

Student Response Book

Making Meaning[®]

THIRD EDITION



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How Two Stories Are Alike and Different

Very soon a lean and hungry wolf happened by. Pig was just about his favorite food in the world. So he knocked on the door and said, “Little pig, little pig, let me come in.” To which the little pig replied, “No, no, no, not by the hair of my chinny chin chin.”

This annoyed the wolf to no end, and he said, “Then I’ll huff and I’ll puff and I’ll blow your house in.” “Go right ahead,” said the little pig. So the wolf huffed and he puffed and he blew the house in.

— from *The Three Little Pigs*

(continues)

Excerpt from *The Three Little Pigs* by James Marshall, copyright © 1989 by James Marshall. Used by permission of Dial Books for Young Readers, a division of Penguin Group (USA) LLC.

How Two Stories Are Alike and Different *(continued)*

The very next day the big bad pig came prowling down the road and saw the little house of bricks that the little wolves had built. The three little wolves were playing croquet in the garden. When they saw the big bad pig coming, they ran inside the house and locked the door.

The pig knocked on the door and grunted, “Little wolves, little wolves, let me come in!”

“No, no, no,” said the three little wolves. “By the hair on our chinny-chin-chins, we will not let you in, not for all the tea leaves in our china teapot!”

“Then I’ll huff and I’ll puff and I’ll blow your house down!” said the pig.

So he huffed and he puffed and he puffed and he huffed, but the house didn’t fall down.

— from *The Three Little Wolves and the Big Bad Pig*

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How I Pictured

"My Baby Brother"

Name:

Draw a picture of the baby brother.

How I Pictured

“Raccoon”

Name: _____

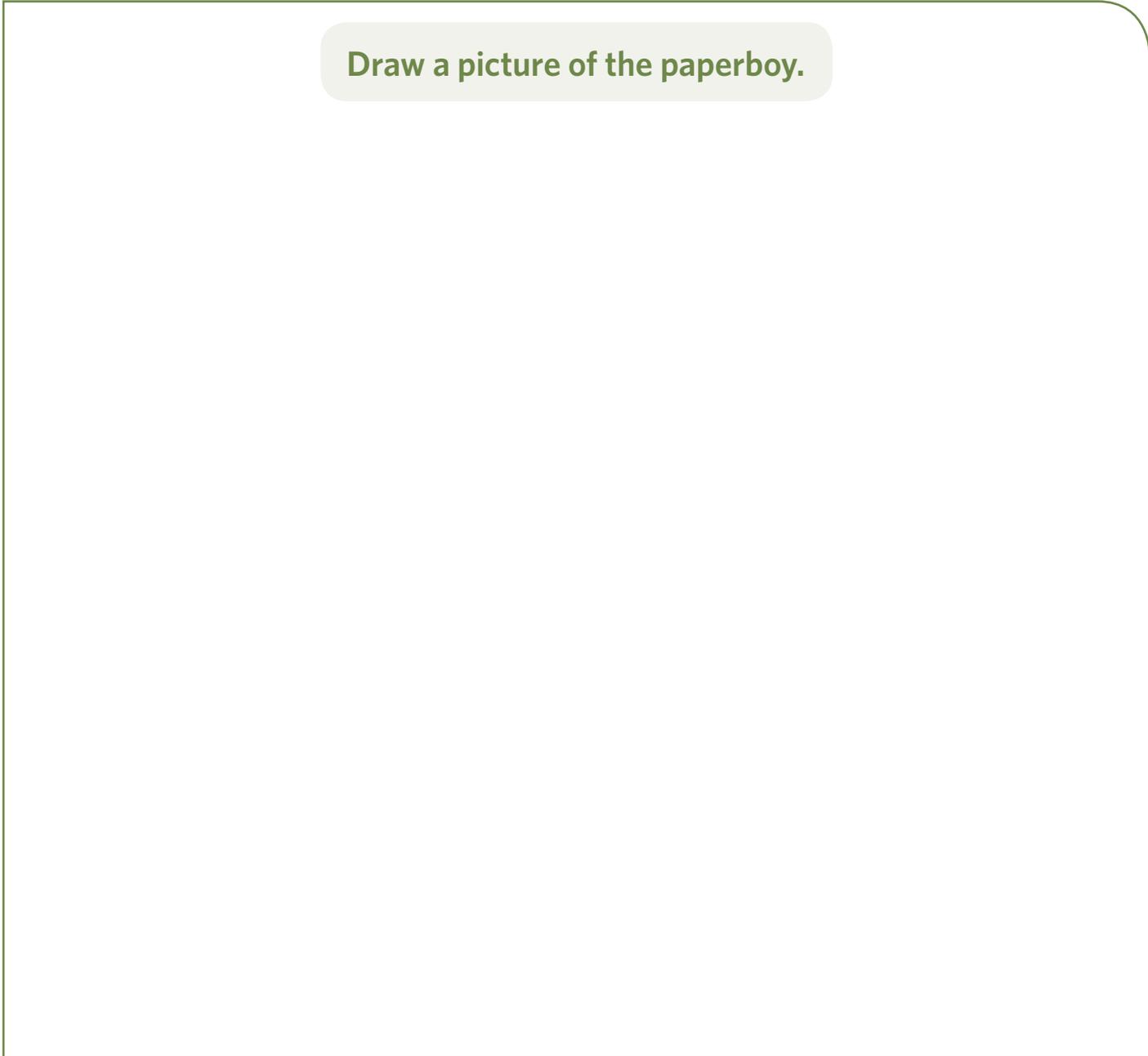
Draw a picture of the raccoon.

How I Pictured

The Paperboy

Name: _____

Draw a picture of the paperboy.



Inferences About Passages

from *Erandi's Braids*

Name: _____

The barber moved to the second braid and Erandi's eyes filled with tears. But she dared not cry. Instead she asked the barber, "Señor, will my hair grow back?"

My inference: _____

"Don't worry, Mamá. My braids will grow back as long and pretty as before."

My inference: _____

Excerpts from *Erandi's Braids* by Antonio Hernández Madrigal, illustrated by Tomie dePaola. Text copyright © 1998 by Antonio Hernández Madrigal. Used by permission of G. P. Putnam's Sons Books for Young Readers, a division of Penguin Group (USA) LLC.

Passages About Chester and Wilson

Name: _____

When Lilly asked Chester and Wilson to play, they said they were busy. When she called them up on the phone, they disguised their voices and said they weren't home. If Lilly was walking on one side of the street, Chester and Wilson crossed to the other and hid. "She's something else," said Chester. "Looks like it," said Wilson.

After that, when Lilly asked Chester and Wilson to play, they said yes. When she called them up on the phone, they had pleasant conversations. And if Lilly was walking on one side of the street, Chester and Wilson waved and ran to catch up with her. Chester and Wilson taught Lilly hand signals. And she taught them how to pop wheelies. Lilly taught Chester and Wilson how to talk backwards. And they taught her how to double-knot her shoes.

Excerpts from *Chester's Way* by Kevin Henkes. Copyright © 1988 by Kevin Henkes. Used by permission of HarperCollins Publishers.

What I Wonder

About *Galimoto*

Name: _____

I wonder _____

I wonder _____

What I Wonder

About *The Paper Crane*

Name: _____

I wonder _____

I wonder _____

What I Wonder

About Beatrix Potter

Name: _____

I wonder _____

I wonder _____

What I Wonder

About Tomie dePaola

Name: _____

I wonder _____

I wonder _____

What I Learned and Wonder

About Butterflies

Name: _____

I learned _____

I wonder _____

What I Learned and Wonder

About Spiders

Name: _____

I learned _____

I wonder _____

Contents from *Snails*

by Monica Hughes

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Snail Bodies	8
Snail Tentacles	10
Snail Trails	12
Looking for Snails	14
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Food for Snails	18
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Snail Food

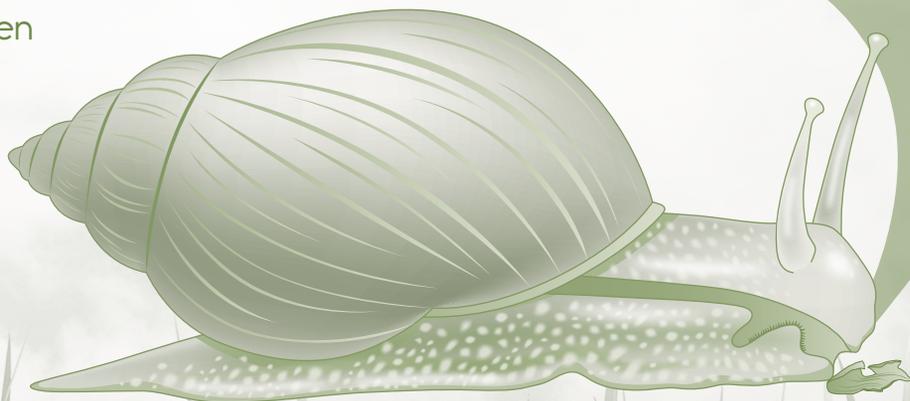
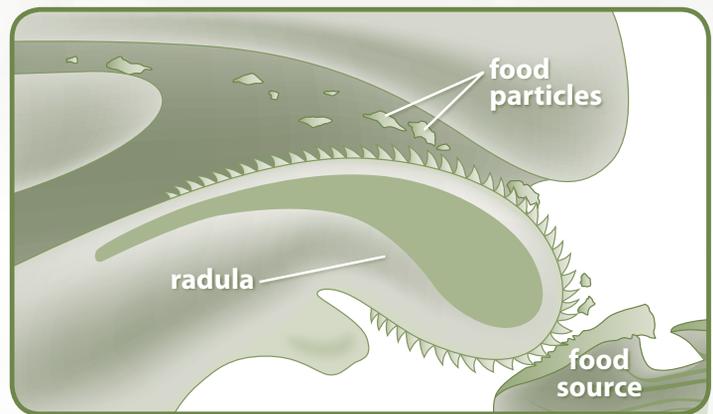
What Do Snails Eat?

Have you ever seen a snail crawling slowly along a leaf? If you have, then you have seen a hungry snail that is looking for a meal. Most snails eat plants, including leaves, fruit, bark from a tree, and mushrooms. Snails will even eat dirt! Dirt has the calcium that snails need to keep their shells strong.

How Do They Eat?

A snail's mouth is on the bottom of its head. Inside the mouth is an eating tool called a *radula*. A radula is like a tongue. It is covered with thousands of tiny, sharp teeth. A snail scrapes its radula against food. The scraping breaks the food into small pieces that the snail can easily eat.

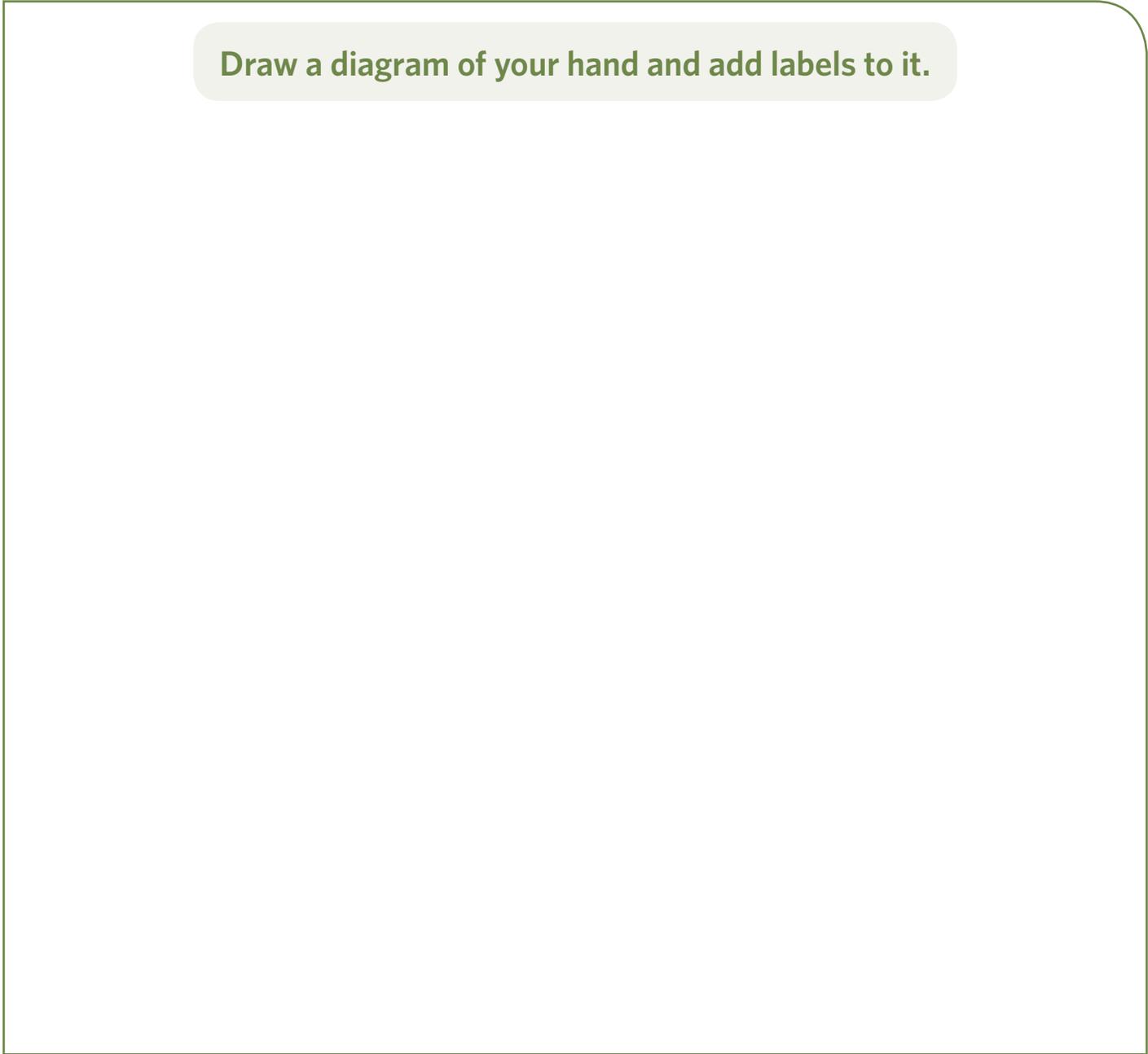
This eating action can be seen and even heard. Feed a hungry snail a piece of apple or lettuce. Then watch and listen very carefully.



Labeled Diagram of My Hand

Name: _____

Draw a diagram of your hand and add labels to it.



Ice Cream Mania!



Most people love ice cream.



Ice cream is one of the world's favorite foods. Why? There are three big reasons:

- There are many different flavors of ice cream.
- Ice cream can be eaten in lots of different ways. You can have it in a cone, a dish, an ice-cream cake, and even a sandwich.
- Ice cream tastes good!

After a healthy meal that includes plenty of veggies, ice cream is a real treat. It is often on the menu at birthday celebrations and other special events.

How Ice Cream Is Made

Ice cream is a simple food. The main ingredients are milk, sugar, and water. It also has other ingredients to make it smooth and creamy.

But making it in a factory is not a simple process. Here's how it is done:

- 1 The ingredients are mixed together.
- 2 The mixture is heated to kill bacteria. Then it is churned to make it smooth.
- 3 The mixture is moved into a cold-storage tank. It stays there until it is firm.
- 4 Colors and flavors are added.
- 5 The ice cream is placed in a freezer. Inside the freezer, it is whipped up to force air into the ice cream to make it soft.
- 6 For some flavors, nuts or candy are then added.
- 7 Finally, the ice cream is packaged.

Most people who eat ice cream buy it from a supermarket. Others make their own ice cream at home. With an electric ice-cream maker, the mixture is quickly churned and frozen. Ice cream can also be made the old-fashioned way using a bowl, a whisk or an electric beater, and a freezer. This takes about four hours and a lot of churning. It takes a lot of muscle power to whip up ice cream by hand.



Ice cream is packaged in containers.

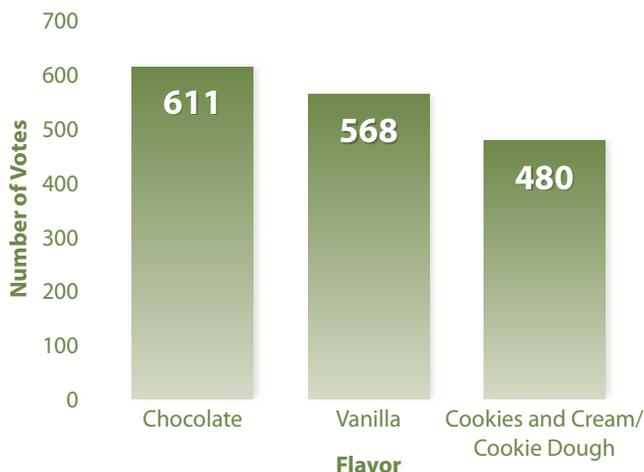
Who Ate All the Ice Cream?

More ice cream is eaten in the United States than in any other country in the world. In fact, Americans eat about 1.7 billion gallons of ice cream each year. Australia comes in second place. New Zealand is third.

The experts say that ice cream is a “sometimes food.” This means that it’s better to eat ice cream sometimes, rather than all the time. (You’ll enjoy it more, too!) Ice cream can be enjoyed after a healthy meal that includes fruits and vegetables.

In a 2011 opinion poll, Americans were asked what ice cream flavors they liked the best. The bar graph below shows their three top choices.

Popular Ice Cream Flavors in the United States



Source: 2011 Harris Poll by Harris Interactive.

Sorbet, Soy, or Rice?

Ice cream isn't the only frozen dessert people love to eat. Another kind is sorbet, which is made from fruit and sugar. Soy ice cream is made from soy milk. Rice ice cream (or rice cream) is made from rice milk. Rice milk is made from brown rice and water.

None of these other desserts contain milk. This means that people who can't have milk can still have a frozen dessert. Sorbet, soy ice cream, and rice ice cream don't taste quite the same as ice cream made from milk. But they're still delicious.

So what's your favorite frozen dessert?



GIANT PANDAS

FURRY FRIENDS

You may have seen giant pandas at the zoo. You may have seen pictures of them in books. But how much do you know about them? Their heavy bodies are covered in thick black-and-white fur. They have paws as big as boxing gloves. Like people, giant pandas often sit up while eating their food. Their jaws are really strong. And they have flat, wide teeth at the back of their mouths.

The huge paws, big teeth, and strong jaws of giant pandas help them eat bamboo. Bamboo is their favorite food. They eat up to 45 pounds of bamboo shoots each day. That's about the same as eating 270 carrots. That's a lot! But they have to eat that much to get all the nutrients they need.



Pandas are often seen sitting up while eating bamboo.



Giant pandas live in China, a large country in eastern Asia.

PANDAS IN DANGER

Giant pandas live in the cool, rainy forests of China. Once, thousands and thousands of pandas lived there. But not anymore. Scientists say there are only about 1,600 pandas in the wild today. Why have they disappeared from their natural habitat?

One reason is that people have hunted pandas for many years. They have wanted the pandas' woolly fur to make warm clothing. Also, the pandas' natural habitat has shrunk because people have cut down many trees to build new farms and roads. Without a safe place to live, it is hard for pandas to breed. Today, these beautiful animals are endangered. That means they are at risk of becoming extinct, or disappearing forever. What can we do to help them?

CHANCES OF SURVIVAL

Many people are trying to help giant pandas survive. Conservation groups are also working hard to save them. In the 1960s, laws were passed in Asia to make it a crime to hunt pandas. Scientists are trying to help pandas, too. They are looking for ways to help them breed in the wild and in zoos.

China has made sure that pandas now have safe places to live. The government has set aside land just for pandas and other endangered animals. It will not let people spoil these new habitats. All these things have helped. But pandas are still not safe from extinction. In the past, some people's actions put them at risk. Today, we can all help them survive.

Can We Save Them?

Giant pandas will have the best chance of survival if people:

- Protect the places where pandas live by not clearing forests.
- Support the work that conservation groups do to protect pandas.
- Do not buy products that are made from panda fur.



The San Diego Zoo, which had three giant pandas in 2014, studies its pandas to support worldwide conservation efforts.

What I Might Learn

from "Giant Pandas"

Name: _____

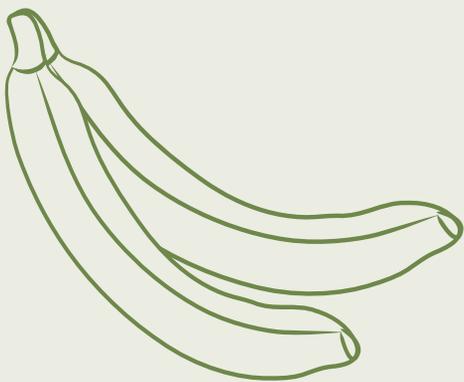
I might learn _____

Classic Smoothie

A fruit smoothie is a special treat. It is easy to make, too. You will need to prepare the fruit and put it into the freezer at least 2 hours before you make the smoothie.

You will need:

- Blender
- Knife
- 1 plate
- Drinking glasses
- Straws (optional)
- 1 cup orange juice
- 1 cup fresh strawberries
- 2 fresh bananas



Here's how to make it:

1. At least 2 hours before you want to make the smoothie, wash the strawberries, take out the stems, and cut the strawberries into quarters. Put them on a plate in the freezer.



2. Peel and slice the bananas and put them on a plate in the freezer.



3. When you are ready to make the smoothie, pour the orange juice into a blender.



4. Add the strawberries and bananas.



5. Blend until smooth.



6. Pour into glasses, add straws, and enjoy!



THE CITY

ZOO



WELCOME TO THE CITY ZOO.

We are open every day from 9:30 A.M.–5:30 P.M.

FEEDING TIMES

Time	Animals
11:00 A.M.	Monkeys
12:00 P.M.	Zebras
1:00 P.M.	Giant Pandas
2:00 P.M.	Tigers
3:00 P.M.	Lions
4:00 P.M.	Polar Bears
5:00 P.M.	Chimpanzees

ACTIVITY TIMES

Time	Activity
11:00 A.M.	Spooky Spiders Talk (20 minutes)
12:00 P.M.	Sea Lion Display (10 minutes)
1:00 P.M.	Meet the Giraffes (30 minutes)
2:00 P.M.	World of Birds Talk (15 minutes)
3:00 P.M.	Tiger Tour (30 minutes, except Mondays)
4:00 P.M.	Alligator Show at Jurassic Swamp (10 minutes)

The Friendship-fostering

BUDDY BENCH

December 11, 2013 – Second-grader Christian Bucks noticed that some of his friends seemed lonely on the playground at recess. Then he remembered something he learned of that helps children make new friends at school, and he set his mind to making it happen.

Bucks initiated a buddy bench: a place where students can go and sit if they feel lonely or have nothing to do and another student will come up to them and ask if they want to play or just sit and talk. He says it acts as a way to “grow our dream circle of friends.”

Bucks first heard about the buddy bench when his family was considering moving to Germany for a little while for his dad’s work. He learned of a buddy bench at a German school, and he loved the idea right away. “He thought this was a great way to help other kids who might feel lonely or left out from time to time,” said his mom, Alyson.

Just before school let out for the summer at Roundtown Elementary School in York, Pennsylvania, this year, Bucks told principal Matthew Miller about the buddy bench and explained why he thought the school should have one. Miller and the school’s staff loved the idea and even let Bucks pick out the color and style of the bench!

The buddy bench is now installed near the playground, and Bucks hopes that people will use it and that it will help teach students to be kind to each other.

“We show we care about others when we ask others to play,” Bucks said. “I also hope that new friendships will be made because of the buddy bench.”

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Hey Joe, How's It Going?

By Jennifer Marino Walters

Bottlenose dolphins are known for the high-pitched whistles they make to communicate. But what are they saying? Scientists now think some of those whistles might actually be unique (one of a kind) names for themselves and other dolphins.

Scientists already knew from past studies that each dolphin has a “signature whistle” it uses when it’s in a group, and that dolphins respond to the whistles of other dolphins they know. A recent study suggests that when a dolphin hears the sound of its own whistle—whether recorded or copied by another dolphin—it often repeats the whistle back, as if to say, “Yes, I’m here!”

What’s in a Name?

The scientists followed a group of wild dolphins off eastern Scotland for four months and recorded their signature whistles. Researchers then created computerized versions of the whistles that they could play back to the dolphins.

The scientists then played the whistles using an underwater speaker. In most cases, the dolphins responded to their own signature whistles by whistling them back, often immediately. The dolphins responded a little bit to recordings of other dolphins from the same group but didn’t respond at all to unfamiliar dolphins from a different group.

The findings suggest that not only do dolphins recognize a familiar dolphin’s signature whistle, but they also use another dolphin’s signature whistle to call out to them, the same way humans call each others’ names.

This is the first study testing wild dolphins’ responses to signature whistles. It brings up the question of how common it is for animals to use whistles or other sounds to “name,” or identify, themselves. Past studies have suggested that parrots, for instance, may engage in similar naming behaviors.

Stephanie King, the study’s lead scientist, says, “I think we can really open the door now and look at this in more animals.”



A recent study suggests that dolphins call each other by name.

GIANT JELLYFISH INVASION

Ruth A. Musgrave



A diver attaches a sensor to a Nomura's jellyfish. It will transmit the animal's location and other information.

Are aliens attacking the Sea of Japan? Not exactly. But these gigantic blobs are unwelcome visitors from another place. Called Nomura's jellyfish, the wiggly, pinkish giants can weigh up to 450 pounds (204 kilograms)—as heavy as a male lion—and they're swarming by the millions.

The supersize sea creatures—normally found off the coasts of China and North and South Korea—occasionally drift east into the Sea of Japan to feed on tiny organisms called plankton. But now one hundred times the usual number of jellyfish are invading Japanese waters. And local fishermen are feeling as if they are under siege.



The arrows show the route of the Nomura's jellyfish.

The fishermen's nets are getting weighed down, or even broken, by hundreds of jellyfish. The jellies crush, slime, and poison valuable fish in the nets, such as the tuna and salmon that the fishermen rely on to make a living.

No one knows for sure what's causing this jellyfish traffic jam. It's possible that oceans heated by global warming are creating the perfect jellyfish breeding ground. Another theory is that overfishing has decreased the numbers of some fish, which may allow the jellies to chow down without competition for food. For now, all the fishermen can do is design special nets to try to keep the jellies out. Some of them hope to turn the catastrophe into cash by selling jellyfish snacks. Peanut butter and jellyfish, anyone?

FAST FACTS

- Baby Nomura's jellyfish change from the size of a grain of rice to the size of a washing machine in six months or less.
- Jellyfish are 95% water.
- Jellyfish aren't actually fish; they're invertebrates—animals without backbones.

"Giant Jellyfish Invasion" by Ruth Musgrave/National Geographic Creative. Reprinted by permission of National Geographic Creative. Photograph © 1999–2014 Getty Images, Inc./Yomiuri Shimbun. All rights reserved.

Zoos Are Good for Animals

Lions and tigers and bears—oh my! Just about everyone enjoys a trip to the zoo. But are zoos good for animals? Many people think that they are.

One way that zoos help animals is by caring for them and treating animals that are sick. For example, the Wildlife Health Center at the Bronx Zoo in New York provides care for more than 15,000 animals. The zookeepers at the Bronx Zoo also work with animals to keep their minds and their bodies healthy. For example, the zookeepers use toys and games to help tigers develop their natural instincts, such as the instincts needed for hunting.



Zoos protect animals, too. Animals in zoos are safe from hunters. Zoos are also safe places for animals whose habitats are being threatened. By protecting animals, zoos help endangered species survive. In the last 30 years, zoos working with other conservation groups have helped save black-footed ferrets, California condors, red wolves, and other endangered species.

Zoos are also places where scientists can study animals. Zoos often share information with other zoos and scientists, which helps everyone learn more about the animals. The more we understand our animal friends, the more we can help protect them.

The next time you visit the zoo, say thanks to the zookeepers for making life better for the animals that live there.



Zoos Are NOT GOOD for Animals



Imagine that you are visiting a zoo. You notice a lion in its cage pacing back and forth, back and forth, back and forth. The lion seems restless and unhappy—and it probably is. Experts say that when a lion, tiger, or other animal paces in its cage like that, it often means that the animal is bored or upset. Does that make you feel bad? If so, you are not alone.

Many people believe that keeping animals in zoos is cruel and unnatural. For one thing, some of the enclosures in zoos are much too small for the animals. Many zoos try to make their enclosures look like the animals' natural habitats. But just because it looks right to us does not mean it is good for the animals.

Take elephants, for example. In the wild, elephants walk as much as 30 miles every day, looking for food and stopping at watering holes. Not even the best zoos can build enclosures large enough for elephants to live as they do in their natural habitat.



In the wild, animals learn how to survive when they are very young. For example, a young leopard learns how and where to hunt by watching its mother. When they are raised in zoos, leopards and other young animals never learn these and other important skills. They do not have to because humans feed and protect them. This is not a good thing. Most animals raised in zoos can never go back to their natural homes.

Some people say that zoos teach people about animals. Others argue that we do not have to put animals in cages to learn about them and that they belong in their natural habitat.

An Important Lesson in *Big Al*

Name: _____

Lined writing area for notes.

Thoughts About My Summer Reading

Name: _____

What kinds of books and stories do you want to read this summer?

Where do you think you might read your books this summer?

Reading Log



Reading Log

Date	Title	Author

Name:

Comment

Reading Log

Date	Title	Author

Reading Log

Date	Title	Author

Reading Log

Date	Title	Author

Reading Log

Date	Title	Author

Reading Log

Date	Title	Author

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Reading Journal

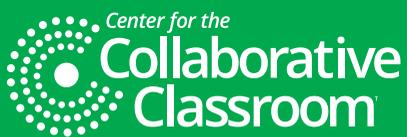
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Reading Journal

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Name: _____ Date: _____



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MM3-SB2

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