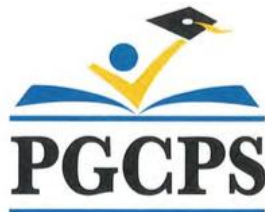


SPRING STUDENT ENRICHMENT PACKET READING AND SOCIAL STUDIES

Grade 5



TM

**Prince George's County Public Schools
Office of Academic Programs
Department of Curriculum and Instruction**



Hot off the press! Spring Student Enrichment Packet!

You will notice Evidence-Based Selected Response (EBSR) questions in this year's packet. EBSR questions are presented as a pair of related questions (Part A and Part B), where the second question asks students to select the evidence for the answer they chose in the first part of the question.

We have provided our students with many opportunities to practice answering EBSR questions, as we continue to prepare them for the Maryland Comprehensive Assessment Program (MCAP) assessments. With parents being our partners, we invite you to learn about EBSRs as you assist your children with completing the activities in this packet.

General Directions

- **Read the selection carefully** so that you can do your best when answering the EBSR.
- Write your responses in this packet.
- Circle the answer that is your choice.
- Be sure to take care and do a good job.

Have an enjoyable



SPRING POEMS

What is Green?

- 1 Green is a flutter
That comes in Spring
When frost melts out
Of everything.
- 5 Green is a grasshopper
Green is jade
Green is hiding
In the shade---
- 10 Green is an olive
And a pickle.
The sound of green
Is a water-trickle
Green is the world
After the rain
- 15 Bathed and beautiful
Again.
- 17 April is green
Peppermint, too.
Every elf has
One green shoe.
- 21 Under a grape arbor
Air is green
With sprinkles of sunlight
In between.
- 25 Green is the meadow,
Green is the fuzz
That covers up
Where winter was.
- 29 Green is ivy and
Honeysuckle vine.
Green is yours....
Green is mine....

By Mary O'Neill
From *Hailstones and Halibut Bones*
A Doubleday Book for Young Readers,
Delacorte Press, 1989

Spring

Spring is the happiest time of year

People love spring because it is the
beginning of new life

Rain coming down show that spring
has come.

In spring you are the fullest

Now green is starting; life is forming

Green is the color of spring.



Modern Teen Magazine
March 1998

1. Part A

Which idea is found in the two poems, "What is Green?" and "Spring?"

- A. Spring is the best season.
- B. Green signals the start of spring.
- C. Many important things are green.
- D. The only season should be spring.

Part B

Choose one detail from each poem to support the answer to Part A. Write each of the details into the box labeled "Supporting Details."

Supporting Details from "What is Green?"	Supporting Details from "Spring"

2. Part A

With which statement would the speakers of "What is Green?" and "Spring" **most likely** agree?

- A. The only season should be spring.
- B. Green is useful in many ways.
- C. Spring brings out the best in you.
- D. Without green, there would be no spring.

Part B

Which detail from the poem best supports the answer for Part A?

- A. "In spring you are the fullest."
- B. "Spring is the happiest time of year."
- C. "The sound of green is a water-trickle."
- D. "Green is the fuzz that covers up where winter was."

Here Come the Horseshoes!

By Kate Hofmann

Every spring, something mysterious happens on the sandy beaches of Delaware Bay. In the dark of night, a throng of prehistoric-looking creatures rides in with the high tide. Thousands come ashore on the ocean waves, their shells clacking together and their spiky tails waving. It looks like a scene from the days before the dinosaurs, and it *could* be--it's been happening for more than 350 million years. Stop by the beach after the sun comes up, and you just might meet one of these ancient animals face to face. Get ready...here come the horseshoes!

Horseshoe Who?

The horseshoe crab gets its name from the shape of its shell. The "crab" part of the name doesn't make quite as much sense. Horseshoe crabs are closer cousins to spiders, ticks, and scorpions than to true crabs. But don't worry--they won't bite. (They don't even have teeth.) And that long, spiky tail may look as if it could sting or stab, but it's no threat either.

The tail does have some important jobs, though. In the water, it helps a swimming horseshoe steer. On shore, sometimes a crab is flipped over by the waves. The tail makes a good tool for turning right side up. Even so, sometimes flipping is a struggle. And an upside-down crab can soon be in trouble. If its gills dry out in the sun, it will die. So if you see one that's stranded bottom-side up, help it out: Just flip it!

Ten Legs and Ten Eyes

Under a horseshoe's bowl-shaped shell are ten spidery legs. As the crab walks along the ocean bottom, it digs up its favorite foods: worms and clams. But how does it eat with no teeth? With help from its spiny legs! As the legs move food toward the crab's mouth, spines break it down into bite-sized bits.

A horseshoe crab also has ten eyes. Eight are simple ones that sense just light and dark. The two large eyes on its shell see more, and they see nearly as well in the dark as in daylight. What might the crab want to spot with those eyes? A mate, of course!

Eggs and Babies

In Delaware Bay, horseshoes come out of the sea to mate on nights in May or June. The time is right when the tide is highest, around the full or new moon. Like armored tanks, the crabs advance onto the beach. As females lay their eggs, the tag-along males fertilize the eggs. Over four or five nights, each female lays 80,000 eggs or more!

When their work is done, the crabs return to the sea. As they go, they leave looping trails like signatures in the sand. "We were here!" they say.



Horseshoe Crabs on Beach

(Credit: Altrendo Nature/Getty Images)



Map: Horseshoe Crab Populations

(Credit: RANGER RICK)

Egg Extravaganza

The crabs also leave behind *billions* of eggs. More horseshoe crabs come ashore on the beaches of Delaware Bay than anywhere else in the world. As some crabs leave, more crabs arrive. That means eggs in the earlier nests are often dug up as later crabs make their nests. These eggs dry out and won't hatch.

The extra eggs don't go to waste, though--not at all! They become part of an enormous egg feast. You see, horseshoe crabs aren't the only ones traveling to these beaches. At the same time, huge flocks of hungry birds are making a great journey of their own.

An Eggs-Cellent Feast

Red knots are robin-sized birds on a mission. Every year, they migrate from the tip of South America to the Arctic--an amazing trek of more than 7,000 miles (11,200 km)! The birds land only a few times to rest and refuel. Delaware Bay is their most important stop.

The knots (and many other shorebirds) arrive just as the crabs lay their eggs. Huge flocks get busy feasting. Red knots need to double their weight in just two weeks, and that means every bird must eat thousands of eggs each day. (That sounds like bad news for the crabs, but don't worry. These eggs are the extra ones that wouldn't hatch anyway.)

Birds in Trouble

There *is* bad news, though. For some reason, fewer crabs are coming ashore. Maybe it's because people are catching too many crabs. Maybe it's pollution in the bay or seawalls blocking the beaches where crabs nest.

Whatever the cause, there aren't as many extra eggs for the hungry birds. That's a big problem for the red knots. Without an egg feast, knots don't have enough energy to get to the Arctic and lay their own eggs. The number of knots is dropping fast. Scientists say they could be extinct in just five years unless something is done.

Many people are trying to help. Several states have passed laws to stop people from catching crabs for the next year or two. Scientists are busy trying to learn more about the crabs and the knots--and to discover why they're disappearing.

Meanwhile, we're all hoping that horseshoe crabs--and the birds that depend on them--will be around for millions more years to come!

RANGER RICK

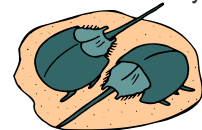
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More Facts About Horseshoe Crabs

- Fossils show that horseshoe crabs haven't changed for millions of years. Modern horseshoes look just like their ancient ancestors. That's why they're sometimes called "living fossils."

- Horseshoe crab eggs look like tiny green peas, each no bigger than this letter "o". There are so many eggs that crabs often dig up other crabs' nests when they lay their own eggs.

- Inside the eggs, the baby horseshoes grow for about a month. After they hatch and molt, they look just like miniature adults. Off they swim into the sea. They won't be adult size--and ready to come ashore again--for nine or ten years.



3. In the article, *Here Come the Horseshoes*, we learn many interesting facts about the life of the horseshoe crab. From the list, recreate the most important events in lifecycle of the horseshoe crab.

- The crabs return to the sea.
- The crab digs up its favorite foods as it walks along the ocean floor.
- Each female lays over 80,000 eggs!
- The eggs that survive the obstacles that surround the beach, later hatch.
- An upside-down crab can die from the heat of the sun.
- Thousands of horseshoe crabs come ashore the sandy beaches of Delaware Bay to mate.

Event 1	
Event 2	
Event 3	
Event 4	

4. **Part A**

Read the sentence from the passage. What does the word **mission** mean as used in this sentence?

“Red knots are robin-sized birds on a **mission**. Every year, they migrate from the tip of South America to the Arctic -- an amazing trek of more than 7,000 miles (11,200 km)!”

- A. hunt
- B. journey
- C. break
- D. move

Part B

Which phrase from the sentence helps you understand the meaning of “mission?”

- A. robin-sized birds
- B. they migrate from
- C. an amazing trek
- D. more than 7,000 miles

5. Select **two** main ideas and write them in the two empty boxes labeled Main Idea. Then choose **one** detail that best supports **each** main idea. Write each detail in the empty box labeled Supporting Details under the Main Idea it supports.

Possible Main Ideas

The horseshoe crab is a bowl-shaped animal that lives in the sea.

Horseshoe crabs could become extinct.

Horseshoe crabs have ten eyes, but only use two to see.

The horseshoe crab plays a vital role in the survival of other animals.

The horseshoe crab's tail is an essential body part.

Horseshoe crabs are busy creatures that live on land and sea.

Possible Supporting Details

“In the water, it helps a swimming horseshoe steer.”

“And, that long spiky tail may look as if it could sting or stab, but it's no threat either.”

“As they go, they leave looping tails like signatures in the sand.”

“Without an egg feast, knots don't have enough energy to get to the Arctic and lay their own eggs.”

“For some reason, fewer crabs are coming ashore.”

“Meanwhile, we're all hoping that horseshoe crabs—and the birds that depend on them—will be around for millions more years to come.”

Response to 5:

Main Idea 1

Supporting Details

Main Idea 2

Supporting Details

The Hare Who Would Not be King

by Tish Farrell



Nothing stirred on the African plains. The sun glared down and Hare crept inside the cool hollow of a baobab tree for his afternoon nap.

Suddenly he was wide awake. There was a *boom, boom, booming* in his ears. And it was getting closer. Hare peeped out from the tree nervously. Across the clearing the bushes snapped and parted, and out loomed a huge gray shape.

"Oh it's you!" said Hare irritably. "How can a fellow sleep with all your racket?"

The rhinoceros squinted down at him short-sightedly.

"Greetings!" he bellowed in his slow way. "Tembo the elephant has sent me to fetch you to the waterhole. He's going to tell us who our new king will be. All the animals have voted."

"Oh fiddlesticks!" cried Hare rudely. "What do I want with a new king? He'll bully us from morning till night and make our lives miserable."

"Don't you want to see who's been chosen?" asked Rhino.

"I know already," snapped Hare. "It will be that sly old lion, Kali. He has bribed all the other animals and promised not to eat their children if only they will vote for him."

Rhino didn't seem to believe Hare, and in the end Hare said, "Oh very well, I'll come. But, you'll see I'm right."

The sun was setting as Hare and Rhino reached the water-hole. All the animals had gathered there - giraffes, hippos, antelope, buffalo, warthogs, zebras, aardvarks, hyenas, mongooses, storks and weaver birds. When Tembo the elephant saw that everyone was there, he threw up his trunk and trumpeted. "Animals of the plains, I am proud to tell you that Kali the lion will be our new king. It is a wise choice, my friends."

The animals cheered. But Hare only sighed. "They'll soon see what a horrible mistake they've made."

Out on a rocky ledge above the water-hole strode Kali. He stared down at all his subjects and there was a wicked glint in his eye.

"You've made me your king," he growled, "and so now you'll serve me!" And then he roared until the animals trembled.

"My first decree is that you must build a palace to shade my royal fur from the hot sun," said Kali. "I want it here beside the water-hole and I want it by sunset tomorrow."

"My second decree is that every day you must bring me an animal for my supper. A king can't do his own hunting."

The animals nodded gloomily.

"And my third decree is, if you don't do as I say, I'll eat the lot of you!"

The animals now turned to one another in horror. They had thought a king would be wise and

protect them. But Kali only wanted to bully and eat them. As darkness fell, the unhappy animals slunk away into the bush.

But, at dawn they were back at the waterhole, hurrying to build Kali's palace. There was much to do and little time.

All through the heat of the day the animals lugged and labored. Elephants lifted tree trunks for the pillars, crocodiles brought mud for the walls, and giraffes collected grasses that weaver birds wove for the roof. None dared stop for a moment. Only Hare did nothing. He hid inside a clump of oat grass and watched as the fine thatched house rose up beside the water-hole.

The sun was just beginning to set as the weaver birds tied off the last knots in the soaring thatched roof. No sooner had they finished than Kali appeared. He prowled up and down his new kingdom swishing his tail while his subjects watched uneasily.

"This is what I call a palace," he roared at last.

The animals gave a sigh of relief. But all too soon, for in the next breath the lion snarled, "But where's my supper? My belly's rumbling. Bring me a juicy warthog."

As soon as he heard this, Hare sneaked off home to his hollow in the baobab tree. "Didn't I tell them?" he said to himself. "Didn't I say that making Kali king would mean big trouble? And would anyone listen?"

And so it was that every day afterwards one of the animals was chosen to be Kali's supper. One day it was an impala. Another it was a zebra. Next it was a gazelle.

One day though it was Hare's turn. Tembo caught him unaware as he was grazing on the plains. The great elephant seized him in his trunk and carried him kicking and screaming to Kali's palace.

"It's not fair!" shrieked Hare. "I didn't even vote for Kali. I told you it was a bad idea to have a king."

But Tembo wouldn't listen. He was thinking of his own children. They would be safe, but only if he could find other animals for Kali to gobble up.

Outside Kali's palace Hare stood shaking and cringing. He had to think of something fast. "Maybe I can escape by jumping in the water-hole," he said. But when he looked down and saw his own reflection shivering on the pool's surface, he stopped in his tracks. Already Kali had spotted him.

"Come inside, Hare!" roared the lion. "I can't wait to eat the only one who didn't vote for me."

But Hare didn't move. He felt braver now and he called back, "But Majesty," he wheedled. "I am very confused. I can see two kings. Please tell me, which of you is to eat me?"

"TWO KINGS!" snapped Kali angrily. "What do you mean *two* kings?" In one bound he was breathing down on Hare.

"Well there's you, Majesty," stammered Hare, "and there's that other one down there." Hare pointed down into the water-hole.

Kali looked and Kali saw. What - another lion?

"I'll have no rivals!" cried the cruel one, and at once he leaped on the other lion. Down into the pool sank Kali as he tried to grab his enemy. Soon the waters closed over him, and he was gone.

"You've killed our king," said Tembo the elephant in amazement.

"No I didn't," said Hare. "Anyone could see that he jumped into the water-hole all by himself. Besides, you didn't think I was going to stand here and be eaten did you? That would be as foolish as choosing a bully for a king!" And with that he ran away, before anyone else could think of eating him.

"Whew! That WAS a close shave," said Hare from the safety of his baobab tree. "But I'll bet those silly animals will send old rhino round to ask ME to be the king. Some people never learn."

And, so it happened. Just as Hare was dropping off to sleep, there was a *boom, boom, booming* across the plains. "Oh no!" he sighed. "Why am I always right?" He flattened his ears, closed his eyes tighter and pretended to snore. "Anyone can see I'm much too busy to be king. Much, much too busy..."

6. **Part A**

Which of the following best describes Hare's actions in the story?

- A. bored
- B. amazed
- C. clever
- D. silly

Part B

Which detail from the story best supports the answer to Part A?

- A. "He hid inside a clump of oat grass and watched as the fine thatched house rose up beside the water-hole."
- B. "As soon as he heard this, Hare sneaked off home to his hollow in the baobab tree."
- C. "I can see two kings."
- D. "He flattened his ears, closed his eyes tighter, and pretended to snore."

7. **Part A**

Read the sentences from the passage. What does the word **unaware** mean as used in this passage from the story?

“And so it was, that every day afterwards one of the animals was chosen to be Kali’s supper. One day it was impala. Another it was a zebra. Next, it was a gazelle.

One day though, it was Hare’s turn. Tembo caught him **unaware** as he was grazing on the plains. The great elephant seized him in his trunk and carried him kicking and screaming to Kali’s palace.”

- A. not able
- B. not ready
- C. not interested
- D. not suspecting

Part B

Which phrase from the sentence helps you understand the meaning of **unaware**?

- A. “caught him”
- B. “grazing on the plains”
- C. “carried him”
- D. “kicking and screaming”

A large rectangular frame containing 25 horizontal lines, serving as a writing area.

A Tree with Historic Roots

In your Social Studies class, you will soon begin to study the American Revolution. This was the time when the American colonists went to war with Great Britain to gain their independence. The reading selection below discusses local connections with that event.

VOCABULARY

Stamp Act: a law passed by the British government that taxed paper products such as newspapers and playing cards AND official documents such as a will or marriage license

Symbol: something that represents a bigger idea (a heart can be a symbol for love)

Bracing: using poles to provide a support for something

Wiring: using wire to bind or tie parts of a tree together (imagine a wire net to wrap around something)

Botanists: Scientists who study plants and plant life

Cuttings: a piece of a plant that is cut off and allowed to grow roots; it becomes a tiny version of the original plant

The Liberty Tree at St. John's College in Annapolis, Maryland stood for 400 years in the same spot. But on September 16, 1999, Hurricane Floyd huffed and puffed and nearly blew the 96-foot tree down. The storm loosened a big limb. It also put a 15-foot crack in the tree's trunk. The life of this historic tree was in danger.

The Liberty Tree

The idea of a Liberty Tree came from Boston, Massachusetts. A group called the Sons of Liberty strongly disagreed with the **Stamp Act**. This act, a tax on paper goods and documents, had been passed in 1765 by the British government. The Sons of Liberty protested against the Stamp Act. The group began to protest against other British actions, too.

In 1765, the Sons of Liberty chose the elm tree as a **symbol** of their group. They even asked Paul Revere to design a medal. The medal showed the tree and had the caption "Liberty Tree." Each Son of Liberty wore this medal.

The Liberty Tree in Maryland

The Maryland Liberty Tree was the last of several trees that were planted by the protesting colonists. The tree was the meeting place for the Sons of Liberty. Leaders of this group in Maryland included Daniel Dulany and Jonas Green. The Maryland Liberty Tree was the site of protests, including some about the Stamp Act.



The Liberty Tree at St. John's College in Annapolis, Maryland, before Hurricane Floyd

The Liberty Tree Needs Help

Hurricane Floyd damaged the Maryland Liberty tree badly. Tree experts examined the tree and judged that it was dangerous to leave the tree alone. They explored trying to save the tree using methods such as **bracing** or **wiring** the tree. Unfortunately, the tree was too badly damaged. On October 25, 1999, a ceremony was held to honor the tree. Then workers began to remove the tree.

The Tree Will Live On

No matter what, the Liberty Tree will live on. **Botanists** have taken **cuttings** from the tree. These cuttings will be planted in other places. It is hoped that all 50 states can receive a baby Liberty Tree. Christopher Nelson, president of St. John's College said, "The Liberty Tree is not just a tree. It's a symbol of our national identity."

This article was created from the following resources:

<http://teachingamericanhistorymd.net/000001/000000/000044/html/t44.html>

<http://www.timeforkids.com/TFK/teachers/wr/article/0,27972,54808,00.html>

To learn more about Liberty Trees and the American Revolution, please consider reading:

<http://www.celebrateboston.com/sites/libertytree.htm>

<http://www.foundingfathers.info/American-flag/Revolution.html>

9. **Part A**

Read the sentence from the passage. What does the word **cuttings** mean as used in this sentence?

“Botanists have taken **cuttings** from the tree. These **cuttings** will be planted in other places. It is hoped that all 50 states can receive a baby Liberty Tree.”

- A. ax
- B. bark
- C. pieces
- D. animals

Part B

Which phrase from the sentences best helps support your answer for Part A?

- A. “will live on”
- B. “from the tree”
- C. “will be planted in other place”
- D. “all 50 states”

10. **Part A**

What is the purpose of the tree bracing or wiring described in the section, The Liberty Tree Needs Help in the article?

- A. Help the tree grow
- B. Help repair the tree
- C. Help celebrate the tree
- D. Help cut the tree down

Part B

Which detail from the article helps support the answer to Part A?

- A. "Hurricane Floyd damages the Maryland Liberty tree badly."
- B. "They explored trying to save the tree using methods such as bracing or wiring the tree."
- C. "On October 25, 1999, a ceremony was held to honor the tree."
- D. "Then workers began to remove the tree."

11. **Part A**

Which main idea is best supported by information in the selection?

- A. Paul Revere played many important roles in the American Revolution.
- B. Marylanders were very active in protesting against British actions.
- C. Hurricane Floyd was a dangerous storm along the whole east coast.
- D. The Liberty Tree was and is an important part of American history.

Part B

Which detail from the text best supports the answer to Part B?

- A. "The idea of a Liberty Tree came from Boston, Massachusetts."
- B. "The Maryland Liberty Tree was the last of several trees that were planted by the protesting colonists."
- C. "It is hoped that all 50 states can receive a baby Liberty Tree."
- D. "The Liberty Tree is not just a tree. It's a symbol of our national identity."

