Dinosaur Tens and Ones Discovery

Grade 1 | Math | Nonfiction | Dinosaurs Theme | ~124 words | CCSS.MATH.1.NBT.B.2

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

READ — READ THIS PASSAGE CAREFULLY. YOU MAY READ IT TWICE.

Long ago, dinosaurs roamed the Earth. Scientists study dinosaur footprints to learn about them. A footprint field had many tracks. In one area, there were 3 groups of 10 footprints. That equals 30 footprints! In another area, there were 2 groups of 10 footprints plus 5 more. That equals 25 footprints. Scientists use tens and ones to count large numbers of dinosaur tracks. When we write 30, the 3 means 3 tens. When we write 25, the 2 means 2 tens and the 5 means 5 ones. Understanding tens and ones helps us count many dinosaur footprints quickly. Paleontologists use place value every day. This helps them organize and count fossils better. Learning about place value is like learning to count like a scientist.

Tip: Read the passage twice before turning to the questions on the next page.

Dinosaur Tens and Ones Discovery

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✏ **ANSWER** *USE THE PASSAGE ON PAGE 1 TO HELP FIND YOUR ANSWERS.*

MAIN IDEA

1. What is this passage mostly about?

TEXT EVIDENCE

2. How many footprints were in the first area mentioned? What does the text say?

VOCABULARY

3. What does the word 'equals' mean in this passage?

INFERENCE

4. Why might scientists need to count dinosaur footprints in groups of tens?

CAUSE AND EFFECT

5. What happens when scientists understand tens and ones?

TEXT EVIDENCE

6. In the number 25, what do the 2 and the 5 represent according to the passage?

✓ ANSWER KEY — Dinosaur Tens and Ones Discovery

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TEACHER / PARENT USE ONLY — Suggested answers shown below each question

Long ago, dinosaurs roamed the Earth. Scientists study dinosaur footprints to learn about them. A footprint field had many tracks. In one area, there were 3 groups of 10 footprints. That equals 30 footprints! In another area, there were 2 groups of 10 footprints plus 5 more. That equals 25 footprints. Scientists use tens and ones to count large numbers of dinosaur tracks. When we write 30, the 3 means 3 tens. When we write 25, the 2 means 2 tens and the 5 means 5 ones. Understanding tens and ones helps us count many dinosaur footprints quickly. Paleontologists use place value every day. This helps them organize and count fossils better. Learning about place value is like learning to count like a scientist.

MAIN IDEA

1. What is this passage mostly about?

> The passage is mostly about how scientists use tens and ones to count dinosaur footprints.

TEXT EVIDENCE

2. How many footprints were in the first area mentioned? What does the text say?

> The text says there were 3 groups of 10 footprints, which equals 30 footprints total.

VOCABULARY

3. What does the word 'equals' mean in this passage?

> Equals means the same amount or value as something else.

INFERENCE

4. Why might scientists need to count dinosaur footprints in groups of tens?

> Scientists count in groups of tens because it makes counting large numbers faster and easier.

CAUSE AND EFFECT

5. What happens when scientists understand tens and ones?

> When scientists understand tens and ones, they can count many dinosaur footprints quickly and organize fossils better.

TEXT EVIDENCE

6. In the number 25, what do the 2 and the 5 represent according to the passage?

> The text says the 2 means 2 tens and the 5 means 5 ones in the number 25.