

Monet



Monet is a famous French artist. He is born in 1840 in Paris. His parents name him Oscar-Claude Monet, but everyone calls him Oscar.

When he is a young boy, Monet sits in class and draws funny pictures of people! He sells these funny pictures for money when he gets older.

Monet goes to art school and then marries Camille. They have two kids. Monet has a sad life. Camille dies and then Monet becomes blind!

Look at Monet's paintings before his blindness. They're more red! Odd, isn't it?

Monet starts the Impressionist Movement in art history. Impressionist artists paint with light and a lot of colors.

You may know Monet's water lily paintings. He likes painting landscapes and seascapes, too.

Monet dies in 1926, but he paints more than one thousand paintings!



Questions

1. What is Monet's full name? [2.1]
 - a. Claude-Oscar Monet
 - b. Oscar-Claude Monet
 - c. Henry William Monet

2. What happens to Monet's eyes? [2.2]
 - a. He needs glasses
 - b. He becomes blind!
 - c. He can see small details

3. What does Monet begin? [2.1]
 - a. The Lily Pad Movement
 - b. The Renaissance
 - c. The Impressionist Movement



Adelie Penguins



Adelie penguins live and take care of their babies in Antarctica. There is a lot of snow there! The penguins come together in “colonies” in the springtime. They scoop out snow and dirt from the ground

to build their nest. The mother penguin lays two eggs, usually.

Both mother and father penguins take care of the eggs. They work hard to keep them warm! The babies are born in December. They’re so cute!

In March, Adelie chicks have thick, adult feathers. They can jump into the sea, stay warm on their own, and begin to hunt for food by themselves.

Adelie penguins are very good swimmers. They’re powerful and graceful. Can penguins fly? No. They stick to the water.



Questions

1. Who takes care of the baby penguins? [2.1]
 - a. The mom and dad penguins
 - b. The mom penguin
 - c. The friend penguin

2. What happens in March? [2.1]
 - a. The baby penguins are born
 - b. The baby penguins can walk on their own
 - c. The baby penguins can find food on their own!

3. Do penguins fly? [2.2]
 - a. Sometimes
 - b. No, they swim.
 - c. Yes, all the time!



Holi Holiday



Holi is a Hindu holiday. People in northern India love to celebrate it! Everyone is covered in bright neon powder to celebrate. It looks so happy.

This holiday is also called the *festival of colors*. Holi is celebrated on the last full moon in the lunar month of *Phalguna*. Indians party for five full days.

This ancient tradition marks the end of winter. It honors the triumph of good over evil. Families worship Lord Krishna. They put colors on his statues to remember him.

Celebrants light bonfires, throw colorful powder called *gulal*, eat sweets, and dance to traditional folk music. They have a lot of fun!

Questions

1. Why do people in India celebrate Holi? [2.3]
 - a. To celebrate the end of summer
 - b. To celebrate color
 - c. To celebrate good over evil

2. What are people covered in during this holiday? [2.1]
 - a. Black powder
 - b. Bright neon powders!
 - c. Mud

3. How long do they celebrate? [2.1]
 - a. For five days
 - b. For one month
 - c. Just one day

Answers: (1/c, 2/b, 3/a)

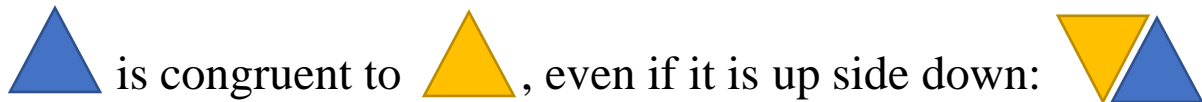


Congruent Shapes and Fractions

Congruent Shapes

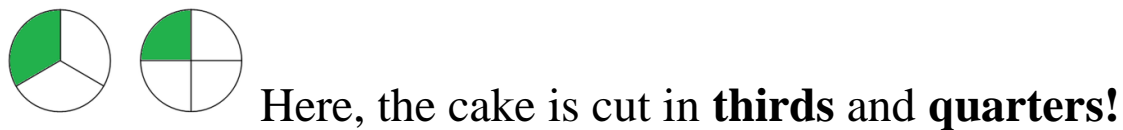
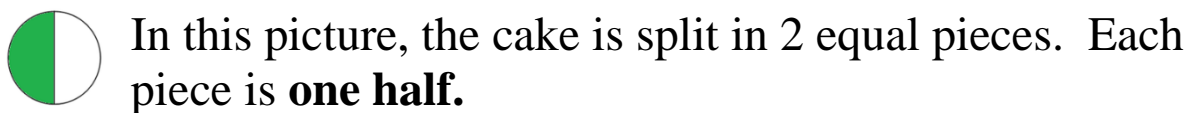
It is fun to play with different shapes. You can compare them to see if they are the same or different. Two shapes are **congruent** if they are the same size and the same shape.

Congruent shapes can be turned. They can be flipped. But if they are the same size and shape, they are congruent!



Fractions

If you have a cake, how do you split it between your friends? You cut it into **fractions**! A **fraction** is one part of a whole thing.



The more pieces that are cut, the smaller the pieces are. A quarter piece is a lot smaller than a half piece!



Questions

1. What is the same about the two readings? [2.9]
 - a. They talk about thirds and quarters
 - b. They talk about congruent shapes
 - c. They use pictures

2. What is different about the two readings? [2.9]
 - a. They describe different math words
 - b. They describe different animals
 - c. They describe different fractions

3. Which circle is one fourth orange? [2.7]

