

Week of April 27th
3rd Grade Work Packet

Name: _____

Teacher: _____

Teacher Office Hours:

Gontarz: Tuesday @ 10:00
Wednesday @ 2:30

Markley: Monday, Wednesday,
Friday @ 10:00-11:00 am

Wagner: Wednesday @ 11:00 am
Thursday @ 4:00 pm

Maloney: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday @ 1:00 pm
Wednesday @ 5:00 pm

Weekly Overview

Subject	Standard	Objective
Math	3. NBT.A.1 3.NBT.A.2	I can use place value to round numbers to the nearest 10 or 100. I can use strategies to add and subtract within 1000.
Reading	RI. 3.1 RI. 3.6	I can cite relevant information from the text. I can identify the author's point of view. I can ask and answer questions.
Writing	3.W.2	I can write an informational essay about a topic. I can include details and facts about the topic. I can connect my ideas using complete sentences.
Science		
Social Studies	3.SP3.3 3.G1.1	I can answer questions about Arizona's environment.

Addition Strategies

$175+168$

Decomposition

$100+100=200$

$70+60=130$

$5+8=13$

$$\begin{array}{r} 200 \\ + 130 \\ 13 \\ \hline 343 \end{array}$$

Sketch, Add & Count



$200+27=270$

270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330,
335, 340, 343

Give and Take

$175 + 25 \Rightarrow 200$

$+168 - 25 \Rightarrow 143$

343

Add a Friendly Number



Subtraction Strategies

327-118

Constant Difference

$$\begin{array}{r} 327 + 2 \longrightarrow 329 \\ -118 + 2 \longrightarrow 120 \\ \hline 209 \end{array}$$

Removal



Subtract Similar Place Values

$$\begin{array}{r} 300 - 100 = 200 \\ 20 - 10 = 10 \\ 7 - 8 = -1 \end{array}$$

$$200 + 10 - 1 = 209$$

Find the Difference





Rounding Chart



Round Down



Round Up



0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100



Rounding Whole Numbers

1. Round each number to the nearest ten.

168 _____

543 _____

75 _____

2. Round each number to the nearest hundred.

904 _____

562 _____

749 _____

3. Round each number to the nearest ten.

1,288 _____

5,374 _____

4,916 _____

4. Round each number to the nearest hundred.

8,461 _____

2,650 _____

3,139 _____

Name: _____

3.NBT.2

Addition & Subtraction

Directions: Add or subtract each problem.

$$\begin{array}{r} 284 \\ + 679 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 497 \\ - 335 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 139 \\ + 503 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 761 \\ - 280 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 803 \\ + 157 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 742 \\ - 536 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 365 \\ + 118 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 225 \\ - 106 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 532 \\ + 258 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 742 \\ - 253 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 387 \\ + 139 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 600 \\ - 424 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Addition & Subtraction

Directions: Add or subtract each problem.

$$\begin{array}{r} 356 \\ + 293 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 621 \\ - 348 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 510 \\ + 327 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 832 \\ - 141 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 274 \\ + 718 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

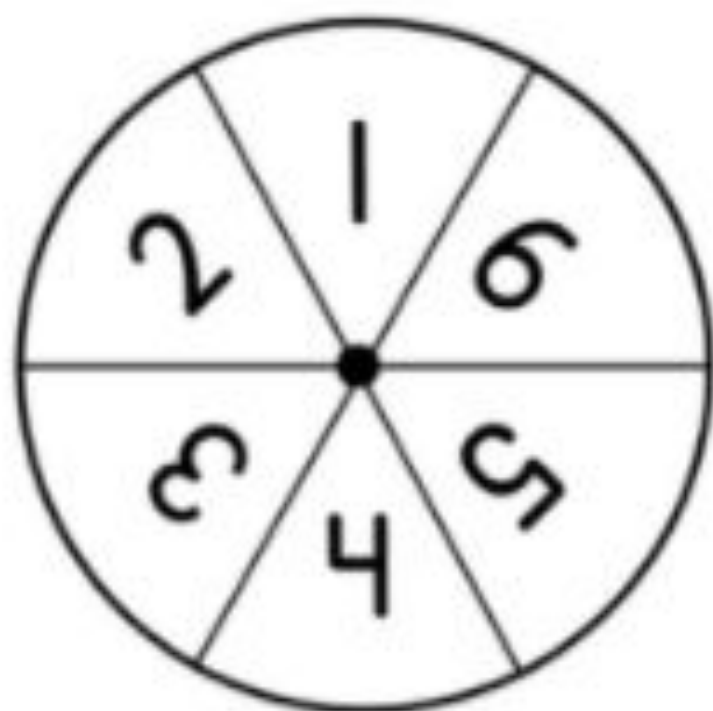
$$\begin{array}{r} 480 \\ - 176 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The Cooper family drove 503 miles on Monday and 362 miles on Tuesday. How much farther did the Cooper family drive on Monday than on Tuesday?

There are 285 students in the 3rd grade and 346 students in the 4th grade. How many 3rd and 4th grade students are there altogether?

Farmer Allen planted 716 turnip seeds and 632 soybean seeds. How many more turnip seeds did Allen plant than soybean seeds?

For the upcoming sheet, if you do not have dice at home use this spinner! Put a paperclip in the middle with a pencil holding it down and spin it to get your number!



If you do not have dice or a paperclip, write the numbers 1-6 on pieces of paper. Put them in a bowl/cup and take turns picking pieces of paper. Put the pieces back in the cup after your turn.



roll it! make it! expand it!

Name: _____

Roll three dice. Write down each number. Draw the hundreds, tens and ones. Write the expanded notation equation.

Roll It			Make It			Expand It		
H 2	T 3	O 6			$200 + 30 + 6 = 236$			
H	T	O			$\text{---} + \text{---} + \text{---} = \text{---}$			
H	T	O			$\text{---} + \text{---} + \text{---} = \text{---}$			
H	T	O			$\text{---} + \text{---} + \text{---} = \text{---}$			
H	T	O			$\text{---} + \text{---} + \text{---} = \text{---}$			

Arizona is one of four states in the Southwest region (area) of the United States. New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas are the other three states in the Southwest region.

Most of the Southwest, including Arizona, lies in an area known as Arid America. Less than 20 inches of precipitation falls each year in Arid America. The soil is sandy and rocky, making it a difficult place to farm.

Like the United States, Arizona is also divided into regions. Arizona's three regions include the Desert, Mountains, and Plateau (pla – TOE). Each region has its own special features, making it an important piece of the great state of Arizona.

The Desert Region

Almost one-third of Arizona is in the Desert region; this area includes the Sonoran Desert. A desert is a hot, dry area that receives less than ten inches of precipitation each year. People usually think a place that receives so little water is a dry, dusty area without much life. But that is not true!

Desert Plants

Arizona's Desert region blooms with more than 2,000 plant species. The saguaro (suh – WAR – oh) cactus, which is only found in the Sonoran Desert, is Arizona's most popular desert plant. Saguaros are large, tree-like cacti that grow branches, or arms, as they age.



Saguaro Cactus

One saguaro cactus can grow more than 25 arms, while another saguaro cactus might not grow any arms at all. For protection, saguaros are covered with spines. They bloom with white flowers in late spring and red fruit in summer. The white blossom of the saguaro cactus is Arizona's state flower.

The palo verde is Arizona's state tree. Palo verde is Spanish for "green stick," green is the color of the palo verde tree's bark. Palo verde trees serve as nurse plants for saguaros, giving shade and protection to the seedlings as they slowly grow into giants.

Brittlebrush, a member of the sunflower family, as well as barrel, prickly pear, cholla (CHOY – yuh), and ocotillo (ah – coh – TEE – yo) cactus are other types of plants that grow well in the Desert region's dry, sandy soil. These plants are able to soak up water during rare rainfalls and store it for months or even years.



Palo Verde

Desert Wildlife

There are more than 60 species of mammals, 350 types of birds, and at least 100



Ringtail Cat



Roadrunner

different reptile species living in the Sonoran Desert. Arizona’s state mammal, the ringtail cat, lives in the Desert region.

Ringtails are tiny mammals that weight about 2 pounds. Their tails are a long as their bodies and striped with black and white rings. Jackrabbits, javelina (ha – vuh – LEE – nuh), coyotes, and kangaroo rats are other mammals that make their homes in the Desert region.

The cactus wren, Arizona’s state bird, can be heard singing throughout Arizona’s Desert region all day long. Cactus wrens received their names because they build their nests close to the ground in cholla and saguaro cacti. They are very smart birds. Cactus wren parents will build many nests in several different cactus plants to fool their enemies. Other birds in the Desert region include hummingbirds, Gila woodpeckers, and Arizona’s fastest running birds, roadrunners.

Phoenix, a Desert Region City

Phoenix, the capital of Arizona, is the largest city in the Sonoran Desert. More than 4 million people live in Phoenix. Thousands of people each year choose to move to Phoenix, making it one of the fastest growing cities in the United States.

Answer the questions; the answers can be found right in the text.

1. Arizona is divided into 3 regions. What are the names of each region?

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

2. Name 2 true facts about Saguaro cacti that you read about in this text.

1. _____ 2. _____

3. How do adult cactus wrens protect themselves and their families? _____

4. What is the name of the largest city in the Sonoran Desert? _____



5. Name, and color, the 4 states that make up the Southwest region of the United States.

1. _____ 2. _____

3. _____ 4. _____

Color
for
fun!



Unit 5 Week 3:

Essential Question:

How do teams work together?

Vocabulary Words :

accidental - Something that is accidental happens for no apparent reason and is unexpected.

careless- When someone is careless, he or she is not paying attention.

equipment- Equipment is the tools needed for a job.

harmful- Something harmful causes harm or hurt.

prevention- Prevention means stopping something from happening.

purpose- A purpose is the reason something is done.

respond- To respond is to react.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gbL45xX6p6E>

Expository
Text

Firefighting Heroes

by Kate Sinclair



Mc
Graw
Hill
Education

PAIRED
READ

A Favor Repaid

VOCABULARY & SKILLS

Comprehension Skill
Author's Point of View

Expand Vocabulary
destroy, exit, fewer,
heroes, physical,
teamwork, training

Vocabulary
accidental, careless,
disasters, equipment,
harmful, prevention,
purpose, respond

Content Standards
Social Studies
Civics and Government

Word count: 949**

Photography Credit: Cover Radius/SuperStock.

**The total word count is based on words in the running text and headings only. Numerals and words in captions, labels, diagrams, charts, and sidebars are not included.

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Genre Expository Text



Essential Question
How do teams work together?

Firefighting Heroes

by Kate Sinclair

Introduction	2
Chapter 1	
United We Stand.....	4
Chapter 2	
Firefighters at Work.....	8
Chapter 3	
Safety in the Home.....	12
Conclusion	14
Respond to Reading	15
PAIRED READ A Favor Repaid	16
Glossary/Index	19
Focus on Social Studies	20

Introduction

Long ago, people used fire to live. They used it to cook and keep warm. But **accidental** fires were dangerous.

Early settlers usually made their homes from wood. There was no running water to put out fires. There were no fire departments. A fire could quickly **destroy** a town or city!

Heritage Images/CDRBS

In 1666, there was a big fire in London, England. The fire burned for three days. Many houses burned down. Many people died.

The fire started as a small fire in a shop. It was a windy day. The wind moved the fire quickly across the city.

People knew they had to work together to protect themselves.

The Great Fire of London destroyed thousands of homes.

STOP AND CHECK

Why did the big fire in London spread so quickly?



CHAPTER 1

United We Stand

Fire was a problem for the first settlers in America. In 1608, a fire raced through Jamestown in Virginia. It destroyed most houses in the **colony**. There were also two **harmful** fires in Boston in 1653 and 1676.

The settlers knew that they had to **respond** quickly to fires. They formed firefighting teams of **volunteers**. Their **purpose** was to prevent and fight fires.

In the 1600s, buckets of water were kept outside each house at night. If there was a fire, volunteers used long poles to collect the buckets. Then they raced to the fire with the water.

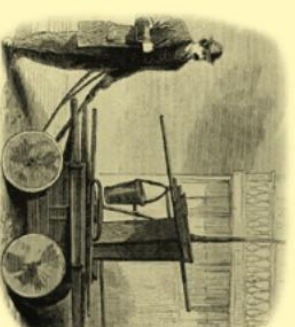
4



Fire harmed many buildings in American cities.

William Penn started the city of Philadelphia in 1682. He tried to prevent fire when he planned the city. People had to clean their chimneys often. Many buildings were built from brick, not wood.

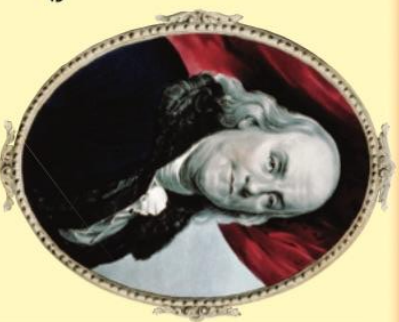
This is the first fire engine built in the United States.



5

(1) Museum of the City of New York/Cortis, (2) Bettmann/CORBIS

Ben Franklin was one of the people who helped start America. He set up a volunteer firefighting group in Philadelphia.



Ben Franklin set up a firefighting team in Philadelphia in 1736.

Franklin started a fire brigade called The Union Fire Company. It had 30 volunteers. These volunteers were **heroes** in their community.

The first woman volunteer firefighter was Molly Williams. She was an African American. She fought fires wearing a dress and an apron. Marina Betts was another volunteer. She threw water at men who wouldn't help fight fires!

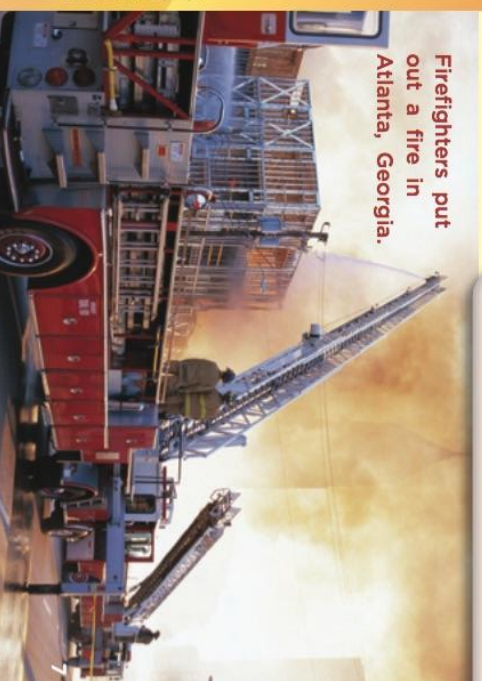
Working together was important for the volunteer firefighters. The volunteers made a line. They passed buckets of water from one person to another. They could reach the fire more quickly.

Firefighters use modern **equipment** today. **Fewer** volunteers are needed. But the job of a volunteer firefighter is just as important. Firefighters still need to work as a team.

STOP AND CHECK

How did William Penn and Ben Franklin help fight fires?

Firefighters put out a fire in Atlanta, Georgia.



CHAPTER 2

Firefighters at Work

Today, there are thousands of fire departments across the United States. More than 800,000 volunteers help run them. Volunteers have a sense of **civic duty**. They want to help their community.

Today, firefighters use modern equipment, such as high-pressure hoses, to fight fires.



Mark Karrass/CORBIS

8



Firefighters work with other teams, such as paramedics.

Firefighters work in teams. Firefighters learn different jobs. They learn to drive the fire truck. They learn to set up the hoses and ladders. They learn to go into a burning building safely.

Volunteer firefighters do other work, too. They help during natural **disasters**, car accidents, and medical emergencies.

Mike Watson/Imagis/Alamy

9

Volunteer firefighters need **training**. They learn about fire safety. They have to pass a **physical** test. Firefighters have to crawl on their hands and knees through small spaces. They have to move ladders. They have to drag heavy hoses and carry them on stairs. They also must be able to carry an adult through a doorway.

Firefighters wear protective gear. They carry heavy equipment.



All in a Day's Work

Read about this firefighter's day.

The alarm is ringing. A house is on fire. We run to the fire truck. When we get to the fire, it is hard to control. We wear protective gear and breathing equipment. My job is to control the hose. Anne takes care of the ladders. We get everyone out of the house. A man is finding it hard to breathe. Peter, our first aid officer, takes care of him. Our new equipment helps make sure the fire is out. We are all tired, but everyone is safe.



Firefighters work together at a fire.

STOP AND CHECK

What things do volunteer firefighters need to be able to do?

CHAPTER 3

Safety in the Home

Firefighters teach people about fire **prevention** and fire safety. Do you know what to do if there is a fire at your home?

Escape!

Talk to your family about the best ways to get out of the house. Choose a place away from the house to meet. Choose someone to count people to make sure everyone is out of the house. Call 9-1-1 or the fire department as soon as you can. Go outside first.



12

(i)GOLFXShutterstock.com; (b)S. WankePhotoLinkPhotodisc/Getty Images

High-Rise Buildings

Make sure you know where each **exit** is if you live in a tall building. When you get outside, stay out. Tell the fire department if you think anyone is still inside.



Stairs are the safest way out of a tall building during a fire.

Smoke Alarms

A working smoke alarm can tell you there is a fire. Make sure your home has smoke alarms. Change the batteries every six months.



A working smoke alarm saves lives!

STOP AND CHECK

What are some things to remember if there is a fire in your home?

13

Conclusion

People have known for a long time that **teamwork** helps protect the community from fires. Today many people have busy lives. It can be hard to find time to volunteer for services such as firefighting. Even so, the work of volunteer firefighters is still very important.



Firefighters teach people about fire safety.

14

DreamPictures/Blend Images LLC

Respond to Reading

Summarize

Summarize the most important information in *Firefighting Heroes*. Use details from the text. Your chart may help you.

Details

↓

Point of View

Text Evidence

1. Reread Chapter 2. How does the author describe volunteer firefighters? Use an example from the text in your answer.

AUTHOR'S POINT OF VIEW

2. Find the word *crawl* on page 10. What does it mean? What clues help you figure it out? **VOCABULARY**

3. Write a paragraph describing what the author thinks about volunteer firefighters.

WRITE ABOUT READING

15

Compare Texts

Read about a woman who gets some unusual help.

A FAVOR REPAID

Sal Fink was the daughter of a famous Mississippi boatman. She was brave and loud.

One day, Sal saw three bear cubs sleeping in the woods. Sal bent down to pat them. Patting bears isn't a good idea, but Sal was **careless** about her safety.



Text: Karen Alexander, Illustration: Helen Tudor

Sal heard a loud growl behind her. She turned around and saw an angry mother bear. The bear was about to attack! Sal didn't move away. She yelled and then wrestled the bear to the ground. She patted the bear and walked away.



Two years later, Sal was in the forest. She was chopping down a tree. Suddenly she smelled smoke. She looked around and saw flames everywhere.

Sal didn't know which way to go. She yelled loudly, but no one heard her, or so she thought!

Suddenly a bear came running out of the trees. The bear had recognized Sal's voice. The bear was afraid of fire, but it remembered that Sal had let it live. The bear ran toward Sal. Then it ran back the way it had come. The bear wanted Sal to follow her.



Sal followed the bear, and soon they came to a river. The bear jumped in, and Sal jumped in, too. Sal grabbed the bear's fur, and it swam to the other side of the river. Sal was safe. The bear walked off into the trees, and Sal never saw it again.

Text: Karen Alexander, Illustration: Helen Tudor



Make Connections

How did Sal and the bear work together in *A Favor Repaid*? **ESSENTIAL QUESTION**
How do *Firefighting Heroes* and *A Favor Repaid* show teamwork? **TEXT TO TEXT**

18

Glossary

civic duty (SIV-ik DEW-tee) the responsibilities of a citizen (page 8)

colony (KOL-uh-nee) a place where people first live in a land that is new to them (page 4)

volunteers (vol-uhn-TEERS) people who do a job for no pay (page 4)

Index

Boston, 4
equipment, 7, 10, 11
Franklin, Benjamin, 6, 7
Great Fire of London, 2, 3
Jamestown, 4
Penn, William, 5
Philadelphia, 5, 6

19

Focus on Social Studies

Purpose To find out about volunteers

What to Do

- Step 1** Choose a group that uses volunteers, such as a food bank or an animal shelter.
.....
- Step 2** Find out all you can about the group. Find out how the group works. Find out its goal.
.....
- Step 3** Find out what volunteers do.
.....
- Step 4** Write a short paragraph about what the group does.
.....
- Step 5** Write a short paragraph about what volunteers do.

Conclusion What did you learn about the organization?

Literature Circles

Nonfiction

Thinkmark

The Topic

What is *Firefighting Heroes* mostly about?

Vocabulary

What new words did you learn? Find two key words in the text that relate to the topic.

Author's Purpose

Why did the author write *Firefighting Heroes*?

Conclusions

What is the most important thing you learned in *Firefighting Heroes*?

equipment	accidental	purpose	respond
disasters	prevention	harmful	careless

A. Read each clue. Then write the vocabulary word that best fits the clue.

- 1. causing harm or pain _____
- 2. tools needed for a job _____
- 3. not planned _____
- 4. reason _____
- 5. react _____
- 6. sudden misfortunes _____
- 7. stopping _____
- 8. not paying attention _____

B. Read the sentences below. Then edit them by crossing out the word or words that can be substituted with a vocabulary word. Write that word on the line.

- 9. The winds from the strong storm were destructive and caused many trees to fall. _____
- 10. He was not paying attention and failed to answer all the questions on the test. _____

Name _____

Read the passage. Use the ask and answer questions strategy to tell about the most important details of the passage.

True Teamwork

10 We try to predict, or know, about emergencies before they
21 happen. They surprise us though. If we can't predict, we can
21 still prepare. In an emergency, it is best to work as a team.

34 When people work together they can help more people.

43 On August 29, 2005, Hurricane Katrina struck Louisiana.

51 It was one of the strongest storms in 100 years. The wind, rain,
64 and floods destroyed much of the Gulf Coast, and some people
75 lost all they had. They lost their homes, clothes, cars, and more.

87 These people needed help. Teams were formed to give relief, or
98 help, to them. This was a hard time for the victims, or people
111 hurt by the storm. Teams helped victims find food and shelter.

122 We do not always know when a storm, flood, or other event
134 is coming. But there are teams who are always ready to help
146 when they do. They know how to get food, water, and doctors to
159 people. They work as a team to give help all over the world.

It is good to know that there are teams who can help after a disaster. However, your family should still be prepared. It is important to know how to work as a team in an emergency. Talk to your neighbors. You can all work together to be prepared.



Win Henderson/FEMA photo

Working as a team is encouraging and gives you hope. You all have the same goal. It is a lot of work to prepare for an emergency alone. Your neighbors can work with you and this can make you feel better. You can all work together to be prepared. It is important to have a “Go Kit.” Do you know what this is? It is a kit that has essential or important things you need to survive. It can have food, water, and flashlights in it. You might need a flashlight in an emergency. What if you forget one? If your neighbors have packed one, they can help you. This is working as a team.

Nobody knows when an emergency might happen. It could be today. It could be next year. Perhaps you might never need to use your Go Kit. Yet knowing that you and your neighbors can work as a team makes everyone feel better. People feel more secure working as a team in an emergency than working alone.

Name _____

A. Reread the passage and answer the questions.

1. In the first paragraph, what does the author think about people working as a team? Circle the letter of the best answer.

- a. The author thinks that only teams can predict emergencies.
- b. The author thinks it is best to work as a team.
- c. The author thinks that people should work alone.

2. Based on the information in the fifth paragraph, what do you infer the author would think about neighbors not working as teams?

3. How do your thoughts and beliefs about working as a team compare with the author's?

B. Work with a partner. Read the passage aloud. Pay attention to phrasing and rate. Stop after one minute. Fill out the chart.

	Words Read	–	Number of Errors	=	Words Correct Score
First Read		–		=	
Second Read		–		=	

Name _____

- A present-tense **verb** must agree with its subject pronoun in simple and compound sentences.
- Add -s or -es to most present-tense action verbs when using singular pronouns *he*, *she*, and *it*.

Circle the subject pronoun in each sentence. Choose the correct verb to complete each sentence. Write the sentence on the line.

1. She (read, reads) a story to us every day.

2. It (make, makes) us laugh to hear funny stories.

3. It (take, takes) us twenty minutes to walk to the library.

4. He (look, looks) for books about monkeys.

5. She (help, helps) him find the books that he wants.

Name _____

- Do not add *-s* or *-es* to a present-tense action verb when using plural pronouns *we*, *you*, and *they*, or singular pronouns *I* and *you*.
- Subject pronouns and their verbs must agree in simple and compound sentences.

Choose the correct verb in parentheses to complete each sentence. Write the verb on the line.

1. We _____ helping Mom with our garden. (like, likes)
2. She _____ lettuce, tomatoes, and cucumbers. (grow, grows)
3. I _____ pull the weeds, and my brother waters. (help, helps)
4. He _____ how to plant seeds, too. (know, knows)
5. Do you _____ a garden at your house? (want, wants)
6. We _____ hard, but it is worth it. (work, works)
7. She _____ salads for our neighbors. (make, makes)
8. They _____ our fresh vegetables. (love, loves)
9. We _____ vegetables at the Farmer's Market, too. (sell, sells)
10. She _____ us keep the money that we make. (let, lets)

COMPARING TWO NONFICTION TEXTS

Directions: Read the two Informational Texts on Yosemite National Park. You

will be asked to do the following.

- Number the paragraphs. Remember to look for the indents.
- Look for the main idea in each paragraph. During school we would highlight it in yellow. For this activity we will circle the main idea.
- During school we would underline the facts or details in pink. For this activity, we will underline the facts or details with your pencil.
- Create two-column notes. Write down the main idea on the left side and important details or facts on the right side. Remember the right side uses hyphens or dashes.
- Write an informational essay about the text. Every main idea should have be a separate paragraph.
- To help guide you, the first informational text has been done.
- Use the lines on the last page to write your informational essay.

Writing Prompt: Yosemite National Park is one of America's most celebrated national parks. Write an Informative essay that explains why Yosemite National Park is an important place in the United States. Use examples from the passage 2 in your explanation.

Passage 1

1 Maybe you are looking for a vacation filled with adventure. Maybe you are looking for a vacation filled with peaceful calmness. Either way, Yosemite National Park is for you!

2 About 4 million people visit this national park each year. Yosemite National Park is found in the Sierra Nevada mountains in California. It is home to amazing landmarks and unique elements of nature.

3 The national park is open year-round for visitors. Though the park spans almost 1,200 miles, visitors spend most of their time in a much smaller part of the park. Yosemite Valley is where most people visit.

4 Activities at Yosemite range from nature walks and hiking to classes about photography, art, and rock climbing. Tourists can participate in stargazing programs and guided tours. Rafting, biking, and horseback riding are also options for those who love outdoor activities.

5 The world's biggest trees, sequoias, can be found in three large groves at Yosemite. The park is also known for two famous rock formations. They are called El Capitan and Half Dome. Yosemite Falls is one of the world's tallest waterfalls. These sights draw visitors from all over the world.

6 Yosemite National Park is a great place for nature lovers to visit. With stunning landmarks such as Yosemite Falls and Half Dome, all visitors are sure to be impressed.

Text 1

Yosemite National Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- looking to take a vacation- adventure- peaceful calmness
Sierra Nevada mountains	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- located in California- 4 million people visit yearly- amazing landmarks- unique elements of nature- open year-round- 1,200 miles- many people visit Yosemite Valley
Activities at Yosemite	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-many outdoor activities-nature walks, hiking, photography and art classes, rock climbing, Rafting, biking, stargazing, and horseback riding
Famous Landmarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- two famous rock formations: El Capitan and Half Dome- world's biggest trees, sequoias- one of the world's tallest waterfalls
Reasons to visit Yosemite	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- great place for nature lovers- stunning landmarks- Yosemite Falls- Half Dome- great vacation place

Passage 1

If you are looking for a wonderful place to take a vacation, Yosemite National Park is where you want to go. You can find both adventure and peaceful calmness at the same place.

Yosemite National Park is located in California. It is in the Sierra Nevada mountains. About 4 million people visit there every year. They go to see its amazing landmarks and the wonderful unique elements of nature. Yosemite National Park is about 1,200 miles large and is open year-round. Many people go to visit Yosemite Valley.

There are many activities to do at Yosemite National Park. When you visit you might want to go on a nature walk or maybe even hiking. They even offer photography, art, and rock climbing classes if you are interested. There is a program to go stargazing at night. You can also go on a guided tour to see the beauty of Yosemite. If you love outdoor activities, you can go rafting, biking, or horseback riding.

You may even take time to see the wonderful landmarks at Yosemite. It has the world's largest trees, sequoias. There are two famous rock formations there. One is called El Capitan and the other is called Half Dome. It has one of the world's largest waterfalls called Yosemite Falls.

So, if you want to take a great vacation go to Yosemite National Park. It has many outdoor activities that are fun. It is a wonderful place for nature lovers and has beautiful landmarks. You would be able to visit Yosemite Falls and Half Dome. There would be many wonderful things to do at Yosemite National Park.

Passage 2

In 1864, Abraham Lincoln signed a law that preserved a large section of land. It was the first the in the United States that land had been set aside for the benefit of the people. It officially became a national park in 1890. This are is known as Yosemite National Park.

Located in the central Sierra Nevada mountains in California, Yosemite National Park spans about 1,200 miles. It is roughly the same size as the state of Rhode Island. The park is a diverse habitat of a variety of plant and animal species.

Yosemite National Park is known by people all over the world. It is recognized for its granite cliffs and large waterfalls. The jaw-dropping, giant sequoia trees invite tourists to come see the unique beauty of nature. The park is also known for its clear streams, lakes, mountains, and glaciers.

About 95% of the park is dedicated to wilderness. It has not been touched by humans. When visitors come to Yosemite, they stay in a smaller area called Yosemite Valley. There is a wide range of activities for tourists when they visit.

Yosemite National Park is managed by the U.S. National Park Service. Their job is to make sure the area remains protected. This prevents people from coming in to build on the land. A protected area is called a place where people are not allowed to hunt or drill oil. A protected area allows the plants and animals to thrive in nature.

Passage 2



