

Name: _____

Date: _____

Frogs Grow Up

Grades 1-2

Nonfiction

- 1 A frog does not start life looking like a frog. It changes a lot as it grows. These changes are called a life cycle.
- 2 First, a mother frog lays eggs in the water. The eggs are soft and look like jelly.
- 3 Next, a tadpole hatches from each egg. A tadpole has a long tail and lives underwater. It breathes with gills, like a fish.
- 4 As the tadpole grows, it gets back legs and then front legs. Now it is called a froglet.
- 5 The froglet's tail gets shorter and shorter. It grows lungs so it can breathe air.
- 6 Last, the froglet becomes an adult frog. It can hop on land and swim in the water. Someday it may lay eggs, and the life cycle starts again.

Draw something you learned from this text.

Name: _____

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Questions: Frogs Grow Up

Read the passage again if you need to. Circle the best answer.

1. Where does a mother frog lay her eggs?

☐ a In a nest

☐ c Under a rock

☐ b In the water

☐ d In a tree

2. What hatches from a frog egg?

☐ a A froglet

☐ c A tadpole

☐ b A fish

☐ d An adult frog

3. What does a tadpole use to breathe underwater?

☐ a Lungs

☐ c Its tail

☐ b Gills

☐ d Its legs

4. In the text, what does "life cycle" mean?

☐ a A bike for frogs

☐ c A frog's pond

☐ b The changes an animal goes through as it grows

☐ d A kind of egg

5. Put the stages in order: froglet, egg, adult frog, tadpole.

Reading Comprehension: Answer Key

Frogs Grow Up

1. b) In the water
2. c) A tadpole
3. b) Gills
4. b) The changes an animal goes through as it grows
5. Sample answer: Egg, tadpole, froglet, adult frog.

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Why Do Leaves Change Color?

Grades 3-4

Nonfiction

- 1 Every autumn, many trees trade their green leaves for shades of yellow, orange and red. It looks like magic, but it is really science.
- 2 Leaves are green because they are full of a pigment called chlorophyll. A pigment is a substance that gives something its color. Chlorophyll helps the tree use sunlight, water and air to make food. This process is called photosynthesis.
- 3 Leaves also contain yellow and orange pigments. During spring and summer, there is so much green chlorophyll that these colors are hidden.
- 4 In autumn, the days get shorter and cooler. Many trees stop making chlorophyll and get ready to rest for the winter. As the green fades away, the yellow and orange colors that were there all along finally show.
- 5 Some trees, like certain maples, also make new red and purple pigments in the fall. That is why some forests glow bright red.
- 6 Soon, the tree seals off each leaf where it joins the branch. The leaf dries out and falls to the ground, and the tree waits for spring.

Draw something you learned from this text.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Questions: Why Do Leaves Change Color?

Read the passage again if you need to. Circle the best answer.

1. What is chlorophyll?

- ☐ a A green pigment in leaves
- ☐ c A type of soil

- ☐ b A kind of tree
- ☐ d A red flower

2. Why can't we see yellow and orange in summer leaves?

- ☐ a They are not there yet
- ☐ c The sun is too bright

- ☐ b Too much green chlorophyll hides them
- ☐ d Rain washes them away

3. What happens to the days in autumn?

- ☐ a They get longer and hotter
- ☐ c They stay the same

- ☐ b They get shorter and cooler
- ☐ d They get rainier

4. In the text, what does "pigment" mean?

- ☐ a A type of leaf
- ☐ c A tree's food

- ☐ b A substance that gives something its color
- ☐ d A season

5. Explain in your own words why leaves turn yellow in autumn.

Reading Comprehension: Answer Key

Why Do Leaves Change Color?

1. a) A green pigment in leaves
2. b) Too much green chlorophyll hides them
3. b) They get shorter and cooler
4. b) A substance that gives something its color
5. Sample answer: Trees stop making green chlorophyll, so the yellow pigments that were hidden all along can be seen.

Name: _____

Date: _____

How Volcanoes Form

Grades 5-6

Nonfiction

- 1 Deep beneath our feet, Earth is incredibly hot. In some places, rock melts into a thick, glowing liquid called magma. Because magma is lighter than the solid rock around it, it slowly rises toward the surface.
- 2 Earth's outer layer is broken into giant pieces called tectonic plates. These plates move very slowly, only a few centimeters each year. Most volcanoes form where plates pull apart or push together. Where they pull apart, magma rises to fill the gap. Where one plate slides beneath another, it melts and forms new magma.
- 3 When pressure builds up underground, magma bursts through openings in Earth's crust. Once it reaches the surface, it is called lava. Eruptions can also blast out clouds of ash, gas and rock.
- 4 Each eruption adds new layers of cooled lava and ash, and over thousands of years a mountain can grow. Some volcanoes erupt gently with rivers of lava, while others explode violently.
- 5 Many of the world's active volcanoes lie around the edges of the Pacific Ocean, in an area called the Ring of Fire. Scientists called volcanologists watch these volcanoes closely, measuring earthquakes, gases and changes in the ground to warn people before an eruption.

Draw something you learned from this text.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Questions: How Volcanoes Form

Read the passage again if you need to. Circle the best answer.

1. What is magma called once it reaches the surface?

☐ a Ash

☐ b Lava

☐ c Crust

☐ d Plate

2. Why does magma rise toward the surface?

☐ a It is lighter than the solid rock around it

☐ b Wind pulls it up

☐ c Plates push it down

☐ d It is cold

3. Where do most volcanoes form?

☐ a In the middle of deserts

☐ b Where tectonic plates pull apart or push together

☐ c Only on islands

☐ d Near the North Pole

4. What is the Ring of Fire?

☐ a A volcano in Hawaii

☐ b An area of many volcanoes around the Pacific Ocean

☐ c A layer inside Earth

☐ d A kind of lava

5. Why is it important for volcanologists to watch volcanoes?

Reading Comprehension: Answer Key

How Volcanoes Form

1. b) Lava
2. a) It is lighter than the solid rock around it
3. b) Where tectonic plates pull apart or push together
4. b) An area of many volcanoes around the Pacific Ocean
5. Sample answer: They measure earthquakes, gases and ground changes so they can warn people before an eruption and keep them safe.