

Big on Bark

Read.

Have you ever touched the bark on a tree? Bark covers the trunk of a tree as well as the branches. Trees have two kinds of bark. These are called *outer bark* and *inner bark*. The outer bark is hard and rough. It protects the tree from harm and extreme temperatures. The inner bark is damp and soft. The inner bark carries sugary sap to the leaves and rest of the tree. Who knew the bark of a tree was so important?



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Trees are the main material needed to make paper. When companies that care about the environment harvest a tree, they make sure several more trees are planted or grow naturally in its place.



Write.

1. What is this passage mostly about?

2. Write a definition for each type of bark.

A. inner bark _____

B. outer bark _____

3. Name one way inner bark and outer bark are different.

4. What word in the text means “more than normal”? How do you know?

5. Does inner bark or outer bark have a more important job?

On the back of this paper, write to explain your opinion.

“Big on Bark”

Answer Key

Answers for 2 and 5 will vary.

1. tree bark
3. Possible answers include that the inner bark is damp and soft and the outer bark is hard and rough.
4. extreme; Explanations will vary.



Name _____

Count within 1,000: skip-count by 5s, 10s, and 100s
2.NBT.A.2

What Comes Next?

Write the missing numbers.

- 260, _____, 270, _____, 280, 285, 290
C
- 100, 200, _____, 400, 500, _____, 700
D
- 735, _____, 745, 750, 755, _____, 765
E
- 320, 330, _____, _____, 360, 370, 380
F
- _____, 400, 500, 600, _____, 800, 900
I
- 650, 660, _____, 680, 690, _____, 710
L
- 115, 120, 125, _____, _____, 140, 145
N
- 5, 105, _____, 305, _____, 505, 605
O
- 170, _____, 190, 200, _____, 220, 230
P
- 460, 465, _____, _____, 480, 485, 490
R
- 490, 500, _____, 520, 530, _____, 550
S
- 390, 490, _____, 690, 790, 890, _____
T



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Some common types of conifer trees include cedars, cypresses, firs, pines, redwoods, sequoias, and yews. When you complete the puzzle below, you'll learn even more about conifers!



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To be **sustainable** means to be responsible for paper's complete life cycle—from the forest to producing and using paper to recycling it.



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- Trees that produce their _____ in _____ are called _____.
510 740 740 600 510
265 205 130 740 510 265 205 130 300 350 740 470 510
- Almost all conifers have evergreen _____ that stay on the _____ year-round.
130 740 740 600 670 740 510
590 470 740 740
- A conifer's needles are very important in identifying the tree's _____.
510 180 740 265 300 740 510

“What Comes Next?”

Answer Key

1. 260, **265**, 270, **275**, 280, 285, 290
2. 100, 200, **300**, 400, 500, **600**, 700
3. 735, **740**, 745, 750, 755, **760**, 765
4. 320, 330, **340**, **350**, 360, 370, 380
5. **300**, 400, 500, 600, **700**, 800, 900
6. 650, 660, **670**, 680, 690, **700**, 710
7. 115, 120, 125, **130**, **135**, 140, 145
8. 5, 105, **205**, 305, **405**, 505, 605
9. 170, **180**, 190, 200, **210**, 220, 230
10. 460, 465, **470**, **475**, 480, 485, 490
11. 490, 500, **510**, 520, 530, **540**, 550
12. 390, 490, **590**, 690, 790, 890, **990**

1. Trees that produce their SEEDS in CONES are called CONIFERS.
2. Almost all conifers have evergreen NEEDLES that stay on the TREE year-round.
3. A conifer’s needles are very important in identifying the tree’s SPECIES.



Name _____

Interpret products of whole numbers
3.OA.A.1



All About Acorns



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Did you know? Acorns grow in clusters. There can be up to five acorns per clump! The acorn is shaped like a bowl with a cap. The cap has thin, hairy scales.

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Paper is 100 percent recyclable. In fact, it's one of the most recycled products on Earth! No paper ever needs to end up in a landfill.

Complete the chart.

Problem	Explain with words.	Draw the clusters. Find the total.	Solve.
A. 6×3	_____ groups of _____ acorns		$6 \times 3 =$ _____
B. 7×2	_____ groups of _____ acorns		$7 \times 2 =$ _____
C. 5×2	_____ groups of _____ acorns		$5 \times 2 =$ _____
D. 4×3	_____ groups of _____ acorns		$4 \times 3 =$ _____
E. 3×5	_____ groups of _____ acorns		$3 \times 5 =$ _____
F. 6×4	_____ groups of _____ acorns		$6 \times 4 =$ _____

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Note to the teacher: Challenge students to earn badges and build their knowledge about trees at TheForestAcademy.com, sponsored by Domtar.

“All About Acorns”

Answer Key

Drawings will vary.

A. 6 groups of 3 acorns; $6 \times 3 = 18$

B. 7 groups of 2 acorns; $7 \times 2 = 14$

C. 5 groups of 2 acorns; $5 \times 2 = 10$

D. 4 groups of 3 acorns; $4 \times 3 = 12$

E. 3 groups of 5 acorns; $3 \times 5 = 15$

F. 6 groups of 4 acorns; $6 \times 4 = 24$



Name _____

Reading informational text
RI.3.1, 2

Sweet Stuff!



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Classrooms use lots of paper.
Check the packaging to see if the
company that makes that paper
takes care of our environment.

Read the passage. Then use the text to answer the questions.

Did you know that maple syrup comes from trees? The sap inside the maple tree turns sweet near the end of winter. It is sweet enough to eat! Long ago, Native Americans learned how to collect sap from trees to make sugar and syrup. They used a knife or tomahawk to cut a hole in the tree which is called “tapping the tree.” This allowed the sap to flow out. The sap was then heated in a large pot over an open fire. It was boiled down into syrup or sugar. Sugar was much easier to store and transport than syrup. Sweet stuff!



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1. What is the main idea of this passage?

2. What does it mean to “tap a tree”?

3. Who were some of the first people to make maple syrup from maple sap?

4. When does a maple tree’s sap turn sweet?

5. What items did Native Americans use to turn sap into syrup or sugar?

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Note to the teacher: Get the scoop on sap and other products that come from trees at TheForestAcademy.com, sponsored by Domtar.

RI.3.1, 2

“Sweet Stuff!”

Answer Key

1. the history of maple syrup
2. to cut a hole in a maple tree and let the sap flow out
3. Native Americans
4. near the end of winter
5. Possible answers include a large pot, wood, kindling, sticks or stones to rub together to start a fire, and tools to stir with.

