Maps

by ReadWorks

People use maps for many different purposes. There are maps that show demographics-the different groups of people that live in a certain area; where every fruit tree in a particular area is located; where all the vending machines are. There are even maps that show great places to walk your dog.

Many areas around the world have maps that show their transportation systems. A lot of people use these maps every day to get to where they want to go. Sometimes, though, you can make your own map of a place in your head. You can do this by noticing certain markers and cues. For instance, say you had just moved to a new city and wanted to get to the grocery store. The grocery store's location could be described in terms of its longitude and latitude, street address, and even sea level. But the information you're after is where it is located in relation to your new home. Once you have this information, you can establish a route to get there.

Take note of the landmarks near you and on the way to your destination. One way to

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remember you're on the correct route might be to note, for example, that when you're headed south, toward the store, the local library is on your left. That means the library is on the east side of the street. Let's imagine you notice a house with a bright red door two blocks from the store. In the future, when you're on your way to the store, you'll be able to tell you're almost there when you see the house with the red door. You keep walking. There's a hat shop one block from the grocery store. Another landmark! If you were to go home and draw yourself a map of the area, you might include each of these landmarks.

Cues like these help us orient ourselves in the world around us when we don't have access to maps, or are getting used to an unfamiliar environment. This route, the route to the grocery store, is now part of your internal map. When you're walking around town, riding your bike or in a car, you're absorbing data about where things are located in relation to each other. If you think about it, there are probably lots of places you can remember how to get to, by heart. Those internal maps contribute to your knowledge of the world around you. When you think of the city or town where you grew up, don't you think of routes and pathways you've traveled habitually?

When we explore new places, we often make connections between various point As and point Bs through personal association. But since we can't build these personal maps in every town and city in the world, we get to know some places by looking at maps. Knowing how to read a map and practicing reading maps of lots of different places are excellent ways to expand your knowledge of the world.

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Name: _____ **Date:** _____

1. How do people use maps that show the transportation systems of areas?

A. to find buried treasure

B. to get to where they want to go

C. to learn about mountains and rivers

D. to find their way around a building

2. What does the author describe in this passage?

A. how to get to the grocery store

B. how to ride a bike

C. how you can use a map

D. how you can find a pathway

3. Read the following sentences: "There are maps that show demographics-the different groups of people that live in a certain area; where every fruit tree in a particular area is located; where all the vending machines are. There are even maps that show great places to walk your dog."

What can be concluded about maps based on this information?

A. Maps can only show one location.

B. Maps are not very helpful.

C. There are different types of maps.

D. There is only one kind of map.

4. Read the following sentences: "There's a hat shop one block from the grocery store. Another landmark! If you were to go home and draw yourself a map of the area, you might include each of these landmarks. Cues like these help us orient ourselves in the world around us when we don't have access to maps, or are getting used to an unfamiliar environment."

Based on this evidence, why is remembering landmarks helpful?

A. They help you find a location when you have access to maps.

B. They help you find a location even if you don't have access to maps.

C. They help you find locations on different maps.

D. They will always help you find different hat shops in an area.

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5. What is this passage mainly about?

A. how to find the local grocery store

B. how maps help us find our way

C. how to remember unfamiliar landmarks

D. how latitude and longitude can help us

6. Read the following sentences: "When you think of the city or town where you grew up, don't you think of routes and pathways you've traveled **habitually**?"

As used in the passage, what does "**habitually**" mean?

A. obsessively

B. often

C. quickly

D. infrequently

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

When we look at a map of a new area, such as a transportation map, we can figure out where we're going. _____, as we explore the world, we make new internal maps of landmarks and important places.

A. Finally

B. Additionally

C. Unfortunately

D. Actually

8. Why does the author think it's important to know how to read a map, and practice reading maps of lots of different places?

9. According to the author of this passage, what is one strategy you can use to get to know a new neighborhood?

10. Explain what an internal map is and how it is different from other types of maps. Use information from the passage to support your answer.

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Name _____ Date_____

A farmer owns 39 ½ acres of farmland. He grows potatoes on 6 ¾ of the land. How many acres of land does he have left for growing other vegetables? If he wants to plant carrots on 10 ¾ acres, how much land for growing other vegetables?
Solve:

Solve

You have two pieces of string that measures $\frac{10}{6}$ feet long altogether. What are two different pairs of fractions that could show the lengths, in feet, of the two pieces?

If one of the fractions has a denominator of 2, what could the other fraction be?

Exit Ticket: You have two fractions and the sum is 6/8. What could the two fractions be?

If one of the two fractions is measured in fourths, what could the 2 fractions be?

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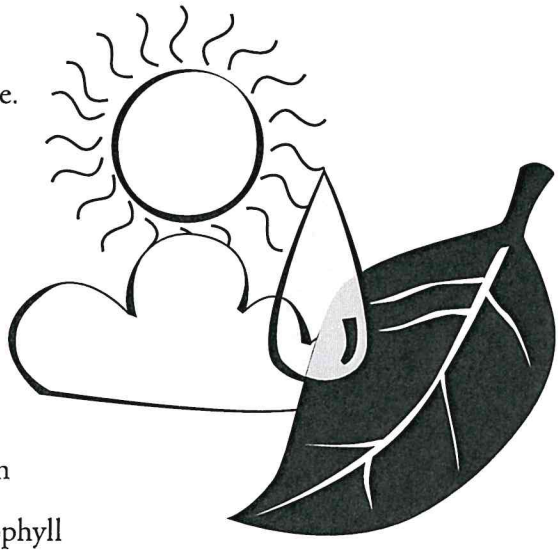
Is It Food for Plants?



Organisms, including plants, need food to survive. Put an X next to the things you think plants use as food.

___ sunlight

___ plant food from a garden store

___ sugar

___ carbon dioxide

___ minerals

___ fertilizer

___ soil

___ water

___ leaves

___ oxygen

___ chlorophyll

___ vitamins

Explain your thinking. How did you decide if something on the list is food for plants?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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Daily Language Review

WEEK 7

Monday

Name:

Correct these sentences.

1. did you ride on won of the paddle boats along the missouri river

_____

2. larry shouted look at that

_____

Use this homophone pair in one sentence. (band, banned)

3. _____

Circle the preposition in this sentence.

4. He found the puppy under the porch.

Write a word that belongs in this group.

5. mauve puce indigo aqua _____

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