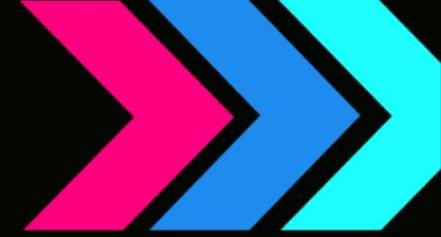
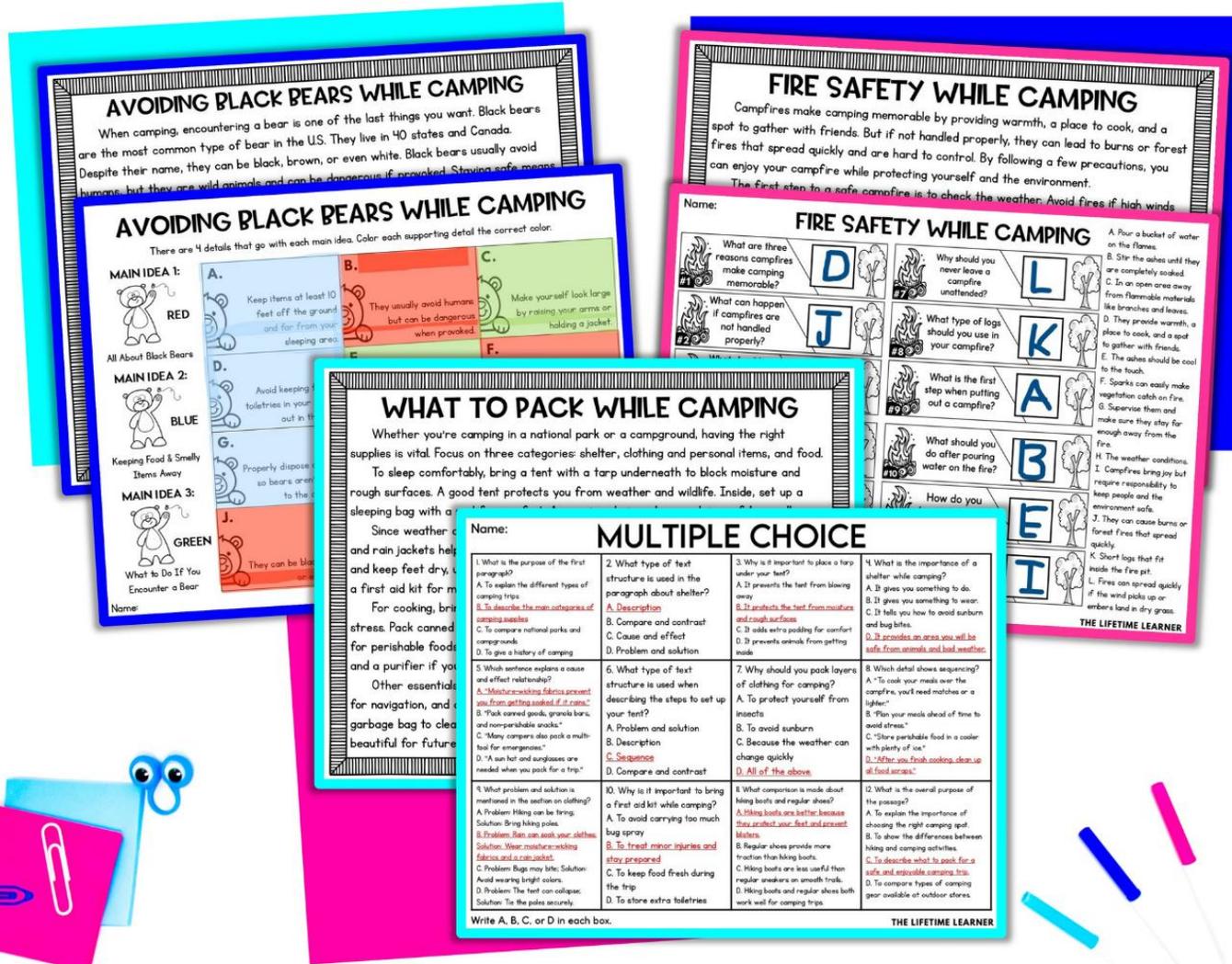


# MAKE LEARNING FUN!



## 10 high-interest passages & activities themed to make learning engaging!



You can use these passages:

- for classroom transformations
- during your ELA block
- as partner/small group activities
- skill practice
- as assessments
- for test prep
- remediation
- enrichment
- themed days
- fast finisher activity
- and more!

# WHAT'S AN ADD-ON PACK?

You can use this resource two ways:



Use the reading passages to supplement your Camping Room Transformation



OR use these reading passages for students to enjoy during your ELA block on a regular day

**You don't have to do a room transformation to use this resource. These 10 passages are no-prep and print & go. Use them anytime during your ELA block!**

# THE CONTENT:

10 high-interest passages & activities in 2 formats: hands-on & no prep!

## Hands-On Centers

**AVOIDING BLACK BEARS WHILE CAMPING**

When camping, encountering a bear is one of the last things you want. Black bears are the most common type of bear in the US. They live in 40 states and Canada. Despite their name, they can be black, brown, or even white. Black bears usually avoid humans, but they are wild animals and can be dangerous if provoked. Staying safe means understanding black bears and keeping them away from your campsite.

To avoid attracting bears, remove anything with a scent. Bears have a strong sense of smell and are drawn to food, toiletries (like soap and toothpaste), and trash. Never keep these in your tent or leave them out. Store them in a bear-resistant container or hang them 10 feet high in a tree away from your sleeping area. If you have a car, use the trunk for storage. Keeping your campsite clean and scent-free is the best solution.

If you see a black bear, stay calm and know how to respond. Try to scare it away without making it feel cornered. Make yourself look big by raising your arms or holding a jacket. Speak loudly and make noise to show you're there. Throw sticks or rocks if needed to make the bear feel unwelcome. If the bear charges, fighting back is your last option. Use anything you can to defend yourself and don't give up.

By knowing about black bears, storing items properly, and staying calm during an encounter, you can keep yourself safe and prevent a dangerous situation.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER



**MAIN IDEA 1:**  
All About Black Bears



**MAIN IDEA 2:**  
Keeping Food & Smelly Items Away



**MAIN IDEA 3:**  
What to Do If You Encounter a Bear

**B.** They usually avoid humans but can be dangerous when provoked.

**A.** Keep items at least 10 feet off the ground and far from your sleeping area.

**C.** Make yourself look large by raising your arms or holding a jacket.

**G.** Properly dispose of trash so bears aren't drawn to the campsite.

**H.** Store items in a bear-resistant container or hang them from a tree.

**F.** Black bears are the most common bear in the US.

**D.** Avoid keeping food or toiletries in your tent or out in the open.

**E.** Throw sticks or rocks if necessary.

## No-Prep Printables

**AVOIDING BLACK BEARS WHILE CAMPING**

There are 4 details that go with each main idea. Color each supporting detail the correct color.

<b>MAIN IDEA 1:</b> All About Black Bears  <b>RED</b>	<b>A.</b> Keep items at least 10 feet off the ground and far from your sleeping area.	<b>B.</b> They usually avoid humans but can be dangerous when provoked.	<b>C.</b> Make yourself look large by raising your arms or holding a jacket.
<b>MAIN IDEA 2:</b> Keeping Food & Smelly Items Away  <b>BLUE</b>	<b>D.</b> Avoid keeping food or toiletries in your tent or out in the open.	<b>E.</b> Throw sticks or rocks if necessary.	<b>F.</b> Black bears are the most common bear in the US.
<b>MAIN IDEA 3:</b> What to Do If You Encounter a Bear  <b>GREEN</b>	<b>G.</b> Properly dispose of trash so bears aren't drawn to the campsite.	<b>H.</b> Store items in a bear-resistant container or hang them from a tree.	<b>I.</b> Black bears live in 40 US states and Canada.
Name: _____	<b>J.</b> They can be black, brown, or even white.	<b>K.</b> If the bear charges, fight back with everything you have.	<b>L.</b> Speak loudly and make noise to scare the bear.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

With this version, students read the passage. Then, they complete a hands-on center you can laminate and re-use for years to come!

Or in this version, students read the passage. Then, they complete the activity in worksheet form. This version is NO PREP and PRINT & GO! Just as much fun as the hands-on centers!

# 2 Versions of Every Passage Included for Students

## SPIN FISHING VS. FLY FISHING

If you want a fun camping activity, try spin fishing or fly fishing. Both aim to catch fish but use different equipment and methods.

Fly fishing often requires stepping into rivers or streams. Anglers, as fly fishermen are called, wear waders to stay dry. Spin fishermen fish from a shore, dock, or boat. This gives them more locations to choose from since they can stand on land.

The techniques also differ. Fly fishing copies insects that fish eat. Anglers use hand-tied flies to attract fish like trout. It requires patience and precision. Spin fishing focuses on catching as many fish as possible with many lures and bait. They try to catch hundreds of types of fish depending on where they are fishing.

The gear is different too. Fly fishing rigs have three connected lines: a fly line, leader, and tippet. Spin fishing is simpler. They use one line connected to a lure or bait. Fly rods are light and flexible so it is easy to cast it into the water where you want it to go. Meanwhile, spin rods are sturdier so it is possible to catch large fish out in the water.

## SPIN FISHING VS. FLY FISHING

If you're looking for a rewarding activity during your camping trip, consider spin fishing or fly fishing. Both types share the same ultimate goal: catching fish! But they use different equipment, techniques, and strategies to achieve it.

Fly fishing and spin fishing are both enjoyed by people who love being on or near the water. However, fly fishing normally requires actually getting into the water. A nickname for fly fishermen is "anglers." They wear waders that allow them to stand in rivers or streams without soaking their clothes. Spin fishermen, on the other hand, fish from the shore, a dock, or a boat. They have more options to choose from when they go fishing.

The techniques and goals of fly fishing and spin fishing also differ. Fly fishing focuses on copying the behavior of insects that fish eat. Anglers use hand-tied flies that look like real bugs and tempt fish like trout to eat them. This method requires patience, precision, and skill. Spin fishing is geared toward catching as many fish as possible using a many lures and bait. Spin fishermen target all kinds of fish, depending on where they fish and what bait they use.

The equipment for each method also sets them apart. Fly fishing rigs are fancy, consisting of a fly reel with fly line, a leader, and a tippet (3 lines connected together). At the end of the line is the lightweight fly or lure. In spin fishing, the setup is simpler: one line attached to lure or bait.

The rods and lures also differ. Fly fishing rods are lightweight and flexible to help cast accurately. There are fewer types of flies to choose from compared to the wide range of lures available for spin fishing. Spin fishing rods are sturdier so they can handle larger fish, and spin fishermen can select from hundreds of lures. Some examples are soft plastics, spinners, and crankbaits.

Despite these differences, both types of fishing share some similarities. Both allow people to spend time outdoors, enjoy the natural beauty of the water, and experience the thrill of catching a fish. Both can be relaxing, social activities or time spent alone depending on preference. Most importantly, both require an appreciation for patience and technique, as well as respect for nature and wildlife.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

## HISTORY OF THE S'MORE

The history of the s'more is very interesting. This campfire treat of graham crackers, chocolate, and roasted marshmallows has deeper roots than you might expect.

Marshmallow sap was originally used as medicine to soothe throats and heal wounds. In the 1800s, French confectioners turned it into a dessert by adding sugar and egg whites. This created a fluffy meringue treat. By the late 1800s, Victorian cakes often paired chocolate and marshmallows. This sparked widespread interest in the trend.

In the 1890s, roasting marshmallows became a popular activity at outdoor gatherings. By 1913, Nabisco released the Mallomar: a graham cracker topped with marshmallow and coated in chocolate. In 1917, MoonPies appeared in Tennessee. They featured two graham crackers with marshmallow filling, dipped in chocolate.

The first s'more is credited to Girl Scout troop leader Loretta Scott Crew. Her recipe for "Some More" was published in the 1927 Girl Scout guidebook *Tramping and Trailing with the Girl Scouts*. By 1938, the treat's name was shortened to "s'more."

## HISTORY OF THE S'MORE

The history of the s'more is filled with unexpected twists. This campfire treat, made from graham crackers, chocolate, and roasted marshmallows, has roots that trace back much further than you might think!

Originally, marshmallow sap was used as medicine to soothe sore throats and heal wounds. But in the 1800s, French confectioners transformed it into a sweet treat by adding sugar and egg whites to create a fluffy meringue dessert. By the late 1800s, Victorian funeral cakes often combined the flavors of chocolate and marshmallow. People loved it and it sparked interest in this pairing across the country.

In the 1890s, roasting marshmallows became a popular pastime. Young people in particular loved to eat them at outdoor gatherings. Soon after, new treats that paired marshmallows, chocolate, and graham crackers began appearing. Nabisco introduced the Mallomar cookie in 1913. It had a graham cracker topped with marshmallow and was coated in chocolate. In 1917, the MoonPie was created in Chattanooga, Tennessee, with two graham crackers sandwiching marshmallow filling. The entire treat was then dipped in chocolate.

The credit for the first official s'more goes to Loretta Scott Crew. She was a Girl Scout troop leader.

**Differentiate and give your students the version best for them!**

# CENTER 1

## Multiple Choice

**WHAT TO PACK WHILE CAMPING**

When you're camping in a national park or a campground, having the right gear is vital. Focus on three categories: shelter, clothing and personal items, and food. To sleep comfortably, bring a tent with a tarp underneath to block moisture and rough surfaces. A good tent protects you from weather and wildlife. Inside, set up a sleeping bag with a pad for comfort. A camping chair or hammock is useful as well. Since weather can change quickly, pack layers of clothing. Moisture-wicking fabrics and rain jackets help keep you dry in rain. Hiking boots and wool socks prevent blisters.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. <b>B</b>	2. <b>A</b>	3. <b>B</b>	4.
5.	6.	7.	8.
9.	10.	11.	12.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

What is the purpose of the first paragraph?

A. To explain the different types of camping trips  
 B. To describe the main categories of camping supplies  
 C. To compare national parks and campgrounds  
 D. To give a history of camping



1.

What type of text structure is used in the paragraph about shelter?

A. Description  
 B. Compare and contrast  
 C. Cause and effect  
 D. Problem and solution



2.

Hands-On Center:

Students choose A, B, C, or D on each card.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. What is the purpose of the first paragraph? A. To explain the different types of camping trips B. To describe the main categories of camping supplies C. To compare national parks and campgrounds D. To give a history of camping	2. What type of text structure is used in the paragraph about shelter? A. Description B. Compare and contrast C. Cause and effect D. Problem and solution	3. Why is it important to have a tarp under your tent? A. It prevents the tent from blowing away. B. It protects the tent from moisture and rough surfaces. C. It adds extra padding for comfort. D. It prevents animals from getting inside.	4. What is the importance of a shelter while camping? A. It gives you something to do. B. It tells you how to avoid animals and mosquitoes. C. It provides an area you will be safe from animals and bad weather.
5. Which sentence explains a cause and effect relationship? A. "Moisture-wicking fabrics prevent you from getting soaked if it rains." B. "Pack correct gear, grove tents, and impermeable socks." C. "Many campers also pack a multi-tool for emergencies." D. "A sun hat and sunglasses are needed when you pack for a trip."	6. What type of text structure is used when describing the steps to set up your tent? A. Problem and solution B. Description C. Sequence D. Compare and contrast	7. Why should you pack layers of clothing for camping? A. To protect yourself from insects. B. To avoid sunburn. C. Because the weather can change quickly. D. All of the above.	8. Which detail shows sequencing? A. "To pack your meals over the campfire, you'll need matches or a lighter." B. "Plan your meals ahead of time to avoid stress." C. "Store perishable food in a cooler with plenty of ice." D. "After you finish cooking, clean up all food areas."
9. What problem and solution is mentioned in the section on clothing? A. Problem: Hiking can be tiring. Solution: Bring hiking poles. B. Problem: Feet can soak your clothes. Solution: Wear moisture-wicking fabrics and a rain jacket. C. Problem: Bags may leak. Solution: Avoid wearing bright colors. D. Problem: The tent can collapse. Solution: Tie the poles securely.	10. Why is it important to bring a first aid kit while camping? A. To avoid carrying too much bag space. B. To treat minor injuries and other problems. C. To keep food fresh during the trip. D. To store extra toiletries.	11. What comparison is made about hiking boots and regular shoes? A. Hiking boots are better because they protect your feet and prevent blisters. B. Regular shoes provide more cushion than hiking boots. C. Hiking boots are less useful than regular sneakers or smooth trails. D. Hiking boots and regular shoes both work well for camping trips.	12. What is the overall purpose of the passage? A. To explain the importance of choosing the right camping spot. B. To show the differences between hiking and camping activities. C. To describe what to pack for a safe and enjoyable camping trip. D. To compare types of camping gear available at outdoor stores.

Write A, B, C, or D in each box.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

No Prep Printable Worksheet!

# CENTER 2

## Cut and Paste

**HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL PARKS**

... began as a way to protect beautiful landscapes. Today, hiking, wildlife viewing, and learning about history and nature. Service, part of the federal government, was established in 1906 by Woodrow Wilson to manage the parks. However, Yellowstone became the first national park in 1872. The service now manages over 84 million acres. In 1864, President Lincoln signed the Yosemite Grant Act to protect the area. This inspired more parks, such as Sequoia and Yosemite in 1890, Mt. Rainier in 1909, and Crater Lake in 1902. The 189 Forest Reserve Act allowed presidents to create national parks.

In 1906, President Roosevelt signed the Antiquities Act, letting presidents to protect historical sites. The first Devils Tower in Wyoming was designated as a national monument. By 2016, the parks had 331 million visitors and contributed to the economy.

1864 1872 1890 1899 1902 1906 1906

President Lincoln created Yosemite National Park  
 Congress made the first national park  
 Yosemite and Sequoia parks created  
 MT. Rainier created  
 Crater Lake park created  
 President Theodore Roosevelt signs Antiquities Act to protect historical sites  
 President Theodore Roosevelt signs Antiquities Act to protect historical sites  
 President Theodore Roosevelt signs Antiquities Act to protect historical sites  
 President Theodore Roosevelt signs Antiquities Act to protect historical sites

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**CUT AND PASTE**

Glue each definition where it belongs below.

1864 President Lincoln created Yosemite National Park to set aside land for park.	1872 Congress made Yellowstone the first national park.	1890 Yosemite and Sequoia parks and created.	1899 MT. Rainier created.
1902 Crater Lake park created.	1906 President Theodore Roosevelt signs Antiquities Act and Devils Tower is the first monument.	1916 Woodrow Wilson created National Parks service.	2016 33 million people visited the National Park system.
Yosemite and Sequoia parks created.	MT. Rainier created.	Woodrow Wilson created National Parks service.	President Lincoln created Yosemite Grand Act to set aside land for park.
Crater Lake park created.	Crater Lake park created.	Crater Lake park created.	Crater Lake park created.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

Hands-On Center:

Cut and paste each box where it belongs.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**CUT AND PASTE**

Glue each definition where it belongs below.

1864 President Lincoln created Yosemite National Park to set aside land for park.	1872 Congress made Yellowstone the first national park.	1890 Yosemite and Sequoia parks and created.	1899 MT. Rainier created.
1902 Crater Lake park created.	1906 President Theodore Roosevelt signs Antiquities Act and Devils Tower is the first monument.	1916 Woodrow Wilson created National Parks service.	2016 33 million people visited the National Park system.
Yosemite and Sequoia parks created.	MT. Rainier created.	Woodrow Wilson created National Parks service.	President Lincoln created Yosemite Grand Act to set aside land for park.
Crater Lake park created.	Crater Lake park created.	Crater Lake park created.	Crater Lake park created.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

No Prep Printable Worksheet!



# CENTER 5

## Pairs Activity

### WHAT TO DO WHILE CAMPING

Camping is a great way to enjoy nature, unwind, and bond with family and friends. There are many fun activities to try while being able to relax at the same time.

Hiking is an exciting way to explore different **terrain**, like hills, streams, and forests. You can hike during the day or **venture** out at night. Night hikes can be tricky, so bring a flashlight to help you **navigate**. Along the way, you'll see a **myriad** of plants and animals.

Fishing is another **pleasurable** activity that lets you relax. Cast your line, add some **bait** like worms or hot dogs, and wait for a bite. The **serene** sound of water makes the experience peaceful. If you're lucky, you might catch a **delectable** meal to cook over the campfire that evening.

Campfires bring everyone together. You can cook food, tell stories, or sing songs while enjoying the warmth. The calm glow of the fire sets a peaceful mood. When it gets dark, don't forget to look up and see **constellations** in the clear night sky.

Camping games like Spoons and Crazy Eights help you unwind. Cornhole is great for using your **hand-eye coordination** while having fun. It makes you use your hands and eyes at the same time and improves your skills.

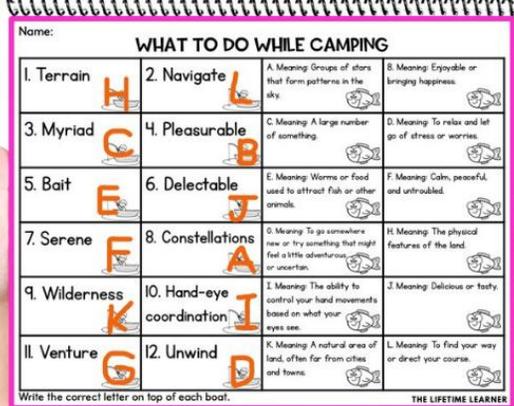
A camping excursion into the **wilderness** is a perfect way to make lasting memories. Whether hiking, fishing, or playing games, camping has something for everyone.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

 Terrain	1. Meaning: The physical features of the land. H.	
 Navigate	2. Meaning: To find your way or direct your course. L.	
 Myriad	3. Meaning: A large number of something. C.	

### Hands-On Center:

Students put the two sides together to match each question with the correct answer.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### WHAT TO DO WHILE CAMPING

1. Terrain	H	2. Navigate	L	A. Meaning: Groups of stars that form patterns in the sky.	B. Meaning: Enjoyable or bringing happiness.
3. Myriad	C	4. Pleasurable	B	C. Meaning: A large number of something.	D. Meaning: To relax and let go of stress or worries.
5. Bait	E	6. Delectable	J	E. Meaning: Worms or food used to attract fish or other animals.	F. Meaning: Calm, peaceful, and untroubled.
7. Serene	F	8. Constellations	A	G. Meaning: To go somewhere new or try something that might feel a little adventurous or uncertain.	H. Meaning: The physical features of the land.
9. Wilderness	K	10. Hand-eye coordination	I	I. Meaning: The ability to control your hand movements based on what your eyes see.	J. Meaning: Delicious or tasty.
11. Venture	G	12. Unwind	D	K. Meaning: A natural area of land, often far from cities and towns.	L. Meaning: To find your way or direct your course.

Write the correct letter on top of each boat.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

## No Prep Printable Worksheet!

# CENTER 6

## Color by Code

### SUMMER CAMP ISN'T JUST FOR KIDS

When you think of summer camp, you probably picture kids packing for a week of swimming, fishing, horseback riding, and singing around the campfire. But summer camp isn't just for kids! **There are camps designed for older adults who want to relive childhood memories and enjoy a fun summer.**

These camps offer activities like **nature hikes, swimming, fishing, canoeing, and campfires.** They are like camps for kids **but with a focus on nature, social skills, and fun.** One popular senior camp is **Camp Chief Ouray, which is located in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado and run by the YMCA.** It features **handed night-line, square dancing, and archery.** while campers enjoy awesome views. **Paragonia Senior Summer Camp offers a weekend for seniors to camp with their grandkids and another week focused on art classes and music workshops.**

Like younger campers, seniors must get a physical before attending to make sure they're healthy enough to participate. **They can then choose a camp just for seniors or one with people of all ages.** **Most senior campers are in their 50s and 60s, but some participants are in their 70s, 80s, and even 90s.** A lot of older adults enjoy these camps because they provide a way to stay active, make friends, and participate in fun activities. **Camping is for anyone ready to enjoy the great outdoors, no matter their age.**

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

What age range do most senior campers fall into?

1. Color the answer red.

1. How does the passage describe the setting of Camp Chief Ouray?

2. Color the answer light blue.

What choice do participants have when selecting a camp?

4. Color the answer yellow.

### Hands-On Center:

Students use the coloring task card questions to color in answers in the text.



### SUMMER CAMP ISN'T JUST FOR KIDS

When you think of summer camp, you probably picture kids packing for a week of swimming, fishing, horseback riding, and singing around the campfire. But summer camp isn't just for kids! **There are camps designed for older adults who want to relive childhood memories and enjoy a fun summer.**

These camps offer activities like **nature hikes, swimming, fishing, canoeing, and campfires.** They are like camps for kids **but with a focus on nature, social skills, and fun.** One popular senior camp is **Camp Chief Ouray, which is located in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado and run by the YMCA.** It features **handed night-line, square dancing, and archery.** while campers enjoy awesome views. **Paragonia Senior Summer Camp offers a weekend for seniors to camp with their grandkids and another week focused on art classes and music workshops.**

Like younger campers, seniors must get a physical before attending to make sure they're healthy enough to participate. **They can then choose a camp just for seniors or one with people of all ages.** **Most senior campers are in their 50s and 60s, but some participants are in their 70s, 80s, and even 90s.** A lot of older adults enjoy these camps because they provide a way to stay active, make friends, and participate in fun activities. **Camping is for anyone ready to enjoy the great outdoors, no matter their age.**

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

## No Prep Printable Worksheet!

# CENTER 7

## Puzzles

### SAFETY WHILE CAMPING

Make camping memorable by providing warmth, a place to cook, and a place to gather with friends. But if not handled properly, they can lead to burns or forest fires that spread quickly and are hard to control. By following a few precautions, you enjoy your campfire while protecting yourself and the environment.

The first step to a safe campfire is to check the weather. Avoid fires if high winds are a drought. Sparks can easily make vegetation catch on fire. If the weather is dry, choose an open area far from flammable materials like branches and leaves.

Once the fire is built, make sure everyone sits far enough away to avoid sparks. Advise children and pets to keep them safe. Never leave the fire unattended. Fires spread quickly if the wind picks up or embers land in dry grass.

To put out a fire properly, follow the US Department of the Interior's steps. Use logs that stay inside the fire pit. When it's time to put it out, pour a bucket of water on the flames, stir the ashes until soaked, and then pour more water on top to rid of hotspots. The ashes should be cool to the touch before you leave.

Campfires bring joy and warmth to camping trips. But don't forget they come with responsibility. By staying watchful and following safety guidelines, you can relax knowing you've kept your loved ones and the environment safe.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

**#1** What are three reasons campfires make camping memorable?

**D.** They provide warmth, a place to cook, and a spot to gather with friends.

**#2** What can happen if campfires are not handled properly?

**J.** They can cause burns or forest fires that spread quickly.

**#3** What should you check before starting a campfire?

**H.** The weather conditions.

Hands-On Center:

Students put each 2-piece puzzle together.



No Prep Printable Worksheet!

# CENTER 8

## Write a Sentence

### SURVIVOR STORY: A WEEK IN THE WILD

Wilderness can be peaceful but also unforgiving. This was true for Chicago resident Madeline Connelly during a visit to her uncle's home in Montana in May 2017. Connelly and her dog Mogie set out for a short hike. They packed a trail to loop back, but it didn't. Instead, she found herself lost in the wilderness.

Unprepared for a long excursion, Connelly had to make do with what she had. She ate glacier lilies, and relied on Mogie for warmth. Despite the cold nights, she stayed determined.

"I started getting tired, laid down, took a nap," Madeline said. "It wasn't pitch black, so I kept walking in the snow, off the trail, and panicked. I went to make it back. Marty is probably wondering where I am."

Her uncle Marty and her parents leaned on the radio for news. After days of searching, the team finally found her. "I can't even explain it. You get your joy you feel?" her mother, Laura, said.

Relief filled the air as Madeline reunited with her family. She hopes to return to the trailhead and finish the hike.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### SURVIVOR STORY: A WEEK IN THE WILD

- She got stuck because she believed the trail would loop back to the starting point, but it never did.
- Madeline set out for what she thought would be a short hike but mistakenly kept going, expecting the trail to loop back.
- Madeline survived by drinking water from streams, eating glacier lilies, and using her dog Mogie for warmth at night.
- Madeline likely felt scared and determined.
- Madeline's family likely felt helpless and anxious while waiting, as shown by her mother saying, "You get your child back. How do you explain the joy you feel?"
- The rescue team may have felt relief and pride.

Write the answers to the questions in each box in complete sentences.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

Hands-On Center:

Students write the answer to each prompt on the lines.



No Prep Printable Worksheet!

# CENTER

# 9

## Sequencing Puzzles

**HOW TO SET UP A TENT**

Setting up a tent properly is important for a safe and comfortable camping trip. A tent makes the process easier. Here's a guide to help you get your tent ready for a night under the stars.

First, find a flat spot free of water that could collect if it rains. Spread out the tarp on the ground. Unfold the tent and place it on the tarp in the direction you want for convenience. Next, connect the tent poles. Or, if you have a pop-up tent, take your tent out of its bag. Lift the tent by slowly pulling the top corners until it stands upright. Large stakes are needed until it stands upright. Large stakes are needed until it stands upright. Large stakes are needed until it stands upright. Once the tent is up, secure it to the ground at an angle to keep the tent from blowing away. Stakes are needed until it stands upright. Stakes are needed until it stands upright. Stakes are needed until it stands upright. Finally, check that everything is secure. Collect rainwater. Organize your site.

**HOW TO SET UP A TENT PUZZLE MAT**

Place the puzzle pieces in order here on the mat.

Step 1 G. Find a flat, clear spot for your tent.	Step 2 A. Lay down the tarp to protect the bottom of the tent.	Step 3 E. Unfold the tent and place it on the tarp.	Step 4
Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8

- B. Attach the rain guard if needed.
- C. Connect the tent poles and insert them into the sleeves.
- D. Stake the tent to the ground to keep it secure.

Hands-On Center:

Students put the puzzle pieces in chronological order.

**HOW TO SET UP A TENT**

First read the passage. Then, put the events in order below from #1 to #8 by writing a number at the top of each box. Put a #1 in the box that comes first and a #8 in the box that comes last.

2 A. Lay down the tarp to protect the bottom of the tent.	8 B. Attach the rain guard if needed.	5 C. Connect the tent poles and insert them into the sleeves.	7 D. Stake the tent to the ground to keep it secure.
3 E. Unfold the tent and place it on the tarp.	6 F. Lift the tent and adjust the poles to make it stand upright.	1 G. Find a flat, clear spot for your tent.	4 H. Decide where you want the door and windows to face.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ THE LIFETIME LEARNER

# No Prep Printable Worksheet!

# CENTER

# 10

## Sorting Game

**BLACK BEARS WHILE CAMPING**

Encountering a bear is one of the last things you want. Black bears are the most common type of bear in the US. They live in 40 states and Canada. Their names, they can be black, brown, or even white. Black bears usually avoid humans, but they are wild animals and can be dangerous if provoked. Staying safe means understanding black bears and keeping them away from your campsite.

To avoid attracting bears, remove anything with a scent. Bears have a strong sense of smell and are drawn to food, toiletries (like soap and toothpaste), and trash. Never keep these in your tent or leave them out. Store them in a bear-resistant container or hang them 10 feet high in a tree away from your sleeping area. If you have a car, use the trunk for storage. Keeping your campsite clean and scent-free is the best solution.

If you see a black bear, stay calm and know how to respond. Try to scare it away without making it feel cornered. Make yourself look big by raising your arms or holding a jacket. Speak loudly and make noise to show you're there. Throw sticks or rocks if needed to make the bear feel uncomfortable. If the bear charges, fighting back is your last option. Use anything you can to defend yourself and don't give up.

By knowing about black bears, storing items properly, and staying calm during an encounter, you can keep yourself safe and prevent a dangerous situation.

 MAIN IDEA 1: All About Black Bears	 MAIN IDEA 2: Keeping Food & Smelly Items Away	 MAIN IDEA 3: What to Do If You Encounter a Bear
---	--	--

- B. They usually avoid humans but can be dangerous when provoked.
- A. Keep items at least 10 feet off the ground and far from your sleeping area.
- C. Make yourself look large by raising your arms or holding a jacket.
- F. Black bears are the most common bear in the US.
- D. Avoid keeping food or toiletries in your tent or out in the open.
- E. Throw sticks or rocks if necessary.

- G. Properly dispose of trash so bears aren't drawn to the campsite.
- H. Store items in a bear-resistant container or hang them from a tree.

Hands-On Center:

Students sort each card onto the correct mat.

**AVOIDING BLACK BEARS WHILE CAMPING**

There are 4 details that go with each main idea. Color each supporting detail the correct color.

MAIN IDEA 1: All About Black Bears RED	A. Keep items at least 10 feet off the ground and far from your sleeping area.	B. They usually avoid humans but can be dangerous when provoked.	C. Make yourself look large by raising your arms or holding a jacket.
MAIN IDEA 2: Keeping Food & Smelly Items Away BLUE	D. Avoid keeping food or toiletries in your tent or out in the open.	E. Throw sticks or rocks if necessary.	F. Black bears are the most common bear in the US.
MAIN IDEA 3: What to Do If You Encounter a Bear GREEN	G. Properly dispose of trash so bears aren't drawn to the campsite.	H. Store items in a bear-resistant container or hang them from a tree.	I. Black bears live in 40 US states and Canada.
	J. They can be black, brown or even white.	K. If the bear charges, fight back with everything you have.	L. Speak loudly and make noise to scare the bear.

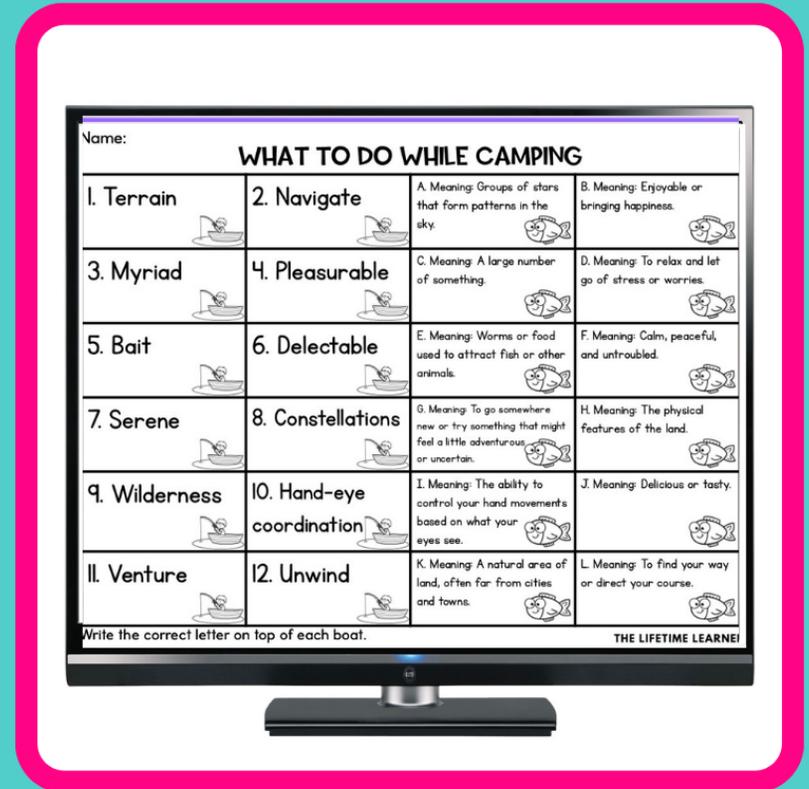
Name: \_\_\_\_\_ THE LIFETIME LEARNER

# No Prep Printable Worksheet!

# PRINT & DIGITAL



Print & Go



Google Slides

Choose the format  
that works best for you!

# HOW TO USE THIS:

## Ideas for Implementation:

- pick and choose the centers you want to use: do what works best for your class!
- give less than 10 centers to students if you are short on time
- give students the whole day to complete all 10 centers/activities OR spread the room transformation out over a couple of days
- use the hands-on centers during your room transformation and the no-prep printables as a review during your reading block

**SPIN FISHING VS. FLY FISHING**

When camping activity, try spin fishing or fly fishing. Both aim to catch fish using different equipment and methods.

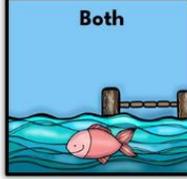
Spin fishing requires stepping into rivers or streams. Anglers, as fly fishermen, prefer to stay dry. Spin fishermen fish from a shore, dock, or boat. They choose locations to choose from since they can stand on land.

The methods also differ. Fly fishing copies insects that fish eat. Anglers use hand-tied flies like trout. It requires patience and precision. Spin fishing aims to catch as many fish as possible with many lures and bait. They try to catch the most fish depending on where they are fishing.

Spin fishing is different too. Fly fishing rigs have three connected lines: a fly line, a leader, and a tippet. Spin fishing is simpler. They use one line connected to a lure or bait. The line is not as flexible so it is easy to cast it into the water where you want it to go. Spin fishing rods are sturdier so it is possible to catch large fish out in the water.

In both preferences, both types of fishing let you enjoy nature, relax by the water, and experience the thrill of catching fish. Whether alone or with friends, fishing is a fun activity that builds skill, and respect for wildlife. Which do you want to try?

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Spin Fishing	Fly Fishing	Both
		
Rods are sturdy and can handle larger fish. C. 	Focuses on imitating insects with small, hand-tied flies. D. 	Involves being outdoors and enjoying nature. A. 
Uses one type of fishing line at a time. E. 		Can be done alone or with others. B. 

# What Skills are Included?

## Nonfiction Skills:

- Text Features
- Sequencing
- Text Structures
- Context Clues
- Text Evidence
- Main Idea
- Supporting Details
- Point of View
- Compare & Contrast
- Pages Reviewing Multiple Skills

### FIRE SAFETY WHILE CAMPING

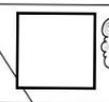
Campfires make camping memorable by providing warmth, a place to cook, and a spot to gather with friends. But if not handled properly, they can lead to burns or forest fires that spread quickly and are hard to control. By following a few precautions, you can enjoy your campfire while protecting yourself and the environment.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

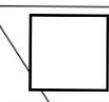
### FIRE SAFETY WHILE CAMPING



What are three reasons campfires make camping memorable?



Why should you never leave a campfire unattended?



What can happen if campfires are



What type of logs should you use in



- A. Pour a bucket of water on the flames.
- B. Stir the ashes until they are completely soaked.
- C. In an open area away from flammable materials like branches and leaves.
- D. They provide warmth, a place to cook, and a spot

### HOW TO SET UP A TENT

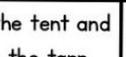
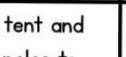
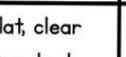
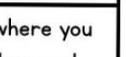
Setting up a tent properly is important for a safe and comfortable camping trip. A well-packed tent makes the process easier. Here's a guide to help you get your tent ready for a night under the stars.

First, find a flat spot free of rocks, sticks, and sharp objects. Avoid low areas where

### HOW TO SET UP A TENT

First, read the passage. Then, put the events in order below from #1 to #8 by writing a number at the top of each box. Put a #1 in the box that comes first and a #8 in the box that comes last.

A. Lay down the tarp to protect the bottom of the tent. 	B. Attach the rain guard if needed. 	C. Connect the tent poles and insert them into the sleeves. 	D. Stake the tent to the ground to keep it secure. 

E. Unfold the tent and place it on the tarp. 	F. Lift the tent and adjust the height. 	G. Find a flat, clear spot for your tent. 	H. Decide where you will place the tent. 

# The no prep printable questions are **100% editable!**

## HOW TO SET UP A TENT

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<p>E. Unfold the tent and place it on the tarp.</p> 	<p>F. Lift the tent and adjust the poles to make it stand upright.</p> 	<p>G. Find a flat, clear spot for your tent.</p> 	<p>H. Decide where you want the door and windows to face.</p> 

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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## HOW TO SET UP A TENT

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

edit any question!

10 Pre-Made  
Centers  
(Print & Go)

10 Pre-Made  
Centers:  
Editable Version

# 2 Versions Included

# other resources this pairs well with:

Grab the 3-5 reading room transformation for additional passages!

Or, add in some math to your themed learning day!

**LET'S GO CAMPING** moral of the story  
EDITABLE ROOM TRANSFORMATION  
GRADES 3-5 READING  
By: The Lifetime Learner

**LET'S GO CAMPING** division strategies  
EDITABLE ROOM TRANSFORMATION  
3.OA.2  
3RD GRADE MATH  
By: The Lifetime Learner

**LET'S GO CAMPING** division WORD PROBLEMS  
EDITABLE ROOM TRANSFORMATION  
4.NBT.6  
4TH GRADE MATH  
By: The Lifetime Learner

**LET'S GO CAMPING** divide unit fractions by whole numbers  
EDITABLE ROOM TRANSFORMATION  
5.NF.7  
5TH GRADE MATH  
By: The Lifetime Learner

**reading MEGA BUNDLE**  
CLASSROOM TRANSFORMATIONS  
40 THEME DAYS!  
THE LIFETIME LEARNER  
GRADES 3-5

When you purchase a Mega Bundle, you save 50% off the price of the individual resources!

**READING PASSAGES BUNDLE**  
400 THEMED PASSAGES  
GRADES 3, 4, 5  
By: The Lifetime Learner

Add On Pack Bundle!

# classroom transformations

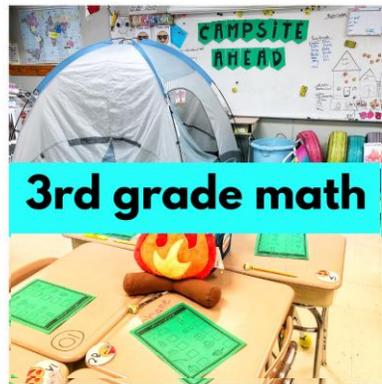
## low prep, fun, and engaging!



1st grade math



2nd grade math



3rd grade math



4th grade math



5th grade math



kindergarten math

# K-5 MATH & READING



kindergarten reading



1st grade reading



2nd grade reading



GR 3-5 reading comprehension



3-5 reading add-on packs



alphabet letters

# Please Note:

- **This is not a stand-alone room transformation.**
- **There are no decorations included.**
- **There are 10 reading passages and activities provided.**
- **The questions are editable. The passages are not.**
- **The digital version is provided in Google Slides.**
- **This Add on Pack aligns with my math & reading classroom transformations.**
- **Let me know if you have ANY questions! You can email me at [lindsaythelifetimelearner@gmail.com](mailto:lindsaythelifetimelearner@gmail.com)**