Subplan Box

Free Sample Day: Grade 5

Day 1 · Ocean Animals, exactly as it comes in The Subplan Box.

- Sub Plan for the substitute
- Read-Aloud story with discussion questions
- Nine student pages: Morning Work, Reading, Reading Questions, Word Study, Writing, Math, Math Review, Science, and Response Journal
- Answer Key
- The full box: a Sub Binder you fill in once, 10 days like this one for grades 3, 4, and 5, and Early-Finisher pages

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Sub Plan

FOR THE SUBSTITUTE

Start here

Thank you for being here today! Everything for today is in this folder. Class routines (arrival, lunch, recess, dismissal, and the behavior plan) are in the **Sub Binder**.

Copy for each student: Morning Work, Reading, Reading Questions, Word Study, Writing, Math, Math Review, Science, and Response Journal (9 pages). **Keep for yourself:** this page, the Read-Aloud, and the Answer Key.

Materials: pencils and paper. No technology is needed. **About 4½ hours of planned work.** Lunch, recess, and specials happen at the times in the Sub Binder (pages 5 and 6); fit these blocks around them, in this order.

Time	Block	What to do	Pages
	Morning Work **15 min**	Hand out **Morning Work** as students arrive. They work quietly while you take attendance and the lunch count (Sub Binder, pages 10 and 11). Go over the answers together.	Morning Work
	Reading **45 min**	Introduce today's words: **countershading**, **mimicry**, **toxin**, **adaptation** (meanings are above the passage). Students read *Survival Strategies Beneath the Waves* with a partner, taking turns by paragraph, then answer the **Reading Questions** on their own.	Reading, Reading Questions
	Word Study **20 min**	Students match, use and find today's words in the passage on the **Word Study** page.	Word Study
	Writing **35 min**	Read the prompt aloud: *In your opinion, which survival strategy from the passage works best? Write a paragraph that states your opinion and supports it with two reasons and evidence from the passage.* Students plan in the boxes, write on the lines, then use the checklist.	Writing
	Math **45 min**	Today's skill: **Multiplying multi-digit numbers**. Work problem 1 on the board together; students finish the **Math** page.	Math
	Math Review **25 min**	Students solve the **Math Review** on their own, then trade with a partner, check, and solve again together any answer they disagree on.	Math Review
	Science **35 min**	Read the directions for **Match the Strategy** aloud. Students may use the reading passage to help.	Science
	Read-Aloud and Quick Write **25 min**	Gather students and read *Low Tide* aloud. Talk about the questions, then students answer one in writing (**Response Journal**, part 1).	Read-Aloud, Response Journal
	Reread and Respond **25 min**	Students take out their **Reading** page from earlier and reread *Survival Strategies Beneath the Waves* on their own, then fill in part 2 of the **Response Journal**: a summary, the best fact, a question, and a link to the read-aloud.	Reading, Response Journal
	If time remains	The **Day 1 Early-Finisher** page (if the teacher left copies), or an idea from Ideas for extra time (Sub Binder, page 23).	Early Finisher

Before you leave

Put all student pages back in this folder. Fill in the **Sub Note** on page 24 of the Sub Binder so the teacher knows how the day went.

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Read-Aloud

READ TO THE CLASS

Read this story aloud to the whole class. It takes about 5 minutes. Then talk about the questions; students answer one of them on the Response Journal.

Before reading

Ask: Have you ever been to a beach, or seen pictures of one? What animals might live where the ocean meets the land?

Low Tide

Mina had never been awake this early on a Saturday. The sky over the beach was still pink when Grandpa handed her a pair of old sneakers. "Tide pools are slippery," he said. "And the first rule is: we look, we don't take."

On most beaches, the ocean pulls back from the shore twice a day. When it does, seawater stays behind in the hollows of the rocks, making small pools. Grandpa called them "the ocean's windows."

At the first pool, Mina saw what looked like green flowers stuck to the rock. Some were wide open, with soft arms waving in the water. Others, on a dry rock just above, were squeezed shut like little fists.

"Sea anemones," Grandpa said. "When the water leaves, they close up so they don't dry out."

Something tiny scuttled across the sand at the bottom of the pool. It was a snail shell, but it was walking on legs! "A hermit crab," said Grandpa. "It moves into an empty shell and uses it as a home. When it grows too big, it has to find a bigger one."

Mina knelt down slowly. Under a ledge, an orange sea star was holding on to the rock. Along each arm she could see hundreds of tiny tube feet, gripping tight.

"How does it hold on so well?" she asked. "Those little feet help it stick," Grandpa said. "Waves crash on these rocks all day. If it let go, it would be tossed around."

They walked from pool to pool until the sun was high. Then Grandpa pointed at the waves. They were creeping closer, reaching a little farther up the sand with each splash.

"The tide is coming back," he said. "Time for us to go, and time for them to have their ocean again."

On the way home, Mina looked back. The pools were filling with water. Somewhere under the waves, she knew, the anemones were opening up again.

Talk about it

1. What was Grandpa's first rule at the tide pools? Why do you think it matters?
2. Why do sea anemones close up when the water leaves?
3. How is a hermit crab's home different from a snail's home?
4. Grandpa called the tide pools "the ocean's windows." What do you think he meant?

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Morning Work

Name _____ Date _____

1 Math Warm-Up

1. 10 × 8 = _____
2. 84 ÷ 7 = _____
3. 3 + 4.7 = _____
4. 1/2 + 1/4 = _____

2 Fix It

Rewrite each sentence correctly.

a. When a predator approaches the school of sardines moves as one shape.

b. The octopus and the squid releases ink when they are in danger.

3 Word Work

Read the words and what they mean. Then use a word from the box to finish each sentence.

Word box

countershading: coloring that is dark on top and light underneath

mimicry: copying the look or behavior of another living thing

toxin: a poison made by a living thing

a. A dark back and a pale belly are an example of _____.

b. The octopus used _____ to look like a lionfish.

c. Many pufferfish contain a powerful _____.

4 Quick Draw

Draw something from today's theme: ocean animals. Label it.

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Reading

Name _____ Date _____

Survival Strategies Beneath the Waves

Words to know:

countershading: coloring that is dark on top and light underneath

mimicry: copying the look or behavior of another living thing

toxin: a poison made by a living thing

adaptation: a body part or behavior that helps a living thing survive

1 In the open ocean, there are few places to hide. There are no trees or bushes, and predators such as sharks, seals, and larger fish are always searching for a meal. Yet countless small animals survive there every day. They do it by relying on a handful of strategies that scientists group into a few main types.

2 The first strategy is camouflage. Many fish use a pattern called countershading: their backs are dark and their bellies are pale. A predator looking down sees a dark back against the deep water below. A predator looking up sees a pale belly against the bright, sunlit surface. Either way, the fish nearly disappears. Some animals take camouflage even further. Many jellies and some kinds of squid are almost transparent, so light passes right through them.

3 A second strategy is mimicry, which means copying the appearance of something else. The mimic octopus, which lives in shallow waters of Southeast Asia, can flatten its body to resemble a flatfish, or spread its striped arms to look like a venomous lionfish. By pretending to be something dangerous or unappetizing, it convinces predators to look elsewhere.

4 A third strategy is defense. Crabs and lobsters are protected by a hard exoskeleton, and clams can seal their shells tightly. Pufferfish combine two defenses: they can inflate their bodies with water until they are too large and spiny to swallow, and many kinds contain a powerful toxin.

5 The fourth strategy is cooperation. Small fish such as sardines often travel in enormous schools. When a predator approaches, the school moves as a single, flashing shape. This makes it difficult for the predator to target one individual.

6 Finally, some animals depend on a quick escape. Octopuses and squid can release a cloud of ink that blocks a predator's view, then shoot water out of their bodies to jet away at high speed.

7 None of these strategies works perfectly. Predators have adaptations of their own, such as sharp eyesight and a keen sense of smell. The ocean is a constant contest between hunters and the hunted, and each strategy is one more way for an animal to stay in the game.

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Reading Questions

Name _____ Date _____

Use the passage *Survival Strategies Beneath the Waves* to answer each question.

1. What is the author's main purpose for writing this passage?
   - A to persuade readers to protect the ocean
   - B to explain strategies that help ocean animals survive
   - C to tell a story about a mimic octopus
   - D to compare sharks and seals

2. Why does countershading protect a fish from predators above and below it?
   - A The fish changes color as it swims.
   - B The dark back matches the deep water, and the pale belly matches the bright surface.
   - C The fish is transparent.
   - D The fish swims too fast to be seen.

3. Which word is closest in meaning to "unappetizing" as it is used in paragraph 3?
   - A not tasty
   - B very large
   - C hard to see
   - D fast-moving

4. Which sentence from the passage is an example of cooperation?
   - A Clams can seal their shells tightly.
   - B The school moves as a single, flashing shape.
   - C Light passes right through them.
   - D They shoot water out of their bodies.

5. How is the pufferfish's defense different from the crab's? Use details from the passage.

6. The author writes that "none of these strategies works perfectly." What evidence supports this statement?

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Word Study

Name _____ Date _____

1 Match

Write the letter of the meaning next to each word.

_____ **countershading**	**A.** a body part or behavior that helps a living thing survive
_____ **mimicry**	**B.** copying the look or behavior of another living thing
_____ **toxin**	**C.** a poison made by a living thing
_____ **adaptation**	**D.** coloring that is dark on top and light underneath

2 Use it

Choose two of the words. Use each one in a sentence of your own about today's theme.

Word 1: _____

Word 2: _____

3 Word Detective

Find each word in *Survival Strategies Beneath the Waves*. Write the number of the paragraph where it first appears.

Word	Paragraph
countershading	
mimicry	
toxin	
adaptation	

Draw a picture that shows what one of the words means. Write the word under it.

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Writing

Name _____ Date _____

Opinion paragraph

In your opinion, which survival strategy from the passage works best? Write a paragraph that states your opinion and supports it with two reasons and evidence from the passage.

Plan it

My opinion (topic sentence)	Reason 1 and evidence
Reason 2 and evidence	**Conclusion**

Write it

Need more room? Keep writing on the back of this page.

- [ ] I clearly stated my opinion.
- [ ] I gave two reasons.
- [ ] Each reason has evidence from the passage.
- [ ] I used transitions such as for example, in addition, or as a result.
- [ ] My conclusion restates my opinion.

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Math

Name _____ Date _____

Today's skill: Multiplying multi-digit numbers

1 Practice

1. 886 × 52
2. 611 × 34
3. 281 × 91
4. 416 × 85
5. 830 × 95
6. 274 × 56
7. 898 × 39
8. 901 × 13

2 Word Problems

1. A school of sardines passes a diver in 24 groups. Each group has 365 fish. How many sardines are in the school?

Show your work

Answer: _____

2. An aquarium sells 148 tickets each day. How many tickets does it sell in 30 days?

Show your work

Answer: _____

3. A research ship travels 236 miles each day for 17 days. How many miles does it travel in all?

Show your work

Answer: _____

4. A reef tank needs 125 pounds of sand for each section, and the aquarium is building 48 sections. It already has 2,500 pounds of sand. How many more pounds does it need?

Show your work

Answer: _____

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Math Review

Name _____ Date _____

Today's mix: Dividing by two-digit numbers; Volume of rectangular prisms; Multiplying fractions; Multiplying decimals.

1. **5,376 ÷ 28 = _____**
2. **3,258 ÷ 18 = _____**
3. **A box is 11 cm long, 7 cm wide, and 6 cm tall. Volume = _____ cubic cm**
4. **A box is 3 in. long, 4 in. wide, and 2 in. tall. Volume = _____ cubic in.**
5. **1/6 × 7/8 = _____**
6. **5/6 × 3/4 = _____**
7. **8.6 × 8 = _____**
8. **0.2 × 0.2 = _____**

Work space: show how you solved the problems. Write the problem number next to your work.

Partner check

- ☐ Trade papers with a partner.
- ☐ Put a check next to each answer you agree on.
- ☐ Circle any answer you disagree on, and solve it again together.
- ☐ Write how many you both got right: _____ of 8

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Science

Name _____ Date _____

Match the Strategy

Write the letter of the example that matches each survival strategy. Use each letter once.

_____ **Camouflage**

_____ **Mimicry**

_____ **Defense**

_____ **Cooperation**

_____ **Escape**

A. Sardines move together as one flashing shape

B. A squid releases ink and jets away

C. A fish with a dark back and a pale belly

D. An octopus spreads its striped arms to look like a lionfish

E. A clam seals its shell tightly

1. Which two defenses does the pufferfish combine?

Design an ocean animal that uses two of these strategies. Draw it, label each strategy, and explain how it works.

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Response Journal

Name _____ Date _____

1 Read-Aloud Quick Write

Choose one question about *Low Tide*. Write its number, then answer it in 3 to 5 sentences.

1. What was Grandpa's first rule at the tide pools? Why do you think it matters?
2. Why do sea anemones close up when the water leaves?
3. How is a hermit crab's home different from a snail's home?
4. Grandpa called the tide pools "the ocean's windows." What do you think he meant?

Question number: ____

2 Reread and Respond

Reread *Survival Strategies Beneath the Waves* on your own. Then answer.

a. Sum it up. In 2 or 3 sentences, tell what the passage is mostly about.

b. Best fact. Write the fact you think is most interesting. Paragraph number: ____

c. Still wondering. Write one question you still have about ocean animals.

d. Connect. How are the story *Low Tide* and the passage *Survival Strategies Beneath the Waves* alike? Name one thing from each.

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Answer Key (1 of 2)

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Keep these pages. Do not copy them for students. The Early-Finisher answers are at the back of the Early-Finisher PDF.

Morning Work

Math Warm-Up	1. 80; 2. 12; 3. 7.7; 4. 3/4
Fix It a	When a predator approaches, the school of sardines moves as one shape.
Fix It b	The octopus and the squid release ink when they are in danger.
Word Work	a. countershading; b. mimicry; c. toxin

Reading Questions

1	**B.** to explain strategies that help ocean animals survive
2	**B.** The dark back matches the deep water, and the pale belly matches the bright surface.
3	**A.** not tasty
4	**B.** The school moves as a single, flashing shape.
5	The crab is always protected by its hard exoskeleton. The pufferfish inflates with water until it is too big and spiny to swallow, and many kinds also contain a toxin.
6	Predators have their own adaptations, such as sharp eyesight and a keen sense of smell.

Word Study

Match	countershading: D; mimicry: B; toxin: C; adaptation: A
Use it	Answers will vary; each sentence uses the word with its meaning.
Word Detective	countershading: paragraph 2; mimicry: paragraph 3; toxin: paragraph 4; adaptation: paragraph 7

Writing

Look for: A clear opinion naming one strategy, two reasons that are supported by correct details from the passage, transitions, and a conclusion that restates the opinion.

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Answer Key (2 of 2)

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Math: Practice

Answers	1. 46,072; 2. 20,774; 3. 25,571; 4. 35,360; 5. 78,850; 6. 15,344; 7. 35,022; 8. 11,713

Math: Word Problems

1	8,760 sardines
2	4,440 tickets
3	4,012 miles
4	3,500 more pounds

Math Review

Answers	1. 192; 2. 181; 3. 462; 4. 24; 5. 7/48; 6. 5/8; 7. 68.8; 8. 0.04

Science: Match the Strategy

Camouflage	C. A fish with a dark back and a pale belly
Mimicry	D. An octopus spreads its striped arms to look like a lionfish
Defense	E. A clam seals its shell tightly
Cooperation	A. Sardines move together as one flashing shape
Escape	B. A squid releases ink and jets away
Question 1	It inflates with water until it is too big and spiny to swallow, and many kinds contain a toxin.

Drawing: answers will vary; check that the labels match the directions.

Response Journal

Answers will vary. **Look for:** in part 1, the question number and an answer of 3 to 5 sentences with a detail from the story; in part 2, (a) a summary that names the passage's topic and one or two key details, (b) a fact copied correctly with the paragraph where it appears, (c) a real question about the theme, and (d) one detail from the story and one from the passage that go together.

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