

Comparing Texts on the Same Topics

RAISING BUTTERFLIES

Many elementary classrooms raise butterflies to demonstrate life cycles to children. Teachers or parents can purchase butterfly kits, which include live caterpillars, nets to hold butterflies, and food to feed the caterpillars.

Instead of eating plants like they would in the wild, caterpillars munch on food designed specially for them. Five to ten days after receiving them, the caterpillar turns into a chrysalis and is often kept safely stored in a cup habitat and hung from the lid of the cup. Each day, the chrysalis must be misted with water. Seven to ten days after becoming a chrysalis, a butterfly will begin to emerge!

Once the butterflies stretch their wings and begin to fly, they are transferred to a butterfly net and fed fresh fruit and sugar water. Although they can live in captivity, not in the wild, it is best to release the butterflies into the wild a few days after they emerge. This way, they can continue the butterfly life cycle and lay more eggs!

BUTTERFLIES IN THE WILD

Being a wild butterfly would be an adventurous and amazing experience, but it is the journey to become a butterfly that is perhaps even more fascinating! Scientists have long studied the life cycle of butterflies and have found out a great deal about these stunning insects.

The butterfly's life starts as an egg on a leaf. Being an egg on a leaf is a dangerous life in the wild - the eggs are exposed to weather and without defense from a hungry animal. Eventually a caterpillar hatches from the egg and feeds on the leaf. Many caterpillars have strange markings and sharp thorn-like spikes which help to deter predators looking to eat them. The caterpillar will continue to eat leaves until it's ready for the next stage and becomes a pupa.

As a pupa, the butterfly again sits on a leaf exposed to the weather and predators. After 10 to 14 days as a pupa, a butterfly arises from the cocoon.

Wild butterflies can live from a week to a year, and some can travel thousands of miles over their short life.

Comparing Texts on Same Topics

Name: _____

Date: _____

After you read each set of passages, answer the following questions.

What is the MAIN topic of both texts?

What is the main focus of each individual text?

1st Text

2nd Text

Identify three supporting details for each of the two texts.

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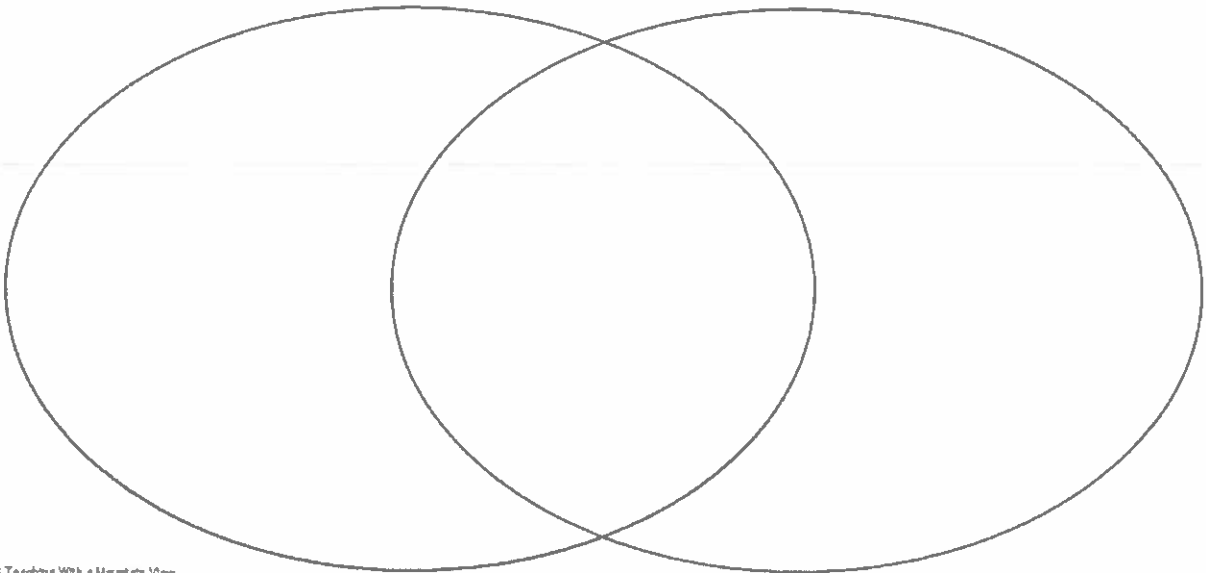
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Compare and contrast the two texts below.



Blizzard Bag #3

4TH GRADE SOCIAL SCIENCE

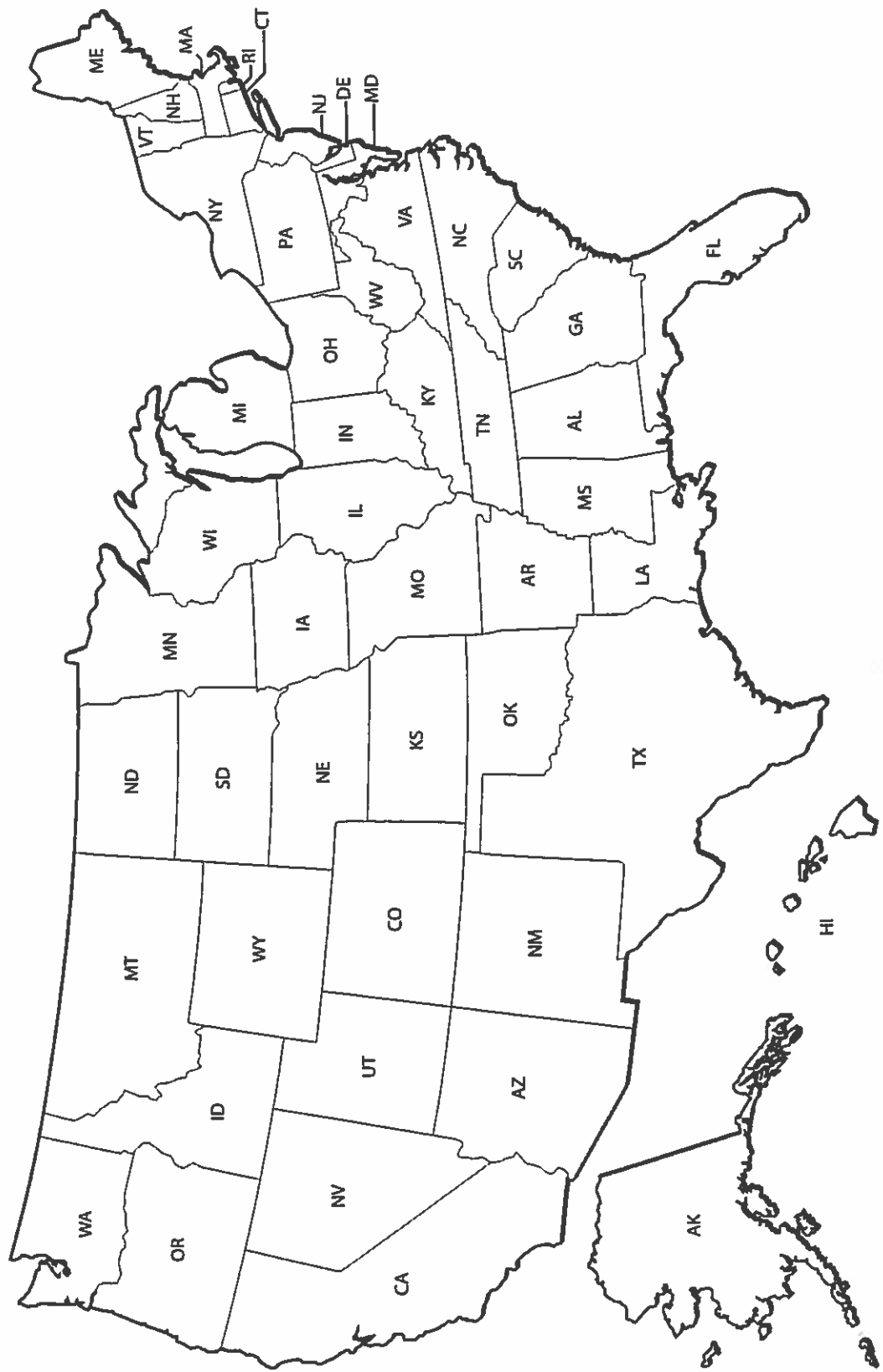
States & Dates

Color the 50 states according to the year they joined the country. Assign your own colors to the year spans below and color the map using the dates listed on page 2.

Draw a circle in the middle of the states you have visited and draw a star in the states you want to visit.

Color Year

- 1781 - 1800
- 1801 - 1820
- 1821 - 1840
- 1841 - 1860
- 1861 - 1880
- 1881 - 1900
- After 1900



- Draw a circle in the states you have visited.
- ★ Draw a star in the states you want to visit.

States & Dates

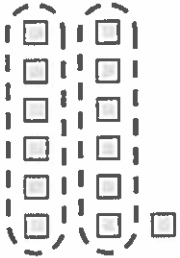
Use this list of states
to find out when each
state became a part
of the United States.
Color the map on
page 1 using your
own color code.

1819	Alabama	1889	Montana
1959	Alaska	1867	Nebraska
1912	Arizona	1864	Nevada
1836	Arkansas	1788	New Hampshire
1850	California	1787	New Jersey
1876	Colorado	1912	New Mexico
1788	Connecticut	1788	New York
1787	Delaware	1789	North Carolina
1845	Florida	1889	North Dakota
1788	Georgia	1803	Ohio
1959	Hawai'i	1907	Oklahoma
1890	Idaho	1859	Oregon
1818	Illinois	1787	Pennsylvania
1816	Indiana	1790	Rhode Island
1846	Iowa	1788	South Carolina
1861	Kansas	1889	South Dakota
1792	Kentucky	1796	Tennessee
1812	Louisiana	1845	Texas
1820	Maine	1896	Utah
1788	Maryland	1791	Vermont
1788	Massachusetts	1788	Virginia
1837	Michigan	1889	Washington
1858	Minnesota	1863	West Virginia
1817	Mississippi	1848	Wisconsin
1821	Missouri	1890	Wyoming

B.B. #3

Divide.

1. Write the division sentence shown by the model.



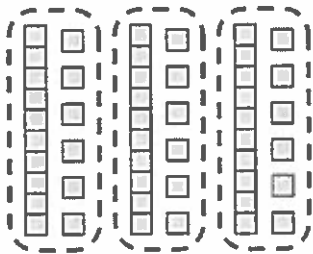
1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

2. Write the division sentence shown by the model.



5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

3. $10 \div 3 =$

4. $12 \div 6 =$

5. $100 \div 2 =$

8. _____

6. $78 \div 4 =$

7. $200 \div 5 =$

8. $456 \div 5 =$

9. _____

9. $714 \div 7 =$

10. $2,542 \div 2 =$

10. _____

11. Estimate $35 \div 9 =$

12. Estimate $124 \div 3 =$

11. _____

Solve.

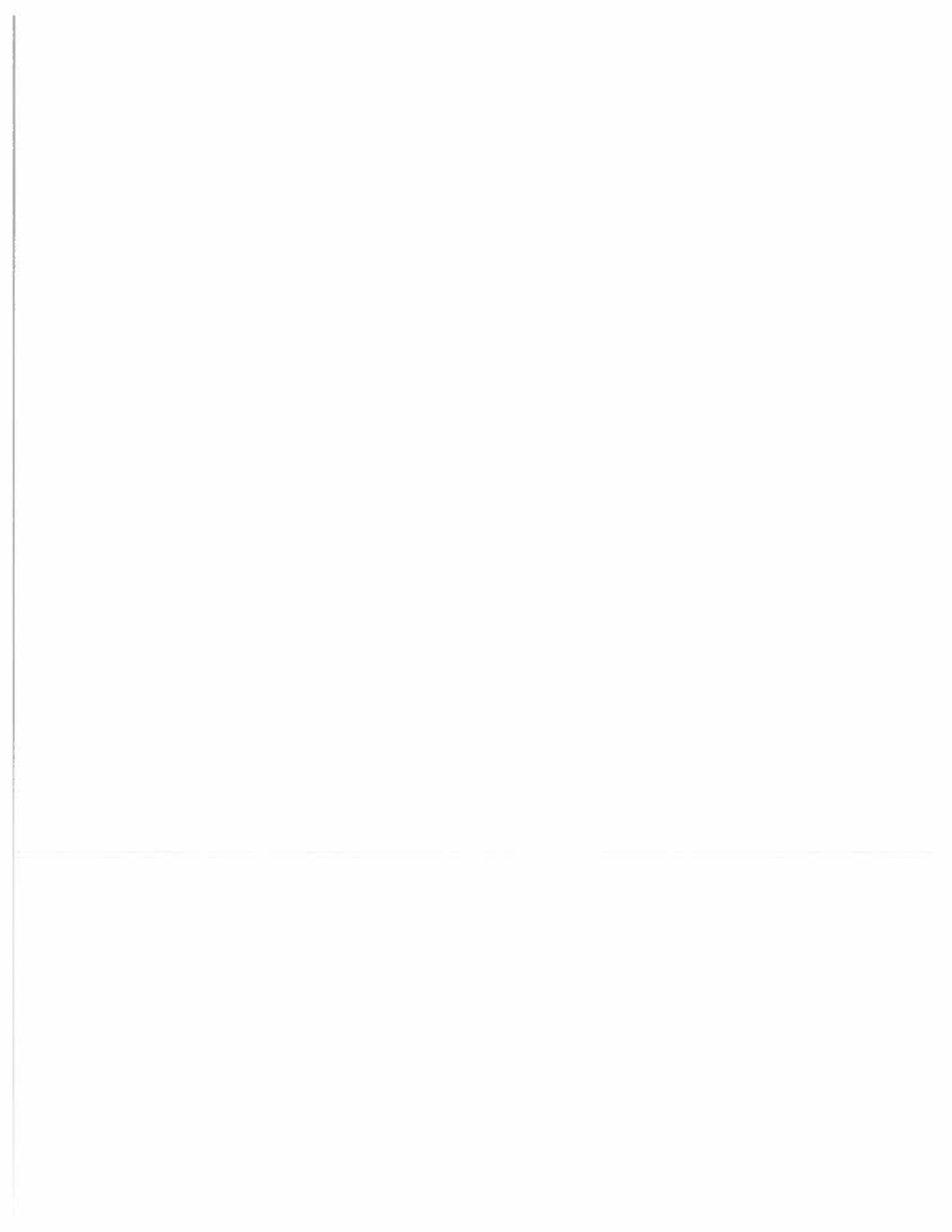
13. Iris has 120 pencils. She divided them equally between 4 friends. One of her friends, Cami, already had 18 pencils. How many pencils does Cami have now?

12. _____

14. Merlin has \$256 to spend on picture frames. Each picture frame costs \$8. How many picture frames can he buy?

13. _____

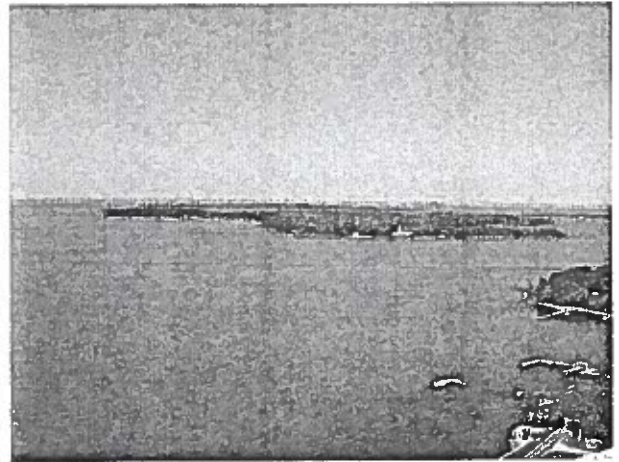
14. _____



Ohio Ecosystems

Lake Erie

Lake Erie is a popular tourist attraction in Northeast Ohio. It is the shallowest, warmest Great Lake, and it is a wonderful natural resource. It supplies drinking water to millions of people.



The Lake Erie basin, which includes all lands that drain to the lake is home to more than 1,500 species of plants and animals. Some ecosystems that thrive there are forests, wetlands, savannas, grasslands, and sand dunes. A number of threatened species live here including the bald eagle, the Lake Erie water snake, and the four-toed salamander. Some native plants include purple sand grass, wild lupine, and the beach pea.

Invasive species like the zebra mussel are threatening fish populations in Lake Erie. Pollution is also a problem.

Want to know more? Watch this video: <http://bit.ly/ohiolakeerie>

1. Where is Lake Erie located? _____
2. Describe Lake Erie. _____

3. Why is Lake Erie an important ecosystem? _____

4. Why is it threatened? _____

