

Types of bird bills

Bill shape	Example	Illustration
small, thick, conical-shaped for cracking seeds	finch, cardinal	
long and slender for reaching into flowers and sucking nectar	hummingbird	
flat with a straining mechanism at the edges for catching small food items	duck, goose	
straight and slim for eating insect or plant matter	blackbird, chickadee, robin	
sharp, sturdy, and hooked for tearing flesh	owl, eagle, hawk	
spear-shaped for fishing	kingfisher, heron	

Chart: Making inferences while reading a story

Student name: _____

Date: _____

Book/Chapter title: _____

Book author: _____

Making Inferences While Reading a Story

Your book or chapter contains story clues. A story clue is when an author provides a clue about how a character is feeling and does not actually say how the character is feeling. For example, “Zara’s eyes turned smoky” is a clue an author might give to how a girl named Zara is feeling in a story. Is Zara angry or sad? The author leaves the reader to fill in the gap, making an inference or conclusion based on what the reader knows about the story and about how people usually behave. Making an inference also allows a reader to make a prediction, a guess about what might happen next in a story.

Find three story clues in the book or chapter you are reading. Write the story clue in the left-hand column. For each story clue, write a sentence about two things: what you know from reading the story and what inference you can make about the character’s feelings. Something to think about for your own writing: After reading this author’s story clues and making an inference, could you have predicted what actually happened next in the story?

Story clue	What I know from the story	The inference I make

Squares

$49 = \underline{\quad} 7^2$

$100 = \underline{\quad}$

$250,000 = \underline{\quad}$

$16 = \underline{\quad}$

$6,400 = \underline{\quad}$

$90,000 = \underline{\quad}$

$81 = \underline{\quad}$

$2,500 = \underline{\quad}$

$360,000 = \underline{\quad}$

$9 = \underline{\quad}$

$900 = \underline{\quad}$

$160,000 = \underline{\quad}$

$25 = \underline{\quad}$

$3,600 = \underline{\quad}$

$810,000 = \underline{\quad}$

$4 = \underline{\quad}$

$400 = \underline{\quad}$

$10,000 = \underline{\quad}$

$64 = \underline{\quad}$

$1,600 = \underline{\quad}$

$40,000 = \underline{\quad}$

$36 = \underline{\quad}$

$8,100 = \underline{\quad}$

$490,000 = \underline{\quad}$

$1 = \underline{\quad}$

$4,900 = \underline{\quad}$

$640,000 = \underline{\quad}$

Squares

$$49 = \underline{7}^2$$

$$100 = \underline{10}^2$$

$$250,000 = \underline{500}^2$$

$$16 = \underline{4}^2$$

$$6,400 = \underline{80}^2$$

$$90,000 = \underline{300}^2$$

$$81 = \underline{9}^2$$

$$2,500 = \underline{50}^2$$

$$360,000 = \underline{600}^2$$

$$9 = \underline{3}^2$$

$$900 = \underline{30}^2$$

$$160,000 = \underline{400}^2$$

$$25 = \underline{5}^2$$

$$3,600 = \underline{60}^2$$

$$810,000 = \underline{900}^2$$

$$4 = \underline{2}^2$$

$$400 = \underline{20}^2$$

$$10,000 = \underline{100}^2$$

$$64 = \underline{8}^2$$

$$1,600 = \underline{40}^2$$

$$40,000 = \underline{200}^2$$

$$36 = \underline{6}^2$$

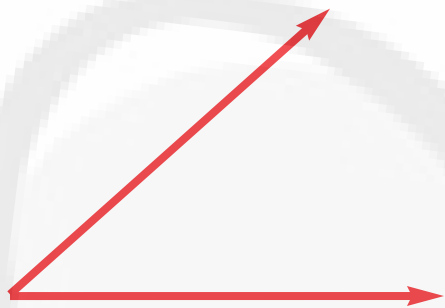
$$8,100 = \underline{90}^2$$

$$490,000 = \underline{700}^2$$

$$1 = \underline{1}^2$$

$$4,900 = \underline{70}^2$$

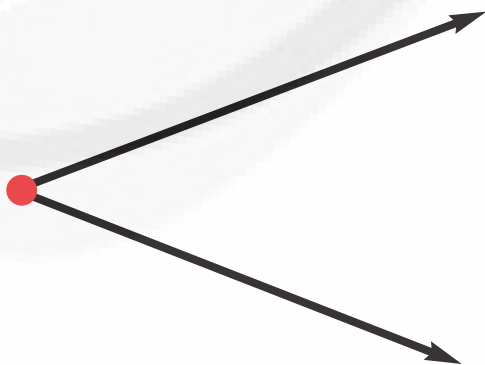
$$640,000 = \underline{800}^2$$



sides of an angle

The sides of an angle are the two rays that form the angle.

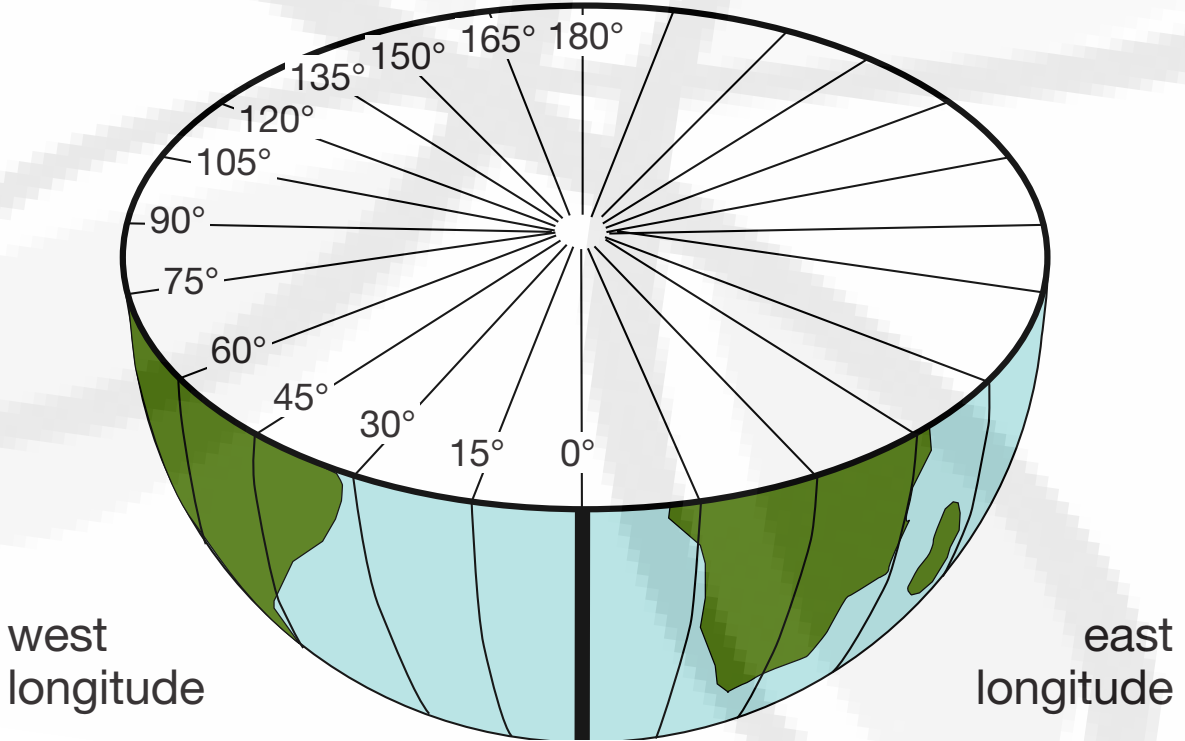
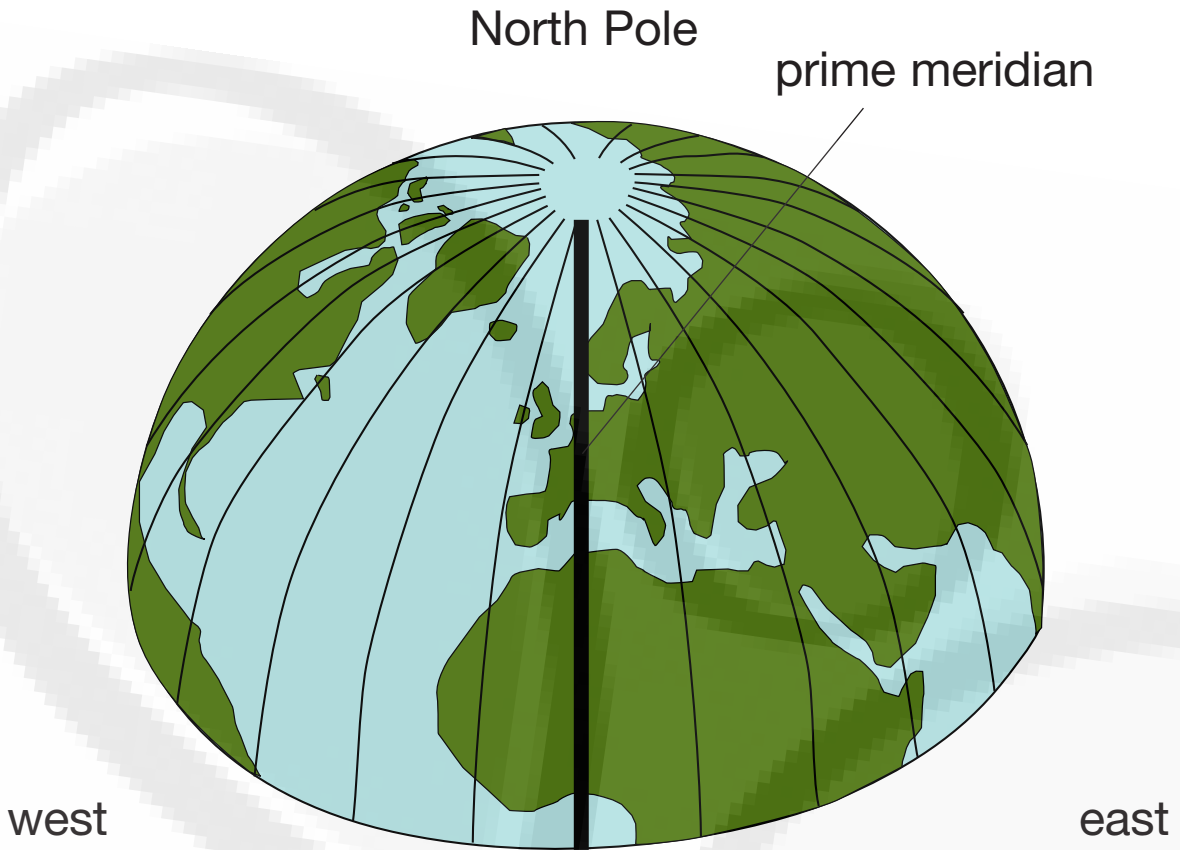
sides of an angle



vertex of an angle

The vertex of an angle is the point shared by both sides of the angle.

vertex of an angle



South Pole

Meridians of longitude

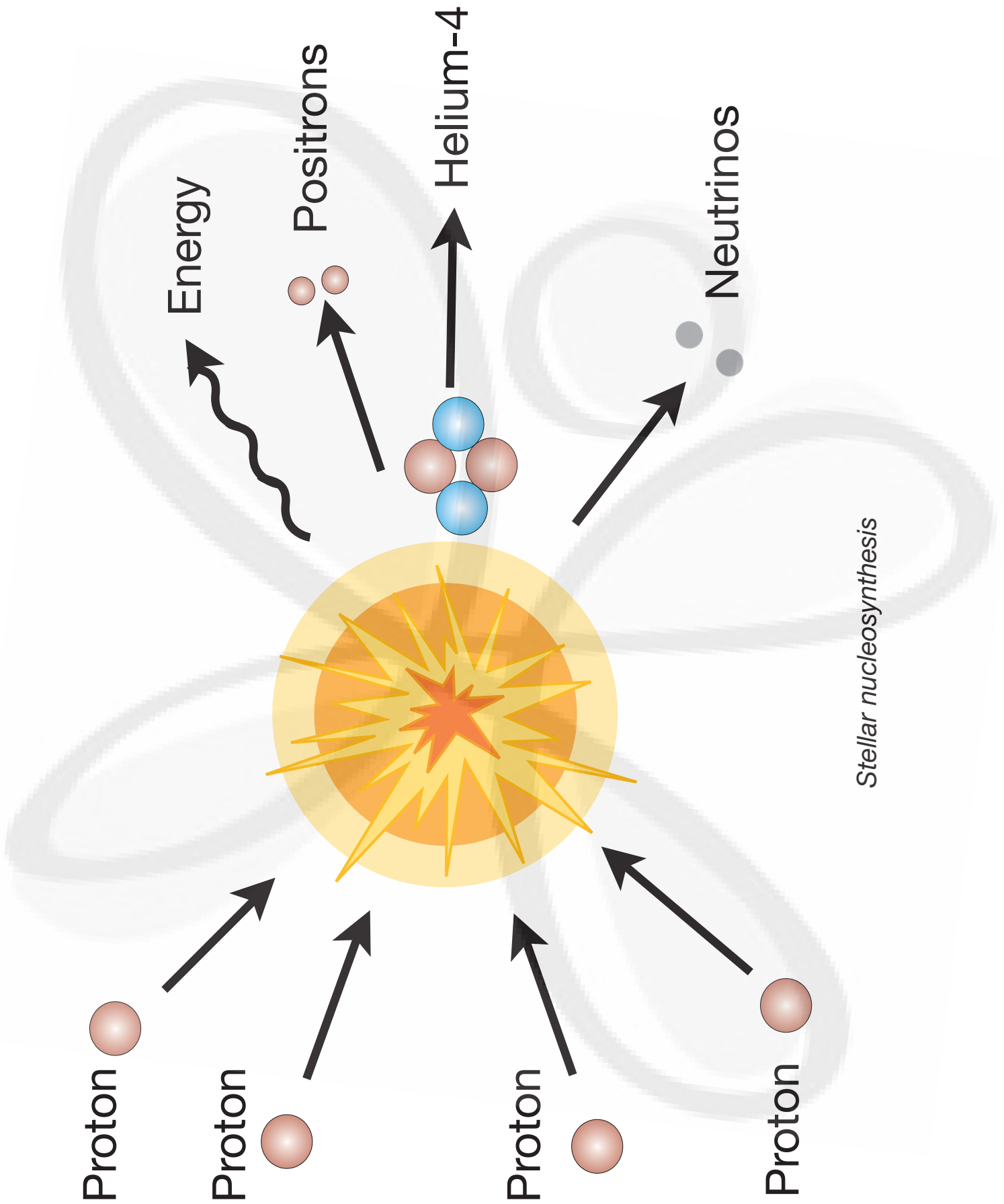
Scientific Method

Hypothesis

Experiment

Data
(results and observations)

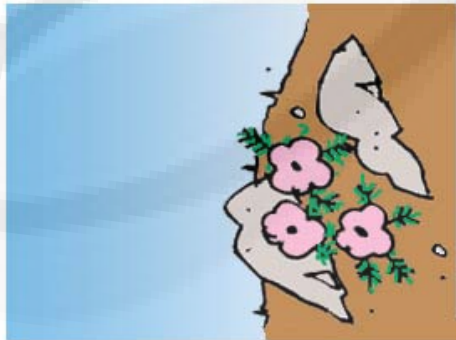
Conclusions



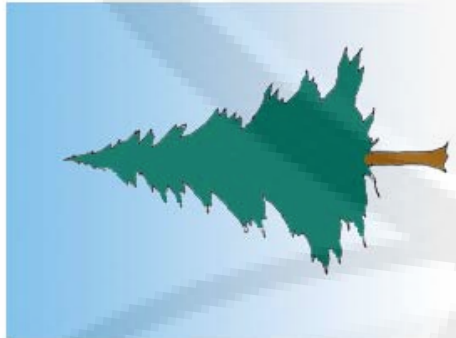
Stellar nucleosynthesis



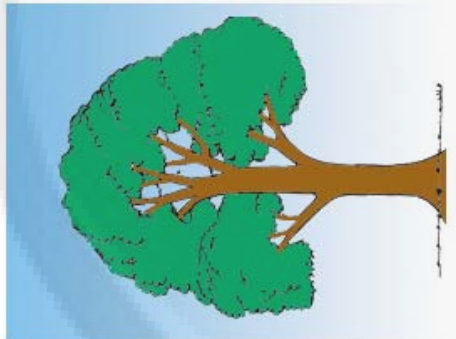
ice and snow



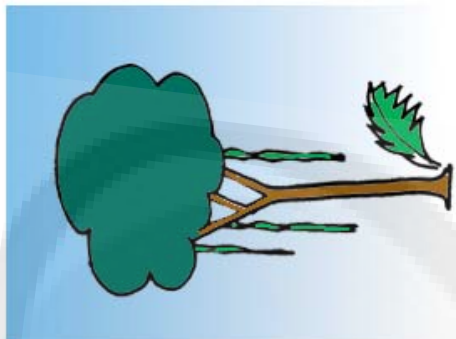
tundra



needleleaf forest



temperate deciduous forest

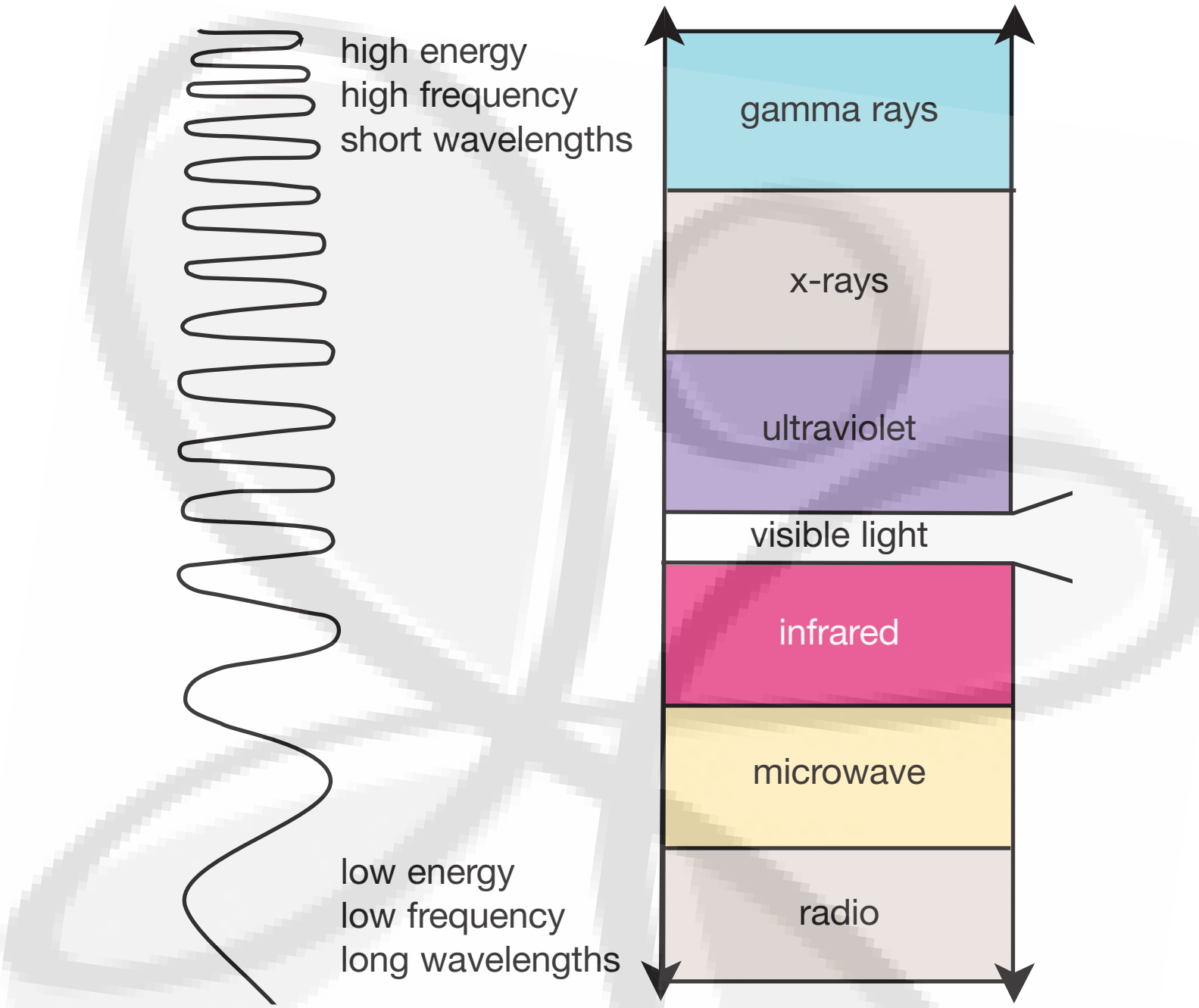


tropical rain forest



Latitudinal zonation increasing latitude from the equator

Biomes created by latitude



high energy
high frequency
short wavelengths

gamma rays

x-rays

ultraviolet

visible light

infrared

microwave

radio

low energy
low frequency
long wavelengths

The electromagnetic spectrum