

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!

URANUS

...my eyes! On a crisp March night in 1781, I saw a small object moving among the stars. At first, I thought it was a comet, but it had no "tail" of fire observed and charted its path. The more I studied, the more I was convinced it was a new planet! No one had ever discovered one beyond Saturn. When I reported my discovery, the scientists were amazed. I named it *Georgium Sidus* after King George III. It became known as Uranus since it was the first planet found with a name that was not a god quickly. I never imagined my stargazing would lead to this.

William Herschel made history by discovering a new planet beyond Saturn. Before this, people believed Saturn was the furthest planet from the sun. After further study, he realized it was a planet. Uranus was discovered with a telescope. Herschel named it *Georgium Sidus* for King George III. Astronomers later renamed it Uranus. They wanted to follow the tradition of naming planets after mythological names. This discovery proved the universe was bigger than we previously thought. Before this, people believed Saturn was the furthest planet from the sun. Uranus is the 6th planet; Uranus is the 7th planet from the sun.

Passage 1	Passage 2	Both
firsthand account	provides only facts and a historical account	mentions Uranus' name was changed
B.	A.	C.
mentions why he believed the planet was a comet at first		mentions Uranus was originally named after King George III
E.		F.

This themed learning day has 10 stations that all review first & secondhand accounts 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



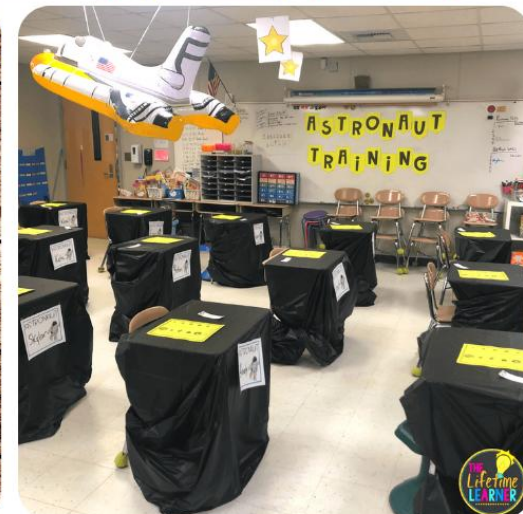
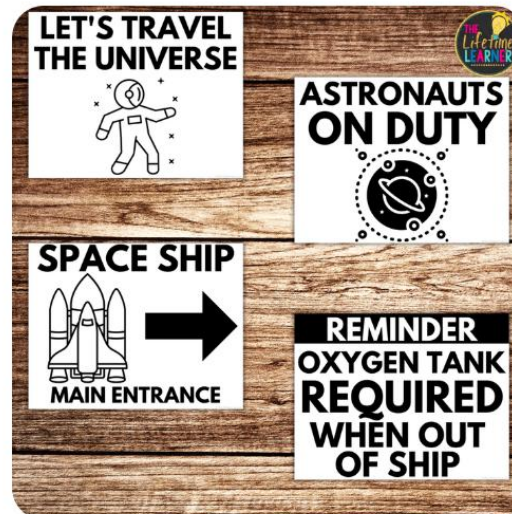
Camping Day

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:

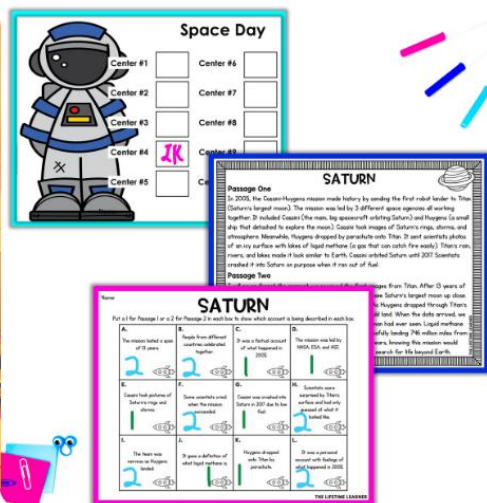
Tell your class they are in space today!

They will complete first and secondhand account 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 firsthand and secondhand account 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!

Space Day

Center #1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Center #6	<input type="checkbox"/>
Center #2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Center #7	<input type="checkbox"/>
Center #3	<input type="checkbox"/>	Center #8	<input type="checkbox"/>
Center #4	JK	Center #9	<input type="checkbox"/>
Center #5	<input type="checkbox"/>	Center #10	<input type="checkbox"/>

SATURN

Passage One
In 2005, the Cassini-Huygens mission made history by sending the first robot lander to Titan (Saturn's largest moon). The mission was led by 3 different space agencies all working together. It included Cassini (the main, big spacecraft orbiting Saturn) and Huygens (a small ship that detached to explore the moon). Cassini took images of Saturn's rings, storms, and atmosphere. Meanwhile, Huygens dropped by parachute onto Titan. It sent scientists photos of an icy surface with lakes of liquid methane (a gas that can catch fire easily). Titan's rain, rivers, and lakes made it look similar to Earth. Cassini orbited Saturn until 2017. Scientists crashed it into Saturn on purpose when it ran out of fuel.

Passage Two
The Cassini-Huygens mission was the first to see Saturn's largest moon up close. Huygens dropped through Titan's atmosphere and landed on the moon's surface. When the data arrived, we learned that Titan had lakes of liquid methane. This was the first time we had ever seen liquid methane on another planet. Scientists were surprised by Titan's surface and had only imagined what it looked like. Huygens dropped onto Titan by parachute. It was a personal account with feelings of what happened in 2005.

SATURN

Put a 1 for Passage 1 or a 2 for Passage 2 in each box to show which account is being described in each box.

A. The mission lasted a span of 13 years. 2	B. People from different countries celebrated together. 2	C. It was a factual account of what happened in 2005. 1	D. The mission was led by NASA, ESA, and ASI. 1
E. Cassini took pictures of Saturn's rings and storms. 1	F. Some scientists cried when the mission succeeded. 2	G. Cassini was crashed into Saturn in 2017 due to low fuel. 1	H. Scientists were surprised by Titan's surface and had only imagined what it looked like. 2
I. The team was nervous as Huygens landed. 2	J. It gave a definition of what liquid methane is. 1	K. Huygens dropped onto Titan by parachute. 1	L. It was a personal account with feelings of what happened in 2005. 2

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:


NEPTUNE



Passage One
The room was excited as Neptune's first images arrived from *Voyager 2*. After 12 years, our spacecraft had reached the farthest planet away. There it was: a deep blue gas giant. But the biggest surprise was the Great Dark Spot, a massive storm nearly the size of Earth. Unlike Jupiter's Great Red Spot, this one had winds reaching 1,200 miles per

Name: _____

NEPTUNE CUT & PASTE




Decide if each statement goes with Passage 1 or 2.
Glue each statement on the side it belongs on.

Passage 1

Passage 2


VENUS



Passage One
Comets are icy objects that orbit the Sun and are believed to be leftovers from the solar system forming 4.6 billion years ago. They are known for their glowing tails, which form when the Sun's heat vaporizes their ice into gas. Halley's Comet is one of the most

Name: _____


VENUS



1. What causes a comet's glowing tail?

2. How often does Halley's Comet appear?


MERCURY



Passage One
On November 3, 1957, the Soviet Union launched Sputnik 2 into space. Inside was Laika, a Siberian Husky-Terrier mix. She was a stray dog from Moscow. Scientists picked her because she could handle hard conditions. Laika was the first living creature to orbit Earth. She helped scientists learn about gravity and space travel. Her spacecraft had oxygen, a food dispenser, and a cabin. Sadly, she passed away a few hours after launch due to heat and stress. Sputnik 2 stayed in space for 5 months before burning up in April 1958. Laika's

Name: _____


MERCURY TRUE OR FALSE



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


Both passages explain that Laika was sent to space to help scientists learn about zero gravity and space travel.	A.	Both passages describe Laika as a stray Siberian Husky-Terrier mix found in Moscow.	B.
Passage 2 tells how long Sputnik 2 stayed in orbit, while Passage 1 does not.	C.	Passage 2 gives more details about how Laika's spacecraft was built than Passage 1.	D.
Only Passage 1 explains that Sputnik 2 had a pressurized cabin, oxygen, and a	E.	Passage 1 focuses on the emotions of the scientists, while Passage 2 only	F.

EARTH




Passage One
On August 21, 2017, a total solar eclipse lit up the sky across the USA. People called it the "Great American Eclipse" because it was so rare. This was the first time one took place since 1918! You could see the eclipse in 16% of the country. Lots of people watched

EARTH



*Fill in the crossword puzzle.
Do not put spaces in between words in the boxes.*



focuses on:
firsthand & secondhand
accounts

2 Versions of Every Passage Included for Students

SATURN



Passage One

In 2005, the Cassini-Huygens mission made history by sending the first robot lander to Titan (Saturn's largest moon). The mission was led by 3 different space agencies all working together. It included Cassini (the main, big spacecraft orbiting Saturn) and Huygens (a small ship that detached to explore the moon). Cassini took images of Saturn's rings, storms, and atmosphere. Meanwhile, Huygens dropped by parachute onto Titan. It sent scientists photos of an icy surface with lakes of liquid methane (a gas that can catch fire easily). Titan's rain, rivers, and lakes made it look similar to Earth. Cassini orbited Saturn until 2017. Scientists crashed it into Saturn on purpose when it ran out of fuel.

Passage Two

I will never forget the moment we received the first images from Titan. After 13 years of planning the Cassini-Huygens mission, it was amazing to see Saturn's largest moon up close. Scientists from different countries gathered together. As Huygens dropped through Titan's atmosphere in 2005, we were nervous and hoped it would land. When the data arrived, we

SATURN



Passage One

In 2005, the Cassini-Huygens spacecraft made history by sending the first robot lander to Titan. This is Saturn's largest moon. The mission was a joint effort by NASA, ESA (European Space Agency), and the ASI (Italian Space Agency). The Cassini was the main, large spacecraft orbiting Saturn and the Huygens was a small "lander" attached that could break off and go down to the surface. Cassini went in a circle around the planet and captured images of its icy rings, large storms, and atmosphere. Meanwhile, Huygens made a successful landing on the moon and sent back data to the ship with the help of robots. Huygens was dropped with a parachute through Titan's clouds and showed an icy surface with frozen lakes of liquid methane (gas that catches on fire easily). This showed Titan was similar to Earth compared to other planets. It had a weather system of rain, rivers, and lakes (but with methane instead of water). Cassini continued orbiting Saturn until 2017, when scientists crashed it on purpose on Saturn's surface since it ran out of fuel. This allowed them to learn a bit more about Saturn up close in its final days.

Passage Two

I will never forget the moment we received the first images from Titan. After 13 years of planning and working on the Cassini-Huygens mission, it was incredible to see Saturn's largest moon up close. People who worked on the Cassini spacecraft were there as well as people who had worked on creating the Huygens spacecraft. We were from different countries so it was a fun event to experience in multiple languages. As the Huygens spacecraft descended through Titan's thick atmosphere in 2005, we held our breath, hoping it would survive the landing. The data finally arrived and showed us icy rivers, lakes, and hills. This was a landscape no human had ever seen before. It was unlike anything we expected. Titan had liquid methane on its surface and was something we had only guessed. Knowing that we had successfully landed a probe on a moon over 746 million miles from Earth was an emotional moment. It felt like a dream to explore a world so far away. I saw a few of my fellow scientists shed tears knowing that this mission would change our understanding of Saturn and its moons.

MOON



Passage One

For years, Americans dreamed of landing on the moon. In the early 1960s, President Kennedy challenged the country to do it before the decade ended. In July 1969, astronauts Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin, and Michael Collins made it happen. After reaching space, NASA gave the ship a big push (called a translunar injection) to send it toward the moon. When they arrived, Collins stayed in the main spaceship, *Columbia*, while Armstrong and Aldrin moved into the *Eagle* to land. The landing was rough but they made it. Armstrong radioed, "Houston, Tranquility Base here. The Eagle has landed." Later, they stepped onto the moon! They spent 2 hours exploring and getting samples.

Passage Two

I have waited my whole life for this moment. Since I was a boy, I dreamed of seeing a person walk on the moon. Now, at 85 years old, I am finally watching it happen! Some of my friends think I care too much about space, but I don't mind. Ever since the Space

MOON



Passage One

Americans had dreamed of landing on the moon for years in the 20th century, but no country had ever attempted it. In the early 1960s, President Kennedy challenged the nation to achieve this goal before the decade ended. In July 1969, astronauts Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin, and Michael Collins answered that challenge. After safely reaching orbit, NASA's control room initiated a "translunar injection," sending the spacecraft toward the moon. This means they completed a powerful push that sent a spaceship out of Earth's orbit and toward the Moon (It's like giving a rocket a big boost to help it travel through space in the right direction!). Once in lunar orbit, Michael Collins remained inside the ship in the command module called *Columbia* while Armstrong and Aldrin transferred to the lunar module called *Eagle* for the descent down to the moon. The landing was rough, with alarms sounding, but Armstrong and Aldrin safely touched down. Armstrong radioed the words, "Houston, Tranquility Base here. The Eagle has landed." Soon after, he and Aldrin stepped onto the moon. It was the first time humans had ever been on the surface. They spent over two hours exploring and collecting samples.

Passage Two

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

MARS

Passage One
People are thinking about living on Mars. Experts say that at first, only the richest will have the money to travel there. SpaceX and other companies are trying to make space travel cheaper. But right now, tickets could cost millions or billions of dollars. The rich who invest in Mars will probably be the first to live there. Scientists and engineers would also come to help build and run the colony. At first, people on Mars may need supplies from Earth, which will be very expensive. This would make it hard for average people to afford life there. Besides cost, radiation, weak gravity, and being far from home make Mars a dangerous place. Some hope anyone can go. But as it is now, it appears only the richest can afford the cost.

Passage Two
Is this really happening?! I'm about to fly to Mars! The ticket cost millions of dollars, but I see it as a good investment. Earth is getting too crowded, and Mars is the future. My special home on Mars is ready with oxygen tanks, food, and high-tech equipment to make life easier. The trip will take seven months, and I had to train for the low gravity and rough conditions. Right now, only the richest people can afford to go. I've heard that early settlers like me will have private greenhouses and underground shelters to stay safe from radiation. I wonder if Mars will one day be open to more people or if only the wealthy will ever get to live here. I guess we will have to wait and see.



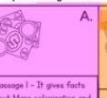




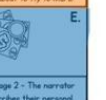
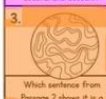

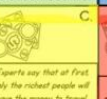

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

1. 		E.
Which passage is a firsthand account?	Passage 2 - The narrator describes their personal experience traveling to Mars.	
2. 		A.
Which passage is a secondhand account?	Passage 1 - It gives facts about Mars colonization and who will likely go there first.	
3. 		D.
Which sentence from Passage 2 shows it is a firsthand account?	"Is this really happening? I'm about to fly to Mars!"	

No-Prep Printables

MARS

Match up each question with the correct answer by coloring each match a different color.

1. 	4. 	A. 	
Which passage is a firsthand account?	Which sentence from Passage 1 shows it is a secondhand account?	Passage 1 - It gives facts about Mars colonization and who will likely go there first.	"Is this really happening? I'm about to fly to Mars!"
2. 	5. 	B. 	E. 
Which passage is a secondhand account?	What is the purpose of the firsthand account?	To provide facts and explain why only the wealthy may be able to live on Mars at first.	Passage 2 - The narrator describes their personal experience traveling to Mars.
3. 	6. 	C. 	F. 
Which sentence from Passage 2 shows it is a firsthand account?	What is the purpose of the secondhand account?	"Experts say that at first only the richest people will have the money to travel here."	To share emotions and experiences about preparing to live on Mars.

Name _____

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 1

Multiple Choice

MOON

...Americans dreamed of landing on the moon. In the early 1960s, President Kennedy challenged the country to do it before the decade ended. In July 1969, astronauts Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin, and Michael Collins made it happen. After reaching space, NASA gave the ship a big push (called a trans lunar injection) to send it toward the moon. When they arrived, Collins stayed in the main spaceship, *Columbia*, while Armstrong and Aldrin moved into the *Eagle* to land. The landing was rough but they made it. Armstrong radioed, "Houston, Tranquility Base here. The Eagle has landed."

Name: _____

MOON MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. A	2. B	3. C	4.
5.	6.	7.	8.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

1. If a reader wanted to know how the public reacted to the moon landing, which passage would be more useful?
 A. Passage 1
 B. Passage 2
 C. Both passages
 D. Neither passage



2. Which passage gives evidence of what the moon landing was like for the astronauts?
 A. Passage 1
 B. Passage 2
 C. Both passages
 D. Neither passage



Hands-On Center:

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

Name: _____

MOON MULTIPLE CHOICE

- If a reader wanted to know how the public reacted to the moon landing, which passage would be more useful?
 A. Passage 1
B. Passage 2
 C. Both passages
 D. Neither passage
- Which passage gives evidence of what the moon landing was like for the astronauts?
 A. Passage 1
B. Passage 2
 C. Both passages
 D. Neither passage
- How does Passage 1 provide information about the moon landing?
 A. It shares personal feelings from someone who watched the event.
B. It gives a factual summary of what happened.
 C. It describes the moon landing from an astronaut's perspective.
 D. It tells a factual story about space travel.
- How does Passage 2 provide information about the moon landing?
 A. It gives a factual summary with historical details.
 B. It includes scientific reasons for the moon.
C. It shares emotions and reactions from someone who watched it.
 D. It describes the training process for the astronauts.
- Which passage gives a historical perspective of the moon landing?
A. Passage 1
 B. Passage 2
 C. Both passages
 D. Neither passage
- How does Passage 1 differ from Passage 2?
 A. Passage 1 is more emotional, while Passage 2 focuses on facts.
B. Passage 1 includes factual details, while Passage 2 shares a personal experience.
 C. Passage 1 is written in first person, while Passage 2 is in third person.
 D. Passage 1 talks about space travel, while Passage 2 is about astronaut training.
- Which passage includes direct quotes from the moon landing?
 A. Passage 1
 B. Passage 2
C. Both passages
 D. Neither passage
- Which passage helps the reader understand what it felt like to watch the moon landing live?
 A. Passage 1
B. Passage 2
 C. Both passages
 D. Neither passage

Write A, B, C, or D in each box. THE LIFETIME LEARNER

No Prep Printable Worksheet!

CENTER 2

Crossword Puzzle

EARTH

... solar eclipse lit up the sky across the USA. People called it "The Great Eclipse" because it was so rare. This was the first time one took place over the United States. You could see it from any person and on some parts of the Earth and some parts of the Earth and the Moon. (almost like nighttime) for a few minutes during an eclipse because it blocks out the Sun.

Passage Two
 My school closed for the next few weeks, everyone on TV talked about the eclipse and how rare it was. I didn't believe the moon would be so close to us. We waited. When the eclipse happened, we saw the daytime turn into nighttime. It made sure we were special. The solar eclipse on April 8, 2024 was a once-in-a-lifetime event.

EARTH

Fill in the crossword puzzle. Do not put spaces in between words in the boxes.

WORD BANK:

- firsthand
- secondhand
- passage two
- passage one
- social media
- moon
- reactions

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

1 DOWN
 This passage gave facts about how a solar eclipse works.

3 ACROSS
 This passage gave the perspective from someone who watched the eclipse.

4 ACROSS
 Only passage two shared people's _____ to the eclipse when it took place.

Hands-On Center:

Students use the clue cards to fill in the crossword puzzle.

Name: _____

EARTH

Fill in the crossword puzzle. Do not put spaces in between words in the boxes.

WORD BANK:

- firsthand
- secondhand
- passage two
- passage one
- social media
- moon
- reactions

Down

- This passage gave facts about how a solar eclipse works.
- Only passage one shared information on how people shared their experiences with the solar eclipse on _____.
- Both passages mention that a solar eclipse occurs when the _____ moves between the Earth and Sun.

Across

- This passage gave the perspective from someone who watched the eclipse.
- Only passage two shared people's _____ to the eclipse when it took place.
- This is an account when someone tells you about an event they heard about from another person instead of seeing it themselves.
- This is an account when someone tells you what they saw or experienced themselves.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

No Prep Printable Worksheet!

CENTER 3

Pairs Activity







MARS

... thinking about living on Mars. Experts say that at first, only the richest will have the money to travel there. SpaceX and other companies are trying to make space travel cheaper. But right now, tickets could cost millions or billions of dollars. The rich who invest in Mars will probably be the first to live there. Scientists and engineers would also come to help build and run the colony. At first, people on Mars may need supplies from Earth, which will be very expensive. This would make it hard for average people to afford life there. Besides cost, radiation, weak gravity, and being far from home make Mars a dangerous place. Some hope anyone can go. But as it is now, it appears only the richest can afford the cost.

Passage Two

Is this really happening? I'm about to fly to Mars! The ticket cost millions of dollars, but I see it as a good investment. Earth is getting too crowded, and Mars is the future. My special home on Mars is ready with oxygen tanks, food, and high-tech equipment to make life easier. The trip will take seven months, and I had to train for the low gravity and rough conditions. Right now, only the richest people can afford to go. I've heard that early settlers like me will have private greenhouses and underground shelters to stay safe from radiation. I wonder if Mars will one day be open to more people or if only the wealthy will ever get to live here. I guess we will have to wait and see.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

1. 		E.
Which passage is a firsthand account?	Passage 2 - The narrator describes their personal experience traveling to Mars.	
2. 		A.
Which passage is a secondhand account?	Passage 1 - It gives facts about Mars colonization and who will likely go there first.	
3. 		D.
Which sentence from Passage 2 shows it is a firsthand account?	"Is this really happening? I'm about to fly to Mars!"	

Hands-On Center:

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

No Prep Printable Worksheet!

CENTER 4

Sorting Game



SATURN

Passage One

In 2005, the Cassini-Huygens mission made history by sending the first robot lander to Titan (Saturn's largest moon). The mission was led by 3 different space agencies all working together. It included Cassini (the main, big spacecraft orbiting Saturn) and Huygens (a small ship that detached to explore the moon). Cassini took images of Saturn's rings, storms, and atmosphere. Meanwhile, Huygens dropped by parachute onto Titan. It sent scientists photos of an icy surface with lakes of liquid methane (a gas that can catch fire easily). Titan's canyons, rivers, and lakes made it look similar to Earth. Cassini orbited Saturn until 2017. Scientists crashed it into Saturn on purpose when it ran out of fuel.

Passage Two

I will never forget the moment we received the first images from Titan. After 13 years of planning the Cassini-Huygens mission, it was amazing to see Saturn's largest moon up close. Scientists from different countries gathered together. As Huygens dropped through Titan's atmosphere in 2005, we were nervous and hoped it would land. When the data arrived, we saw icy rivers, lakes, and hills. It was a landscape no human had ever seen. Liquid methane on the surface, once just a theory, was now real. Successfully landing 746 million miles from Earth was a happy moment. Some scientists even shed tears, knowing this mission would change our understanding of Saturn, its moons, and the search for life beyond Earth.

Passage 1		Passage 2	
C. It was a factual account of what happened in 2005.	D. The mission was led by NASA, ESA, and ASI.	A. The mission lasted a span of 13 years.	B. People from different countries celebrated together.
E. Cassini took pictures of Saturn's rings and storms.	G. Cassini was crashed into Saturn in 2007 due to low fuel.	F. Some scientists cried when the mission succeeded.	H. Scientists were surprised by Titan's surface and had only guessed at what it looked like.

Hands-On Center:

Students decide where to sort each card.

No Prep Printable Worksheet!

CENTER 5

Cut and Paste

NEPTUNE

As Neptune's first images arrived from Voyager 2 After 12 years, it reached the farthest planet away. There it was a deep blue gas giant. The biggest surprise was the Great Dark Spot, a massive storm nearly the size of Earth. Unlike Jupiter's Great Red Spot, this one had winds reaching 1,200 miles per hour. Voyager 2 also showed Neptune's thin rings, which we weren't sure existed. Even more thrilling, we discovered six new moons. A moon called Triton had just erupted on it. Sitting at mission control, I felt like an explorer seeing something for the first time. We had sent a machine 2.7 billion miles away. Now, we can see it.

Passage Two

In 1989, Voyager 2 became the first and only spacecraft to visit Neptune. Scientists with lots of data. Launched in 1977, it took 12 years and traveled 3 billion miles to reach the planet. As it flew past, it sent back the first close-up images of the planet. It showed a blue atmosphere, extreme winds, and the Great Dark Spot. This is similar to Jupiter's Great Red Spot but with winds reaching 1,200 mph (1,931 km/h). The mission also confirmed Neptune's rings and six new moons. Voyager 2's flyby transformed our understanding of Neptune, and since then, no other spacecraft has visited, making it a very important trip to space in history.

NEPTUNE CUT & PASTE

Decide if each statement goes with Passage 1 or 2.
Glue each statement on the side it belongs on.

Passage 1		Passage 2	
Mentions Triton being discovered			
Mentions thoughts and feelings being experienced	Is a secondhand account	Mentions no other spacecraft have visited Neptune	
Mentions that the Voyager 2 allowed the discovery of the Great Dark Spot	Is a firsthand account	Mentions Neptune's winds were the fastest in the solar system	

Hands-On Center:

Cut and paste each box where it belongs.

NEPTUNE CUT & PASTE

Decide if each statement goes with Passage 1 or 2.
Glue each statement on the side it belongs on.

Passage 1 **Passage 2**

Mentions Triton being discovered	Mentions thoughts and feelings being experienced	Mentions Neptune's winds were the fastest in the solar system	Is a secondhand account
Is a firsthand account	Mentions that the Voyager 2 allowed the discovery of the Great Dark Spot	Gives a factual, detailed account	Mentions no other spacecraft have visited Neptune

No Prep Printable Worksheet!

CENTER 6

Color by Code

JUPITER

Passage One

I remember it like yesterday: the day my view of the solar system changed. The International Astronomical Union (IAU), the group that classifies objects in space, made a decision in 2006 that crushed me. I was the kid with a solar system on my ceiling and Styrofoam planets on my bunk bed. But in seventh grade, my science teacher shared shocking news: Pluto was no longer a planet! The IAU had reclassified it as a dwarf planet. Pluto was big enough to be round but lacked the gravity to clear its orbit of debris. My love of the solar system took a big hit! Pluto used to be my top choice, but I guess Jupiter's my favorite planet now.

Passage Two

In 2006, the International Astronomical Union (IAU) announced Pluto was no longer a planet. Instead, it was reclassified as one of five "dwarf planets," shocking many. The change came down to definitions. The IAU ruled a planet must be round, orbit the Sun, and have enough gravity to clear debris. Pluto met the first two but not the third. Another issue was the discovery of Pluto-sized "planets" in the Kuiper belt. Without a stricter definition, the number of planets could have exploded into the thousands. Also, Pluto's orbit is tilted and sometimes crosses into Neptune's path. Because of these factors, Pluto lost its status as an official planet. This left many disappointed.

Color in the part of the firsthand account where the author describes how they learned about Pluto's reclassification.

1. Color the answer red.

2. Color the answer light blue.

Color in the part of the secondhand account where Pluto's odd orbit is explained.

4. Color the answer yellow.

Hands-On Center:

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

JUPITER

Passage One

I remember it like yesterday: the day my view of the solar system changed. The International Astronomical Union (IAU), the group that classifies objects in space, made a decision in 2006 that crushed me. I was the kid with a solar system on my ceiling and Styrofoam planets on my bunk bed. But in seventh grade, my science teacher shared shocking news: Pluto was no longer a planet! The IAU had reclassified it as a dwarf planet. Pluto was big enough to be round but lacked the gravity to clear its orbit of debris. My love of the solar system took a big hit! Pluto used to be my top choice, but I guess Jupiter's my favorite planet now.

Passage Two

In 2006, the International Astronomical Union (IAU) announced Pluto was no longer a planet. Instead, it was reclassified as one of five "dwarf planets," shocking many. The change came down to definitions. The IAU ruled a planet must be round, orbit the Sun, and have enough gravity to clear debris. Pluto met the first two but not the third. Another issue was the discovery of Pluto-sized "planets" in the Kuiper belt. Without a stricter definition, the number of planets could have exploded into the thousands. Also, Pluto's orbit is tilted and sometimes crosses into Neptune's path. Because of these factors, Pluto lost its status as an official planet. This left many disappointed.

No Prep Printable Worksheet!

CENTER 9 Compare & Contrast

URANUS

Through my eyes! On a crisp March night in 1781, I saw a small object moving among the stars. At first, I thought it was a comet, but it had no "tail" of fire. I observed and charted its path. The more I studied, the more I was convinced it was a new planet! No one had ever discovered one beyond Saturn. When I shared my findings with other scientists, they were amazed. I named it *Georgium Sidus* after King George III. It became known as Uranus since it was the first planet found with the aid of a telescope. I never imagined my stargazing would lead to this.

William Herschel made history by discovering a new planet beyond Saturn. At first, he thought it was a comet, but after further study, he realized it was a planet. Uranus was first discovered with a telescope. Herschel named it *Georgium Sidus* for King George III. Astronomers later renamed it Uranus. They wanted to follow the tradition of naming planets after mythological names. This discovery proved the universe was much larger than previously thought. Before this, people believed Saturn was the furthest planet from the sun. Uranus is the 7th planet from the sun.

Passage 1	Passage 2	Both
firsthand account	provides only facts and a historical account	mentions Uranus' name was changed
B.	A.	C.
mentions why he believed the planet was a comet at first		mentions Uranus was originally named after King George III
E.		F.

Hands-On Center:

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

URANUS

Read each letter and decide where it belongs. Write each letter where it belongs in the diagram.

PASSAGE 1

B, K, E, J

PASSAGE 2

D, G, A, L

BOTH

H, C, I

provides only facts and a historical account	firsthand account	mentions Uranus' name was changed	secondhand account
A.	B.	C.	D.
mentions why he believed the planet was a comet at first	mentions Uranus was originally named after King George III	mentions scientists changed the name to follow the tradition of mythological names	mentions the year the planet was discovered
E.	F.	G.	H.
mentions Uranus is the first planet discovered with a telescope	mentions the month the planet was discovered	describes feelings and emotions	mentions comparing how far other planets are from the sun to Uranus
I.	J.	K.	L.

Name: _____

No Prep Printable Worksheet!

CENTER 10 True or False

MERCURY

On February 23, 1968, the Soviet Union launched Sputnik 2 into space. Inside was Laila, a Siberian Husky-Terrier mix. She was a stray dog from Moscow. Scientists picked her because she could handle hard conditions. Laila was the first living creature to orbit Earth. Scientists learned about gravity and space travel. Her spacecraft had oxygen, a food dispenser, and a cabin. Sadly, she passed away a few hours after launch due to heat and stress. Sputnik 2 stayed in space for 5 months before burning up in April 1968. Laila's journey led to Yuri Gagarin becoming the first human in space in 1961. In the future, animals may go on longer missions, maybe even to Mercury.

Passage Two

I took a deep breath as I watched Laila get into her capsule. She was a brave dog we found in Moscow. In seconds, Sputnik 2 would send her to space. She would be the first living creature to orbit Earth. I felt proud but also worried. Scientists like me wanted to study space travel and see if life could survive in space. Laila was our best chance to get answers. I wondered, what if this is just the start? Maybe one day, we could send a dog to Mercury. Right now, Mercury is too hot and dangerous, but maybe one day we will build a safe spacecraft. The rocket roared. Laila soared into the sky. We had taken our first step. Would dogs ever set paw on another planet? Only time would tell.

TRUE ✓

FALSE ✗

A. Both passages explain that Laila was sent to space to help scientists learn about zero gravity and space travel.	C. Passage 2 tells how long Sputnik 2 stayed in orbit, while Passage 1 does not.
B. Both passages describe Laila as a stray dog.	D. Passage 2 gives more details about how Laila's spacecraft was built than Passage 1.

E. Only Passage 2 explains that Sputnik 2 had a pressurized cabin, oxygen, and a food dispenser.	F. Passage 1 focuses on the emotions of the scientists, while Passage 2 only gives facts.
G. Passage 1 is a secondhand account, while Passage 2 is a firsthand account.	H. Passage 1 is written as if the scientist is experiencing Laila's launch in real-time.
I. Only Passage 2 explains how Laila was trained before the mission.	J. Passage 1 presents facts about Laila's mission, while Passage 2 shares emotions about the launch.

Hands-On Center:

Students decide if each card is true or false.

MERCURY TRUE OR FALSE

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

A. Both passages explain that Laila was sent to space to help scientists learn about zero gravity and space travel.	B. Both passages describe Laila as a stray Siberian Husky-Terrier mix found in Moscow.
C. Passage 2 tells how long Sputnik 2 stayed in orbit, while Passage 1 does not.	D. Passage 2 gives more details about how Laila's spacecraft was built than Passage 1.
E. Only Passage 2 explains that Sputnik 2 had a pressurized cabin, oxygen, and a food dispenser.	F. Passage 1 focuses on the emotions of the scientists, while Passage 2 only gives facts.
G. Passage 1 is a secondhand account, while Passage 2 is a firsthand account.	H. Passage 1 is written as if the scientist is experiencing Laila's launch in real-time.
I. Only Passage 2 explains how Laila was trained before the mission.	J. Passage 1 presents facts about Laila's mission, while Passage 2 shares emotions about the launch.

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


URANUS

...e my eyes! On a crisp March night in 1781, I saw a small object moving among the stars. At first, I thought it was a comet, but it had no "tail" of fire behind it. I observed and charted its path. The more I studied, the more I was convinced it was a new planet! No one had ever discovered one beyond Saturn. When I first reported it, scientists were amazed. I named it *Georgium Sidus* after King George III. It became known as Uranus since it was the first planet found with a telescope.


William Herschel made history by discovering a new planet beyond Saturn. Using a telescope, he noticed a faint object moving among the stars. At first, he thought it was a comet. But after further study, he realized it was a planet. Uranus was first discovered with a telescope. Herschel named it *Georgium Sidus* for King George III. Scientists later renamed it Uranus. They wanted to follow the tradition of naming planets after mythological names. This discovery proved the universe was larger than previously thought. Before this, people believed Saturn was the last planet. (Uranus is the 6th planet; Saturn is the 7th planet from the sun).

THE LIFETIME LEARNER


Passage 1




Passage 2




Both




B. firsthand account




A. provides only facts and a historical account




C. mentions Uranus' name was changed



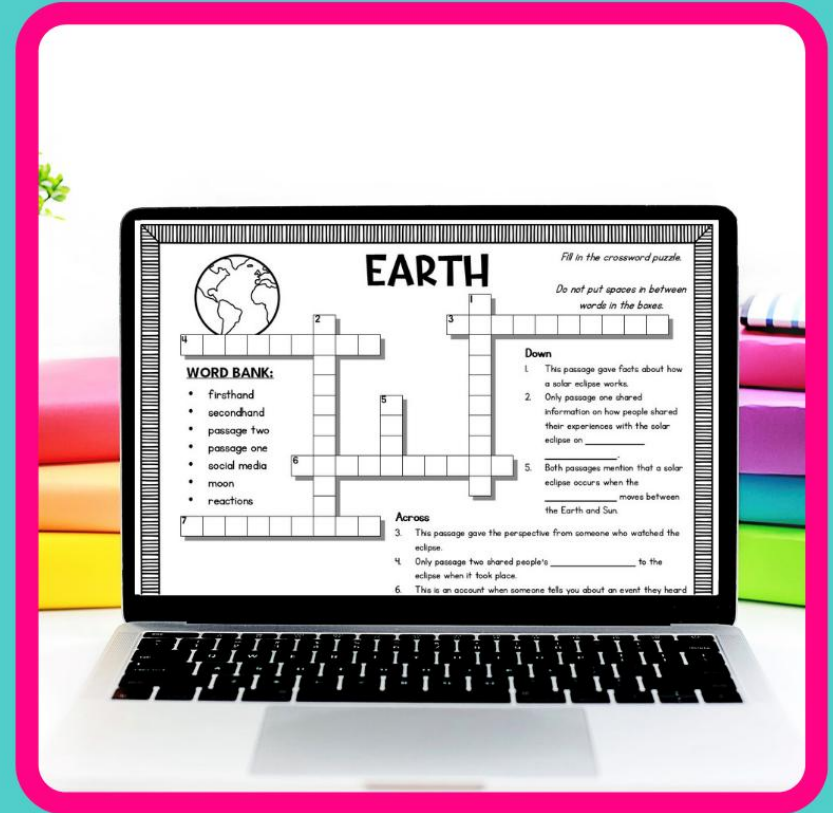
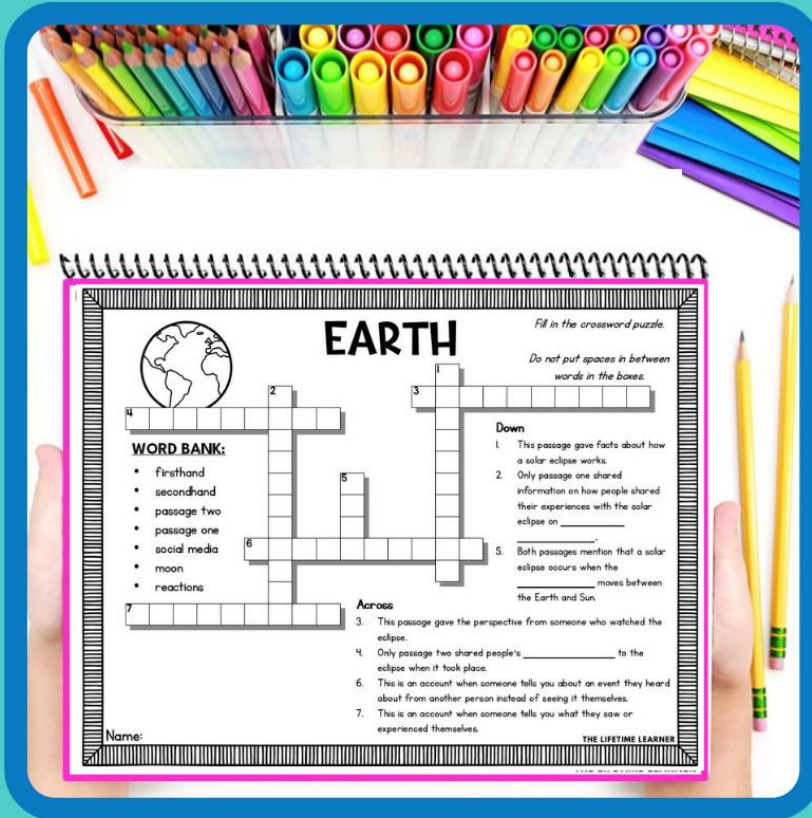
E. mentions why he believed the planet was a comet at first



F. mentions Uranus was originally named after King George III



PRINT & DIGITAL



Print & Go

Google Slides

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

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

SUN: THIS OR THAT

Circle the correct answer for each question.

1. The narrator shares their personal experience of training and going to space.	Passage 1	Passage 2	7. The ISS orbits Earth every 90 minutes so astronauts see the sun rise and set 15 times a day.	Passage 1	Passage 2
2. The passage explains that ISS missions last 3-6 months.	Passage 1	Passage 2	8. The ISS orbits 250 miles above Earth but never travels near the Sun.	Passage 1	Passage 2
3. The ISS relies on Earth's magnetic field for protection from space radiation.	Passage 1	Passage 2	9. This is the only passage to mention that astronauts also clean the space ship each day.	Passage 1	Passage 2
4. Astronauts needed visors because the Sun was very bright.	Passage 1	Passage 2	10. The best moments were watching Earth from space.	Passage 1	Passage 2
5. Floating in space took time to adjust to.	Passage 1	Passage 2	11. During free time, astronauts read, listen to music, or do hobbies.	Passage 1	Passage 2
6. The ISS's electricity came from solar panels powered by the Sun.	Passage 1	Passage 2	12. The launch felt endless and caused fear as the rocket blasted away.	Passage 1	Passage 2

Name: _____

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

SUN: THIS OR THAT

Circle the correct answer for each question.


1. The narrator shares their personal experience of training going to space.	Passage 1	Passage 2	7. The ISS orbits Earth every 90 minutes so astronauts see the sun rise and set 15 times a day.	Passage 1	Passage 2
2. The passage explains that ISS missions last 3-6 months.	Passage 1	Passage 2	8. The ISS orbits 250 miles above Earth but never travels near the Sun.	Passage 1	Passage 2
3. The ISS relies on Earth's magnetic field for protection from space radiation.	Passage 1	Passage 2	9. This is the only passage to mention that astronauts also clean the space ship each day.	Passage 1	Passage 2
4. Astronauts needed visors because the Sun was very bright.	Passage 1	Passage 2	10. The best moments were watching Earth from space.	Passage 1	Passage 2
5. Floating in space took time to adjust to.	Passage 1	Passage 2	11. During free time, astronauts read, listen to music, or do hobbies.	Passage 1	Passage 2
6. The ISS's electricity came from solar panels powered by the Sun.	Passage 1	Passage 2	12. The launch felt endless and caused fear as the rocket blasted away.	Passage 1	Passage 2

Name: _____

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

edit any question!

Center #1



Type here
Type here
Type here
Type here
Type here
Type here
Type here
Type here
Type here
Type here
Type here
Type here
Type here
Type here
Type here

Name: _____

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

10 Pre-Made
Centers
(Print & Go)

10 Pre-Made
Centers:
Editable Version

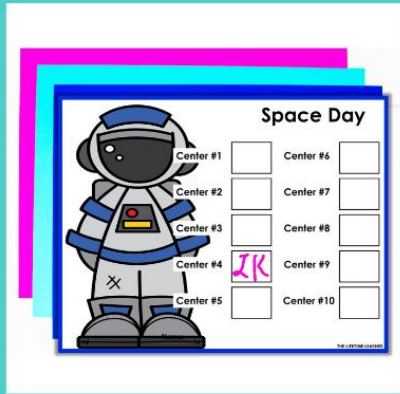
10 Blank Centers
To Add Your
Own Content

3 Versions Included

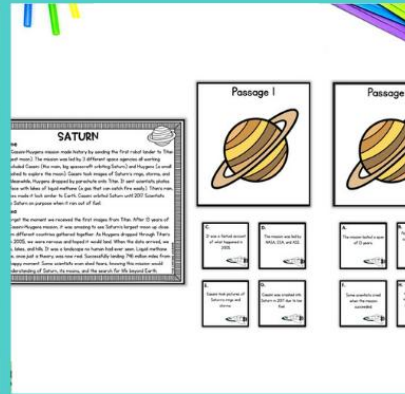
WHAT'S INCLUDED?



10 Color & B/W Posters



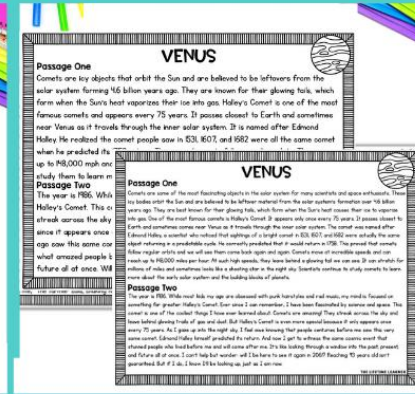
Recording Sheets



10 Hands On Centers



10 No Prep Printables



2 Versions of Passages & Activities



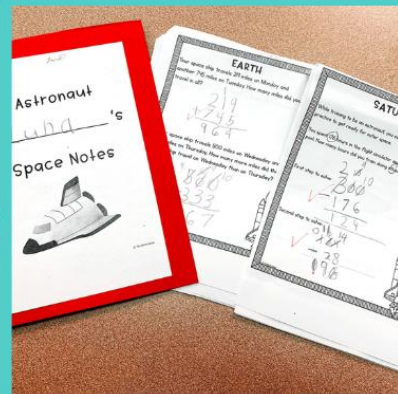
Printable Hats



Name Tags



Coloring Page



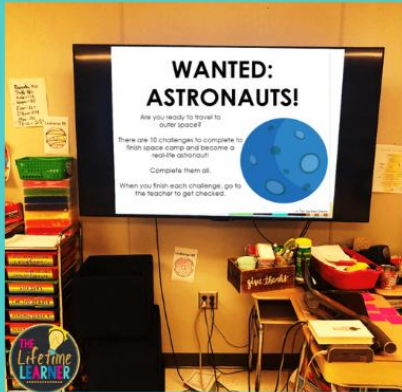
Folder Insert



Decor Posters

keep scrolling to see more!

WHAT'S INCLUDED?



Welcome Slide



Editable Versions



Banner



Certificate



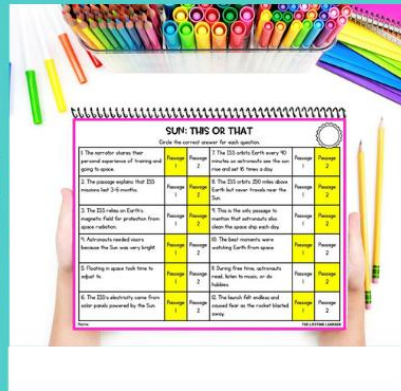
Shopping Guide



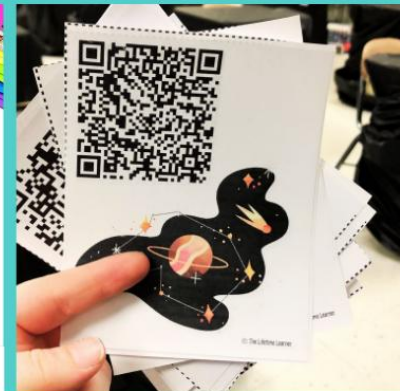
Admission Tickets



Digital Version



Answer Keys



QR Codes



Fun Facts

jam-packed with fun, rigor, and engagement!

other resources this pairs well with:

Add in even more reading passages with an add-on pack!

Or, mix some math into your themed learning day!



SPACE day ADD-ON PACK

EDITABLE READING PASSAGES

GRADES 3-5 READING

By: The Lifetime Learner

Includes: CIVILIANS IN SPACE, ZERO-G AT 30,000 FEET, IS THERE LIFE ON MARS?



SPACE day addition & subtraction word problems

3.NBT.2

EDITABLE 3RD GRADE MATH

By: The Lifetime Learner

ROOM TRANSFORMATION



SPACE day multi-digit multiplication

4.NBT.5

EDITABLE 4TH GRADE MATH

By: The Lifetime Learner

ROOM TRANSFORMATION



SPACE day fractions as division

5.NF.3

EDITABLE 5TH GRADE MATH

By: The Lifetime Learner

ROOM TRANSFORMATION



reading **MEGA BUNDLE**

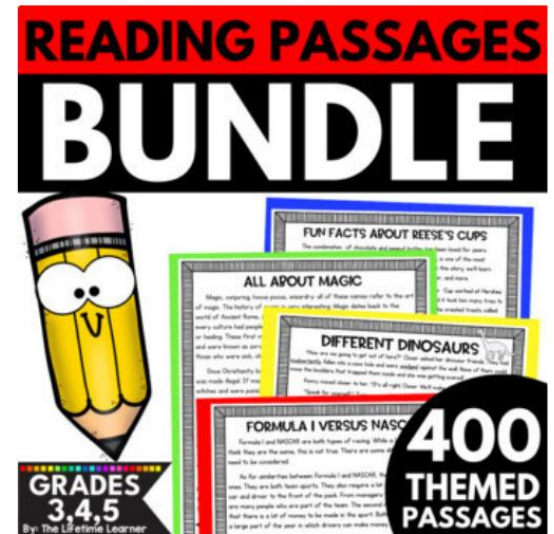
CLASSROOM TRANSFORMATIONS

40 THEME DAYS! GRADES 3-5

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

Includes: WEATHER, FALL, SCIENCE, CIRCUS, SPACE, COFFEE, REALTOR, PILOT, FARMER, ATHLETE, RESTAURANT, PIRATE, ROYALTY, BARBECUE, PARTY, BROCKERY, ROCK STAR, SURGERY, AFRICAN, ARTIST, MASCOT, RACE CAR, BOOY.

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

Includes: FUN FACTS ABOUT BEESE'S CUPS, ALL ABOUT MAGIC, DIFFERENT DINOSAURS, FORMULA 1 VERSUS NASCAR.

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

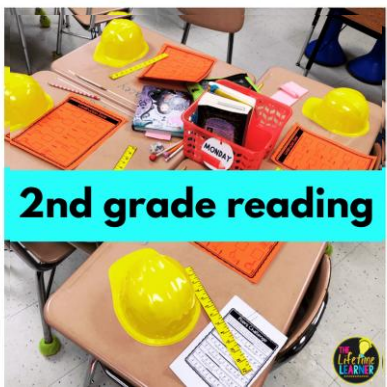
K-5 MATH & READING



kindergarten reading



1st grade reading



2nd grade reading



GR 3-5 reading comprehension



3-5 reading add-on packs



alphabet letters

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**