

Name: _____

Ferdinand Magellan

by Kelly Hashway

When we think of explorers, one of the first names that comes to mind is Christopher Columbus. But there are many other explorers who did great things, one being Ferdinand Magellan. Magellan was a Portuguese sailor who proved it was possible to sail around the globe.



In 1492, Christopher Columbus had sailed west trying to reach the Indies in hopes that Spain would be able to trade with Asian kingdoms on the other side of the world. But as you know, Columbus discovered America and never really made it to the Indies.

Later, eastern routes to the Far East were discovered, but Spain wanted to find a quicker route by water. So in 1519, Ferdinand Magellan set sail from Seville, Spain under the rule of King Charles I. His goal was to discover a westward route to the Spice Islands in Indonesia. The Spice Islands were named for the spices produced there, which were in great demand in Europe.

Magellan took five ships and approximately 270 men with him on his expedition. During the trip, Magellan explored the eastern coast of South America, looking for a water passage through the continent. He discovered a body of water that cut through the southern tip of South America, connecting the Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean. This body of water was named the Strait of Magellan.

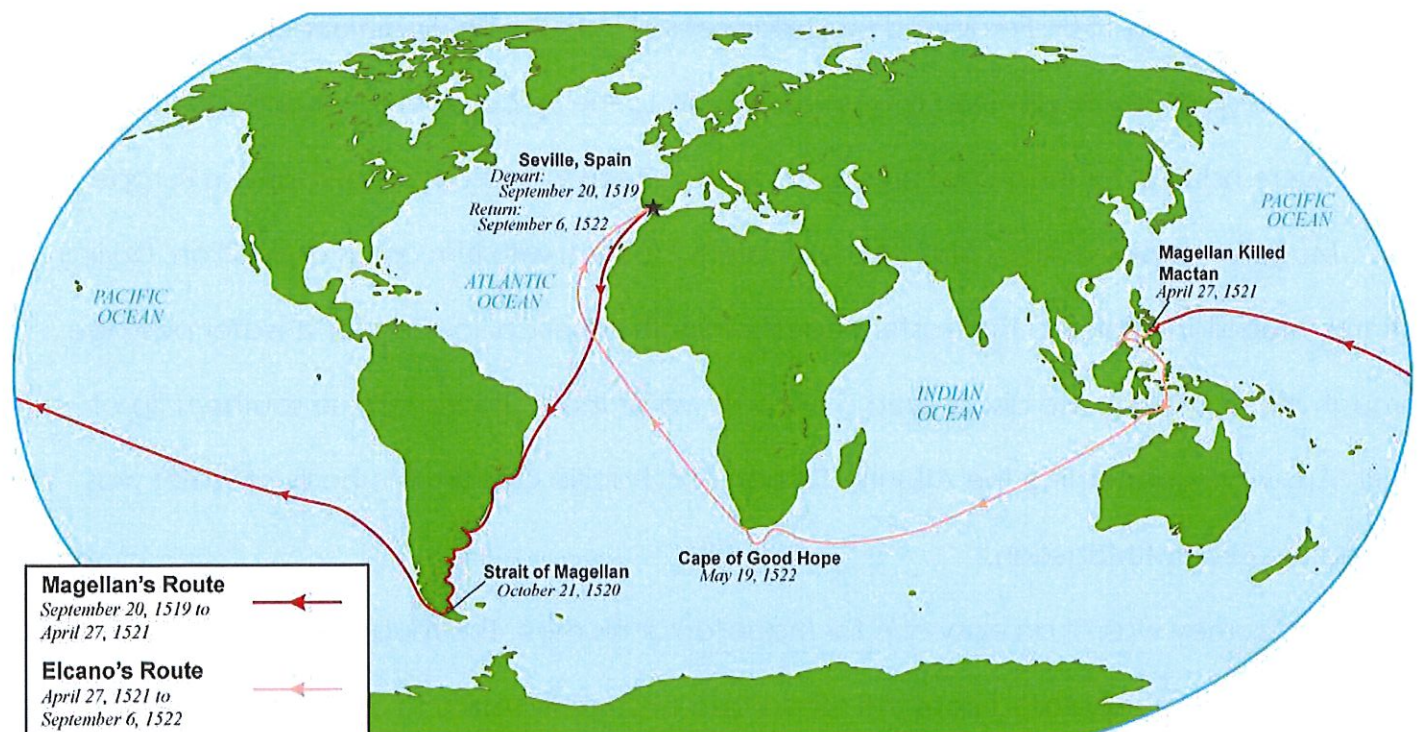
The journey wasn't an easy one for Magellan or his men. The rough waters caused one of the five ships to be separated from the others and eventually return to Spain. Another ship

crashed into a rocky island. With only three ships left, Magellan continued for months, making it to the Philippines. Here, Magellan was killed during a religious dispute with a local tribal king on the island of Mactan. This was later called the Battle of Mactan.

The remaining crew members were led by Juan Sebastián Elcano. Because there weren't enough men to sail all three ships, Elcano ordered the men to burn one of the remaining ships. They then sailed two ships to the Maluku Islands, better known as the Spice Islands. There they loaded up on valuable spices before attempting to return to Spain.

Near the end of the voyage one of the two remaining ships was captured by the Portugese and wrecked in a storm. In 1522, three years after the expedition began, Elcano returned to Spain with only 17 crew members and only one of Magellan's five ships.

While the voyage cost the lives of many men, it was important to our history. Magellan was the first European explorer to sail from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific, and he was also the first to cross the Pacific Ocean. But more than that, Ferdinand Magellan proved that a ship could sail around the globe.



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Use information from the article and map illustration to answer the questions.

1. What was the purpose of Ferdinand Magellan's expedition?
 - a. to explore South America
 - b. to find a water route to Indonesia
 - c. to find gold in India
 - d. to find a land route to the Indies

2. Did Magellan sail around the world? Explain.

3. How long did it take Magellan to sail from Spain to the Strait of Magellan?
 - a. about three years
 - b. a little less than two years
 - c. about a year
 - d. just under six months

4. Why did Elcano order his men to burn one of the ships?

5. What fraction of Magellan's ships returned to Spain at the end of the voyage in 1522?
 - a. one-fifth
 - b. two-fifths
 - c. two-thirds
 - d. fourth-fifths

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Match each vocabulary word from the article with the correct definition.

_____ 1. explorer

a. worth a lot of money

_____ 2. globe

b. person whose job it is to discover new lands and routes

_____ 3. Indies

c. world

_____ 4. kingdoms

d. disagreement

_____ 5. spices

e. desire to have something

_____ 6. demand

f. Asian lands in or along the Pacific Ocean

_____ 7. dispute

g. seasonings for food

_____ 8. valuable

h. lands ruled by kings

◆ Now try this: On a sheet of lined paper, use each vocabulary word from above in a sentence.

Name: _____

What's the Deal with Mold?

By Lydia Lukidis

If you leave a sandwich outside for several days, it will start to look and smell funky. White fuzz begins to form, then it gets bigger and turns black. This is commonly known as mold. But what is that weird stuff anyway, and where does it come from?

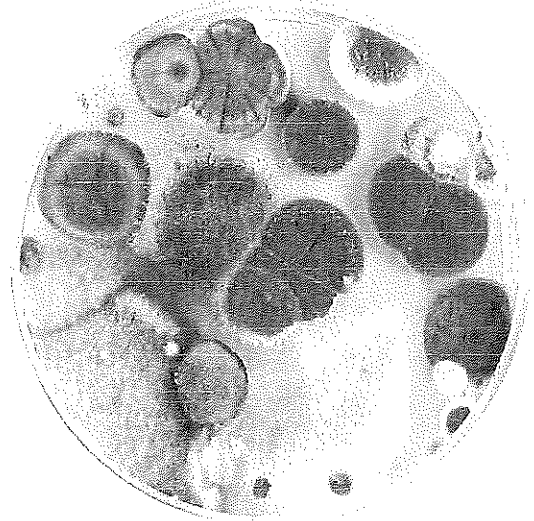
Mold is a type of fungus. If you're wondering what fungus is, it's a living thing that's not a plant or animal. Mushrooms are another type of fungus. And imagine this, there are literally thousands of different kinds of mold.

There's everything from fuzzy white mold to dark blue spotted mold. Some molds have funny names like "Scopulariopsis" and "Aureobasidium."

Mold can grow in any part of the world, both inside or outside. Especially in wet areas. If you've ever wondered where it comes from, the answer may surprise you. Mold comes from the air. There are millions of little mold cells floating around in the air. These are called mold spores. If these spores land on a host, like a sandwich, they will "eat" the bread. The spores grow by feeding off the bread. They produce chemicals that break the bread down. Eventually, the sandwich rots.

Mold can be harmful at times. For example, some types of mold can form in the house. It is common for mold to form on drywall, or behind the walls. It can also grow on the ceiling or near the windows. Many molds are harmless. But others can release toxic fumes, like black mold. These are dangerous to smell. Also, some people have allergies and sensitivities. They can get very sick if they breathe in certain other types of mold.

As for the molds that grow on food, they're not good to eat. Think about it, would



you want to eat a sandwich that's been growing mold for a week? Probably not. If you did, you may get sick. The mold is breaking down the food to the point of being rotten.

But there are a few exceptions when it comes to eating mold. For example, blue cheese has patches of blue mold in it. But it's okay to eat it. And the flavor of some hard cheeses is better once the outer layer has mold on it. You don't eat the mold, but if you cut it off, you can eat the rest of the cheese.

Although you may find mold gross, it can also be useful. There is a special kind of mold that is used to make penicillin. Penicillin is a medicine. It's a common antibiotic used for many diseases like strep throat.

Mold is also part of our cycle of life. In a natural environment, rotting things return to the soil. That provides food for the other plants to grow. Every little thing, including mold, has a purpose in nature.

About the Author



Lydia Lukidis is a published children's author with a multi-disciplinary background that spans the fields of literature, theater, and puppetry.

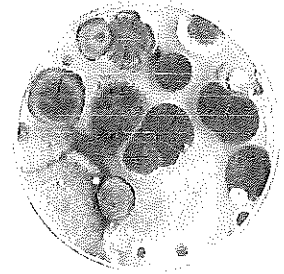
Lydia's picture book, *Gerbs in the House: The Dilly Dally Bedtime Routine*, is now available. Find out if Mocha will ever get his silly son to sleep!

Lukidis, Lydia. *Gerbs in the House: The Dilly Dally Bedtime Routine* ISBN: 978-0-9917402-7-7

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What's the Deal with Mold?

By Lydia Lukidis



1. Choose the statement about mold that is true.

- a. Mold is a type of plant.
- b. Mold is a type of animal.
- c. Mold is a living thing that is neither a plant nor an animal.
- d. Mold is a nonliving thing.

2. Where does mold grow?

- a. On food that has been left out for too long
- b. Behind walls and near windows
- c. Neither **a** nor **b**
- d. Both **a** and **b**

3. Put a check mark () next to the statements about mold that are true.

- There are about one hundred different types of mold in existence.
- There are thousands of types of mold in existence.
- All mold looks white and fuzzy.
- Mold can come in a variety of colors, such as white, green, blue, and black.

4. In most cases, you don't want to eat mold because it could be harmful to your body. Give one example from the text of when you **can** eat mold.

5. What are mold spores?

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What's the Deal with Mold?

By Lydia Lukidis



Match each vocabulary word from the article with the correct definition.

_____ 1. environment

_____ 2. fungus

_____ 3. wondered

_____ 4. harmful

_____ 5. soil

_____ 6. toxic

_____ 7. allergies

_____ 8. antibiotic

_____ 9. rotten

_____ 10. produce

a. dangerous; likely to cause harm

b. a type of medicine that kills harmful bacteria in the body

c. dirt or earth

d. the body's overreaction to pollen, fur, or other substances

e. the surroundings in which an animal or plant lives

f. thought about or showed curiosity about something

g. decayed

h. make or create

i. a type of organism that falls into the same group as mold, mushrooms, or toadstools

j. poisonous

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Bear and Hare Warm Up

by Neal Levin

One cold frosty morning, Bear woke up from the middle of his long winter sleep. He wandered outside his den and noticed that the lake had frozen over.

"Good thing I'm not made of water," he said, "or I'd turn to ice."

"But you are made of water," said Hare, who was tumbling around in a snow bank beside him. "Over half your body is water."

"You must be fooling," said Bear. He looked at his body. His arms didn't look like water. His legs didn't look like water. His paws didn't look like water.

"Think of all your blood," said Hare. "Your blood's made of water. In fact, all your parts are made of cells, and cells are made of water."

Bear rubbed his paws together and blew on them to keep them warm. "I don't want to freeze like the lake," he said.

"Don't worry," Hare giggled. "We're warm-blooded animals. That means our body temperature stays the same, even when it's cold outside. Besides, our body water isn't pure water. It contains organic molecules like sodium and potassium that make its freezing point lower than regular water. We can only freeze in very extreme conditions."

"Brrrrr." Bear shivered.

"See, when you shake like that, your body's using energy to make more heat and warm you up."

"I know a better way to warm up," said Bear. "Let's go inside."

They stomped into Hare's house. Bear relaxed by the fireplace. A few minutes later, the snow on his fur melted and dripped into puddles on the floor.

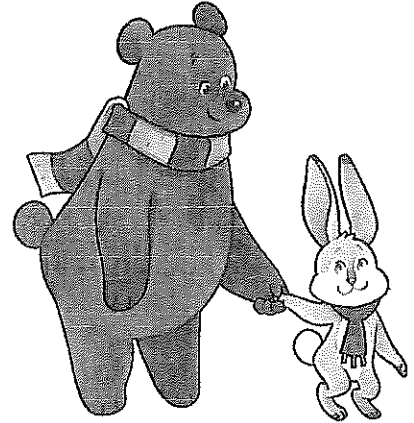
A teapot whistled on the stove. Bear looked at the teapot and saw a thick stream of steam shooting into the air.

"How are you feeling now?" Hare asked as he brought Bear a cup of chamomile tea.

"I'm still afraid," Bear said as he cuddled the steaming teacup in his paws.

"Don't be silly," Hare told him. "Even though you're made of water, you know you aren't going to turn to ice."

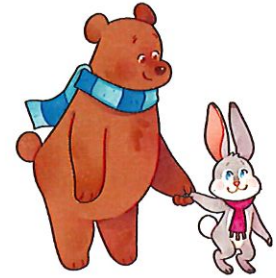
"I know," Bear said. "But now I'm afraid I'll evaporate."



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Bear and Hare Warm Up

by Neal Levin



1. In the story, "Bear and Hare Warm Up," why does Bear have a hard time believing his body is made up of mostly water?
 - a. Bear doesn't hear any water sloshing around inside of him.
 - b. Bear looks at himself and doesn't see any water.
 - c. Bear hasn't had any water to drink recently.
 - d. Bear hasn't gone swimming in the lake since the beginning of winter.

2. According to Bear and Hare's conversation in the story, how is the water in the animals' blood different from the frozen water of the lake?
 - a. The water in their blood is thinner than the water in the lake.
 - b. The water in their blood is less salty than the water in the lake.
 - c. The water in their blood has organic molecules in it that make it more difficult to freeze.
 - d. The water in their blood is pure water, whereas the water in the lake is not.

3. Even though Hare explains to Bear why he won't freeze over like the lake, why is Bear still afraid at the end of the story? What did Bear see that may have given him this thought?

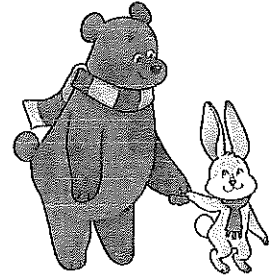
4. Hare points out one way Bear's body helps him stay warm automatically. What is it?
 - a. Bear sneezes.
 - b. Bear coughs.
 - c. Bear shivers.
 - d. Bear tumbles through the snow.

5. Which word best describes Bear's personality, based on what you read in the story?
 - a. fretful
 - b. easy-going
 - c. grumpy
 - d. whimsical

Name: _____

Bear and Hare Warm Up

by Neal Levin



The words below are scrambled words from "Bear and Hare Warm Up," by Neal Levin. Unscramble each word and write it on the line. Check back in the story to make sure each word is spelled correctly.

1.

e	n	e	a
d	d	w	r

Clue: walked or moved casually or leisurely

2.

n	o	g	c
a	i	r	

Clue: relating to living matter

3.

o	c	e	a	m
i	l	h	m	

Clue: a type of plant used to make herbal tea

4.

s	e	r	d
v	i	h	e

Clue: shook because of cold or fear

5.

p	e	t	a	e
r	v	a	o	

Clue: turn from liquid to gas

6.

b	n	i	m
l	t	u	g

Clue: toppling over

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Simplifying Fractions



Simplify each fraction.

a. $\frac{2}{8} =$

b. $\frac{4}{10} =$

c. $\frac{3}{6} =$

d. $\frac{4}{12} =$

e. $\frac{7}{14} =$

f. $\frac{2}{20} =$

g. $\frac{3}{9} =$

h. $\frac{6}{9} =$

i. $\frac{8}{10} =$

j. $\frac{5}{15} =$

k. $\frac{8}{72} =$

l. $\frac{5}{20} =$

m. $\frac{4}{6} =$

n. $\frac{21}{28} =$

o. $\frac{4}{18} =$

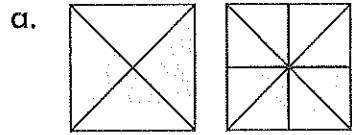
p. $\frac{33}{55} =$

q. What is $\frac{3}{18}$ written in simplest form? Explain how you found your answer.

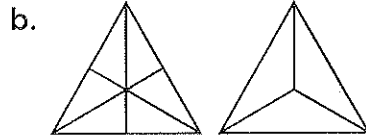
Name: _____

Equivalent Fractions

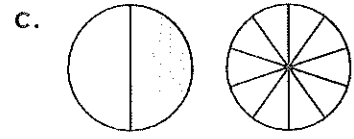
Fill in the missing fraction parts.



$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{\quad}{8}$$



$$\frac{4}{6} = \frac{\quad}{3}$$



$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\quad}{10}$$

d. $\frac{6}{12} = \frac{\quad}{6}$

e. $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{\quad}{6}$

f. $\frac{1}{6} = \frac{\quad}{12}$

g. $\frac{5}{10} = \frac{\quad}{6}$

h. $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{\quad}{9}$

i. $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{\quad}{6}$

j. $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{\quad}{12}$

k. $\frac{6}{9} = \frac{\quad}{3}$

l. $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{\quad}{10}$

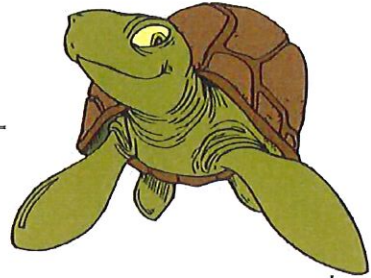
m. $\frac{6}{8} = \frac{\quad}{12}$

n. $\frac{5}{7} = \frac{\quad}{14}$

o. $\frac{14}{16} = \frac{\quad}{8}$

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Comparing Decimals



Use $<$, $>$, or $=$ to compare the decimal numbers.

examples:

$$.65 \quad \underline{\quad} \quad .56$$

Ask yourself: Which is more: 65 out of 100 or 56 out of 100?

$$.65 \quad > \quad .56$$

$$1.02 \quad \underline{\quad} \quad 1.20$$

Ask yourself: Which is more: one and two hundredths or one and twenty hundredths?

$$1.02 \quad < \quad 1.20$$

a. $.33 \quad \underline{\quad} \quad .43$

b. $.10 \quad \underline{\quad} \quad .83$

c. $.25 \quad \underline{\quad} \quad .21$

d. $.1 \quad \underline{\quad} \quad .5$

e. $.2 \quad \underline{\quad} \quad .5$

f. $.9 \quad \underline{\quad} \quad .3$

g. $3.3 \quad \underline{\quad} \quad 2.3$

h. $6.4 \quad \underline{\quad} \quad 8.6$

i. $7.8 \quad \underline{\quad} \quad 9.7$

j. $1.21 \quad \underline{\quad} \quad 5.10$

k. $7.88 \quad \underline{\quad} \quad 7.88$

l. $5.01 \quad \underline{\quad} \quad 2.10$

m. $5.91 \quad \underline{\quad} \quad 5.19$

n. $\$4.00 \quad \underline{\quad} \quad \7.76

o. $\$10.47 \quad \underline{\quad} \quad \10.91

Challenge: ★ $\$446.90 \quad \underline{\quad} \quad \464.90

★ $4.5 \quad \underline{\quad} \quad 4.50$

Name: _____

Ordering Numbers: Decimals

Rewrite each list of numbers in order, from least to greatest.

a.

4.5	4.05	5.4	5.45	5
-----	------	-----	------	---

b.

3.2	3	2.03	2.02	2.23
-----	---	------	------	------

c.

0.1	0	1.01	1	0.01
-----	---	------	---	------

d.

9.08	8.98	98.1	9.8	9.88
------	------	------	-----	------

- ❖ In the box below, write decimal numbers. Have a friend rewrite them in order, from least to greatest.

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