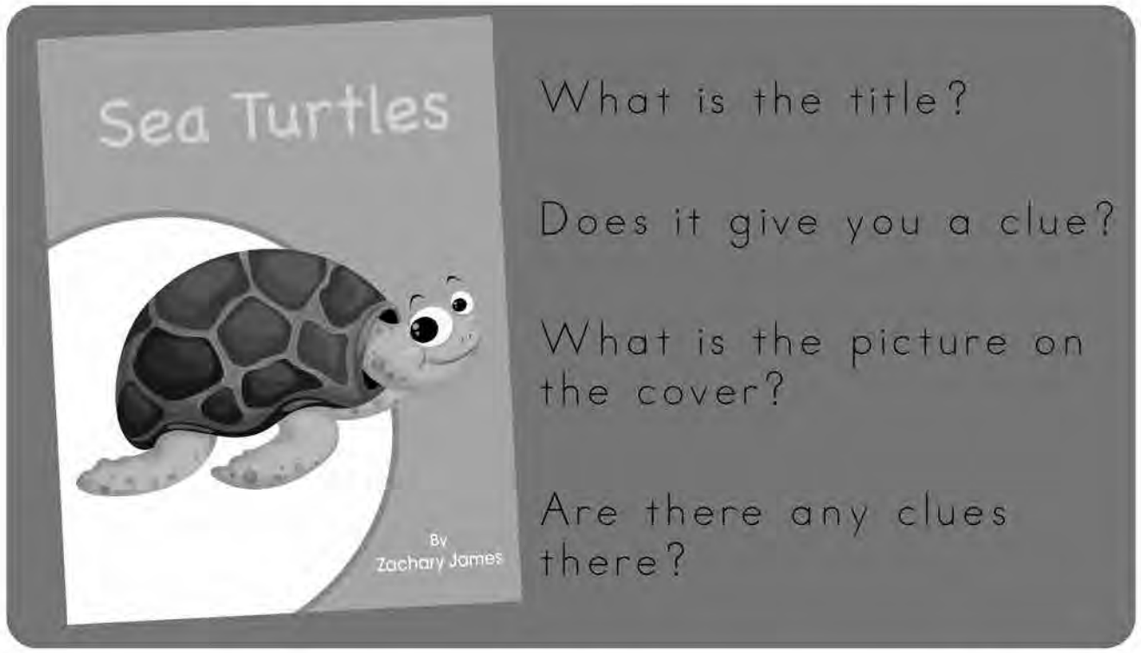
Parent's Signature .....

Date .....

Place Level 7 Sticker Here

Predicting Before You Read Nonfiction

Good readers look at the cover of a book and predict what it might be about before they begin reading. This helps their mind get ready to read. When you make predictions about nonfiction text it also helps you think about what vocabulary might be in the text and make connections to what you already know about the subject.



Look at the cover of the story and make a prediction about what you think the book will be about. Write your answers to the questions on the lines below.

What do you predict this book will be about?

What clue on the cover did you use to make your prediction?

What kinds of words do you think might be in a book about sea turtles?

Reading Nonfiction Text

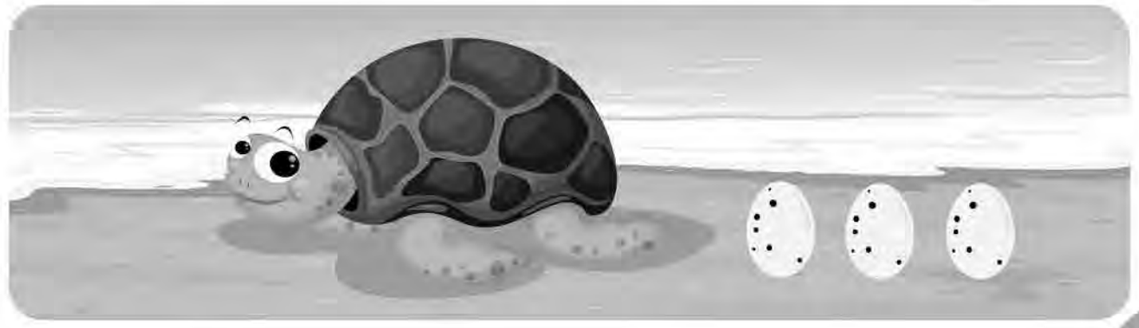
Sea Turtles

Sea turtles are interesting animals. There are 7 main types of sea turtles. They can be different sizes, ranging from 60 centimetres to 3 metres long. They can weigh up to 700 kilograms. They have a hard shell and four webbed feet called flippers.

Sea turtles live in warm oceans all over the world. They stay in warmer areas of the ocean, stopping on beaches to lay eggs. Female sea turtles lay between 50 and 350 eggs each time they nest. They bury their eggs in the sand and head back out to the ocean.

Sea turtles have no teeth, but they have a sharp, strong beak. They use the beak to eat clams, jellyfish, crabs, and sea grass.

Sea turtles usually live between 30 and 50 years. Some sea turtles have lived up to 150 years old. Aren't sea turtles amazing animals?



Visualize What You Read

Visualize what you imagined in your mind while you were reading *Sea Turtles*. Be sure to draw at least 3 things you learned about sea turtles in the box below.

Nonfiction Reading Response

The whole point of reading is to understand what you read. Read the questions below and answer the questions about *Sea Turtles*.

Where do sea turtles live?

They live in warm oceans.

What do sea turtles eat?

They eat clams, jellyfish, crabs, and sea grass.

How long are sea turtles?

From 60 cm to 3 metres long.

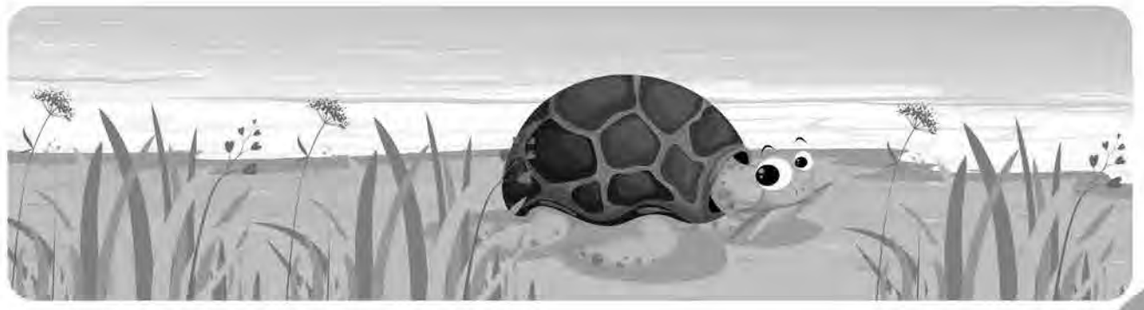
How much do sea turtles weigh?

Up to 700 kilograms.

How long do sea turtles live?

They live between 30 and 70 years.

Write two other facts that you learned about sea turtles.



Main Idea and Supporting Details

The main idea is the BIG idea. It tells what the story is mostly about. Supporting details are facts about the main idea. Complete the graphic organizer below. Write the main idea and three supporting details that happened in *Sea Turtles*.

Main Idea

Important Fact

Important Fact

Important Fact

Buying Power

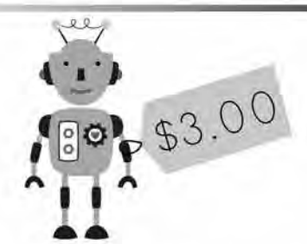
Look at the price tag on each item below. Write how many of each coin you will need to pay for each item.

*Answers can vary

4 quarters
0 dimes
0 nickels

10 quarters
0 dimes
0 nickels

4 quarters
5 dimes
0 nickels



12 quarters
0 dimes
0 nickels

8 quarters
0 dimes
0 nickels

14 quarters
0 dimes
0 nickels

Buying Power

Look at the price tag on each item below. Write how many of each coin you will need to pay for each item.

*Answers can vary

2 quarters
0 dimes

20 quarters
5 dimes

24 quarters
0 dimes

20 quarters
0 dimes

16 quarters
0 dimes

16 quarters
5 dimes

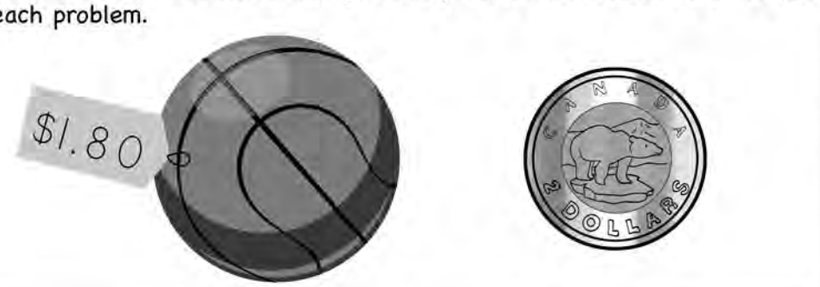
Making Change

When you buy something at a store, unless you have exactly the correct amount of money, you will need to get change. Determining how much change you will get is just like subtracting. You take the amount of money you give the shop clerk and subtract the exact price to find out how much change you should get.

Example: The hockey stick costs $2.50 and you give the store clerk $5.00.

$$\begin{array}{rr} & \$5.00 \\ - & \$2.50 \\ \hline & \$2.50 \text{ change} \end{array}$$

Subtract the price of each item below from the amount of money each person is paying with to determine the amount of change each person should receive. Write your answer to the right of each problem.



20 ¢

45 ¢

25 ¢

Making Change

When you buy something at a store, unless you have exactly the correct amount of money, you will need to get change. Determining how much change you will get is just like subtracting. You take the amount of money you give the shop clerk and subtract the exact price to find out how much change you should get.

Example: The toque costs $5.50 and you give the store clerk $6.00.

$$\begin{array}{r} \$6.00 \\ -\ \$5.50 \\ \hline 50¢ \text{ change} \end{array}$$

Subtract the price of each item below from the amount of money each person is paying with to determine the amount of change each person should receive. Write your answer to the right of each problem.

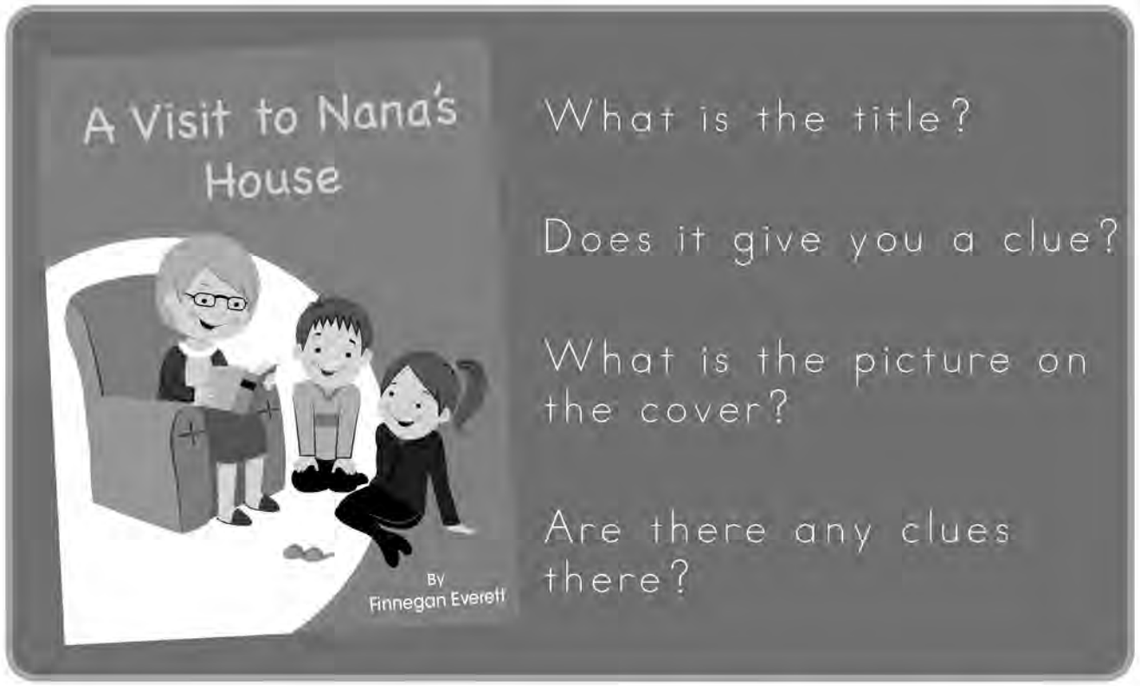
20 ¢

$ 1.25

$ 3.30

Predicting Before You Read

Making a prediction means making a good guess based on clues. The story cover gives us a clue as to what the story might be about.



Look at the cover of the story and make a prediction about what you think the story will be about. Write your answers to the questions on the lines below.

What do you predict this book will be about?

What clue on the cover did you use to make your prediction?

What kinds of words do you think might be in a book about visiting your nana?

A Visit to Nana's House

Andy and Ally were going to visit their nana. They were excited to visit Nana. She always read them stories, pushed them on the swing, and sang silly songs with them.

Then she told them that they would sleep over at her house while Mom and Dad went away for the evening. Now Andy and Ally were getting nervous. They had never been without Mom and Dad for the whole night. When Mom and Dad dropped them off, they felt a mixture of happy and sad.

Nana came running out of the house and scooped up Andy and Ally telling them they were going to have so much fun together.

She was right! Nana pushed them on their favourite swing. They sang silly songs. Nana even let them help her make their favourite cookies. They had never baked before! It wasn't until bedtime that they started to get nervous again. Nana read them three stories and made them feel better by rubbing their backs until they fell asleep. It was so fun that the next morning when Mom and Dad picked them up, Andy and Ally asked, "Can we stay? Please?"

Visualize what you imagined in your mind while you were reading *A Visit to Nana's House*. Be sure to draw the characters and setting in the box below.

Summarizing the Story

Summarizing means explaining what happened in a story in your own words.

Write a few words on each line to answer the five big questions and summarize what happened in *A Visit to Nana's House*.

Who are the main characters in the story?

Andy and Ally and Nana.

Where does the story take place?

Nana's house.

What is the problem in the story?

They were nervous to sleep over.

How was the problem solved?

They had fun and Nana rubbed their backs.

Why did the author write this story? (What was the author's purpose?)

The author wrote the book to entertain.

Making Connections

When something in a story reminds you of something that has happened to you, it is called a connection.

Think about *A Visit to Nana's House*. Answer the questions below to make connections to the story.

Think of a time that you were excited or nervous about something. What were you excited or nervous about?

Think of a time when you learned to do something new. What was it?

STEM Activity

Build a maze!

The Challenge

Build a maze using materials of your choice. You must be able to move a toy car through the maze from start to finish. It must have two dead ends and at least three turns.

Plan

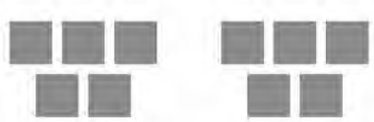
Explain how you plan to use the materials you are using to make your maze on the lines below.

Design

Draw what you imagine the maze will look like in the box. After that, build your maze.

Adding Equal Groups

Add the equal groups below to solve the equations.



2 groups of 5

5 + 5 = 10

3 groups of 2

2 + 2 + 2 = 6

4 groups of 4

4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = 16

2 groups of 2

2 + 2 = 4

3 groups of 5

5 + 5 + 5 = 15

4 groups of 3

3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 12

2 groups of 3

3 + 3 = 6

4 groups of 2

2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 8

Adding Equal Groups

Add the equal groups below to solve the equations.

5 groups of 2

2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 10

4 groups of 5

5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 20

2 groups of 7

7 + 7 = 14

2 groups of 4

4 + 4 = 8

2 groups of 10

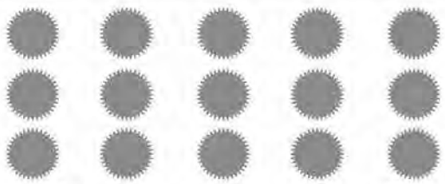
10 + 10 = 20

2 groups of 8

8 + 8 = 16

4 groups of 3

3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 12



5 groups of 3

3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 15

Adding Equal Groups

Add the equal groups below to solve the equations.

5 groups of 4

4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = 20

4 groups of 2

2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 8

4 groups of 4

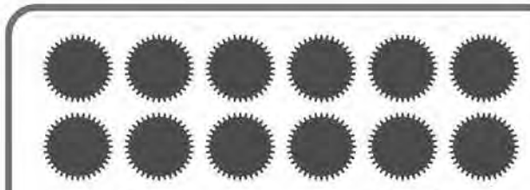
4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = 16

5 groups of 2

2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 10

3 groups of 5

5 + 5 + 5 = 15



6 groups of 2

2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 12

3 groups of 8

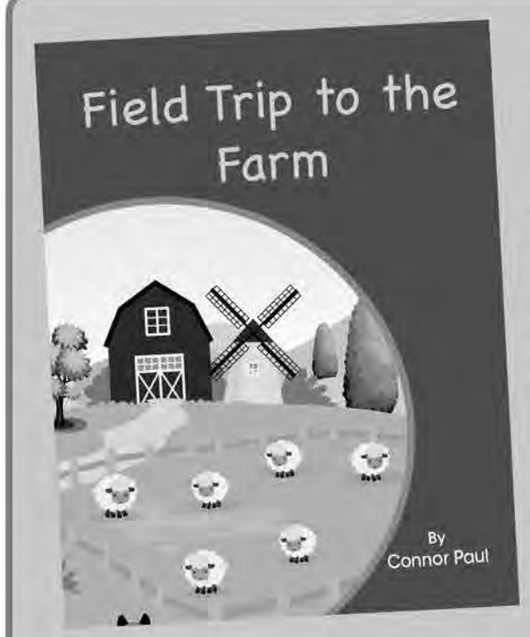
8 + 8 + 8 = 24

3 groups of 3

3 + 3 + 3 = 9

Predicting Before You Read

Making a prediction means making a good guess based on some clues. The story cover gives us a clue as to what the story might be about.



What is the title?

Does it give you a clue?

What is the picture on the cover?

Are there any clues there?

Look at the cover of the story and make a prediction about what you think the book will be about. Write your answers to the questions on the lines below.

What do you predict this book will be about?

What clue on the cover did you use to make your prediction?

What kinds of words do you think might be in a book about visiting a farm?

I Can Read Fiction

Field Trip to the Farm

Our class had been waiting for this field trip all year! We were finally on the bus on our way to the farm. We packed picnic lunches and we were going to be there all day! My friends and I had been talking about everything we would do and see when we got to the farm.

When we got there we ran off the bus to the barn where the farmer was waiting for us. We were so excited that we left our lunches on the bus. "We will get them later," said our teacher. As the day went on, we rode horses, fed chickens, and let the pigs into the feeding area.

Just as we were about to get out lunches for the picnic, we heard, "Oh no!" Our teacher was pointing to three pigs on the bus eating our lunches!

The farmer told us not to worry and he brought out sandwiches for us to eat on blankets in the field. On the ride home we couldn't stop laughing about our farm field trip adventure.

Visualize What You Read

Visualize what you imagined in your mind while you were reading *Field Trip to the Farm*. Be sure to draw the characters and setting in the box below.

Summarizing the Story

Summarizing means explaining what happened in a story in your own words. Write a few words on each line to answer the five big questions and summarize what happened in *Field Trip to the Farm*.

Who are the main characters in the story?

A class of kids.

Where does the story take place?

On a field trip to a farm.

What is the problem in the story?

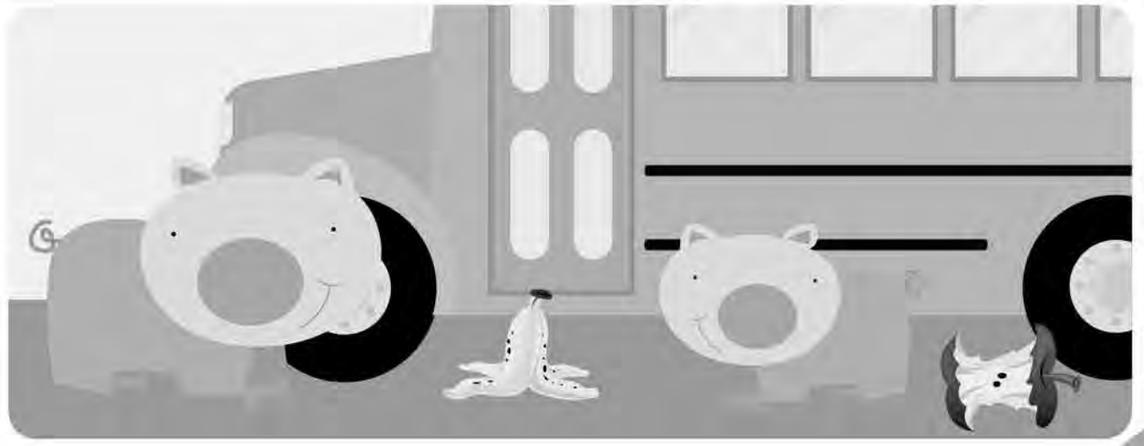
The pigs ate their lunches.

How was the problem solved?

The farmer gave them lunch.

Why did the author write this story? (What was the author's purpose?)

The author wrote it to entertain.



Making Connections

When something in a story reminds you of something that has happened to you, it is called a connection.

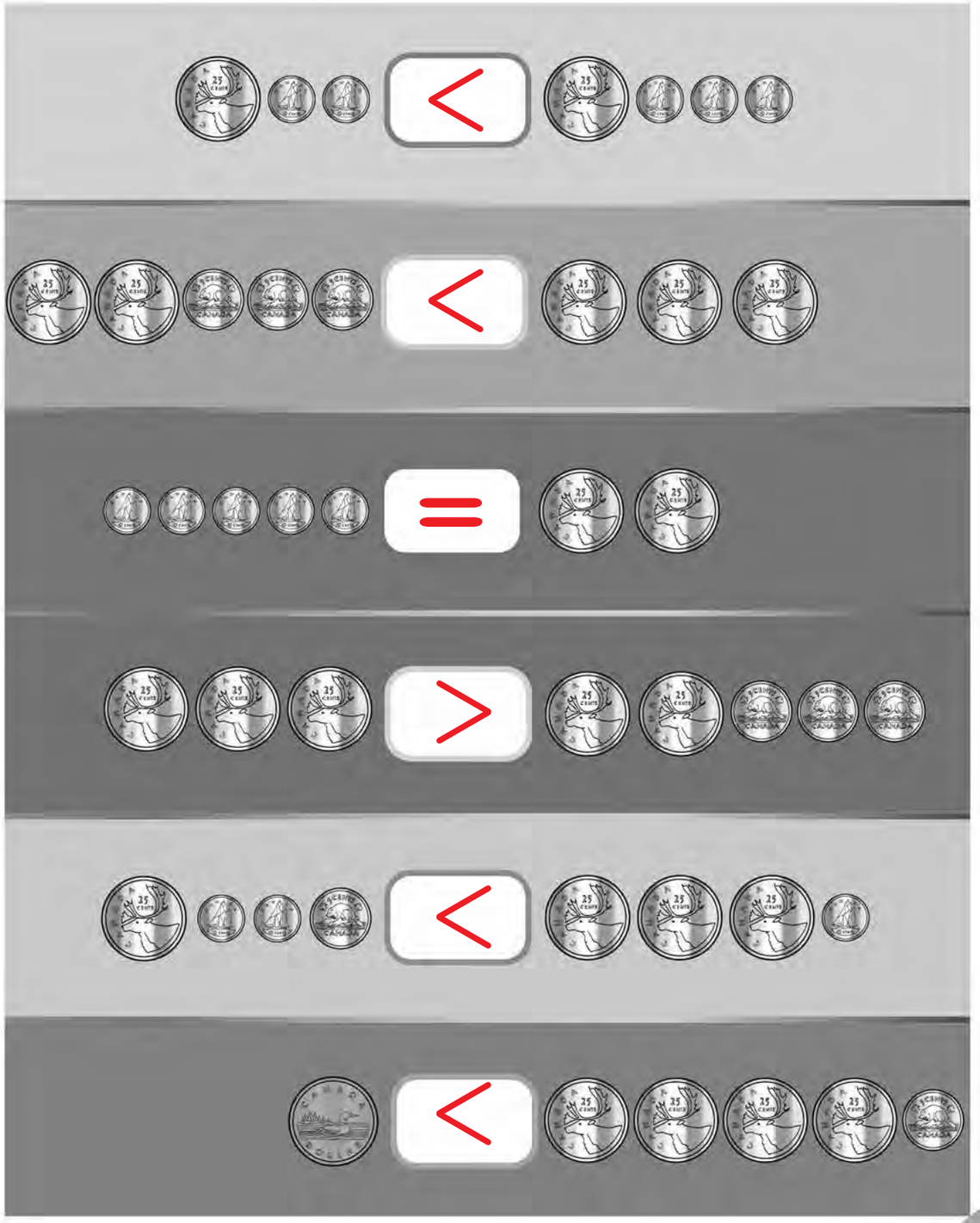
Think about *Field Trip to the Farm*. Answer the questions below to make connections to the story. Write your answers to the questions on the lines below.

Think of a time that you were having fun with friends. What were you doing?

Think of a time when you were doing something you had never done before. What were you doing?

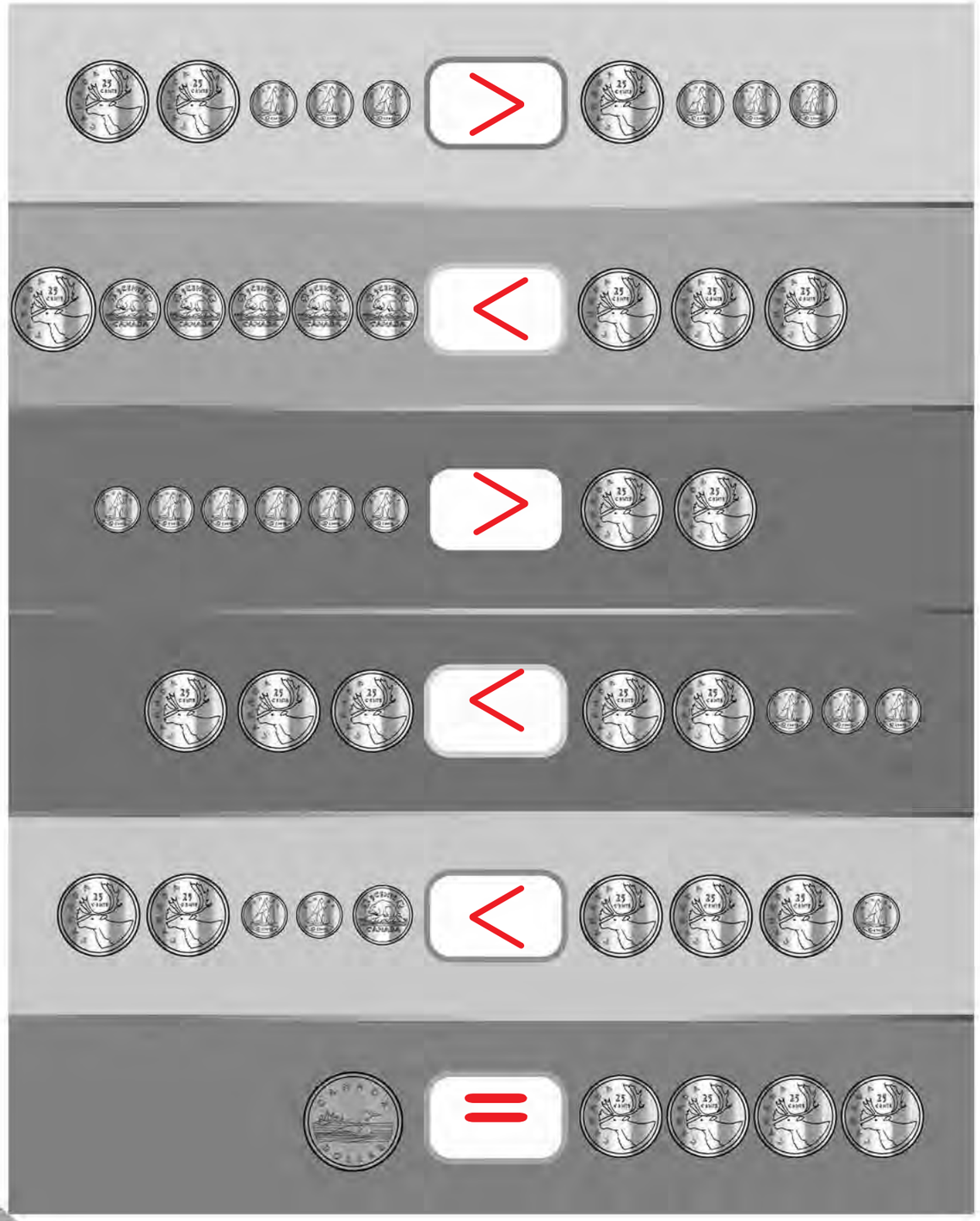
Comparing Coins

Count the change below and write the correct symbol in the square between the coins to show if the first group of coins is greater than, less than, or equal to the second group of coins.



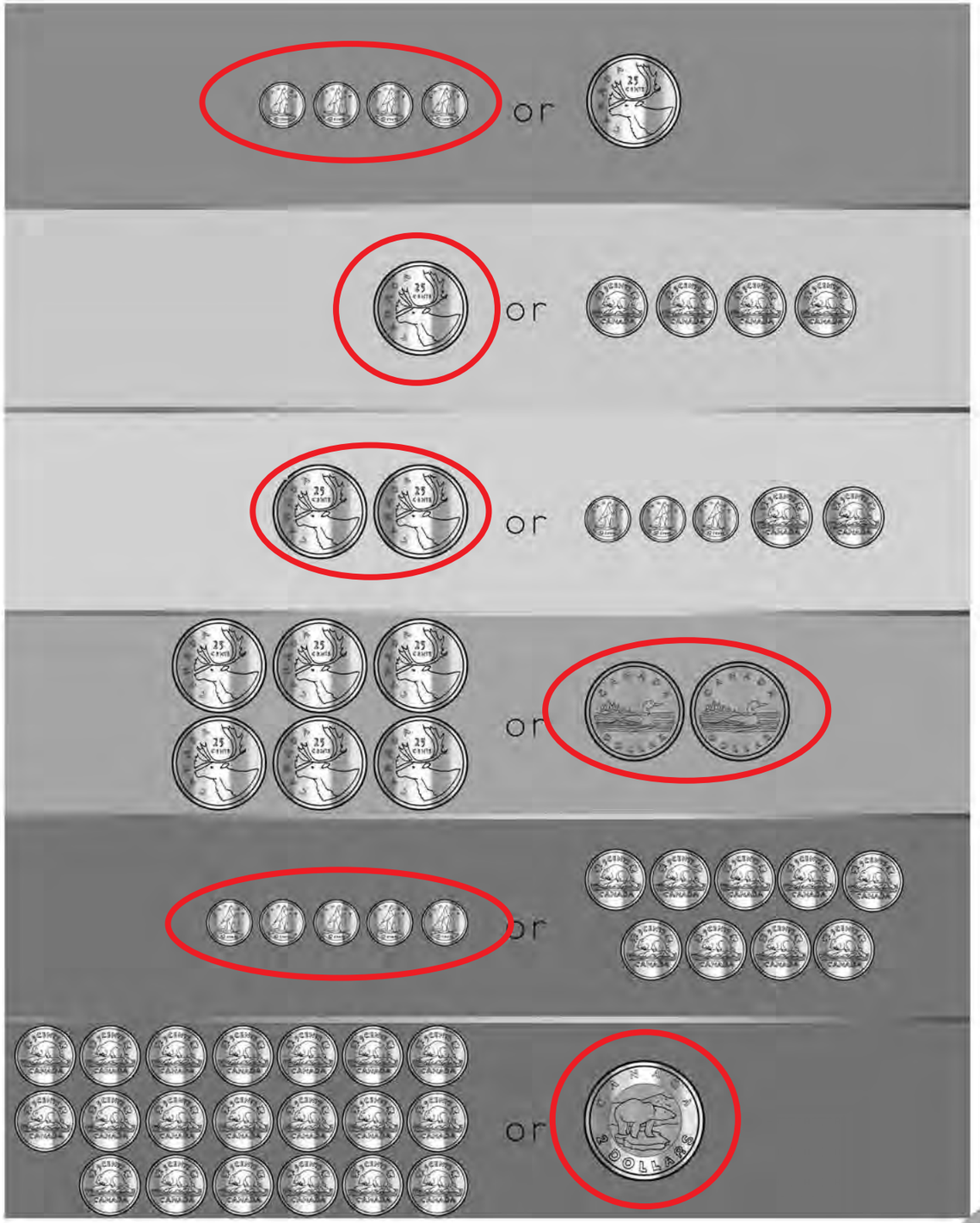
Comparing Coins

Count the change below and write the correct symbol in the square between the coins to show if the first group of coins is greater than, less than, or equal to the second group of coins.



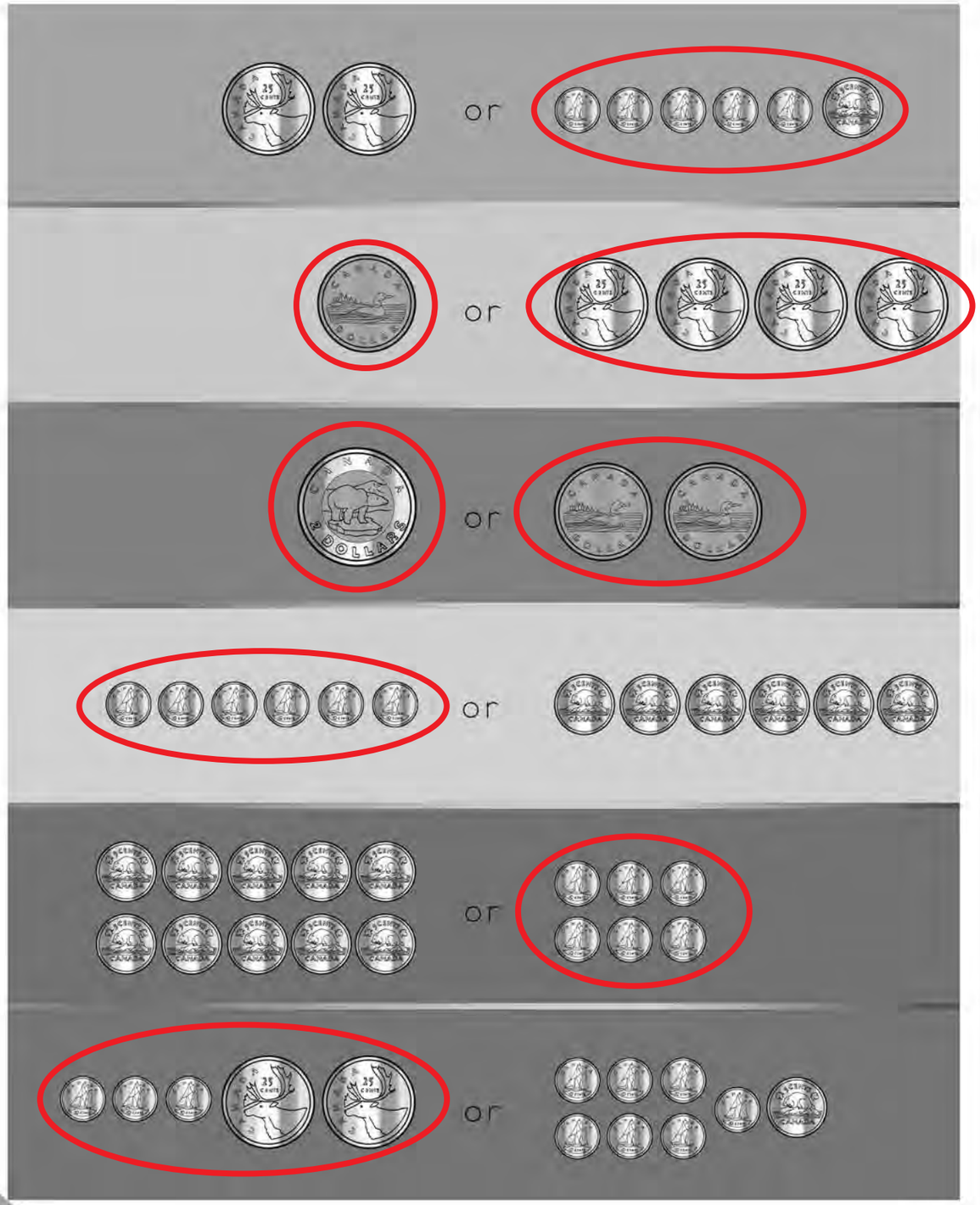
Comparing Coins

Circle the group of coins that is greater in the rows below. If the amounts are equal, circle both groups of coins.



Comparing Coins

Circle the a group of coins that is greater in the rows below. If the amounts are equal, circle both groups of coins.



What Have You Learned in LEVEL 8?

Count the coins in each row and write the amounts on the lines below.

45 ¢

75 ¢

55 ¢

Look at the cover of the story and write what you predict the book will be about on the lines below.

Look at the price tag on each item below. Tell how many of each coin you will need to pay for each item. *Answers can vary

4 quarters

5 dimes

4 quarters

0 dimes

4 quarters

10 dimes

CERTIFICATE of Achievement

has successfully completed

LEVEL 8

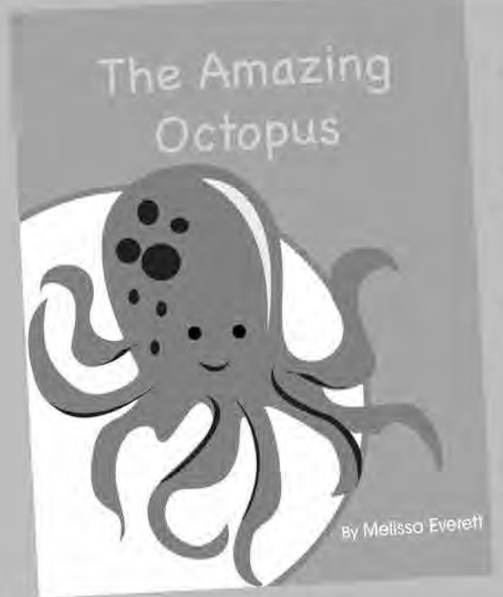
Parent's Signature

Date

Place Level 8 Sticker Here

Predicting Before You Read Nonfiction

Good readers look at the cover of a book and predict what it might be about before they begin reading. This helps their mind get ready to read. When you make predictions about nonfiction text it also helps you think about what vocabulary might be in the text and make connections to what you already know about the subject.



What is the title?

Does it give you a clue?

What is the picture on the cover?

Are there any clues there?

Look at the cover of the story and make a prediction about what you think the book will be about. Write your answers to the questions on the lines below.

What do you predict this book will be about?

What clue on the cover did you use to make your prediction?

What kinds of words do you think might be in a book about octopuses?

The Amazing Octopus

There are about 300 types of octopuses. They live in tropical oceans. Some live in shallow water by coral reefs. Others live on the ocean floor deep below the surface.

Octopuses have a big round head with two eyes and eight tentacles that look like arms. Each tentacle has suckers that help the octopus grip things. Octopuses are very cool animals. They have 3 hearts! They don't have any bones which means they can squeeze into very small spaces, They also have a large hard, parrot-like beak that helps them break open crabs and shellfish, which is their favourite food.

Octopuses have a cool way to hide from predators like sharks. When they are frightened, they camouflage themselves. This means their body will turn colours in order to blend into their environment to their predator can't see them.

Octopuses commonly weigh between just 1 gram and 75 kilograms. Their arm spans are between 2.5 centimetres and 9 metres long. Most octopuses only live to be 18 months old. After they lay their eggs (about 300 of them at a time), they don't seem to live much longer. Octopuses are amazing!

Visualize what you imagined in your mind while you were reading *The Amazing Octopus*. Be sure to draw at least 3 things you learned about octopuses in the box below.

Nonfiction Reading Response

The whole point of reading is to understand what you read. Read the questions below and answer the questions about *The Amazing Octopus*.

Where do octopuses live?

In the deep ocean and coral reefs.

What do octopuses eat?

They eat crab and shellfish.

How long are octopuses?

They are between 2.5 cm and 9 metres long.

How much do octopuses weigh?

They weigh between 1 gram and 70 kilograms.

How long do octopuses live?

They only live about 18 months!

Write two other facts that you learned about octopuses.

Main Idea and Supporting Details

The main idea is the BIG idea. It tells what the story is mostly about. Supporting details are facts about the main idea. Complete the graphic organizer below. Write the main idea and three supporting details that happened in *The Amazing Octopus*.

Main Idea

Important Fact

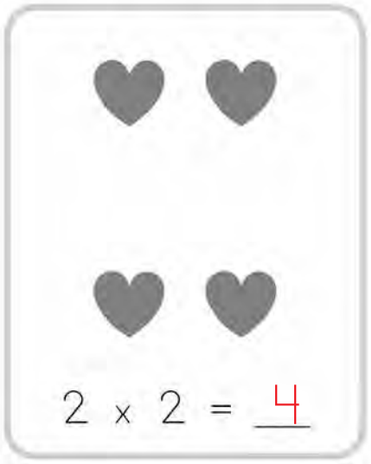
Important Fact

Important Fact

Practising Multiplication

Let's practise multiplying. Use the models to help solve the multiplication problems. Write your answers on the lines below.

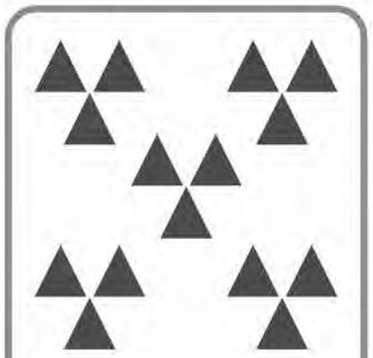
4 x 2 = 8



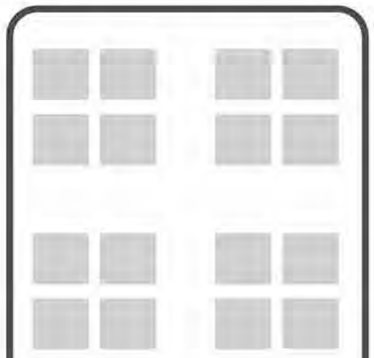
2 x 2 = 4

3 x 4 = 12

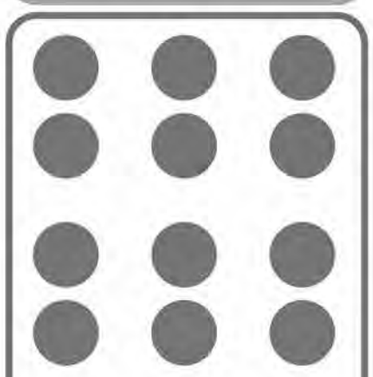
2 x 5 = 10



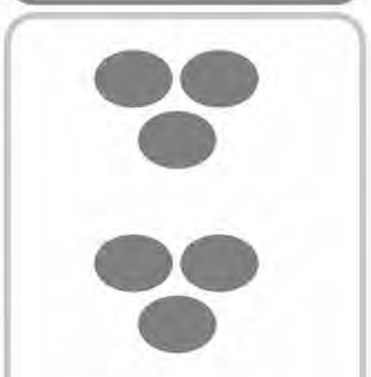
5 x 3 = 15



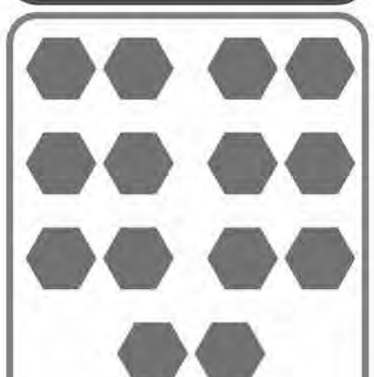
4 x 4 = 16



6 x 2 = 12



2 x 3 = 6

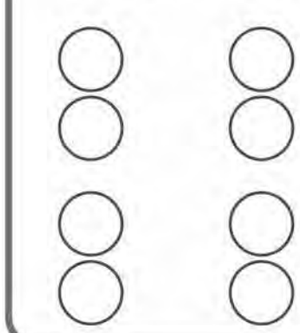


7 x 2 = 14

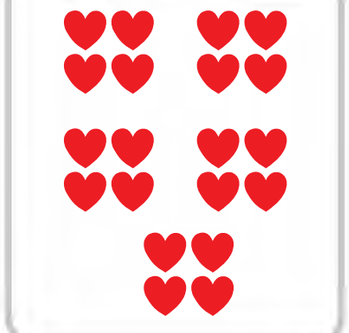
Multiplication Models

Draw groups below for each multiplication problem. Then solve the problems and write your answers on the lines below.

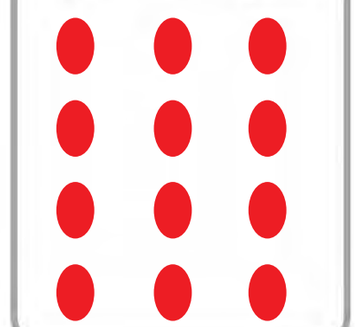
4 x 2 = 8



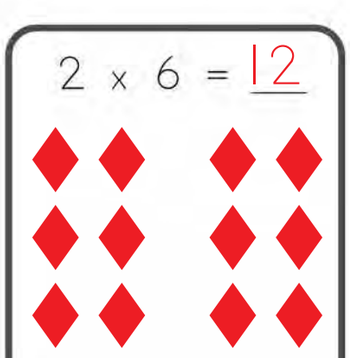
5 x 4 = 20



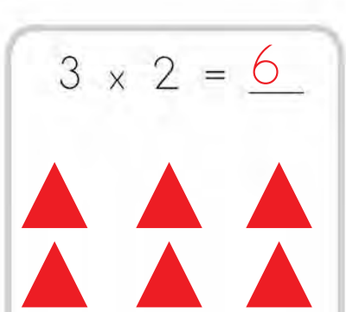
3 x 4 = 12



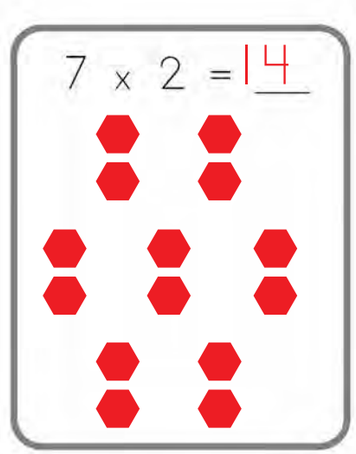
2 x 6 = 12



3 x 2 = 6

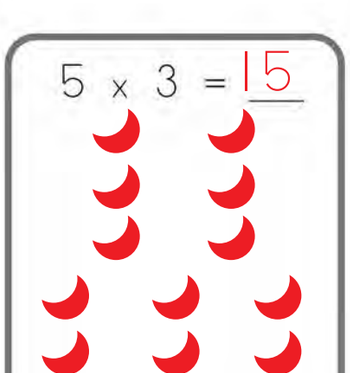


7 x 2 = 14

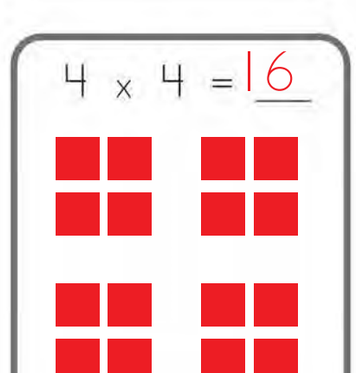


3 x 6 = 18

5 x 3 = 15



4 x 4 = 16

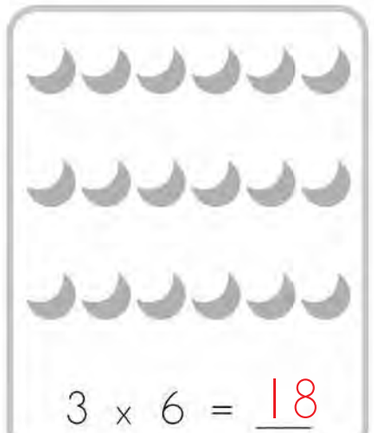


Practising Multiplication

Let's practise multiplying. Use the models to help solve the multiplication problems below. Write your answers on the lines.

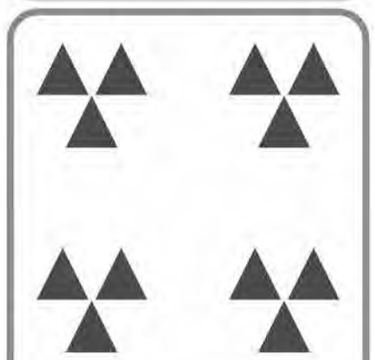
5 x 2 = 10

3 x 3 = 9

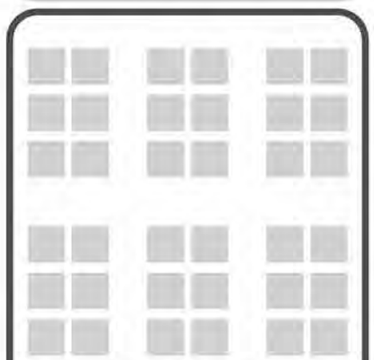


3 x 6 = 18

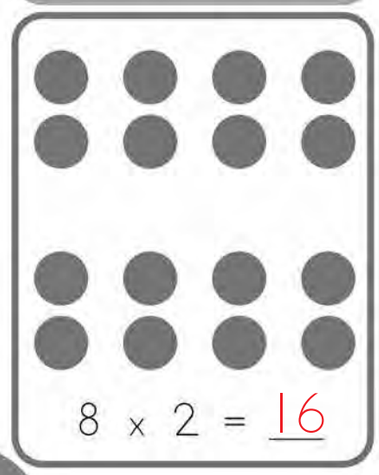
5 x 5 = 25



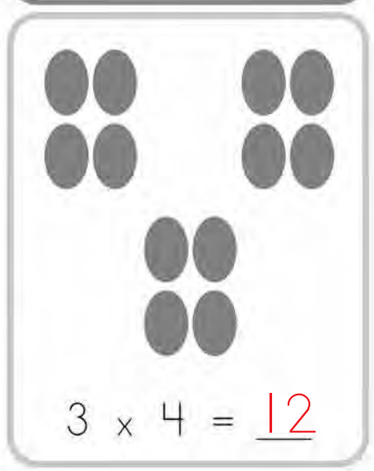
4 x 3 = 12



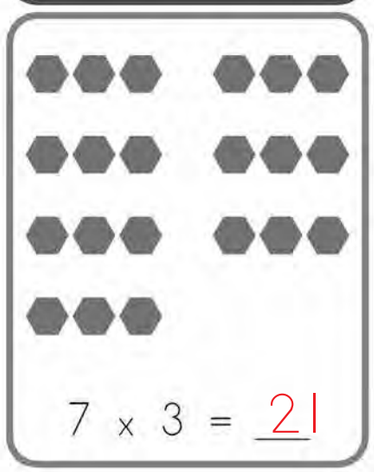
6 x 6 = 36



8 x 2 = 16



3 x 4 = 12



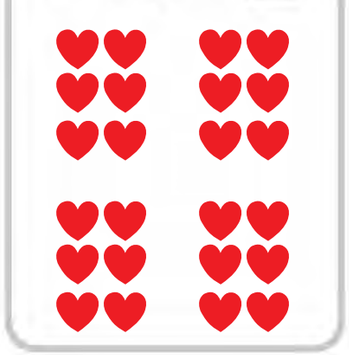
7 x 3 = 21

Multiplication Models

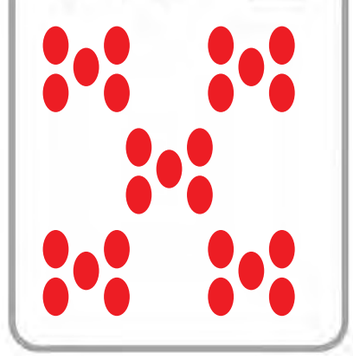
Draw groups below for each multiplication problem. Then solve the problems and write your answers on the lines below.

6 x 2 = 12

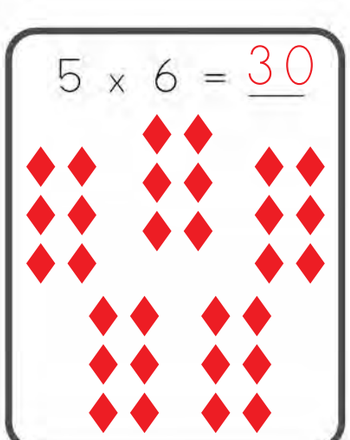
4 x 6 = 24



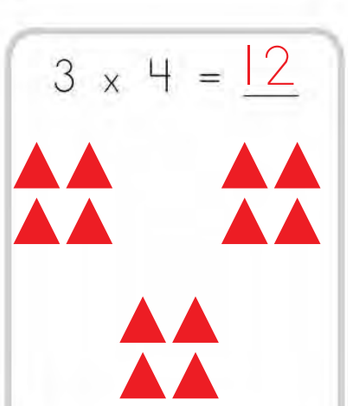
5 x 5 = 25



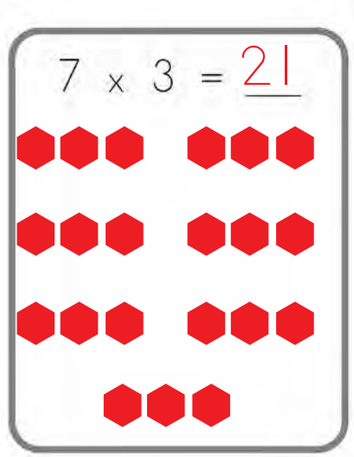
5 x 6 = 30



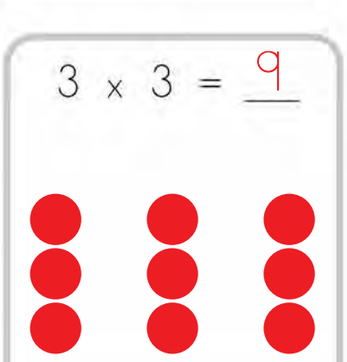
3 x 4 = 12



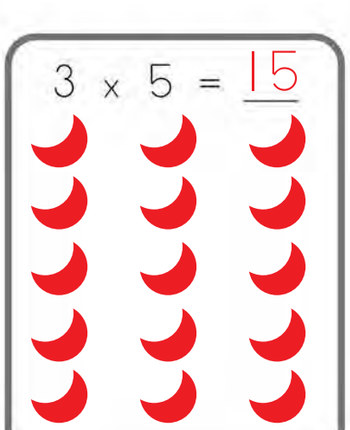
7 x 3 = 21



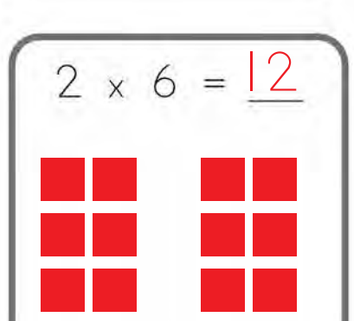
3 x 3 = 9



3 x 5 = 15



2 x 6 = 12



Predicting Before You Read Nonfiction

Good readers look at the cover of a book and predict what it might be about before they begin reading. This helps their mind get ready to read. When you make predictions about nonfiction text it also helps you think about what vocabulary might be in the text and make connections to what you already know about the subject.

What is the title?

Does it give you a clue?

What is the picture on the cover?

Are there any clues there?

Look at the cover of the story and make a prediction about what you think the book will be about. Write your answers to the questions on the lines below.

What do you predict this book will be about?

What clue on the cover did you use to make your prediction?

What kinds of words do you think might be in a book about hamsters?

Reading Nonfiction

Hamsters

Hamsters are small, furry animals. They only weight about 20 to 25 grams. They have stubby legs, short tails, and tiny ears. They have pouches in their cheeks to store food. Hamsters make very good pets. They live with families all over the world. They also live in the wild in warm, dry areas like the sandy deserts in Greece and Syria.

Hamsters are nocturnal. That means they sleep in the daytime and are awake at night. They like to dig tunnels underground or in their cages to hide food and to keep cool. Hamsters eat seeds, nuts, grains, fruits, and vegetables. Most hamsters live to be 2–3 years old. Hamsters are amazing animals!

Visualize What You Read

Visualize what you imagined in your mind while you were reading *Hamsters*. Be sure to draw at least 3 things you learned about hamsters in the box below.

Nonfiction Reading Response

The whole point of reading is to understand what you read. Read the questions below and answer the questions about hamsters.

Where do hamsters live?

They live with families as pets and in deserts.

What do hamsters eat?

Seeds, nuts, grains, fruit, and vegetables.

How big are hamsters?

They are small animals.

How much do hamsters weigh?

They weight between 20 and 25 grams.

How long do hamsters live?

They live about 2 to 3 years.

Write two other facts that you learned about hamsters.

Main Idea and Supporting Details

The main idea is the BIG idea. It tells what the story is mostly about. Supporting details are facts about the main idea. Complete the graphic organizer below. Write the main idea and three supporting details that happened in *Hamsters*.

Main Idea

Important Fact

Important Fact

Important Fact

STEM Activity

Let's build a boat!

The Challenge

Build a boat using materials of your choice. The boat must be at least 15 cm long. It must be able to hold 10 pennies and float for 20 seconds. It can have a sail if you choose. Bonus points if you add something to make it move!

Plan

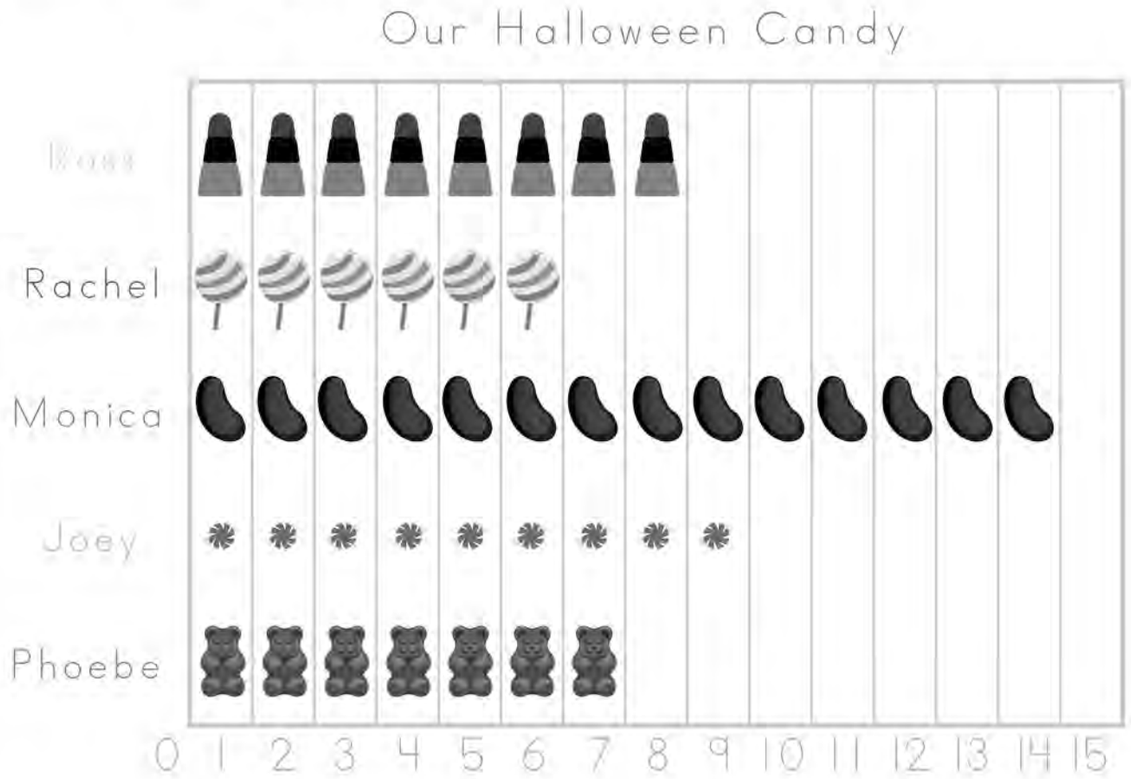
Explain how you plan to use the materials you are using to make your boat on the lines below.

Design

Draw what you imagine the boat will look like in the box. After that, build your boat.

Reading a Pictograph

A pictograph is a graph that shows data with pictures. Reading a pictograph means looking at the graph and counting the pictures that represent the units. My friends and I counted our Halloween candy and we graphed the candy below.



Use the pictograph to answer the questions and write the answers on the lines below.

How many pieces of candy does Ross have? 8

How many lollipops does Rachel have? 6

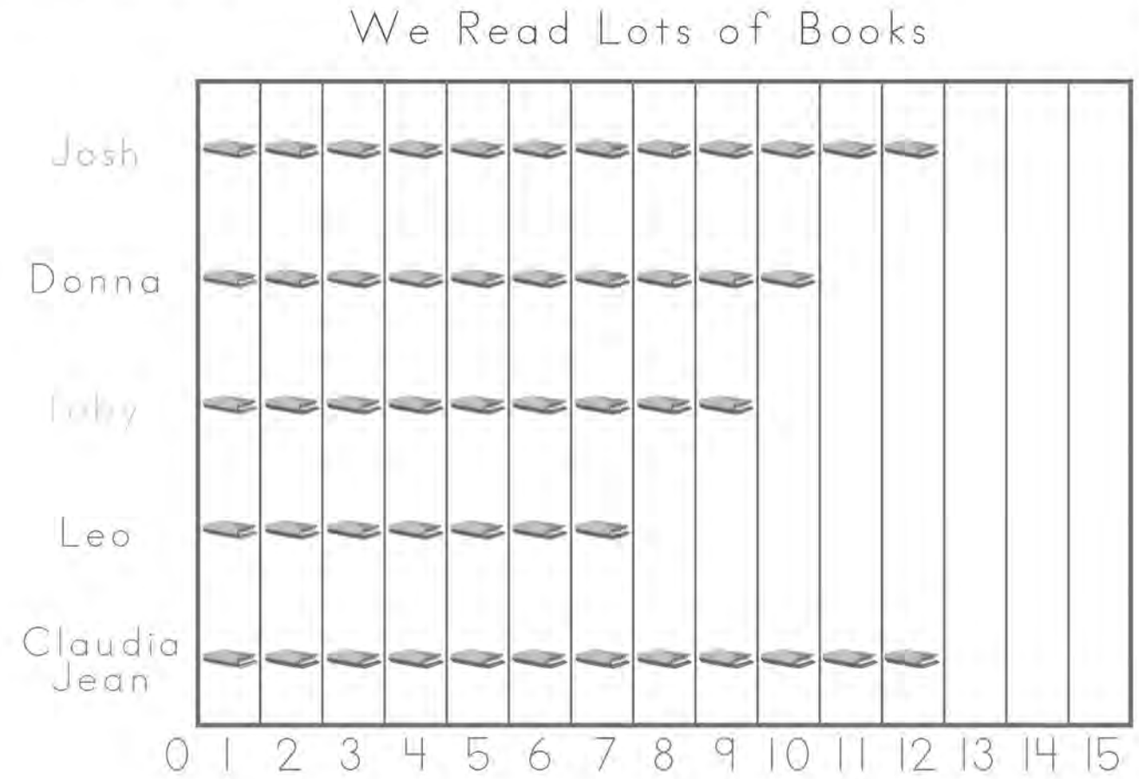
How many pieces of candy do Monica and Phoebe have altogether? 21

How many pieces of candy do Ross and Joey have altogether? 17

How many pieces of candy do the friends have in all? 44

Reading a Pictograph

A pictograph is a graph that shows data with pictures. Reading a pictograph means looking at the graph and counting the pictures that represent the units. Our class counted how many books we read and we graphed the books below.



Use the pictograph to answer the questions and write the answers on the lines below.

How many books did Josh read? 12

How many books did Donna read? 10

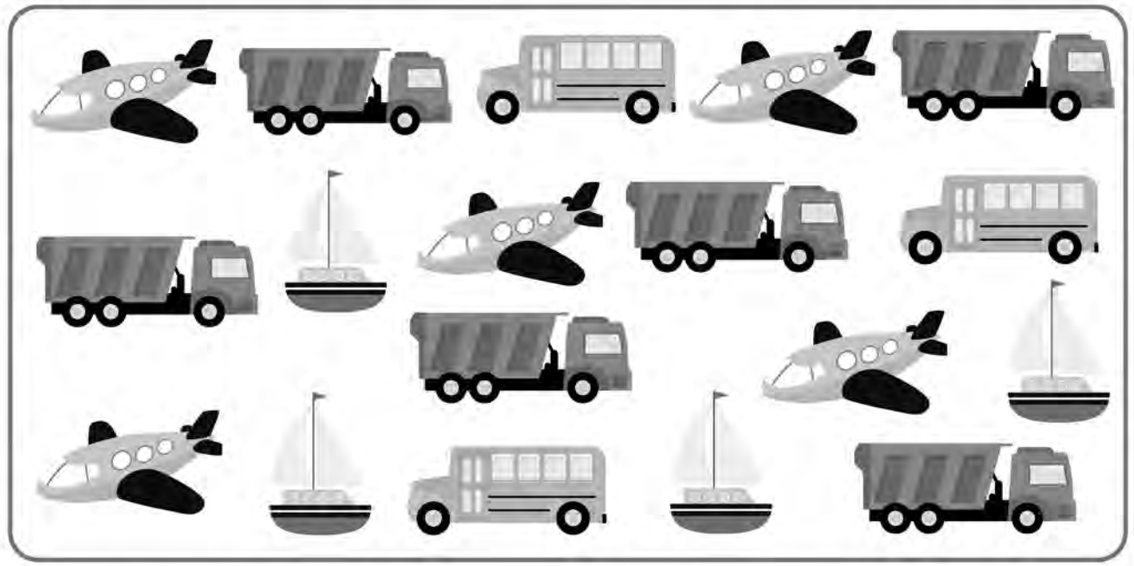
How many books did Toby and Leo read altogether? 16

How many more books did Claudia Jean read than Toby? 3

How many books did everybody read in all? 50

Making a Tally Mark Graph

A tally mark graph is a graph that uses tally marks to represent units. Look at the different kinds of transportation below. Draw one tally mark to represent each unit you count. Remember, after four tally marks, the fifth one is drawn across the others to make a bundle of five tally marks.



	𝍸		𝍸
	𝍸 I		III

How many airplanes are there? 5

How many boats are there? 4

How many school buses are there? 3

How many dump trucks are there? 6

How many vehicles are there in all? 18

Predicting Before You Read

Making a prediction means making a good guess based on some clues. The cover gives us a clue as to what the story might be about.

Look at the cover of the story and make a prediction about what you think the book will be about. Write your answers to the questions on the lines below.

What do you predict this book will be about?

What clue on the cover did you use to make your prediction?

What kinds of words do you think might be in a book about a snow day?

Snow Day Fun

Marcus and Maya woke up to their mom whispering, "Hey guys, look out the window!" They looked out the window in their bedroom and everything was covered in snow! What a surprise! The weatherman had not said it was going to snow.

"Time for school," Mom said. "Awww!" cried Marcus and Maya. Just as they were getting dressed, the phone rang. "School is closed! It's a snow day!" yelled mom. "Yay! I want to have a snowball fight," said Maya. "I want to go skating," said Marcus. "No, let's build a snowman," said Maya. "We can't agree!" said Marcus.

"Ok," said Mom. "Why don't we do it all!" So Marcus and Maya got dressed in warm clothes: hats, boots, snowsuits, and scarves. They went outside and built a snowman on the edge of the pond and threw snowballs. Then they went skating on the pond. When Marcus and Maya got home, their mom was waiting with warm hot chocolate. What an amazing snow day!

Visualize what you imagined in your mind while you were reading *Snow Day Fun*. Be sure to draw the characters and setting in the box below.

Summarizing the Story

Summarizing means explaining what happened in a story in your own words.

Write a few words on each line to answer the five big questions and summarize what happened in *Snow Day Fun*.

Who are the main characters in the story?

Marcus and Maya

What is the problem in the story?

They did not want to go to school.

Where does the story take place?

At Marcus and Maya's house.

How was the problem solved?

School was cancelled!

Why did the author write this story? (What was the author's purpose?)

The author wrote it to entertain.

Making Connections

When something in a story reminds you of something that has happened to you, it is called a connection.

Think about *Snow Day Fun*. Answer the questions below to make connections to the story.

Think of a time that you had the day off of school. What were you doing?

Think of a time when you were surprised before. What surprised you?

Add by regrouping and write your answers below.

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	3	5
+	1	7
	5	2

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	5	7
+	1	3
	7	0

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	4	4
+	1	8
	6	2

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	3	9
+	2	2
	6	1

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	1	5
+	1	6
	3	1

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	3	5
+	1	9
	5	4

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	2	6
+	2	4
	5	0

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	1	5
+	2	6
	4	1

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	4	3
+	2	9
	7	2

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	5	5
+	3	7
	9	2

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	5	2
+	3	8
	9	0

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	3	4
+	1	7
	5	1

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	5	3
+	1	8
	7	1

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	4	7
+	4	6
	9	3

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	6	6
+	2	5
	9	1

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	2	8
+	1	3
	4	1

Add by regrouping and write your answers below.

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	5	3
+	1	7
	7	0

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	4	4
+	1	6
	6	0

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	4	2
+	2	8
	7	0

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	3	9
+	1	8
	5	7

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	4	7
+	1	4
	6	1

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	6	3
+	2	7
	9	0

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	4	4
+	1	7
	6	1

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	6	3
+	2	9
	9	2

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	6	4
+	2	8
	9	2

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	3	5
+	2	9
	6	4

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	4	2
+	4	8
	9	0

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	2	5
+	1	6
	4	1

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	2	4
+	1	8
	4	2

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	1	7
+	4	6
	6	3

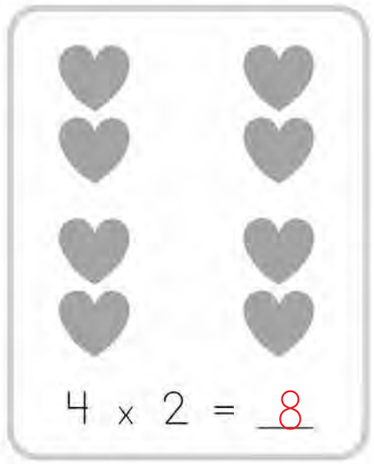
	Tens	Ones
	1	
	3	9
+	2	2
	6	1

	Tens	Ones
	1	
	3	7
+	3	3
	7	0

Multiplication Models

Let's practise multiplying. Use the models to help solve the multiplication problems below. Write your answers on the lines.

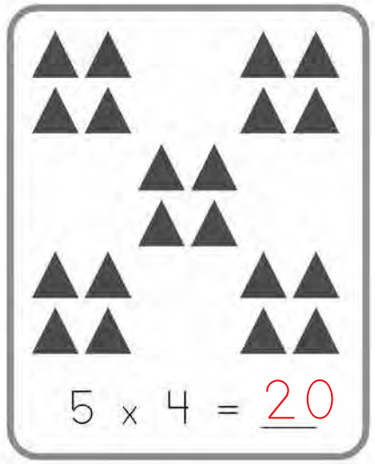
5 x 2 = 10



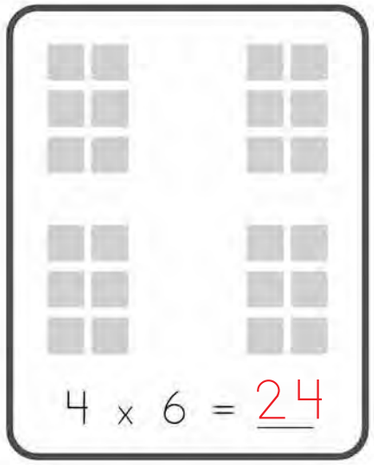
4 x 2 = 8

3 x 3 = 9

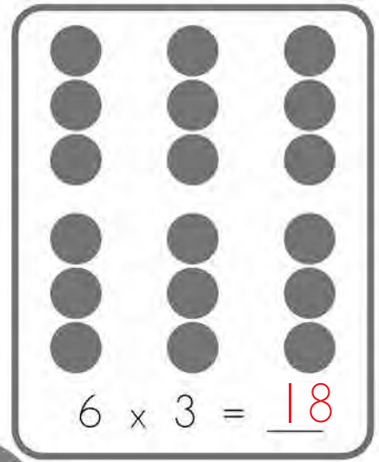
2 x 6 = 12



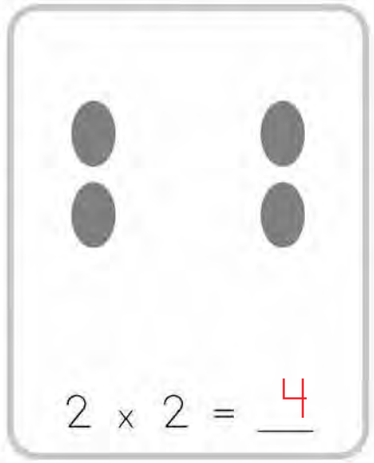
5 x 4 = 20



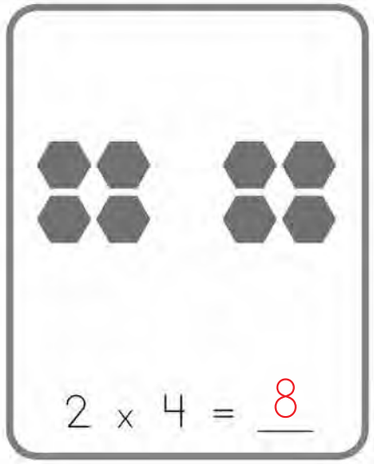
4 x 6 = 24



6 x 3 = 18



2 x 2 = 4

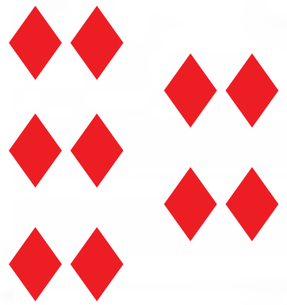


2 x 4 = 8

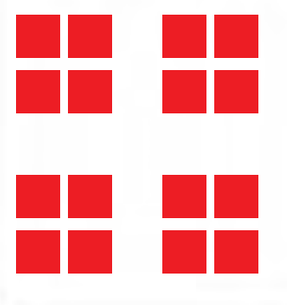
Multiplication Models

Draw groups for each multiplication problem below. Use the models you drew to solve the problems. Write your answers on the lines.

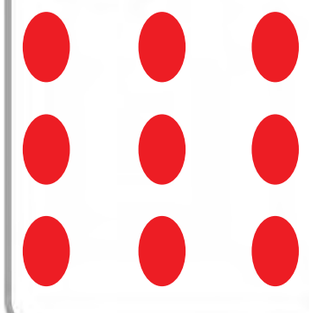
5 x 2 = 10



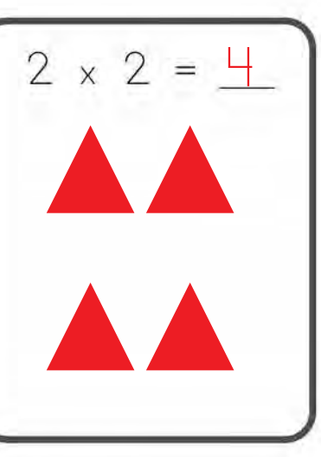
4 x 4 = 16



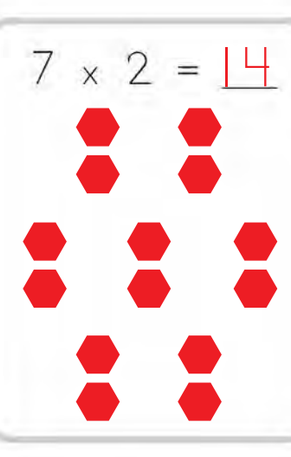
3 x 3 = 9



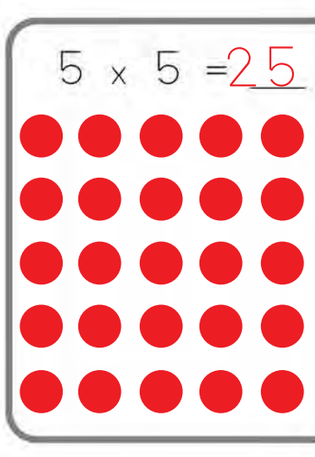
2 x 2 = 4



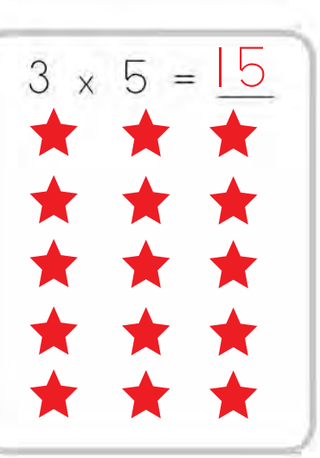
7 x 2 = 14



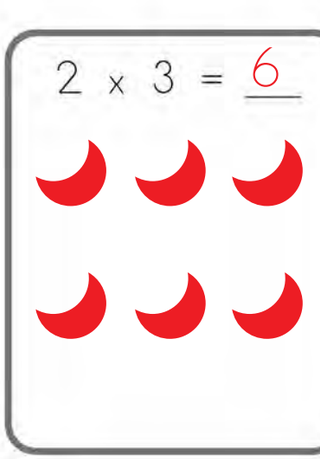
5 x 5 = 25



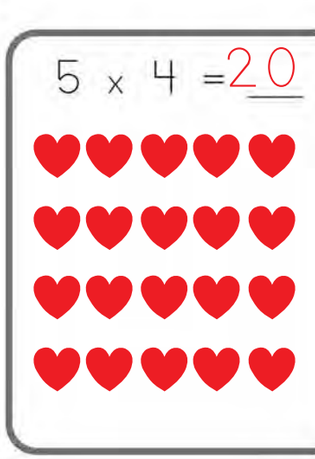
3 x 5 = 15



2 x 3 = 6



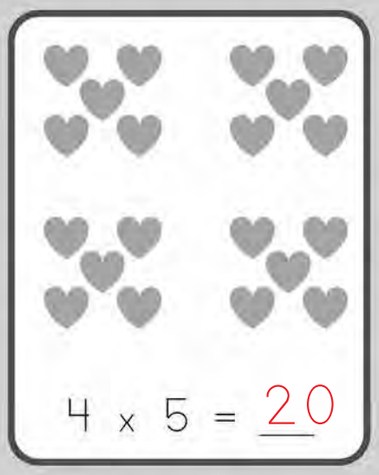
5 x 4 = 20



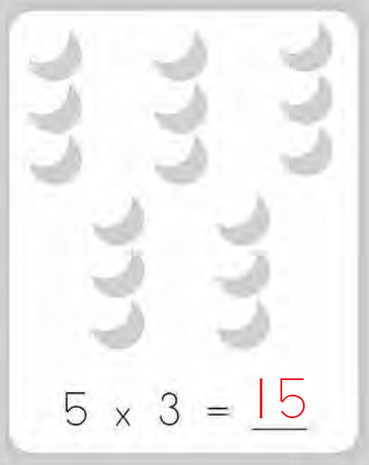
What Have You Learned in LEVEL 9?

Use the models to help solve the multiplication problems below. Write your answers on the lines.

3 x 2 = 6

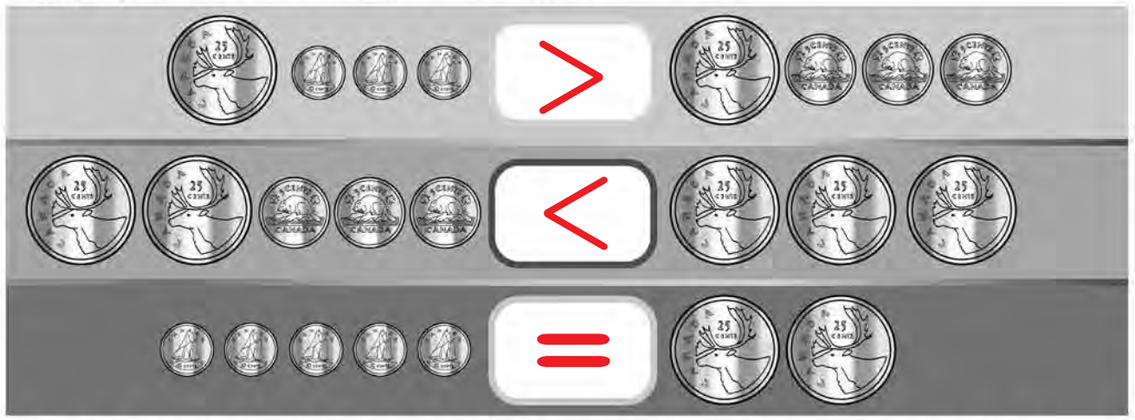


4 x 5 = 20



5 x 3 = 15

Circle the group of coins that is greater in the rows below. If the amounts are equal, circle both groups of coins. Then write the correct symbol.

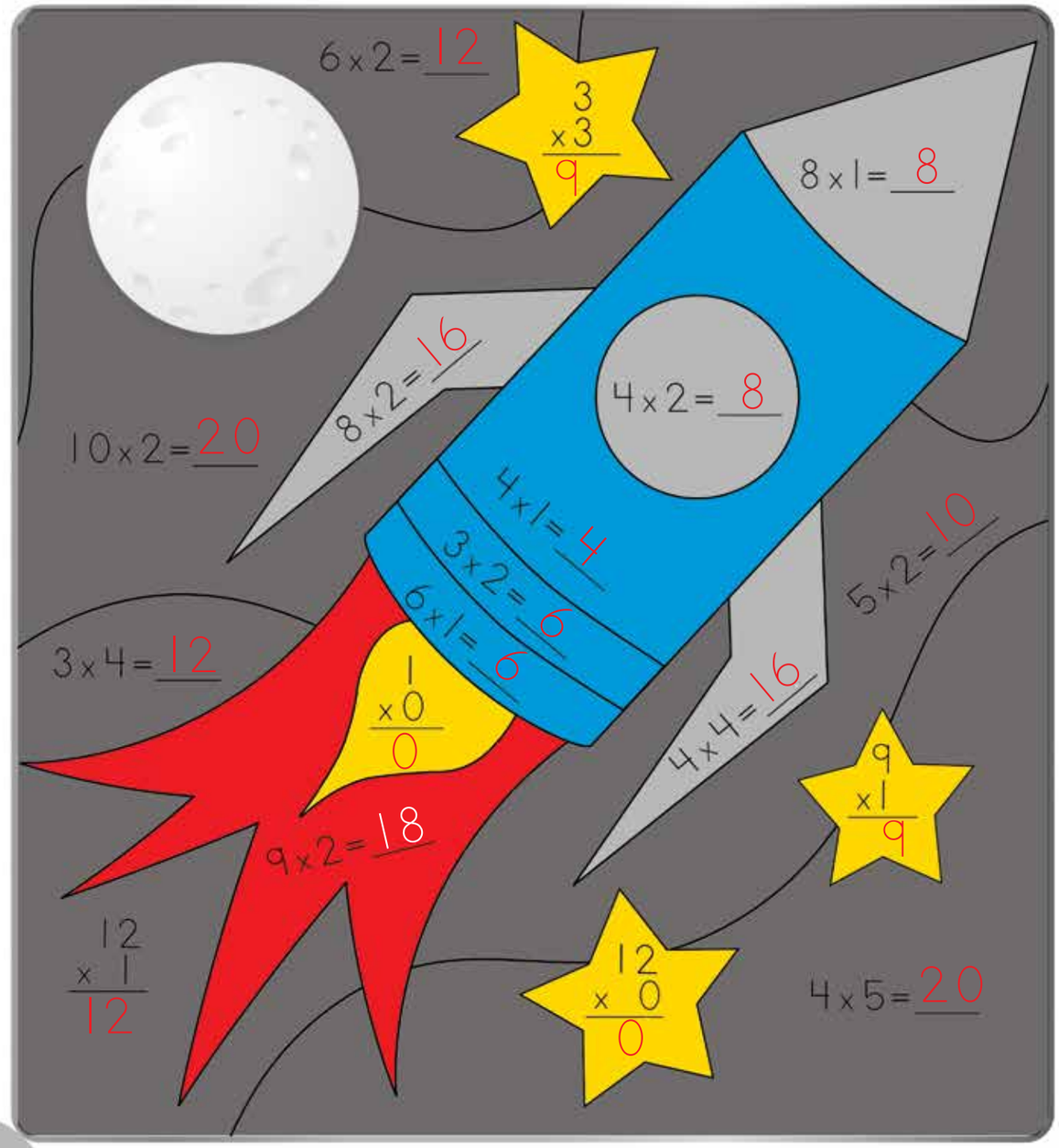


Visualize what you imagine in your mind when you read the sentences and draw what you imagined in the box below.

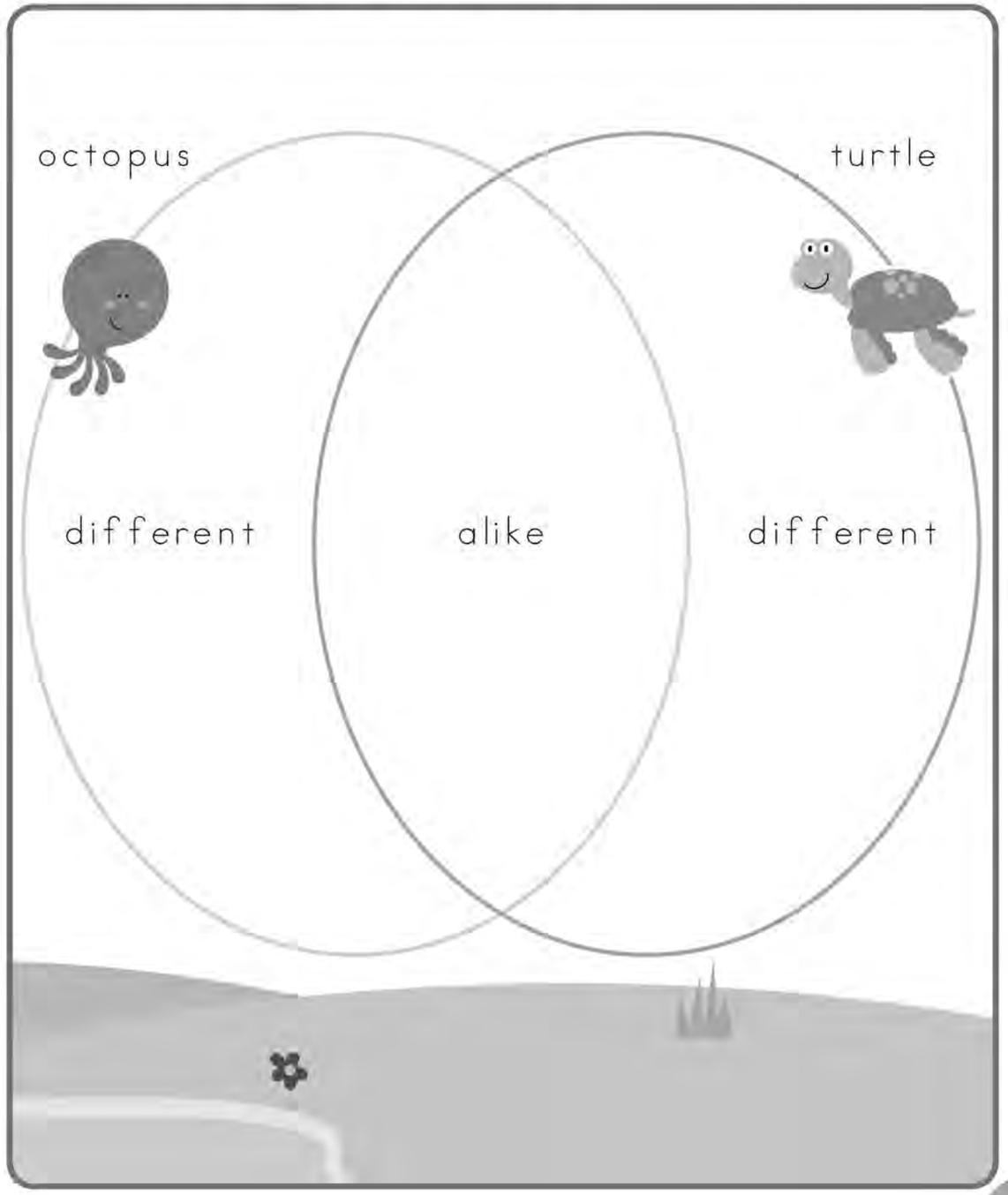
I sat by the fire holding my stick with the marshmallow on the end. I watched as it got brown and soft and then made my s'more.

Solve the multiplication problems below. Then colour the picture using the key.

= 4, 6 = 0, 9 = 8, 16 = 18 = 10, 12, 20



Comparing and contrasting means looking at things and telling how they are alike and how they are different. One way to compare and contrast two things is to use a Venn Diagram. Think about octopuses and sea turtles. What do you know about them? Fill in the Venn diagram below to show how they are alike and how they are different.



Reading Comprehension

A fact is something that can be proven with evidence. An opinion is something that is a personal belief.

Example: Fact: There are 10 provinces in Canada.

Opinion: I think chocolate is the best flavour of ice cream.

Read the sentences below and decide if they are fact or opinion. Circle the correct answer.

4 quarters equals a dollar.	fact opinion
My hockey team is the best hockey team.	fact opinion
There are 12 months in a year.	fact opinion
Everyone loves camping.	fact opinion
Canada Day is the best holiday.	fact opinion
The Canadian flag has a maple leaf on it.	fact opinion

Write a sentence that is a fact.

Write a sentence that is an opinion.

Reading Comprehension

Making predictions about what happens next as you read helps you understand the story better. Clues in the story and things that you already know help you to make good predictions before, during, and after you read. Read the sentences below and circle the best prediction for what comes next.

The clouds were dark. Thunder rumbled. It began to rain. Connor decided to...

a. play soccer outside.

b. stay in and play a video game.

It was late at night. Eddy was tired. He walked upstairs and...

a. jumped rope.

b. went to bed.

Missy had new shoes. She was so excited to wear them. The next day while getting ready for school she...

a. wore her old tennis shoes.

b. put her new shoes on.

When mom and dad brought out Zac's birthday cake everyone began to sing. Zac took a deep breath, closed his eyes, and...

a. fell asleep.

b. blew out birthday candles.

Cameron was walking down the stairs with a big box. His shoes were untied. Cameron...

a. tripped down the stairs.

b. did a back-flip on the stairs.

Reading Comprehension

Good readers predict before, during, and after reading. Remember, a prediction needs to be supported with evidence. That means something in the story, like pictures or words, gave you a clue to your prediction. Look at the title and illustration below and make a prediction as to what you think this story will be about. Then read the story and make predictions while you read.

Wiggle, Wiggle

Mary had been wiggling her tooth all week and it wouldn't budge. She couldn't wait to put it under her pillow and get a visit from the tooth fairy.

Her brother had told her all about the tooth fairy and she was excited. "Why won't this tooth come out?" she complained as she sat down at the breakfast table. "It'll come out when it's ready," her mom replied. "I'll get it out," said her brother, laughing. "Really?" asked Mary. "How?" He just giggled and said, "We will figure it out."

After breakfast, Mary and her brother went outside. First, Mary's brother told her to twist the tooth instead of just wiggling it back and forth. It twisted all around but wouldn't come out. Next, they tried biting down hard on an apple. That didn't work either. Finally, Mary's brother said, "I've got it," and he ran into the house. He came back out with a string and tied it to her tooth. He held the other end and told her he was going to ride away on his bike and it would pop out. "Are you sure about this?" Mary asked. "Of course!" He replied, but when he rode away, the string just fell off.

"It's never coming out!" cried Mary. Just then, Mary let out a huge sneeze and out popped her tooth!

Least to Greatest

Put the numbers in order from least to greatest. Rewrite the numbers below to put them in the correct order.

Example:

175, 125, 160, 142, 125, 142, 160, 175

300, 220, 282, 265, 220, 265, 282, 300

305, 325, 350, 442, 305, 325, 350, 442

115, 105, 106, 124, 105, 106, 115, 124

211, 225, 240, 246, 211, 225, 240, 246

Find the numbers that match the descriptions below. Write the numbers on the lines.

~~341~~	~~408~~	~~196~~
~~522~~	~~611~~	~~280~~

The number between 300 and 400 is 341.

The number with 0 tens and 0 ones is 200.

The number between 500 and 600 is 522.

The number that is less than all the others is 196.

The number that is greater than all the others is 611.

The number with 8 ones is 408.

Place Value

We can break big numbers into parts by looking at place value. Three digit numbers have a hundreds place, a tens place, and a ones place.

Example: 1 hundred + 1 ten + 1 one = 111

hundred ten one

Look at the models below. Write the hundreds, tens, ones, and the total number on the lines.

5 hundreds + 2 tens + 3 ones = 523

4 hundreds + 1 ten + 1 one = 411

9 hundreds + 0 tens + 5 ones = 905

3 hundreds + 1 ten + 3 ones = 313

Expanded Notation

You can write numbers in expanded form using numbers or words.

Example: 439 = 400 + 30 + 9

439 = four hundred + thirty + nine

Rewrite the numbers below in expanded form. Write them out using numbers.

584 = five hundred + eighty + four

231 = two hundred + thirty + one

455 = four hundred + fifty + five

123 = one hundred + twenty + three

820 = eight hundred + twenty + zero

654 = six hundred + fifty + four

791 = seven hundred + ninety + one

257 = two hundred + fifty + seven

369 = three hundred + sixty + nine

482 = four hundred + eighty + two

Nonfiction: Biographies

Biographies are nonfiction stories that tell about important or famous people's lives. It is informational text because it is teaching you something but also allows you to make connections to their life. Read the story below and think while you read.

Wayne Gretzky

Wayne Gretzky was an NHL hall of fame hockey player. He was such a good player that he has been called the great one. He was born in Brantford, Ontario, in January 1961.

As a toddler, Wayne would slide around the floor in his socks with a little hockey stick pretending to play. His dad bought him his first pair of skates when he was just 2 years old. When he was 4, Wayne's dad built him a skating rink in the backyard and Wayne would skate for hours every day.

By the time he was 6 years old he was already playing on a travel hockey team with older boys. At age 17, Wayne became the youngest player ever to be drafted by the world hockey association and played for the Indianapolis Racers.

Wayne went on to play 20 seasons in the NHL, winning four Stanley Cups! He retired from hockey in 1999 after playing 21 years in professional leagues. After retirement, Wayne began to coach hockey and even bought a professional hockey team. Wayne Gretzky really is the great one!

Nonfiction: Understanding

Answer the questions about *Wayne Gretzky* to show you understand what you read. Write your answers on the lines below.

What are three things you learned about Wayne Gretzky?

When did Wayne learn to play hockey? How did he get so good at playing the game?

As toddler. He practised everyday.

How long did Wayne play professional hockey?

17

How did Wayne continue to be part of hockey after retirement?

He coached and bought a team.

Is there anything that you have loved as much as Wayne loved hockey?

Nonfiction: Autobiographies

An autobiography is a biography written by the person it is about. Write your own short biography by answering the questions below.

When and where were you born?

Who are your family members?

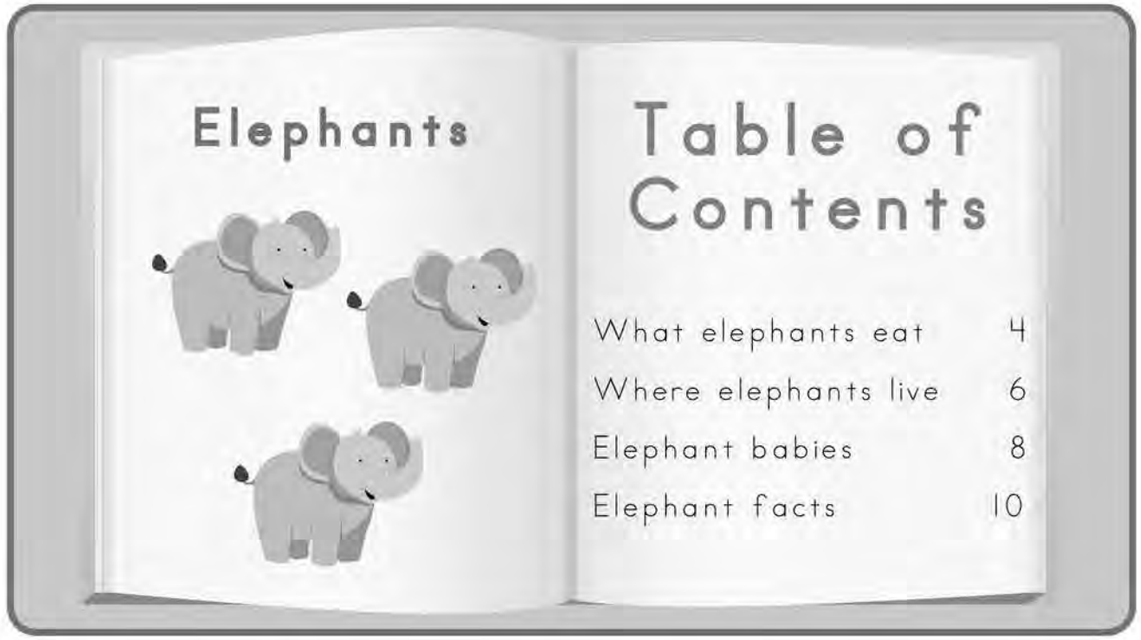
What are you good at?

What are some your favourite things?

What do you want to do when you grow up?

Nonfiction Text Features

The table of contents tells you what information can be found in a book and what page to find it on. Read the table of contents below.



Use the table of contents to help you answer the questions below.

How many topics are in the book?

Four.

What topic can be found on page 6?

Where elephants live.

What topic can be found on page 10?

Elephant facts.

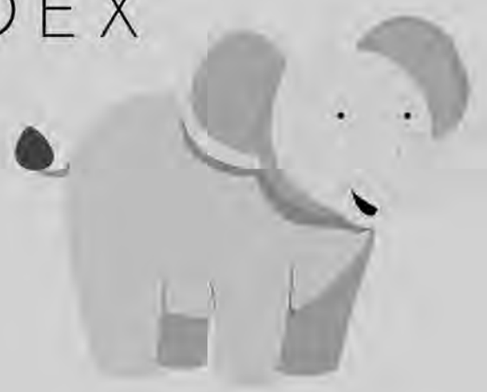
To find information about what elephants eat, what page should I turn to?

Page 4.

Nonfiction Text Features

The index is usually at the end of a nonfiction book. It is used to find information in the book. Topics are listed in alphabetical order and will list all of the pages where that information is mentioned in the book. Read the index below.

INDEX



Use the index to help you answer the questions below. Write your answers on the lines below.

On what pages can you find information about elephant habitats?

Pages 6 and 7.

On what pages can you find information about elephant food?

Pages 4 and 5.

What information can be found on pages 10, 11, and 12?

Predators.

If I want to find information about elephant babies, what pages should I turn to?

Pages 8 and 9.

Adding Three Digit Numbers

When we line up three digit numbers on top of one another, it is easy to add each column. When adding this way it is important to ALWAYS start by adding the ones column. Add the two numbers in the ones column on the right and write your answer below the line. Then add the two numbers in the tens column on the left and write your answer below the line. Do the same for the hundred column. Now you have your three digit number answer.

Example: 451 + 132

	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
	4	5	1
+	1	3	2
	5	8	3

Practise adding three digit numbers below. Make sure to start with the ones column.

	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
	2	2	5
+	3	2	1
	5	4	6

	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
	4	5	1
+	3	1	4
	7	6	5

	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
	5	2	5
+	1	3	1
	6	5	6

	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
	6	1	0
+	2	1	4
	8	2	4

	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
	2	5	4
+	7	1	0
	9	6	4

	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
	6	0	1
+	2	7	7
	8	7	8

	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
	5	1	5
+	4	2	1
	9	3	6

	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
	8	0	0
+	1	1	2
	9	1	2

	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
	2	5	1
+	4	1	8
	6	6	9

What number is in the tens spot of the number 771? 7

What number is in the hundreds spot of the number 984? 9

Add by Regrouping

Regrouping means changing ones to tens and tens back into ones to help us add. Adding three digit numbers sometimes means we need to regroup. Look at the example below. If the numbers in the ones column add up to more than 9, we need to regroup.

Example: 125+117=

First add the ones. 5+7=12

12 is more than 9, so we need to regroup.

12 means 1 ten and 2 ones.

So put the 2 below the ones column and the 1 at the top of the tens column.

Now add the tens. 1+2+1=4

Now add the hundreds. +=2

Put your tens and ones together.

Your answer is 242.

	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
		1	
	1	2	5
+	1	1	7
	2	4	2

Solve the problems by regrouping.

	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
		1	
	1	3	6
+	2	3	7
	3	7	3

	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
		1	
	2	5	5
+	3	2	9
	5	8	4

	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
		1	
	1	2	2
+	4	4	8
	5	7	0

Hank is having a big celebration! He invited 129 girls and 326 boys. How many people did he invite in all?

	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
		1	
	1	2	9
+	3	2	6
	4	5	5

Nonfiction Text Features

Some books have a list of words at the back of the book called a glossary. The glossary is like a little dictionary. The words are listed in alphabetical order and there is a meaning next to each word. They can also have pictures to illustrate the meanings of words. Take a look at the glossary below. Use the information to help you answer the questions.

GLOSSARY

Communicate – exchanging information or a message with somebody

Emotional – having strong feelings

Herd – a group of elephants

Mammal – a warm-blooded animal that breathes air and has live babies

Tusk – a long, pointed tooth that comes out of the mouth when closed

What is a group of elephants called?

A herd.

What is a tusk?

A long, pointed tooth.

What does the word mammal mean?

A warm-blooded animal that breathes air and has babies.

Nonfiction Text Features

MAP

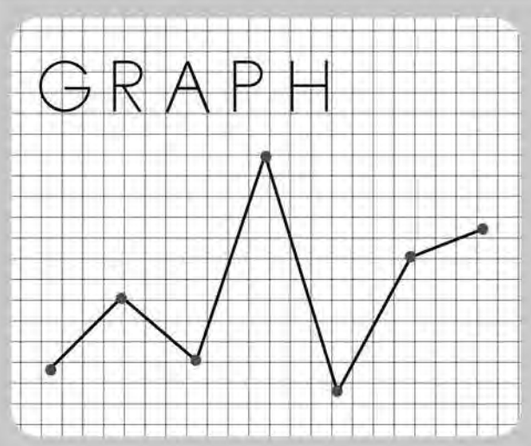
Maps are often used in nonfiction to show us where something is. It will often be labelled or have a caption under it to explain what it is showing.

BOLD PRINT

Elephants are **mammals**. They **communicate** through low sounds and rubbing up against each other. They have large **tusks** that they use for digging and lifting objects.

Bold print means that some of the words in the book are bigger or darker than others. This usually means the word is important. Sometimes the words in bold print are part of a glossary in the back that tells you what they mean.

GRAPH



A graph is a chart that explains numbers or data. It will often be labelled or have a caption under it to explain what it is showing.

Using Nonfiction Text Features

Write the purpose of each nonfiction text feature in the chart below.

Text Features	Purpose
Title	Identifies the topic of the book. Tells what the book will be about.
Table of contents	Tells you what information can be found in a book.
Bold Print	Darker or bigger text that means the word is important.
Maps	Used to show the reader where something is.
Graphs	A chart that explains numbers or data.
Index	Tells the reader where they can find information in the book.
Glossary	Defines words in the book.

The Writing Process

Good writers follow these steps when they write.

Brainstorm

Think about what you want to write and how you will say it. Use a graphic organizer to plan out your ideas.

Draft

Look at your graphic organizer and write out the first draft of your story.

Revise

Read your draft and make changes to improve your writing.

Edit

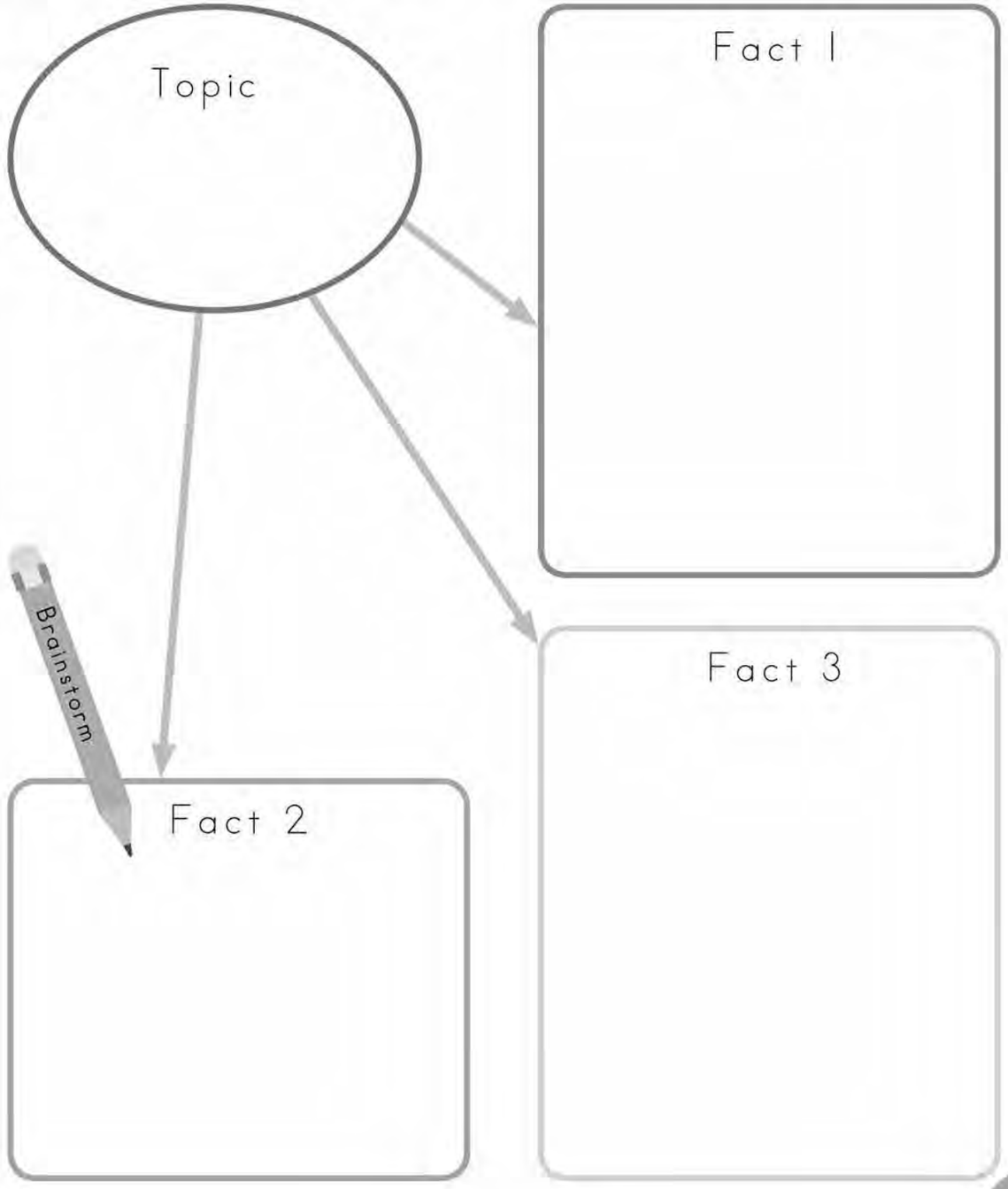
Proofread your revised draft and correct any mistakes.

Publish

Write and orient your final copy.

Expository Writing

Expository writing means writing to inform the reader about something. First, brainstorm about a topic that you know a lot about. Think about a game, sport, animal, or something else you know a lot about and write it in the topic circle. Then write a few words or sentences about your topic in each fact box to organize your thoughts.



Expository Writing: First Draft

This will be your first draft. Look back at your graphic organizer and use your ideas to write your story on the lines below. Be sure to give it a title.

Title_____

Expository Writing: Revise and Edit

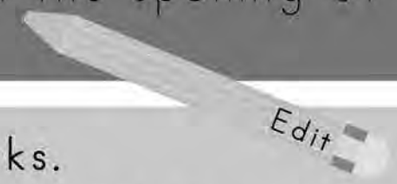
Read the information below to help you revise and edit your story on the previous page.

Reread and revise.

- Add sentences or words.
- Remove unneeded sentences or words.
- Move sentences around to help your story make more sense.
- Change boring words to exciting words.

Time to edit. Use this editor's checklist.

- Be sure to capitalize the beginning of sentences, names, and proper nouns.
- Be sure to use correct punctuation.
- Be sure to use complete sentences.
- Be sure you checked the spelling of all words.



Use proofreading marks.

- When you reread your writing you will need a pencil crayon or bright colour pen.
- Use the editor's checklist to look for mistakes. When you see a mistake, mark it using one of the proofreading marks below.

PROOFREADING MARKS

Capitalize	Add Period	Add Question Mark	Spelling Error	Lowercase Letter

Expository Writing: Publish

Rewrite your edited story on the lines below. Then share it with your friends or family members. Draw a picture to go with your story in the box.

Title_____

STEM Activity

Try the egg drop challenge.

The Challenge

Build a parachute and container that will keep an egg safe. It must have a parachute and a container to hold an egg under the parachute. It must be able to protect an egg from breaking in a fall. It must be dropped from at least 3 metres.

Plan

Explain how you plan to use the materials you are using to make your egg drop parachute on the lines below.

Design

Draw what you imagine your egg drop parachute will look like in the box. After that, build your egg drop parachute.

Subtracting Three Digit Numbers

When we line up three digit numbers on top of one another, it is easy to subtract each column. When subtracting this way it is important to ALWAYS start by subtracting the ones column. Subtract the bottom number from the top number in the ones column on the right and write your answer below the line. Then subtract the bottom number from the top number in the tens column on the left and write your answer below the line. Last, subtract the two numbers in the hundreds column. Now you have your three digit number answer!

Example: 245 - 113 = 132

	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
	2	4	5
-	1	1	3
	1	3	2

Practise subtracting three digit numbers below. Make sure to start with the ones column.

	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
	3	4	3
-	1	2	3
	2	2	0

	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
	2	5	5
-	1	3	4
	1	2	1

	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
	5	6	2
-	4	2	0
	1	4	2

	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
	4	5	9
-	3	1	8
	1	4	1

	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
	5	2	5
-	2	1	4
	3	1	1

	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
	7	7	2
-	6	5	1
	1	2	1

	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
	4	4	4
-	3	2	2
	1	2	2

	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
	8	8	3
-	7	1	1
	1	7	2

	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
	6	6	2
-	2	3	0
	4	3	2

What number is in the tens spot of the number 641? 4

What number is in the hundreds spot of the number 803? 8

Subtract by Regrouping

Regrouping means changing tens back into ones to help us subtract. Subtracting three digit numbers sometimes means we need to regroup. Look at the example below. If the top number in a column is smaller than the bottom number, we need to regroup.

Example: 235 - 17 =

First subtract the ones. 5-7
5 is less than 7 so we need to regroup.
That means take one ten from the tens column and move it to the ones column.
Now subtract the ones column.
So instead of 5-7, you have 15-7.
15-7=8
Put the 8 below the ones column.
Now subtract the tens. 2-1=1
Now subtract the hundreds. 2-1=1
Put your hundreds, tens, and ones together.
Your answer is 118.

	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
		2	15
	2	~~3~~	~~5~~
-	1	1	7
	1	1	8

Solve the problems by regrouping.

	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
		3	16
	3	~~4~~	~~6~~
-	2	2	7
	1	1	9

	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
		4	15
	5	~~5~~	~~5~~
-	3	2	9
	2	2	6

	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
		3	12
	6	~~4~~	~~2~~
-	4	2	8
	2	1	4

Hannah is at the beach. She collected 275 seashells! She gave 116 of them to her brother Kurt. How many seashells does Hannah have left?

	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
		6	15
	2	~~7~~	~~5~~
-	1	1	6
	1	5	9

Adding to Check Subtraction

Related facts help us check our answers when we add and subtract. Look at the related facts below.

Example: If 275 − 105 = 170 then 170 + 105 = 275

Solve the subtraction problems and then check your answers using addition by adding your answer to the second number in the subtraction problem.

471 − 220 = 251
251 + 220 = 471

767 − 314 = 453
453 + 314 = 767

532 − 410 = 122
122 + 410 = 532

443 − 211 = 232
232 + 211 = 443

713 − 512 = 201
201 + 512 = 713

675 − 525 = 150
150 + 525 = 675

286 − 143 = 143
143 + 143 = 286

830 − 610 = 220
220 + 610 = 830

Liam and Sarah picked 376 apples from their orchard. They sold 216 apples at the farmers market. How many apples do they have left?

376 − 216 = 160

160 + 216 = 376

Reading Opinion Text

Opinion texts are narrative stories in which the author expresses their opinion or feeling on a topic. Sometimes the author tries to persuade the reader that their opinion is correct. Read the story below and think while you read.

We Need a Puppy

"Please!" Laura cried. "We need a puppy!"

"Oh, I don't know about that," her mom replied.

"Mom, think about it. There are many reasons that we should get a dog," said Laura.

"Hmmm," is all her mother could reply.

"Listen, you work late and Ben and I are home alone. A dog could help to protect us!" Laura's mom seemed to be listening as she cleaned the kitchen so Laura went on.

"Also, you always say we need to be responsible! Having a pet is a big responsibility!"

Laura's mom rolled her eyes and continued to wipe the counters. "We would do all of the work, Mom. I promise!" Laura pleaded. "You have to admit, Mom, it's a good idea for Ben too. He has no friends. At least the dog would be one."

"Laura!" her mom exclaimed.

"Just kidding, Mom. I'm just saying, in my opinion it's a winning idea for our whole family."

Opinion Text

The whole point of reading is understanding what we read. Think about *We Need A Dog* and answer the questions below. Make sure you are answering in complete sentences.

What was Laura's opinion about getting a dog?

It is a good idea.

What was Laura's mom's opinion about getting a dog?

It's not a good idea.

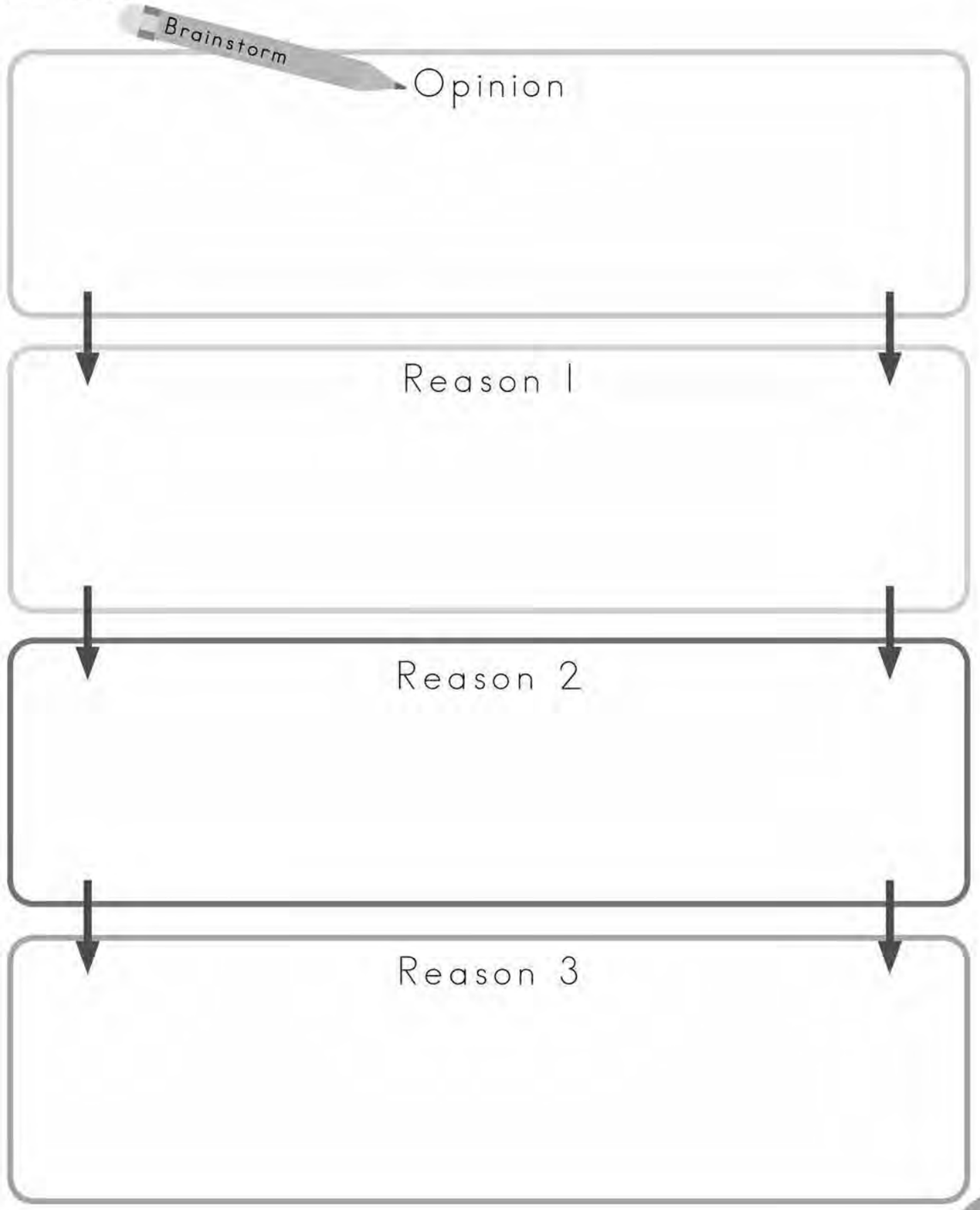
What reasons did Laura give to support her opinion about getting a dog?

It can help protect them and teach them responsibility.

Predict! Do you think Laura's mom will let Laura and Ben get a dog?

Writing Opinion Text

Think about your opinion on whether kids should have to go to school. Brainstorm three reasons why or why not. Write a few words or sentences in the graphic organizer below to organize your thoughts.



Opinion Writing: First Draft

This will be your first draft. Look back at your graphic organizer and use your ideas to write your story on the lines below. Be sure to give it a title.

Title _____

Opinion Writing: Revise and Edit

Read the information below to help you revise and edit your story on the previous page.

Reread and revise.

- Add sentences or words.
- Remove unneeded sentences or words.
- Move sentence around to help your story make more sense.
- Change boring words to exciting words.

Time to edit. Use this editor's checklist.

- Did you capitalize the beginning of sentences, names, and proper nouns?
- Did you use correct punctuation?
- Did you use complete sentences?
- Did you check your spelling?

Use proofreading marks.

- When you reread your writing you will need a pencil crayon or bright colour pen.
- Use the editor's checklist to look for mistakes. When you see a mistake, mark it using one of the proofreading marks below.

PROOFREADING MARKS

Capitalize	Add Period	Add Question Mark	Spelling Error	Lowercase Letter
≡	⊙	?	⬭	/

Opinion Writing: Publish

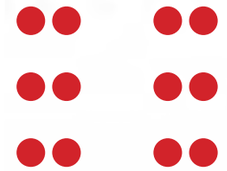
Rewrite your edited story on the lines below. Then share it with your friends or family members. Draw a picture to go with your story in the box.

Title _____

Multiplication Model Practice

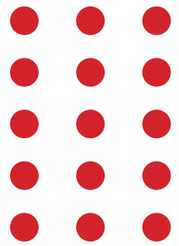
Draw groups for each multiplication problem below. Use the models you drew to solve the problems. Write your answers on the lines.

6 x 2 = 12



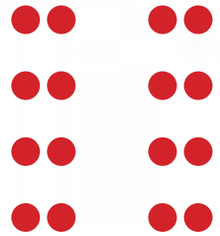
4 x 5 = 20

5 x 3 = 15

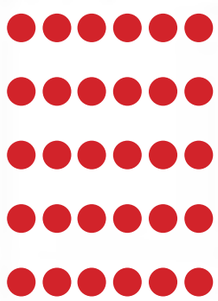


2 x 7 = 14

8 x 2 = 16

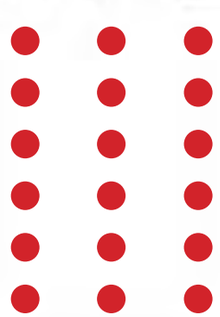


5 x 6 = 30

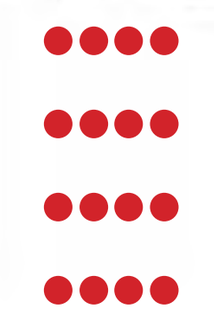


5 x 5 = 25

6 x 3 = 18



4 x 4 = 16



Exploring Division

Dividing means separating things into smaller groups.

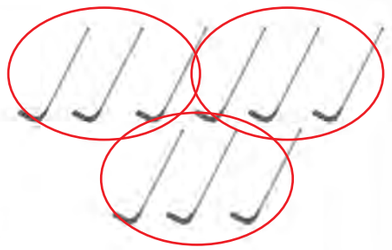
Example: There are 10 cookies on the plate.
They are placed into 2 equal groups.
10 cookies divided into 2 equal groups is 5 cookies in each group.
10 ÷ 2 = 5

Circle the groups and answer the questions to help you divide. Write your answers on the lines below. Then write your final answer in the equation.

How many mittens are there altogether? 6
Circle groups of 2.
How many groups are there?
3

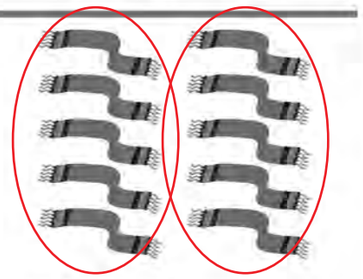
6 ÷ 2 = 3

How many hockey sticks are there altogether? 9
Circle groups of 3.
How many groups are there?
3



9 ÷ 3 = 3

How many scarves are there altogether? 10
Circle groups of 5.
How many groups are there?
2

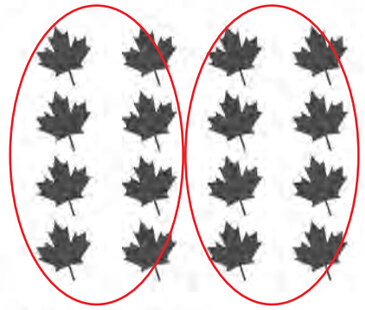


10 ÷ 5 = 2

Practising Division

Circle the groups and answer the questions to help you divide. Write your answers on the lines below. Then write your final answer in the equation.

How many maple leaves are there altogether? 16
Circle groups of 8.
How many groups are there?
2



16 ÷ 8 = 4

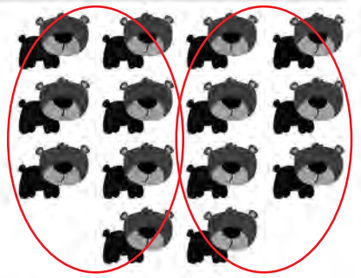
How many beavers are there altogether? 18
Circle groups of 3.
How many groups are there?
6

18 ÷ 3 = 6

How many kayaks are there altogether? 20
Circle groups of 5.
How many groups are there?
4

20 ÷ 5 = 4

How many bears are there altogether? 14
Circle groups of 7.
How many groups are there?
2



14 ÷ 7 = 2

Writing Narrative Text

A narrative story is one that is told in first person. That means you are telling about something that you made up or something that really happened in your own words. A narrative story should have a beginning, middle, and end. Think about a time you got to do something you were excited about. What was it? What happened? Write a few words or sentences in the graphic organizer below to organize your thoughts.

Title _____

Brainstorm

First

Next

Then

Last

Narrative Writing: First Draft

This will be your first draft. Look back at your graphic organizer and use your ideas to write your story on the lines below. Be sure to give it a title.

Draft

Title _____

First

Next

Then

Last

Narrative Writing: Revise and Edit

Do you remember how to edit and revise your story? Read the steps below and fill in the missing parts. Then read and revise your story.

Reread and revise.

- Add sentences or _____ .
- _____ unneeded sentences or words.
- Move sentence around to help your story make more sense.
- _____ boring words to exciting words.

Time to edit. Use this editor's checklist.

- Did you _____ the beginning of sentences, names, and proper nouns?
- Did you use correct _____?
- Did you use complete _____?
- Did you check your _____?

Use proofreading marks.

- When you reread your writing you will need a pencil crayon or bright colour pen.
- Use the editor's checklist to look for mistakes. When you see a mistake, mark it using one of the proofreading marks below.

PROOFREADING MARKS

Capitalize	Add Period	Add Question Mark	Spelling Error	Lowercase Letter
≡	⊙	?	⬭	/

Narrative Writing: Publish

Rewrite your edited story on the lines below. Then share it with friends or family members. Draw a picture to go with your story in the box below.

Title _____

Expanded Notation

You can write numbers in expanded form using numbers or words.

Example: 673 = 600 + 70 + 3

673 = six hundred + seventy + three

Rewrite the numbers below in expanded form. Write them out using number words.

822 = eight hundred + twenty + two

349 = three hundred + forty + nine

296 = two hundred + ninety + six

545 = five hundred + forty + five

727 = seven hundred + twenty + seven

619 = six hundred + ten + nine

938 = nine hundred + thirty + eight

486 = four hundred + eighty + six

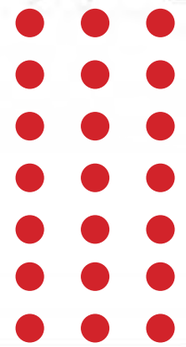
660 = six hundred + sixty + zero

127 = one hundred + twenty + seven

Multiplication Model Practice

Draw groups for each multiplication problem below. Use the models you drew to solve the problems. Write your answers on the lines.

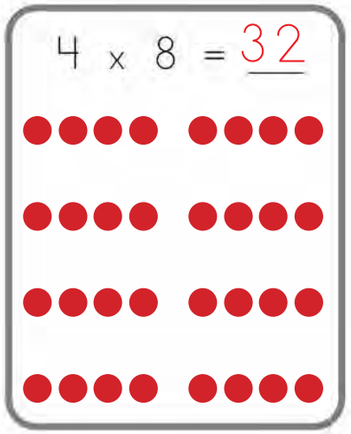
7 x 3 = 21



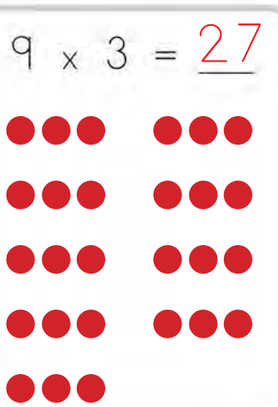
1 x 10 = 10

3 x 9 = 27

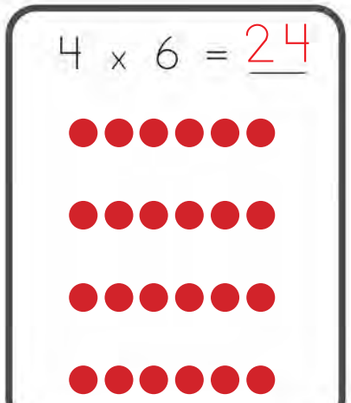
4 x 8 = 32



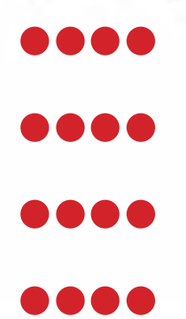
9 x 3 = 27



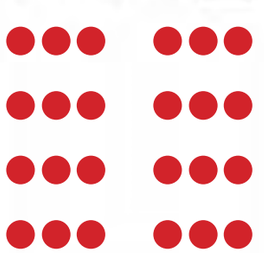
4 x 6 = 24



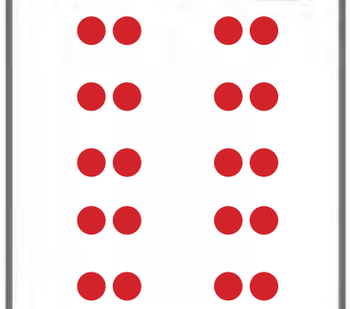
4 x 4 = 16



8 x 3 = 24



10 x 2 = 20



Multiplication Word Problems

Read the word problems and look for clues. Numbers and words can be clues. The word times tells you to multiply the numbers. Circle the clues and solve the word problems below.

Example: Sheldon reads (3) science books every school day. He goes to school (5) (times) a week. How many books does Sheldon read every week?

3 x 5 = 15

Penny bought new shoes (2) (times) a month for the whole year. A year is (12) months long. How many pairs of new shoes does Penny buy every year?

2 x 12 = 24

Howard practises the guitar (2) (times) as often as Bernadette. Bernadette practises (3) days a week. How often does Howard practice the guitar?

2 x 3 = 6

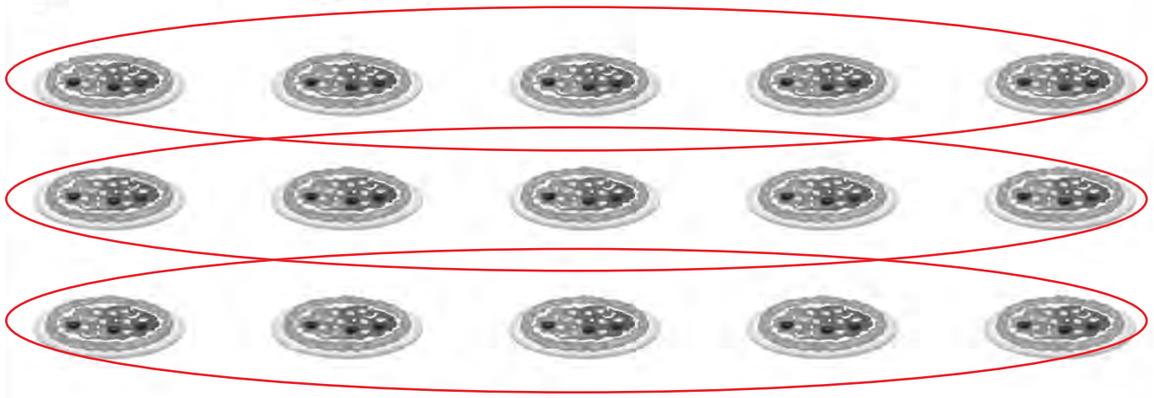
Amy makes Sheldon a cup of hot chocolate (2) (times) a day for (14) days! How many cups of hot chocolate does Amy make altogether?

2 x 14 = 28

Division Word Problems

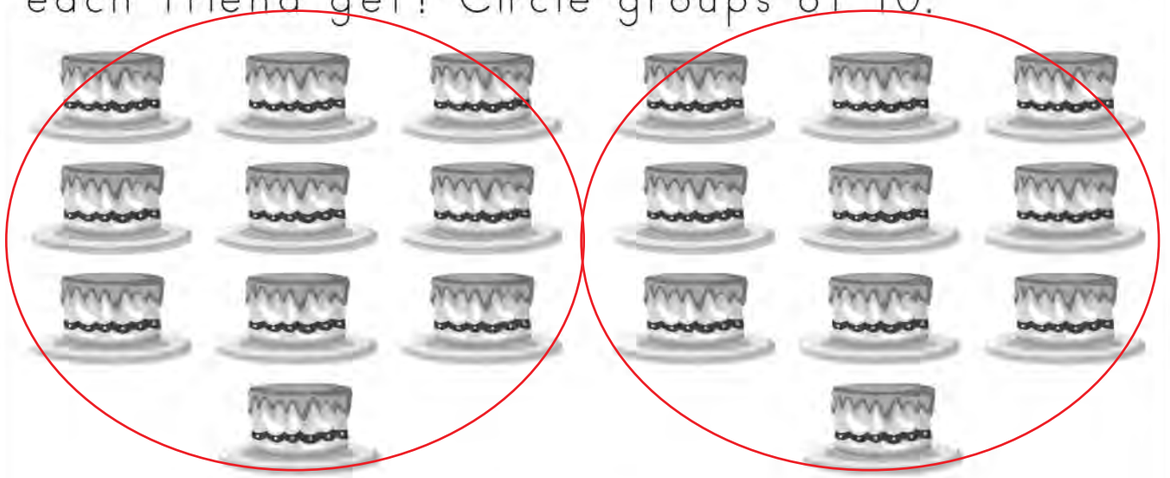
Read the word problems below and look for clues. Circle the groups to help you divide and solve the word problems.

Randall has 15 pizzas. He needs to give some pizza to each of the 5 groups of kids at the playground. How many pizzas will each group get? Circle groups of 5.



15 ÷ 5 = 3

Kate has 10 friends at her pool party. She has 20 pieces of cake. How many pieces will each friend get? Circle groups of 10.



20 ÷ 10 = 2

Grammar

Every complete sentence has a subject and predicate. The subject is who or what the sentence is about. The predicate tells something about the subject.

Example: Bruno likes to sing and dance.
Bruno is the subject.
Likes to sing and dance is the predicate.

Read the sentences below. Circle the subject of each sentence and underline the predicate.

Patty likes to count her money.

Pete learned to play guitar.

Rob is in charge of the store.

Phillip takes his daughter to the park.

Dean likes to pretend he is a fireman.

Willy and Dan play with toy trucks.

Elizabeth is always on the computer.

Ben goes for a walk every day.

Ryan and Derrick play hide and seek.

Cindy and Missy like to play in the garden.

Writing with Quotation Marks

Quotation marks go around all of the words that people or characters are saying in a story.

Example: "Hi, Oscar!" said Ernie.
"Hello, Ernie," said Oscar.

Read the sentences below. Draw quotation marks around the words the characters are saying.

"That was delicious," said Peter.

Mom said, "Let's go to the park."

"We are late for practice," yelled Ben.

Dad replied, "What time is it?"

"Happy birthday!" her friends sang.

Sometimes quotation marks go around titles of songs, books, poems, and movies.

Example: My favourite song is "Row, Row, Row, Your Boat."

Read the sentences below. Draw quotation marks around the titles.

I love to sing "Oh, Canada!"

My favourite book is "The Little Princess."

I read a poem called "Catch a Falling Star."

I am reading a book called "Rocketman."

"No More Tears" is a sad song.

I love to sing "Happy Birthday!"

STEM Activity

Build a rocking chair!

The Challenge

Build a rocking chair using materials of your choice. It must be at least 24 cm tall and has to be able to rock while holding a small toy figure of your choice.

Plan

Explain how you plan to use the materials you are using to make your rocking chair on the lines below.

Design

Draw what you imagine the rocking chair will look like in the box. After that, build your rocking chair.

What Have You Learned in LEVEL 10?

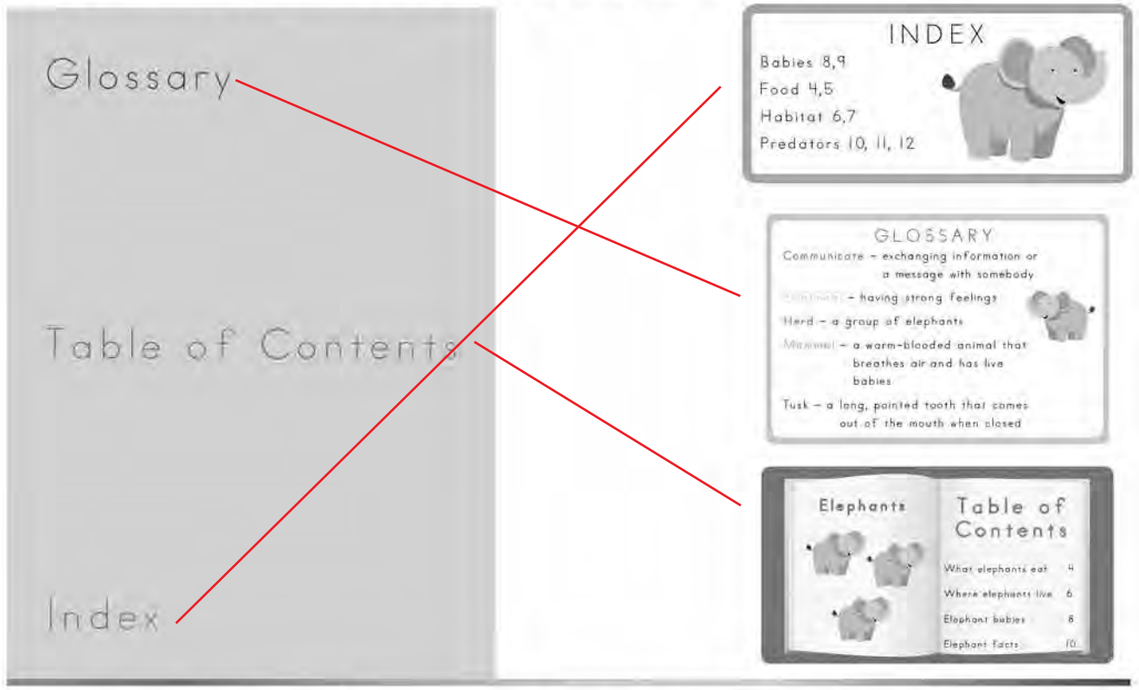
Practice subtracting three digit numbers below. Make sure to start with the ones column.

	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
	5	4	3
−	4	1	3
	1	3	0

	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
	2	2	5
−	1	2	4
	1	0	1

	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
	5	0	2
−	1	0	0
	4	0	2

Draw a line from the picture to the name of the text feature it shows.



Find the numbers that match the descriptions below. Write the numbers on the lines.

381	808	196

The number between 300 and 400 is 381

The number with 0 tens and 8 ones is 808

The number between 100 and 200 is 196

CERTIFICATE
of Achievement

.....

has successfully completed

LEVEL 10

Date

.....

Parent's Signature

.....

Place Level 10
Sticker Here