

Making Decisions



Making Decisions

Student Objectives

I will be able to:

- Read and analyze fables and folktales featuring clever characters.
- Share ideas with my peers.
- Build my vocabulary knowledge.
- Practice research skills.

Tips for Text Annotation

As you read closely for different purposes, remember to annotate the text. Use the symbols below. Add new symbols in the spaces provided.

Symbol	Purpose
<u>underline</u>	Identify a key detail.
★	Star an important idea in the margin.
① ② ③	Mark a sequence of events.
○ magma	Circle a key word or phrase.
?	Mark a question you have about information in the text. Write your question in the margin.
!	Indicate an idea in the text you find interesting. Comment on this idea in the margin.

Your annotations might look like this.

Notes

I like the way Cinderella expresses herself.

I wonder why Cinderella puts up with her mean stepsisters?

① Next, I ran to add kindling to the fires in their rooms. I would not have heard the end of it! if my stepsisters' large, ugly feet touched a cold floor. There was no kindling in either room, so I had to run to the backyard to gather up twigs and sticks. Thorns cut my fingers and briars stuck in my hair.

②

③

? My older stepsister demanded soft-boiled eggs. My younger stepsister yelled for medium-boiled eggs. I flew to the kitchen to make their breakfasts. I toil round the clock.

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Essential Question

What helps us solve problems?





Remember
to annotate
as you read.

Notes

The Fox and the Geese

by the Brothers Grimm

- 1 A hungry fox came to a meadow. He saw a flock of fine fat geese. The fox smiled and licked his lips. He quietly crept up on the geese. Then he smiled again and said, "I have come at the right time. You are sitting together quite beautifully. I can eat you up one after the other."
- 2 The geese cackled with terror. They sprang up and began to wail. Then they begged piteously for their lives. The poor geese were beside themselves with fear.
- 3 But the fox would listen to nothing. He simply said, "There is no mercy to be had! You must die."
- 4 At length, one brave goose took heart and said, "If we poor geese are to yield up our vigorous young lives, show us a favor."



Notes

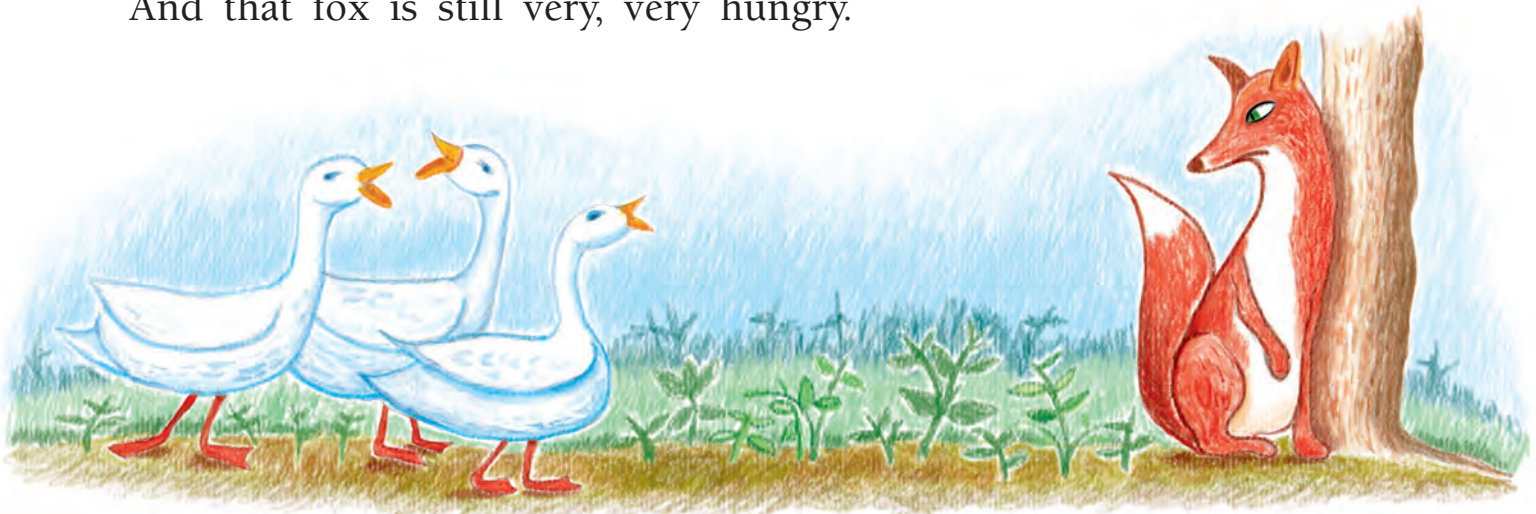
5 The fox, though his stomach was growling with anticipation, listened.

6 The goose continued, "Please allow us one more song. That way we may die happy and free. After the song, we will place ourselves in a row, so you can pick out the fattest to eat first."

7 This appealed to the fox. One plump goose would make the start of a good meal. "That is a reasonable request," said the fox. "Sing away. I will not eat you until you are done."

8 The first goose began a good long song, repeating, "Ga! Ga! Ga! Ga!" As she would make no end to her song, the second goose did not wait until her turn came. She too began singing, "Ga! Ga!" The third and fourth geese followed her. Soon they were all cackling together, "Ga! Ga!"

9 When the geese have finished their singing, the story shall be continued further. But at present they are still singing without stopping. And that fox is still very, very hungry.



Remember
to annotate
as you read.

Notes

The Three Spinsters

by the Brothers Grimm

- 1 There was once a girl who just would not spin. Her poor mother could not persuade her to work the wheel and make thread. At last, the mother lost patience and screamed, “AH!” She so scared the girl, she too screamed, “AH!”
- 2 At that moment the queen passed by. She swept into the house and asked what the screaming was for.
- 3 The woman was ashamed to tell of her daughter’s poor spinning ability, so she said, “I cannot stop her from spinning. She spins and spins and spins some more. I am poor and cannot furnish her with enough flax.”
- 4 The queen thought, then said, “My sons and I like nothing better than the sound of the spinning wheel. Let me take your daughter to the castle. I have plenty of flax. She shall spin to her satisfaction.”
- 5 At the castle, the queen showed the girl three rooms filled with the finest flax.
- 6 “Now spin and spin and when you have spun a ton,” said the queen, “you shall marry my eldest son.”



Notes

- 7 The girl was thoroughly terrified. She could not have spun the flax even if she lived to be a hundred years old. “Oh, why did my poor mother say I could spin?” she said, crying herself to sleep. When the queen returned, she saw no spinning had been done and was much surprised. The girl excused herself by saying she had not been able to spin because of her distress since leaving home. The queen accepted the excuse, then said, “Tomorrow you must start to spin.”
- 8 While staring out the window instead of spinning, the forlorn girl saw three women passing by. *What fine spinners they must be*, thought the girl. The first woman had a broad flat foot. The second had a big under-lip that hung down over her chin. And the third had a big broad thumb.
- 9 “Hey, there!” called out the girl. The women stopped in front of the window. “I am up here spinning. Want to help?” The three women smiled, for they indeed loved to spin.

10 The women conferred then said, “We will finish your spinning. But you must call us your cousins and invite us to your wedding.”

11 “Done!” cried the girl. “Please spin now.”

12 The three spinsters sailed in and started spinning. The first drew out the thread and then moved the treadle that turned the wheel. The second moistened the thread, while the third twisted it. Then she rapped on the table, and a heap of finely spun flax fell to the floor.

13 The three spinsters spun all day long. Heaps of flax filled three rooms. As the three spinsters took their leave, they said, “Do not forget your promise . . . cousin.”

14 When the queen and the prince saw the huge mounds of spun flax, Her Majesty said, “The wedding will commence on the morrow.”

15 The girl then said softly, “I have one request: My three cousins have shown me such sweetness, I wish to invite them to the wedding.”

16 “Yes, why yes, of course,” said the queen.

17 On the day of the wedding feast, in sauntered the three spinsters, delighted to be at the affair. “Dear cousins, welcome,” said the bride with a knowing nod and wink.



Notes

18 *How is it that my beautiful bride has such strange-looking relations?* the prince wondered. Seeking an answer, he went up to the first cousin. “How is it that you have such a broad flat foot?” he asked.

19 “With treading,” answered she, “with much treading.”

20 Then he asked the second, “How is it that you have such a great hanging lip?”

21 “With licking,” answered she, “with much licking.”

22 Then he asked the third, “How is it that you have such a broad thumb?”

23 “With twisting thread,” answered she, “with much twisting thread.”

24 “Ah!” cried the prince with delight. “You are natural born spinsters!” Overjoyed by this discovery, he decreed that from that time forward, his bride should never spin a spinning wheel again.

Remember
to annotate
as you read.

Notes

The Incredible Goose

- 1 Have you ever seen a flock of geese flying overhead? The birds form themselves into a “V.” This formation helps them cover as much as 2,400 kilometers (1,500 miles) in just 24 hours. As the flock flies by, they keep track of where everyone is by honking loudly. Sometimes you’ll hear a flock before you see it!
- 2 People have raised geese for centuries. They’re prized for their meat and their large eggs. But geese are also useful in other ways. Like goats or sheep, they help farmers by eating weeds.
- 3 In China and other places, you can find “watch-geese” instead of watchdogs. That’s because geese have amazing sight and hearing. They will honk at strangers in the area. Some police even use geese to guard their stations.
- 4 Geese spend most of their lives in flocks, except when they are nesting. The flock’s honking scares away predators like wolves or foxes. A male and female goose mate for life. The father helps the mother raise the baby geese, or goslings.
- 5 Geese eat grains, grass, and other plants. But how does a goose chew without teeth? It swallows small stones and pebbles. The pebbles stay in the goose’s stomach, helping to grind the food as it passes through.

BuildReflectWrite

Build Knowledge

Identify the main characters and infer character traits based on their actions. Then draw conclusions about the theme and the lessons learned, if any, for the two stories you just read.

	Main Characters	Character Traits	Theme	Lesson
The Fox and the Geese				
The Three Spinsters				

Reflect

What helps us solve problems?

Based on this week's texts, write down new ideas and questions you have about the essential question.

Building Research Skills

Informative/Explanatory

Imagine that you have been asked to write an informational essay about fairy tale characters who use their intelligence to get out of "sticky situations." First, you must conduct research to answer this guiding question: What fairy tales involve characters who use their intelligence to escape danger? Read and take notes from two or more sources to find facts and details to answer this question. List the sources of your information.

Remember
to annotate
as you read.

Notes

Doctor Knowall

by the Brothers Grimm

There was once upon a time a poor peasant called Crabb. With his two oxen, he drove a load of wood into town to sell. He sold his wood to a kind doctor, who invited Crabb into his house so he could pay him.

- 1 As the doctor counted out the coins, Crabb noticed the beautiful table filled with fine food that the doctor had. Soon his heart desired what the doctor had: a nice house, delicious food, and stylish clothes. Crabb decided he would willingly be a doctor if he could gain all those things, too.
- 2 Gathering up his courage, Crabb inquired, "Might I become a doctor?"



Notes

3 The kind doctor looked up and smiled.
“Why, yes,” he said. “It is simple.”

4 “What must I do?” asked Crabb, for he
truly wanted to know.

5 “Here is what you must do,” said the
doctor. “You must do three things.”

6 The doctor told Crabb that first he must
buy an ABC book. The doctor suggested one
that had a rooster in it, similar to his own
book. The second thing to do was to sell the
cart and oxen, and then buy some fine clothes
and medicine. The third thing was to have a
large, fancy sign painted with the words: “I Am
Doctor Knowall.” Lastly, the doctor told Crabb
to nail the sign above his house door so all
could see it as they enter.

7 Crabb immediately did all that the good
doctor told him to do. Soon, people came to
“Doctor Knowall.” After a while, Crabb had
many people seeking his advice.



8 One day, a lord appeared. Now the rich and powerful lord had some money stolen from him. The lord had heard about Doctor Knowall. The lord assumed with a name like Knowall, the doctor could solve his mystery.

9 And so the lord drove out to Doctor Knowall's house. Upon arriving, the lord saw the doctor's sign and said, "Ah, he must indeed know all."



10 The lord barged into the doctor's house, as lords are wont to do. "Are you Doctor Knowall?" the lord demanded. Crabb nodded meekly. "Then you must come with me," commanded the lord.

11 "I will go but my wife, Grete, must come, too," said Crabb.

12 The lord nodded, and soon all were seated in the lord's magnificent carriage. Away they drove to the lord's castle. Once there, Doctor Knowall would have to find the thieves and the money.

Notes

- 13 Entering the nobleman's castle, they saw a large table upon which were all kinds of plates and goblets that sparkled and shone. However, there was no one else in the room, except for Crabb, his wife, and the lord.
- 14 "Sit down," ordered the lord. Crabb did so but said again, "My wife, Grete, must sit with us, too." The lord waved his hand imperiously and so Grete sat.
- 15 The lord bellowed and the first servant came with a dish of delicate fare. Crabb nudged his wife and said, "Grete, that is the first." Now what Crabb meant was that he was the servant who brought the first dish. The servant thought that Crabb meant that he was the first thief—which he actually was—and he was terrified.



- 16 So the servant ran back to the kitchen and called to his comrades, "That doctor knows all, and we shall fare ill. We will be caught! He said I was the first."
- 17 The second servant did not want to go into the dining room but was forced to do so. When he went in with his dish, Crabb nudged his wife and said, "Grete, that is the second."
- 18 When this servant heard Doctor Knowall, he was equally alarmed and got out as fast as he could. Now two of the servant-thieves were worried.



- 19 A third servant tried to avoid going in, but he, too, was forced to bring in a most delicate dish, a pheasant served under a glass. This servant fared no better, as Crabb nudged his wife and said, "Grete, that is the third."
- 20 Now three of the thieves were in a panic, but there was nothing they could do.

Notes

- 21 The fourth servant-thief carried in a covered dish. The lord told the doctor that he was to show his skill and guess what was beneath the cover. The dish happened to be hard-shell crabs, but the doctor did not know that. He looked at the dish, having no idea what to say, and feeling sorry for himself cried, "Ah, poor Crabb."
- 22 When the lord heard that, he exclaimed, "There! This man truly knows it all. He must also know who has the money."
- 23 Hearing this, the servant-thieves made a sign to the doctor that they wished him to step outside, where they confessed that they had stolen the money. Then they said they would return it. And they would give Doctor Knowall a large sum if he would not tell the lord they were the thieves, as they would surely be hanged.



24 The thieves showed the doctor where the money was hidden. Satisfied, Crabb returned to the hall. He sat down to the table and said, "My lord, now I will search in my book to find where the gold is hidden."

25 Meanwhile, a fifth servant-thief crept into a passage near the banquet hall to hear if the doctor knew still more. The doctor opened his ABC book, turned the pages backwards and forwards, and looked for the rooster. As he could not find it immediately he said, "I know you are there, so you had better come out."



Notes

26 Now the servant in the passage assumed he meant him, not the rooster. Full of terror he sprang out crying, "That doctor knows all."

27 Then Crabb showed the lord where the money was, but he did not say who had stolen it. And so both the thieves and the lord paid Doctor Knowall a very large reward. Word of this good doctor's deeds spread, and he became a rich, renowned man.



Remember
to annotate
as you read.

Notes

The Kid and the Wolf

- 1 One day a kid was in a pasture, grazing with a herd of other goats. (A kid is a young goat.) Now, although this kid was young, he was big and strong for his age. He thought he was too tough to worry about predators, so he decided to walk back to the barn alone.
- 2 A wolf hiding along the road jumped out and snarled. The kid cried out in fear. He looked around for help, but was all alone. The foolish kid certainly did not choose to be wolf food! So he thought quickly and said, "I know, my dear wolf, that I must be your prey, but before I die, I have a favor to ask. Would you play me a tune on your pipe so that I can dance?"
- 3 The wolf was flattered and so agreed. He took out a wooden pipe and began to play.
- 4 "My, what a good piper you are!" said the kid. "Can you pipe even louder?"
- 5 The wolf piped louder, and the kid started to dance. The high sound of the pipe was heard by the farmer's dogs. They quickly raced out of the barnyard and up the road to save the young goat.
- 6 The wolf ran away and the kid, wiser now, never left the pasture alone again.
- 7 The moral of the story is: Outwit your enemy to save your skin.

BuildReflectWrite

Build Knowledge

Determine the theme (or themes) of “Doctor Knowall.” Then determine the author’s purpose for writing the story and describe how that affects the interpretation of the reading.

Doctor Knowall		
Theme	Author’s purpose	How it affects the interpretation

Reflect

What helps us solve problems?

Based on this week’s texts, write down new ideas and questions you have about the essential question.

Building Research Skills

Narrative

Doctor Knowall is a lucky character who is “in the right place at the right time.” Imagine that you have been asked to write a narrative story involving a character like Doctor Knowall. First, you must conduct research to answer this question: Who are some other lucky characters in folktales? Read and take notes from two or more sources to answer this question. List the sources of your information.

Remember
to annotate
as you read.

Notes

The Wolf and the Fox

by the Brothers Grimm

- 1 Wolf and Fox were always together. Wherever Wolf went, Fox went. However, there was a problem with their constant togetherness. Wolf was strong like an ox, while Fox was weak like a reed. So Wolf was the master over Fox. Poor Fox was compelled to do whatever Wolf wished. Now, secretly Fox sought ways that he might get rid of his master once and for all.



Notes

- 2 It chanced that one day the two were going through the forest. Suddenly, Wolf clutched his stomach, which made the kind of noises only a hungry stomach makes. Wolf turned to his small friend and said, "I am hungry. Fox, you simply must seize me some food, or else I will starve." Poor Fox sighed. Wolf growled, grunted, and grimaced. Then he said, "And if you don't find me food, I will have to eat you."
- 3 Fox knew this was no idle threat though the thought of finding food in the middle of the forest was not ideal. Fox thought and then answered, "I know a farmyard where there are two young lambs. If you are inclined, I will fetch one of them."
- 4 Wolf licked his chops. "That suits me," he said smiling. For the thought of food always made Wolf smile.
- 5 So the two went thither to the farmyard where the lambs were. Once there, poor Fox was forced to steal one of the little lambs, while Wolf waited at the gate wondering why it was taking so long.
- 6 Fox took the little lamb to Wolf and then went off by himself.

- 7 Fox had scarcely scampered off when Wolf devoured his meal. However, Wolf was not satisfied with just one little lamb when there was another waiting there for him. So Wolf went to get the other lamb.
- 8 However, unlike Fox, who was sleek and slick, Wolf was clumsy and noisy. The mother of the lambs heard him and began to cry out terribly. She bleated and bellowed, "BAA! BAA! BAA!" The farmers heard her bleatings and came running to help her.
- 9 The farmers found the fiendish wolf and as the mother boldly bleated, they beat Wolf badly.
- 10 Wolf escaped finally. Limping and howling, he went looking for Fox. When he found Fox, Wolf wailed, "You have misled me miserably. I wanted to fetch the other lamb, and the country folks swiftly surprised me. They beat me silly. It's your fault."

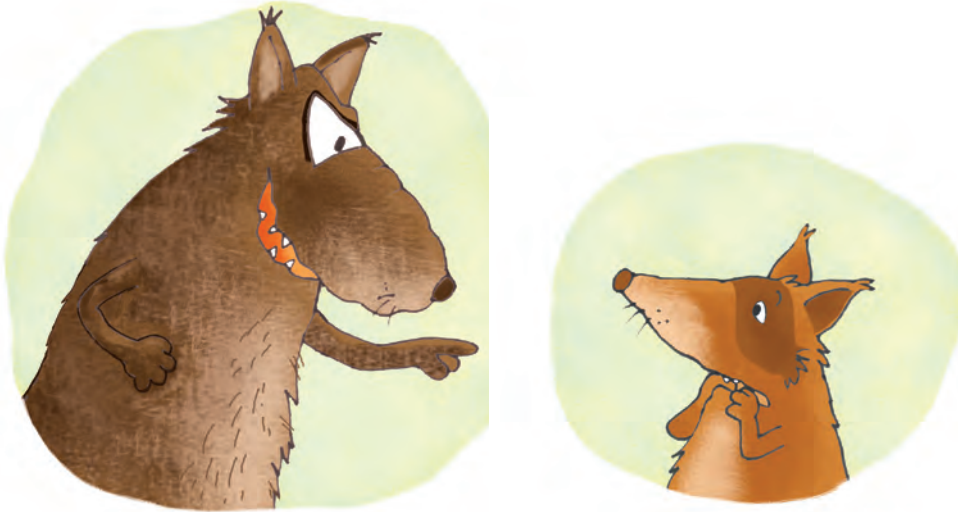


Notes

11 Fox knew better than to fight Wolf and simply said, "Why are you such a glutton?" As usual, Wolf did not respond, for he felt he was above Fox and need not answer him if he did not wish. More to the point was that Wolf had no answer.

12 The next day Wolf and Fox again went into the country, and greedy Wolf once more said, "I am hungry. Fox, you simply must seize me some food, or else I will starve."

13 Poor Fox sighed. Wolf growled, grunted, and grimaced. Then he said, "And if you don't find me food, I will have to eat you."



14 Again, Fox knew this was no idle threat, so he answered, "I know a farmhouse where the wife is baking pancakes. I will steal some sumptuous ones."

15 Wolf licked his chops. "That suits me," he said smiling.

16 So they went to the farmhouse, and Fox slipped round the back. He snooped and sniffed about until he discovered where the dish was, and then speedily snatched six pancakes off the dish and carried them to Wolf.

17 Fox said, "Here is something for you to eat," and then went on his way.

18 Wolf swallowed the sweet pancakes in an instant. He was soon finished, and as Wolf was always hungry, he thought, "Those six measly pancakes make me want more."



19 So Wolf went hither and thither into the farmhouse and tore the whole dish down from the table where it sat. The dish broke into pieces. This made such a great noise that the woman came out. As soon as she saw Wolf, she called the farm workers. The workers hurried there and once they saw Wolf, they beat him as long as their sticks held together.

Notes

- 20 Now with two lame legs and howling horribly, Wolf returned to the forest and found Fox. Whimpering and blubbering, Wolf said, “How miserably you have misled me! The workers caught me and tanned my skin.”



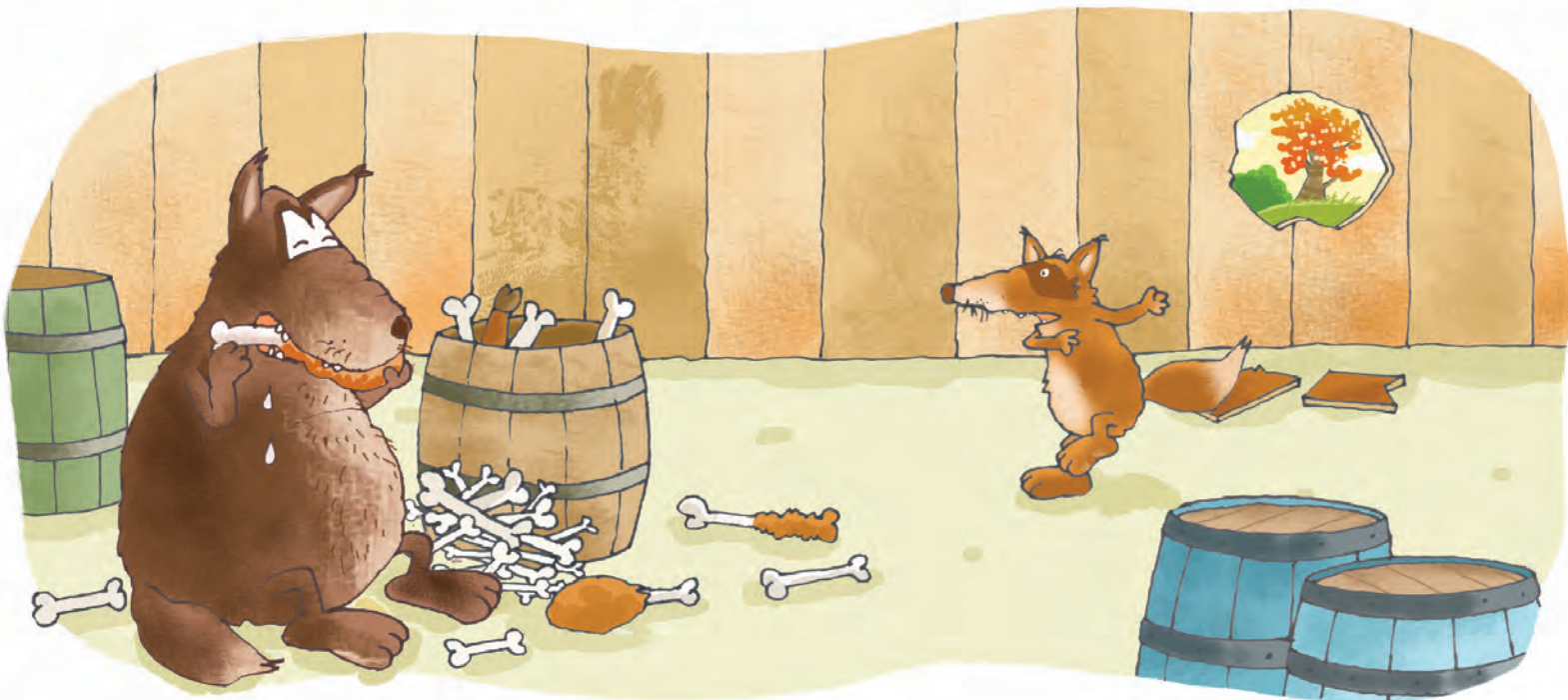
- 21 Fox simply said, “Why are you such a glutton?”
- 22 Again, Wolf had no reply, save the growl of his stomach.
- 23 On the third day, when they were out together, and Wolf could only limp along painfully, he again said, “I am hungry. Fox, you simply must seize me some food, or else I will starve.”
- 24 Poor Fox sighed. Wolf growled, grunted, and grimaced. Then he said, “And if you don’t find me food, I will have to eat you.”

25 *I have to do something about this situation,* said Fox to himself. Then he said aloud, “I know a man who has killed a large pig. The savory, salted meat is in a barrel in the cellar.”

26 Wolf smiled, and so Fox and Wolf set off for the cellar. They found a small hole in the cellar wall and squeezed through.

27 In the cellar, there was indeed much meat, and Wolf attacked it right away. Fox liked it too, but Fox also kept running to the hole where they had come in. Fox wanted to make sure that after eating, his body was still skinny enough to slip through the hole. So Fox just nibbled at the food.

28 Meanwhile, Wolf kept gobbling and gobbling. Finally, he saw Fox running to the hole. “Why are you running here and there?”



Notes

29 Fox, being crafty, replied, "I must see that no one is coming." Wolf nodded and kept eating. "Don't eat too much," warned Fox.

30 Wolf ignored this warning and said, "I shall not leave until this barrel is empty."

31 The farmer heard Fox running about and Wolf slurping, and he raced into the cellar. When Fox saw the farmer, he bounded into the hole and was gone in a flash. Wolf wanted to follow, but with his full belly he got stuck in the hole.

32 Needless to say, it was Wolf's last meal. Fox was safely away in the forest, very pleased to finally be rid of his gluttonous master.



Remember
to annotate
as you read.

Notes

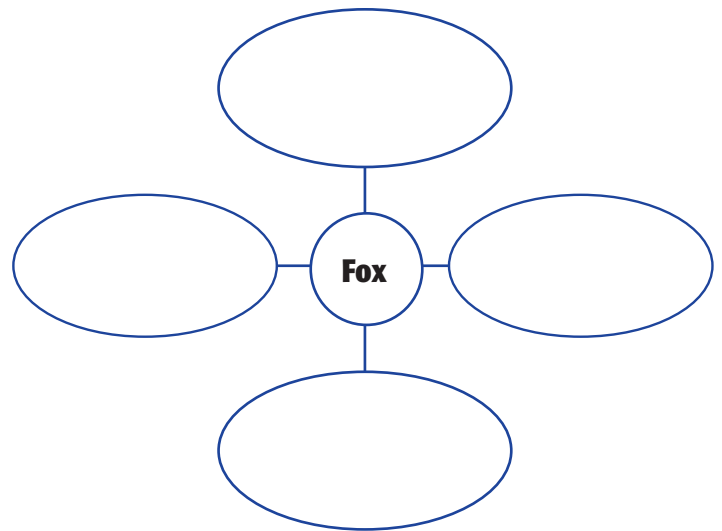
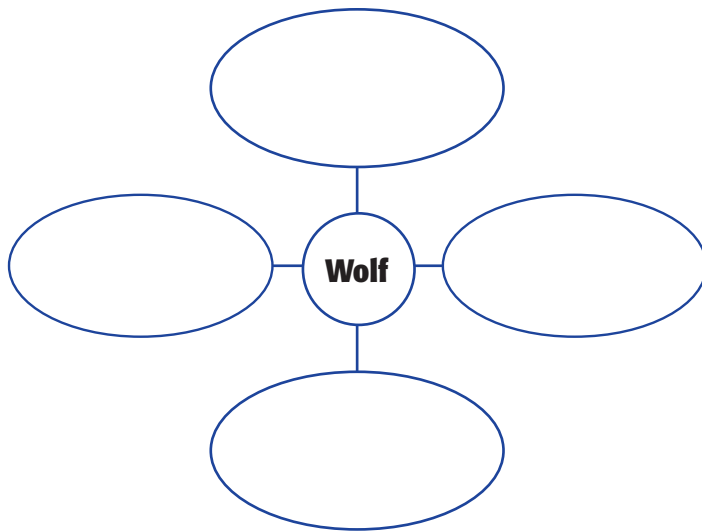
Canine Cousins: The Fox and the Wolf

- 1 The fox and the wolf are animals often found in fairy tales or folktales. Both are members of the canine family, which also includes dogs. You could say the fox and the wolf are canine cousins. Like dogs, they have long legs, a large chest, and a long snout. They communicate through barks, growls, and yelps.
- 2 Both the fox and wolf are meat-eaters. Some of their favorite prey are waterfowl such as ducks or geese. They also eat fruit and berries.
- 3 Wolves are larger than foxes and have gray, red, or brown fur. They live and hunt in packs of six to ten. Together, they can bring down moose, deer, or other large prey.
- 4 Have you ever heard a wolf howl? Some people think it's an eerie sound. This is the animal's way of "talking." A wolf howls to keep in touch with others in its pack.
- 5 Foxes are smaller than wolves, with narrower snouts and bushy tails. The fox is often pictured with red fur, but its fur may be brown, gray, or even yellow.
- 6 Unlike wolves, foxes don't live in a pack. Instead, they live with two to three other foxes. They mainly eat small animals. Insects, berries, and fruit are also part of the fox's diet.

BuildReflectWrite

Build Knowledge

Use the character webs to make observations and draw conclusions about the character traits and lessons learned, if any, for the two main characters in the story you just read. Support your ideas with details and examples.



Reflect

What helps us solve problems?

Based on this week's texts, write down new ideas and questions you have about the essential question.

Building Research Skills

Opinion

Some people think that stories by the Brothers Grimm teach good behavior (such as being smart and having courage), while others think that these stories teach bad behavior (such as lying and tricking people). Imagine that you must state and support your opinion on this subject. To develop your opinion, you must conduct research to answer this question: How do the characters behave in various stories by the Brothers Grimm? Read and take notes from two or more sources to answer this question. List the sources of your information.

Support for Collaborative Conversation

Discussion Prompts

Share a new idea or opinion ...

I think that _____.

I notice that _____.

My opinion is _____.

An important event was when _____.

Gain the floor ...

I would like to add _____.

Excuse me for interrupting, but _____.

That made me think of _____.

Build on a peer's idea or opinion ...

I also think that _____.

In addition, _____.

Another idea is _____.

Express agreement with a peer's idea ...

I agree with [Name] because _____.

I agree that _____.

I think that is important because _____.

Respectfully express disagreement ...

I disagree with [Name] because _____.

I understand your point of view, but I think _____.

Have you considered that _____?

Ask a clarifying question ...

What did you mean when you said _____?

Are you saying that _____?

Can you explain what you mean by _____?

Clarify for others ...

I meant that _____.

I am trying to say that _____.

Group Roles

Discussion Facilitator:

Your role is to guide the group discussion and make sure that everyone has the chance to participate.

Scribe:

Your job is to record the ideas and comments your group members share.

Timekeeper:

You will keep track of how much time has passed and help keep the discussion moving along.

Encourager:

Your role is to motivate and support your group members.

Making Meaning with Words

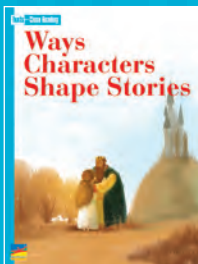
Word	My Definition	My Sentence
advice (p. 13)		
anticipation (p. 5)		
bellowed (p. 15)		
commence (p. 8)		
devoured (p. 24)		
eldest (p. 6)		
grimaced (p. 23)		
magnificent (p. 14)		
measly (p. 26)		
nudged (p. 15)		

Build Knowledge Across 10 Topic Strands

Government and Citizenship



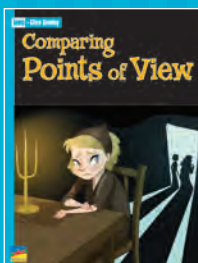
Character



Life Science



Point of View



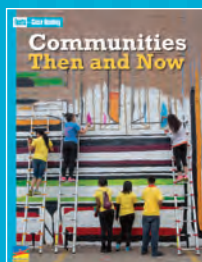
Technology and Society



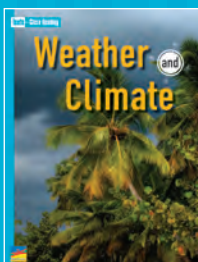
Theme



History and Culture



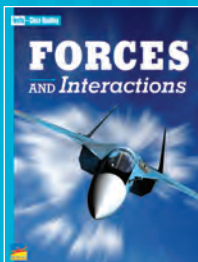
Earth Science



Economics



Physical Science



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$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \cos$$

Evens

$$\frac{1 - \cos 45}{1 + \cos 45}$$

$$) = D(A - B)$$

$$\sqrt{(a+b)^2} = c$$

$$\frac{d^2 x_1}{dt^2} = 4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 10}$$

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{d^2 s}{dt^2} = \frac{d^3 s}{dt^3}$$

Grade 3 • Unit 6

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