

Grade 5: Week 1

Your Name:

	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri
Reading	20 min Parent initial_____	20 min Parent initial_____	20 min Parent initial_____	20 min Parent initial_____	20 min Parent initial_____
ELA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reading Comp Mon questions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reading Comp Tues questions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reading Comp Wed questions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reading Comp Thurs questions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Catch up on any unfinished work from the week
Math	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Math 4 today row 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Math 4 today row 2 Volume row 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Math 4 today row 3 Volume row 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Math 4 today row 4 Volume row 3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volume worksheet
Soc. Stu.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States and capitals for Midwest region States and capitals for Northeast region 				
Science	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read and complete questions for lesson 3 pages 169-171 				
PE	see link from Ms. Topher	see link from Ms. Topher	see link from Ms. Topher	see link from Ms. Topher	see link from Ms. Topher

Need Help??? Visit our office hours!

Mrs. Nylander	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I am available by email any time. jnylander@tusd.net I will be checking and responding to emails every day from 9:30-11:30 10-11 zoom video chat https://zoom.us/j/519549289?pwd=enFVbWQ0bHc4T2tyOEN1QnA4WXoxZz09 password: 025740 10-11 zoom phone call <ol style="list-style-type: none"> call (415) 762-9988 enter meeting ID: 519 549 289# enter password: 025740 Visit my website for extra helpful resources. http://nylanderandsomogyi.weebly.com/
Ms. Somogyi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I am available by email any time. jsomogyi@tusd.net I will be checking and responding to emails every day from 9:30-11:30 10-11 zoom video chat https://zoom.us/j/338311337?pwd=bVByWU9tNWRuTFBMVEIPSmZEbW1wdz09 password: 029838 10-11 zoom phone call <ol style="list-style-type: none"> call (415) 762-9988 enter meeting ID: 338 311 337# enter password: 029838 Visit my website for extra helpful resources. http://nylanderandsomogyi.weebly.com/

Check here to turn in to Mrs. Nylander

Check here to turn in to Ms. Somogyi

Name:

Nonfiction: Chronological Order – Q3:6

Date: Week 1

As you answer this week's questions, highlight your evidence in the text.

The Berlin Wall: Germany Changed Overnight

After World War II ended in 1945, Germany divided into two separate countries: West Germany and East Germany. West Germany allied with Britain, France, and the United States. The Soviet Union, which included Russia, oversaw the formation of East Germany. The capital city of Berlin was likewise split into East and West, even though it was located in the heart of East Germany.

There was no freedom of speech in East Germany. It was against the law to criticize the government. There were few job opportunities to get ahead. Between 1949 – 1961, 2.5 million East Germans fled to West Berlin for more freedom and better jobs. The East German government had a drastic solution to stop citizens from leaving. They built the Berlin Wall overnight.

On the morning of August 13, 1961 citizens awoke to find West Berlin completely sealed off by a barbed wire fence. It stretched for 96 miles, not only through Berlin's center, but encircling all of West Berlin. Families and friends were divided. Even the telephone wires were cut. The government claimed it was trying to keep damaging western influences out, rather than keep East Germans in.

On August 16th, the barbed wire fence was replaced with a 6-foot wall of concrete blocks. Over the years, the wall was rebuilt even stronger. By 1980, the concrete structure was 12 feet tall and 4 feet wide. They added a second wall 100 yards further in on the East German side. The area in-between the two walls was known as the 'death strip'. In some places, the death strip was as wide as the length of a football field. This was a dangerous area of soft sand (to show footprints), electric fences, vicious dogs, minefields and other defenses. Guards were ordered to shoot anyone trying to escape.

Many people attempted to flee to West Berlin despite the danger. The first **defector**, a 19-year-old East German border guard, leapt over a 3-foot high roll of barbed wire two days after East Germany sealed the border. An estimated 5,000 East Germans successfully escaped to West Berlin. Some dug secret tunnels. Others crawled through sewers. Three of the most daring escapes were pulled off by a trio of East German brothers: Ingo, Holger and Egbert Bethke. In 1975, Ingo, the eldest, floated down the Elbe River on an inflatable mattress. Eight years later, Holger ziplined over the wall from a steel cable he and Ingo had secured between an attic in East Berlin and a West Berlin rooftop. In May of 1989, Ingo and Holger flew camouflaged hang glider-like planes over the wall, picked up their brother Egbert, and flew back into West Berlin. At least 138 people died trying to get to the other side of the wall.

By the autumn of 1989, peaceful protests against the government were gaining momentum. On October 9, 70,000 protesters gathered in Leipzig, East Germany. Carrying candles, they chanted "we are the people." The Soviet Union's hold on East Germany was weakening, and finally ended on November 9, 1989. A government official announced on live TV that East Germans would now be able to obtain passports and visas to travel beyond the wall. People mobbed the wall by the thousands, not waiting for official documents. Amid chaos, guards were ordered to let them through. There was a huge celebration. Germans from both sides hugged, cheered, cried, and danced on top of the wall.

In the weeks that followed, people used hammers and picks to knock down the Wall. Later, cranes and bulldozers pulled down section after section. On October 3, 1990, Germany was officially reunified into a single country.

November 9, 2014 marked the 25th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall. Only a small section of wall still stands in Berlin. Other fragments are displayed in museums around the world...reminders of a country divided.

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Name:

Nonfiction: Chronological Order – Q3:6

Date:

As you answer this week's questions, highlight your evidence in the text.

The Great Wall of China: The 2,000 Year Construction Project

In ancient times, China was not one single country. It was divided into seven kingdoms: Qin, Qi, Chu, Yan, Han, Zhao and Wei. They battled each other for power and land. They also fought with nomadic tribes from the north. The nomads didn't settle in one area. They moved from place to place, attacking and raiding farms and villages. To defend themselves from each other and from the nomads, the kingdoms built walls along their borders. The Chu kingdom was the first to build a wall, around 615 BC. Despite the walls, the kingdoms continued to fight each other. In 221 BC, the Qin kingdom defeated the other kingdoms. The king of Qin **proclaimed** himself emperor over all of China. This was the start of the Qin dynasty. He tore down the walls between the kingdoms, except those along the northern border.

China was now united. However, attacks from the nomads continued. To protect China from invasions, the emperor ordered the construction of a new wall. This would strengthen the existing sections of the northern border wall and connect them as one long wall. It took hundreds of thousands of workers (soldiers, peasants, and prisoners who were forced to build the wall as punishment) 10 years to build it. Construction was dangerous. Workers were crushed when sections of the wall collapsed. Many died from being worked to death. The emperor died in 210 BC. The next 400 years are known as the Han Dynasty. The wall was extended to protect an important Chinese trade route. The Han Dynasty ended in 220 AD. Over the next thousand years, some emperors added to the wall while others let it crumble.

In 1211, the Mogol tribe, led by Genghis Khan, invaded China and took control of the country. In 1368, a rebel army formed by Chinese peasants overthrew the Mongols and forced them back north. One of these peasants proclaimed himself the new emperor. This started the Ming Dynasty. The emperor, and later, his son, were strong rulers. The emperors that followed them were not. As the Mongolian army regained its strength, the Chinese feared they might invade again. China decided their best defense was a stronger, longer and taller wall.

Soldiers, peasants, and prisoners were once again tasked with the dangerous job of building the wall. Like the earlier walls, western sections of the Ming Dynasty wall were made primarily from pounded earth. But, to protect the capital city of Peking, the walls through the eastern mountains were made of brick and stone. To guard against cannons, the wall was very thick. Some sections were 40 feet wide and 50 feet high! They built thousands of watchtowers into the wall. If a soldier spotted intruders approaching, he sent up a smoke signal. That smoke signal got passed down the wall.

In 1644, Chinese peasants rebelled and overthrew the Ming Dynasty. Chinese General Sangui Wu opened a gate for Manchu invaders so they could help him defeat the rebels. Once the rebels were defeated, the Manchu took over China. The Manchu did not maintain the wall. Even after the Chinese overthrew the Manchu in 1911, they left the wall neglected. Finally, in the 1980s, efforts began to restore the wall. People had been taking bricks and stones from the wall for years. In 2006, the Chinese government passed laws that made vandalizing the wall or taking pieces of it illegal.

Today, instead of keeping people out, the wall brings people into China. Over 10 million tourists visit the Great Wall of China every year. At 13,000 miles long, the Great Wall of China is the world's largest man-made structure. However, the claim that you can see it from the Moon is a myth.

Name:

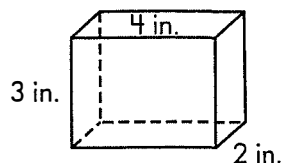
Nonfiction: Chronological Order – Q3:6

Date:

Monday	Tuesday
What is "The Berlin Wall" mainly about? <hr/>	In "The Berlin Wall", what is the main idea of the fifth paragraph? Highlight two supporting details. <hr/>
According to the text, why were citizens of East Germany so eager to flee to West Berlin? <hr/>	How did the people eventually convince the government to take down the Berlin Wall? <hr/>
What details from the text tell you that East Germans were not happy about the wall? <hr/>	According to "The Great Wall of China", what caused the kingdoms to build walls? <hr/>
Determine the meaning of the word defector in the text. <hr/>	Based on the answer above, how was this different from the Berlin Wall? <hr/>
Wednesday	Thursday
Determine the meaning of the word proclaimed in the text. <hr/>	When you compare these two texts, how are the ideas and concepts the same? <hr/>
Why did different emperors continue to build and strengthen the wall? <hr/>	How are these two articles different? <hr/>
When did they make it illegal to take pieces of the Great Wall of China? <hr/>	What text structure is used for both texts? <hr/>
Based on the text, how is the Great Wall of China used today? <hr/>	Based on these texts, what can you conclude about these two historical walls? <hr/>

Lesson 8.7 Calculating Volume

Volume is the number of cubic units needed to fill a given solid.



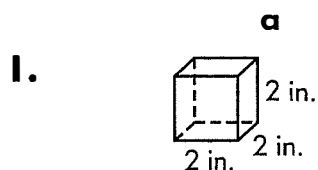
Length: 4 in.

Width: 2 in.

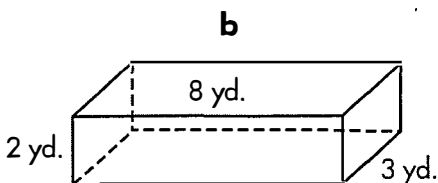
Height: 3 in.

Volume = length \times width \times heightVolume = (4 in.) \times (2 in.) \times (3 in.)Volume = 24 cubic inches

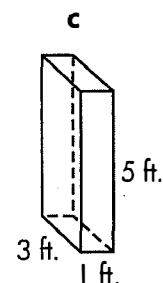
Find the volume of each rectangular solid.



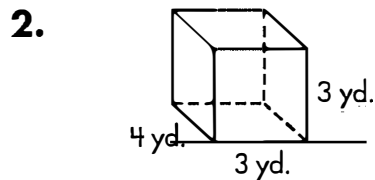
$$V = \underline{\quad} \text{ cu. in.}$$



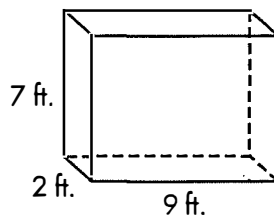
$$V = \underline{\quad} \text{ cu. yd.}$$



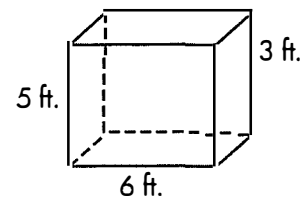
$$V = \underline{\quad} \text{ cu. ft.}$$



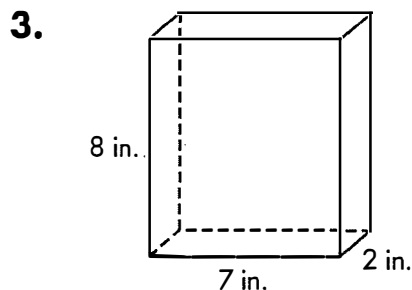
$$V = \underline{\quad} \text{ cu. yd.}$$



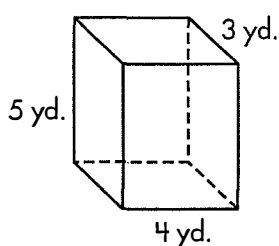
$$V = \underline{\quad} \text{ cu. ft.}$$



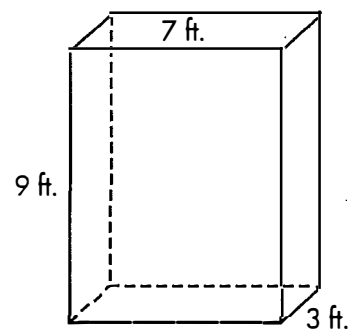
$$V = \underline{\quad} \text{ cu. ft.}$$



$$V = \underline{\quad} \text{ cu. in.}$$



$$V = \underline{\quad} \text{ cu. yd.}$$



$$V = \underline{\quad} \text{ cu. ft.}$$

Lesson 8.7 Calculating Volume

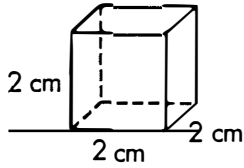
Find the volume of each rectangular solid.

a

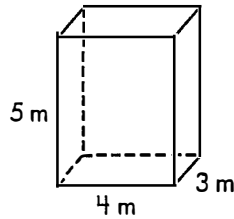
b

c

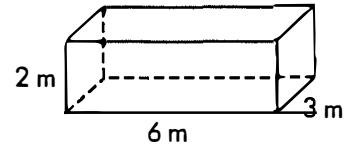
1.



$$V = \underline{\quad} \text{ cu. cm}$$

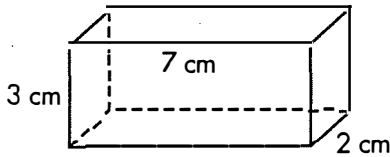


$$V = \underline{\quad} \text{ cu. m}$$

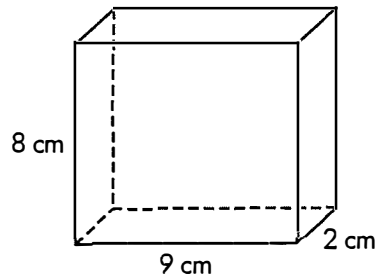


$$V = \underline{\quad} \text{ cu. m}$$

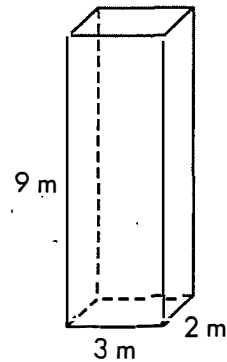
2.



$$V = \underline{\quad} \text{ cu. cm}$$

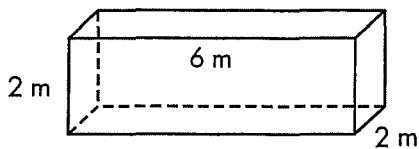


$$V = \underline{\quad} \text{ cu. cm}$$

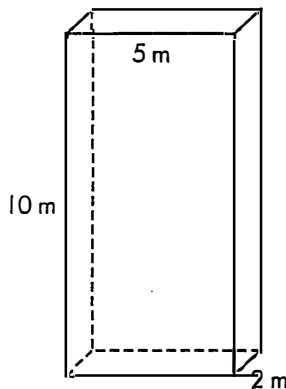


$$V = \underline{\quad} \text{ cu. m}$$

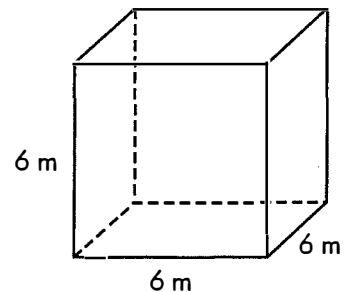
3.



$$V = \underline{\quad} \text{ cu. m}$$



$$V = \underline{\quad} \text{ cu. m}$$



$$V = \underline{\quad} \text{ cu. m}$$

Which numeral shows 10 thousands, 22 hundreds, and 4 tens?

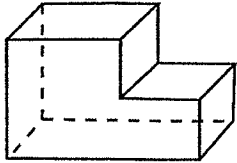
12,240

10,224

22,104

How many faces does this figure have?

_____ faces



Xavier shared a package of 37 pizza bites with 4 of his friends. If all the boys ate the same number of pizza bites, how many were left over?

705
x 6

$\frac{5}{9} + \frac{2}{9} =$ _____

$\frac{3}{12} + \frac{7}{12} =$ _____

Write each fraction as a whole number or mixed number in its simplest form.

$\frac{24}{3} =$ _____

$\frac{30}{7} =$ _____

Underline the true equations: (check the boxes)

$(9 + 8) + 7 = 9 + (8 + 7)$

$(8 \times 4) \times 0 = 8 \times (4 \times 0)$

$(12 - 3) - 2 = 12 - (3 - 2)$

$(6 \times 6) \div 1 = 6 \times (6 \div 1)$

Computer Lab Schedule					
Minutes of Time Used Per Week					
Grade	M	T	W	Th	F
3	15		15		
4		30		45	
5	15		60		15

For the week shown, how many minutes was the computer lab used?

_____ minutes =

_____ hours _____ minutes

384

192

96

48

What numeral will be in the 7th box?

$\frac{30}{3}$ $\frac{4}{2}$ $\frac{16}{2}$ $\frac{20}{5}$

Write the above fractions in order from least to greatest.

_____ / _____

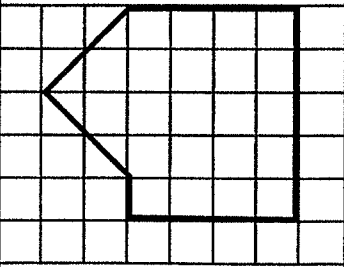
_____ / _____

_____ / _____

_____ / _____

What is the area of the figure shown on the grid?

_____ square units



Write each numeral.

six and seven-tenths _____

ten and four-fifths _____

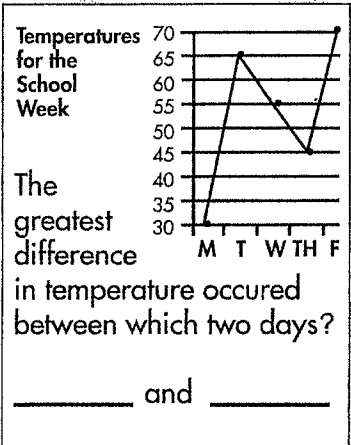
fifteen and eight-twentieths _____

Solve.


$4 \overline{)84}$

$\frac{7}{16} - \frac{4}{16} =$ _____ / _____


$\frac{4}{5} - \frac{3}{5} =$ _____ / _____




These are gloopies.



These are **NOT** gloopies.



Which of these are gloopies?



2,378 people came on the opening day of the county fair. 1,932 people came the next day. On the third day, 781 people came, and on the last day, 1,032 people came. About how many people came to the fair?

between 4,000 and 5,000

between 5,000 and 6,000

between 6,000 and 7,000

▲▲▲
⊕⊕⊕

The chances of drawing a ▲ are

greater than drawing a ⊕

less than drawing a ⊕

equal to drawing a ⊕

The Midwest Region of the United States of America

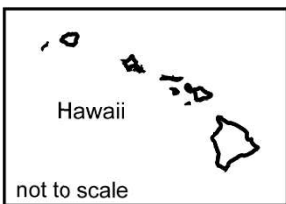


On the map, write the abbreviation of each state. Complete the following list with each state capital.

Ohio -
Michigan -
Indiana -
Illinois -
Wisconsin -
Minnesota -

Iowa -
Missouri -
Kansas -
Nebraska -
South Dakota -
North Dakota -

The West Region of the United States of America



On the map, write the abbreviation of each state. Complete the following list with each state capital.

Idaho -
Montana -
Wyoming -
Nevada -
Utah -
Colorado -

Alaska -
Washington -
Oregon -
California -
Hawaii -

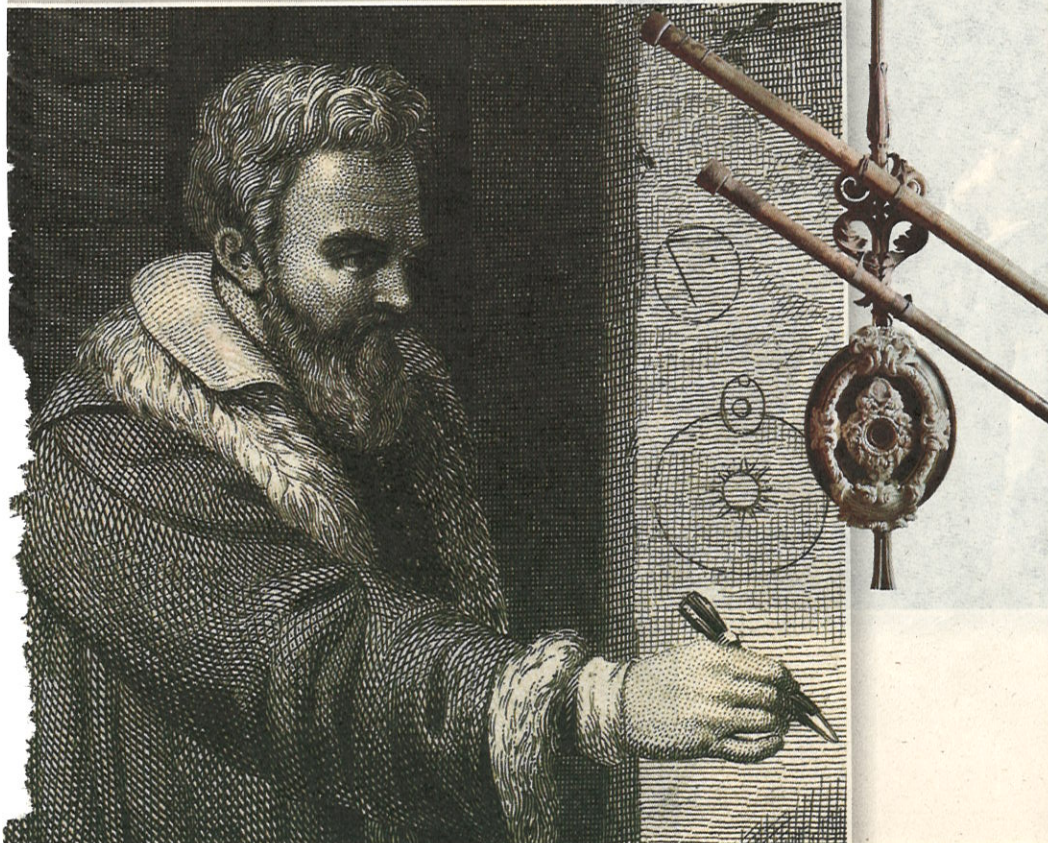
What Are the Planets Like?

The four planets closest to the Sun are the inner planets. The other four planets are the outer planets.

Discovering the Solar System

People used to think Earth was the center of the solar system. They thought everything orbited around it. This is called the geocentric model. People thought it was true for over 2,000 years.

Using a telescope, Galileo made many important discoveries about the planets and their moons.



VOCABULARY

inner planet any of the first four planets (Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars) from the Sun (*noun*)

outer planet any of the planets farthest from the Sun (Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune) (*noun*)

VOCABULARY SKILL: Prefix/Suffix

In this lesson you will see the words *geocentric* and *heliocentric*. The prefix *geo-* comes from a Greek word meaning "Earth." *Helio-* comes from a Greek word meaning "Sun." The word part *-centric* comes from a Latin word meaning "the center of a circle." The suffix *-ic* makes certain words into adjectives. Use this information to write definitions for *geocentric* and *heliocentric*.



1. Circle the telescopes. What is a telescope?

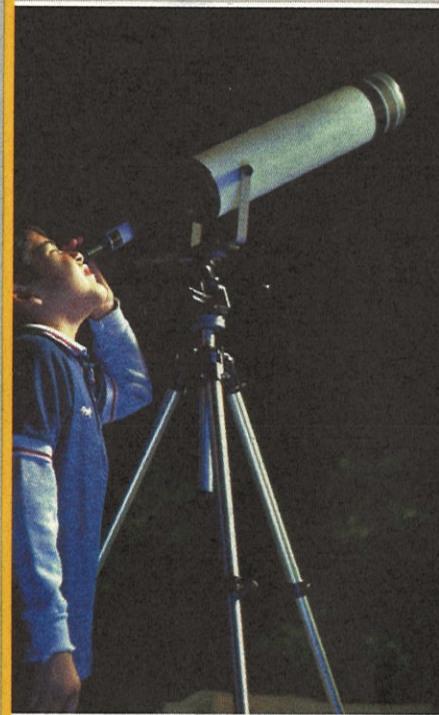
2. What is an astronomer?

3. Write the name of the astronomer next to what he is known for.

Astronomer	Known For
<hr/>	Reasoning that the Sun is at the center of the solar system
<hr/>	Being the first person to use a telescope

In 1542, a scientist named Copernicus found that the Sun was the center of the solar system. Earth, he reasoned, was just one of the planets that orbit the Sun. This is called the heliocentric model. We now know this is correct.

In 1610, a man named Galileo was the first person to use a telescope. Today, astronomers still use telescopes. Astronomers are scientists who study space. Some of the best telescopes are built on top of mountains or sent into space. Astronomers put telescopes in these places so that they get the clearest views of outer space.



Some telescopes are sent into space to get clearer pictures.



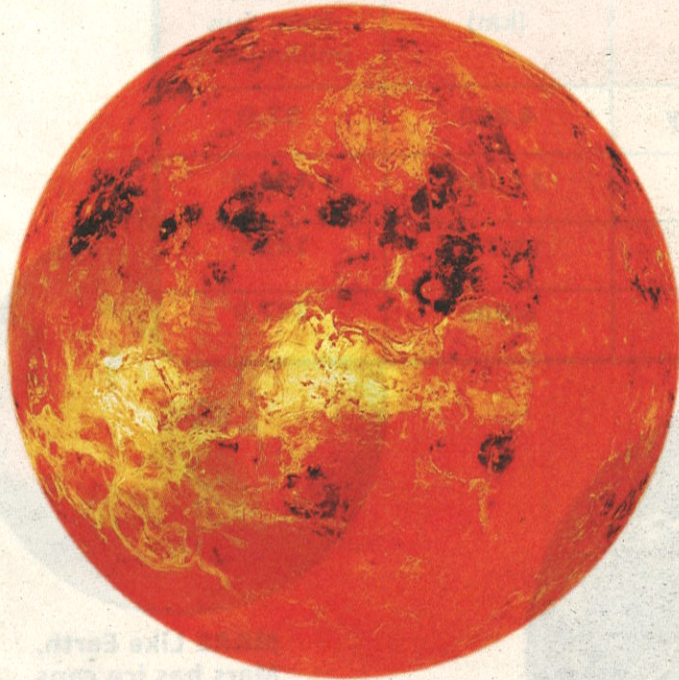
The Inner Planets

The first four planets from the Sun are Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars. These are called the **inner planets** because they are closest to the Sun. The inner planets are rocky and small.

Mercury is the smallest inner planet. Mercury is very hot in the day and very cold at night. It has a thin atmosphere and its surface is covered with craters. Craters are holes in the ground left after asteroids or other space objects hit the surface.



MERCURY There are many craters on Mercury.



VENUS A poisonous atmosphere surrounds Venus.

4. List the inner planets.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

5. Complete the diagram to tell about the planet Mercury.

