

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!

TINY TURTLES

Beaches around the world are home to hundreds of sea turtle nests each year. Marine veterinarians (water animal doctors) and ocean preservationists (people who protect ocean life) monitor these areas to protect mother turtles and their babies. In this passage, we'll learn about what happens when the eggs hatch.

A mother turtle can swim over where she was born. Without GPS she needs to go. After arriving, she lays up to 100 eggs, covers them, and the ocean.

The eggs remain buried for about two months while the baby turtles grow inside. When the baby turtles are ready, they use their heads together to climb out of the nest. This is a dangerous part of their journey. Turtles face predators like birds and crabs. Sea turtles reach the water safely. On their journey, they face many challenges. But the hardest part of the journey is when they reach the water.

TURTLES PUZZLE MAT

Place the puzzle pieces in order here on the mat.

Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4
E. The mother turtle swims over a thousand miles to return to the beach where she was born.	H. She crawls up the beach and digs a large hole in the sand.	C. She lays her eggs in the hole, sometimes laying up to 100 eggs.	
Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8

A. The eggs stay buried for about two months while the baby turtles grow inside.

B. The baby turtles dig their way to the surface and head toward the ocean.

D. The hatchlings cross the beach, avoiding predators, until they reach the safety of the water.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

This themed learning day has 10 stations that all practice nonfiction text structures 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



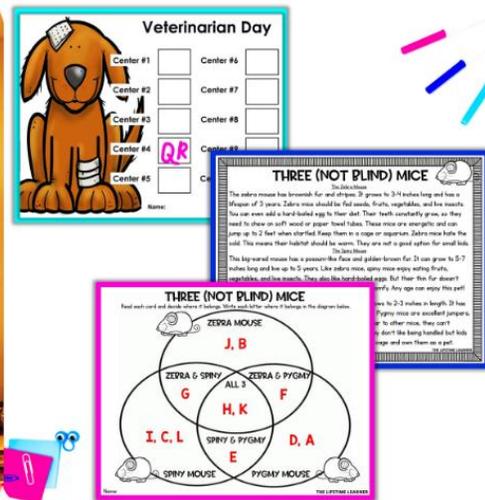
Camping Day

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 vets today!

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



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.



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!



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 nonfiction text structure activities (compare & contrast, description, cause & effect, problem & solution, sequencing). 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!

Veterinarian Day

Center #1 Center #6
Center #2 Center #7
Center #3 Center #8
Center #4 **QR** Center #9
Center #5 Center #10

Name: _____

THREE (NOT BLIND) MICE

The Zebra Mouse
The zebra mouse has brownish fur and stripes. It grows to 3-4 inches long and has a lifespan of 3 years. Zebra mice should be fed seeds, fruits, vegetables, and live insects. You can even add a hard-boiled egg to their diet. Their teeth constantly grow, so they need to chew on soft wood or paper towel tubes. These mice are energetic and can jump up to 2 feet when startled. Keep them in a cage or aquarium. Zebra mice hate the cold. This means their habitat should be warm. They are not a good option for small kids.

The Spiny Mouse
This big-eared mouse has a possum-like face and golden-brown fur. It can grow to 5-7 inches long and live up to 5 years. Like zebra mice, spiny mice enjoy eating fruits, vegetables, and live insects. They also like hard-boiled eggs. But their thin fur doesn't warm them. Any age can enjoy this pet!

The Pygmy Mouse
Pygmy mice are excellent jumpers, and like other mice, they can't see. If you don't like being handled but kids can handle them, you can keep them in a cage and own them as a pet.

THREE (NOT BLIND) MICE

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

ZEPRA MOUSE
J, B

ZEPRA & SPINY
G

ZEPRA & PYGMY
F

ALL 3
H, K

SPINY & PYGMY
E

I, C, L
D, A

SPINY MOUSE
PYGMY MOUSE

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!

Digital Scavenger Hunt

Let students "find" the facts on Google Slides

Printable Facts

Hang facts around room

QR Codes

Students scan to read fun facts



1

2

3

10 READING COMPREHENSION PASSAGES/ACTIVITIES:

PUPPIES!



Puppies are small animals that bring joy. Most are covered in fur, which can be curly, straight, or fluffy. Their ears can be floppy or pointy, and their tails wag when they're happy. Puppies love to chew. They need food, water, and sleep to grow into adult dogs. One challenge for puppy owners is teaching good behavior. Puppies can chew on

Name: _____

PUPPIES!

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1. Which paragraph uses the <u>Sequencing</u> text structure? | 2. Which paragraph uses the <u>Description</u> text structure? | 3. Which paragraph uses the <u>Compare and Contrast</u> text structure? |
|---|--|---|

Color the clue words in that _____ Color the clue words in that _____

THREE (NOT BLIND) MICE



The Zebra Mouse

The zebra mouse has brownish fur and stripes. It grows to 3-4 inches long and has a lifespan of 3 years. Zebra mice should be fed seeds, fruits, vegetables, and live insects. You can even add a hard-boiled egg to their diet. Their teeth constantly grow, so they

Name: _____

THREE (NOT BLIND) MICE

Read each statement on this page. Put the correct letter on the right part of the graphic organizer.

Likes to jump	Their teeth constantly grow	Lives up to 5 years	2-3 inches long
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SOMETHING FISHY



Freshwater ecosystems like lakes, ponds, and rivers are home to over 40% of the world's fish. These habitats are perfect for freshwater fish, but many are in danger due to threats to their homes. Learning how to help can make a difference for fish.

Threat #1

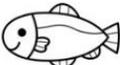
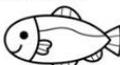
Wetlands like marshes, bogs, and swamps are full of freshwater and home to thousands of fish. However, many wetlands are being filled with trash. Imagine garbage

Name: _____

SOMETHING FISHY



Color the problems (threats) red and the solutions (how we help) green.

A. Many people don't realize how important freshwater is for fish and other animals. 	B. Avoid using pesticides near water and be careful about what you pour down the drain. 	C. Farmers use pesticides to protect their crops, but these chemicals can end up in rivers and lakes. 	D. Save water by turning off the faucet, taking shorter showers, and using less water. 
E. Wetlands like marshes and swamps are being	F. Teach others about why freshwater is	G. Reduce, reuse, and recycle to keep trash out	H. People use too much

TRAINING A PARROT



Parrots are admired for their ability to mimic human speech, but training them involves understanding causes and effects. Recognizing these helps make training easier.

One key cause of training success is building trust. When a parrot feels safe, it is more willing to follow commands, like stepping onto a finger. Fear of learning a new

Name: _____

PARROT CUT AND PASTE



Building trust.	Glue effect here 	Glue cause here 	Parrots get distracted and ignore commands.
Glue cause here 	Parrots may hesitate, stay still, or avoid you.	Gentle handling.	Glue effect here 

**focuses on:
nonfiction text structures**

2 Versions of Every Passage Included for Students

STRAY CATS



Stray cats are domestic cats that live outdoors with no home. They appear rough with tangled fur and signs of hunger. Some strays are friendly and approach people for food, while others are fearful. Strays rely on scraps and shelter near homes to survive.

Compared to house cats, stray cats live harder lives. House cats have access to food, water, and beds. Meanwhile, stray cats must search for food and find shelter. Both need food, care, and safety, but strays are may get sick or injured from fights or weather. However, some strays can be loving and may adjust to indoor life if rescued.

Trapping stray cats helps control the population and provide medical care. Spaying and neutering strays prevent future kitten litters and reduces the homeless cat population. Some traps can scare cats. Humane traps help to avoid causing harm.

The stray cat population is a big issue, but solutions exist. Supporting trap-neuter-return (TNR) programs helps. They trap, neuter, and release cats back to their location and reduce stray kittens while allowing adults to live without reproducing.

STRAY CATS



Stray cats are domestic cats that live outdoors without a permanent home. They have rougher appearances than house cats. Stray cats have tangled fur, scars, and signs of hunger. Some stray cats are friendly and will approach people for food, while others are fearful since they are not normally around humans. Unlike wild animals, stray cats still rely on food scraps or shelter near peoples' homes to survive.

In comparison to house cats, stray cats live much harder lives. House cats have regular access to food, water, and warm beds, while stray cats must search for their meals and find shelter wherever they can. Both types of cats need food, care, and safety. But stray cats are more likely to be sick or injured from fights or bad weather. However, like house cats, some strays can be loving and may even adjust to indoor living if rescued and properly cared for.

Trapping stray cats can be tricky and complicated. One reason for trapping is to help control the stray cat population and provide medical care to them. An effect of trapping and spaying or neutering stray cats is that it prevents future litters of kittens. This helps reduce the number of homeless cats over time. However, some traps can scare the cat, making it more difficult to approach them. This is why humane traps are important to avoid harm.

The stray cat population can be a big problem, but there are solutions to help manage it. A major issue is that unspayed and unneutered cats can have many kittens, adding to the stray population. The solution is to support trap-neuter-return (TNR) programs. This involves trapping cats, having them spayed or neutered, and releasing them back where they were found. TNR reduces the number of stray kittens and allows the adults to live without reproducing. Communities can also help by providing feeding stations for strays, reducing their need to roam dangerous areas.

If you find a stray cat, follow a careful process. First, observe the cat from a distance to see if it seems lost, hurt, or aggressive. Next, approach the cat slowly with food to gain its trust. If the cat is friendly, try to lure it into a safe carrier. If the cat seems scared, contact a local animal shelter or TNR group for help. After safely securing the cat, take it to a vet for a health check and to scan for a microchip. Finally, decide if the cat can be rehomed, returned to its outdoor home, or needs placement in a foster program. Following these steps makes sure the cat gets the care it needs.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

TINY TURTLES



Beaches around the world are home to hundreds of sea turtle nests each year. Marine veterinarians (water animal doctors) and ocean preservationists (people who protect ocean life) monitor these areas to protect mother turtles and their babies. In this passage, we'll learn about where turtles lay eggs, the resting period, and what happens when the eggs hatch.

A mother turtle can swim over a thousand miles to lay her eggs on the same beach where she was born. Without GPS or a compass, she remembers the exact spot where she needs to go. After arriving, she crawls ashore and digs a large hole in the sand. She lays up to 100 eggs, covers them with sand and seaweed for protection, and returns to the ocean.

The eggs remain buried for about two months. When the baby turtles (called hatchlings) are ready, they use a sharp tooth to break their shells. Once free, they work together to climb out of the nest and make their way to the ocean. This is the most

TINY TURTLES



Beaches across the world are home to hundreds of sea turtle eggs each year. These sandy shores are important to the survival of sea turtles. They return to these places generation after generation. Trained marine veterinarians and other ocean preservationists (people who protect and save ocean life) regularly visit these areas to make sure that mother turtles and their babies are safe from harm. This includes making sure that the nests are not disturbed and predators don't have easy access to the eggs or hatchlings.

First, a mother turtle will swim over a thousand miles to lay her eggs. This long journey is tiring, but she knows it must be done. She always returns to the same beach she was born on, even though she may have spent most of her life far away. Even without GPS, maps, or a compass, the mother can remember her birthplace with such precision.

Once she reaches the beach, she crawls up the shore, often under the cover of night to avoid predators. She finds a safe spot in the sand and begins to dig a large hole using her flippers. When the hole is deep enough, she deposits her eggs inside. Mothers may lay as many as 100 eggs. Afterward, she carefully covers the hole with sand and seaweed to disguise the nest and protect the eggs from animals that might try to dig them up. Then, she returns

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

TINY TURTLES

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TURTLES PUZZLE MAT

Place the puzzle pieces in order here on the mat.

Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4
E. The mother turtle swims over a thousand miles to return to the beach where she was born.	H. She crawls up the beach and digs a large hole in the sand.	C. She lays her eggs in the hole, sometimes laying up to 100 eggs.	
Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8

A. The eggs stay buried for about two months while the baby turtles grow inside.

B. The baby turtles dig their way to the surface and head toward the ocean.

D. The hatchlings cross the beach, avoiding predators, until they reach the safety of the water.

No-Prep Printables

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

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

5 A. The eggs stay buried for about two months while the baby turtles grow inside.	7 B. The baby turtles dig their way to the surface and head toward the ocean.	3 C. She lays her eggs in the hole, sometimes laying up to 100 eggs.	8 D. The hatchlings cross the beach, avoiding predators, until they reach the safety of the water.
1 E. The mother turtle swims over a thousand miles to return to the beach where she was born.	4 F. The mother turtle covers the eggs with sand and seaweed to hide the nest.	6 G. The hatchlings break out of their eggs using a sharp tooth in their mouths.	2 H. She crawls up the beach and digs a large hole in the sand.

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

RABBIT DAY!

Do you know the fourth Saturday in September is International Rabbit Day? This day raises awareness about rabbits and how to care for them. Rabbit lovers celebrate by learning fun facts and finding ways to give their pets the best care possible.

Let's start with some cool facts about rabbits. They are social animals that love living in groups. A baby rabbit is called a "kit" or "kitten." Their teeth never stop growing, but chewing keeps them at a healthy length. Rabbits have eyes on the sides of their heads. It gives them 360-degree vision to watch for predators. When content, they

Name: _____

RABBIT MULTIPLE CHOICE

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

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

Which sentence in the first paragraph shows the purpose of International Rabbit Day?

A. "Did you know the fourth Saturday in September is International Rabbit Day?"
 B. "This day raises awareness about rabbits and how to care for them."
 C. "Rabbit lovers celebrate by learning fun facts and finding ways to give their pets the best care possible."
 D. "They are social animals that love living in groups."

1. 

How does the sentence "Let's start with some cool facts about rabbits" function in the text?

A. It introduces a comparison between types of rabbits.
 B. It signals the beginning of a list of facts about rabbits.
 C. It explains the reason why rabbits leap and twist.
 D. It describes the importance of rabbit care.

2. 

Hands-On Center:

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



Name: _____

RABBIT MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which sentence in the first paragraph shows the purpose of International Rabbit Day?
 A. "Did you know the fourth Saturday in September is International Rabbit Day?"
 B. "This day raises awareness about rabbits and how to care for them."
 C. "Rabbit lovers celebrate by learning fun facts and finding ways to give their pets the best care possible."
 D. "They are social animals that love living in groups."

2. How does the sentence "Let's start with some cool facts about rabbits" function in the text?
 A. It introduces a comparison between types of rabbits.
 B. It signals the beginning of a list of facts about rabbits.
 C. It explains the reason why rabbits leap and twist.
 D. It describes the importance of rabbit care.

3. What is the cause of the rabbits having 360-degree vision?
 A. They are social animals.
 B. Their ears help them detect predators.
 C. Their eyes are located on the sides of their heads.
 D. They leap and twist to avoid danger.

4. What effect does chewing have on rabbits' teeth?
 A. It helps keep their teeth of a healthy length.
 B. It helps them become more social.
 C. It strengthens their vision.
 D. It causes them to perform a "binky."

5. Which sentence explains why veterinarians recommend yearly check-ups?
 A. "Rabbits love to dig, run, hop, and chew."
 B. "Their playful antics and floppy ears make them wonderful pets."
 C. "Over these weeks, they check eyes for cloudiness, examine fur for sores or hair loss, and parasite medications to prevent diseases."
 D. "Rabbits purr when they are content, just like cats."

6. How is the information in the third paragraph organized?
 A. As a sequence of steps during a rabbit check-up.
 B. As a comparison between different types of veterinarians.
 C. As a description of the habits of rabbits.
 D. As a list of reasons why rabbits need care.

7. Which sentence connects the rabbits' playful actions to their energy level?
 A. "Rabbits love to dig, run, hop, and chew."
 B. "When excited, they leap, twist, and kick in a move called a 'binky!'"
 C. "Though their energy can be challenging, their playful antics and floppy ears make them wonderful pets."
 D. "It's easy to see why they have a special day dedicated to them."

8. Which phrase in the last paragraph signals a purpose for celebrating International Rabbit Day?
 A. "Whether you're snuggling with your rabbit or learning about their care."
 B. "It's easy to see why they have a special day dedicated to them."
 C. "Rabbits love to dig, run, hop, and chew."
 D. "Veterinarians recommend bringing rabbits in for yearly check-ups."

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

No Prep Printable Worksheet!

CENTER 2

Task Cards

When a snake will find a dark place to lay eggs. For several months, a baby snake develops inside the egg. In late summer, the snake will be ready to leave. It uses its single tooth to break open the egg. After that, the snake will stick out its tongue to taste its surroundings. Now they are ready to leave and find food for the first time.

#2 Snakes rely on their environment to regulate their body temperature because they are cold-blooded. As a result, they need warm areas to stay active and cool areas to rest. Without a heat source, a snake may become sluggish and unable to digest its food. One cause of this is the lack of a heat source, which can lead to the snake becoming aggressive if they're threatened. Providing a balanced habitat helps prevent this.

#3 Male and female garter snakes are helpful in gardens because they keep pests away. But their behaviors are different. Male garter snakes are faster. In contrast, female garter snakes are slower. Also, female snakes are more aggressive if they're threatened. On the other hand, male garter snakes are curious and friendly. This means they show less defensive behavior when approached.

Compare & Contrast
 Cause & Effect
 Compare & Contrast

Name: _____

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF AMELIA EARHART

1. Text Structure Used: **Sequencing**
 Hints From the Text to Show Proof:
 In spring, for several months, the, after that, now

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

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

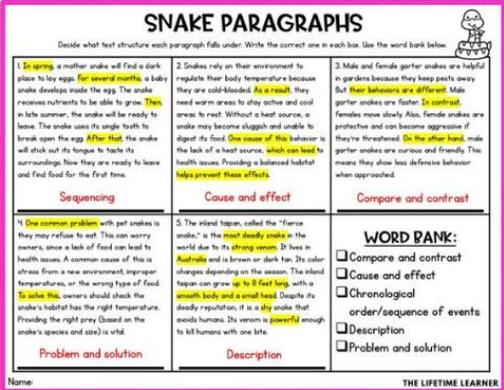
4. Text Structure Used: _____
 Hints From the Text to Show Proof: _____

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.



Name: _____

SNAKE PARAGRAPHS

Decide what text structure each paragraph falls under. Write the correct one in each box. Use the word bank below.

1. **Sequencing** A mother snake will find a dark place to lay eggs. For several months, a baby snake develops inside the egg. In late summer, the snake will be ready to leave. It uses its single tooth to break open the egg. After that, the snake will stick out its tongue to taste its surroundings. Now they are ready to leave and find food for the first time.

2. **Cause and effect** Snakes rely on their environment to regulate their body temperature because they are cold-blooded. As a result, they need warm areas to stay active and cool areas to rest. Without a heat source, a snake may become sluggish and unable to digest its food. One cause of this behavior is the lack of a heat source, which can lead to the snake becoming aggressive if they're threatened. Providing a balanced habitat helps prevent these effects.

3. **Compare and contrast** Male and female garter snakes are helpful in gardens because they keep pests away. But their behaviors are different. Male garter snakes are faster. In contrast, female garter snakes are slower. Also, female snakes are more aggressive if they're threatened. On the other hand, male garter snakes are curious and friendly. This means they show less defensive behavior when approached.

4. **Problem and solution** One common problem with pet snakes is they may refuse to eat. This can worry owners, since a lack of food can lead to health issues. A common cause of this is that the snake is stressed from a new environment, improper temperatures, or the wrong type of food. To solve this, owners should check the snake's habitat has the right temperature. Providing the right prey (based on the snake's species and size) is vital.

5. **Description** The blind hognose, called the "fence snake," is the most deadly snake in the world due to its strong venom. It has a flat head and a brown or dark face. Its color changes depending on the season. The blind hognose can grow up to 9 feet long, with a smooth body and a small head. Despite its deadly reputation, it is a shy snake that mostly hunts. Its venom is powerful enough to kill humans with one bite.

WORD BANK:
 Cause and effect
 Chronological order/sequence of events
 Description
 Problem and solution

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

No Prep Printable Worksheet!

CENTER

3

Compare & Contrast

(NOT BLIND) MICE

The Zebra Mouse
is brownish fur and stripes. It grows to 3-4 inches long and has a Zebra mice should be fed seeds, fruits, vegetables, and live insects. hard-boiled egg to their diet. Their teeth constantly grow, so they need wood or paper towel tubes. These mice are energetic and can be startled. Keep them in a cage or aquarium. Zebra mice hate the air-habitat should be warm. They are not a good option for small kids.

The Spiny Mouse
has a possum-like face and golden-brown fur. It can grow to 5-7 inches long and lives up to 5 years. Like zebra mice, spiny mice enjoy eating fruits, vegetables, and insects. They also like hard-boiled eggs. But their thin fur doesn't require a warm habitat to be comfy. Any age can enjoy this pet!

The Pygmy Mouse
is tiny with brownish-red fur. It grows to 2-3 inches in length. It has small ears and eats seeds, nuts, and fruits. Pygmy mice are excellent jumpers, and they like to be in a closed cage or aquarium. Similar to other mice, they can't keep their living space warm. They don't like being handled but kids enjoy watching them run around their cage and own them as a pet.

Spiny Mouse 	Zebra Mouse 	Pygmy Mouse
Lives up to 5 years C.	Their teeth constantly grow B.	Likes to jump A.
5-7 inches long I.		2-3 inches long D.

Hands-On Center:

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

THREE (NOT BLIND) MICE
Read each card and decide where it belongs. Write each letter where it belongs in the diagram below.

Name: _____

No Prep Printable Worksheet!

CENTER

4

Task Cards

Hamsters are pets that grow about 4-7 inches long. They have small ears, small eyes, and can be colors like brown, white, or black. Friendly and nocturnal, they are active all day and are active at night. Hamsters eat store-bought food but also need fresh fruits and vegetables. They stay healthy by running on exercise wheels.

#2 Let's explore two popular hamster types: Syrian and Dwarf hamsters. Syrian hamsters live about 2-3 years and prefer to live alone. Meanwhile, Dwarf hamsters live 1.5-2 years and can get along with others in a cage. Syrians grow 6-8 inches long. When compared to 4-inch Dwarf hamsters, they are...

#3 Hamsters are nocturnal, meaning they are most active at night. As a result, they often make noise, which can disturb their owners' sleep. This behavior is caused by their instinct to search for food and explore after dark. The quiet spaces during the day to rest. Understanding their routine helps owners create a peaceful environment.

Name: _____

HAMSTER PARAGRAPHS

- Text Structure Used: **Description**
Hints From the Text to Show Proof:
4-7 inches long, tiny tails, small eyes, colors like brown, white, or black, friendly, eat store-bought food
- Text Structure Used: _____
Hints From the Text to Show Proof: _____
- Text Structure Used: _____
Hints From the Text to Show Proof: _____
- Text Structure Used: _____
Hints From the Text to Show Proof: _____
- 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.

HAMSTER PARAGRAPHS

Decide what text structure each paragraph falls under. Write the correct one in each box. Use the word bank below.

1 Hamsters are pets that grow about 4-7 inches long. They have tiny tails, small eyes, and can be colors like brown, white, or black. Friendly and nocturnal, they sleep during the day and are active all night. Hamsters eat store-bought food, but also need fresh fruits and vegetables. They stay healthy by running on exercise wheels.	2 Let's explore two popular hamster types: Syrian and Dwarf hamsters. Syrian hamsters live about 2-3 years and prefer to live alone. Meanwhile, Dwarf hamsters live 1.5-2 years and can get along with others if introduced young. Syrians grow 6-8 inches long. When comparing them to 4-inch Dwarf hamsters, they are much longer.	3 Hamsters are nocturnal, meaning they are most active at night. As a result, they often make noise, which can disturb their owners' sleep. This behavior is caused by their instinct to search for food and explore after dark. They also need quiet spaces during the day to rest. Understanding their routine helps owners create a peaceful environment for both themselves and their hamsters.
Description	Compare and contrast	Cause and effect

4 Caring for a hamster involves a few key steps. First, set up the cage with bedding, a water bottle, and a food dish. Next, add an exercise wheel and chew toys for activity. Then, gently place the hamster in the cage and let it adjust. After it settles, provide food and small treats like carrots. Finally, clean the cage regularly to keep it safe. Following these steps guarantees a healthy hamster.

5 Hamsters are cute pets, but they cause problems by escaping their cages or pushing loose doors. This can be dangerous if they get lost or injured. A simple solution is to secure the cage with clips and checking for gaps helps prevent escapes. Providing toys and exercise wheels keeps them entertained, reducing the urge to escape. A locked, engaging environment keeps hamsters safe and happy.

Sequencing Problem and solution

WORD BANK:

- Compare and contrast
- Cause and effect
- Chronological
- order/sequence of events
- Description
- Problem and solution

Name: _____

No Prep Printable Worksheet!

CENTER 5

Color by Code

PUPPIES!

Puppies are small animals that bring joy. **Most are** covered in fur, which can be curly, straight, or fluffy. **Their ears can be** floppy or pointy, and their tails wag when they're happy. **Puppies love to** chew. **They need** food, water, and sleep to grow into adult dogs.

One challenge for puppy owners is teaching good behavior. Puppies can chew on furniture, bark, and have accidents. However, **these problems can be solved** with training. Using treats encourages puppies to follow commands. If a puppy sits when asked, giving it a treat makes them want to do it again. **As a result** of training, they learn to behave.

In comparison to adult dogs, puppies require more attention. **Both puppies and adult dogs** need love, but puppies need more feedings, potty breaks, and naps throughout the day. This is **compared to adult dogs** who can stay home alone for longer periods and have learned good habits. **Despite these differences**, both need you to care for them.

The effect of getting a new puppy is the change in routine. Puppies wake up early, **which causes** their owners to adjust their schedules. **As a result**, some may feel overwhelmed. However, once the puppy settles into a routine, life becomes much easier.

To care for a puppy, you can follow a **few steps**. **First**, prepare a spot with a bed and food dishes. **Next**, create a potty schedule. **After that**, introduce toys and walks. **Finally**, make time for training. With patience, raising a puppy can be a great experience.

Which paragraph uses the Description text structure?
Color the blue words in that paragraph to show how you know this.

Which paragraph uses the Problem and Solution text structure?
Color the blue words in that paragraph to show how you know this.

Which paragraph uses the Sequence text structure?
Color the blue words in that paragraph green to show how you know this.

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

TRAINING A PARROT

Parrots are known for their ability to mimic human speech, but training them can be challenging. Understanding the causes and effects of their behavior is key to training success. Building trust is essential, as a parrot that feels safe is more likely to follow commands. Fear of new things, such as stepping up, can cause hesitation or avoidance. This means they may act scared or avoid you. But using treats and a calm tone helps reduce fear. Repeating words with enthusiasm encourages parrots to mimic sounds. However, boredom can cause parrots to lose interest. Short, fun sessions are best. The environment also plays a role. Noisy places can cause parrots to ignore commands. But quiet spaces help them focus. Being gentle also creates a calming effect. This makes parrots more willing to handle and may cause them to bite because they are stressed out. Sudden movements or noises often startle parrots. This causes them to fly away. A perch they can hold onto and a calm routine creates a sense of safety. Regular rewards cause parrots to learn to do the actions they receive a positive item after they do a task. Rewards lead to faster learning.

PARROT CUT AND PASTE

Building trust.	Parrots are more willing to follow commands and learn tricks.	Noisy environments.	Parrots get distracted and ignore commands.
Fear of new actions.	Parrots may hesitate, stay still, or avoid you.	Gentle handling.	Parrots feel calm and are more cooperative.
Repeating words with enthusiasm.	Parrots become more interested in copying the words.	Sudden movements or loud noises.	Parrots become startled and may flap or fly away.
Boredom during training.	Parrots lose interest and become restless.	Regular rewards.	Parrots learn commands lead to rewards with positive outcomes and learn more quickly.

Fear of new actions.	Regular rewards.	Parrots lose interest and become restless.	Glue each cause or effect where it belongs.
Repeating words with enthusiasm.	Parrots become startled and may flap or fly away.	Parrots are more willing to follow commands and learn tricks.	

Hands-On Center:

Cut and paste each box where it belongs.



No Prep Printable Worksheet!

CENTER 7

3 Choices

STRAY CATS

Stray cats are domestic cats that live outdoors with no home. They appear rough with tangled fur and signs of hunger. Some strays are friendly and approach people for food, while others are fearful. Strays rely on scraps and shelter near homes to survive.

Compared to house cats, stray cats live harder lives. House cats have access to food, water, and beds. Meanwhile, stray cats must search for food and find shelter. Both need food, care, and safety, but strays are more likely to get sick or injured from fights or weather. However, some strays can be loving and may adjust to indoor life if rescued.

Trapping stray cats helps control the population and provide medical care. Spaying and neutering strays prevent future kitten litters and reduces the homeless cat population. Some traps can scare cats. Humane traps help to avoid causing harm.

The stray cat population is a big issue, but solutions exist. Supporting trap-neuter-return (TNR) programs helps. They trap, neuter, and release cats back to their location and reduce stray kittens while allowing adults to live without reproducing.

If you find a stray cat observe from a distance. Approach slowly with food, and if the cat is friendly, lure it into a carrier. If it's scared, contact a shelter for help. After securing the cat, take it to a vet for a check-up and microchip scan. Then, decide if it should be rehomed, returned, or placed in foster care to ensure it receives proper help.

1. What is the main idea of the first paragraph? A. Stray cats only rely on odd food sources for survival. B. Stray cats live outdoors and often appear rough due to lack of care. C. Stray cats prefer being alone in nature rather than in homes.
2. Which sentence shows a comparison between house cats and stray cats? A. "Stray cats rely on scraps and shelter near homes to survive." B. "House cats have access to food, water, and beds." C. "Both need food, care, and safety, but strays may get sick or injured."
3. What is the effect of using humane traps in TNR programs? A. "Some traps can scare cats." B. "It prevents cats from becoming scared of humans during capture." C. "It allows stray cats to be captured and released safely."

Hands-On Center:

Students put a finger on the correct answer for each question.

STRAY CATS
Circle the correct letter to answer each question.

1. What is the main idea of the first paragraph? A. Stray cats only rely on odd food sources for survival. B. Stray cats live outdoors and often appear rough due to lack of care. C. Stray cats prefer being alone in nature rather than in homes.	2. Which sentence shows a comparison between house cats and stray cats? A. "Stray cats rely on scraps and shelter near homes to survive." B. "House cats have access to food, water, and beds." C. "Both need food, care, and safety, but strays may get sick or injured."	3. What is the effect of using humane traps in TNR programs? A. "Some traps can scare cats." B. "It prevents cats from becoming scared of humans during capture." C. "It allows stray cats to be captured and released safely."
4. Which detail in the passage explains why stray cats may be hard to catch? A. "Some traps can scare cats." B. "They appear rough with tangled fur." C. "Both types of cats need food, care, and safety."	5. What problem is addressed by trap-neuter-return (TNR) programs? A. Stray cats are not receiving medical care. B. Stray cats are harming and increasing the population. C. Stray cats being unkindly toward humans.	6. What solution is given for helping a scared stray cat? A. Lure it in, feed it, then take it to a vet. B. Try to trap it yourself without professional help. C. Contact a local shelter for help with stray cats.
7. What is the sequence of steps when you find a stray cat? A. "Secure and restrain the cat and release the animal to people." B. "Humane traps help to avoid causing harm." C. "Stray cats must search for food and find shelter."		

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CENTER 8

Sorting Game

Problems (Threats)

A. Many people don't realize how important freshwater is for fish and other animals.

B. Farmers use pesticides to protect their crops, but these chemicals can end up in rivers and lakes.

C. Some people don't know that things poured down the drain can reach lakes and rivers.

D. People use too much freshwater.

Solutions (How We Help)

E. Avoid using pesticides near water and be careful about what you pour down the drain.

F. Teach others about why freshwater is important.

G. Reduce, reuse, and recycle to keep trash out of these areas.

H. Save water by turning off the faucet, taking shorter showers, and using less water.

Hands-On Center:

Students sort each card onto the correct cone.

SOMETHING FISHY
Color the problems (threats) red and the solutions (how we help) green.

A. Many people don't realize how important freshwater is for fish and other animals.	B. Avoid using pesticides near water and be careful about what you pour down the drain.	C. Farmers use pesticides to protect their crops, but these chemicals can end up in rivers and lakes.	D. Save water by turning off the faucet, taking shorter showers, and using less water.
E. Wetlands like marshes and swamps are being covered with trash.	F. Teach others about why freshwater is important.	G. Reduce, reuse, and recycle to keep trash out of these areas.	H. People use too much freshwater.
I. Some people don't know that things poured down the drain can reach lakes and rivers.	J. Safely throw away harmful liquids like cleaning supplies, paint, or oil.		

No Prep Printable Worksheet!

CENTER

9

Sequencing Puzzles

TINY TURTLES

and the world are home to hundreds of sea turtle nests each year. Marine biologists (water animal doctors) and ocean preservationists (people who protect ocean life) monitor these areas to protect mother turtles and their babies. In

this passage, we'll learn about what happens when the eggs hatch.

A mother turtle can swim over where she was born. Without GPS, she needs to go. After arriving, she lays up to 100 eggs, covers them with sand, and heads back to the ocean.

The eggs remain buried for about two months while the baby turtles grow inside. When the hatchlings are ready, they use a sharp tooth in their mouths to dig their way to the surface and head toward the ocean. The hatchlings cross the beach, avoiding predators, until they reach the safety of the water.

TURTLES PUZZLE MAT

Place the puzzle pieces in order here on the mat.

Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4
E. The mother turtle swims over a thousand miles to return to the beach where she was born.	H. She crawls up the beach and digs a large hole in the sand.	C. She lays her eggs in the hole, sometimes laying up to 100 eggs.	

A. The eggs stay buried for about two months while the baby turtles grow inside.



B. The baby turtles dig their way to the surface and head toward the ocean.



D. The hatchlings cross the beach, avoiding predators, until they reach the safety of the water.



Hands-On Center:

Students put the puzzle pieces in chronological order.

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

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

5	7	3	8
A. The eggs stay buried for about two months while the baby turtles grow inside.	B. The baby turtles dig their way to the surface and head toward the ocean.	C. She lays her eggs in the hole, sometimes laying up to 100 eggs.	D. The hatchlings cross the beach, avoiding predators, until they reach the safety of the water.
1	4	6	2
E. The mother turtle swims over a thousand miles to return to the beach where she was born.	F. The mother turtle covers the eggs with sand and seaweed to hide the nest.	G. The hatchlings break out of their eggs using a sharp tooth in their mouths.	H. She crawls up the beach and digs a large hole in the sand.

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No Prep Printable Worksheet!

CENTER

10

True or False

ADOPTING A DOG

Shelters due to abandonment, overpopulation, or owners being unable to care for their dogs lead to crowded shelters, and some dogs may never find homes. A great way to find a dog is by adopting dogs rather than buying from breeders. Adoption gives dogs a second chance and eases the burden on shelters. By adopting, people save a dog's life and gain a friend.

Adopting involves a few steps. First visit a shelter or adoption event to meet the dogs and learn about their personalities. Next, fill out paperwork to show you're ready for the responsibility. After approval, spend time bonding with your new dog. Finally, bring your furry friend home and provide food, a bed, and love as they settle in.

Shelter dogs and breeder dogs have some differences but also share similarities. Both need love, care, and training. However, shelter dogs are older and may have some training, while puppies from breeders need more guidance. Another difference is cost. Adoption fees are lower and include vaccinations, while breeder fees can be expensive.

Dogs for adoption come in all shapes, sizes, and breeds. Some are large and fluffy, while others are small and short. You can find energetic dogs who love to run or calm ones who enjoy lounging. Many shelter dogs have unique traits, making it easy to find one that fits your lifestyle.

Adopting a dog has benefits for the dog and owner. Adopted dogs gain a loving home and a chance at happiness. In return, owners gain the joy of caring for a loyal pal. This kindness can inspire others to adopt, leading to more lives saved and more people feeling the love of a dog.

TRUE

FALSE

The second paragraph follows a sequencing text structure. A.

The third paragraph follows a cause and effect text structure. C.

The fifth paragraph follows a cause and effect text structure. B.

The first paragraph uses a compare and contrast text structure. D.

The third paragraph uses a compare and contrast text structure. E.

The fifth paragraph follows a sequencing text structure. F.

The second paragraph follows a descriptive text structure. G.

The first paragraph uses a problem and solution text structure. H.

The fourth paragraph uses a problem and solution text structure. I.

The fourth paragraph uses a descriptive text structure. J.

Hands-On Center:

Students decide if each card is true or false.

TRUE OR FALSE?

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

The second paragraph follows a sequencing text structure. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A.	The fifth paragraph follows a cause and effect text structure. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B.
The third paragraph follows a cause and effect text structure. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C.	The first paragraph uses a compare and contrast text structure. <input type="checkbox"/> D.
The third paragraph uses a compare and contrast text structure. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E.	The fifth paragraph follows a sequencing text structure. <input type="checkbox"/> F.
The second paragraph follows a descriptive text structure. <input type="checkbox"/> G.	The first paragraph uses a problem and solution text structure. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> H.
The fourth paragraph uses a problem and solution text structure. <input type="checkbox"/> I.	The fourth paragraph uses a descriptive text structure. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> J.

Name: _____ THE LIFETIME LEARNER

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

TINY TURTLES

Beaches around the world are home to hundreds of sea turtle nests each year. Marine veterinarians (water animal doctors) and ocean preservationists (people who protect ocean life) monitor these areas to protect mother turtles and their babies. In this passage, we'll learn about what happens when the eggs hatch.

A mother turtle can swim over where she was born. Without GPS she needs to go. After arriving, she lays up to 100 eggs, covers them with the ocean.

The eggs remain buried for about two months. When the hatchlings are ready, they use their heads together to climb out of the nest. This is a dangerous part of their journey. Turtles face predators like birds and crabs. Some turtles reach the water safely. On others, it's a challenge. But the hardest part of the journey is when the hatchlings are ready to go.

TURTLES PUZZLE MAT

Place the puzzle pieces in order here on the mat.

Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4
E. The mother turtle swims over a thousand miles to return to the beach where she was born.	H. She crawls up the beach and digs a large hole in the sand.	C. She lays her eggs in the hole, sometimes laying up to 100 eggs.	
Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8

A. The eggs stay buried for about two months while the baby turtles grow inside.

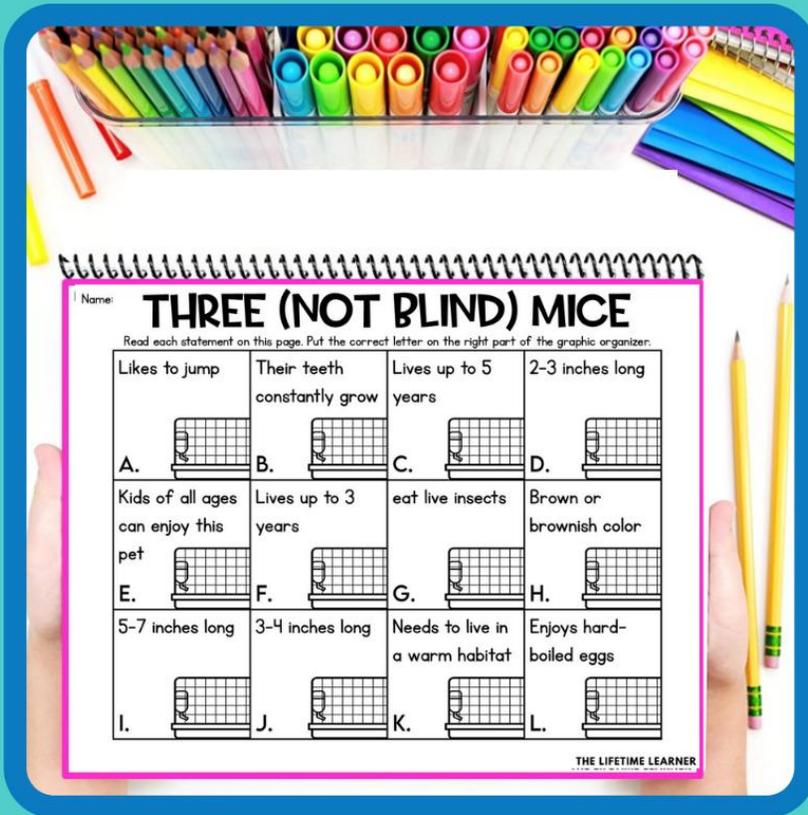
B. The baby turtles dig their way to the surface and head toward the ocean.

C. She lays her eggs in the hole, sometimes laying up to 100 eggs.

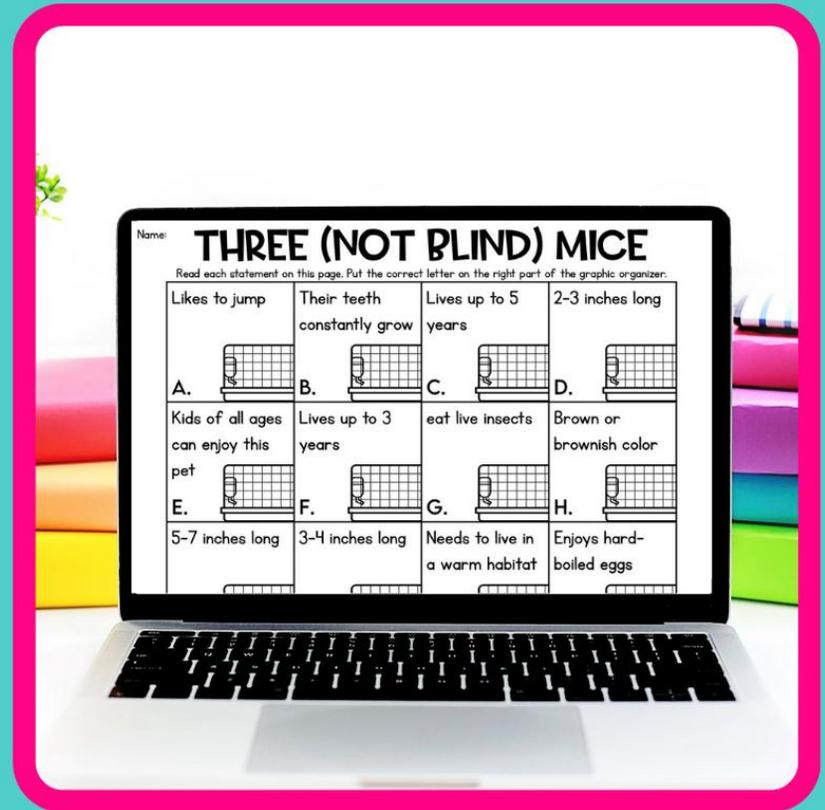
D. The hatchlings cross the beach, avoiding predators, until they reach the safety of the water.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

PRINT & DIGITAL



Print & Go



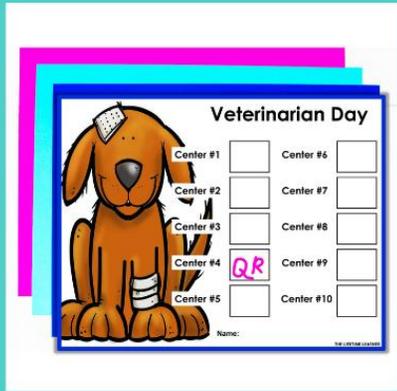
Google Slides

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

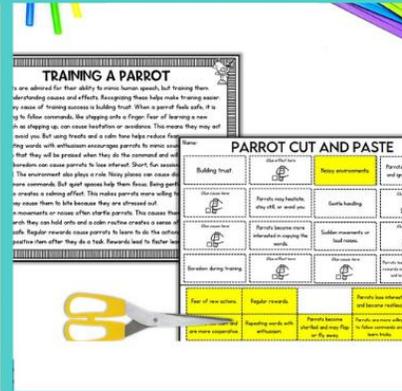
WHAT'S INCLUDED?



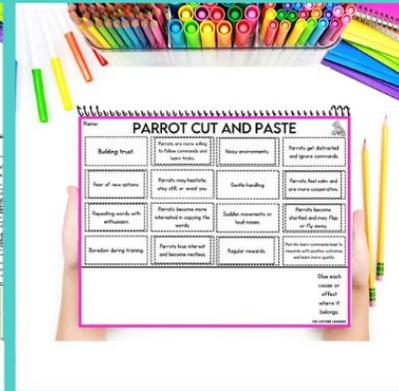
10 Color & B/W Posters



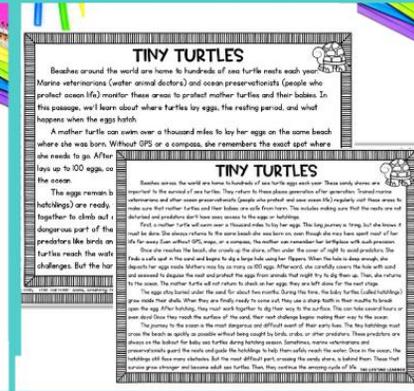
Recording Sheets



10 Hands On Centers



10 No Prep Printables



2 Versions of Passages & Activities



Printable Hats



Name Tags



Coloring Page



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Decor Posters

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Welcome Slide



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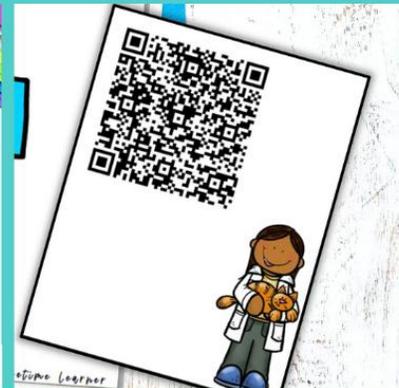
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GRADES 3-5

THE PLAYFUL PUPPY

A SNAKE AT SCHOOL

TOMMY TURTLE



VETERINARIAN PET hospital multi step WORD PROBLEMS 3.OA.8

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ROOM TRANSFORMATION

3RD GRADE MATH

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VETERINARIAN PET hospital multi step WORD PROBLEMS 4.OA.3

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ROOM TRANSFORMATION

4TH GRADE MATH

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VETERINARIAN PET hospital long division 5.NBT.6

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ROOM TRANSFORMATION

5TH GRADE MATH

By: The Lifetime Learner



reading MEGA BUNDLE

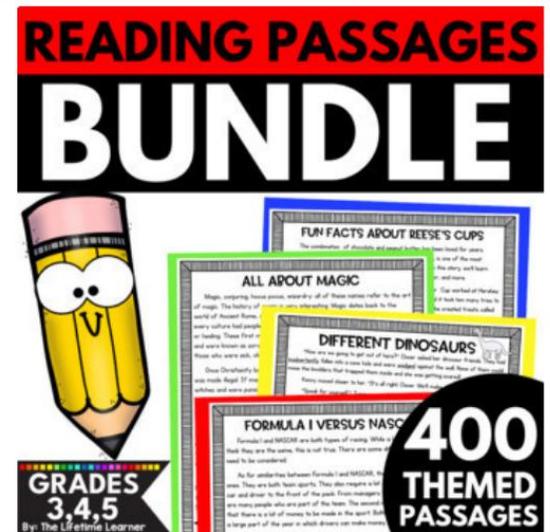
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1st grade math



2nd grade math



3rd grade math



4th grade math



5th grade math



kindergarten math

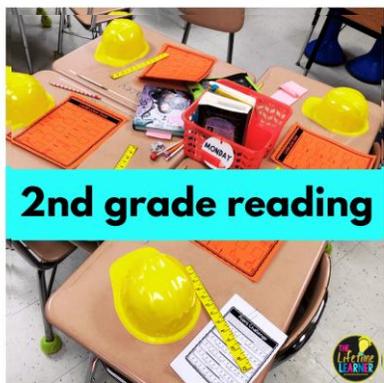
K-5 MATH & READING



kindergarten reading



1st grade reading



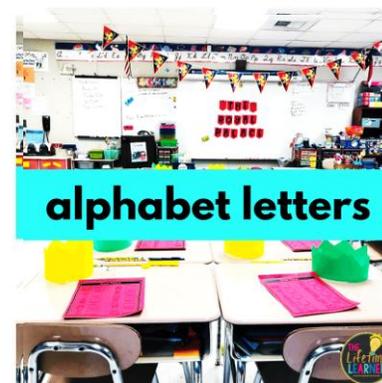
2nd grade reading



GR 3-5 reading comprehension



3-5 reading add-on packs

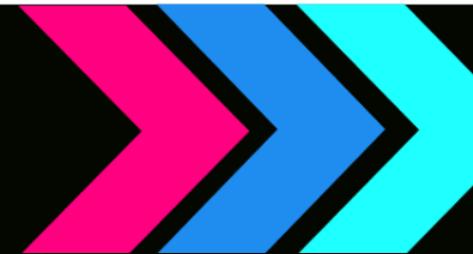


alphabet letters

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3. Print and Digital Compatible
4. Jam-Packed with Content
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6. Easy to Implement
7. Flexible for Every Classroom
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All content is included so you can simply **print**
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- **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**