

TABLE OF CONTENTS



Sample	Tiny Cows	vi
A-1	Wheels	4
A-2	The First Americans	6
A-3	The First Mobile Homes	8
A-4	A House of Silk	10
A-5	An Unhappy Slide	12
A-6	She Knew What She Wanted	14
A-7	The Big Numbers of the Earth	16
A-8	A New Home for Many	18
A-9	A Big Cleanup	20
	<i>Justice for a Horse</i>	22
B-1	Using Machines	24
B-2	Many Houses	26
B-3	Where to Settle	28
B-4	One of Nature's Wonders	30
B-5	A Strange Trap	32
B-6	Pioneers of the Great Plains	34
B-7	Reading for Arithmetic	36
B-8	A Wilderness Choice	38
B-9	Safety First	40
	<i>Circus Family</i>	42
C-1	Inventing New Ways	44
C-2	People of the Totems	46
C-3	Lending a Hand	48
C-4	A Big Change	50
C-5	Living on Air	52
C-6	The Queen of Jazz	54
C-7	What Do You Call That Shape	56
C-8	Neighborhoods Like Home	58
C-9	Eating the Right Foods	60
	<i>A Clever Hunter</i>	62

D-1	Traveling by Train	64	G-3	Doing It All at Home	128
D-2	Homes on the Plains	66	G-4	The Honeybee Family	130
D-3	Frontier Homes	68	G-5	Nature's Hitchhikers	132
D-4	Black, Red, and White	70	G-6	One of the Greats	134
D-5	Floating Umbrellas	72	G-7	A Daily Helper	136
D-6	Telling Stories in Song	74	G-8	Young Weavers	138
D-7	The Earliest Computers	76	G-9	A Medicine Plant	140
D-8	Keeping the Old Ways	78			
D-9	Watch Those Eyes	80		<i>The Mirror of Matsuyama</i>	142
	<i>The Pie That Grew</i>	82	H-1	The Story of Light	144
E-1	New Kinds of Power	84	H-2	Learning by Doing	146
E-2	Where Are the Doors?	86	H-3	Moving West	148
E-3	Clearing the Forests	88	H-4	Hunting Underground	150
E-4	A Useful Bird	90	H-5	New Life	152
E-5	Sail-Away Seeds	92	H-6	Making Money	154
E-6	Don't Be a Marshmallow!	94	H-7	A Pocketful of Numbers	156
E-7	The Oldest Still Works	96	H-8	They Came from Ireland, Too	158
E-8	Looking for Freedom	98	H-9	How We Hear	160
E-9	Poisons in the Woods	100			
	<i>Manstin and the Magic Bags</i>	102		<i>The Boiled Eggs</i>	162
F-1	The Mail Must Go Through	104	I-1	Keeping Warm	164
F-2	New Worlds, New Foods	106	I-2	How Life Changed	166
F-3	Making Soap for a Year	108	I-3	Stand Up to Write	168
F-4	Bug Catchers	110	I-4	Teeth That Cut Wood	170
F-5	Springboard Seeds	112	I-5	Roots We Eat	172
F-6	Eyes on the Stars	114	I-6	The People's Choice	174
F-7	Modern Helpers	116	I-7	Important Systems of Measurement	176
F-8	First One, Then Many	118	I-8	In a New Land	178
F-9	Fire! Fire! What to Do	120	I-9	Guard Those Ears!	180
	<i>The Farmer's Helper</i>	122		<i>Boone and the Wilderness Trail</i>	182
G-1	Talking Through Space	124		Diagnostic Progress Records	186
G-2	An Early Start	126			

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

There are three parts to each lesson.

1. Questions to help you get ready.

Read them. Write the answers.

Getting Ready to Read

SAY AND KNOW

stroke
feeler
guard
important
juice
honeydew
herd
enemies
reason
collect
aphids
colony

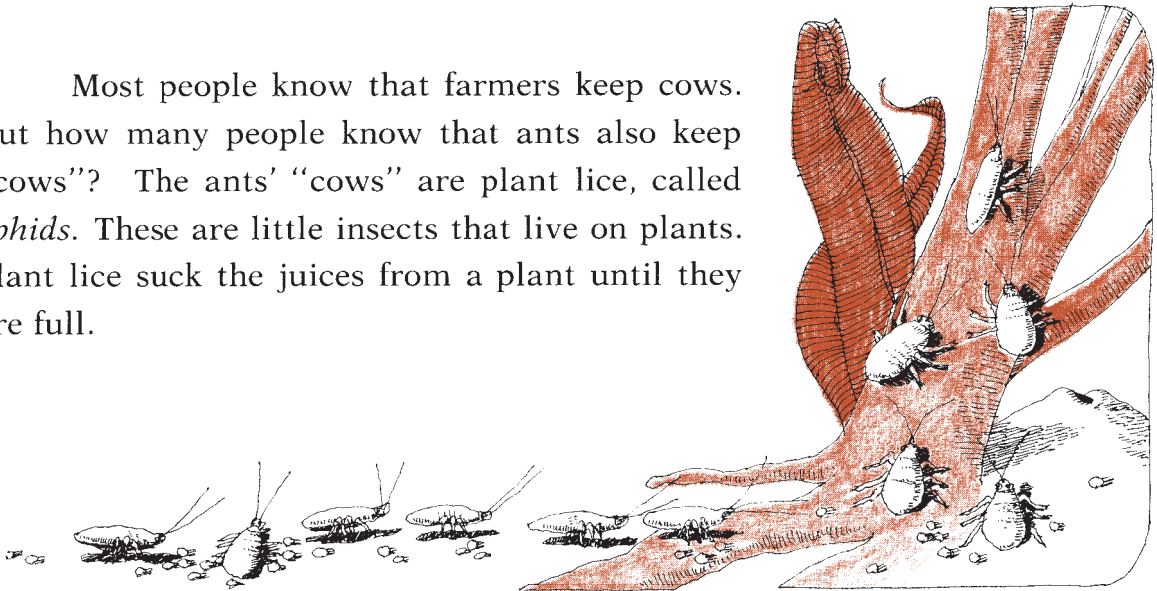
Draw a line under the right answer or fill in the blank.

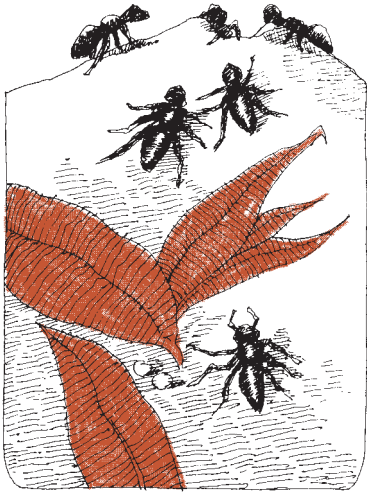
1. It means **the opposite of friends.** guards enemies lice
2. **To watch over** is to stroke guard collect.
3. **To rub gently** means to guard collect stroke.
4. If something means a lot to you, it is
important herd aphid.
5. If something tells why, it is a herd feeler reason.
6. Another name for **plant lice** is _____.

2. A story to read.

Sample Tiny Cows

Most people know that farmers keep cows. But how many people know that ants also keep “cows”? The ants’ “cows” are plant lice, called *aphids*. These are little insects that live on plants. Plant lice suck the juices from a plant until they are full.





The aphids then make a juice, called *honeydew*. Ants eat the honeydew when it drops on plants. They also stroke the lice with their feelers to make more honeydew fall. It is for this reason that the lice are called “cows.” The ants stroke the plant lice and eat the sweet juices.

The ants collect a herd of these “cows” and keep them near the ant colony. Here the lice eat green plants. The ants guard their “cows” from such insect enemies as the ladybug. Plant lice are important to ants, just as cows are important to farmers.

3. Questions to tell how well you read.
Read them. Write the answers.
Put the number right in the box.

Sample Testing Yourself

NUMBER RIGHT

Draw a line under the right answer or fill in the blank.

1. Plant lice are the same to ants as _____ are to farmers.
2. From the story, you can tell that
 - a. ladybugs sometimes attack aphids.
 - b. ants sometimes eat plant lice.
 - c. plant lice eat only honeydew.
3. This story as a whole is about
 - a. honeydew.
 - b. plants.
 - c. ants.
 - d. ants' cows.
4. Farmers use plant lice as cows. Yes No Does not say
5. Aphids eat green plants. Yes No Does not say
6. What word in the first paragraph, fifth sentence, means **to draw up juice by the mouth**? _____

Answers for Sample—Tiny Cows

Check your sample lesson. If you have made a mistake, correct it and decide why the given answer was right. Then record your score and begin your work in Book C.

Getting Ready to Read

1. enemies
2. guard
3. stroke
4. important
5. reason
6. aphids

Testing Yourself

1. cows
 2. a
 3. d
 4. Does not say
 5. Yes
 6. suck
-

Keeping Track of Your Progress

At the back of this book, on page 186, there are record charts. Turn to the charts and read the directions. After you finish each lesson, record your score. Keep track of how you are doing on each type of question.

If you may not mark in this book, make a copy of the charts for your notebook.

Getting Ready to Read

SAY AND KNOW

Draw a line under the right answer or fill in the blank.

clever

1. It means **to go places.** **imagine** **travel** **invention**

bicycle

2. It is **an engine** or a **machine** for moving things.

clever **travel** **motor**

imagine

3. **To picture in your mind** is to **imagine** **motor** **clever.**

distances

4. **A two-wheeled thing to ride** is

a motor **an invention** **a bicycle.**

travel

invention

5. **Something made from a new idea** is

a motor **an invention** **travel.**

motor

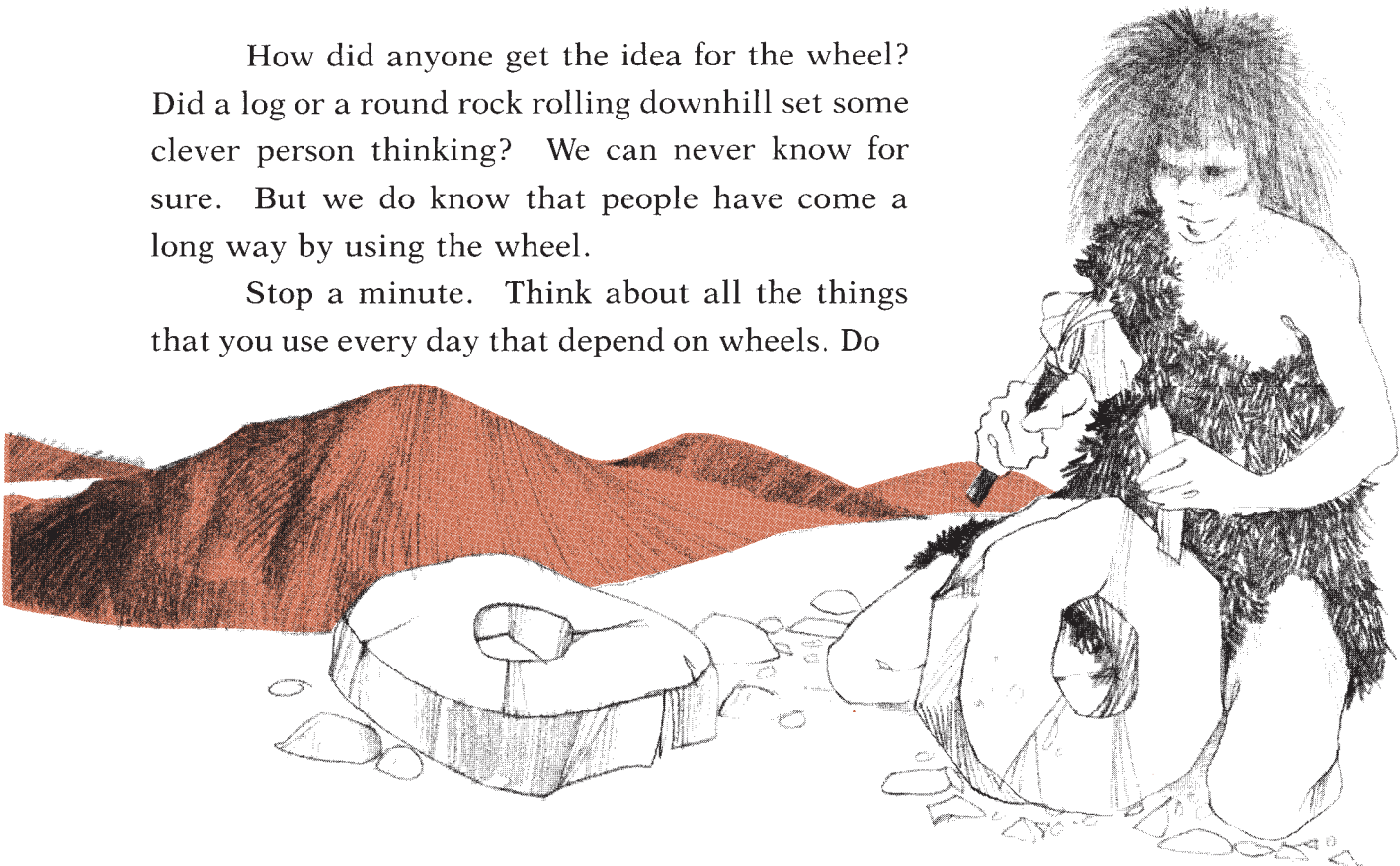
depend

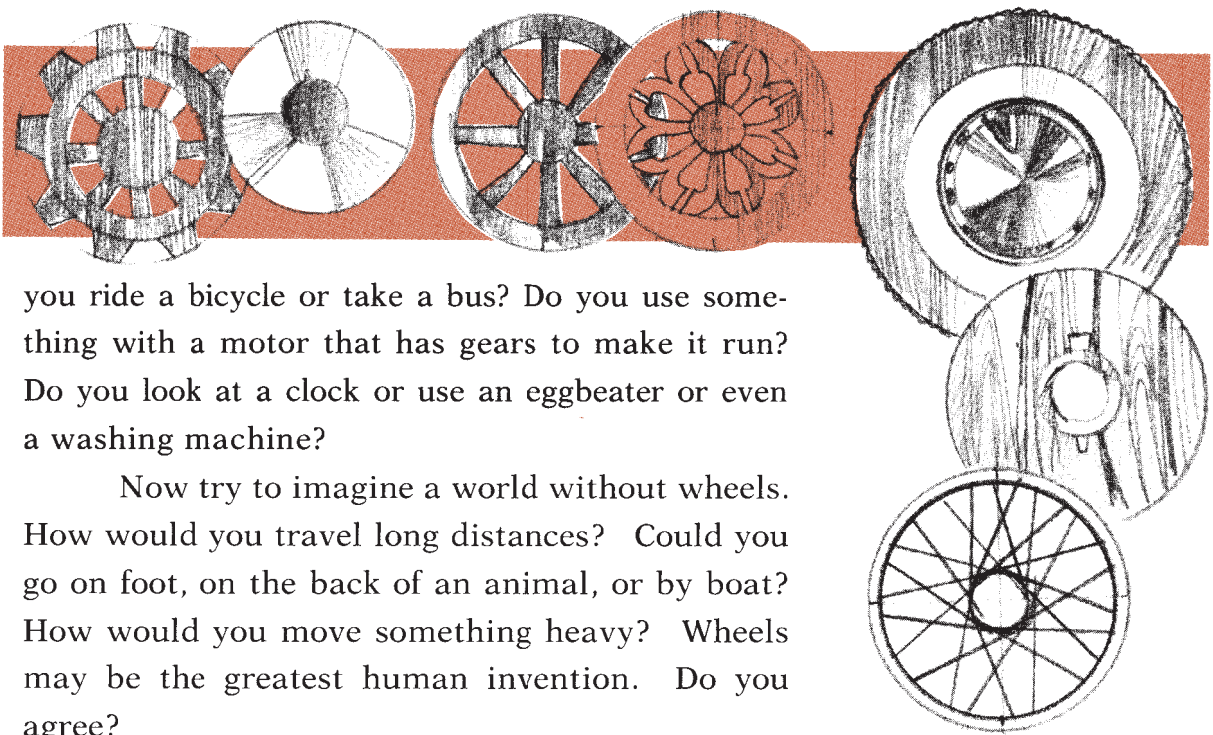
6. Someone with a sharp and active mind is _____.

A-1 Wheels

How did anyone get the idea for the wheel? Did a log or a round rock rolling downhill set some clever person thinking? We can never know for sure. But we do know that people have come a long way by using the wheel.

Stop a minute. Think about all the things that you use every day that depend on wheels. Do





you ride a bicycle or take a bus? Do you use something with a motor that has gears to make it run? Do you look at a clock or use an eggbeater or even a washing machine?

Now try to imagine a world without wheels. How would you travel long distances? Could you go on foot, on the back of an animal, or by boat? How would you move something heavy? Wheels may be the greatest human invention. Do you agree?

A-1 Testing Yourself

NUMBER RIGHT

Draw a line under the right answer or fill in the blank.

1. Today, many things have _____.
2. From the story, you can tell that
 - a. the wheel has been used as long as people have been on Earth.
 - b. we do not use the wheel for most things.
 - c. many people have found new uses for wheels.
3. This story as a whole is about
 - a. clocks with wheels.
 - b. traveling in the United States.
 - c. inventions of long ago.
 - d. wheels and their uses.
4. Some toys have wheels. Yes No Does not say
5. Motors have wheels. Yes No Does not say
6. What word in the second paragraph, second sentence, means **need** or **build upon**? _____