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One way to improve the quality of your paragraphs is to combine short, simple sentences.

**Example:** Jarrod was beside us. Jake was beside us. We did not know they were even in the house.

Jarrod and Jake were beside us before we knew they were even in the house.

Another way to make your sentences more interesting is to move around the parts of your sentences so they do not always start the same way—with the subject, for example.

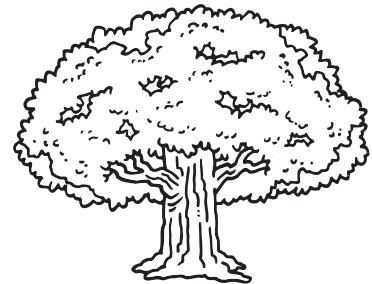
**Example:** Before we knew they were even in the house, Jarrod and Jake were beside us.

**Directions:** Improve the sentences in the following paragraph by combining short, simple ones and by moving around the parts of the sentences so they do not always start the same way. (You may also change the order of the sentences and add or remove specific details.)

**Instrucciones:** Mejore el siguiente párrafo a través de combinar oraciones cortas y cambiar las palabras repetitivas al comienzo de las oraciones. (Puede cambiar el orden de las oraciones y agregar o quitar detalles específicos.)

### Trees Bear Gifts

Trees give us many things. Trees give us shade on hot days. Trees give us wood with which to build our homes. Trees give us fruit to eat. Trees give us leaves we can use for mulch. Trees provide shelter for the birds and other animals we enjoy. Trees give shelter from the rain. Trees can be good places to hide. Trees can be good places to play. Trees give us a place to build tree houses. Trees are also beautiful to look at. Trees may stay green all year long. Trees may lose all their leaves in the fall and winter. Trees may produce flowers.





**Directions:** Read the story carefully. Follow the directions for each question, and then answer the questions in complete sentences.

**Instrucciones:** Lea el cuento con cuidado. Siga las direcciones para cada pregunta, y luego conteste las preguntas en oraciones completas.

It was a bright and sunny day when Jessica got into the car. She rolled down the window and turned up the radio. Jessica could not believe that her father was finally letting her drive his car. Jessica had gotten her driver’s license a month ago, but her dad was very protective of his car and refused to let her drive it anywhere. Today, however, her father was in an especially happy mood and agreed that she could use his car for the afternoon. Now, Jessica was happily headed to her best friend Jacquie’s house.

As Jessica pulled out of the driveway, her favorite song came on, so she turned up the volume of the radio. Just as she pulled onto the road, a dog ran out in the middle of the street. Jessica swerved to miss the dog and ended up running into the neighbors’ trash cans. “Oh, no!” Jessica thought. “Now Dad will never let me drive his car again!”

1. Underline the sentence in the story that says Jessica’s father agreed to let her use his car for the afternoon.

What caused Jessica’s father to let her drive his car for the afternoon? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Underline the sentence in the story that says Jessica turned up the volume of the radio.

What caused Jessica to turn up the volume of the radio? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Underline the sentence in the story that says Jessica swerved the car.

What caused Jessica to swerve? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



# Bicycle Word Search

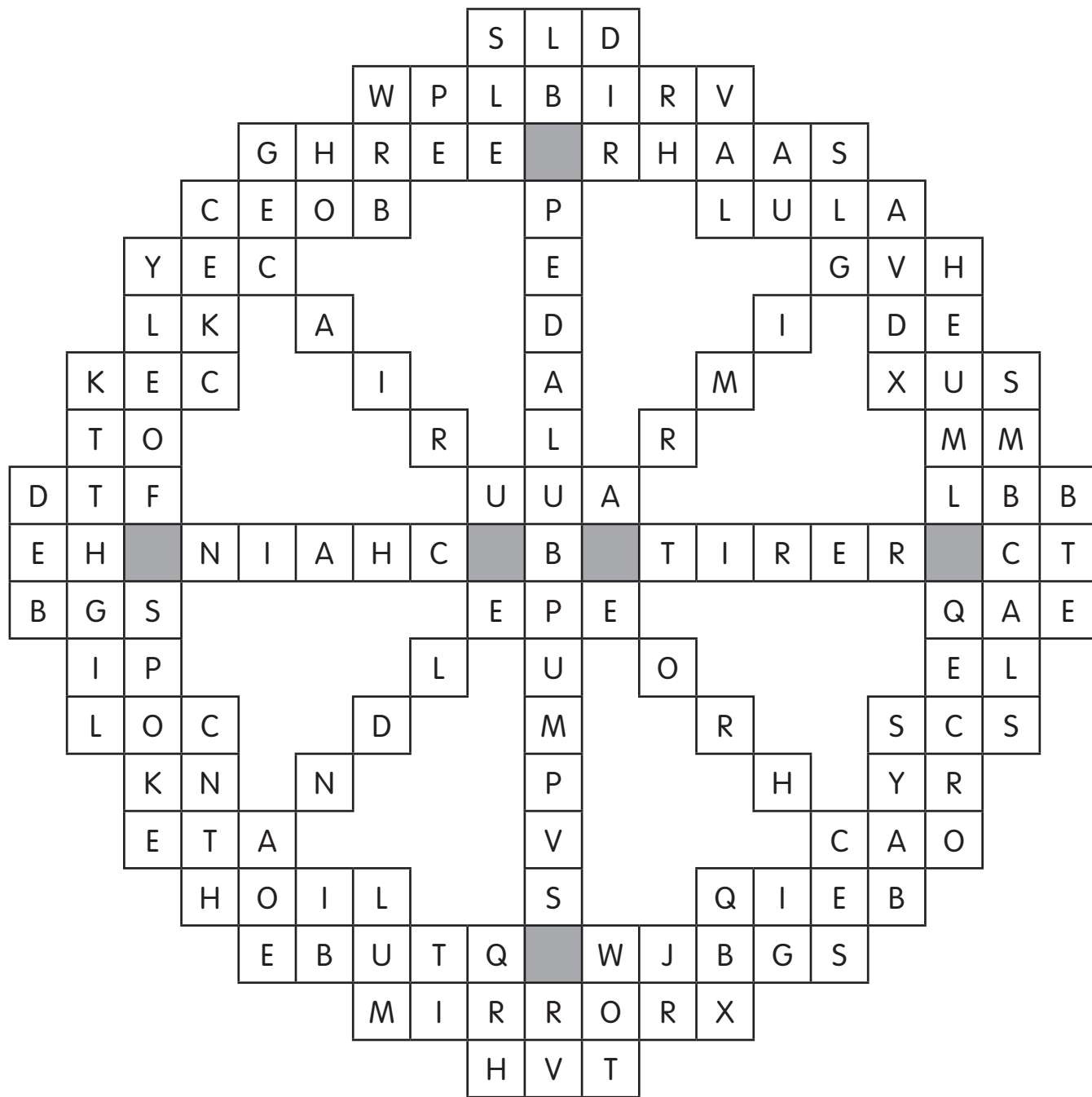
Week 6: Friday

Friday Fun

**Directions:** Lots of bits make up a bike—and they're hidden "wheely well." Find the following words in the word search below.

**Instrucciones:** Hay muchas partes de una bicicleta—y están escondidas en esta rueda. Encuentre las siguientes palabras en la sopa de letras de abajo.

- |         |       |           |          |       |          |       |
|---------|-------|-----------|----------|-------|----------|-------|
| air     | BMX   | handlebar | mudguard | pump  | sprocket | valve |
| bell    | chain | light     | oil      | seat  | tire     | wheel |
| bicycle | gears | mirror    | pedal    | spoke | tube     |       |



# So Many Variables



Week 7: Monday

**Directions:** Which equation could help you solve each problem? Write the letter of the correct equation in front of the problem, and then solve the equation on the line. Not all of the equations will be used.

**Instrucciones:** ¿Cuál de estas ecuaciones ayuda a solucionar el problema? Escriba la letra de la ecuación correcta en la línea, y luego escriba su solución en la segunda línea. No todas las ecuaciones serán utilizadas.

a.  $21 \div 3 = x$

e.  $12 - p = 4$

b.  $11 - 4 = p$

f.  $25 + s = 42$

c.  $31 + 14 = b$

g.  $21 \times 3 = c$

d.  $100 + v = 113$

h.  $8 \times 7 = b$

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Karl had 25 stamps in his collection. His uncle sent him some stamps. Karl now has 42 stamps. How many stamps did Karl's uncle send him? \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Debbie packed 8 books in each box. She packed 7 boxes. How many books did she pack? \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Mike's mom made 21 sandwiches for the picnic. She put 3 in each sack. How many sacks did she use? \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. April's dog had 12 puppies. April gave some away to her friends. Now, she has 4 puppies. How many puppies did she give away? \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Elisa had 100 videos. Then, she bought some more. Now, she has 113 videos. How many videos did Elisa buy? \_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** Find the value of each expression.

**Instrucciones:** Encuentre el valor de cada expresión.

6. If  $r$  equals 4, what is the value of  $r + 6$ ? \_\_\_\_\_
7. What is the value of  $36 \div s$  if  $s$  equals 9? \_\_\_\_\_
8. What is the value of  $t - 15$  if  $t$  equals 21? \_\_\_\_\_
9. If  $m$  equals 33, what is the value of  $68 - m$ ? \_\_\_\_\_
10. What is the value of  $b + 42$  if  $b$  equals 27? \_\_\_\_\_



Here are some fun, low-cost activities that you can do with your child. You'll soon discover that these activities can be stimulating, educational, and complementary to the other exercises in this book.

## **Flash Cards**

Make up all types of flash cards. Depending on your child's interest and grade level, these cards might feature enrichment words, math problems, or states and capitals. You can create them yourself with markers or on a computer. Let your child help cut pictures out of magazines and glue them on. Then, find a spot outdoors, and go through the flash cards with your child.

## **Project Pantry**

Find a spot in your house where you can store supplies. This might be a closet or a bin that stays in one spot. Get some clean paint cans or buckets. Fill them with all types of craft and art supplies. Besides the typical paints, markers, paper, scissors, and glue, include some more unusual things, such as tiles, artificial flowers, and wrapping paper. This way, whenever you and your child want to do a craft project, you have everything you need at that moment.

## **The Local Library**

Check out everything that your local library has to offer. Most libraries offer summer reading programs with various incentives. Spend an afternoon choosing and then reading books together.

## **How Much Does It Cost?**

If you go out for a meal, have your child help total the bill. Write down the cost of each person's meal. Then, have your child add them all together. You can vary this and make it much simpler by having your child just figure out the cost of an entrée and a drink or the cost of three desserts. You might want to round the figures first.

## **Nature Scavenger Hunt**

Take a walk, go to a park, or hike in the mountains. But before you go, create a scavenger hunt list for your child. This can consist of all sorts of things found in nature. Make sure your child has a bag to carry everything he or she finds. (Be sure to check ahead of time about the rules or laws regarding removing anything.) You might include things like a leaf with pointed edges, a speckled rock, and a twig with two small limbs on it. Take a few minutes to look at all the things your child has collected, and check them off the list.

## **Take a Trip, and Keep a Journal**

If you are going away during the summer, have your child keep a journal. Depending on his or her age, this can take a different look. A young child can collect postcards and paste them into a blank journal. He or she can also draw pictures of places he or she is visiting. An older child can keep a traditional journal and draw pictures. Your child can also do a photo-journal if a camera is available for him or her to use.