MOUNT PLEASANT INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
P.O. BOX 1117
MOUNT PLEASANT, TEXAS 75456-1117
(903) 575-2000

March 23, 2020

Mount Pleasant ISD Parents and Guardians,

In an effort to meet the requirements provided by The Texas Education Agency for our students to continue to receive instruction during this closure, we have worked to provide two ways that students can continue to learn in lieu of in-person instruction.

We will provide paper-packets of student work that will be available for parents by one of the following ways:

- Access the packets online at www.mpisd.net and return them by any way available electronically to your child's teacher (email, screenshot, app, text, etc.). Additional resources for parents and students to communicate remotely will also be posted on our district's site as well.
- A pick-up process (more information to come on this soon)

We will also provide online/remote instruction by using many resources. Any ways in which your child's teachers have been utilizing technology, providing instruction, and communicating with students will continue. In addition to this, links and resources for online learning and instruction will be posted beginning Monday, March 30 at www.mpisd.net. On March 30, there will also be a tech help-desk phone number available for parents and students who need assistance with accessing remote instruction.

Your child's continued learning is our priority. Thank you for being understanding and flexible as changes continue to occur and for giving us the opportunity to educate your child in Mount Pleasant ISD!

Sincerely,
Mike Lide
Deputy Superintendent-Curriculum & Instruction
Mount Pleasant ISD

MOUNT PLEASANT INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT
P.O. BOX 1117
MOUNT PLEASANT, TEXAS 75456-1117
(903) 575-2000

23 de marzo del 2020

Padres y Tutores del Distrito Independiente Mount Pleasant,

La Agencia de Educación de Texas (TEA siglas en inglés) requiere que los estudiantes continúen recibiendo instrucción cuando hay un cierre de la escuela. Para cumplir con este requisito, hemos desarrollado dos formas que reemplazarán la instrucción directa entre los maestros y los estudiantes.

Proveeremos un paquete con prácticas para cada estudiante que será disponible a los padres de las siguientes maneras:

- Acceder la información en línea en www.mpisd.net y regresarla por cualquier medio disponible electrónicamente (correo electrónico, captura de pantalla, aplicación, etc.). Se publicarán recursos adicionales en nuestro sitio web para que los padres y los estudiantes puedan comunicarse a distancia con el distrito.
- Recoger las asignaciones en persona. Enviaremos más información de cómo se llevará a cabo este proceso.

El Distrito proveerá instrucción remota utilizando diferentes medios. Las maestras continuarán usando cualquier método de tecnología que han usado durante el año escolar para comunicarse con ustedes y los estudiantes. Adicionalmente, publicaremos enlaces para educación en línea y un número de teléfono si necesita ayuda técnica en www.mpisd.net comenzando el lunes, 30 de marzo del 2020.

El aprendizaje continuo de su hijo(a) es nuestra prioridad. ¡Gracias por ser comprensivos y flexibles durante estos cambios y por darnos la oportunidad de educar a su hijo(a) en el Distrito Escolar Mount Pleasant!

Sinceramente,
Mike Lide
Superintendente Adjunto-Currículo e Instrucción
Mount Pleasant ISD

Animal Discoveries

A Reading A–Z Level R Leveled Book
Word Count: 949

LEVELED BOOK • R

Animal Discoveries

NORTH AMERICA

EUROPE

ASIA

AFRICA

ATLANTIC OCEAN

PACIFIC OCEAN

SOUTH AMERICA

INDIAN OCEAN

AUSTRALIA

N
W E
S

MULTI Level O•R•U

Reading A-Z

Visit www.readinga-z.com
for thousands of books and materials.

Written by Karen Mockler

www.readinga-z.com

Animal Discoveries

Written by Karen Mockler

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Title page: The psychedelic frogfish, discovered in 2009 in Indonesia, hops rather than swims. It pushes off the seafloor with its fins and pushes water out from its gills.

Animal Discoveries
Level R Leveled Book

Written by Karen Mockler

www.readinga-z.com

Correlation

LEVEL R	
Fountas & Pinnell	N
Reading Recovery	30
DRA	30

1. Democratic Republic of Congo: lesula monkey
2. Colombia: Caquetá titi monkey
3. Borneo: Matang narrow-mouthed frog
4. New Guinea: long-nosed tree frog, blossom bat
5. Madagascar: Goodman's mouse lemur
6. Brazil: Sazima's tarantula
7. Brazil, Amazon Rainforest: troll-haired planthopper
8. Atlantic Ocean: Gorgon's head starfish
9. Indonesia: walking bamboo shark
10. Ecuador and Colombia: olinguito
11. Cambodia: Cambodian tailorbird

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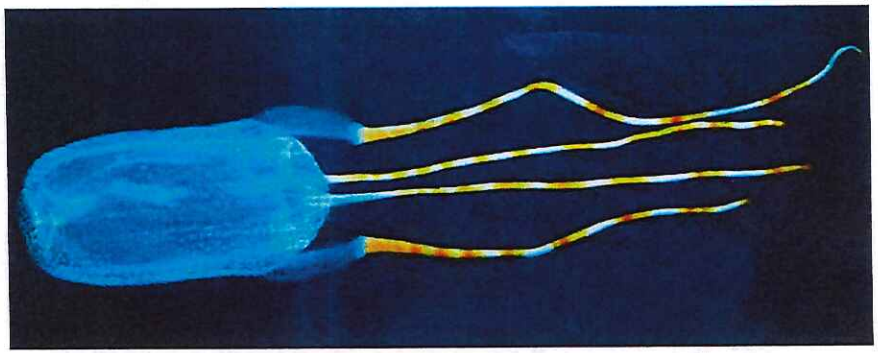


The Bonaire banded box jellyfish's scientific name is *Tamoya ohboya*. The name was chosen in a contest. The winner said most people would say "Oh boy!" when seeing the jellyfish.

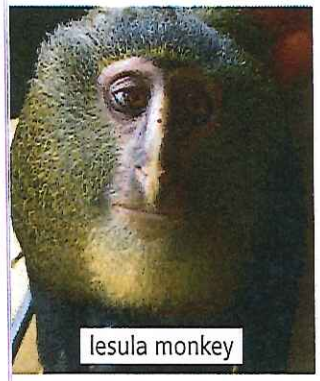
Introduction

If you wanted to find a new animal **species**, where would you look? You might look in **remote** corners of the globe. You might also look under a microscope to see how one species is different from another.

Scientists discover more than 15,000 animal species each year. That's 1 percent of the more than 1.5 million species we know about already. At the same time, species are dying out at record rates around the globe. For this reason, when we do stumble on a new species, it is an important discovery.

Monkey Mania

In 2007, a new species of monkey was found in the forests of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Iesula has large eyes and is shy and quiet. The first one found by scientists was being kept as a pet.


Iesula monkey

The Caquetá titi monkey lives in the Amazon jungle with about twenty other species of titi monkey. The Caquetá is known for its bushy red beard. It doesn't have a white bar on its forehead as other titi monkeys do. Its babies purr like cats. Only around 250 Caquetá titi monkeys are alive today, meaning the species is **endangered**.


Caquetá titi monkey


The Matang narrow-mouthed frog lays its eggs in pitcher plants. The tadpoles grow in the liquid inside.

Freaky, Fabulous Frogs

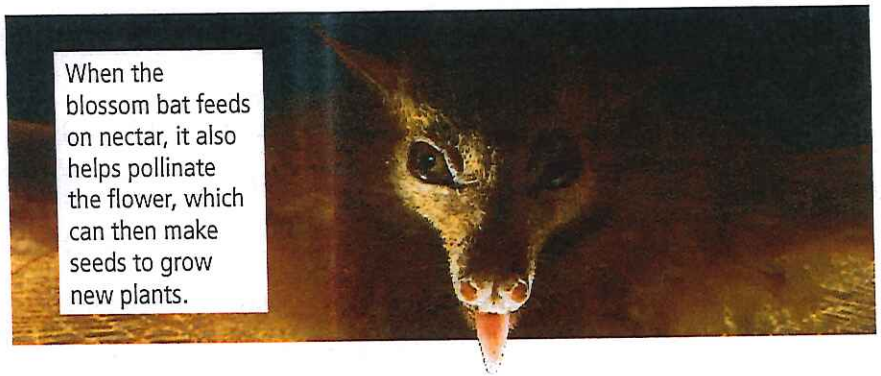
The Matang narrow-mouthed frog is the size of a pea. It was discovered on Borneo, an island in Southeast Asia, in 2010. It turns out that scientists had seen these frogs before but thought they were the young of a different species. Then they heard the frogs calling. Since only adult frogs make calls, they realized that these tiny frogs must be full-grown.

The long-nosed tree frog is also known as the spike-nosed tree frog.

A **herpetologist** discovered the long-nosed tree frog in 2010 while exploring the Foja Mountains of New Guinea. The area is so remote that it has been called the "Lost World."

This tree frog is known for its long, unique nose. When the male frog calls, its nose points up like a spike. When the frog is done calling, its nose falls. No one knows why.

The frog has another name: the Pinocchio frog. The herpetologist spotted it sitting on a bag of rice in his campsite.



When the blossom bat feeds on nectar, it also helps pollinate the flower, which can then make seeds to grow new plants.

Furry Finds

Another find during the 2010 Foja Mountains trip was the blossom bat. Although bats are mammals, this one has been called the "hummingbird of the bat world." It uses its long tongue to drink nectar from the flowers of rainforest trees.

During a 2005 expedition to another island—Madagascar—researchers found Goodman's mouse lemurs. Not much bigger than mice, these tiny lemurs jump around in the trees at night. In the daytime, they sometimes sleep in empty birds' nests.

Goodman's mouse lemurs

Do You Know?

Lemurs are only found in Madagascar.

Sazima's tarantulas are only found in the tabletop mountains of Brazil. These mountains have a different climate than the surrounding area.

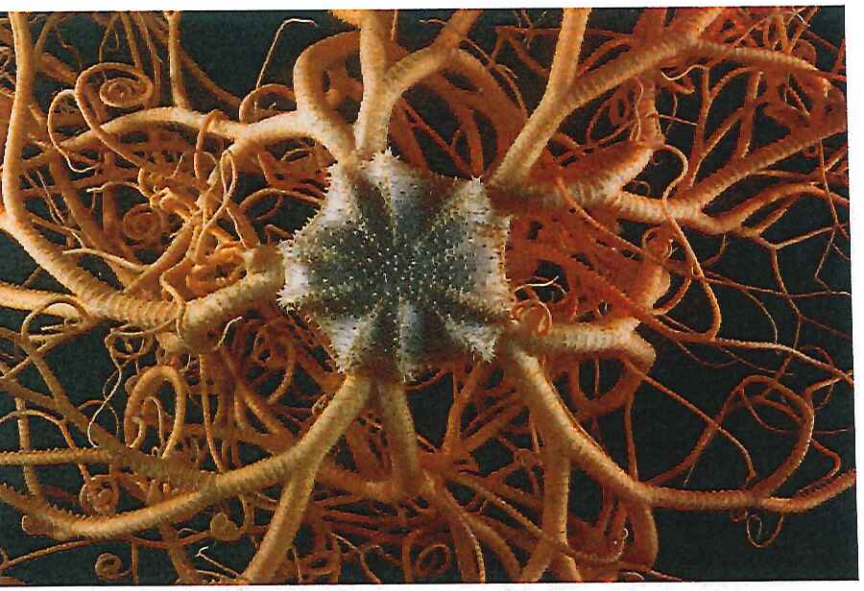
Interesting Invertebrates

Scientists estimate that vertebrates—animals with backbones—make up only 3 percent of all species. The remaining 97 percent of animal species known to scientists are invertebrates—animals without backbones.

Sazima's tarantula has a special beauty. Its dark blue body almost glows. This fantastic arachnid has an extremely limited **habitat**, only living high in the mountains of Brazil.

Like most insects, planthoppers go through stages of development. This young planthopper is just beginning to develop wings.

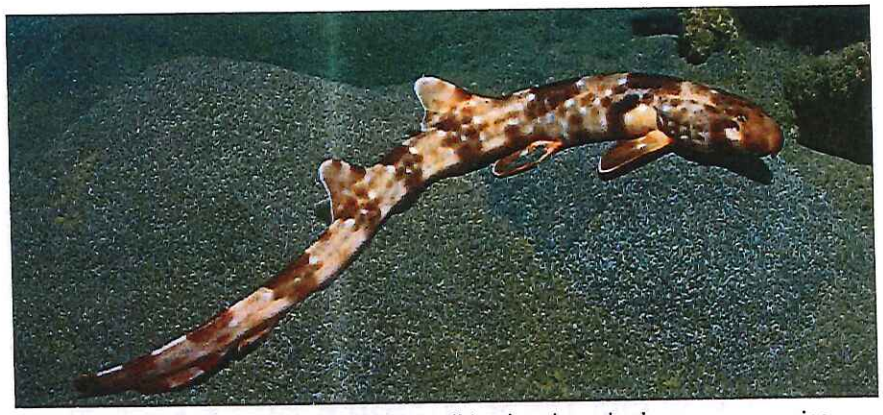
The "troll-haired" planthopper was discovered in 2013 in the rainforests of South America. It may not be good-looking, but at least it has good hair. The wild hair isn't hair at all, but instead waxy **secretions** from the insect's belly. When a predator attacks, the "hair" breaks off, and the planthopper can jump to safety. That's what scientists think, anyway, but they aren't sure.



The Gorgon's head starfish is named for the Gorgons from Greek mythology. These creatures had hundreds of snakes on their heads instead of hair.

Underwater Wonders

Scientists discovered the Gorgon's head starfish in 2010 in the Atlantic Ocean, about half a mile (800 m) beneath the surface. The Gorgon's head, a species of basket star, has five curly, branching arms that split off from its body. The five arms include as many as five thousand tips. The tips help it find food floating by in the water. It also uses its arms to walk along the ocean floor and to protect itself.



Scientists were able to identify the walking bamboo shark as a new species because its coloring differs from that of other bamboo sharks.

Since Earth's oceans are so huge, large parts have yet to be explored. However, that's not the reason it took until 2013 to discover the walking bamboo shark. Like most sharks, the walking bamboo shark is no threat to humans. It lives off the coast of Indonesia. Scientists discovered it because its coloration differs from that of other bamboo sharks.

This new species is thought to reach about 30 inches (80 cm) in length. It uses its fins to push itself along the ocean floor in search of food. The wiggling movement makes it look as though the shark is walking.

Olinguitos have smaller, rounder faces and shorter tails than olingos, which they were mistaken for.

Hiding in Plain View

In 2013, researchers discovered that for more than a hundred years, olinguitos (oh-lin-GEE-tohs) had been identified as the wrong species. These mammals, which look like teddy bears, leap through trees at night. The smallest member of the raccoon family, the olinguito can be found in Ecuador and Colombia. It is the first species of this type to be discovered in the Americas in thirty-five years.

Mistaken Identity

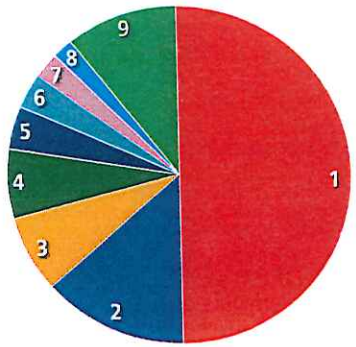
Humans may encounter an unidentified species for years while mistaking it for a familiar species. This often happens because the two species look the same, at least on the outside. These are called *cryptic species*. They are only found to be distinct when scientists study their genetic code. As DNA technology is used more and more, reports of distinct new species are on the rise.

The Cambodian tailorbird is hard to find because it lives in dense brush.

Finding new species of birds is almost as rare as finding new mammals. In 2009, researchers discovered the Cambodian tailorbird near the city of Phnom Penh. Tests showed that this tailorbird was a separate, new species. Besides studying its **DNA** and feathers, scientists studied its pretty song. While all tailorbirds warble, no two species sound quite the same. Sure enough, the song of the Cambodian tailorbird sets it apart from all the rest.

Number of Species Discovered by Type 2000–2009

1 Insects 88,598
2 Plants 23,604
3 Arachnids 12,751
4 Fungi 11,984
5 Crustaceans 7,070
6 Mollusks 5,949
7 Bacteria 4,417
8 Fish 3,587
9 All other 18,351



Souce: *Retro SOS 2000–2009: A Decade of Species Recovery in Review;* International Institute for Species Exploration

What's Next?

Scientists continue to amaze us by finding new species. Experts agree that most have yet to be discovered.

However, those animals we have discovered bring some problems to light. For example, many species have tiny **populations**. Human activity causes many species to face small and shrinking habitats.

Yet each new discovery is also cause for hope. It can bring a renewed effort to save and even restore a habitat. Doing this can save the animals that live there, both those we know about and those we don't know about . . . yet.

Glossary

DNA *(n.)* a code that carries genetic information about a living thing (p. 14)

endangered *(adj.)* in danger of dying out completely (p. 5)

habitat *(n.)* the natural environment of a plant or animal (p. 9)

herpetologist *(n.)* a scientist who studies reptiles and amphibians (p. 7)

populations *(n.)* all the members of different species in particular areas (p. 15)

remote *(adj.)* distant or isolated (p. 4)

scientists *(n.)* people who study one or more fields of science (p. 4)

secretions *(n.)* substances, usually liquids, produced and released by a plant or animal (p. 10)

species *(n.)* a group of living things that are physically similar and can reproduce (p. 4)

Quick Check

Animal Discoveries

Name _____ Date _____

Instructions: Read each question carefully and choose the best answer.

1. What is the author's purpose for writing the book?

Ⓐ to inform readers about animal habitats

Ⓑ to persuade readers to become scientists

Ⓒ to inform readers about animal discoveries

Ⓓ to entertain readers with stories of extinction

2. What opinion does the author express in the introduction?

Ⓐ Finding a new species is an important discovery.

Ⓑ Scientists find more than 15,000 animal species each year.

Ⓒ Species are dying out at record rates around the globe.

Ⓓ Scientists already know more than 1.5 million species.

3. In which section would you expect to find details on newly discovered ocean animals?

Ⓐ "Hiding in Plain View"

Ⓑ "What's Next?"

Ⓒ "Underwater Wonders"

Ⓓ "Monkey Mania"

Quick Check continued on following page

Name _____ Date _____

4. Which of the following details from the book demonstrates a purpose of persuading readers that discovering new animal species is important?

   Ⓐ Scientists estimate that vertebrates—animals with backbones—make up only 3 percent of all species.

   Ⓑ Restoring habitats can save the animals that live there, both those we know about and those we don't know about . . . yet.

   Ⓒ Scientists find more than 15,000 animal species each year, about 1 percent of the more than 1.5 million known species.

   Ⓓ Estimates of just how many animal species fill our planet vary widely, but experts agree most have yet to be discovered.

5. What does the Sazima's tarantula have in common with the planthopper?

   Ⓐ Both are invertebrates.

   Ⓑ Both live in the lowlands.

   Ⓒ Both are arachnids.

   Ⓓ Both have dark blue bodies.

6. What does the word **remote** mean?

   Ⓐ a group of living things

   Ⓑ calm or peaceful

   Ⓒ in danger of dying out

   Ⓓ distant or isolated

Quick Check continued on following page

Name _____ Date _____

7. How does the chart add to the readers' understanding of newly discovered animal species?
   - Ⓐ It shows that insects are the most discovered new animal species, even though the book only describes one.
   - Ⓑ It clarifies the dates that specific animal species were discovered and the locations where they were found.
   - Ⓒ It shows that mammals are more likely to be found than arachnids, reinforcing their extra emphasis in the book.
   - Ⓓ It describes how difficult it is for scientists to discover new animal species according to class and family.

8. **Scientists** are people who study _____.
   - Ⓐ art
   - Ⓑ science
   - Ⓒ literature
   - Ⓓ history

9. What effect can saving and restoring a habitat have?
   - Ⓐ It can bring back extinct animal species.
   - Ⓑ It can save animal species from extinction.
   - Ⓒ It can help create new animal species.
   - Ⓓ It can change negative human activity.

10. Why does the book include a glossary?
    - Ⓐ to give readers clues about what they will read in each section
    - Ⓑ to help readers find specific vocabulary words within the text
    - Ⓒ to explain to readers the photographs accompanying the text
    - Ⓓ to help readers understand new vocabulary related to the topic

Quick Check continued on following page

Name _____ Date _____

11. **Extended Response:** What is the main idea of the book? How do the main ideas of each section support the main idea of the book? Write at least three new details you could add that would further develop the main idea.

12. **Extended Response:** Write a paragraph to explain the relationship between discovering new animal species and restoring animal habitats. How does the author develop this idea across each section of the book, and why does she end with the information in the conclusion?

Grade 4

Writing

What animal is the most interesting to you? Describe its characteristics and how they contribute to the animal being the most interesting.

4th

1 Mr. Cutler placed 0.35 pounds of ice cream in a bowl. Which fraction represents this decimal number?

A $\frac{35}{10}$ **B** $\frac{35}{100}$ **C** $3\frac{5}{10}$ **D** $3\frac{5}{100}$

2G

2 Mr. Dole spent a total of $18 for a pizza and 3 sodas. Each soda cost $2. Which equation can be used to find *P*, the cost of the pizza?

F $P = 18 - 3 - 2$

G $P = 18 - (3 \times 2)$

H $P = 18 \times 3 \times 2$

J $P = 18 + (3 \times 2)$

5A

3 Adam wrote the number shown here.

2,255

Which statement is true?

A The value of the 2 in the thousands place is 100 times the value of the 2 in the hundreds place.

B The value of the 2 in the hundreds place is 100 times the value of the 2 in the thousands place.

C The value of the 5 in the tens place is 10 times the value of the 5 in the ones place.

D The value of the 5 in the ones place is 10 times the value of the 5 in the tenths place.

2A

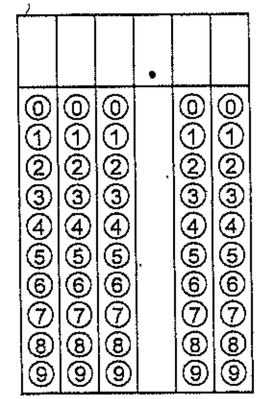
4 Which equation can be used to find the number of weeks that are equivalent to 994 days?

F 994 + 7 = □ **H** 994 × 7 = □

G 994 − 7 = □ **J** 994 ÷ 7 = □

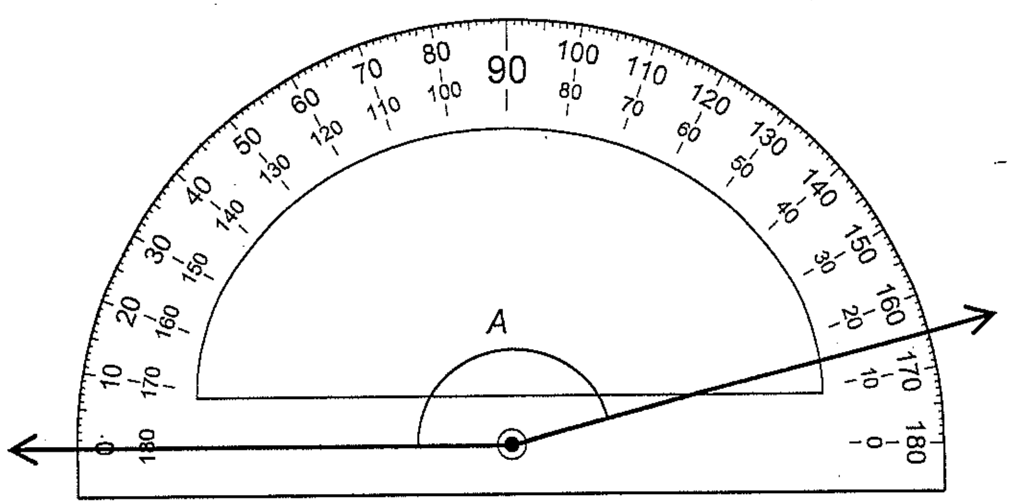
4E

5 Ping drew two squares and labeled them *X* and *Y*. Each side of square *X* was 17 inches long. Each side of square *Y* was 9 inches long. In inches, what is the difference between the perimeters of the two squares?



5D

6 Annabelle used a protractor to measure angle *A* as shown below.

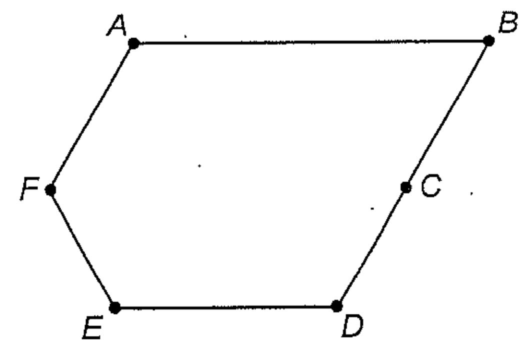


What is the measure of angle *A*?

F 165° **G** 25° **H** 175° **J** 15°

7C

7 Federico drew the figure shown below.



Federico could draw a line segment between which two points to create one trapezoid and one parallelogram?

A Points *A* and *D* **C** Points *C* and *F*

B Points *B* and *E* **D** Points *D* and *F*

6D

1 Kaitlyn measured the weights of four kittens on a scale. The first kitten weighed $\frac{2}{3}$ pound, the second weighed $\frac{7}{8}$ pound, the third weighed $\frac{3}{4}$ pound, and the fourth weighed $\frac{4}{5}$ pound. Which correctly compares the weight of the second kitten to the weight of the third kitten?

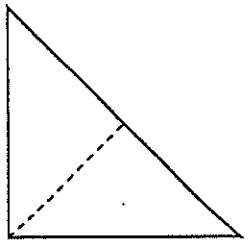
A $\frac{2}{3} < \frac{7}{8}$ **C** $\frac{7}{8} > \frac{3}{4}$

B $\frac{7}{8} < \frac{3}{4}$ **D** $\frac{3}{4} < \frac{4}{5}$

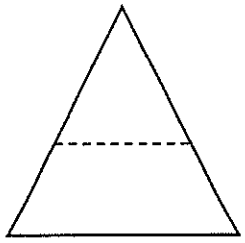
3D

2 Which triangle, cut along the dashed line, produces a right triangle and a trapezoid?

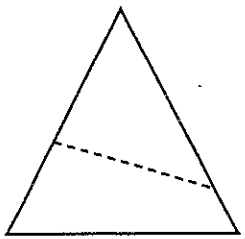
F



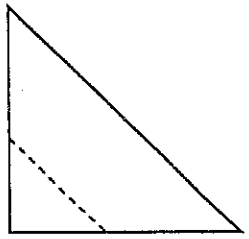
H



G

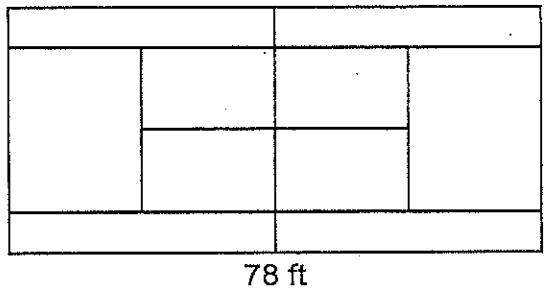


J



6D

3 A model of a tennis court is shown below.



What is the area of the tennis court?

A 114 square feet

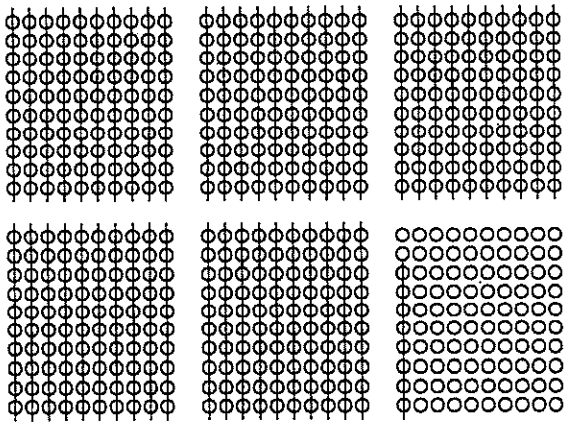
B 2,808 square feet

C 228 square feet

D 2,702 square feet

5D

4 Eva-Yolanda created the model below to represent a number greater than 1.



Which decimal or fraction does the model represent?

F 5.08 **H** $5\frac{80}{100}$

G $5\frac{8}{10}$ **J** 5.8

2G

5 Three boys measured their heights.

- Latrell is 1.1 meters tall.
- Marcus is 0.05 meters taller than Latrell.
- Ricky is 0.12 meters taller than Marcus.

How tall is Ricky?

A 1.72 meters **C** 1.37 meters

B 1.47 meters **D** 1.27 meters

4A

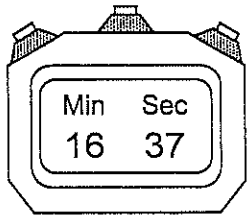
6 Pamela receives 60 dollars each month for her allowance. She saves 38 of the dollars and spends 12 of the dollars. Which is the best estimate of the total number of dollars Pamela saves in 7 months?

F 70 dollars **H** 340 dollars

G 280 dollars **J** 380 dollars

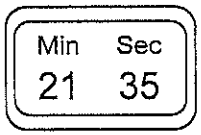
4G

7 The stopwatch shows how long it took Nathan to solve 20 math problems.

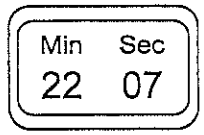


If it takes him another 5 minutes 30 seconds to check the answers to the problems, which amount of time will be indicated on the stopwatch?

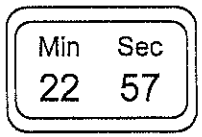
A



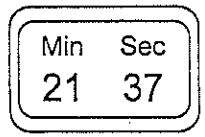
C



B



D



8C

1 Equivalent measures are shown in the table below.

Number of cups	Number of pints
8	4
16	8
20	10
28	14

Based on the information in the table, how many pints are equivalent to 36 cups?

A 24 **B** 18 **C** 16 **D** 9

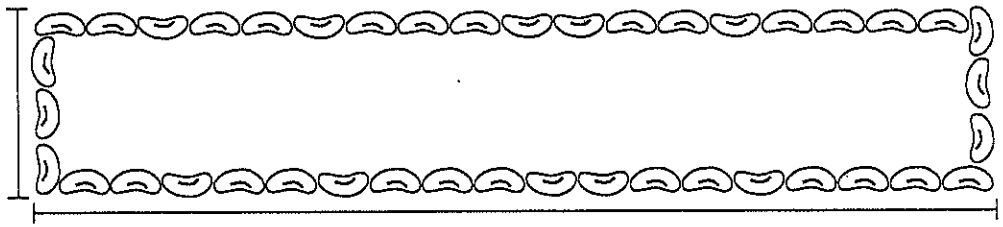
8B

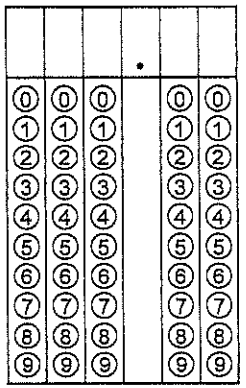
2 Jasmine brought six-eighths gallon of lemonade to a party. Mariah brought three-fourths gallon of iced tea to the same party. Which shows a correct comparison of these two fractions?

F $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{6}{8}$ **G** $\frac{3}{4} < \frac{6}{8}$ **H** $\frac{3}{4} > \frac{6}{8}$ **J** $\frac{8}{6} > \frac{4}{3}$

3D

3 Cassius formed a rectangle with dried beans. Use a ruler to measure the length and width of the rectangle to the nearest inch. What is the perimeter of the rectangle in inches?





5D

4 The average distance between Jupiter and the Sun is 484,525,000 miles. Which shows a way to express the value of the 8 in this number?

F 8 × 1,000,000

G 8 × 10,000

H 8 × 100,000,000

J 8 × 10,000,000

2B

5 Ms. Blankenship was paid a total of $3,605 to build 7 custom doll houses. She was the paid the same amount to build each one. How much was Ms. Blankenship paid to build each doll house?

A $505 **C** $515

B $510 **D** $535

4F

6 Mason wrote a series of numerical expressions to generate a number pattern.

44 + 1, 44 + 2, 44 + 3 . . .

Which table represents inputs and outputs that follow the same rule?

F

Input	Output
17	34
24	48
30	60

G

Input	Output
19	62
27	70
40	83

H

Input	Output
21	65
33	77
39	83

J

Input	Output
18	36
29	58
40	80

5B

7 Nikita surveyed the students in her class. She asked them how many books they kept in their storage cubbies. The results of the survey are shown in this table.

Books in Storage Cubbies

Books	Students
0 to 1	2
2 to 3	7
4 to 5	11
6 to 7	3
8 or more	1

How many students in Nikita's class keep more than 1 but fewer than 8 books in their storage cubbies?

A 24 **B** 21 **C** 18 **D** 11

9B