

WHAT IS THIS?

It's a low-prep room transformation!



Use the 10 reading stations, included decor, and more for a fun & easy room transformation!

BEACH CHALLENGE







Did you know some beaches in Hawaii have black-colored sand? These beaches are stunning. One of the most famous is Punaluu Black Sand Beach.

How is black sand created? Like many things in Hawaii, it's because of volcanoes. When hot lava from an erupting volcano reaches the ocean, it cools down rapidly and shatters into tiny fragments. These fragments form black sand. Sometimes, they can create entire beaches almost overnight.

Punaluu Black Sand Beach is located on the Big Island of Hawaii. Visitors come from all over to see its black sand and the endangered Hawaiian sea turtles that rest along its shores. Coconut trees line the beach, offering shade and tropical beauty. People can swim, snorkel, and explore the area. It's a popular destination for fun and relaxation.

Another well-known black-sand beach is Kehena Beach. It is also called Dolphin Beach because spinner dolphins are spotted nearby. This beach was formed by a lava flow as well. Hawaii is home to many more black-sand beaches, including Waianapanapa State Park, Pololu Valley Beach, Waimea Beach, and Oneuli Beach. Each beach has its own features. Waianapanapa State Park has hidden hiking trails and ocean views. While black-sand beaches aren't as common as golden-sand beaches, 9-10 million visitors come each year to see them.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

-  1. A famous black-sand beach on Hawaii's Big Island.
Punaluu Black Sand Beach **D.** 
-  2. A well-known black-sand beach where spinner dolphins are often seen.
Kehena Beach **B.** 
-  3. Formed when lava hits the ocean and breaks into small pieces.
Black Sand **A.** 

This themed learning day has 10 stations that all review reading comprehension skills in a variety of ways. You can use 1, 5, or all 10--it's flexible!

Room transformations can be stress-free and low-prep.

Keep scrolling to learn how!



Let's start with the basics...

What is a classroom transformation?

A classroom transformation changes your room into a certain setting or theme to engage students in their own learning with rigorous content.



Donut Shop Day

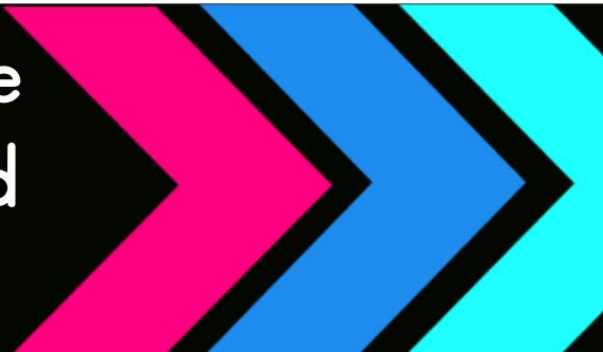


Rock Star Day



Camping Day

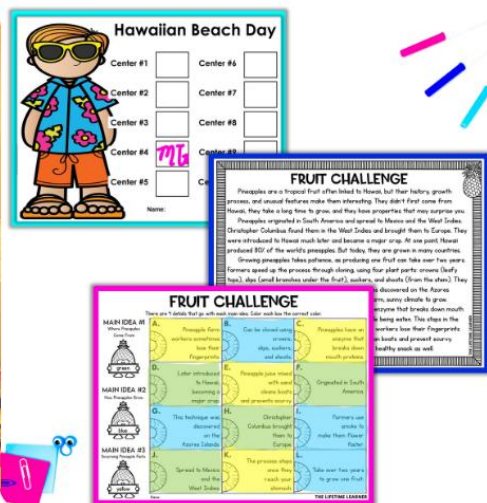
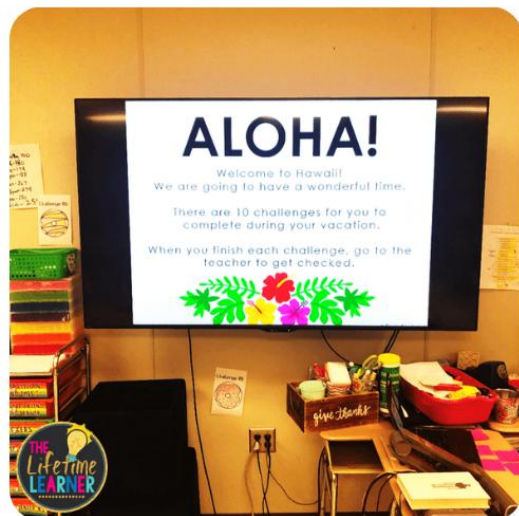
You don't have to spend hours of your time setting up a room transformation or spend lots of money to make it **SO MUCH FUN!**



STEP 1:

Tell your class they are in Hawaii today!

They will complete reading comprehension activities set up around the room. You can do this for a day, a few days, or over the course of a week!

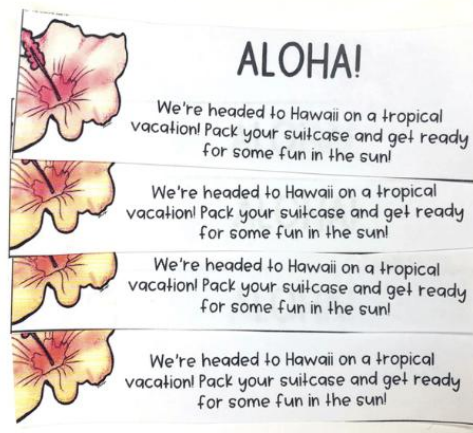


Set-up is quick and easy.

Simply print the posters, 10 activities, and a recording sheet for each student. Place them around your room and you're ready to begin!

Flexibility is key.

Need to modify? No problem! Choose how many centers students will need to complete and what time frame they have to meet YOUR needs.



STEP 2:

Let students move around the room and complete each station. They read a passage and then complete an activity to go with it. They can be completed in any order. All stations include a variety of reading comprehension activities. You can choose just a few for students to complete or use all 10. This is up to the teacher and the amount of time you'd like to fill.

Optional Recording Sheet

When a student finishes a center, you sign that spot on their recording sheet to keep track of what they've completed.

Freedom to choose.

Students can work in partners, rotations, groups, or independently. Your choice!

Hawaiian Beach Day

Center #1 Center #6
Center #2 Center #7
Center #3 Center #8
Center #4 Center #9
Center #5 Ce

Name: _____

FRUIT CHALLENGE

Pineapples are a tropical fruit often linked to Hawaii, but their history, growth process, and unusual features make them interesting. They didn't first come from Hawaii, they take a long time to grow, and they have properties that may surprise you. Pineapples originated in South America and spread to Mexico and the West Indies. Christopher Columbus found them in the West Indies and brought them to Europe. They were introduced to Hawaii much later and became a major crop. At one point, Hawaii produced 80% of the world's pineapples. But today, they are grown in many countries. Growing pineapples takes patience, as producing one fruit can take over two years. Farmers speed up the process through cloning, using four plant parts: crowns (leafy tops), slips (small branches under the fruit), suckers, and shoots (from the stem). They are discovered on the Azores archipelago, a group of islands in the Atlantic Ocean. The enzyme that breaks down mouth proteins is found in pineapples. This enzyme is used in many products, including meat tenderizers and cleaning agents. Pineapples are also a healthy snack as well.

FRUIT CHALLENGE

There are 12 details that go with each main idea. Color each box the correct color.

MAIN IDEA #1 Where Pineapples Come From	A. Pineapple farm workers sometimes lose their fingerprints.	B. Can be cloned using crowns, slips, suckers, and shoots.	C. Pineapples have an enzyme that breaks down mouth proteins.
MAIN IDEA #2 How Pineapples Grow	D. Later introduced to Hawaii, becoming a major crop.	E. Pineapple juice mixed with sand cleans boats and prevents scurvy.	F. Originated in South America.
MAIN IDEA #3 Surprising Pineapple Facts	G. This technique was discovered on the Azores Islands.	H. Christopher Columbus brought them to Europe.	I. Farmers use smoke to make them flower faster.
	J. Spread to Mexico and the West Indies.	K. The process stops once they reach your stomach.	L. Take over two years to grow one fruit.

Name: _____

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

STEP 3:

When students finish all activities you've assigned, they win! You can give them the included certificate, coloring page, or a small prize of your choice.

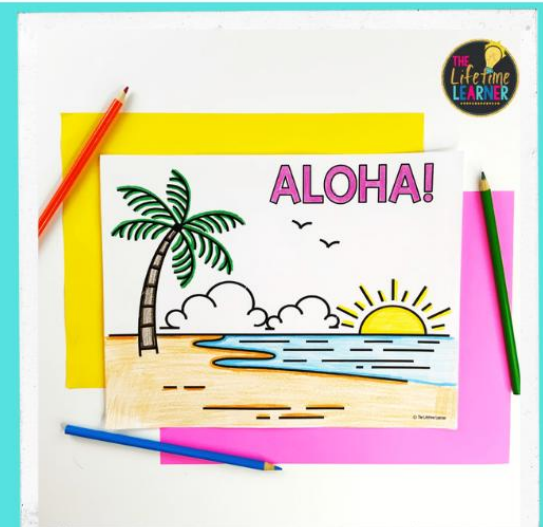
A shopping guide is also included to give you suggestions of optional "extras" you could add in.

Remember:

Anything different from a "normal" day in the classroom is special to students! A reward at the end isn't required during a classroom transformation.



Certificate



Coloring Page



In Action Pic



Prize

STEP 4:

Most of the time, there are early finishers. These kiddos get to go around the room and read fun facts about the topic! No one is ever bored.

Choose from 3 versions!

1 Digital Scavenger Hunt

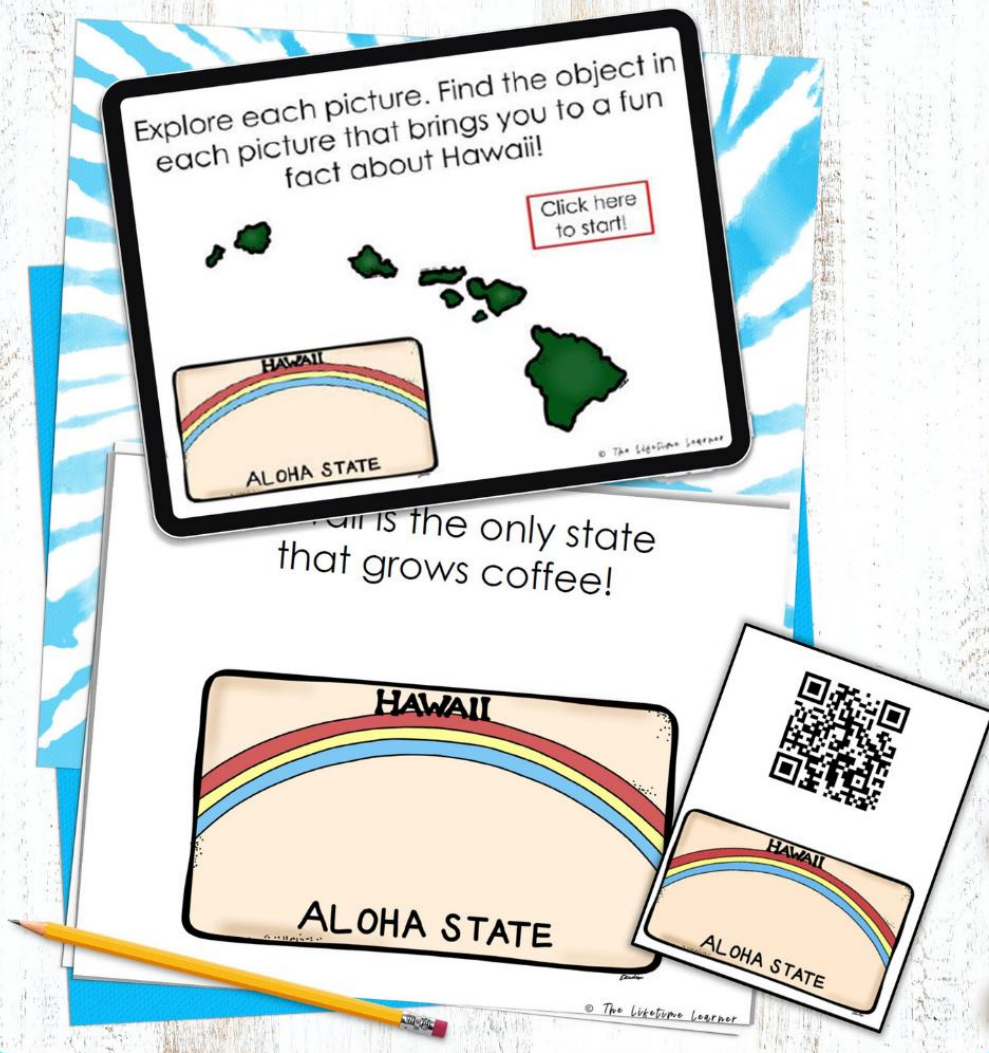
Let students "find" the facts on Google Slides

2 Printable Facts

Hang facts around room

3 QR Codes

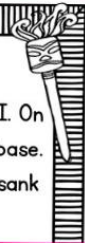
Students scan to read fun facts



10 READING COMPREHENSION PASSAGES/ACTIVITIES:

TIKI TORCH CHALLENGE

The attack on Pearl Harbor in Honolulu, Hawaii, is a major event of World War II. On December 7, 1941, the Japanese military launched a surprise attack on the U.S. naval base. Many sailors and Marines lost their lives. The USS Arizona suffered a direct hit and sank within minutes. In total, over 2,400 Americans were killed in the attack.



Name: _____

TIKI TORCH CHALLENGE

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| 1. How does the guided tour prepare visitors before they reach the memorial itself? | 2. What does the sag in the center of the memorial's structure represent? | 3. What military base was attacked during the Pearl Harbor attack? | 4. What evidence from the text shows that the USS Arizona Memorial is recognized around the |
|---|---|--|---|

BEACH CHALLENGE

Did you know some beaches in Hawaii have black-colored sand? These beaches are stunning. One of the most famous is Punaluu Black Sand Beach.

How is black sand created? Like many things in Hawaii, it's because of volcanoes. When hot lava from an erupting volcano reaches the ocean, it cools down rapidly and

Name: _____

BEACH: MATCHING

1. Punaluu Black Sand Beach	7. Snorkeling	A. Formed when lava hits the ocean and breaks into small pieces.	G. Protected animals often seen resting on Punaluu Beach.
2. Kehena Beach	8. Volcanoes	B. A well-known black-sand beach	H. Beaches with a common sandy color

COCONUT CHALLENGE

Coconuts aren't native to the Hawaiian islands. Their journey to Hawaii is a story of exploration, survival, and nature's flexibility. Long ago, Polynesian settlers voyaged across the ocean with supplies like coconuts. Coconuts were perfect for long trips because they provided food, water, and materials for tools. When the settlers arrived in Hawaii, they planted coconut trees, knowing they would be useful.

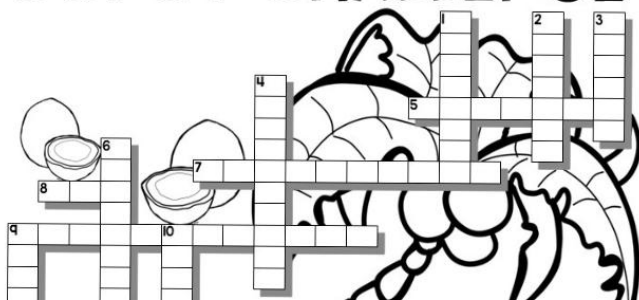
The trees thrived thanks to Hawaii's fertile soil and warm climate. They quickly



COCONUT CHALLENGE

Word Bank:

- tourist sites
- mats
- seventy
- frunks
- ten
- canoes
- pineapples
- falling
- fertile
- hundreds
- Polynesian



FRUIT CHALLENGE

Pineapples are a tropical fruit often linked to Hawaii, but their history, growth process, and unusual features make them interesting. They didn't first come from Hawaii, they take a long time to grow, and they have properties that may surprise you.

Pineapples originated in South America and spread to Mexico and the West Indies.



FRUIT CHALLENGE

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

MAIN IDEA #1
Where Pineapples
Come From

A. Pineapple farm workers sometimes	B. Can be cloned using crowns,	C. Pineapples have an enzyme that
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**focuses on:
reading review**

2 Versions of Every Passage Included for Students

PALM TREE CHALLENGE

When thinking about Hawaii, one of the first images that comes to mind is palm trees. These famous trees are famous for their long leaves, coconuts, and tropical beauty. But palm trees are more than just a symbol of paradise. They have important causes and effects that influence nature, culture, and daily life.

One major cause for why there are so many palm trees is their adaptability. Palm trees can grow in sandy soil, withstand salty air, and survive in hot climates. Because of this, they grow very well in tropical and coastal areas around the world. As a result, palm trees are plentiful in places like Hawaii, the Caribbean, and Southeast Asia. This makes them a common sight in these regions. Their shade also helps keep people cool.

Another cause of their popularity is their usefulness. Palm trees produce coconuts, dates, açai fruit, and heart of palm. Thus, they provide food and nutrition to millions. In ancient times, people discovered that palm leaves could be woven into baskets, mats, and even roofs for shelters. This usefulness has continued into modern times, where palm products are still used in everyday life.

The structure of palm trees also has environmental effects. Their flexible trunks and deep root systems make them resistant to strong winds and floods. As a result, palm trees help reduce erosion along coastlines and protect land from storm damage. In windy areas, they serve as natural windbreaks. This means they can shield homes and farms from strong winds.

The cultural importance of palm trees has also had a lasting effect. Throughout history, palm trees have symbolized victory, peace, and wealth. They appear on the flags of Florida, South Carolina, Saudi Arabia, and Haiti because they are well-known around the globe. Festivals and traditions in many cultures



PALM TREE CHALLENGE

When thinking about Hawaii, palm trees come to mind. But they are more than symbols. They have causes and effects that influence nature, culture, and daily life.

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In windy areas, they serve as natural windbreaks (protection from wind).

Through history, palm trees have symbolized victory, peace, and wealth.

They appear on the flags of FL, SC, Saudi Arabia, and Haiti because they are well-known. Festivals feature palm branches as symbols of celebration and hope.



THE LIFETIME LEARNER

TROPICAL BIRDS CHALLENGE

Hawaii is known for its beautiful nature, but its native birds are in danger. Over time, 95 species of Hawaiian birds have disappeared. Only 41 species are left today.

One big reason for this is habitat loss. As people build homes, roads, and businesses, forests and wetlands are destroyed. Birds lose safe places to live and find food. This makes it hard for them to survive.

Another problem is diseases spread by mosquitoes, especially avian malaria. These mosquitoes live in warm, lowland areas, where many birds nest. Birds that can't move to cooler, higher places are often affected and die.

Climate change makes things worse. Warmer temperatures allow mosquitoes to live in higher areas that used to be safe for birds. Birds forced to move face new dangers like less food and harsher weather.

There is still hope. Some birds are becoming more resistant to diseases.

Conservation groups are working hard by restoring habitats, removing harmful plants,



TROPICAL BIRDS CHALLENGE

Hawaii is celebrated for its natural beauty, from tropical forests to crystal-clear beaches. However, beneath this paradise lies an environmental challenge: the island's native bird population is rapidly declining. Over time, at least 95 species of Hawaiian birds have vanished. There are only 41 species of birds left today.

The reasons behind this decline are heartbreaking. One of the biggest threats comes from habitat loss. As people continue to build homes, roads, and businesses, forests and wetlands that birds depend on for nesting and feeding are being destroyed. Without safe places to live and raise their young, many bird species struggle to survive.

Another major factor is the spread of diseases. The main problem is avian malaria, which is carried by mosquitoes. These mosquitoes spread easily in Hawaii's warm areas and create deadly conditions for birds. Species of birds that cannot survive in cooler climates or higher elevations are at risk. Birds that try to nest at lower altitudes (closer to the ground) often fall victim to these diseases. This leads to their populations falling even more.

Climate change is making the situation worse. Mosquitoes like warm temperatures. Rising temperatures allow mosquitoes to fly higher to areas that were once safe for native birds. As the birds are forced to move to even more



Differentiate and give your students the version best for them!

THE CONTENT:

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

Hands-On Centers

VOLCANO CHALLENGE


Hawaii is home to many volcanoes. Some are dormant and others erupt often. Each volcano has its own history. There are many fun facts to learn about them.


The largest volcano in the world is on Hawaii's Big Island. It's called Mauna Loa and is almost 14,000 feet high above sea level. Measured from its base on the ocean floor, it's over 33,500 feet tall (taller than Mount Everest). Another famous volcano is Kilauea. It has erupted about 12 times since 1900. Its longest eruption lasted from 1983 to 2018.


Did you know a new Hawaiian island is forming right now? About 20 miles from the Big Island, an underwater volcano named Lō'ihi is erupting. Scientists believe it will rise above the ocean in about 50,000 years, becoming a new island. The risk of volcanic activity is higher the farther southeast you go in Hawaii. This happens because the Pacific Ocean plate has been moving northwest for millions of years. As the plate moves, hot molten rock rises through the ocean floor, creating new volcanoes. This is why the Big Island, the youngest of Hawaii's islands, still has active volcanoes. Meanwhile, older islands like Kauai do not. Hawaii's older islands used to be taller. Wind, rain, and ocean waves have worn them down. Landslides have also caused them to lose height. Today, these older islands are much smaller than when they first formed. Hawaiian volcanoes are some of the most amazing features in the world.


THE LIFETIME LEARNER


TRUE ✓ **FALSE** ✗


Hawaii is home to many volcanoes.  C.


Kilauea's last eruption was in 1900.  A.


The largest volcano in the world is Mauna Loa. 


The Pacific Ocean plate is moving southeast. 


All volcanoes in Hawaii are currently active.  D.

Lō'ihi has already risen above the ocean's surface.  E.

Mauna Loa is taller than Mount Everest when measured from its ocean base.  G.

Mauna Loa is located on Kauai.  H.

Some volcanoes in Hawaii are dormant while others erupt often.  I.











Kilauea has erupted about a dozen times since 1900.  J.

No-Prep Printables

Name: _____

VOLCANO: TRUE OR FALSE

Put a T for true or an F for false in each box.

Kilauea's last eruption was in 1900.  A.	The Pacific Ocean plate is moving southeast.  B.
Hawaii is home to many volcanoes.  C.	All volcanoes in Hawaii are currently active.  D.
Lō'ihi has already risen above the ocean's surface.  E.	The largest volcano in the world is Mauna Loa.  F.
Mauna Loa is taller than Mount Everest when measured from its ocean base.  G.	Mauna Loa is located on Kauai.  H.
Some volcanoes in Hawaii are dormant while others erupt often.  I.	Kilauea has erupted about a dozen times since 1900.  J.

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!

CENTER 3

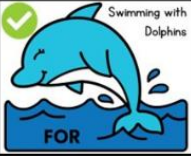





Compare & Contrast

SWIMMING CHALLENGE

Dolphin swimming is a popular activity that many dream of experiencing. The idea of swimming alongside these creatures seems magical, it's both the benefits and potential dangers. On one hand, swimming with dolphins can provide an educational experience and allow it marine life up close. Many report feeling a connection with dolphins. Dolphin therapy has been used to help people too, posing benefits that promote healing. Swimming with dolphins creates memories and helps spread the word about marine conservation. Finally, it can be a once-in-a-lifetime experience.

On the other hand, there are many reasons to avoid swimming with dolphins. Being too close can upset dolphins and make them act differently than they do in the wild. Dolphins are powerful and can cause injuries if they feel threatened. Human contact may damage their habitats. Both dolphins and humans are susceptible to disease to one another as well. Some people believe it's unfair to swim with dolphins because dolphins belong in the ocean, where they can live freely. If humans become too familiar with humans may approach boats and get hit or injured. Understanding both sides, you can make an informed decision about whether swimming with dolphins is a responsible choice.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

 <p>Swimming with Dolphins FOR</p>	 <p>Swimming with Dolphins AGAINST</p>
<p>It can create lasting, special memories.</p> <p>A.</p> 	<p>Wild dolphins used to people may approach boats, risking collisions and net entanglement.</p> <p>B.</p> 
<p>It offers an exciting, once-in-a-lifetime experience.</p> <p>D.</p> 	<p>Human contact can damage marine habitats.</p> <p>C.</p> 

Hands-On Center:

Students sort the details where they belong by comparing and contrasting.



THE LIFETIME LEARNER

No Prep Printable Worksheet!

CENTER 4

Pairs Activity

BEACH CHALLENGE

How many beaches in Hawaii have black-colored sand? These beaches are some of the most famous in Hawaii. One of the most famous is Punaluu Black Sand Beach.

How is black sand created? Like many things in Hawaii, it's because of volcanoes. When hot lava from an erupting volcano reaches the ocean, it cools down rapidly and shatters into tiny fragments. These fragments form black sand. Sometimes, they can create entire beaches almost overnight.

Punaluu Black Sand Beach is located on the Big Island of Hawaii. Visitors come from all over to see its black sand and the endangered Hawaiian sea turtles that rest along its shores. Coconut trees line the beach, offering shade and tropical beauty. People can swim, snorkel, and explore the area. It's a popular destination for fun and relaxation.


Another well-known black-sand beach is Kehena Beach. It is also called Dolphin Beach because spinner dolphins are spotted nearby. This beach was formed by a lava flow as well. Hawaii is home to many more black-sand beaches, including Waianapanapa State Park, Pololu Valley Beach, Waimea Beach, and Oneuli Beach. Each beach has its own features. Waianapanapa State Park has hidden hiking trails and ocean views. While black-sand beaches aren't as common as golden-sand beaches, 9-10 million visitors come each year to see them.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

 <p>Punaluu Black Sand Beach</p>	<p>1. A famous black-sand beach on Hawaii's Big Island.</p> <p>D.</p> 
 <p>Kehena Beach</p>	<p>2. A well-known black-sand beach where spinner dolphins are often seen.</p> <p>B.</p> 
 <p>Black Sand</p>	<p>3. Formed when lava hits the ocean and breaks into small pieces.</p> <p>A.</p> 

Hands-On Center:

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



THE LIFETIME LEARNER

No Prep Printable Worksheet!

CENTER 5

Color by Code

TIKI TORCH CHALLENGE

The attack on Pearl Harbor in Honolulu, Hawaii, is a major event of World War II. On December 7, 1941, the Japanese military launched a surprise attack on the U.S. naval base. Many sailors and Marines lost their lives. The USS Arizona suffered a direct hit and sank within minutes. In total, over 2,400 Americans were killed in the attack.

A memorial was created in 1962 to honor them. The USS Arizona Memorial floats above the sunken battleship, marking the final resting place of 102 of the 177 crew members who died. A million visitors from around the world come to pay respect each year. The atmosphere is serious and thoughtful. Visitors are able to toss flowers into the water as a gesture of remembrance. They pause to read the names of the fallen. It's quiet to allow for reflection on the sacrifices made by those who served. The design of the memorial carries meaning. It's 184 ft long with two sections of stone and a sag in the middle. The design is a symbol of the sadness and depression after the attack. The building has 3 sections: the entry, the assembly room, and the shrine where visitors can reflect.

Visiting the USS Arizona Memorial is free to all. Guests only need a ticket to join a tour with a boat trip. Visitors watch a 23-minute documentary before the tour. The memorial honors the bravery and sacrifice of those who died that day.

1. What does the sag in the center of the memorial's structure represent?

2. Color the answer light blue.

3. What evidence from the text shows that the USS Arizona Memorial is recognized around the globe?

4. Color the answer yellow.

How does the guided tour prepare visitors before they reach the memorial itself?

1. Color the answer red.

Hands-On Center:

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



No Prep Printable Worksheet!

CENTER 6

Cut and Paste

PALM TREE CHALLENGE

In Hawaii, palm trees come to mind. But they are more than just a symbol. They have causes and effects that influence nature, culture, and daily life. One cause for why there are so many is their adaptability. Palm trees can grow in sandy soil, withstand salty air, and grow in hot climates. Because of this, they are common in tropical and coastal areas. They also provide shade which helps keep people cool. As a result, palm trees are plentiful in Hawaii, the Caribbean, and Southeast Asia.

Another cause of their popularity is their usefulness. Palm trees provide dates, oil, and heart of palm. They provide food and nutrition to ancient times, people found palm leaves could be woven into baskets, mats, and shelters. This usefulness has continued today. Palm products are used in many ways.

The structure of palm trees also has environmental effects. Their deep root systems make them resistant to winds and floods. As a result, they help reduce erosion along coastlines and protect land from storm damage. In windy areas, they serve as natural windbreaks (protection from wind).

Through history, palm trees have symbolized victory, peace, and wealth. They appear on the flags of FL, SC, Saudi Arabia, and Haiti because they are known. Festivals feature palm branches as symbols of celebration and honor.

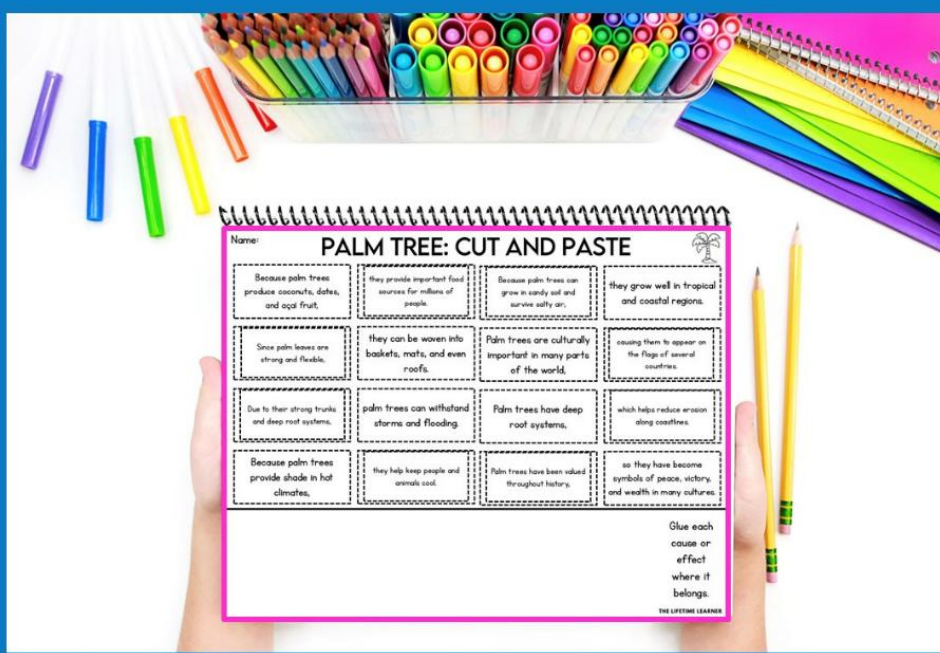
PALM TREE: CUT AND PASTE

Because palm trees produce coconuts, dates, and oil fruit.	Glue effect here	Because palm trees can grow in sandy soil and survive salty air.	they grow well in tropical and coastal regions.
Glue cause here	they can be woven into baskets, mats, and even roofs.	Palm trees are culturally important in many parts of the world.	Glue effect here
Glue cause here	palm trees can withstand storms and flooding.	Palm trees have deep root systems.	Glue effect here
Because palm trees provide shade in hot climates.	Glue effect here	Glue cause here	so they have become symbols of peace, victory, and wealth in many cultures.

Palm trees have been valued throughout history.	They help keep people and animals cool.	Due to their strong trunks and deep root systems.	Glue each cause or effect where it belongs.
causing them to appear on the flags of several countries.	which helps reduce erosion along coastlines.	Since palm leaves are strong and flexible.	

Hands-On Center:

Cut and paste each box where it belongs.



No Prep Printable Worksheet!

CENTER 7

Write a Sentence

TROPICAL BIRDS CHALLENGE

Known for its beautiful nature, but its native birds are in danger. Over 100 species of Hawaiian birds have disappeared. Only 41 species are left today.

One big reason for this is habitat loss. As people build homes, roads, and businesses, forests and wetlands are destroyed. Birds lose their homes and it makes it hard for them to survive.

Another problem is diseases spread by mosquitoes. Mosquitoes live in warm, lowland areas, where it's hot and humid. Cooler, higher places are often affected and die.

Climate change makes things worse. Warmer temperatures in higher areas that used to be safe for birds. Birds get less food and harsher weather.

There is still hope. Some birds are becoming more resistant to diseases. Conservation groups are working hard by restoring habitats and breeding birds in captivity to release into the wild.

Protecting their homes and controlling diseases can help. Their songs in Hawaii's forests.

TROPICAL BIRDS

Name: _____

- One major reason is habitat loss caused by building homes, roads, and businesses that destroy forests and wetlands.
- Mosquitoes spread diseases like avian malaria, which harm birds living in warm, lowland areas.
- Climate change raises temperatures, allowing mosquitoes to live in higher areas that were once safe for birds.
- Conservation groups are restoring habitats, removing harmful plants, breeding birds in captivity, and releasing them into the wild.
- Birds can't survive in lowland areas because mosquitoes spread deadly diseases there, especially avian malaria.
- Some birds are becoming more resistant to diseases, giving hope that they can survive with continued conservation efforts.

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

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Hands-On Center:

Students write the answer to each prompt on the lines.

No Prep Printable Worksheet!

CENTER 8

Sorting Game

FRUIT CHALLENGE

Pineapples are a tropical fruit often linked to Hawaii, but their history, growth, and unusual features make them interesting. They didn't first come from Hawaii; they take a long time to grow, and they have properties that may surprise you.

Pineapples originated in South America and spread to Mexico and the West Indies. Christopher Columbus found them in the West Indies and brought them to Europe. They were introduced to Hawaii much later and became a major crop. At one point, Hawaii produced 80% of the world's pineapples. But today, they are grown in many countries.

Growing pineapples takes patience, as producing one fruit can take over two years. Farmers speed up the process through cloning, using four plant parts: crowns (leafy tops), slips (small branches under the fruit), suckers, and shoots (from the stem). They also use smoke to trigger flowering. The technique was discovered on the Azores Islands. Despite using smoke, pineapples still need a warm, sunny climate to grow.

Pineapples have surprising traits. They contain an enzyme that breaks down mouth proteins. This means they can irritate your mouth while being eaten. This step in the stomach, but the enzyme may explain why some farm workers lose their fingerprints over time. Pineapple juice mixed with sand can also clean boats and prevent scurvy. Packed with vitamins and nutrients, pineapples make a healthy snack as well.

MAIN IDEA #1 Where Pineapples Come From	MAIN IDEA #2 How Pineapples Grow	MAIN IDEA #3 Surprising Pineapple Facts
D. Later introduced to Hawaii, becoming a major crop.	B. Can be cloned using crowns, slips, suckers, and shoots.	A. Pineapple farm workers sometimes lose their fingerprints.
F. Originated in South America.	G. This technique was discovered on the Azores Islands.	C. Pineapples have an enzyme that breaks down mouth proteins.
H. Christopher Columbus brought them to Europe.	E. Pineapple juice mixed with sand cleans boats and prevents scurvy.	

Hands-On Center:

Students sort each card onto the correct mat.

No Prep Printable Worksheet!

CENTER 9

Task Cards

Guests arrive at the luau and are greeted with flower leis. Next, everyone gathers around for the imu ceremony, where a pig is taken out of the oven. Afterward, guests fill their plates with foods like poi, lomilomi salmon, and tropical fruits. The evening ends with a hula and fire performance under the stars.



#2 A Hawaiian luau is a festive celebration filled with music, dancing, and delicious food. Guests wear colorful flower leis and listen to traditional Hawaiian songs played on ukuleles. Tables are decorated with flowers. The smell of roasted pig, called kamae, fills the air. Dancers perform the hula, gracefully moving their arms and hips to tell stories through dance.



#3 A luau and a backyard barbecue both involve food, fun, and chatter. But they are different types of gatherings. At a luau, there are Hawaiian dances, tropical foods, and ceremonies. In contrast, a backyard barbecue includes grilling hamburgers and hot dogs. While both bring people together, the activities make them unique.



Name: _____

LUAU PARAGRAPHS

Sequence of Events

1. Text Structure Used: **Sequence of Events**
Hints From the Text to Show Proof: **first, next, afterward, finally**

2. Text Structure Used: _____
Hints From the Text to Show Proof: _____

3. Text Structure Used: _____
Hints From the Text to Show Proof: _____

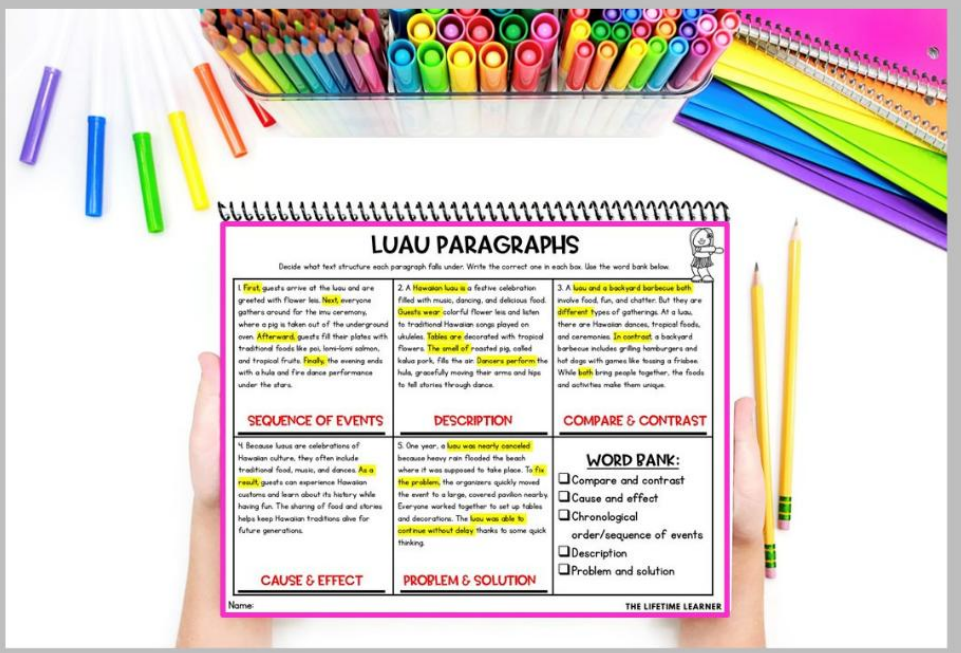
4. Text Structure Used: _____
Hints From the Text to Show Proof: _____

5. Text Structure Used: _____
Hints From the Text to Show Proof: _____

Write the type of text structure used in each box and any clues that helped you figure it out.

Hands-On Center:

Students read each task card and write a response.



No Prep Printable Worksheet!

CENTER 10

True or False

VOLCANO CHALLENGE

There are many volcanoes. Some are dormant and others erupt often. Each volcano has its own history. There are many fun facts to learn about them.

The tallest volcano in the world is on Hawaii's Big Island. It's called Mauna Loa and is over 14,000 feet high above sea level. Measured from its base on the ocean floor, it is over 33,500 feet tall (taller than Mount Everest). Another famous volcano is Kilauea. It has erupted about 12 times since 1900. Its longest eruption lasted from 1983 to 2018.

Did you know a new Hawaiian island is forming right now? About 20 miles from the Big Island, an underwater volcano named Lō'ihi is erupting. Scientists believe it will rise above the ocean in about 50,000 years, becoming a new island. The risk of volcanic activity is higher the farther southeast you go in Hawaii. This happens because the Pacific Ocean plate has been moving northwest for millions of years. As the plate moves, hot molten rock rises through the ocean floor, creating new volcanoes. This is why the Big Island, the youngest of Hawaii's islands, still has active volcanoes. Meanwhile, older islands like Kauai do not. Hawaii's older islands used to be taller. Wind, rain, and ocean waves have worn them down. Landslides have also caused them to lose height. Today, these older islands are much smaller than when they first formed. Hawaiian volcanoes are some of the most amazing features in the world.

TRUE ✓ **FALSE** ✗

Hawaii is home to many volcanoes.

Kilauea's last eruption was in 1900.

The Pacific Ocean plate is moving southeast.

All volcanoes in Hawaii are currently active.

Lō'ihi has already risen above the ocean's surface.

Mauna Loa is taller than Mount Everest when measured from its ocean base.

Mauna Loa is located on Kauai.

Some volcanoes in Hawaii are dormant while others erupt often.

Kilauea has erupted about a dozen times since 1900.

Hands-On Center:

Students decide if each card is true or false.



No Prep Printable Worksheet!

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

BEACH CHALLENGE

Did you know some beaches in Hawaii have black-colored sand? These beaches are stunning. One of the most famous is Punaluu Black Sand Beach.

How is black sand created? Like many things in Hawaii, it's because of volcanoes. When hot lava from an erupting volcano reaches the ocean, it cools down rapidly and shatters into tiny fragments. These fragments form black sand. Sometimes, they can create entire beaches almost overnight.

Punaluu Black Sand Beach is located on the Big Island of Hawaii. Visitors come from all over to see its black sand and the endangered Hawaiian sea turtles that rest along its shores. Coconut trees line the beach, offering shade and tropical beauty. People can swim, snorkel, and explore the area. It's a popular destination for fun and relaxation.

Another well-known black-sand beach is Kehena Beach. It is also called Dolphin Beach because spinner dolphins are spotted nearby. This beach was formed by a lava flow as well. Hawaii is home to many more black-sand beaches, including Waianapanapa State Park, Pololu Valley Beach, Waimea Beach, and Oneuli Beach. Each beach has its own features. Waianapanapa State Park has hidden hiking trails and ocean views. While black-sand beaches aren't as common as golden-sand beaches, 9-10 million visitors come each year to see them.

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1. A famous black-sand beach on Hawaii's Big Island.

Punaluu Black Sand Beach **D.**

2. A well-known black-sand beach where spinner dolphins are often seen.

Kehena Beach **B.**

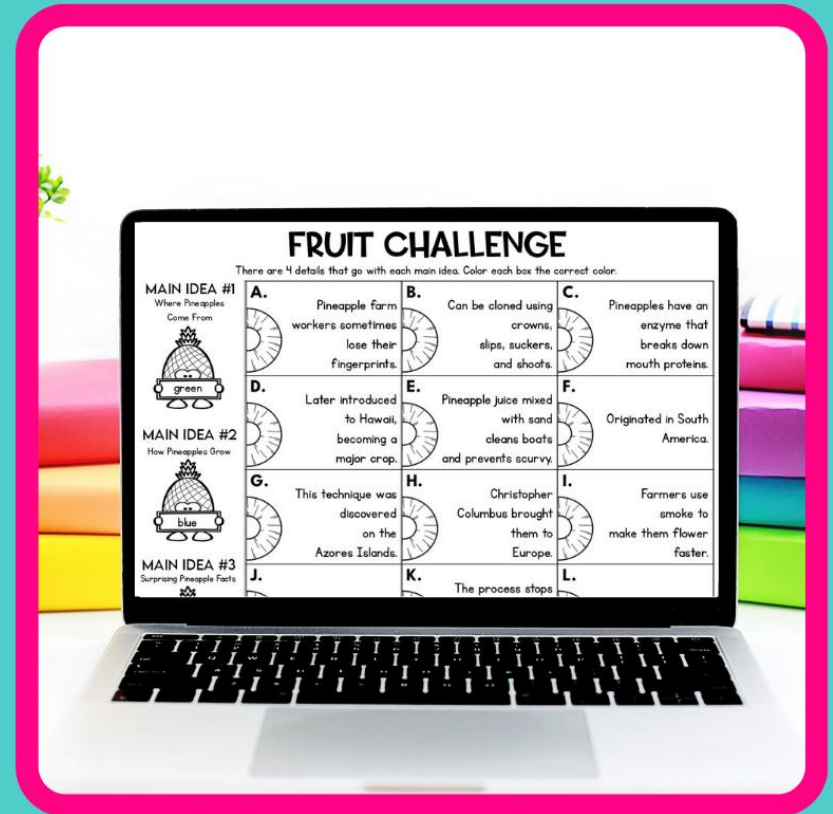
3. Formed when lava hits the ocean and breaks into small pieces.

Black Sand **A.**

PRINT & DIGITAL



Print & Go













Google Slides

There is a digital version of the no-prep printables!

The no prep printable questions are 100% editable!

VOLCANO: TRUE OR FALSE











Put a T for true or an F for false in each box.

Kilauea's last eruption was in 1900.	 A.	The Pacific Ocean plate is moving southeast.	 B.
Hawaii is home to many volcanoes.	 C.	All volcanoes in Hawaii are currently active.	 D.
Lō'ihi has already risen above the ocean's surface.	 E.	The largest volcano in the world is Mauna Loa.	 F.
Mauna Loa is taller than Mount Everest when measured from its ocean base.	 G.	Mauna Loa is located on Kauai.	 H.
Some volcanoes in Hawaii are dormant while others erupt often.	 I.	Kilauea has erupted about a dozen times since 1900.	 J.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

VOLCANO: TRUE OR FALSE

Put a T for true or an F for false in each box.

Kilauea's last eruption was in 1900.		The Pacific Ocean plate is moving southeast.	 B.
Hawaii is home to many volcanoes.		All volcanoes in Hawaii are currently active.	 D.
Lō'ihi has already risen above the ocean's surface.		The largest volcano in the world is Mauna Loa.	 F.
Mauna Loa is taller than Mount Everest when measured from its ocean base.		Mauna Loa is located on Kauai.	 H.
Some volcanoes in Hawaii are dormant while others erupt often.		Kilauea has erupted about a dozen times since 1900.	 J.

edit any question!

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Center #1



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THE LIFETIME LEARNER

10 Pre-Made
Centers
(Print & Go)

10 Pre-Made
Centers:
Editable Version

10 Blank Centers
To Add Your
Own Content

3 Versions Included

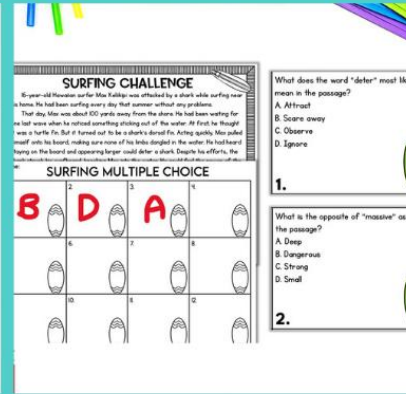
WHAT'S INCLUDED?



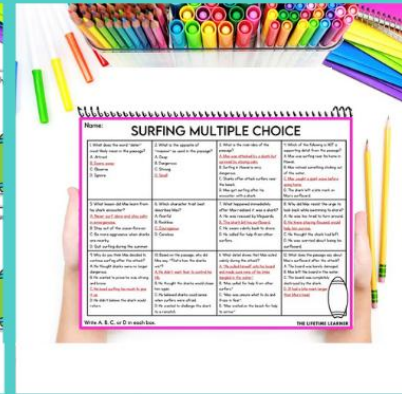
10 Color & B/W Posters



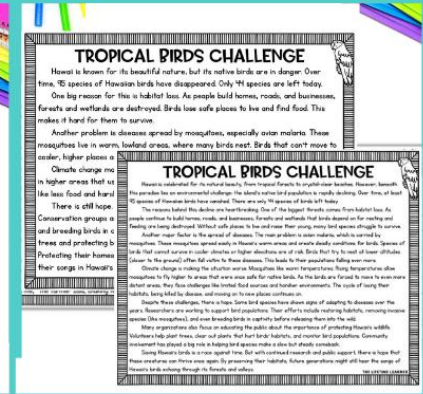
Recording Sheets



10 Hands On Centers



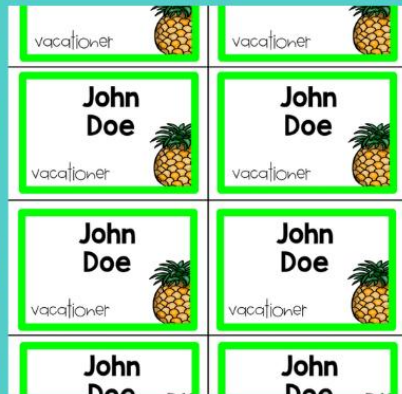
10 No Prep Printables



2 Versions of Passages & Activities



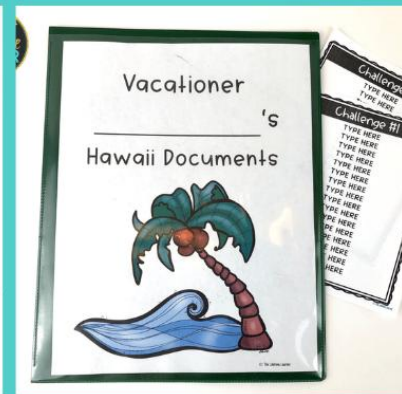
Printable Hats



Name Tags



Coloring Page



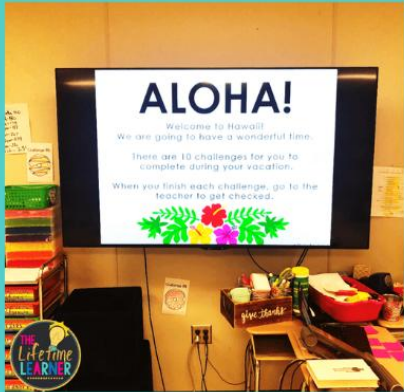
Folder Insert



Decor Posters

keep scrolling to see more!

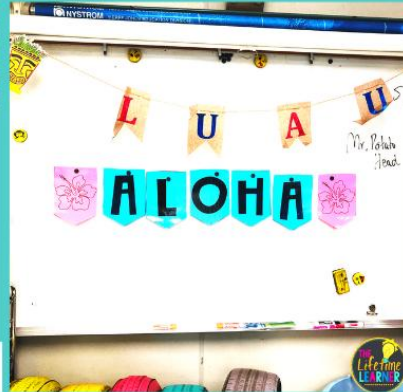
WHAT'S INCLUDED?



Welcome Slide



Editable Versions



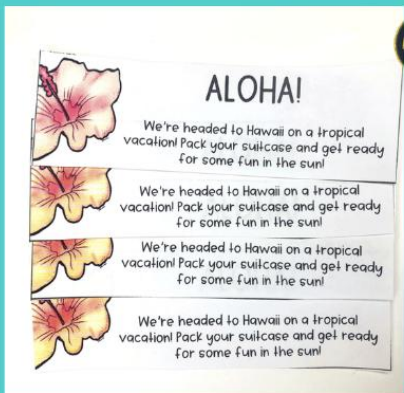
Banner



Certificate



Shopping Guide



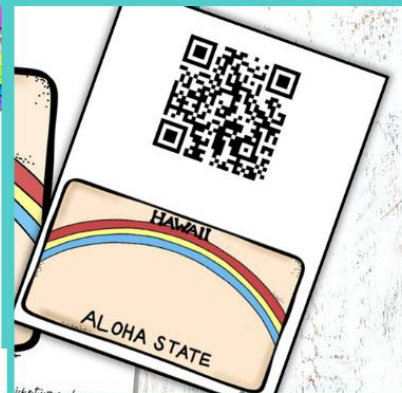
Admission Tickets



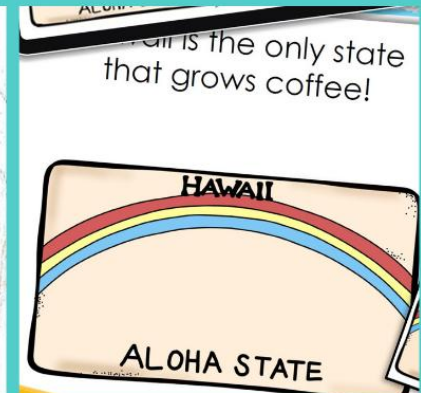
Digital Version



Answer Keys



QR Codes



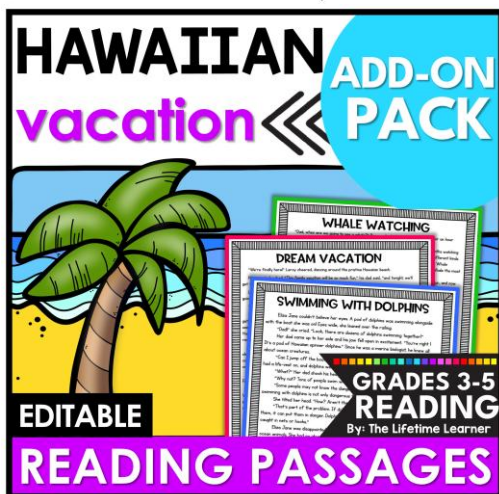
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Or, mix some math into your themed learning day!



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EDITABLE

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ROOM TRANSFORMATION

5TH GRADE MATH

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reading MEGA BUNDLE

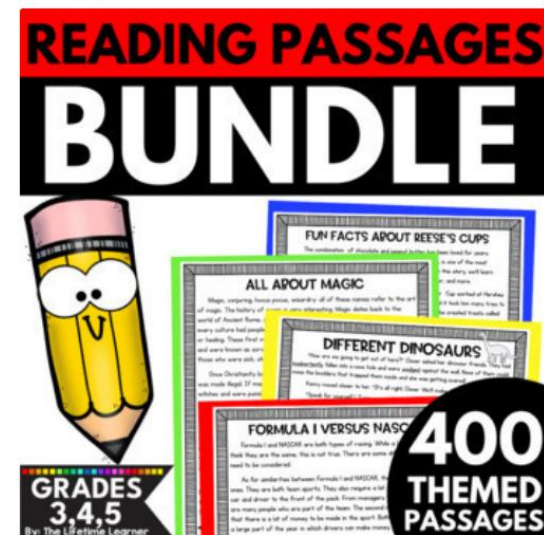
CLASSROOM TRANSFORMATIONS

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classroom transformations

low prep, fun, and engaging!



1st grade math



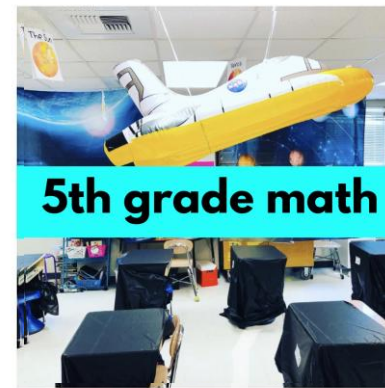
2nd grade math



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

THE LIFETIME LEARNER'S CLASSROOM TRANSFORMATIONS ARE:

1. Engaging to Students
2. Classroom Tested (and Student-Approved)
3. Print and Digital Compatible
4. Jam-Packed with Content
5. Aligned to Reading Standards
6. Easy to Implement
7. Flexible for Every Classroom
8. Versatile Ways to Reward Students
9. Rigorous Student Learning Activities

All content is included so you can simply **print**
and get ready for an **AMAZING** experience
with your students!



Please Note:

- **There are 10 reading challenges provided as well as décor, a fast finisher activity, and additional extras.**
- **The digital version is provided in Google Slides.**
- **Nervous about trying your first room transformation? You'll be hooked once you try one! I promise!**
- **Feel free to contact me if you have questions or want to chat about room transformations. You can email me at lindsaythelifetimelearner@gmail.com**