

Expert Pack: Transportation

Submitted by: Providence Public School District

Grade: Kindergarten

Date: June 2015

Topic/Subject Transportation
<p style="text-align: center;">Texts/Resources</p> <p>Books</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. <i>On the Go</i>2. <i>This is the Way We Go to School</i>3. <i>The Last Train</i>4. <i>Emergency Vehicles</i>5. <i>Work Trucks</i>6. <i>Getting Around Through the Years</i>7. <i>Travel Then and Now</i> <p>Videos</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">8. Things that Go "Trains For Children"9. "The Last Train"10. Things That Go "Fire Trucks" <p>Other Media</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">11. http://www.englishvideolesson.com/1394-modes-of-transportation-song.html12. http://www.globalcitizen.org/Content/Content.aspx?id=eb8d9283-a7ab-4e09-b1eb-c389a1337b1113. DK On the Move http://www.wegivebooks.com <p>Each expert pack contains a variety of selections grouped to create as coherent and gradual a learning process for students as possible, generally beginning with lower levels as measured by quantitative and qualitative measures, and moving to more complex levels in the latter selections. This graduated approach helps support students' ability to read the next selection and to become 'experts' on the topic they are reading about.</p> <p><i>Refer to annotated bibliography on the following pages for the suggested sequence of readings.</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Rationale and suggested sequence for reading:</p> <p>In the first PPT/song "Modes of Transportation" students are introduced to the ways to get from one place to another. The next resource, "<i>This is the Way We Go to School</i>," is a book that provides students with an understanding that other children go to school in many different ways. Students will then view dynamic web-based photographs, in "Global Citizen," that show children around the world traveling to school. The next resource, <i>On the Go</i>, is a book that highlights transportation by land, sea and air. After building the foundation for modes of transportation students will dig deeper into their study of trains with "Trains For Children" introducing many types of trains. In keeping with trains, <i>The Last Train</i> is a nostalgic children's story about the bygone era of trains. "The Last Train" is a song performed from the previous text with accompanying music video depicting real footage and illustrations. <i>On The Move</i> brings students back, re-igniting interest in exploring more modes of transportation. The next resource in this Expert Pack is a video titled, Things That Go, "Fire Trucks" which gives students information about various emergency vehicles. The next two book resources,</p>

Emergency Vehicles and *Work Trucks* highlight transportation for utility and service. The expert pack culminates with a historical progression of transportation from the book, *Getting Around Through the Years and Travel Then and Now* leaving students with a wondering about future travel.

The Common Core Shifts for ELA/Literacy:

1. Regular practice with complex text and its academic language
2. Reading, writing and speaking grounded in evidence from text, both literary and informational
3. *Building knowledge through content-rich nonfiction*

Though use of these expert packs will enhance student proficiency with most or all of the Common Core Standards, they focus primarily on Shift 3, and the highlighted portions of the standards below.

College and Career Readiness Anchor Standards for Reading Literary and/or Informational Texts (*the darkened sections of the standards are the focus of the Expert Pack learning for students*):

1. ***Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences from it;*** cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the text.
2. ***Determine central ideas or themes of a text and analyze their development;*** summarize the key supporting details and ideas.
10. **Read and comprehend complex literary and informational texts independently and proficiently**

Annotated Bibliography
and suggested sequence for reading

N/A “Modes of Transportation”

Author: Unknown

Genre: Video/Song

Length: 1:17 minutes

Synopsis: PPT that plays rhyming tune with modes of transportation matching pictures and words.

Citation: Modes of transportation [Video file]. (n.d.). Retrieved May 23, 2015, from <http://www.englishvideolesson.com/1394-modes-of-transportation-song.html>

Cost/Access: \$0.00

Recommended Student Activities: Rewatch video and sing along.

450L *This is the Way We Go to School*

Author: Laine Falk

Genre: Informational text- clear headings and glossary

Length: 24 pages

Synopsis: Students learn how children around the world go to school.

Citation: Falk, L. (2010). *This is the way we go to school*. New York: Children's Press.

Cost/Access: \$6.95

Recommended Student Activities: Pop Quiz

N/A Global Citizen

Author: Unknown

Genre: Web photographs

Length: 20 slides

Synopsis: Thought-provoking pictures of the trips some children take to school around the world.

Citation: Global Citizen (n.d.). Retrieved May 23, 2015, from
<http://www.globalcitizen.org/Content/Content.aspx?id=eb8d9283-a7ab-4e09-b1eb-c389a1337b11>

Cost/Access: \$0.00

Recommended Student Activities: Wonderings

480L On the Go

Author: Ann Morris

Genre: Informational text

Length: 29 pages

Synopsis: This book illustrates how people across the world move over land, sea and air.

Citation: Morris, A. (1990). *On the go*. New York, NY: HarperCollins.

Cost/Access: \$6.99

Recommended Student Activities: Wonderings

N/A Things that Go "Trains For Children"

Author: Unknown

Genre: Informational video

Length: 2:28 minutes

Synopsis: This video teaches about the different kinds of trains.

Citation: Things that go [Video file]. (n.d.). Retrieved May 23, 2015, from
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ty8uibvScnk>

Cost/Access: 0.00

Recommended Student Activities: Wonderings

650L "The Last Train"

Author: Gordon Titcomb

Genre: Poetry

Length: 32 pages

Synopsis: Based on a song, this is a tribute to a bygone era when everyone traveled by train.

Citation: Titcomb, G. (2010). *The last train*. New York, NY: Roaring Brook Press.

Cost/Access: \$13.35

Recommended Student Activities: Quiz maker

N/A "The Last Train"

Author: Gordon Titcomb

Genre: Informational video

Length: 3:18 minutes

Synopsis: This is a video/song that pairs with the text *The Last Train*.

Citation: The Last Train. [Video file]. (n.d.). Retrieved May 23, 2015, from

<http://www.schooltube.com/video/ac8c35a4f7cd4b35b57b/THE%20LAST%20TRAIN,%20by%20Gordon%20Titcomb>

Cost/Access: 0.00

Recommended Student Activities: Picture of Knowledge

N/A *On the Move*

Author: DK Publishing

Genre: Informational text

Length: 32 pages

Synopsis: This book explores the world of vehicles and transportation (must create a free account to access the online book).

Citation: Retrieved May 23, 2015, from <http://www.wegivebooks.org/books/dk-readers-on-the-move>

Cost/Access: 0.00

Recommended Student Activities: Quiz Maker

N/A Things That Go “Fire Trucks”

Author: Unknown

Genre: Informational video

Length: 1:58 minutes

Synopsis: This sound-filled informational video of emergency vehicles responding to emergencies. Includes labeled vocabulary.

Citation: Things that go [Video file]. (n.d.). Retrieved May 23, 2015, from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Odqyo8NG4Dg>

Cost/Access: 0.00

Recommended Student Activities: Wonderings

800L *Emergency Vehicles*

Author: Penelope Arlon

Genre: Informational text

Length: 32 pages

Synopsis: A book filled with facts and pictures of rescue vehicles hard at work. The book has clear layouts, simple words and word-picture relationships.

Citation: Arlon, P. (2013). *Emergency vehicles*. New York, NY. Scholastic Reference.

Cost/Access: \$7.99

Recommended Student Activities: Picture of Knowledge

700L *Work Trucks*

Author: Trace Taylor

Genre: Informational text- with captions

Length: 20 pages

Synopsis: This book illustrates different types of trucks and the materials they move.

Citation: Taylor, T. (2008). *Work trucks*. USA: American Reading Company.

Cost/Access: \$7.50

Recommended Student Activities: Quiz Maker

670L *Getting Around Through the Years*

Author: Clare Lewis

Genre: Informational text

Length: 24 pages

Synopsis: Students will learn how transportation has changed since the 1950's.

Citation: Lewis, C. (2015). *Getting around through the years*. Portsmouth, NH: Heinemann.

Cost/Access: \$13.00

Recommended Student Activities: Quiz Maker

740L *Travel Then and Now*

Author: Bobbie Kalman

Genre: Informational text

Length: 24 pages

Synopsis: This book has historical photographs, artwork and text to help readers compare and contrast transportation from past to present.

Citation: Kalman, B. (2014). *Travel then and now*. Ontario: Crabtree Publishing.

Cost/Access: \$7.95

Recommended Student Activities: A Picture of Knowledge

Supports for Struggling Students

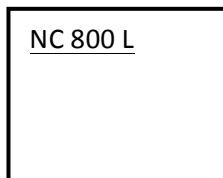
By design, the **gradation of complexity** within each Expert Pack is a technique that provides struggling readers the opportunity to read more complex texts. Listed below are other measures of support that can be used when necessary.

- Provide a brief **student-friendly glossary** of some of the academic vocabulary (tier 2) and domain vocabulary (tier 3) essential to understanding the text
- Download the Wordsmyth widget to classroom computers/tablets for students to access student-friendly definitions for unknown words. <http://www.wordsmyth.net/?mode=widget>
- Provide brief **student friendly explanations** of necessary background knowledge
- Include **pictures or videos** related to the topic within and in addition to the set of resources in the pack
- Select a small number of texts to **read aloud** with some discussion about vocabulary work and background knowledge
- Provide **audio recordings** of the texts being read by a strong reader (teacher, parent, etc.)
- **Chunk the text** and provide brief questions for each chunk of text to be answered *before* students go on to the next chunk of text
- Pre-reading activities that focus on the **structure and graphic elements** of the text
- Provide **volunteer helpers** from the school community during independent reading time.

Text Complexity Guide

Emergency Vehicles by Penelope Arlon**1. Quantitative Measure**

Go to <http://www.lexile.com/> and enter the title of the text in the Quick Book Search in the upper right of home page. Most texts will have a Lexile measure in this database. You can also copy and paste a selection of text using the Lexile analyzer.



2-3 band	420 -820L
4-5 band	740 -1010L
6-8 band	925 - 1185L
9 -10 band	1050 – 1335L
11 – CCR	1185 - 1385

2. Qualitative Features

Consider the four dimensions of text complexity below. For each dimension*, note specific examples from the text that make it more or less complex.

<p>The purpose of this informational text is to introduce young readers to the different types of emergency vehicles on land and sea. There are examples of who/what these vehicles transport and how they operate.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Meaning/Purpose</p>	<p>The structure is supportive to the content. There are many illustrations, labels, graphics and captions used to develop understanding of the different emergency vehicles and their uses.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Structure</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Language</p> <p>Despite the strong structural support, the vocabulary in this book is somewhat complex. Some of the language is subject-specific including vehicle and apparatus.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Knowledge Demands</p> <p>The subject matter is moderately complex. There are vehicles that the students will be familiar with. However, it is dependent upon the students' demographics and background knowledge.</p>

3. Reader and Task Considerations

What will challenge students most in this text? What supports can be provided?

- The vocabulary will be challenging. Pre-teaching vehicle specific words with picture representation will increase understanding.
- It is recommended to use this book as a read aloud, with teacher thinking aloud, questioning and identifying information gained through the various text features.
- Determine prior knowledge (taking into consideration demographics of your school) of vehicles that students are familiar with before the first reading.
- Re-read to improve overall comprehension and author's purpose for writing.

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Learning Worth Remembering

Cumulative Activities – The following activities should be completed and updated after reading each resource in the set. The purpose of these activities is to capture knowledge building from one resource to the next, and to provide a holistic snapshot of central ideas of the content covered in the expert pack. *It is recommended that students are **required** to complete one of the Cumulative Activities (Rolling Knowledge Journal or Rolling Vocabulary) for this Expert Pack.*

1. Rolling Knowledge Journal

1. Read each selection in the set, one at a time.
2. After you read *each* resource, stop and think what the big learning was. What did you learn that was new *and important* about the topic from *this* resource? Write, draw, or list what you learned from the text about (topic).
3. Then write, draw, or list how this new resource added to what you learned from the last resource(s).

Sample Student Response

Title	Write, Draw, or List	
	New and important learning about the topic	How does this resource add to what I learned already?
1. "Modes of Transportation"	The illustrations on this video show students some basic modes of transportation.	
2. "This is the Way We Go to School"	Children travel to school using a variety of different modes of transportation.	This resource focuses on ways students travel to school and is divided into three sections. Students travel on tracks and wheels, over water and snow and on animals and by foot. The book depicts a map of the locations where the photographs were taken.
3. Global Citizen	Photographs depict 20 different unique journeys children around the world take to school.	These photographs show that students around the world travel to school in different ways across both land and water.
4. <i>On the Go</i>	Photographs depict variety of ways people move from place to place. It covers travel by land, sea and air.	This text introduces the various reasons why people travel from one place to another. It may be to visit friends, run errands, to get to work or simply play.
5. <i>Things that Go</i> "Trains For Children"	Freight trains haul cargo for a variety of reasons.	Introduces the concept that freight trains move cargo of different types and for different purposes.

6. <i>The Last Train</i>	Train travel was a very popular way to travel.	Train travel played an important part in history and connected many parts of the country.
7. "The Last Train"	Integrates live footage and illustrations from the book, <i>The Last Train</i> . Portrays the life of a railroad worker.	Shows real train footage in combination with illustrations depicting life of a railroad worker.
8. <i>On the Move</i>	Vehicles move in different ways and can be recognized by distinctive sounds.	Different types of vehicles move differently and make different sounds.
9. <i>Things That Go "Fire Trucks"</i>	Fire trucks travel quickly to help people. Then firefighters use special equipment to put out fires.	Fire trucks respond in emergencies to help people.
10. <i>Emergency Vehicles</i>	There are many types of emergency vehicles that operate on land and on sea. Explore how they do what they do.	There are many different types of emergency vehicles (not only fire trucks). This book explores what they transport and how they operate.
11. <i>Work Trucks</i>	Work trucks help to move products, people and larger vehicles.	This books shows work trucks hauling a variety of materials.
12. <i>Getting Around Through the Years</i>	Transportation is continually evolving and technology and weather play an important role.	How transportation has changed in living memory.
13. <i>Travel Then and Now</i>	Travel has changed dramatically throughout history.	This resource shows how people traveled in the past and present.

2. Rolling Vocabulary: "Sensational Six"

- Read each resource then determine the 6 words from each text that most exemplify the central idea of the text.
- Next use your 6 words to write about the most important idea of the text. You should have as many sentences as you do words.
- Continue this activity with EACH selection in the Expert Pack.
- After reading all the selections in the Expert Pack, go back and review your words.
- Now select the "Sensational Six" words from ALL the word lists.
- Use the "Sensational Six" words to summarize the most important learning from this Expert Pack.

Title	Six Vocabulary Words & Sentences
"Modes of Transportation"	<p>car, modes, truck, feet, transportation, bike</p> <p>Some children ride in a car with their parents to school. People use different modes of transportation to get where they need to go. The garbage man drives a big truck to pick up the trash. We put socks and shoes on our feet each day. Transportation of people and goods can be accomplished in many ways. A bike has two wheels, two handlebars, and two pedals.</p>

<i>This Is the Way We Go to School</i>	<p>boat, bus, pedicab, snowmobile, bicycle, subway</p> <p>Children travel on the water in a boat to school. Most children ride a yellow bus to school. A pedicab has three wheels and moves like a bicycle. In the winter, some children ride on snowmobiles. A bicycle is a fun way to get to school. Underground trains, called subways, take children to school.</p>
Global Citizen	<p>buggy, meander, trek, horseback, row, hike</p> <p>Children ride in a buggy with wheels pulled by a horse. The children zigzag back and forth as they meander to school. Some students have to trek long distances on their way to school. Horseback riding has long been a mode of transportation. When using a boat without a motor, you must row to make the boat move. Some students must hike long distances in the wilderness to school.</p>
<i>On the Go</i>	<p>travel, pedal, animals, wheels, motor, carry</p> <p>We travel from one place to another in many ways. I push the pedals on my bike to make it go. Animals like horses and oxen take us from place to place. Wheels make moving easier. A motor makes wheels move faster. People carry things in their hands and on their backs.</p>
<i>Things That Go</i> "Trains For Kids"	<p>long distance trains, maglev trains, rapid transit trains, metro, monorail, model train</p> <p>Long distance trains carry people. Maglev trains float on magnets. People move around the city on a rapid transit train. People travel underground on the metro train. The monorail is a train with only one track. A toy train is called a model train.</p>
<i>The Last Train</i>	<p>town, iron, drove, shone, rusty, souvenirs</p> <p>A train will go from one town or city to another with people and freight. The railroad tracks are made of iron. The conductor drove the train across the country. The railroad tracks shone when they were used frequently. The railroad tracks became rusty when they were not used. People bring souvenirs home to remember a trip or experience.</p>

<p><i>"The Last Train"</i></p>	<p>boarded, grandad, tickets, silver, riding, flatten</p> <p>The windows of buildings are boarded up when they are not in use. A grandad is another word for grandfather or grandpa. Passengers need tickets to ride on a train. The railroad tracks were the color of silver when they were new. The people were riding on the train to get to their next destination. A train will flatten a penny on the tracks when it rolls over it.</p>
<p><i>On the Move</i></p>	<p>highway, tractors, field, helicopters, sail, submarine</p> <p>Cars and trucks travel fast on the highway. Tractors help farmers plant and harvest their crops. The farmer plants crops in the field. A helicopter has a propeller on top and flies through the air. A boat can sail on the water. A submarine is a boat that dives underwater and comes back to the surface.</p>
<p><i>Things That Go "Fire Trucks"</i></p>	<p>flashing, sirens, firefighters, nozzles, ladder, hydrant</p> <p>The flashing lights warn cars and people to get out of the way. The sirens make loud noise so that people know a fire truck is coming. The firefighters work together to put out fires and help people. The firefighters point the nozzle of the hose toward the fires. Sometimes firefighters need a ladder to do their work up high. Water comes from the fire hydrant through the hose.</p>
<p><i>Emergency Vehicles</i></p>	<p>emergency, vehicles, rescue, passenger, arriving, weather</p> <p>When there is an emergency you need to help right away. Many different types of vehicles respond in an emergency. Firefighters rescue people from burning buildings. Passengers are people who travel in or on a vehicle. The train was arriving on time at the station. Sometimes weather causes planes to arrive late.</p>
<p><i>Work Trucks</i></p>	<p>work, trucks, deliver, collect, load, haul</p> <p>Some people use vehicles to help them work. Trucks help us get big, heavy jobs done. The mailman delivers mail to our houses. Garbage trucks collect trash from neighborhoods. We can load people and things into trucks. An eighteen wheeler can haul a house.</p>

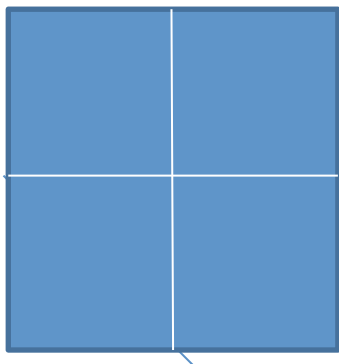
Getting Around Through the Years	history, memory, journey, astronaut, vacation, harmful When we study history , we study people and events of the past. A memory is an event you remember from the past. We would like to go on a journey , or a trip to a far away place. An astronaut works in space wearing a helmet and a big white suit. We went on a family vacation to Hawaii last year. The sun's rays are harmful to your skin.
Travel Then and Now	voyage, commuter, trailer, fuel, invent, space shuttle People took long voyages across the ocean. People commute to work every day. Trailers are vehicles without motors. Most forms of transportation require fuel . Cars were invented before trucks. Space shuttles are aircraft that travel into space.
Sensational Six	Transportation, history, vehicles, travel, passengers, haul
Summary: Transportation methods have changed drastically over the course of history . People all over the world use many different vehicles to travel to and from local places to those faraway. Not only do people travel as passengers , but many types of cargo are hailed to different locations by cars, trucks, trains and planes. Technology and weather are helping to improve safety when moving around our world.	

Learning Worth Remembering

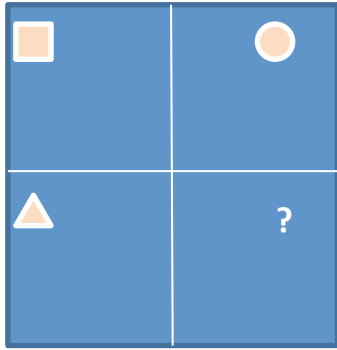
Singular Activities – the following activities can be assigned for each resource in the set. The purpose of these activities is to check for understanding, capture knowledge gained, and provide variety of ways for students to interact with each individual resource. Students may complete some or none of the suggested singular activities for each text. Singular activities should be assigned at the discretion of the teacher.

1. A Picture of Knowledge (Recommended for *Travel Then and Now*; “The Last Train”; *Emergency Vehicles*)

- Take a piece of paper and fold it two times: once across and once top to bottom so that it is divided into 4 quadrants.



- Draw these shapes in the corner of each quadrant.



1. Square
2. Triangle
3. Circle
4. Question Mark

- Write!

Square: What one thing did you read that was interesting to you?
 Triangle: What one thing did you read that taught you something new?
 Circle: What did you read that made you want to learn more?
 Question Mark: What is still confusing to you? What do you still wonder about?

- Find at least one classmate who has read *Travel Then and Now* and talk to each other about what you put in each quadrant.

2. Quiz Maker (Recommended for “The Last Train” *Getting Around Through the Years; On The Move; Work Trucks*)

- Make a list of # questions that would make sure another student understood the information.
- Your classmates should be able to find the answer to the question from the resource.
- Include answers for each question.
- Include the where you can find the answer in the resource.

Question	Answer
1.	
2.	
3.	

3. Wonderings (Recommended for “Global Citizen”; *On The Go*; Things That Go “Trains for Children”; Things That Go “Fire Trucks”)

On the left, track things you don’t understand from the article as you read.

On the right side, list some things you still wonder (or wonder now) about this *topic*.

I'm a little confused about:	This made me wonder:

4. **Pop Quiz** (Recommended for *This Is the Way We Go to School*)

Answer the following questions.

Question	Possible Answer
1. How does a pedicab work?	A pedicab has three wheels and a person sits in the back and pedals to make it go.
2. What are two types of vehicles that move over tracks?	Trains and subways are two types of vehicles that move over tracks.
3. Name the type of vehicle that travels across snow and is used to transport children to school.	A snowmobile travels across snow and takes children to school.
4. Name two animals that can transport people or can haul goods from one place to another.	Horses and donkeys can transport people or carry goods from place to place.

Expert Pack: Transportation

Submitted by: Providence School District
Grade: Kindergarten Date: June 2015

Expert Pack Glossary

“Modes of Transportation”

<i>Word</i>	<i>Student-Friendly Definition</i>
Bike	Bike means a short word for bicycle. Many kids ride on bikes with their friends.
Car	Car means a vehicle with four wheels and an engine that can carry a small number of people on the road. We ride in a car to get to the store.
Feet	Feet means more than one foot. A child has two feet.
Modes	Mode means a type of something (such as transportation). One mode of transportation is a car.
Transportation	Transportation means a way of traveling from one place to another place. Many people use an airplane as a means of transportation when they travel a long distance.
Truck	Truck means a piece of equipment with wheels and handles that you push or pull to move heavy things. A truck can help you move very heavy boxes or large pieces of furniture.

This is the Way We Go to School

<i>Word</i>	<i>Student-Friendly Definition</i>
Bicycle	A bicycle means bike, with two wheels that you ride by pushing its pedals with your feet. I have a bicycle I ride after school.
Boat	Boat means a small, open vehicle for traveling on water. People go fishing in a boat on the lake.
Bus	Bus means a large vehicle that is used for carrying people especially along the same road at the same time. Many people ride on the city bus to get to work downtown..
Pedicab	A pedicab is like a bicycle built for three, one pedals and the other two get to ride. Pedicabs are popular in Asia.
Snowmobile	Snowmobile means a small powered vehicle used for traveling through or over snow. Snowmobiling is great fun in the winter when there is a lot of snow on the ground.
Subway	Subway means a system of underground trains in a city. We take the subway when we visit family in New York City.

“Global Citizen”

<i>Word</i>	<i>Student-Friendly Definition</i>
Buggy	Buggy means a small carriage with four wheels that is pulled by a single horse. Before we had cars and trucks, people traveled around in a buggy pulled by their horses.
Hike	Hike means to take a long walk in the country for fun or exercise. We like to take long hikes into the forest and mountains on the weekend.
Horseback	Horseback means on the back of a horse. Before cars were invented, many people traveled by horseback.
Meander	Meander means to have a lot of curves instead of going in a straight line. A river meanders around bends along the river bank.
Row	Row means to move a boat forward using oars. They rowed the boat all the way across the lake to have a picnic on the island.
Trek	Trek means to walk usually for a long time. The trek to the top of the mountain was hard.

On the Go

<i>Word</i>	<i>Student-Friendly Definition</i>
Animals	Animal means a living thing that is not a human or plant. An elephant is a large animal.
Carry	Carry means to move something while holding it. I help carry groceries into the house after food shopping with my family.
Motor	Motor means a machine that produces motion or power for doing work. A car will not move without the motor giving it power.
Pedal	A pedal is a flat piece of rubber and metal you push by foot to make a machine move, work or stop. I need to pedal my bike to make it go fast.
Travel	Travel means to go on a trip or journey. Many families travel on vacation in the summertime.
Wheels	Wheel means one of the round parts underneath a car, bus, train, wagon, etc ...that rolls and allows something to move. I have two big wheels on my bike to help me go fast.

Things That Go “Trains For Kids”

<i>Word</i>	<i>Student-Friendly Definition</i>
Cargo	Cargo means something that is carried from one place to another by boat, airplane, or truck. The ship was carrying a cargo of bananas.
Containers	Container means an object like a box that can hold something. I like to put my extra buttons in a small container.
Countryside	Countryside means land that is away from big towns and cities. We can see animals such as cows when we drive through the countryside.
Engines	Engine means a machine that changes energy (burning fuel) into mechanical motion. A car has a four-cylinder engine.
Factory	Factory means a building or group of buildings where things are made by machines and people. She has a job in the jewelry factory making necklaces.
Goods	Goods means things that are made in order to be bought or sold. The store sells a variety of goods such as milk and bread.

The Last Train

<i>Word</i>	<i>Student-Friendly Definition</i>
Drove	Drove means to take someone or something to a place in a car, truck or other vehicle. I drove her to the train station this morning.
Iron	Iron means a heavy type of metal Bars and chains are made of iron.
Rusty	Rusty means covered with rust. Nails will become rusty when left out in the rain.
Shone	Shone means to look shiny.. He polished the silver until it shone.
Souvenirs	Souvenirs means something kept as a reminder of a place, event, or friendship.. When I went to the Super Bowl, I kept my ticket stub as a souvenir.
Town	Town means a place where people live that is larger than a village but smaller than a city. My family lives in the town of Jackson, Florida.

"The Last Train"

<i>Word</i>	<i>Student-Friendly Definition</i>
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Boarded	Boarded means to get on a train, boat, etc. The passengers have all boarded the ship and are waiting to leave on a cruise.
Flatten	Flatten means to make something flat or flatter. You need to flatten a ball of dough to make a pizza.
Granddad	Granddad means a grandfather. My granddad is my father's dad.
Riding	Riding means the activity of riding a horse, bicycle, motorcycle, etc. Many people enjoy riding bikes.
Silver	Silver means a soft grayish-white metal that is very valuable and is used to make jewelry, coins, knives, forks and many other things. Women like to wear bracelets made of silver.
Tickets	Tickets are a piece of paper that allows you to see a show, participate in an event, or travel on a vehicle. Movie theaters collect tickets before you see the movie.

On the Move

<i>Word</i>	<i>Student-Friendly Definition</i>
Field	Field means a wide area of open land without trees or buildings. Farms have many fields..
Helicopter	Helicopter means an aircraft that can stay in the air without moving forward and that has metal blades that turn around on its top. The nightly news reporter sometimes watches traffic on the highways in helicopters in the sky.
Highway	Highway means a main road that connects cities, towns, etc. Highway 95 connects Rhode Island to Florida.
Sail	Sail means to travel on water in a ship or boat. He sailed around the world on a cruise ship.
Submarine	Submarine means a ship that goes totally underwater. The submarine can't be seen by an enemy ship.
Tractors	Tractor means a short, heavy truck that is designed to pull a large trailer. The farmer pulled his hay wagon with the tractor.

Things That Go "Fire Trucks"

<i>Word</i>	<i>Student-Friendly Definition</i>
Firefighters	Firefighter means a person who works to put out fires. A firefighter's job is very dangerous.
Flashing	Flashing means to shine or give off a quick burst of bright light. . A car might be seen flashing its lights if the driver needs help. The police car had flashing lights.
Hydrant	Hydrant means a pipe usually near the side of a street that has water for putting out fires. . Every street has red fire hydrants to use in case of a fire.
Ladder	Ladders are used for climbing. They are made out of two long pieces of wood or metal or rope with a series of steps between them. Firefighters will use the ladders on the trucks to reach the top floors of burning buildings.
Nozzles	Nozzle means a small tube on the end of a pipe or hose to control the way a liquid or gas flows out. The nozzle at the end of the hose can be turned to make the water come out fast.
Sirens	Siren means a piece of equipment that makes a loud, high-pitched warning sound. Police cars and ambulances use sirens to let traffic know they are coming.

Emergency Vehicles

<i>Word</i>	<i>Student-Friendly Definition</i>
Arriving	Arriving means to reach a place after traveling.. We had dinner before arriving at the station.
Emergency	Emergency means a dangerous situation where someone needs help right away.. Her quick thinking in an emergency saved the baby's life.
Passenger	Passenger means a person who is traveling from one place to another in a car, bus, train, ship, airplane, etc., and who is not driving or working on it. There were two passengers in the car with the driver.
Rescue	Rescue means to save someone or something from danger. A fireman rescued three children from the burning building.
Vehicles	Vehicle means a machine that is used to carry people or things from one place to another. The vehicle's driver was hurt in the car crash.
Weather	Weather means the temperature and other outside conditions. The weather today will be hot and dry.

Work Trucks

<i>Word</i>	<i>Student-Friendly Definition</i>
Collect	Collect means to get things from different places and bring them together. They hope to collect over 1,000 dollars to support Special Olympics.
Deliver	Deliver means to take something to a person or place. The mail carrier delivers the mail to my house everyday.
Haul	Haul means to have to pull or drag something. We used buckets to haul water up from the river.
Load	Load means an amount that can be carried at one time. He picked up the load of firewood and carried it into the house.
Trucks	Trucks mean a large motor vehicle used for carrying heavy loads. He wheeled the boxes onto the truck and brought them into the building.
Work	Work means too have or do a job. I work every afternoon at Burger King.

Getting Around Through the Years

<i>Word</i>	<i>Student-Friendly Definition</i>
Environment	Environment means the natural world. Pollution is bad for the environment.
GPS	Global Positioning System means an electronic system in a car that tells you how to get to places. My GPS system gives me directions so I know how to drive to new places.
Hybrid	Hybrid means a car with an engine that can run on two different fuels, usually gasoline and electricity. A hybrid car can use both electricity and gasoline.
Maps	Maps mean a picture or chart that shows the rivers, mountains, street, etc., in an area. We can find where many countries are on the map.
Memory	Memory means remembering what has been learned.

	He began to lose his memory as he grew older.
Pollution	Pollution means the process of making land, water, air, etc., dirty and not safe to use. The fish are dying from pollution in the river.

Travel Then and Now

<i>Word</i>	<i>Student-Friendly Definition</i>
Commuter	Commuter means one who travels between two places, usually home and work. Many commuters take the subway to work every day.
Fuel	Fuel means anything such as wood or gasoline that is burned for energy. My car takes 12 gallons of fuel to fill the tank.
Invent	Invent means to make something for the first time. Thomas Edison invented the phonograph.
Space shuttle	Space shuttle means a spacecraft made to carry astronauts and their equipment back and forth between the Earth and space. The space shuttle will launch from Cape Canaveral in Florida.
Trailer	Trailer means a very large metal container that can be pulled by a car or truck. People can live or work in a trailer. It can also be used to move things. We parked our trailer next to the lake for the summer.
Voyage	Voyage means a long trip by air, land, or sea or in space. The author of the story, wrote about many voyages in the South Seas.