



INTERNAL & EXTERNAL STRUCTURES

differentiated passages



American Alligators Questions

1. American alligators have many structures in their bodies that help them survive. Fill in the chart below to show how 3 structures benefit their survival.

Structure Tail	→	Benefit
Structure Scutes	→	Benefit
Structure Ear	→	Benefit

2. American alligators have an interesting digestive system. Describe what makes it unique and how it works for them.

senses work together to help them survive. Stronger senses help balance their lives. American alligators have good hearing. What if they didn't? How would that affect the alligators? What other senses might help them if they had poor hearing?

760L

Name: _____

Date: _____

American Alligators

The American alligator lives in the United States from North Carolina to Texas and down to Florida. They are mostly found in freshwater rivers, but swamps, marshes, and lakes are habitat possibilities as well. American alligators can weigh as much as 1,000 pounds. They can grow to lengths of more than 12 feet. Males are usually larger than females.



These large crocodilians have many unique features. One structure that helps them is their long, powerful tail. These muscular tails are used for moving and steering in water. American alligators also use their tails to hydroplane on the water's surface. They can raise themselves up to 5 feet out of the water. Fat is stored in the base of an alligator's tail as well. A wide tail is a signal that an alligator is healthy. Another function of an alligator's tail is for defense if it feels threatened.



American alligators have dark skin that benefits them. Their bodies are covered with scutes. These are small, bony plates. Scutes are not attached to alligators' skeletons. This allows alligators to be flexible. The scutes are largest on alligators' backs because that is the side exposed to sunlight. These plates act like armor. They protect the alligator from predators and prevent water loss. In hot climates, avoiding direct sunlight is important for survival. Scutes also rest on nerves. This lets alligators detect temperature and changes in the environment. They can decide whether it's time to cool off in the water.

Magi
CORE

4th Grade NGSS 4-LS1-1

ABOUT LEXILE LEVELS



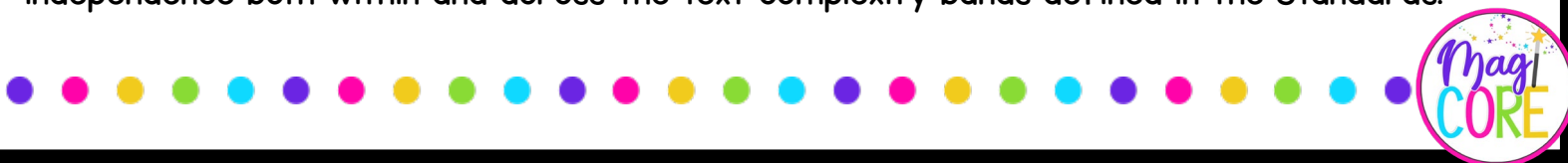
MagiCore Learning, LLC is a certified Lexile® Partner. These texts are officially measured and approved by Lexile and MetaMetrics® to ensure appropriate rigor and differentiation for students.

The Lexile Framework® for Reading measures are scientific, quantitative text levels. When the Lexile of a text is measured, specific, measurable attributes of the text are considered, including, but not limited to, word frequency, sentence length, and text cohesion. These are difficult attributes for humans to evaluate, so a computer measures them.

Common Core State Standards uses Lexile level bands as one measure of text complexity. Text complexity ranges ensure students are college and career ready by the end of 12th grade. Lexile measures help educators scaffold and differentiate instruction as well as monitor reading growth.

Grade Band	Lexile® Bands Aligned to Common Core Expectations
K-1	N/A
2-3	420L-820L
4-5	740L-1010L
6-8	1185L-1385L

Keep in mind when using any leveled text that many students will need scaffolding and support to reach text at the high end of their grade band. According to Appendix A of the Common Core Standards, "It is important to recognize that scaffolding often is entirely appropriate. The expectation that scaffolding will occur with particularly challenging texts is built into the Standards' grade-by-grade text complexity expectations, for example. The general movement, however, should be toward decreasing scaffolding and increasing independence both within and across the text complexity bands defined in the Standards."



Internal and External Structures

4th grade

Table of Contents

1. How to Use This Resource
2. Black Bears (740L, 970L)
3. Roses (750, 950L)
4. American Alligators (760L, 910L)
5. Sunflowers (740L, 950L)
6. Whales (760L, 950L)
7. Water Lilies (760L, 940L)

Each passage set includes two differentiated passages on a third-grade level (one at the beginning of the band, one towards the end) and a question set geared towards comprehension and science mastery. The first question is differentiated to include a fill-in-the-blank diagram (lower complexity) or an open-ended diagram (higher complexity).

How to Use This Resource

This resource was created with the NGSS Science Standards in mind. It includes six differentiated passages aligned to the following standard:

4-LS1-1: Internal and External Structures

Construct an argument that plants and animals have internal and external structures that function to support survival, growth, behavior, and reproduction. (Systems and System Models)

Clarification Statement: Examples of structures could include thorns, stems, roots, colored petals, heart, stomach, lung, brain, and skin.

Assessment Boundary: Assessment is limited to macroscopic structures within plant and animal systems.

Here are some suggestions for using these passages:

- Use as independent work after you have taught an overview of this standard. Assign the different levels based on the passage students can read and comprehend independently.
- Use as a reading center to reinforce key comprehension and science concepts at the same time!
- Use as a homework or review packet.
- Use as an intervention for students who need to revisit science concepts.

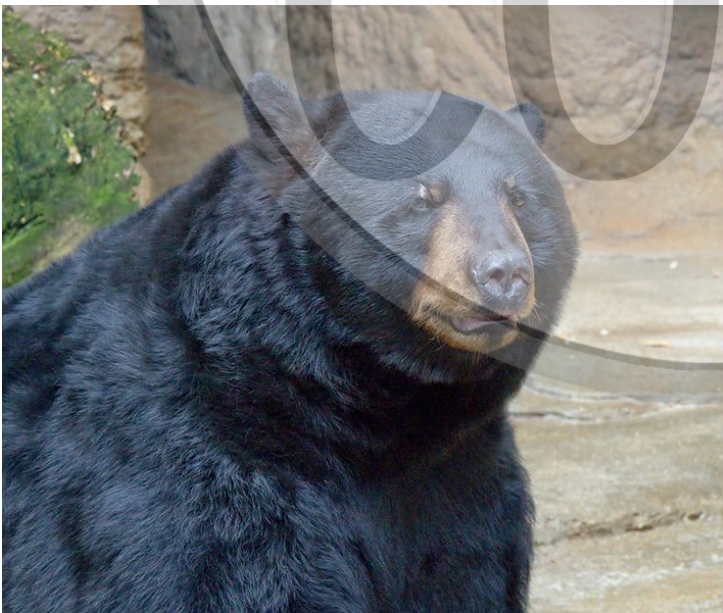


Black Bears

One of the most common bears in North America is the black bear. They are mostly found in Canada and the United States. They have been known to live in Mexico as well. Adult black bears are about 5-6 feet tall. They weigh about 200-600 pounds. They are smaller than grizzly bears and are capable of eating both meat and plants.



Black bears have many **structures** that help them succeed. Their fur is usually black but can be other colors. It is made of shaggy layers. These layers keep black bears warm during cold winters. Lighter-colored fur is usually found in sunnier locations. Less heat is absorbed when the fur is not dark. This allows the bears to feed longer in sunlight. Fur also protects the skin under the fur from getting scratched on the brush in the forest.



Another structure that black bears have is their eyes. They are small and positioned toward the front of the head. This gives black bears greater depth perception. Black bear eyes can also move freely. They don't have to move their entire head to see in different directions. It was believed bears had poor eyesight. Black bears actually see about as well as humans do. They can see in color, and their night vision is very sharp. Sensing movement in the forest is easy for them. It helps to track both prey and predators.

One of the reasons it was thought bears had poor eyesight is because of another structure – the nose. Black bears' strongest sense is their smell. A scent can be picked up from over a mile away. Black bears don't have to rely so much on their vision. Their noses do a better job than their eyes in helping them find food in the forest. They can better avoid predators and navigate more easily through their habitat.



Teeth and claws are two structures of black bears that have many **functions**. Both are used for defense. Teeth and claws also aid in growth. They play roles in getting and eating food. Biting and clawing trees also involve black bears' teeth and claws. Scientists believe black bears mark trees to establish territories. The marks also guide them in new stretches of forest and send signals about breeding.

Black bears also have many body **systems** that have important jobs. The **circulatory system**, for example, includes **internal** structures. These structures include the heart, blood, blood vessels, and arteries. These all work together to move nutrients, waste, white blood cells, and oxygen around the black bear's body. A black bear's circulatory system has more red blood cells that can hold more oxygen than humans. This lets black bears stay underwater longer. They can better hunt prey in this manner.

Structures that are found outside and inside black bear bodies allow them to survive on planet Earth. Without them, black bears would not be as well suited to their environment.

Black Bears Questions

1. Black bears have many structures in their bodies that help them survive. Fill in the chart below to show how 3 structures benefit their survival.

Structure Fur	→	Benefit
Structure Eyes	→	Benefit
Structure Nose	→	Benefit

2. Black bears also have internal structures that help them survive. Explain an internal structure of black bears and how it works.

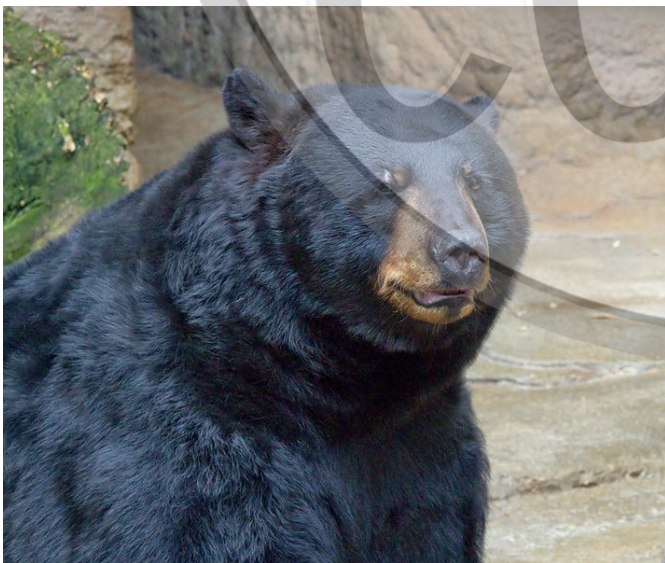
3. An animal's senses work together to help them survive. Stronger senses help balance out weaker senses. Black bears have good eyesight. What if they didn't? How would this affect the bears? What other senses might help them if they had poor eyesight?

Black Bears

One of the most common bears in North America is the black bear. They are mostly found in Canada and the United States, but they have been known to live in Mexico as well. Adult black bears are about 5-6 feet tall and weigh about 200-600 pounds. They are smaller than grizzly bears and are capable of eating both meat and plants.



Black bears have many **structures** that help them be successful. Their fur, which is usually black but can be other colors, is made of shaggy layers. These layers keep black bears warm during the cold winter months. Lighter-colored fur is usually found in sunnier and warmer locations so less heat is absorbed. This allows the bears to feed longer in sunlight. Fur also protects the skin under the fur from getting scratched by the brush black bears walk through in the forest.



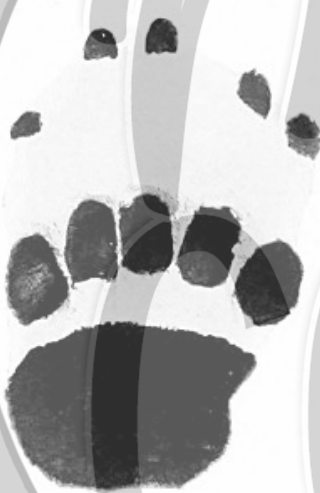
Another structure that black bears have is their eyes. They are rather small, but they are positioned toward the front of the head which allows for greater depth perception. Black bear eyes can also move freely, unlike a deer that has to move its entire head to see in different directions. At one time, it was believed bears had poor eyesight. In reality, black bears see about as well as humans do. Their up-close vision is better than their long-distance eyesight. They

can see in color, and their night vision is very sharp. Detecting movement in the forest is easy for them, which helps them track both prey and predators.

One of the reasons it was thought bears had poor eyesight is because of another structure – the nose. Black bears' strongest sense is their smell. A scent can be picked up from over a mile away. With such a powerful sniffer, black bears don't have to rely so much on their vision. Their noses do a better job than their eyes in helping them find food in the forest, avoid predators, and navigate through their habitat.



Teeth and claws are two structures of black bears that perform many **functions**. Both are used for defense when necessary. Teeth and claws also aid in growth because they play roles in getting and eating food. Biting and clawing trees also involve black bears' teeth and claws. Scientists believe black bears mark trees in this manner to establish territories, guide them in unfamiliar stretches of forest, and communicate about breeding.



Black bears also have many body **systems** that have important jobs. The **circulatory system**, for example, includes **internal** structures such as the heart, blood, veins, capillaries, and arteries. These all work together to move nutrients, waste, white blood cells, and oxygen around the black bear's body. A black bear's circulatory system has more red blood cells that can hold more oxygen than humans. This lets black bears stay underwater longer so they can better hunt prey.

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Black Bears Questions

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Structure	→	Benefit
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Roses



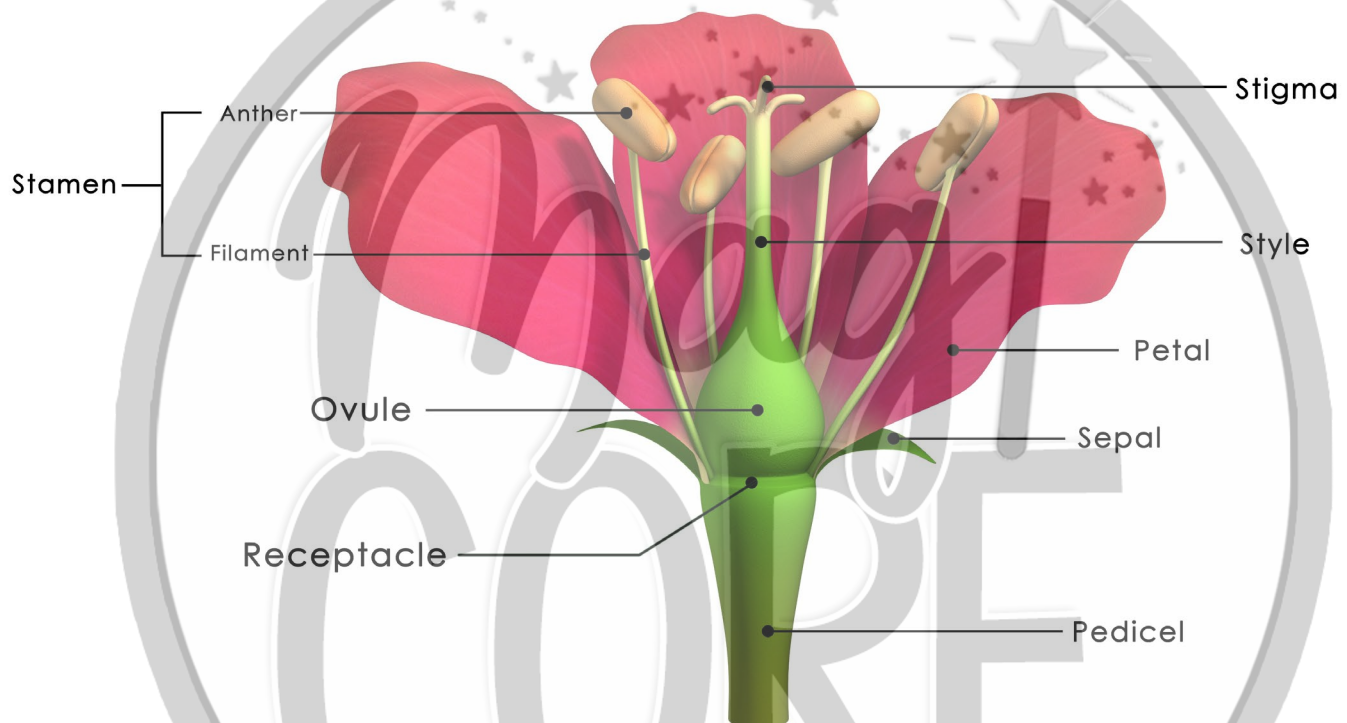
Roses are one of the most recognizable flowers on Earth. They are known for their beauty and fragrance. Many gardeners add them to their yards, and they are a common flower to give as a gift to someone. There are more than 150 species and thousands of hybrids of this woody **perennial**. Some rose plants are shrubs while others are climbing plants with vines that creep over trellises and walls.

Like most plants, roses have **structures** that allow them to exist in their environments. The **external** structure of the rose that is most enjoyed is the petal. Petals are actually **modified** leaves that surround the **reproductive** parts of flowers. Their bright colors attract pollinators, such as bees and hummingbirds, so that pollen can be transported between rose plants. This pollination allows more rose plants to be made.

Another critical structure for rose plants is the stem. Rose plant stems are slim and woody with colors that vary from dark green to red. Stem length can be different depending on the type of rose plant. Stems have the important job of getting water from the roots to the leaves and flowers. Food made by the leaves during **photosynthesis** travels along the stem to the rest of the plant. Stems also produce new living tissue that grows the rose plant to a larger size.



A structure found on the rose stem is the thorn. Thorns are sharp outgrowths on the stem that vary in size, shape, and amount. This variation allows rose species to be identified by their thorns. The **function** of thorns is to keep predators away from the rose plant. Animals such as deer and rabbits find roses to be especially tasty, and humans enjoy picking roses. Thorns, which are sometimes brightly colored, warn animals and humans to stay away and help rose plants survive.



Roses have reproductive structures as well. The **stamen** is the male reproductive part that produces pollen. It is located inside the flower, and most rose types have five stamens per flower. The **pistil** is the female reproductive part that contains egg cells and a single dry seed. The pistil is located at the center of the flower and surrounded by stamens. Pollen **germinates** in the pistil. Without these structures, rose plants would not be able to grow new rose plants.

We are able to enjoy the sight of roses because these plants are uniquely designed with the helpful structures. All of a rose plant's parts work together to keep it healthy and beautiful.

Roses Questions

1. Roses have many structures that help them survive. Fill in the chart below to show how 3 structures benefit their survival.

Structure	→	Benefit
Structure	→	Benefit
Structure	→	Benefit

2. Roses also have reproductive structures that help them make new roses. Explain how the parts of a rose help it make new roses.

3. The parts of a plant work together to help it survive. Roses have thorns. What if they didn't? How would this affect the roses? What other parts might be affected if they didn't have thorns?

American Alligators

The American alligator lives in the United States from North Carolina to Texas and down to Florida. They are mostly found in freshwater rivers, but swamps, marshes, and lakes are habitat possibilities as well. American alligators can weigh as much as 1,000 pounds. They can grow to lengths of more than 12 feet. Males are usually larger than females.



These large **crocodilians** have many unique features. One **structure** that helps them is their long, powerful tail. These muscular tails are used for moving and steering in water. American alligators also use their tails to **hydroplane** on the water's surface. They can raise themselves up to 5 feet out of the water. Fat is stored in the base of an alligator's tail as well. A wide tail is a signal that an alligator is healthy. Another **function** of an alligator's tail is for defense if it feels threatened.



American alligators have dark skin that benefits them. Their bodies are covered with **scutes**. These are small, bony plates. Scutes are not attached to alligators' skeletons. This allows alligators to be flexible. The scutes are largest on alligators' backs because that is the side exposed to sunlight. These plates act like armor. They protect the alligator by preventing water loss. In hot climates, avoiding **dehydration** is important for survival. Scutes also rest on nerve endings. This lets alligators detect temperature and change their behavior. They can decide whether it's time to sunbathe or cool off in the water.

Another structure that aids in American alligator survival is the ear. Located on the head behind the eyes, alligator ears are able to hear both in and out of water. Alligators have a well-developed inner ear. It is sensitive to vibrations in the water. Mother alligators are actually capable of hearing hatchling calls while they are still inside the eggs. Having a good sense of hearing allows American alligators to stay aware of what is nearby. This allows them to protect themselves and their eggs. It also helps them find prey.



Alligator eating a crab.

contains acid that further breaks down the food so alligators can digest it. An alligator can digest anything it swallows, including the muscles and bones of its prey. Eating once a week is typical for the American alligator.

The **digestive system** of American alligators includes the stomach – *two* of them, actually. Alligators are carnivores. They eat other animals such as fish, frogs, and mammals. Sharp teeth and strong jaws make capturing prey easy. Two stomachs do important work, too. The first stomach grinds up the meal. The second stomach

Humans and other alligators are the only real predators alligators face. Living for about 50 years in the wild is possible for American alligators because of their many useful structures.

American Alligators Questions

1. American alligators have many structures in their bodies that help them survive. Fill in the chart below to show how 3 structures benefit their survival.

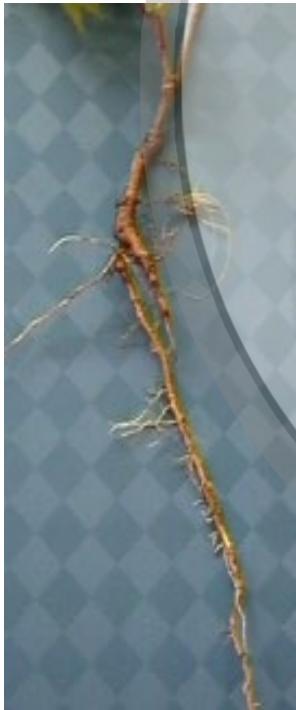
Structure Tail	→	Benefit
Structure Scutes	→	Benefit
Structure Ear	→	Benefit

2. American alligators have an interesting digestive system. Describe what makes it unique and how it works for them.

3. An animal's senses work together to help them survive. Stronger senses help balance out weaker senses. American alligators have good hearing. What if they didn't? How would this affect the alligators? What other senses might help them if they had poor hearing?

Sunflowers

Sunflowers are easy to spot due to their impressive heights which can typically reach 6 to 10 feet. Some species of this bright yellow **annual** are giant and can grow to be 15 to 20 feet tall. Sunflowers enjoy dry, open spaces such as meadows, plains, and prairies. They need 6 or more hours of direct sunlight each day to thrive and they like warmer climates. They bloom through the summer in temperatures between 70°F and 80°F. Almost any soil condition is appropriate for growing sunflowers as long as it is well-drained.



**Plant
taproot**

Roots are important **structures** for sunflower success. The height of sunflowers requires a root **system** that will offer adequate support to keep the plant from falling over. Sunflower roots include a **taproot** that drives directly down into the ground in search of water and nutrients. The taproot is strong and able to break through hard ground. **Lateral roots** spread out from the top of the taproot and provide stability for the weight of the growing sunflower. These roots work together to anchor the sunflower and help it survive.

Sunflowers have large, dark green leaves that grow out of the stem. These leaves are flat with small hairs and **serrated** edges. They can be heart-shaped, spiked, or oval, and they grow in pairs. Leaves help to identify the type of sunflower. These structures are responsible for producing energy for the plant through **photosynthesis**. This energy is used to help the sunflower grow to its full height. Examining sunflower leaves can give clues to the overall health of the flower. For example, curling leaves may mean the sunflower plant has a disease.

Yellow leaves may indicate the sunflower is getting too much water or that the soil isn't draining enough.



Seeds being harvested from sunflower.

Seeds are another structure of sunflowers. They are the fruits of the plant and are shaped like drops. The seeds are 10-15 mm long and 4 mm wide and have two parts. The **hull** is the hard outer covering of the seed, and the **kernel** is the actual seed. Sunflower seeds fall into two types: oil and non-oil. Seeds can be planted to make more sunflowers. Sunlight, water, and warm temperatures allow seeds to **germinate**. With proper care, sprouts from the seeds will become sunflower plants. Sunflower seeds are also a food source for both humans and animals.

The flower heads of sunflowers are unusual structures that help the plants get the sun they need. Motor cells located just below the head make it **heliotropic**. This means the flower head rotates to face the sun. As the sun rises, the flower heads turn to the east for maximum exposure. The flower heads follow the sun across the sky as it travels to the west to set. At the end of the day, the flower heads turn back to the east to be ready for the sun's arrival the next morning. This behavior makes sure the sunflower plants get the most available sun and helps the plants survive.

Sunflowers are a beautiful sight, especially when there are many plants growing in a field and reaching for the sun together. Structures such as roots, leaves, stems, and flower heads perform **functions** that allow sunflowers to exist.

Sunflowers Questions

1. Sunflowers have many structures that help them survive. Fill in the chart below to show how 3 structures benefit their survival.

Structure	→	Benefit
Structure	→	Benefit
Structure	→	Benefit

2. The head of a sunflower is heliotropic. Explain what this is and how it helps the sunflower.

3. The parts of a plant work together to help it survive. Sunflowers have a special root system. What if they didn't? How would this affect the sunflowers? What other parts might be affected if the roots were different?

Whales

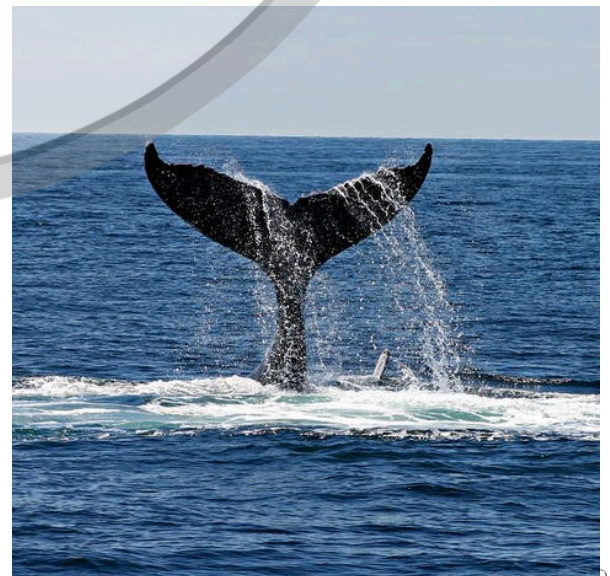


Whales look like fish, but they are mammals. They live in all the oceans in the world from the Arctic to tropical areas. They are generally longer than 10 feet and are torpedo-shaped to move easily through the water. Whales are entirely **aquatic**, meaning they live their lives in water.

They only surface regularly to breathe. Food supplies, the whales' sizes, and mating are all factors that affect whale **migration**. Whales give birth to live young and nurse their babies.

The rear flippers on a whale's tail are called **flukes**. They extend out to either side of the tail. These **structures** are made of a tough tissue. They have no bones at all. Long muscles running above and below a whale's backbone move the flukes up and down like a paddle. Flukes **propel** whales through the water. Flippers at the sides of whales are used for steering and braking. Whales may also use their flukes to feed. They direct a wave of small animals toward their mouths. The arteries and veins in flukes adjust blood flow to control body temperature as well.

Blubber is an important structure for whales. This layer of fat is under the skin. It covers the entire whale's body. Blubber **insulates** whales. This protects them from cold ocean temperatures. It also stores energy that can be used when food is scarce. Blubber layers offer an additional level of protection from predators. It increases **buoyancy** which allows whales to float better.



Whales have large brains that are similar to human brains. They can process information at fast speeds. They have also shown remarkable intelligence. Unlike humans, whales have areas in their brains dedicated to **echolocation**. This allows them to use sound to hunt and navigate in dark water. Their brains also contain special cells that give them abilities such as recognizing, communicating, and adapting to change. There is even some scientific evidence supporting the idea that whale brains are capable of emotions.



Whale exhaling through blowhole.

The **respiratory system** of a whale includes structures for breathing. One of these structures is the **blowhole**. A blowhole is like a human nose. Oxygen enters the body through the blowhole. Whales can't breathe underwater like fish. They come up to the surface of the water instead. This exposes the

blowhole located on top of their heads. They exhale first then inhale a breath of fresh air to fill their lungs. This process happens very quickly. It only lasts less than a second. Strong muscles surrounding the blowhole close it, so water doesn't get inside the whale's lungs. Whales may take a few breaths before diving underwater again. They stay underwater for 5-15 minutes before surfacing again. Those species of whales that dive into deep waters, however, can go well over an hour between breaths.

Whales generally live from 20-100 years depending on the species. Their special structures help them enjoy long lifespans while swimming in Earth's oceans.

Whales Questions

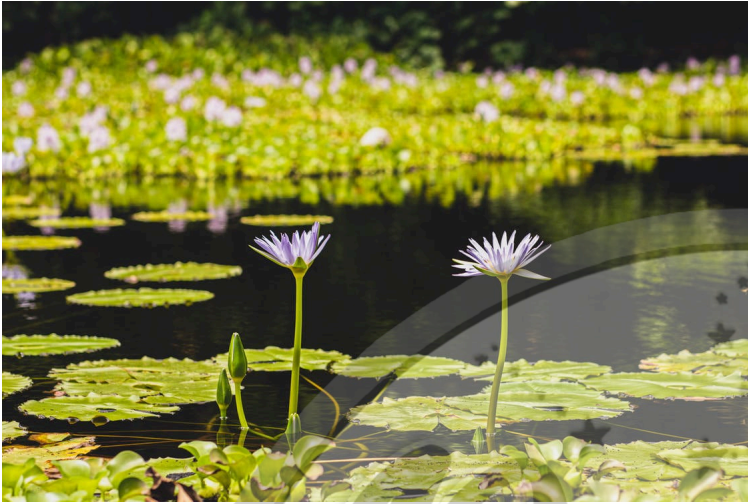
1. Whales have many structures in their bodies that help them survive. Fill in the chart below to show how 3 structures benefit their survival.

Structure Flukes	→	Benefit
Structure Blubber	→	Benefit
Structure Echolocation	→	Benefit

2. What is a blowhole? Describe what they are and what they are used for.

3. An animal's senses work together to help them survive. Stronger senses help balance out weaker senses. Whales use echolocation. What if they didn't? How would this affect the whales? What other senses might they need if they couldn't echolocate?

Water Lilies

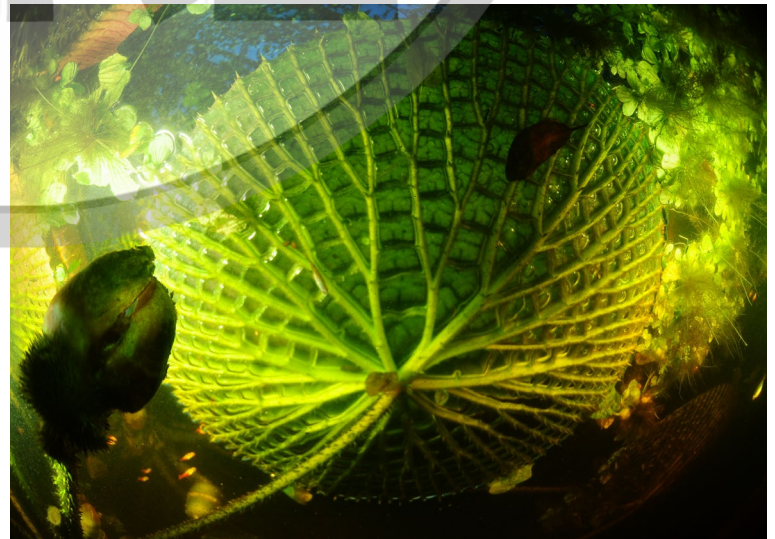


One of the most popular **perennial** plants for wet areas is the water lily. Water lilies are **aquatic** plants with large blossoms that are 2-6 inches across and have a strong fragrance. These flowers come in a variety of colors including white, pink, and yellow. They grow in water that is slow-moving such as ponds. These flowers sit above the water

along with floating leaves, but the plant's root system is underwater.

The floating leaves of water lilies are called lily pads. Lily pads are usually round, flat, and somewhat waxy. Some lily pads grow to 6 feet across. They appear to float on the water's surface, but they are actually attached to the water lily's stem that extends to the bottom of the water. Lily pads have **systems** of tubes that are connected. These tubes help the lily pad float and collect oxygen. The oxygen then travels to the water lily's stem and down to the roots. The bottoms of lily pads are often dark in color. This coloration **absorbs** more sunlight and aids **photosynthesis** so the water lily can produce its own food.

A water lily's stem is different than that of land plants. It is soft and spongy which makes it able to float easily. It is strong enough, however, to not be broken by currents in the water and to keep the water lily from drifting. This stem is connected to the bottom of the pond underwater and supports the flower and lily pad above the water. It has four air channels that transport gases from the leaves to the roots.



Bottom of a lily pad.

The flowers of water lilies are where **reproduction** happens. These blooms only last 3-4 days. A sweet-smelling liquid is produced in the flower on the first day. The scent attracts **pollinators** such as bees. As these pollinators visit more and more water lily flowers, pollen from the male reproductive structure, the **stamen**, is collected. The pollen falls off pollinators' bodies and fertilizes the female reproductive structure, the **stigma**. The flower slips beneath the water after the third or fourth day, and over the next few weeks, seeds will be produced within the plant.



Water lily fruit

Water lilies also produce an edible fruit. This fruit is round and spongy with a tough, green skin with leaves. Inside the fruit is white flesh with as many as 2,000 seeds. These black or brown seeds are about one millimeter in size. They are crunchy and peppery in taste. If the fruit is opened and the seeds are not eaten, those seeds can sink or float away in the water, and new water lilies can be made.

Ponds are prettier with water lilies. The **structures** of water lilies make them able to maintain the health of ponds. Water lilies provide shade for fish, keep pond water from getting too hot, and prevent algae from growing.

Water Lilies Questions

1. Water lilies have many structures that help them survive. Fill in the chart below to show how 3 structures benefit their survival.

Structure	→	Benefit
Structure	→	Benefit
Structure	→	Benefit

2. Water lilies produce an edible fruit. Describe the structure of the fruit and how it helps the water lily.

3. The parts of a plant work together to help it survive. Water lilies have a special stem. What if they didn't? How would this affect the water lilies? What other parts might be affected if the stem was different?

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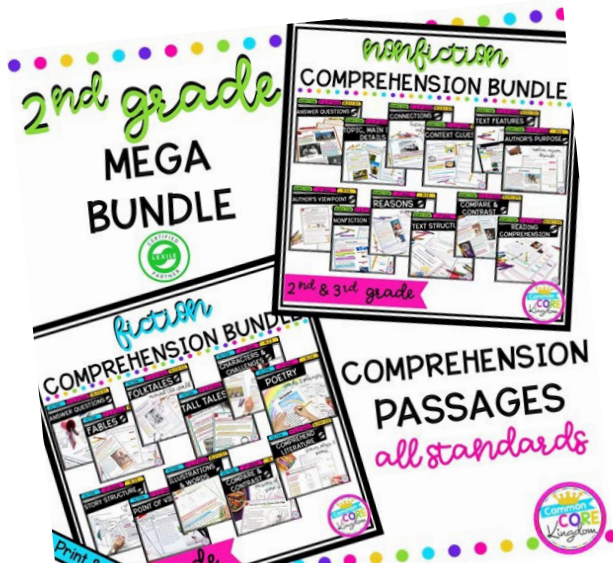


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