

5th Grade Summer ELA Packet

(modified)

Read each article and answer all the multiple choice & open ended questions that follow:

1. Recycling & Conservation: Why Recycle?
2. Can't Sit Still
3. Say Hello to the Giant Gorilla
4. Accident Prone
5. Must-See TV?

****Turn in this packet come September to your 5th grade teacher :)

Name: _____

Recycling & Conservation: Why Recycle?

by ReadWorks



Recycling is a process where something is reused rather than thrown away. Common items that are recycled include aluminum and steel cans, glass, and newspapers. Recycling can be time-consuming and dirty work. For example, recyclable objects have to be sorted from trash. Then the objects have to be cleaned. Afterwards, the objects are turned into materials that can be used by people and companies. Why should people bother to recycle even though it takes a lot of work?

Recycling helps protect the earth. Recycling means less garbage in landfills. These are places where garbage is taken and buried. Recycling also helps conserve the earth's resources. For example, factories use less energy by recycling steel cans than by making new ones. Recycling paper saves trees from being cut down. Trees are used to make paper.

Every time you are about to drop a plastic bottle in the garbage, stop and think. Is it worth harming the earth? Your actions now can help preserve the environment for generations to come. All you have to do is throw that bottle into a recycling bin.

Get in the habit. Be proud of recycling. Encourage others to recycle. You can make a difference!

Vocabulary

conserve

verb

definition: When you conserve something, you try not to use too much of it. You try not to waste it so that you will have enough of it in the future.

My teacher says we should conserve paper because many trees have to be cut down to make it.

Spanish: ahorrar

forms: conserved, conserves, conserving

preserve

verb

definition: When you preserve something, you protect it from being hurt or harmed, or you keep it from changing.

A lot of people in our town want to preserve the old buildings instead of building new ones.

Spanish: proteger, conservar, mantener, preservar

forms: preserved, preserves, preserving

protect

verb

definition: When you protect a person or animal, you keep them safe from danger or harm. When you protect a thing, you prevent it from being damaged or lost.

A fence protects us from our neighbor's mean dog.

If people don't protect tigers, someday soon there will be no more tigers.

I wear a hat to protect my face from the sun.

Spanish: proteger

forms: protected, protecting, protects

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What is recycling?

- A. a process where something is reused
- B. a process where something is thrown away
- C. a process where something is taken and buried
- D. a process where something harms the earth

2. How does the author organize the information in this passage?

- A. The author explains the problems with recycling and suggests different solutions.
- B. The author describes similarities and differences between recycling and throwing things away.
- C. The author lists information about recycling in order of importance, from most to least important.
- D. The author describes recycling and shares an argument about why it's important.

3. Read these sentences.

". . . recyclable objects have to be sorted from trash. Then the objects have to be cleaned."

These sentences can be used to support which conclusion below?

- A. ". . . the objects are turned into materials that can be used by people and companies."
- B. "Recycling can be time-consuming and dirty work."
- C. "Recycling helps protect the earth."
- D. "Be proud of recycling."

4. What can be concluded from this passage?

- A. The author works for a recycling plant.
- B. The author does not believe in recycling.
- C. The author believes that all you have to do to save the environment is throw a bottle in a bin.
- D. The author believes that everyday people can help the earth.

5. What is the main idea of this passage?

- A. Recycling helps protect the earth and conserve its resources.
- B. Many people avoid recycling because it is too difficult.
- C. People must make decisions what to recycle.
- D. Only certain things can be recycled.

6. At the end of paragraph one, the author asks, "Why should people bother to recycle even though it takes a lot of work?" Why does the author include this question?

- A. to transition the reader to the next paragraph, which answers the question
- B. to question the reader's knowledge about recycling
- C. to summarize the major points in paragraph one
- D. to allow the reader to demonstrate understanding

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

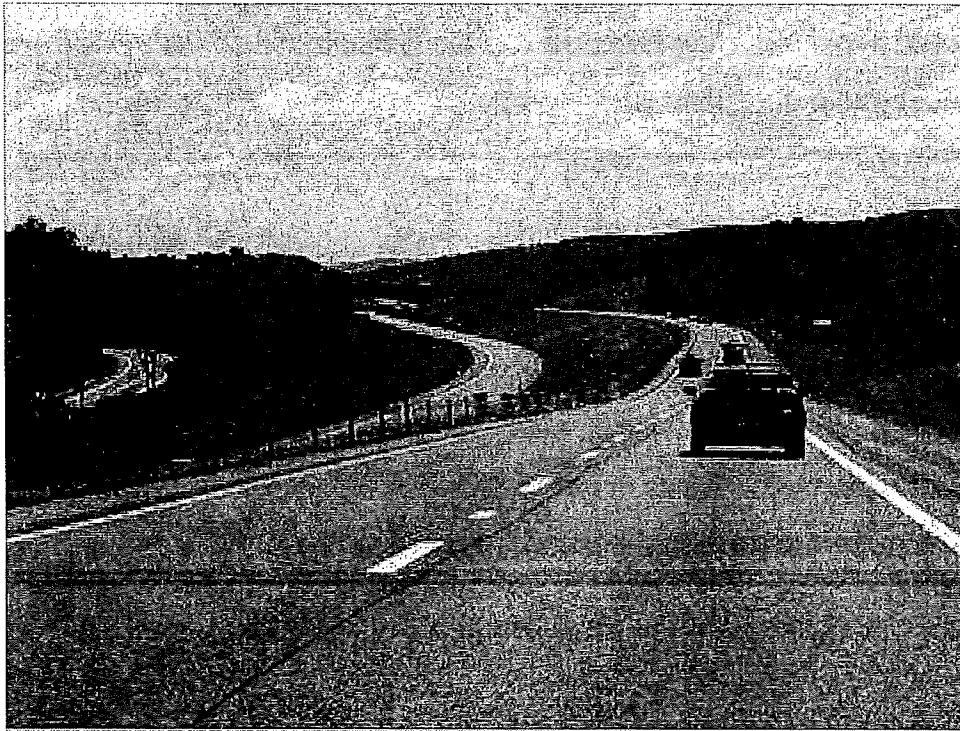
Recycling takes work, _____ it is good for the environment.

- A. instead
- B. before
- C. so
- D. but

8. What does the author suggest you do when you are about to throw a plastic bottle in the garbage?

Can't Sit Still

by W.M. Akers



Outside the window, Oscar saw a billboard that said: "When You Want Ham-Buy Stinson Ham!" Soon after, there was another billboard. It said: "Turn Left for Bronson's Apple Orchard." After that, there were several billboards about "Uncle Bucky's Supreme Fireworks Shack." A few hundred feet past that, he saw another one, advertising a hamburger restaurant called "Stuckey's." The hamburger on the sign had turned green. Oscar's face turned green, too.

Oscar did not want ham. He didn't want to go apple picking. And he certainly did not want a green hamburger. He did want some fireworks, but he doubted his parents would stop for that. You're not allowed to have fireworks in the car; not on a road trip, anyway. That is because fireworks are tons of fun, and road trips are the most boring thing in the world.

There was something Oscar wanted to ask his dad. He wanted to ask it so bad, his stomach hurt-just like it would have if he had eaten that green hamburger. But he knew that no matter what, he couldn't say the words. Oscar did not want to be a brat, and his dad had told him that this was a question that only brats asked.

The question was, "Are we there yet?"

His sister Georgia had asked that a few hundred billboards earlier. It did not go well.

"Are we there yet?" she asked.

"Georgia..." said their mom.

"But arrrrrrrrre we?" she asked again.

"If we were there," said Dad, "do you think we'd still be driving?"

This is what Dad considered a very witty remark. Oscar didn't think it was funny at all, and neither did Georgia.

"I don't know," she said. "Maybe?"

That was the end of the conversation.

A few years later-or maybe it was just an hour-Georgia was asleep, and Oscar was about to explode. At least, that's how it felt. He wondered if a kid could explode from boredom. It would certainly liven up the car ride.

He looked at his sister, curled up on the other side of the backseat. He didn't know how anyone could sleep that way. Her arms were twisted like a pretzel. Her head was hanging to the side, and a piece of chewed-up gum dangled out of her mouth. It moved a little, back and forth, every time she breathed. Oscar thought she looked like a marionette with its strings cut.

Georgia could sleep anywhere. On every road trip, she spent nearly the whole time passed out. Sometimes, she would stretch all the way across the backseat, and poke her toes into Oscar's face. Oscar could never sleep in the car. He was doomed to suffer the whole way there-just him and a thousand billboards, all with pictures of green hamburgers.

Oscar noticed that his left leg was bouncing up and down. It was bouncing really fast, like a jackhammer. He did not know when it had started bouncing. He wasn't sure he could make it stop.

"Uh, Dad," he said.

"Not now, Oscar."

Oscar was startled when his right hand twitched. It twitched again. It started to bounce a little bit on its own. Slowly, it rose above his leg. It began to flutter-just as fast as his left leg.

"Dad, I don't think I can sit still any more."

"Just a little farther, dear," said Oscar's mom.

Now his right leg was bouncing, even faster than his left. Up and down, up and down. Oscar was starting to feel like a ball attached to a Ping-Pong paddle. Soon enough, his left hand started fluttering as well. His head began to shake back and forth. His hair flopped wildly, like a storm-tossed boat.

"Daaaaaad!"

"What, Oscar?"

Oscar knew he had to stop himself from bouncing before he rattled himself apart. But there was only one way. It wouldn't be easy, but he had to do it. He had to ask the question-no matter what the consequences were.

"Dad?" he shouted. "Are we there yet? !"

Vocabulary

consequence

noun

definition: A consequence is something that happens because of something that comes before it.
The man's car accident was a consequence of driving too fast.

Spanish: consecuencia

liven

transitive verb

definition: to make more lively or energetic; rouse; inspire (often followed by "up").
I hope the music will liven this party.

forms: livened, livening, livens

suffer

verb

definition: When people suffer, they feel a lot of pain, or their life is very hard or sad.
People suffer when they don't have enough food to eat.
Nicole and her mom saw a cat lying on the sidewalk. They saw that it was suffering, so they took it to the animal shelter.

Spanish: sufrir, padecer

forms: suffered, suffering, suffers

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What is Oscar's family doing?

- A. driving to the store
- B. shopping for fireworks
- C. taking a road trip
- D. eating hamburgers

2. What main problem does Oscar face?

- A. He is hungry.
- B. He is bored.
- C. He is tired.
- D. He is thirsty.

3. Oscar's father does not like being asked, "Are we there yet?" What evidence from the story best supports this conclusion?

- A. "But he knew that no matter what, he couldn't say the words."
- B. "His sister Georgia had asked that a few hundred billboards earlier."
- C. "'If we were there,' said Dad, 'do you think we'd still be driving?'"
- D. "His dad had told him that this was a question that only brats asked."

4. Read the following sentence: "A few years later-or maybe it was just an hour-Georgia was asleep, and Oscar was about to explode." How does Oscar feel about the time spent in the car?

- A. He feels like time is passing slowly.
- B. He feels like time is passing quickly.
- C. He feels like time is passing normally.
- D. He feels like time is frozen.

5. What is this story mostly about?

- A. billboards that Oscar sees along the road
- B. a boy who explodes from boredom
- C. a boy who can't sit still in the car

D. what happens when you eat a green hamburger

6. Read the following sentences:

"Are we there yet?" she asked.

'Georgia...' said their mom.

'But **arrrrrrrrrre** we?' she asked again."

Why does the author spell "**are**" this way?

- A. to show that Georgia is whining
- B. to show that Georgia is yelling
- C. to show that Georgia is whispering
- D. to show that Georgia is speaking normally

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

First, Oscar's left leg starts bouncing up and down. _____, his right hand twitches and begins to bounce.

- A. Thus
- B. But
- C. Namely
- D. Then

8. What does Oscar think about road trips?

Say Hello to the Giant Gorilla

by W.M. Akers



"Holy cow!" said Brian.

"That's not a cow," said Kara. "It's a water buffalo."

"So what? It's still pretty cool."

Kara was not impressed. She and her family had been at the zoo for three hours. They hadn't seen anything good. First, there were mountain lions. They were boring. They just looked like big versions of the cats they had at home. Next was the insect house: a bunch of dark rooms full of creepy, crawly, disgusting bugs. Worst of all was the archaeology exhibit. It was nothing but rocks!

The zoo could have been fun if it weren't so hot out. Kara was surprised the water buffalo weren't being boiled alive. Sweat streamed down her face as they finally started walking towards the next exhibit. It tasted salty and gross. Her feet got heavier with every step. If she didn't start having fun soon, she was probably going to die.

It didn't help that Brian was so cheerful. He had been begging to go to the zoo for months. When Mom told him they were going, he got so happy that he started sneezing. It took him ten minutes to stop. Every animal they saw, Brian got more excited. It's like he didn't know how boring animals could be. He kept saying things like, "Wow! Mountain lions!" or "What a cool bug!" or "Hey, Kara-come look at these rocks!" Brian was two years older than Kara, but

at the zoo he turned into a little baby.

"I'm thirsty," said Kara.

"We'll get lunch soon," said Mom.

"Do I have to wait for lunch? My mouth feels like the desert."

Brian's eyes lit up. "That reminds me!" he said. "There's a whole exhibit about desert animals. We'll get to see the sand worms!"

"Mom," said Kara. "That will be boring." She stretched out the "O" in boring so that it took almost a minute to say. Booooooooooooooooooooooring. When she was finished, her mom smiled.

"Let's try to have fun," she said. "I think there's a water fountain over there."

Kara stomped her way to the water fountain. "Stupid zoo," she said. "Stupid big brother. Stupid desert exhibit. Stupid sand worms!"

She drank water until her stomach hurt. This made her feel better. "Maybe if I get a bad enough stomachache," she thought to herself, "they'll have to take me to the hospital. And maybe the doctors will tell Mom that I can't go to the zoo ever again." She tried drinking enough water to make herself sick. It didn't work. She just got her hair all wet. She was about to start drinking again when Mom shouted.

"Kara! Come on!"

"Yeah, Kara!" shouted Brian. "They're feeding the sand worms in ten minutes. I don't wanna miss it!"

Kara ran after them. It was hard with her stomach full of water. She had just caught up when a sign caught her eye. It said: "Meet the giant gorilla! Today only. One o'clock, at the monkey house."

"Mom?" she said. "Mom! Mom!" This time, Kara dragged the "O" in Mom out so that it took almost two minutes to say. Moooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooom.

"Yes?" said Mom.

"I want to meet the giant gorilla."

"Oh, really? I thought you hated the zoo."

"I do! But I like people. Gorillas are practically people."

"There's no time for that!" said Brian. "We've gotta see the sand worms."

"Please, Mom?" said Kara. "It's the only thing at this stupid zoo that will be any fun."

"I don't know," said Mom.

"It's today only."

"Okay."

Inside the monkey house, a long line of people waited to meet the giant gorilla. Normally Kara hated waiting, but this would be worth it. It's one thing to look at animals all day, to see them sleeping and eating and doing all that boring stuff. But to meet a gorilla is something nobody ever gets to do. Kara hummed while she waited.

"Please stop humming," said Brian.

"I can't," said Kara. "Gorillas love music. He'll expect me to be humming."

"That's not true," said Brian. "You don't know anything about gorillas."

Brian was grumpy because they were missing the sand worms. Kara didn't care. Everyone knows gorillas are better than sand worms. But he was right-she didn't know anything about gorillas. What if it was scary? What if it was mean? What if it bit her hand? Kara wouldn't tell Brian, but as the line inched forward, she got more and more frightened. By the time it was her turn, she was sweating almost as much as she had outside.

"Go ahead, Kara," said Mom. "It's time to meet the giant gorilla."

Kara was about to ask to leave, to say she was too scared, to quit. But one look at her brother convinced her not to chicken out.

"All right," she said. "I love gorillas."

She turned the corner, her toes trembling and her palms sweating, and there was the ape.

"Holy cow," she muttered.

She had expected the gorilla to be scary. To be tough. To be mean. But instead, it was beautiful, with a long flat face, round sloping shoulders, and nostrils big enough to hold a cigar. It looked at her with big, brown eyes and yawned.

"He's pretty sleepy today," said the zookeeper. "He drank too much water."

"I know how he feels," said Kara. "It's a boy?"

"An old man. Over thirty years old."

"What's his name?"

"Christopher. Do you want to shake his hand?"

"It isn't dangerous?"

"He's been doing this a long time. Never hurt anybody yet. Come on, Christopher. Say hello!"

The gorilla stuck out its hand. Kara took it in her sweaty palm. It was soft, cool, and gentle. It looked like Christopher was smiling. She laughed.

"I think we're going to be friends!" she said.

"I think you already are," said the keeper.

Vocabulary

exhibit

noun

definition: An exhibit is something that is shown to many people in one place. Museums are places where people come to see exhibits.

We went to see the exhibit of ancient Egyptian art at the museum.

Spanish: exposición, exhibición, demostración

hum

verb

definition: When you hum, you make the sound of a song without opening your mouth or lips.

Sophia didn't know the words to the song the children were singing in class, so she just hummed along.

Spanish: canturrear, tararear, murmurar

forms: hummed, humming, hums

impress

verb

definition: to make a strong impact on (someone), especially a positive impact.

The new student's skill in math impressed the teacher.

He tried to impress the girl next door by doing tricks on his bike.

Spanish: impresionar, causar buena impresión

forms: impressed, impresses, impressing

impressed

adjective

definition: When you see or hear something for the first time and you get a strong feeling from this experience, we say you are impressed. When you are impressed with something, you are often surprised that it is so good or so big or so strong. When you are impressed with something, you often remember it for a long time.

When they heard Alan's band play for the first time, everybody was surprised and very impressed.

Imani's work had improved so much since the beginning of the year that her teacher was really impressed.

Spanish: impresionada, impresionado

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Why is Kara not having a good time at the beginning of the story?

- A. She doesn't like crowded places.
- B. She doesn't like spending time with her family.
- C. It's too hot and she is bored at the zoo.
- D. She had a fight with her brother.

2. What suddenly gets Kara excited?

- A. She drinks some fresh water.
- B. She reads a sign saying, "MEET THE GIANT GORILLA."
- C. She sees a lot of desert animals.
- D. She convinces her mother to leave the zoo.

3. Brian is particularly excited about seeing the desert animal exhibit. Which sentence from the passage support this conclusion?

- A. "He was two years older than her, but at the zoo he turned into a little baby."
- B. "He kept saying things like, 'Wow! Mountain lions!' or 'What a cool bug!' or 'Hey Kara -come look at these rocks!'"
- C. "He had been begging to go to the zoo for months. When Mom told him they were going, he got so happy that he started sneezing."
- D. "Brian's eyes lit up. 'That reminds me!' he said. 'There's a whole exhibit about desert animals. We'll get to see sand worms!'"

4. Read this sentence: "She turned the corner, her toes trembling and her palms sweating, and there was the ape."

Based on the evidence, how does Kara feel about meeting the gorilla at this point in the story?

- A. Kara is nervous about meeting the gorilla.
- B. Kara is happy about meeting the gorilla.
- C. Kara is angry about meeting the gorilla.
- D. Kara does not care about meeting the gorilla.

5. What is this story mainly about?

- A. how gorillas end up in the zoo
- B. why desert animals are boring
- C. a girl who goes to the zoo and meets a gorilla
- D. two siblings who don't get along

6. Read the following sentences: "He kept saying things like, 'Wow! Mountain lions!' or 'What a cool bug!' or 'Hey Kara-come look at these rocks!' He was two years older than her, but at the zoo **he turned into a little baby.**"

What is the author suggesting about Brian by writing "**he turned into a little baby?**"

- A. Brian cried a lot when he was at the zoo.
- B. Brian was so excited about being at the zoo that he behaved like a little kid.
- C. Brian shrunk in size at the zoo.
- D. Brian was treated like a baby when he was at the zoo.

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

Kara expected the gorilla to be scary and mean; _____, he was beautiful and gentle.

- A. however
- B. especially
- C. therefore
- D. finally

8. How does Kara try to get her mother to leave the zoo?

Accident Prone

Casey knew he wasn't supposed to play basketball in the living room. So he just bounced the ball once. Well, twice. He was about to go outside when the ball hit a little vase on the end table. It crashed to the floor. It broke into about a million pieces.

"I'll clean it up," he thought. "Maybe no one will notice." He looked outside. His mom was in the backyard, playing with his little brother.

He got a broom and dustpan from the kitchen. The broom missed some little pieces of the glass. So he used his hand to sweep the glass into the pan.

"Ouch!" He cut his finger. It began to bleed, right onto the white sofa.

He dropped the dustpan and ran to the bathroom. Little red drops trailed behind him. He filled the sink and ran warm water over the cut. He opened the cabinet. The bandages were on the top shelf. He went into his room to get a chair. It was piled high with junk. He went down the hall to get the kitchen ladder and realized he forgot to turn off the water. Just then, he heard the sounds of water flowing and the door opening.

Vocabulary

notice

verb

definition: When you notice something, you see it and you pay some attention to it. If you cleaned up your room and nobody noticed it, you might feel bad.

I spilled a little bit of water on my shirt, but thankfully, nobody noticed.

Camille hoped that people would notice her new shoes, but only a few people did.

Spanish: notar, darse cuenta, fijarse, observar

forms: noticed, notices, noticing

realize

verb

definition: When you realize something, you suddenly know it or understand it completely without somebody telling you. Let's say you realize that your shoes are wet. Before this moment, you didn't know that they were wet. Nobody told you, but now, suddenly, you know it.

Spanish: darse cuenta, caer en cuenta, comprender

forms: realized, realizes, realizing

trail

verb

definition: When something trails behind something moving, it creates a path or set of marks behind that thing.

forms: trailed, trailing, trails

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. All of the following happened before Casey went to get the kitchen ladder EXCEPT

- A. he put a bandage on his cut
- B. he tried to clean up the glass
- C. he got blood on the couch
- D. he cut his finger

2. In the passage, Casey cuts his hand while cleaning up little pieces of glass. What problem is Casey trying to solve?

- A. He is looking for the broom and dustpan.
- B. He wants to clean up the broken vase.
- C. He is trying to get blood off the white sofa.
- D. He forgot to turn off the water in the bathroom.

3. After reading this passage, you can conclude that Casey

- A. broke something else in the living room
- B. went outside to play with his mother and brother
- C. doesn't know where the bandages are
- D. doesn't always follow rules

4. Read the following sentence from the passage: "Little drops of blood trailed behind him." In this sentence, the word **trailed** means

- A. grew
- B. disappeared
- C. followed
- D. danced

5. Which statement best describes the central idea of this passage?

- A. Casey flooded the bathroom.
- B. Casey has a messy room.
- C. Casey likes to play basketball.

D. Casey has a lot of accidents.

6. What did Casey do after he went to his room? Why?

7. When Casey hears the door opening in the last sentence of the story, what most likely happens next?

8. The question below is an incomplete sentence. Choose the word that best completes the sentence.

_____ Casey ran into the bathroom, he cut his hand.

- A. After
- B. Before
- C. First
- D. Then

Must-See TV?

A new study uncovers surprises about kids and TV.



iStockphoto

Do you remember what happened on *SpongeBob SquarePants* yesterday? The day before? If so, you may be in need of a TV time-out!

Kids are watching more TV than they watched before, researchers say. A 2009 study found that children spend more than 28 hours per week in front of a TV. That includes time spent playing video games.

Kids ages 6 to 11 in the United States watch more than three hours of TV each day. Ten years ago, children watched only about two hours and 40 minutes of TV each day. That means kids today watch almost five hours more TV each week.

Why the increase? Experts say more TV programs today are focused, or aimed, at kids. "There is more ... than ever before," Patricia McDonough told *WR News*. She helped research the study.

Some people want to pull the plug on kids' TV time. Researchers say that children who watch shows for more than three hours a day do not do as well in school.

Not all TV is a brain buster, though. Some experts say educational programs can make kids smarter. Something that is educational helps you learn. One example is *BrainSurge*. Some say the quiz show helps kids learn facts.

How do you know whether a show is educational? Think about what you learn from watching, explains media expert Aletha Huston. Media are ways to reach people. They include TV, magazines, and the Internet. But, Huston warns, "even if [the show is] really good ... limit the amount you watch. Get off the couch and do something else."

TV Time

The first TVs went on sale in the United States in 1938. Read the time line to learn about some other important events in TV history.



Roosevelt: Corbis; Family: Alamy; screens: iStockphoto; Admiral: www.tvhistory.tv, courtesy of Bruce Buchanan; Simpsons: Fox TV; Big Bird: Getty Images

Vocabulary

increase

noun

definition: An increase is an addition in size or amount.

limit

verb

definition: When you limit something, you don't let it go past a certain point. If your mom limits your game to just one hour, she doesn't let you play for more than that. If one thing limits another thing, it doesn't let it go beyond a certain point. Tight clothes can limit how much you can move, for example.

The soccer coach limits the time each player stays in a game so that everybody gets a turn to play.

The stormy days limited how much we could go swimming last summer.

Spanish: limitar, restringir

forms: limited, limiting, limits

spend

verb

definition: When you spend time, you use time or go through time.

Spanish: pasar

forms: spending, spends, spent

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. According to the text, what do kids ages 6 to 11 in the United States do each day?

- A. watch more than three hours of TV
- B. watch more than four hours of TV
- C. watch more than five hours of TV
- D. watch more than six hours of TV

2. According to the passage, some people argue that watching TV can help kids. What evidence from the passage supports this argument?

- A. TV programs today are focused, or aimed, at kids.
- B. Educational TV programs can make kids smarter.
- C. Kids today watch almost five hours more TV each week.
- D. Kids are watching more TV than they watched before.

3. Some experts say educational programs can make kids smarter.

What evidence from the text supports their argument?

- A. "Ten years ago, children watched only about two hours and 40 minutes of TV each day."
- B. "A 2009 study found that children spend more than 28 hours per week in front of a TV."
- C. "Researchers say that children who watch shows for more than three hours a day do not do as well in school."
- D. "One example is *BrainSurge*. Some say the quiz show helps kids learn facts."

4. Based on the information in the text, why might kids be watching more TV than before?

- A. There are more TV programs that are interesting to adults.
- B. There are less TV programs that are interesting to adults.
- C. There are more TV programs that are interesting to kids.
- D. There are less TV programs that are interesting to kids.

5. What is the main idea of this text?

- A. A new study looks at the relationship that today's kids have with TV.
- B. A new study looks at the ways the media reaches people.
- C. A new study looks at how educational programs can make kids smarter.
- D. A new study looks at why watching more TV can make kids smarter.

6. Why might the author have included the timeline illustration at the end of the passage?

- A. to downplay how little TV has changed over time
- B. to draw the reader's attention away from educational TV programs
- C. to illustrate how much TV has changed over time
- D. to draw the reader's attention to educational TV programs

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence.

Ten years ago, kids watched only about two hours and 40 minutes of TV each day. Today, _____, kids watch more than three hours of TV each day.

- A. before
- B. however
- C. meanwhile
- D. therefore

8. According to researchers, how can watching TV be harmful to kids?

Support your answer with evidence from the text.
