

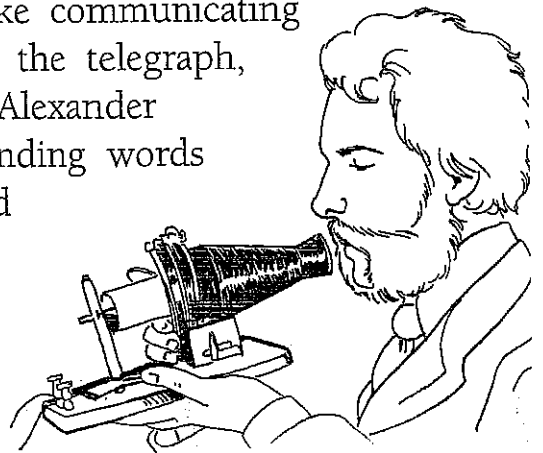
## Inventions

How have you communicated information lately? Did you talk to someone, write a note, send an e-mail or text message? How has information been communicated to you? Did you watch TV or read a newspaper, magazine, or newsletter? Get a Tweet or chat online? All of these things are compliments of communication technology. To **communicate** is to exchange information. Technology is the use of science knowledge for practical purposes. Technology helps us create new things, such as ink in pens. It also creates the electronics in cell phones and other technology tools.

Daily life was very different without the technologies we have today. For thousands of years, people lived their lives by the rising and setting of the sun. There was no TV, and even possessing a book was a luxury! If you wished to talk to someone in your town, you walked to their house. Or you might ride your horse. If the person lived far away, you could send a letter by horse.

Over time, communication technology changed the way people lived. People found ways to make communicating easier. In 1844, Samuel Morse invented the telegraph, which sent code, not words. In 1876, Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone, sending words over wires. In the 1890s, a man named G. Marconi invented the radio. In the 1950s, people started to buy TVs.

Communication technology changed how people work. Work has gotten easier and in many ways safer. Today you can easily telephone a friend, e-mail, or chat online. The future is exciting. Maybe you'll try your hand at inventing!



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Use what you read in the passage to answer the questions.

1. What happened in 1876?

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2. What happened in the 1950s?

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3. What does the word **communicate** mean in this passage?

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4. How did technology change the way people worked?

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5. What sentence best supports the main idea?

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6. What are three examples of communication technology?

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7. How was life different in the days without electronics?

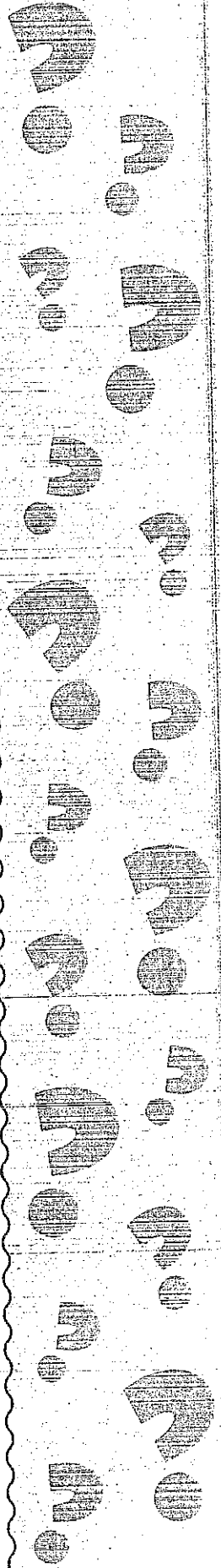
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8. What examples were given for how we get our news?

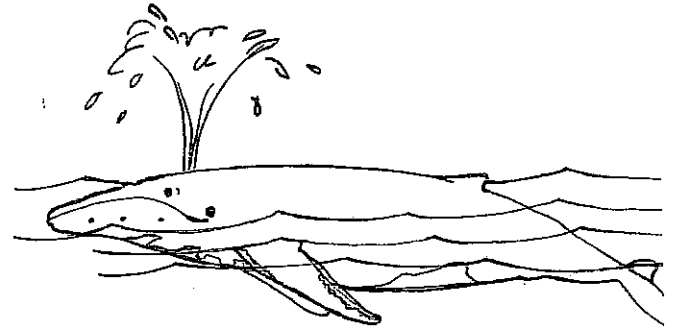
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## A Whaling Community

In the 1800s, whaling was a big business. Factories built ships and made ropes and sails. Many items were made from whales. Some factories made candles from whale oil to light homes and lighthouses. The oil was used to grease machine parts. It also helped make paint and soaps. Whale fat was used to make hand creams. Products were made from whalebone, too. Fishing poles and umbrellas are products that were made from whalebone.



Tourists visited whaling towns to see the ships. They bought paintings of ships and shopped for spices and other goods brought back from the sailing trips. This brought more money to the whaling community. In 1840, New Bedford, Massachusetts, was the largest whaling community in the United States. New Bedford chose whaling because the town is on the coast. The town has a harbor that could hold hundreds of ships. A harbor is a safe place for ships to anchor. **A town can do well when it makes the most of its gifts.**

Whaling created many jobs. Many men and boys went to New Bedford looking for jobs hunting whales at sea. They liked the idea of the adventure, although the work was quite dangerous. Hundreds of ships sailed to the port of New Bedford each year. Blacksmiths made tools for sailors. Carpenters built boats and houses. People everywhere wanted whale oil. Well, at least they did until 1859! That is when the first petroleum well was built. Petroleum is a thick, oily liquid found underground. It was easier to get, so it replaced whale oil.

Without whaling, New Bedford had to change. Factories started producing wool and cotton cloth. But New Bedford will always be a community famous for its whaling past.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Use what you read in the passage to answer the questions.

**1.** What is whaling?

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**2.** When was whaling a big business?

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**3.** What was the largest whaling community in 1840?

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**4.** Name at least three products that came from whales.

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**5.** Why did people stop wanting whale oil?

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**6.** Why was whaling helpful to the community of New Bedford?

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**7.** What do people do in New Bedford today?

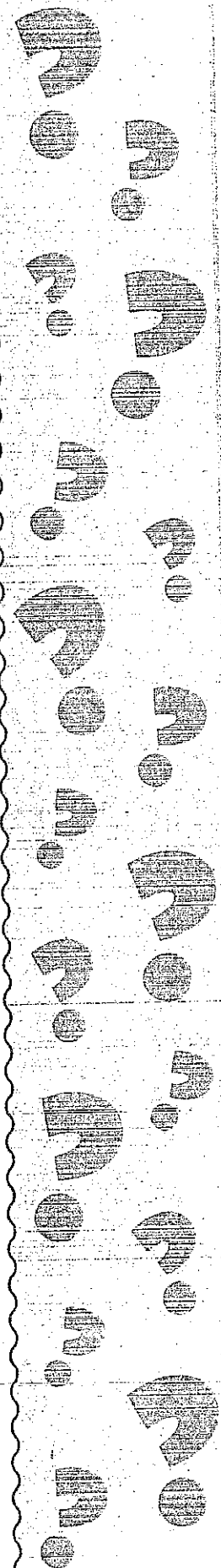
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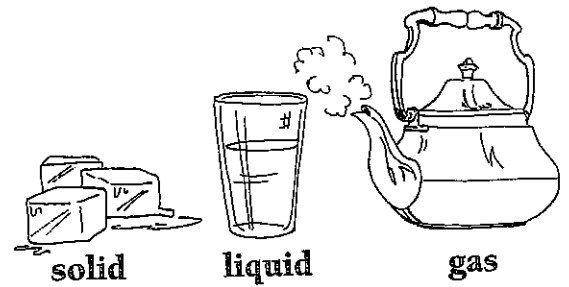
**8.** What is the meaning of the sentence in boldface? Explain it in your own words.

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## Liquids and Gases



Matter exists in three forms: **solid**, liquid, and gas. Think of water. When it's ice in your drink, it's solid. When it pours out of a hose, it's liquid. When it's steam coming from a teakettle, it's gas.

**Liquids:** Liquids are different from solids. A solid keeps its shape, but a liquid takes the shape of whatever it's in. Think about pouring a cup of milk. First the milk is in the shape of the carton. After it's poured, the milk takes the shape of the cup that's holding it. Liquids are different from solids in another way. Liquids flow. If you tip that cup of milk, the cup is a solid so it doesn't change shape. But the milk flows and drips until you wipe it up.

**Gases:** Like solids and liquids, gases are everywhere. And like solids and liquids, gases are matter. But gases are different from solids and liquids. Gases do not have a definite shape. That's why gases are hard to see, taste, or feel. But you can often tell when a gas is around. Hear that hissing sound when you open a can of soda? It is gas escaping from the can. A balloon is just an empty bag until it is filled with your breath, which is a gas. Gases give the balloon its round, full shape.

**Temperature Changes Things:** Most objects are solid matter at low temperatures. As the temperature rises, solids turn into liquids. The temperature at which a solid turns into a liquid is called its melting point. As temperatures keep rising, liquids turn into gases. But different kinds of matter need different temperatures to change their state.

As an example, at room temperature, a rock is a solid. Below Earth's surface, the temperature can rise to 2,200° Fahrenheit (1,205° Celsius). That is hot enough to melt solid rock into a liquid. Liquid rock is called **magma**. When magma cools, it forms into solid rock again.



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Use what you read in the passage to answer the questions.

**1.** What is a solid?

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**2.** What is the main idea of the passage?

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**3.** When a cup of liquid tips, what happens to the solid and the liquid?

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**4.** When a solid is heated, what happens?

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**5.** What is magma and how is it made?

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**6.** What is the hissing sound you hear when you open a can of soda? Is that liquid or gas?

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**7.** Explain the illustrations in your own words.

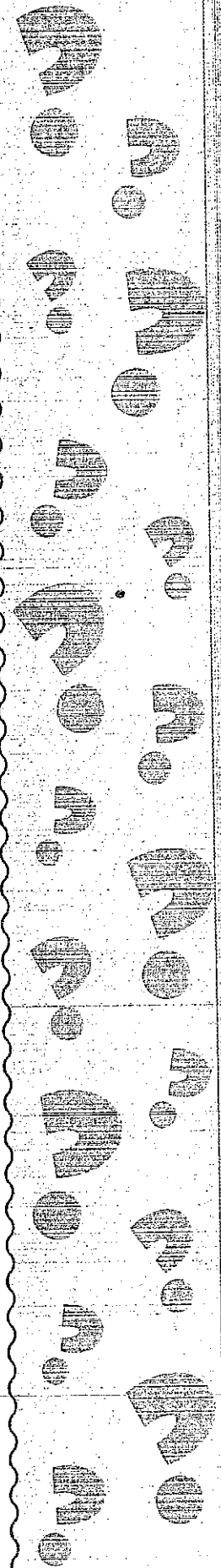
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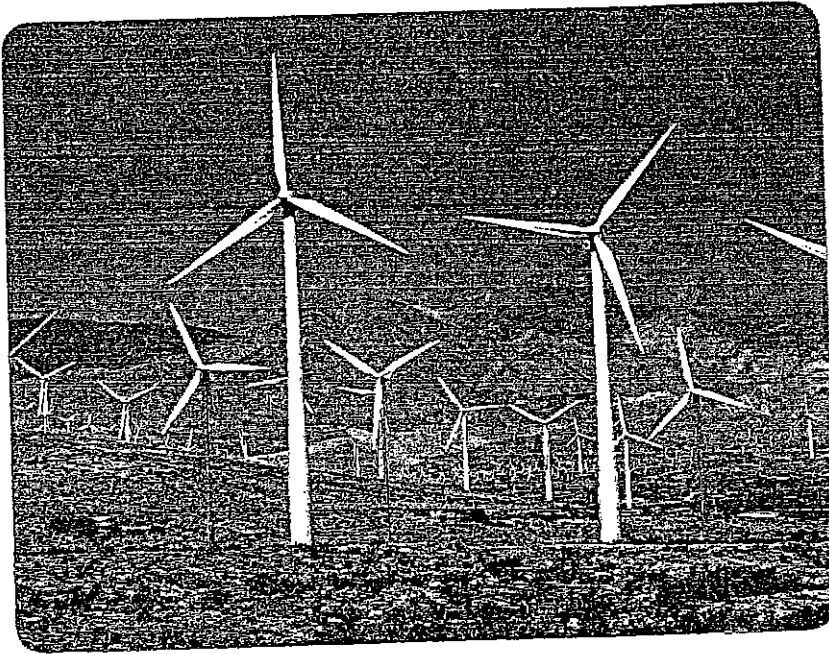
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**8.** Is the gasoline that we put in cars a liquid or a gas? How do you know?

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Wind turbines like these generate electricity from the wind.

**RI.3.2**  
Determine the main idea of a text; recount the key details and explain how they support the main idea.

**RI.3.3**  
Describe the relationship between a series of historical events, scientific ideas or concepts, or steps in technical procedures in a text, using language that pertains to time, sequence, and cause/effect..

**RI.3.4**  
Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 3 topic or subject area.

**RI.3.6**  
Distinguish their own point of view from that of the author of a text.

Read this passage and then answer the questions that follow.

## Energy: The Science of Making Things Happen

- 1 Energy is essential for life. Living things need energy to run, leap, think, and even sleep. Nonliving things that work, like machines, phones, and cars, also use energy. Energy is the part of nature that does work.
- 2 For living creatures, energy comes mostly from food. Eating well helps our bodies do things. This energy keeps us warm and helps our brains, hearts, and muscles work.

continued

- 3 For nonliving things like machines, energy comes differently. Trains, computers, and vacuum cleaners can't eat food as living things do. Instead, their energy comes from the earth's resources. Some of these resources, like gas and coal, can be used up. These nonrenewable resources are taken from the earth for electricity and other types of energy. After they are used, they can't be used again. In addition, burning coal and oil is bad for the environment. They cause air and water pollution. This is not good for our world.
- 4 Are there better sources of energy for machines? After all, machines are important for our lives. Doctors use them to help people, children use them to learn, and friends use them to keep in touch. Thankfully, there are ways to use machines without hurting our world. Some energy resources are renewable. Energy from the sun, and even from running water and wind, can be used for the same kinds of things gas and coal are used for. These are better because they can't be used up.
- 5 Renewable energy resources like the sun and wind won't run out because there will always be sunshine and windy days. Those resources are also cleaner for our environment. They do not cause air and water pollution. With some smart and creative thinking about energy, we can keep it around to help people do things for many years to come.



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

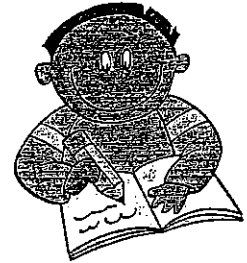
1. This question has two parts. Answer Part A first. Then answer Part B.

**Part A** What is the meaning of the word essential as it is used in this passage?

- A basic
- B necessary
- C helpful
- D harmful

**Part B** Which detail from the passage helps you understand the meaning of the word essential?

- A living things need energy
- B nonliving things that work
- C energy is the part of
- D to run, leap, think



### Question 1

Try replacing the word *essential* with each of the answer choices listed. Ask yourself: Does this word fit in this sentence? Does the meaning of the sentence stay the same?



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_



### Question 2

Think of what happens because of each cause listed in the chart. For example: Machines need energy to work, so \_\_\_\_\_. Which of the effects in the chart best completes that idea?

2. Based on the passage, choose the cause of each effect listed. Draw a line connecting the cause to the effect.

Cause	Effect
Machines need energy to work.	They get energy from resources in the earth.
People need energy to move and think.	They get energy from the food they eat.
Gas and coal are nonrenewable sources of energy.	After they are used, they are gone.
The sun and wind are renewable resources.	Energy from the sun and wind are better for the environment.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

3. What is the author's point of view on the different sources of energy? Use details from the text to support your answer.

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### Question 3

To answer this question, reread the text and look for places where the author has stated an opinion. For example, in paragraph 3, the author states an opinion about nonrenewable energy. What other opinions can you find? The opinions will help you identify the author's point of view on the topic.



# QUEEN ELIZABETH II

[http://www.famouspeoplelessons.com/q/queen\\_elizabeth.html](http://www.famouspeoplelessons.com/q/queen_elizabeth.html)

## **CONTENTS:**

<b>The Reading / Tapescript</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Synonym Match and Phrase Match</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Listening Gap Fill</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Choose the Correct Word</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Spelling</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Put the Text Back Together</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Scrambled Sentences</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Discussion</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Student Survey</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Writing</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Homework</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Answers</b>	<b>13</b>

## THE READING / TAPESCRIPT

Queen Elizabeth II is well known throughout the world. She is the Queen of sixteen countries but lives in the United Kingdom. Her ancestors have ruled over the UK for over a thousand years. She holds enormous power over her 129 million subjects, but rarely gets involved with politics. She is a hard-working Queen who has adapted to world changes over six decades.

Elizabeth has many other positions besides being a monarch. She is Head of the Commonwealth (the collection of 16 nations), Supreme Governor of the Church of England, Chief of Fiji and head of many parts of the UK armed forces. She married a Greek prince in 1947. Her husband is known as the Duke of Edinburgh.

Elizabeth was born in London in 1926. She was third in line to the throne and never expected to become queen. She was on safari in Kenya when she received news that her father had died and she was the new Queen. She was crowned in 1953 and soon after the ceremony she went on a six-month world tour to visit her people.

Elizabeth has always taken her position as Queen extremely seriously. She has never given a press interview, and no one knows her political views. She has been the ultimate professional throughout her working life. Even her dress has stayed conservative. She is famous for her plain-coloured coats. She continues to attend many cultural events as part of her public role.

242 words

Flesch Kinkaid 7.5

**SYNONYM MATCH:** Match the words from the article on the left with their synonyms on the right. Are your answers the same as other students'?

*Paragraphs 1 and 2*

- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. throughout | a. leader        |
| 2. ruled      | b. adjusted      |
| 3. adapted    | c. ruler         |
| 4. besides    | d. around        |
| 5. monarch    | e. been in power |
| 6. head       | f. apart from    |

*Paragraphs 3 and 4*

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 7. expected  | g. perfect  |
| 8. received  | h. opinions |
| 9. tour      | i. role     |
| 10. position | j. supposed |
| 11. views    | k. trip     |
| 12. ultimate | l. got      |

**PHRASE MATCH:** Match the following phrases from the article.

- |   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Queen Elizabeth II is well known     | a. her political views       |
| 2. Her ancestors have ruled over the UK | b. politics                  |
| 3. rarely gets involved with            | c. as the Duke of Edinburgh  |
| 4. Elizabeth has many other positions   | d. professional              |
| 5. Her husband is known                 | e. to visit her people       |
| 6. She was third in                     | f. throughout the world      |
| 7. she went on a six-month world tour   | g. her plain-coloured coats  |
| 8. no one knows                         | h. for over a thousand years |
| 9. She has been the ultimate            | i. besides being a monarch   |
| 10. She is famous for                   | j. line to the throne        |

## LISTENING GAP FILL:

Queen Elizabeth II is \_\_\_\_\_ the world. She is the Queen of sixteen countries but lives in the United Kingdom. \_\_\_\_\_ over the UK for over a thousand years. She holds \_\_\_\_\_ her 129 million subjects, but rarely gets involved with politics. She is a hard-working Queen who has adapted to world \_\_\_\_\_.

Elizabeth has many other \_\_\_\_\_ monarch. She is Head of the Commonwealth (the collection of 16 nations), Supreme Governor of the Church of England, Chief of Fiji and \_\_\_\_\_ of the UK armed forces. She married a Greek prince in 1947. Her \_\_\_\_\_ the Duke of Edinburgh.

Elizabeth was born in London in 1926. She was \_\_\_\_\_ throne and \_\_\_\_\_ become queen. She was on safari in Kenya when \_\_\_\_\_ her father had died and she was the new Queen. She was crowned in 1953 and soon after the ceremony \_\_\_\_\_ world tour to visit her people.

Elizabeth has always taken her position as Queen \_\_\_\_\_. She has never given a press interview, and no one \_\_\_\_\_. She has been \_\_\_\_\_ throughout her working life. Even her dress has stayed conservative. She is famous for her plain-coloured coats. She continues \_\_\_\_\_ events as part of her public role.

**CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD:**

Delete the wrong word in each of the pairs of italics.

Queen Elizabeth II is well *known / know* throughout the world. She is the Queen of sixteen countries but *living / lives* in the United Kingdom. Her ancestors have *rulers / ruled* over the UK for over a thousand years. She holds enormous power over her 129 million subjects, but *rare / rarely* gets involved with politics. She is a hard-working Queen who has adapted to world changes over six decades.

Elizabeth has many *another / other* positions *next to / besides* being a monarch. She is Head of the Commonwealth (the *collecting / collection* of 16 nations), Supreme Governor of the Church of England, Chief of Fiji and head of many parts of the UK armed forces. She married a Greek prince in 1947. Her husband is *known / knowing* as the Duke of Edinburgh.

Elizabeth was born in London in 1926. She was third in line *of / to* the throne and never expected *for / to* become queen. She was *on / in* safari in Kenya when she received news that her father had died and she was the new Queen. She was crowned in 1953 and soon after the ceremony she went *in / on* a six-month world tour to visit her people.

Elizabeth has always taken her position *was / as* Queen extremely seriously. She has never given a *press / pressed* interview, and no one knows her political views. She has been the ultimate professional throughout her working life. Even her *dress / dresses* has stayed conservative. She is famous for her plain-coloured coats. She continues to attend many cultural events as part *with / of* her public role.



## SPELLING:

These jumbled words are from the text. Spell them correctly.

### *Paragraph 1*

1. well kownn throughout the world
2. Her ancestors have duler over the UK
3. She holds enormous ropew
4. lyraer gets involved with politics

### *Paragraph 2*

5. many other positions dessibe being a monarch
6. the collection of 16 nnotsia
7. the UK aerdm forces
8. Her husdban is known as the Duke of Edinburgh

### *Paragraph 3*

9. never deepetxc to become queen
10. She was on airfas in Kenya
11. she eevierdc news that her father had died
12. after the enyromec

### *Paragraph 4*

13. lxeymetre seriously
14. She has never given a psers interview
15. the ialtuetm professional
16. Even her esrsd has stayed conservative

## PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

Number these lines in the correct order.

- ( ) the new Queen. She was crowned in 1953 and soon after the ceremony she
- ( ) become queen. She was on safari in Kenya when she received news that her father had died and she was
- ( ) interview, and no one knows her political views. She has been the ultimate professional throughout her
- ( ) of 16 nations), Supreme Governor of the Church of England, Chief of Fiji and head of many parts of the UK armed forces. She married
- ( ) has adapted to world changes over six decades.
- ( ) power over her 129 million subjects, but rarely gets involved with politics. She is a hard-working Queen who
- ( ) went on a six-month world tour to visit her people.
- ( ) plain-coloured coats. She continues to attend many cultural events as part of her public role.
- ( ) Elizabeth has many other positions besides being a monarch. She is Head of the Commonwealth (the collection
- ( ) working life. Even her dress has stayed conservative. She is famous for her
- ( ) Elizabeth was born in London in 1926. She was third in line to the throne and never expected to
- ( **1** ) Queen Elizabeth II is well known throughout the world. She is the Queen of sixteen countries but
- ( ) Elizabeth has always taken her position as Queen extremely seriously. She has never given a press
- ( ) a Greek prince in 1947. Her husband is known as the Duke of Edinburgh.
- ( ) lives in the United Kingdom. Her ancestors have ruled over the UK for over a thousand years. She holds enormous

## SCRAMBLED SENTENCES

With your partner, put the words back into the correct order.

1. world well Queen known Elizabeth throughout II the is

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2. over over a the thousand UK years for ruled

---

3. gets politics involved rarely with

---

4. Elizabeth besides has being many a other monarch positions

---

5. as Her the husband Duke is of known Edinburgh

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6. line in third was She throne the to

---

7. safari on was She Kenya in

---

8. has given press She never a interview

---

9. ultimate the been has She professional

---

10. is famous coloured for coats her She plain

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**WRITING:**

**Write about Queen Elizabeth II for 10 minutes. Show your partner your paper. Correct each other's work.**

Lined writing area consisting of 25 horizontal lines.