

Texts for Close Reading

States of Matter

States of Matter

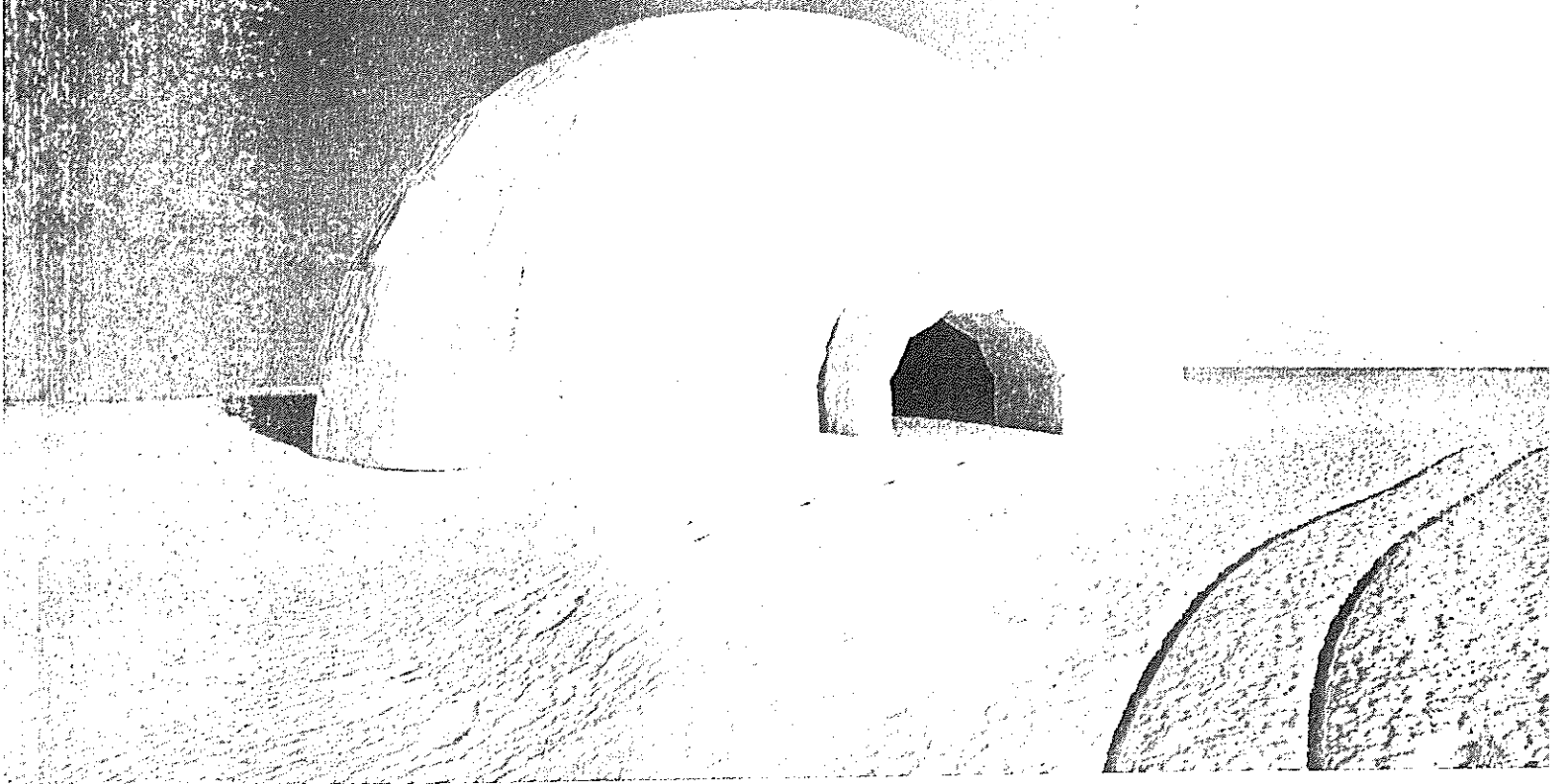
Essential Question

How can something old become new?

liquid



solid



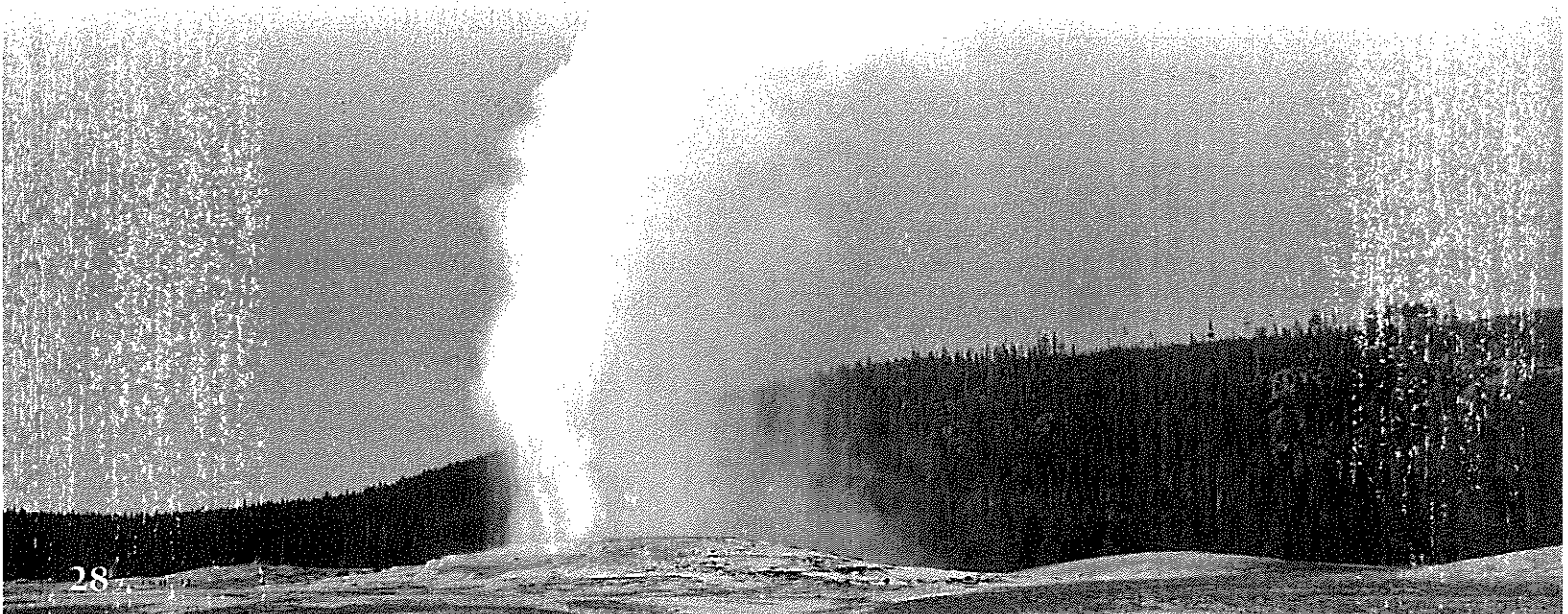
gas



*Remember
to annotate
as you read.*

Old Faithful

- 1 A geyser shoots through Earth's surface. Why? Rain and snow trickle through cracks in an uneven rocky area. The water hits an underground magma (MAG-muh) chamber (an underground pool that catches this hot rock) that is intensely hot. The boiling water rises, creating extreme pressure. As the water nears the surface, it is so hot, it changes to steam. The steam erupts, or shoots out, of the vent.
- 2 Yellowstone National Park is located mostly in the U.S. state of Wyoming. It is home to over 500 geysers. The most famous is Old Faithful, which erupts every hour or so. It has been known to shoot steam as high as 180 feet!



Driftwood Art

- 1 If you walk along a beach, you may find pieces of wood washed ashore. They may have come from trees that fell into the ocean. These pieces of wood are called driftwood. They get tossed around and reshaped by wind, water, and sand.
- 2 Some of the pieces of wood have unusual, graceful shapes. A British sculptor, Heather Jansch, uses driftwood to create life-size horses! From land to sea, driftwood can become a natural work of art.



Remember
to annotate
as you read.

Notes

How Mount Rushmore Was Made

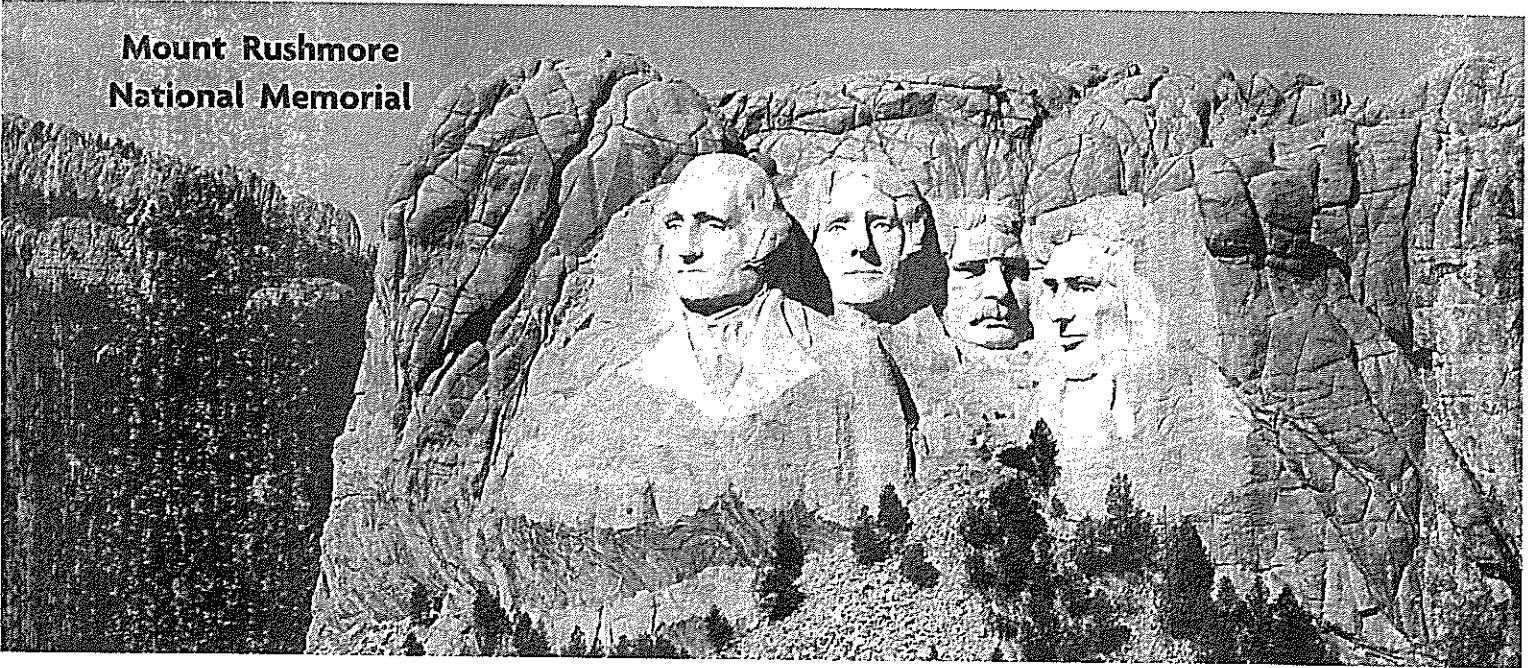
by Kira Freed

- 1 Imagine that you're a sculptor—a person who makes art by molding or carving some type of matter. Will you use clay, stone, metal, or wood? An artist named Gutzon Borglum used a mountain!
- 2 Mount Rushmore is the art that Borglum created. It is one of the largest sculptures in the world. The sculpture has the faces of four United States presidents. They are George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln. The carvings stand for almost the first 150 years of the United States.



▲ Gutzon Borglum (1867–1941) was from Idaho.

**Mount Rushmore
National Memorial**



Notes

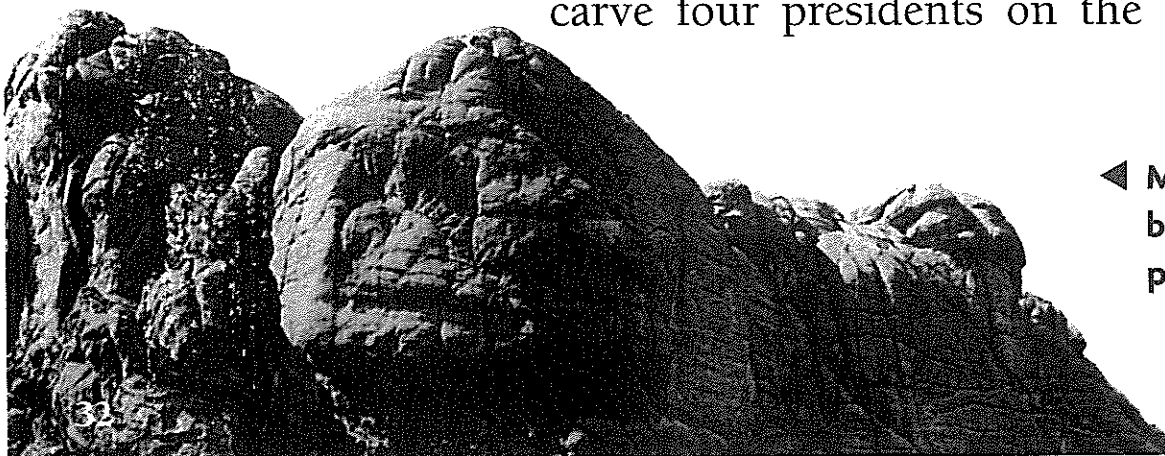
- 3 This sculpture is on a rock cliff in South Dakota. Borglum carved the presidents' faces very large so people could see them from far away. Each face is sixty feet tall—as tall as a six-story building! Washington's nose is twenty feet tall. Each eye is eleven feet wide. How did Borglum get the job of carving such a huge piece of art?

The Idea for Mount Rushmore

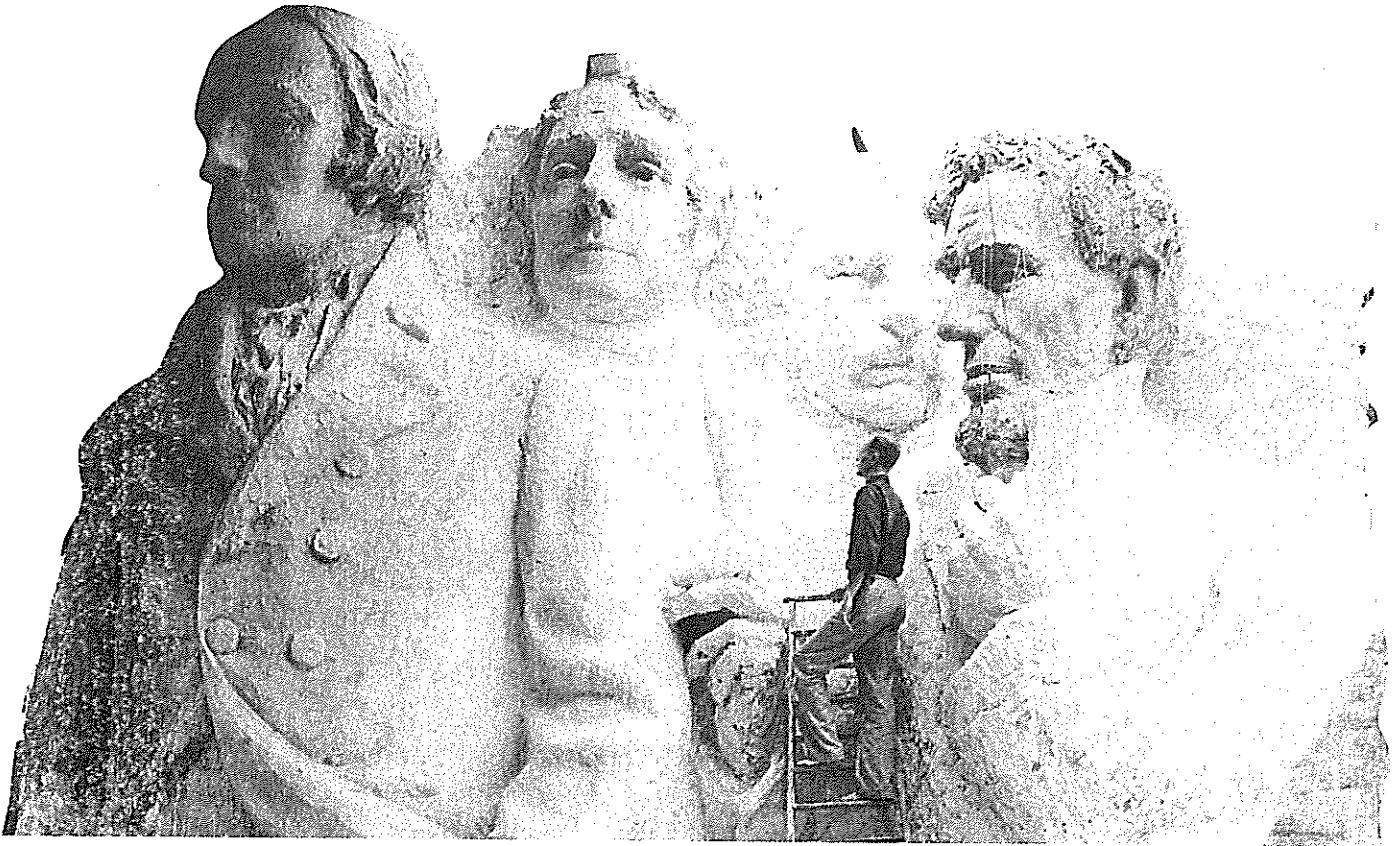
- 4 A man named Doane Robinson wanted people to visit South Dakota and see its beauty. Robinson knew that he needed a special attraction. He had heard of Borglum's work as a sculptor. He invited Borglum to South Dakota.

5 Borglum went to South Dakota in 1924. The two men visited a group of jagged peaks. Robinson wanted Borglum to create his art there. But the rock was not strong enough for a sculpture. Borglum returned the next year. When he saw Mount Rushmore, he knew it was the perfect place for his art. The mountain was tall enough to see from far away. The rock looked strong enough to carve. Because the mountain faced southeast, it would receive morning sunlight.

6 Borglum, his son, and a small group of men climbed the mile-high Mount Rushmore in 1925. At the top, they looked out over miles of mountains and plains. Borglum wanted to create an important sculpture for this special place. He wanted the world to know about some great Americans. He wanted to honor “American achievement.” He decided to carve four presidents on the mountain.



◀ Mount Rushmore before the project began



▲ Borglum's models helped him figure out sizes, shapes, and how the faces would best fit on the mountain.

Getting Ready to Carve

7 Borglum started by making drawings of the presidents. Then he used the drawings to make plaster models. After Borglum finished the models, he was ready to start carving. But he still didn't know for sure that the rock was strong enough. Rain and wind had pounded the mountain for millions of years. The surface had many little cracks. Would it break when carved? Borglum would need to start carving to find out.

- 8 The biggest question was who would pay for the work? The people of South Dakota liked the idea of the project. However, they didn't have enough money. The project had to be put on hold many times. Help came from several government officials. Over time, they arranged for the United States to pay for most of the work.

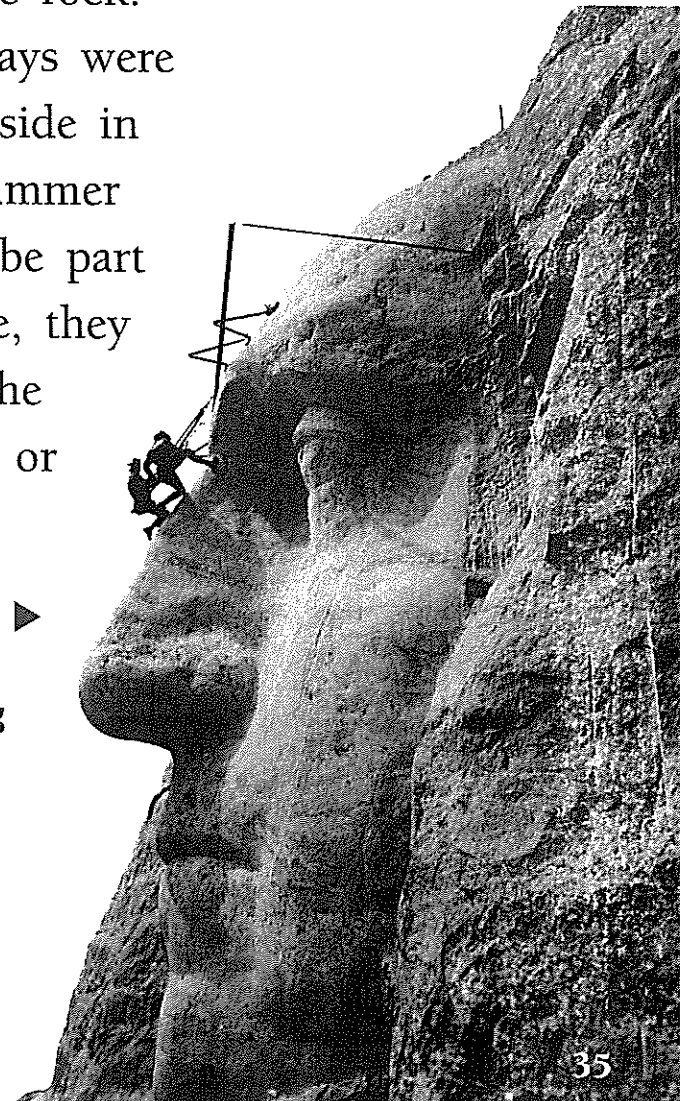
Carving the Mountain

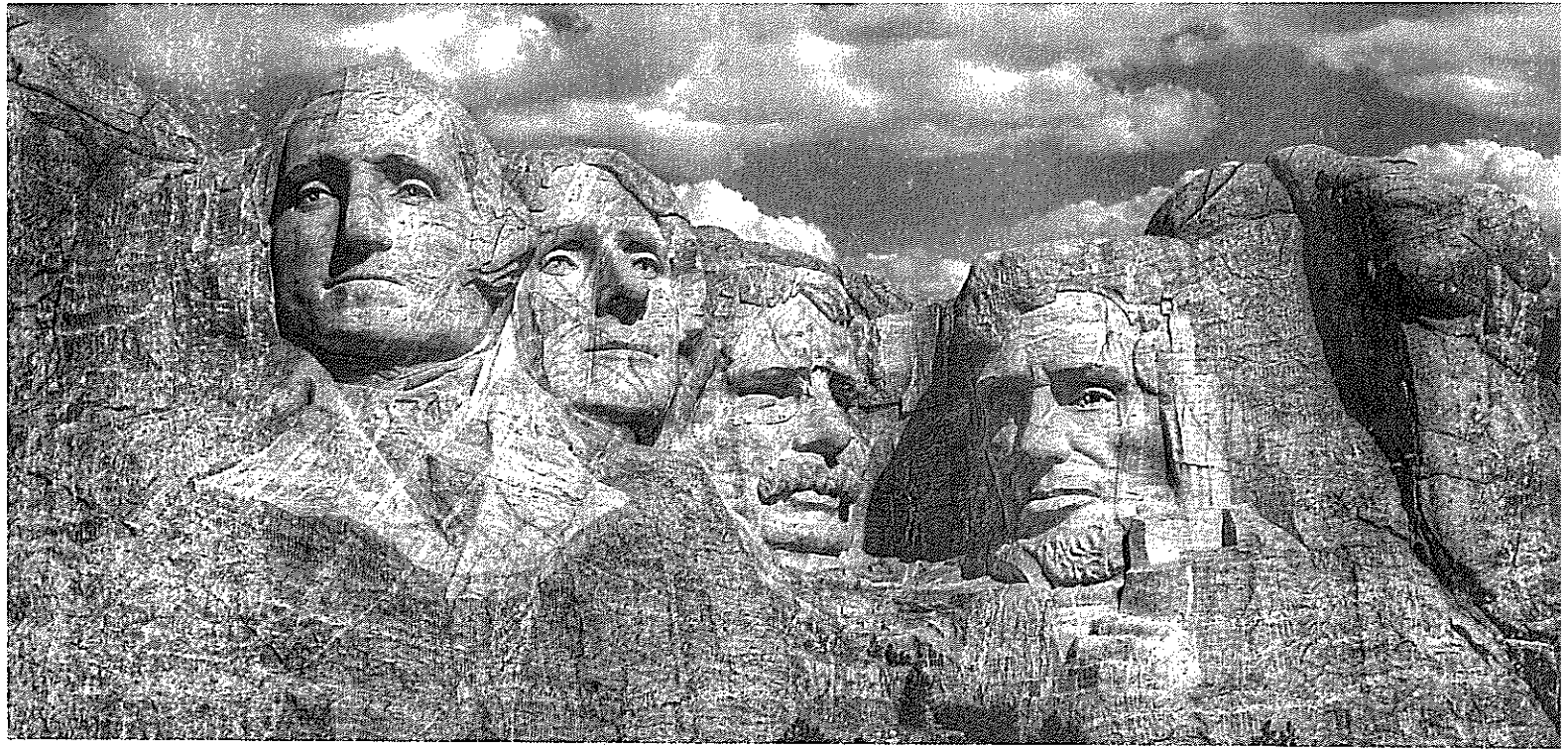
- 9 Borglum didn't carve Mount Rushmore himself. He was in charge of the crew who did most of the work. Workers had to climb hundreds of stairs each day. Then they sat on swings that hung from the top of the mountain. They used heavy drills to make holes in the rock. They put dynamite into the holes to blast away the outer rock.
- 10 As they worked, Borglum learned that most of the rock was strong enough to carve. However, he had to change plans several times when he found areas of weak rock. It could split and ruin the design.

11 After the outer rock was gone, workers were close to the rock surface that would remain. They had to be more careful with this rock. They used hand tools to shape it. Then Borglum himself worked on the rock. His artistry made the presidents look more alive.

12 Nearly 400 men and women worked on Mount Rushmore. The workers were not artists—many were ranchers, miners, or lumbermen. When the project began, Borglum taught them how to carve rock. The work was difficult, and the days were long. It was not easy to work outside in the cold, wind, rain, snow, and summer heat. The workers were proud to be part of an important project. Over time, they became a strong team. Although the work was dangerous, no one died or was badly hurt during the project.

Workers wore harnesses attached to cables to prevent them from falling as they carved Mount Rushmore. ►





13 Washington's head was finished in 1930. Jefferson's was completed in 1936, and Lincoln's in 1937. Finally, in 1939, Roosevelt's head was done. Borglum wanted to carve down to their waists, but he died before that happened. His son put the finishing touches on the faces and added hair. He left the chests unfinished because the money had run out.

14 The Mount Rushmore sculpture took fourteen years to complete. Work began in 1927 and ended in 1941. During that time, workers removed almost half a million tons of rock. The project cost almost one million dollars. Today, it would have cost ten times that.

Visiting Mount Rushmore

15 Mount Rushmore is a national memorial. Almost three million people visit the sculpture each year. More than fifty million people have seen it since Washington's head was finished in 1930. The sculpture has been successful in bringing more visitors to South Dakota. People come to see the beautiful land and trees. They come to honor four presidents and more than the first hundred years of a proud nation. They also come to view an amazing sculpture carved high on a mountain.



Build Reflect Write

Build Knowledge

Based on your reading, jot down four interesting facts you learned about the Mount Rushmore sculpture.

Mount Rushmore	
What did Mount Rushmore look like before the project began?	How did Borglum prepare to carve Mount Rushmore?
Why was it difficult for the workers to carve Mount Rushmore?	What facts from the text support that Mount Rushmore is a national treasure?

Reflect

How can something old become new?

Based on this week's texts, write new ideas and questions you have about the essential question.

Research and Write

In this unit, you learned about how people can change the size, shape, and states of matter to make things. Which property of matter do you think is most important? Why? In a short essay, state your opinion and provide one or more reasons to support it.

Write Your Opinion Essay

Use your research results to draft, revise, and edit your short essay.

Making Meaning with Words

Word	My Definition	My Sentence
ancient (p. 7)		
attraction (p. 31)		
construct (p. 11)		
jagged (p. 32)		
mixture (p. 14)		
peaks (p. 32)		
ruin (p. 34)		
severe (p. 23)		
transferring (p. 21)		
transformed (p. 9)		



Question



Statement

QUESTIONS AND

STATEMENTS

Color the questions green. Color the statements yellow.

Name: _____

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It is a ball

Who is that

Do you see it

I see him

What can we do

I have a cat

Mag is sick

This is big

We like kites

pick it up

I like eggs

Let's play

Are you up

I want it

Where is dad

put on your hat

Go to bed

Look at the bat

Do you want some

Can you see me

Walk the dog

I like it

Drink the milk

Mom is sick

When is it over

This is it

Who is he

Who did it

Let us dance

Make a wish

Can we

Hit the ball

go play

Can we eat

Get a cup

Are you cold

Can you see

Mom can you come

I can go

I have seeds

I feel good



orange

I'm



green

can't



yellow

don't



blue

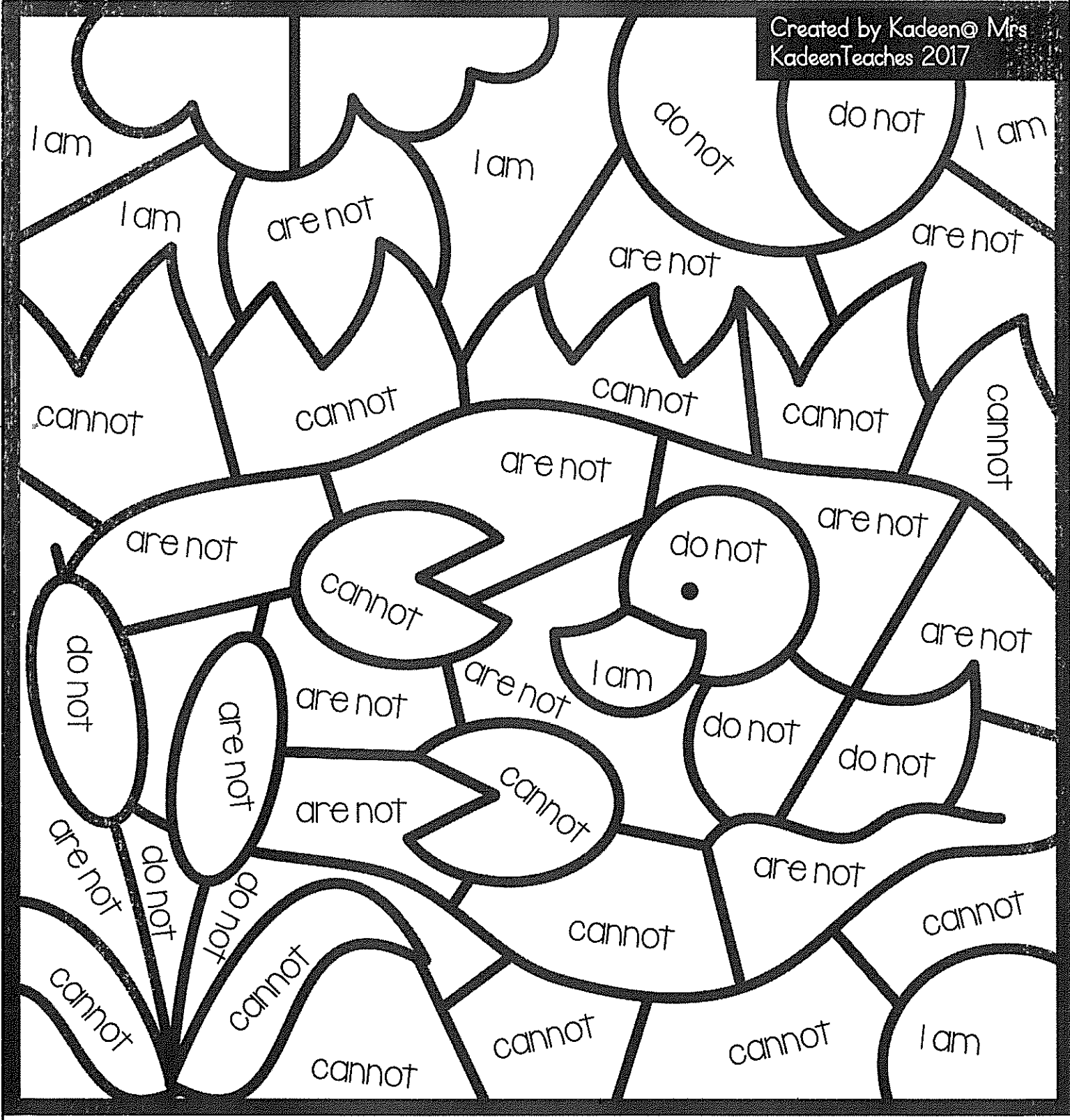
aren't

Directions: Use the code to color the correct contractions.

CONTRACTIONS

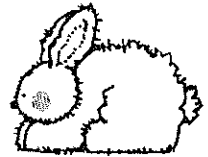
Name: _____

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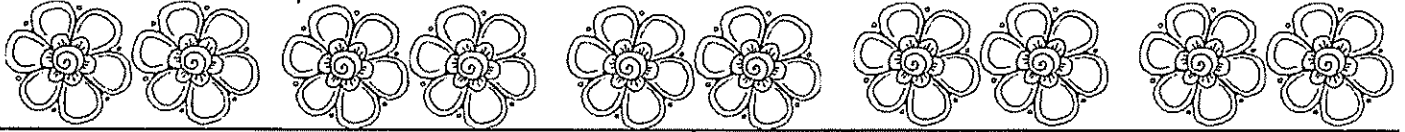


Name: _____

MONEY Problem Solving



Directions: Solve the problems. ZMD.C.8



1. If Ted has 1 quarter, 2 dimes, and 2 nickels, how much money does he have?

2. If Jason has 3 quarters, 2 nickels, and 4 pennies how much money does he have?

3. Larry has 6 dimes and 5 nickels. How much money does Larry have?

4. Charlie has 2 quarters and 3 dimes. How much money does he have?

5. Daria has 1 quarter, 7 nickels and 6 pennies. How much money does Daria have?

6. Kevin has 2 quarters, 4 dimes, and 13 pennies, How much money does he have?

7. Yoselin has 3 quarters, 1 nickel and 8 pennies. How much money does she have?

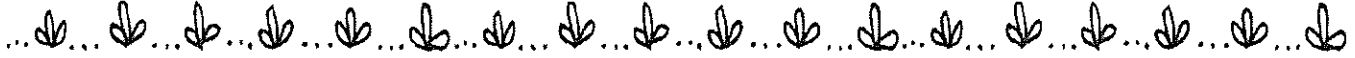
8. Will has 1 quarter, 3 dimes, 5 nickels and 7 pennies. How much money does Will have?


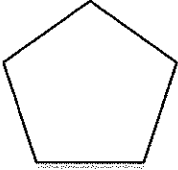

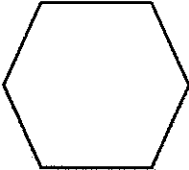
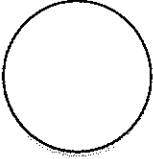
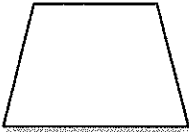



Name: _____

Comparing SHAPES

Directions: Write the number of angles, the number of sides, and the name for each shape. 2.G.A.1



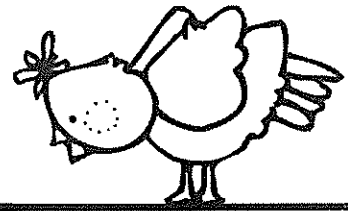
Shapes	Angles	Sides	Name of Shape
			
			
			
			
			
			
			



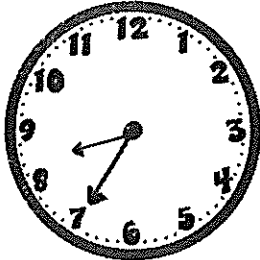
Name: _____

Telling Time

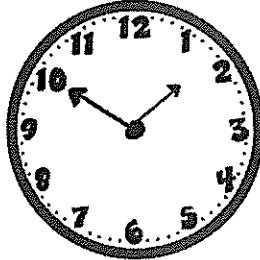
Directions: Write the time shown on these clocks. 1.MD.C.7



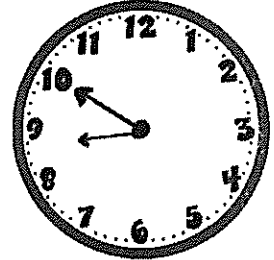
1.



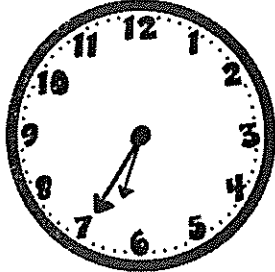
2.



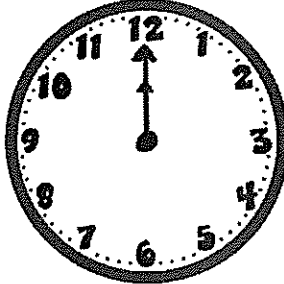
3.



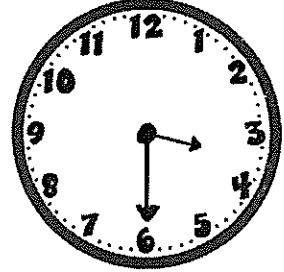
4.



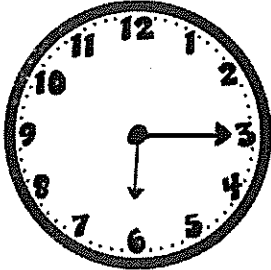
5.



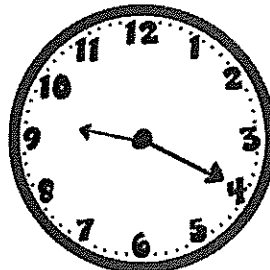
6.



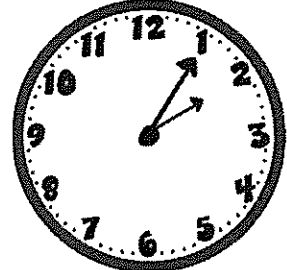
7.



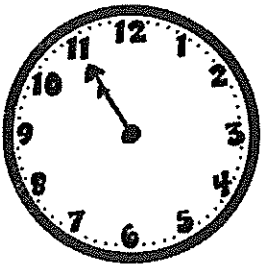
8.



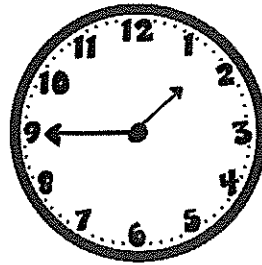
9.



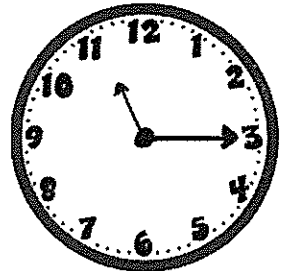
10.



11.



12.



Name: _____

how much longer?

Directions: Measure Line A and Line B. Determine how much longer line A is than Line B.
2.MD.A.4



A. 

B. 

Line A: _____ centimeters Line A is _____ centimeters longer than Line B.

Line B: _____ centimeters

A. 

B. 

Line A: _____ centimeters Line A is _____ centimeters longer than Line B.

Line B: _____ centimeters

A. 

B. 

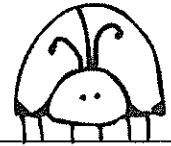
Line A: _____ centimeters Line A is _____ centimeters longer than Line B.

Line B: _____ centimeters

One Step Word Problems

Name: _____

Directions: Read each story problem. Add or subtract to solve each problem. 2.OA.A.1



Becca got a box of 28 crayons. By the end of the school year she only had 12 left. How many crayons did she lose?

12 tulips were blooming in the garden. The next day 14 more tulips were blooming. How many tulips were blooming altogether?

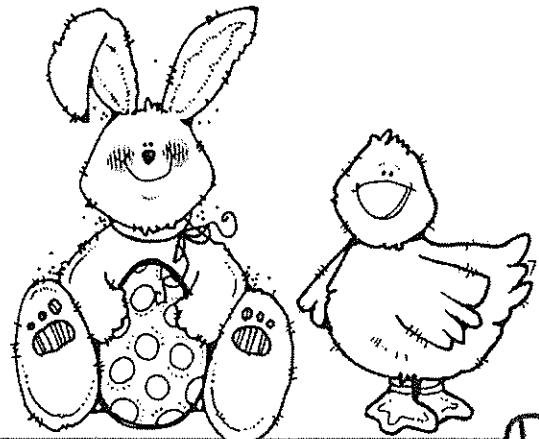
There were 22 birds in the tree. 16 flew away. How many birds were left in the tree?

Kelly had 120 pages in her notebook. She tore some pages out. Now she has 94 pages. How many pages did Kelly tear out?

Jack has 56 chocolate eggs in his basket. His sister has 37 chocolate eggs in her basket. How many more eggs does Jack have than his sister?

17 children were riding the bus. At the bus stop more children got on. Now there are 43 children on the bus. How many children got on at the bus stop?

Jen baked 60 cookies for the bake sale. She sold all but 12 cookies. How many cookies did Jen sell?



Name: _____

Adding 3 {2-digit} numbers

Directions: Add the numbers using your place value strategies.

2.NBT.B.6

$$\begin{array}{r} 22 \\ 18 \\ + 16 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 39 \\ 18 \\ + 22 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ 24 \\ + 35 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ 42 \\ + 20 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 29 \\ 33 \\ + 44 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ 50 \\ + 19 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ 53 \\ + 20 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 28 \\ 36 \\ + 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 38 \\ 23 \\ + 77 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 62 \\ 19 \\ + 63 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 64 \\ + 23 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 59 \\ 43 \\ + 38 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 47 \\ 23 \\ + 42 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

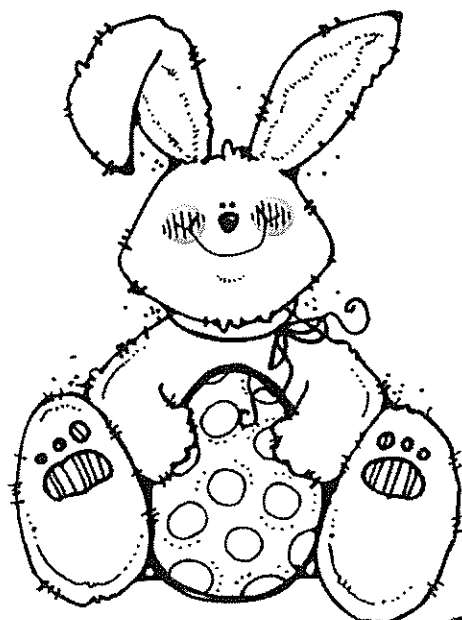
$$\begin{array}{r} 42 \\ 54 \\ + 79 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 49 \\ 73 \\ + 20 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ 28 \\ + 41 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 54 \\ + 23 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 65 \\ 34 \\ + 41 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



Name: _____

Adding 3-digit numbers

{with regrouping}

Directions: Add the numbers using your place value strategies. 2.NBT.B.7, 3.NBT.A.3

$$\begin{array}{r} 289 \\ + 567 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 589 \\ + 253 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 298 \\ + 489 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 395 \\ + 245 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 668 \\ + 307 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 350 \\ + 394 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 632 \\ + 899 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 695 \\ + 426 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 556 \\ + 423 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 958 \\ + 284 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 827 \\ + 466 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 902 \\ + 478 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 844 \\ + 623 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 786 \\ + 107 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 486 \\ + 557 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 896 \\ + 322 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 568 \\ + 836 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 748 \\ + 486 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 588 \\ + 405 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 384 \\ + 926 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 969 \\ + 282 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 247 \\ + 136 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 659 \\ + 880 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 434 \\ + 652 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 599 \\ + 486 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 589 \\ + 670 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 484 \\ + 203 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 472 \\ + 445 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 271 \\ + 238 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 744 \\ + 294 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 810 \\ + 297 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 607 \\ + 255 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 633 \\ + 282 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 566 \\ + 326 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 834 \\ + 393 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 553 \\ + 394 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Mixed **DOUBLE DIGIT**

Name: _____

Addition & Subtraction

{Without Regrouping}

Directions: Add or subtract. 2.NBT.B.5

$$\begin{array}{r} 42 \\ + 25 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 89 \\ - 37 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ + 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 96 \\ - 54 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ + 41 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 45 \\ - 32 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ + 13 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 72 \\ - 40 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 37 \\ + 32 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 85 \\ - 24 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

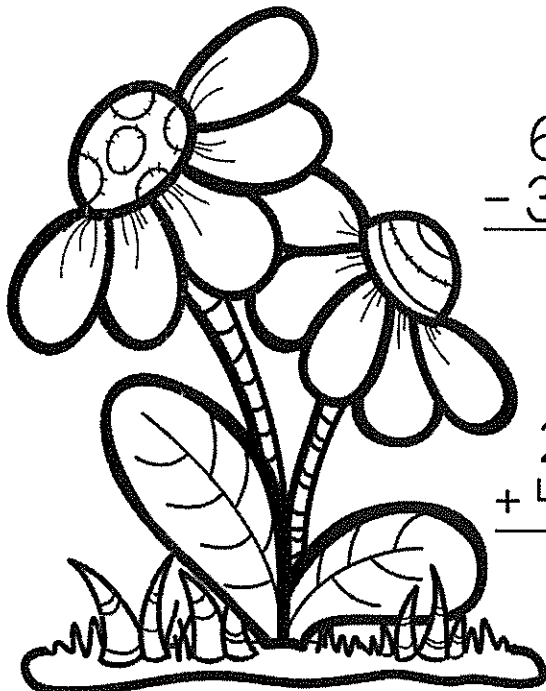
$$\begin{array}{r} 75 \\ + 23 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 68 \\ - 54 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 49 \\ + 30 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 69 \\ - 24 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ + 45 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{r} 66 \\ - 32 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 75 \\ - 32 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 67 \\ + 22 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 22 \\ + 44 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

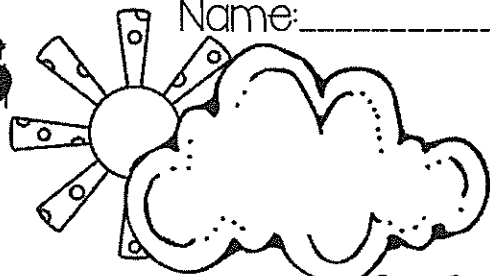
$$\begin{array}{r} 67 \\ - 14 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 38 \\ + 20 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



Fluency Facts

Name: _____



Directions: Subtract. 2.OA.B.2

$9 - 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 - 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$12 - 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 - 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$3 - 1 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 - 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$9 - 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$12 - 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$9 - 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$10 - 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$11 - 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$10 - 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$12 - 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 - 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$12 - 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 - 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$9 - 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$4 - 0 = \underline{\quad}$

$6 - 1 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 - 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$10 - 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$9 - 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$10 - 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$9 - 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$12 - 9 = \underline{\quad}$

$11 - 9 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 - 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$5 - 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$10 - 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$10 - 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$9 - 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 - 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$9 - 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ -2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ -4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ -3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ -5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ -3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ -2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ -7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ -4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ -9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ -5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ -4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ -3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ -9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ -2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ -2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

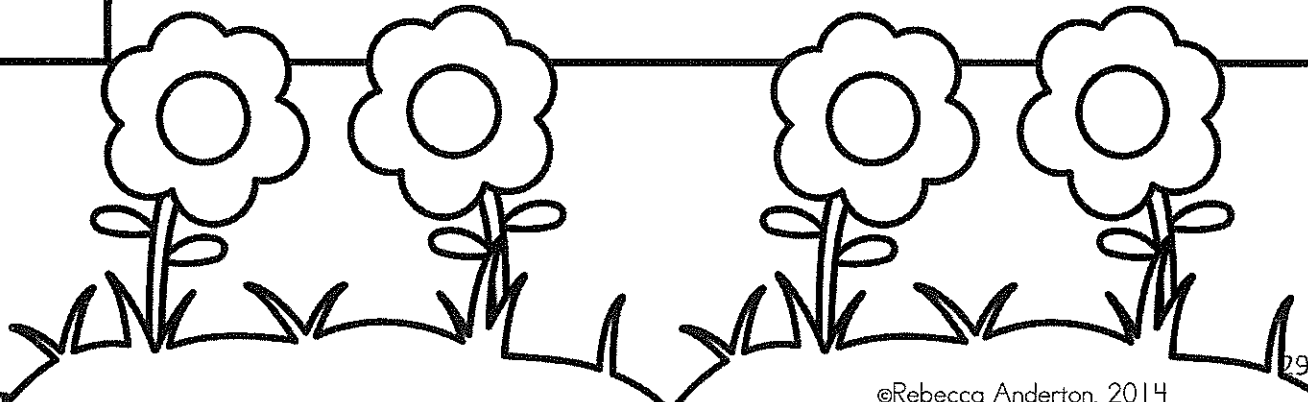
$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ -0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Word Form

Name: _____

Directions: Read the number written in standard form. Write the matching number in word form.
2.NBT.A.3

214	Two hundred fourteen
427	
918	
657	
824	
509	
816	
409	
713	
596	



Skip COUNTING

Name: _____

Directions: Skip count by either 5, 10, or 100 and in the skip count pattern.
2.NBTA.2

480, 485, 490, _____, _____, _____	300, 400, 500, _____, _____, _____
245, 250, 255, _____, _____, _____	340, 350, 360, _____, _____, _____
80, 85, 90, _____, _____, _____	45, 50, 55, _____, _____, _____
230, 240, 250, _____, _____, _____	120, 125, 130, _____, _____, _____
365, 370, 375, _____, _____, _____	75, 70, 65, _____, _____, _____
160, 155, 150, _____, _____, _____	510, 520, 530, _____, _____, _____
280, 380, 480, _____, _____, _____	50, 45, 40, _____, _____, _____
660, 670, 680, _____, _____, _____	485, 480, 475, _____, _____, _____

