

Popular Dog Breeds

Chihuahua

A Chihuahua is confident, feisty, and quick-to-bark. He is a very small breed of dogs, eating very little and taking up little space, which makes him an excellent apartment dog. He does shed, but not excessively. He loves physical contact and affection, such as scratches, rubs, and pats, and is content to sit by your side for hours. He takes a while to warm up to strangers and usually only bonds well with one person – his master! He sometimes gets along with children as long as they are gentle and respectful of him. He is very loud and aggressive to strangers in your home as well as other dogs. He will pick a fight with a dog ten times his size! He is harder to train than most dogs, so you'll have to be patient with him and take some extra time to help him learn your commands.



Beagle

A Beagle is playful, gentle, and even-tempered. He is one of the smaller breeds of dogs but shouldn't be confined inside all the time since he loves to be outdoors discovering new smells. He is kind and gentle with children so he makes a great family dog. He loves to play, so you'll have to spend a lot of time giving him attention. Because of his keen sense of smell, he's likely to wander off following a scent, so you'll have to make sure to keep him on a leash when you are with him outside so he doesn't get lost or hit by a car. He can be very noisy and hard to quiet once he starts barking. He loves to eat and can be naughty at times, digging holes in dirt or thinking of ways to get food out of the cupboard or from the table! He sheds a lot of hair and is one of the hardest to train of all dog breeds.



Dalmatian

A Dalmatian is playful, active, and smart. He is one of the most energetic breeds of dogs, so he needs an owner who loves to be active and doesn't mind being assaulted with love! When Dalmatians don't get enough exercise, they can be wired and destructive. He is a large dog and will need a large, fenced-in yard where he can run for hours. He is usually not a problem barker. He is territorial and will bark at strangers and can sometimes be aggressive with other dogs, so you'll have to get him used to your other pets slowly. He is great with children as long as they aren't strangers. Dalmatians are one of the smartest breeds of dogs and are quick to learn when trained, so teach him good habits. They do shed a lot of hair, so you'll be removing hair from your clothes, floors, and furniture constantly.



Border Collie

A Border Collie is athletic, hard-working, and full of energy! He will need a job such as herding or playing Frisbee to keep his overactive brain busy. He will not make a good housedog since he is likely to destroy furniture and carpet and might eat dangerous objects such as knives or nails any time he is left alone. You can keep him in a large, fenced-in yard, but make sure you spend plenty of time outside playing with him. He will try to herd everything, including children and cars, so he must be watched constantly. He is a medium sized dog, so he eats a fair amount of food and sheds a fair amount of hair. Because he is so intelligent, he trains well and will learn your commands quickly. He is not an avid barker, but he will be protective of his family and home.



Chow Chow

A Chow Chow is quiet, loyal, and fierce. He looks cuddly but can develop difficult behaviors by 6 months old, so make sure you work hard at training him early. He is not easy to train so you will need lots of patience. He is protective and will bark with strangers, but he only barks for a reason. He will do well with children only if he is brought up with them. He is medium-sized and will do well as a housedog since he is not overly energetic and does not enjoy playing fetch. Do not keep him outside because he needs protection from the sun and heat at all times. He has long hair so he will shed quite a bit.



Labrador Retriever

A Labrador Retriever is easy going, loving, and dependable. He loves human attention and will follow you around everywhere. He loves to be petted and cuddled. He trains well but continues to act like a puppy until he is 4. He is loving towards children, but because of his large size, he may accidentally knock them over trying to be playful. He makes a good housedog as long as you take him outside often to play fetch, his favorite game. He will bark at strangers but might make friends with them quickly! He will eat tons of food and shed a good amount. He will make messes and chew on almost anything. Be careful, because he might try to run away or dig a hole if he isn't getting enough playtime.



Saint Bernard

A Saint Bernard is gigantic, gentle, and friendly. He makes an excellent family pet as long as you don't mind a lot of shedding and a lot of slobber! He is one of the largest breeds of dogs, so you will need a very large yard and a lot of food to keep him fed. You must start training him when he is very young, since he is harder to train than some dogs and may learn bad habits quickly. He can be overly protective of his family and will act ferocious when he feels threatened by strangers. He doesn't know just how big he is, so you will have to teach him to have self-control when he wants to sit on your lap, jump on you, and lick you. He gets along well with other dogs so you can have more than one!



A Yorkshire Terrier is feisty, inquisitive, and determined. He is a very small dog and despite having lots of hair, he almost never sheds at all! Because he is so small, he will make a great housedog or apartment dog. He loves your attention and can follow you around the house constantly. He doesn't need very much food and will be content to run around indoors, so you don't have to take him outside very much. He is easy to train, loves to bark, and will get along well with strangers after being introduced to them. He will get along quite well with children but not with other dogs, so make sure you are not planning to adopt other dogs soon. He likes to chase critters that scurry by! He is very affectionate and likes to cuddle. He will spend hours sitting by your side.

Yorkshire Terrier

Task Three: Compare & Contrast Breeds

Subject: Reading Nonfiction Skills: Using Text Evidence, Compare & Contrast

Instructions:

1. After reading "Popular Dog Breeds," choose any two breeds that you would like to compare and contrast.
2. Use the article or your answers from Task One to complete the table below.
3. Based on the characteristics listed in the table, decide whether the two breeds you chose are more alike or more different.



Characteristic	_____ (Breed 1)	_____ (Breed 2)	Alike or Different?
Size			
Yard			
Train			
Shed			
Food			
Barks			
Kids			

Do your breeds have more characteristics **alike** or **different**? _____

Task Two: Matching Dogs and Owners

Subject: Reading Nonfiction Skills: Drawing Conclusions, Making Judgments

Instructions:

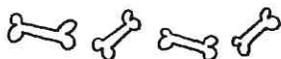
1. Read "Popular Dog Breeds" to get an overview of each of the 8 dog breeds that you will be choosing from.
2. Use "Popular Dog Breeds" to help you match each owner described below with the right dog breed.

Breeds: Chihuahua, Beagle, Dalmatian, Border Collie, Chow Chow, Labrador Retriever, Saint Bernard, Yorkshire Terrier



1. I am a serious athlete! I would love a dog that likes to play as much as I do. I will keep him outside in my large fenced-in yard and have lots of time to play with him. I have neighbors, so I need a dog who does not bark often for no reason.

The best dog for me is _____.



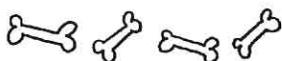
2. I am an older lady and I live in a small apartment. I would like a dog to have as a companion who will sit by me while I knit or read. Dog hair can be a nuisance, so I would like a dog that does not shed.

The best dog for me is _____.



3. I am an avid hunter so I'm looking for a dog that will make a good hunting dog. This means he needs to have an excellent sense of smell! I also have young children so I need a dog that will get along well with them.

The best dog for me is _____.



4. I love all sorts of dogs and I already have two! I'm looking for another dog that will get along with the dogs I already have and play with my middle school aged children. I have a huge yard and a lot of experience training dogs to obey.

The best dog for me is _____.



5. I am alone and have been feeling down lately. I'm looking for a dog to cheer me up and spend time with me! I would really like to have a big dog, but I don't have a large yard or a fence so he will have to stay inside. I will give him lots of my time.

The best dog for me is _____.



6. I live alone and I prefer not to be around other people. I would be very pleased if my dog didn't like other people either. I have a small house and yard. I hope my dog will sit on my lap while I watch television, but I don't want him shedding too much.

The best dog for me is _____.



Task Four: Responsible Dog Ownership

Subject: *Reading Nonfiction*

Skills: *Comprehension, Using Text Evidence*

Instructions:

1. Read “The Responsibilities of Owning a Dog” and answer the questions that follow on the lines provided.

“The Responsibilities of Owning a Dog”

Having a dog can look like a lot of fun, but did you know that it also comes with many responsibilities? A puppy is not simply a toy to play with or a statue to look at. You must be willing to spend time, money, and a great deal of effort caring for your pet.

First, your dog will have to be fed and watered regularly. You must make sure your dog is getting the proper nutrition – not too much and not too little. Feed your dog at the same time every day and be careful not to miss a feeding. You wouldn't want your parents to forget about feeding you!

Second, your dog will need regular healthcare, just like you. This can even be somewhat expensive for your parents. He will need regular check-ups and vaccinations to protect him from certain illnesses, just like people do. Another important way you must keep your pet healthy is by bathing him regularly. Giving a dog a bath can be fun, but it can also be a challenge!

Third, your dog will need plenty of exercise. Different breeds will need different amounts of exercise and play time. Make sure that you take time each day to interact with and play with your dog. If your dog is a large breed, he will probably need a large yard to run and play in. Make sure that you have a secure fence for your dog, since most states have a leash law. This means that if your dog were roaming free or not secured in a fence or on a leash, he could be picked up by an animal control agency and your parents might be fined or have to go to court.

Finally, you must teach your dog to be a good citizen. It will take time and patience to teach your dog to obey your commands. There are many books, DVDs, and websites that can teach you how to train your dog. When your dog does naughty things, such as using the bathroom on the floor, chewing through toys, household items, furniture, or carpet, you must know how to discipline your dog so that he will know how to behave properly.

Owning a dog can be expensive, time-consuming, and lots of work. But if you care for him properly and teach him to be a good citizen, he can be your best companion!



Task Four: Responsible Dog Ownership, Page 2

Subject: *Reading Nonfiction* Skills: *Comprehension, Using Text Evidence*

1. According to the paragraph, what are the four main ways you must take care of your dog?

2. What is a leash law? What are the consequences of disobeying this law?

3. How can you teach your dog to be a good citizen?

4. If your dog is misbehaving and you don't know how to teach him to act properly, what can you do?

NAME: _____

Reading:

The Wolf and the Crane: Aesop's Fable

A Wolf was feasting on a delicious meal when a bone got stuck crosswise in his throat. No matter how hard he tried to pry the bone out of his mouth, it wouldn't budge. The Wolf sat down to consider his predicament and soon became hungry again. So, the Wolf hurried to find the Crane thinking surely she would be able to retrieve the bone with her long neck and bill.

When the Crane saw the Wolf hurrying towards her, she became nervous. The Wolf quickly explained the situation and asked her to help him remove the bone. He also promised to reward her very handsomely if she did. Of course, the Crane was tentative about putting her head in the Wolf's throat, even to help him, but fearing that he would harm her if she didn't, she agreed to help.

As soon as the bone was removed, the Wolf felt much better and started to walk away. The Crane followed after him, asking for her reward. The Wolf snarled and turned to face the Crane. "What!" he growled. "Don't you understand? I let you take your head out of my mouth without snapping it off. That's your reward."



Expect no reward for serving the wicked.

1. Make an inference. Why do you think the Crane was nervous when the Wolf hurried towards her? _____

2. Make an inference, When the Wolf told the Crane that she would be rewarded handsomely, what kind of reward do you think the Crane was imagining? _____

Social Studies: Geography - Seven Continents



1. Label the continents on the map above using numbers:

- North America = 1
- South America = 2
- Africa = 3
- Europe = 4
- Asia = 5
- Australia = 6
- Antarctica = (not shown)

2. If you traveled from Australia to South America, which direction would you be going? _____

3. If you traveled from North America to Europe, which direction would you be going? _____

Math:

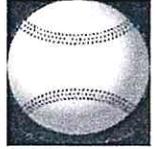
1. Find the quotient: $7 \overline{)4529}$

2. Kasey practices the piano 40 minutes a day. How many minutes will she practice in a full week? How many minutes will she practice in four weeks?

3. Find the product:
$$\begin{array}{r} 86 \\ \times 49 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Reading:

The Baseball Game



Generally, I enjoy going to my brother's baseball games but today was an exception. First of all, the stadium seat was a rock and after fifteen minutes I felt like an old woman. After a few innings, I decided that it was time to make a trip to the snack bar but when I asked my dad several times if we could go, he was a mule and told me to wait until the game was half over. I was tempted to just ask my mom, because she is a creampuff but I knew that might get me into trouble, so I just waited until my dad said it was okay.

When we got to the snack bar, the snack bar worker was a sloth and it took him forever to get our order ready. Once we got our drinks and popcorn, we made our way back to the stands to watch the rest of the game. In the end, it turned out well. My brother's team won and he played really well. Tomorrow is my baseball game. I can't wait!

What is the actual meaning of the underlined metaphors from the story above? Circle the correct answer.

1. The stadium seat was a rock

- | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| A. It was made of minerals | B. It was hard | C. It was sturdy |
|----------------------------|----------------|------------------|

2. He was a mule

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| A. He is stubborn | B. He snorts when he laughs | C. He is messy |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|

3. She is a creampuff

- | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| A. She is out of shape | B. She loves sweets | C. She is kind |
|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|

4. The snack bar worker was a sloth

- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| A. He is slow moving | B. He is energetic | C. He climbs well |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|

Social Studies: Geography - Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland

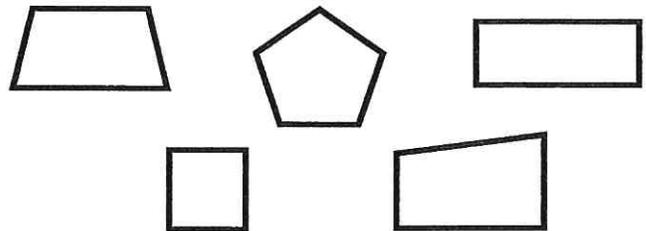


Northern Ireland is part of the United Kingdom, along with England, Wales, and Scotland. It is located on an island in western Europe, directly north of the Republic of Ireland.

1. Which major city in Northern Ireland is the farthest north? _____
2. The capital is Belfast. In which part of Ireland is it located? _____
3. If you traveled from Omagh to Lisburn, which direction would you travel? _____

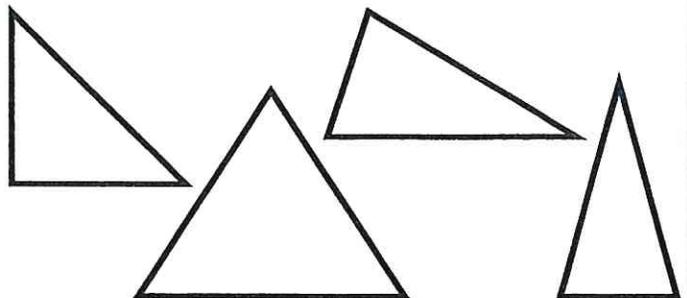
Math:

1. Circle the shapes with 2 sets of parallel lines. Box the shapes with obtuse angles:



2. Color these triangles:

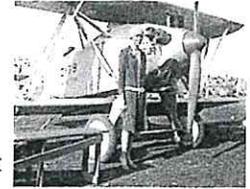
- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| Right = Red | Scalene = Purple |
| Equilateral = Green | Isosceles = Blue |





Reading:

Amelia Earhart's Disappearance



Amelia Earhart is well known as a pioneering woman who set records in aviation as the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic. Her death however, has always been surrounded in mystery. When Earhart decided to try to set the record as the first person to fly around the world, she made this statement near her 40th birthday, "I have a feeling that there is just about one more good flight left in my system..." At that time, she had no idea that this flight would be her last.

The flight started on June 1, 1937, when Earhart and her navigator, Fred Noonan, departed from Miami to begin the 29,000 mile journey east. They flew for 29 days, then landed in New Guinea to refuel. When they took off, the weather was rainy. Their plane was supposed to land on the tiny Howland Island, between Australia and Hawaii, but as they neared the island, no one knows what happened as their communication failed. Some believed that their radio antenna was damaged or that their maps were inaccurate. A rescue attempt started and the search continued for weeks, but nothing was found. After months of searching, on Jan. 5, 1939, Earhart was declared legally dead.

There have been a variety of theories about what happened. The oldest theory is that the plane ran out of fuel and crashed at sea. More recently, some have suggested that Earhart and Noonan landed on an uninhabited island called Nikumaroro Island. This theory is based on investigations at the island where they found bits of clothing, makeshift tools, a jar of freckle cream, plexiglas, and an aluminum panel. In 1940, a partial skeleton on the island was found and while it was believed at first to be a male, a new computerized analysis of the skeleton's measurements suggests that it was most likely a white, northern European female. More recently, sonar images have found underwater items that are large but are too deep for SCUBA divers to reach. Scientists plan to use a remotely operated vehicle (ROV) to explore the ocean near Nikumaroro.

1. What is the main idea of this passage? _____
2. Write a one word main idea for each of the three paragraphs. Paragraph 1: _____
Paragraph 2: _____ Paragraph 3 : _____

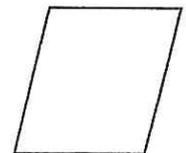
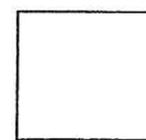
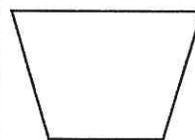
Social Studies: Amelia Earhart Timeline

1897	Born in Atchison, Kansas
1908	Saw her first airplane at the fair
1921	Took flying lesson from Anita "Neta" Snook
1928	1st woman to fly as a passenger across the Atlantic Ocean with pilots Bill Stultz and Louis Gordon
1932	1st woman to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean
1937	Plane disappeared over the Pacific while attempting to be the first person to fly around the world

1. What does it mean when it said that Earhart flew solo? _____
2. What happened in 1908? _____
3. What was she trying to do when her plane disappeared? _____

Math:

1. Identify each shape's angles by circling them:
Acute = red Obtuse = blue Right = green.



2. Write T for true or F for false:
Square:
_____ It has four sides.
_____ It has four obtuse angles.
_____ It has four right angles.
_____ It has one set of parallel lines.

- Rectangle:**
_____ It is a polygon.
_____ It has five sides.
_____ It has two acute angles.
_____ It has two sets of parallel lines.

Name: _____ Date: _____

SIMILES 1

Similes are used to compare 2 things that are different in most ways but are the same in one, important way. The words "like" and "as" are used to compare the two things. Authors use similes to make their writing more interesting and descriptive.

Examples: Sam's raincoat was **as** yellow **as** a lemon.
The room was dark **like** the inside of a cave.



A. Fill in the blanks.

1. As slow as _____
2. As funny as _____
3. As gentle as _____
4. As mean as _____
5. As big as _____
6. As colorful as _____
7. As hot as _____

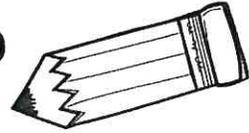
B. Finish these similes.

8. The boy's hat was as red as _____
9. Tom felt as cold as _____
10. The dancer was graceful like _____
11. The bed was as soft as _____
12. Sarah rode her bike as fast as _____
13. The music was beautiful like _____
14. The leftover meatloaf smelt like _____
15. The tree was as tall as _____

Name _____

Date _____

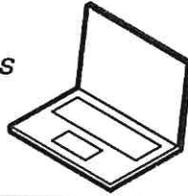
What are Metaphors?



Metaphors are used to compare two things that are different in most ways but are the same in one, important way. A metaphor states that one thing **is** something else. Unlike a simile, the words "as" and "like" are not included.

Examples:

*Jake is a wizard with computers
(Jake is not a real wizard, he is
just good with computers.)*



*Lucy's room is a pigsty
(The room is not an actual pigsty,
it is just a really messy.)*

Tell what each metaphor means.

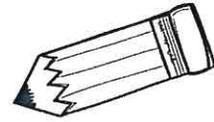
Example: Amy's tears were a river. Amy cried a lot.

1. Dad is a bear in the morning. _____
2. My brother is a night owl. _____
3. The nurse was an angel. _____
4. Kenny is such a pig. _____
5. Our computer is a dinosaur. _____
6. Marcus is a walking encyclopedia. _____
7. The clouds were marshmallows in the sky. _____
8. Justin's fingers were icicles. _____
9. Mandy's hair is a rat's nest. _____
10. Grandma's pie is a slice of heaven. _____
11. She was a ticking time bomb. _____
12. Her teeth were pearls. _____
13. The lake was a mirror. _____
14. The car was an oven. _____
15. My uncle is such a packrat. _____

Name _____

Date _____

Finish the Hyperbole



Hyperbole is when a statement is exaggerated to make a point.

Examples:

Her brain is the size of a pea.

I am dying to see that new movie!

A. Finish each hyperbole. Remember, if it could really happen, it is not hyperbole. Use your imagination!

1. I am so hungry! I could eat _____
2. The bus was late again. We waited _____
3. The music was so loud that _____
4. The snow was so deep that _____
5. I hate spiders. Whenever I see one I _____
6. It was so cold that _____
7. His ears were so big! They _____
8. That man is so big he _____

B. Illustrate one of your hyperboles.

A large, empty rectangular box with rounded corners and a decorative border, intended for the student to draw an illustration of one of their hyperboles.

Name: _____ Date: _____

HOMOPHONES

Homophones are words that sound the same, but are spelled differently and have different meanings.

A. Use the homophones in the box below to complete each sentence.

1. Rachel got a new _____ of slippers for her birthday.
2. Tina _____ her bike to school yesterday.
3. Will used three cups of _____ to make the cake.
4. Kurt does not let his little brother play in the _____.
5. Finn taught his friend how to _____ a boat.
6. Noah forgot to _____ his name on his homework paper.
7. Sue put a lot of _____ on her sandwich.
8. Quinn did not want to pick the pretty _____.
9. Artie forgot to _____ his mother after school.
10. Terri saved money by buying her books on _____.
11. Brittany packed a _____ in her lunch.
12. Mercedes raised her hand because she knew the _____ answer.

flour	write	sail	meet	pear	rode
flower	right	sale	meat	pair	road

B. Challenge: Write a sentence using two homophones. Underline the homophones.

Example: Emma did not know how to tie a knot.

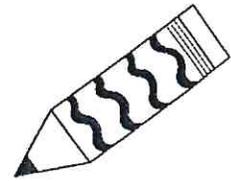
Name: _____ Date: _____

ONOMATOPOEIAS

An onomatopoeia is a word that sounds like its meaning.

A. What onomatopoeias could you use to describe these sounds?

1. A car running into a wall _____
2. Someone drinking noisily through a straw _____
3. A campfire _____
4. A stone landing in the water _____
5. A snake _____
6. A branch breaking in half _____



B. What sounds do these words imitate?

7. Squeak _____
8. Ding _____
9. Sniffle _____
10. Squish _____
11. Crunch _____
12. Buzz _____
13. Sizzle _____
14. Clink _____

C. On another sheet of paper write a short story using as many onomatopoeias as you can. Here are some words you can use, or you can make up your own.

creak	crunch	smooch	crack	plink
splat	crash	beep	snap	rip
sniffle	buzz	bash	rattle	clap
click	slurp	hiss	squish	honk
crackle	pop	splash	zap	squash
sputter	rustle	ding	vroom	zip
peep	pitter	boing	ping	roar
squeak	plop	sizzle	chatter	chop
slosh	bang	ripple	gush	cackle

Name: _____ Date: _____

ALLITERATION

Alliteration is when several words in a phrase begin with the same sound. Poets sometimes use alliteration. Tongue twisters are also an example of alliteration.

A. Use the letters to make three word alliteration phrases.

Example: B beautiful blue butterflies

1. S _____
2. L _____
3. T _____
4. M _____
5. W _____
6. Ch _____
7. Z _____

B. Use these prompts to make longer phrases (little words like "a", "of" and "the" are okay to use).

1. Silly Sally _____
2. My mom _____
3. Five frogs _____
4. Harry hid _____
5. Patty put _____
6. Quincy quietly _____

C. Make up one of your own and illustrate it on the back of this paper.
