

## Grade 5: Week 3

**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"> <li>Reading Comp Mon questions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reading Comp Tues questions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reading Comp Wed questions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reading Comp Thurs questions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Catch up on any unfinished work from the week</li> </ul>
Math	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Math 4 today row 1</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Math 4 today row 2</li> <li>Graphing row 1</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Math 4 today row 3</li> <li>Graphing row 2</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Math 4 today row 4</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>graphing worksheet</li> </ul>
Soc. Stu.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>States and capitals for Southeast region</li> <li>State flower for all 50 states</li> </ul>				
Science	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Read and complete questions for lesson 3 pages 173-174</li> </ul>				
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"> <li>I am available by email any time. <b>jnylander@tusd.net</b></li> <li>I will be checking and responding to emails every day from 9:30-11:30</li> <li>10-11 zoom video chat <a href="https://zoom.us/j/519549289?pwd=enFVbWQ0bHc4T2tyOEN1QnA4WXoxZz09">https://zoom.us/j/519549289?pwd=enFVbWQ0bHc4T2tyOEN1QnA4WXoxZz09</a> password: 025740</li> <li>10-11 zoom phone call               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>call (415) 762-9988</li> <li>enter meeting ID: 519 549 289#</li> <li>enter password: 025740</li> </ol> </li> <li>Visit my website for extra helpful resources. <a href="http://nylanderandsomogyi.weebly.com/">http://nylanderandsomogyi.weebly.com/</a></li> </ul>
Ms. Somogyi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I am available by email any time. <b>jsomogyi@tusd.net</b></li> <li>I will be checking and responding to emails every day from 9:30-11:30</li> <li>10-11 zoom video chat <a href="https://zoom.us/j/338311337?pwd=bVByWU9tNWRuTFBMVEIPSmZEbW1wdz09">https://zoom.us/j/338311337?pwd=bVByWU9tNWRuTFBMVEIPSmZEbW1wdz09</a> password: 029838</li> <li>10-11 zoom phone call               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>call (415) 762-9988</li> <li>enter meeting ID: 338 311 337#</li> <li>enter password: 029838</li> </ol> </li> <li>Visit my website for extra helpful resources. <a href="http://nylanderandsomogyi.weebly.com/">http://nylanderandsomogyi.weebly.com/</a></li> </ul>

Check here to turn in to Mrs. Nylander

Check here to turn in to Ms. Somogyi

Name:

Nonfiction: Compare & Contrast – Q3:4

Date:

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

## Life on a Navy Submarine

U.S. Navy submarines protect and fight for our country from 1,000 feet below the ocean's surface. A Navy submarine carries a crew of 100-150 sailors. Navy sailors must study and train hard before they can work on a submarine. Each sailor who serves on board must know how to use and repair every piece of equipment on the submarine.

The typical length of a submarine's mission is about three months. This means submarines must be able to survive out at sea without having to return to shore. Most Navy submarines are powered by nuclear reactors on board. These reactors create their own energy, so the submarine doesn't need to refuel. Fresh water is created by purifying seawater. They get their oxygen from the water, too. How? Have you ever heard water called H<sub>2</sub>O? Water is made of hydrogen (H) and oxygen (O). A process called electrolysis pulls out the oxygen. The oxygen is then pumped into the air for the crew to breathe. While submarines are pretty self-sufficient, they do need to return to shore to restock food supplies.

Submarines have no windows. Sailors can use a periscope to see above the water, but only when they are close to the surface. To "see" where they are going, submarines navigate using SONAR (Sound Navigation and Ranging). SONAR sends out a pulse of sound. The way the sound bounces tells the crew where objects are.

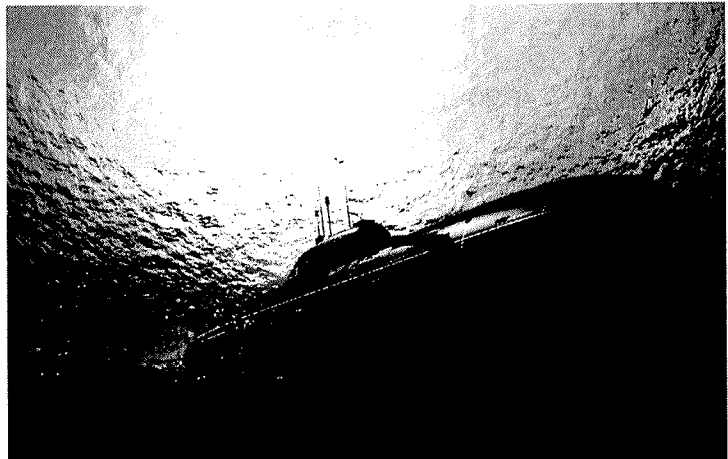
Life on a submarine is very organized. Everyone has a specific job. The typical submarine "day" is 18 hours long. There is no need to have a 24-hour day, since no one on the submarine can see the sun. The crew is divided into three different schedules, known as shifts. Each shift works for six hours, then has free time for six hours, then sleeps for six hours. They rotate so that there is always someone working. This can get confusing—sometimes one shift wakes up as the others are eating dinner. Everyone has to be quiet because some people are always sleeping.

Space on board is tight. The crew sleeps in small bunks with a locker underneath for personal items. These "racks" are stacked three on top of each other. The beds are so small that it is not possible to sit up. Sometimes, there are not enough beds for each sailor to have their own bed. When one sailor gets out of bed to work the day shift, another sailor coming off the night shift may go to sleep in that same bed. Bathing presents challenges, also. There are only 3 showers. To **conserve** hot water, the crew take very short showers.

One indicator of whether it is day or night is what meal they are serving. For example, if they're serving pancakes or eggs, then it's morning breakfast. Every meal is planned. Fresh food does not last long on the submarine, so the cooks use canned and frozen food. They try very hard to make good meals. On some submarines, cooks bake fresh bread every day, or even have an ice cream machine!

During free time, crew members eat, relax, study, play games, or watch movies. There is usually a small gym. Some people even go for runs around the submarine's missile compartment!

Sailors are not allowed to contact their family and friends while they are at sea if they are on a secret mission. Even if they are not on a secret mission, they only have internet connection to send emails when the submarine surfaces. Living underwater requires sacrifices, but many people find that working on a submarine is worth it.



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Nonfiction: Compare & Contrast – Q3:4

Date:

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

## Life on the International Space Station

The International Space Station (ISS) is a large satellite that orbits Earth. Crews of two to six astronauts have lived on the ISS since 2000. Members of the astronaut crew come from the United States, Russia, Canada, Japan and Europe. An astronaut typically stays on the ISS for about six months. Sixteen large, wing-like solar panels **convert** solar energy into the electricity that powers the space station. Life support systems on board generate oxygen. Water is recycled through a filtration system. Automated spacecraft deliver additional oxygen tanks and water, along with food and other supplies, every few months.

The crew conducts experiments in the ISS laboratories. Many experiments study the impact of microgravity. Microgravity means there is hardly any gravity. People and unsecured objects seem weightless and float in air. Astronauts research microgravity's effect on a wide range of things, from human health and plant growth, to fires and explosions. As part of their job, astronauts also make sure the station is in top condition. They check, clean and maintain support systems and equipment. They replace or repair broken equipment. Unless their work or experiments take place outside in space, astronauts wear regular clothes, not spacesuits.

There are several windows throughout the space station and a seven-sided observation area. You can't tell what time of day it is by looking out a window. The ISS orbits the Earth in 90 minutes. In every orbit, the ISS spends 45 minutes in daylight and 45 minutes of night. Regardless whether it appears to be day or night outside, the crews' wake up time is 6AM.

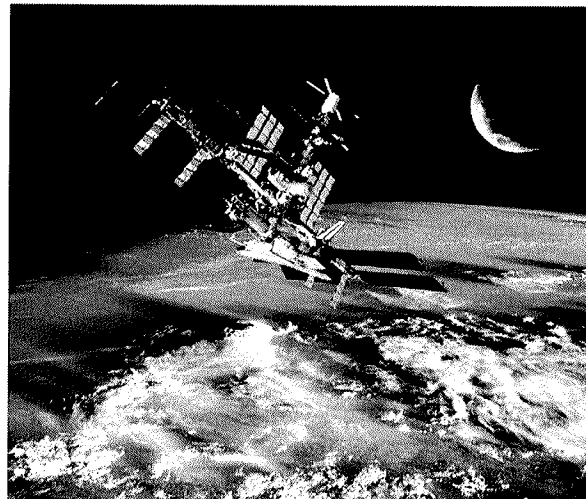
There are no showers on the space station. Floating water droplets could get into the equipment, or even be inhaled by an astronaut. Instead, the crew cleans themselves with moist wipes. They wash their hair with rinseless shampoo. Toothpaste is naturally sticky, so it sticks to a toothbrush even in microgravity. However, there are no sinks to spit into. Astronauts either swallow their toothpaste or spit it out into a small disposable towel.

An astronaut's bones and muscles don't work as hard in microgravity as they do on Earth. To prevent bone and muscle loss, astronauts exercise for two hours, 5-6 days a week. Their small gym has a specialized treadmill, weight machine and stationary bike. There's no seat on the bicycle. While the astronaut pedals, his body can just float in a seated position.

Astronauts eat three meals a day, plus snacks. Most meals are pre-cooked and come in a can or pouch. Meals get warmed up in a warming oven. Dehydrated meals need water added to them. There's a wide variety of meals available including spaghetti, chicken and rice, lasagna, seasoned fish, and macaroni. Fresh fruits and vegetables get eaten soon after they arrive so they don't spoil. There is no refrigerator, freezer, stove or microwave.

Each Astronaut has a sleep station, about the size of phone booth. Inside they have a computer, personal items and a sleeping bag. The sleeping bag is tethered to the sleep station so the sleeping astronaut doesn't float away.

In their free time, crew members watch movies, listen to music, read books, play games, and even surf the net. They can contact friends and family via email, a surprisingly clear phone connection, and an occasional videoconference. But one of their favorite pastimes is to look out the window and enjoy the beautiful view of Earth.



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Name:

Nonfiction: Compare & Contrast – Q3:4

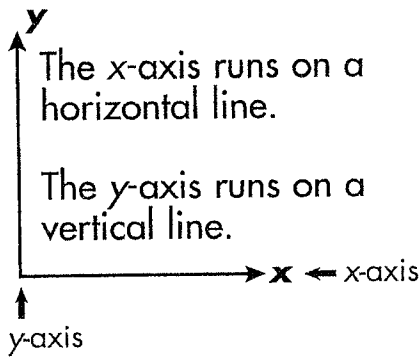
Date:

<b>Monday</b>	<b>Tuesday</b>
What is the text "Life on a Navy Submarine" mainly about? _____	What is the text "Life on the International Space Station" mostly about? _____
According to the fourth paragraph, how is a typical day on a submarine different from a day on land? _____	Based on the fifth paragraph, what is one difference between Earth and space? _____
Why might a submarine need to return to land? _____	According to the text, what is one thing astronauts study in the ISS laboratories? _____
Determine the meaning of the word <b>conserve</b> in the text. _____	Determine the meaning of the word <b>convert</b> in the text. _____
<b>Wednesday</b>	<b>Thursday</b>
A submarine can hold a crew of 150 sailors. How is this different from the space station? _____	When you compare these two texts, how are the ideas and concepts the same? _____
Compare the food on the International Space Station to the food on a Navy Submarine. _____	How are these two texts different? _____
Sailors and Astronauts both have a tough time knowing if it is day or night. Why is this? _____	What text structure is used for both texts? _____
How is bathing on a space station different from bathing on a submarine? _____	Why did the author write both of these texts? _____



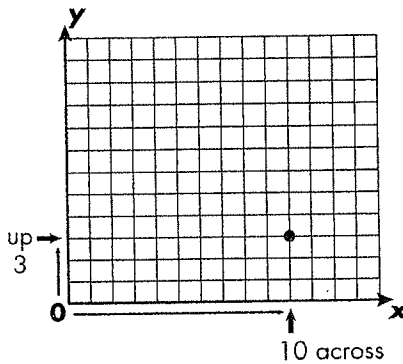
# Lesson 10.1

# The Coordinate System



Points located on the same grid are called **coordinate points**, or **coordinates**.

A point on a grid is located by using an **ordered pair**. An ordered pair lists the x-axis point first and then the y-axis point.

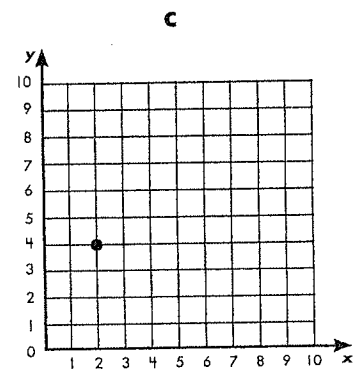
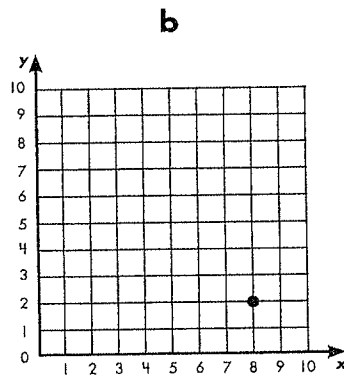
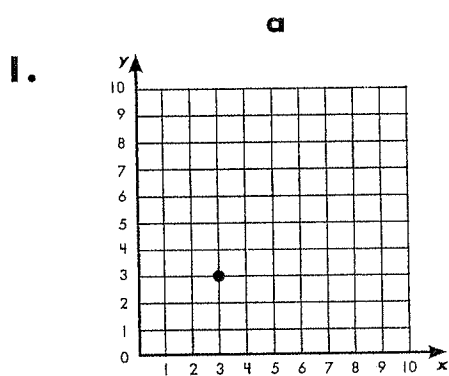


$(10, 3)$

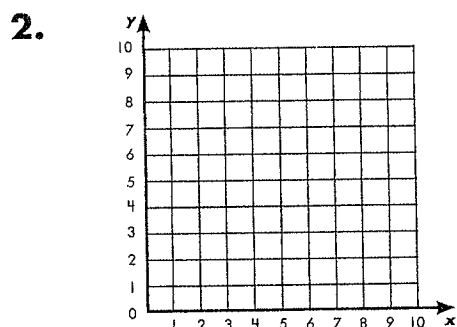
$(x, y)$

1. Count right ten lines.
2. From that point, go up 3.
3. Draw a point.

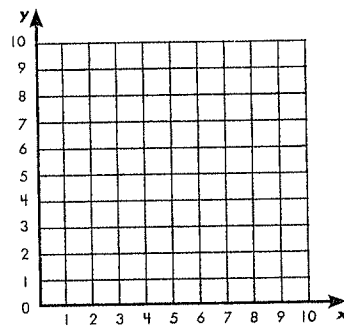
Identify the ordered pair from each grid.



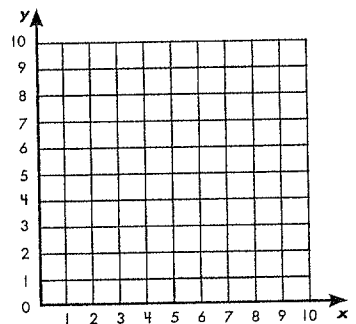
Plot each ordered pair. (select the dot where you think the ordered pair belongs on the graph)



$(3, 2)$



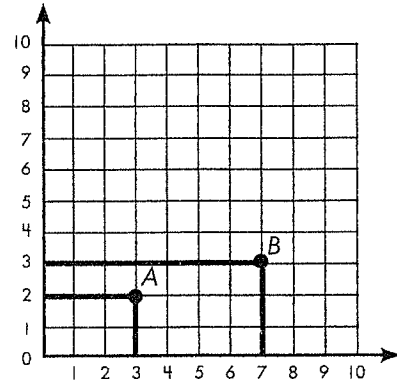
$(2, 3)$



$(5, 5)$

# Lesson 10.2 Ordered Pairs

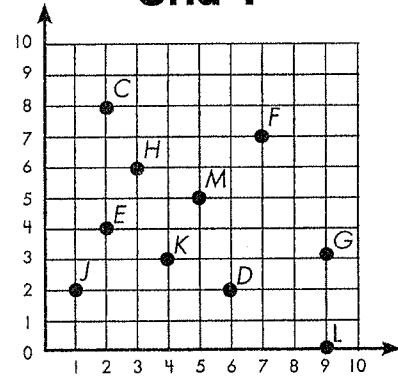
The position of any point of a grid can be described by an **ordered pair** of numbers. The two numbers are named in order:  $(x, y)$ . Point A on the grid at the right is named by the ordered pair  $(3, 2)$ . It is located at 3 on the horizontal scale ( $x$ ) and at 2 on the vertical scale ( $y$ ). The number on the horizontal scale is always named first in an ordered pair. Point B is named by the ordered pair  $(7, 3)$ .



Use Grid 1 to name the point for each ordered pair.

- | <b>a</b> |                | <b>b</b>       |  |
|----------|----------------|----------------|--|
| 1.       | $(1, 2)$ _____ | $(2, 4)$ _____ |  |
| 2.       | $(3, 6)$ _____ | $(9, 3)$ _____ |  |
| 3.       | $(9, 0)$ _____ | $(5, 5)$ _____ |  |
| 4.       | $(2, 8)$ _____ | $(4, 3)$ _____ |  |
| 5.       | $(7, 7)$ _____ | $(6, 2)$ _____ |  |

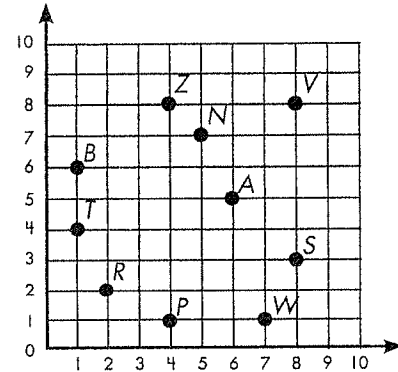
**Grid 1**



Use Grid 2 to find the ordered pair for each point.

- |     |         |         |
|-----|---------|---------|
| 6.  | B _____ | V _____ |
| 7.  | S _____ | A _____ |
| 8.  | W _____ | N _____ |
| 9.  | T _____ | R _____ |
| 10. | Z _____ | P _____ |

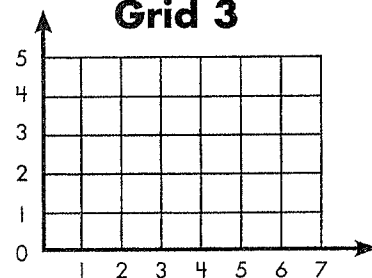
**Grid 2**



Plot the four points shown on Grid 3. Label the points.

- |     |            |            |
|-----|------------|------------|
| 11. | A $(2, 4)$ | D $(3, 5)$ |
| 12. | C $(5, 1)$ | Z $(6, 3)$ |

**Grid 3**

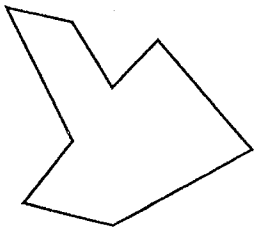


Leslie was writing the populations of several cities. The population of Nawton had a 9 in the thousands place, a 5 in the ones place, and a 6 in the ten thousands place. What number did Leslie write for Nawton's population?

\_\_\_\_\_

How many corners does this figure have?

\_\_\_\_\_ corners



Adam is studying for an end-of-semester spelling test. There are 6 word lists that have 15 words each. Adam studies for his spelling test by writing the words three times. How many words will Adam write?

$\begin{array}{r} 45 \\ \times 25 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 40 + 5 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 62 \\ \times 43 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 40 + 5 \\ \times 20 \\ \hline \end{array}$

Add or subtract. Simplify if needed.

$\frac{5}{8} + \frac{2}{8} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

$\frac{2}{10} + \frac{1}{10} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

$\frac{4}{6} - \frac{2}{6} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

To find the average of a group of numbers, add the numbers together. Then divide the total by the number of addends.

Example:  
 $5, 7, 9, 3$   
 $5 + 7 + 9 + 3 = 24$   
 $24 \div 4 = 6$   
 6 is the average for this group of numbers.

Find the average for:  
**8, 7, 2, 3, 15**

Robert saved \$52.00 so he could attend a concert. He paid \$23.50 for the tickets. At the concert, he bought a program for \$7.25 and a t-shirt for \$15.00. How much money did Robert have after the concert?

**88, 81, 74, 67, 60**

What is the rule for the above pattern?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Use  $>$ ,  $<$ , or  $=$ .

$\frac{9}{3}$    $3\frac{1}{3}$

$7\frac{1}{4}$    $\frac{30}{4}$

$2\frac{1}{16}$    $\frac{20}{4}$

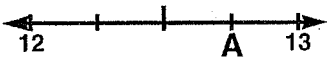
Use  $>$ ,  $<$ , or  $=$ .

3 inches  3 yards

6 feet  2 yards

12 inches  1 foot

8 feet  1 yard



Which numeral belongs where you see the letter A?

$13\frac{1}{2}$


$12\frac{1}{2}$


$12\frac{3}{4}$


Solve.

$3 \overline{)9,360}$

$4 \overline{)8,048}$

James 

Kevin 

Steve 

each tree = 8

Shade in the graph to show Kevin trimmed 36 trees. Steve trimmed 44 trees. James trimmed 20 trees.

Use the graph to the left. How many trees were trimmed by all the boys?

\_\_\_\_\_ trees

One half a tree shaded = \_\_\_\_\_ trees

Steve trimmed about \_\_\_\_\_ times the number of trees trimmed by James.

1,593 people were waiting to board 8 planes. About how many passengers will get on each plane?

100

200

300

400

Mrs. Jordan needs to make lemonade for the school's field day. A can of lemonade serves 30 people. What information does Mrs. Jordan need before she makes the lemonade?

The cost of the lemonade per can.

How many cans it takes to make a gallon

The number of people who will drink lemonade

# The Southeast Region of the United States of America



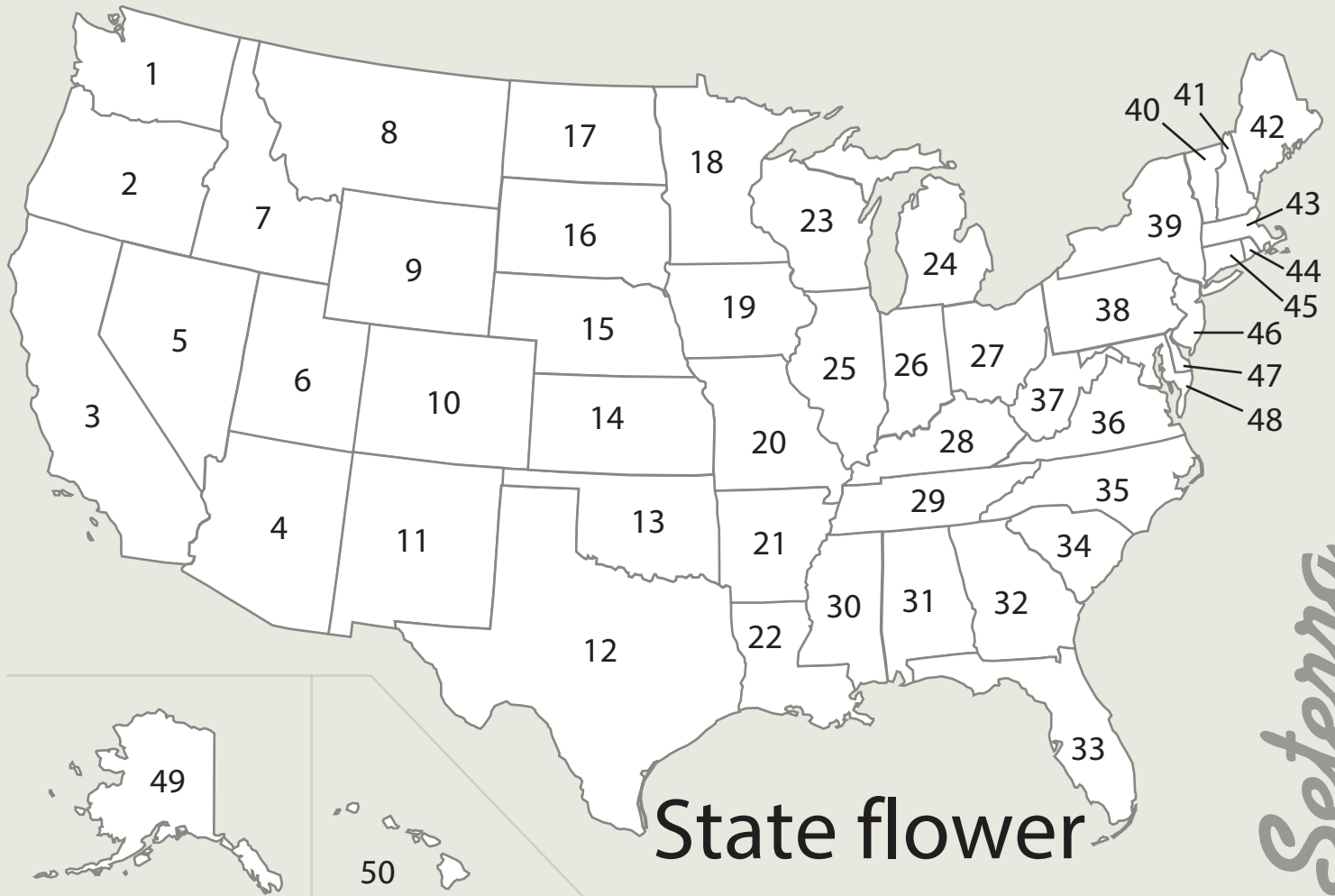
On the map, write the abbreviation of each state. Complete the following list with each state capital.

Arkansas -  
Louisiana -  
Mississippi -  
Tennessee -  
Alabama -  
Kentucky -

West Virginia -  
Virginia -  
North Carolina -  
South Carolina -  
Georgia -  
Florida -



# THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



State flower

*Seterra*

1	_____	11	_____	21	_____	31	_____	41	_____
2	_____	12	_____	22	_____	32	_____	42	_____
3	_____	13	_____	23	_____	33	_____	43	_____
4	_____	14	_____	24	_____	34	_____	44	_____
5	_____	15	_____	25	_____	35	_____	45	_____
6	_____	16	_____	26	_____	36	_____	46	_____
7	_____	17	_____	27	_____	37	_____	47	_____
8	_____	18	_____	28	_____	38	_____	48	_____
9	_____	19	_____	29	_____	39	_____	49	_____
10	_____	20	_____	30	_____	40	_____	50	_____

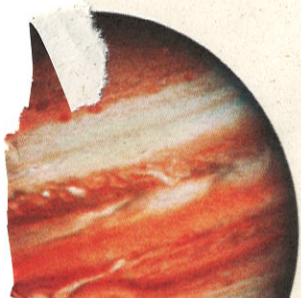
## The Outer Planets

The **outer planets** are Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. These planets are all very big and made mostly of gas.

Jupiter is the biggest planet in our solar system. It is the fifth planet from the Sun. It is known for its storms, including one so large that it is called the Great Red Spot. Jupiter has rings and many moons.

The planet famous for its rings is Saturn. Saturn is the sixth planet from the Sun. Its rings are made mostly of ice. Saturn is also the least dense of all the planets. In fact, if you could put Saturn in a giant tub of water, it would float!

Outer Planets		
Planet	Diameter (km)	Distance from Sun (million km)
Jupiter	142,800	778
Saturn	116,500	1,427
Uranus	50,800	2,870
Neptune	48,600	4,500



**JUPITER** Jupiter is the biggest planet in the solar system. It has more than 60 moons.

**SATURN** Saturn is surrounded by rings made of thousands of particles.

10. List the outer planets.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. \_\_\_\_\_

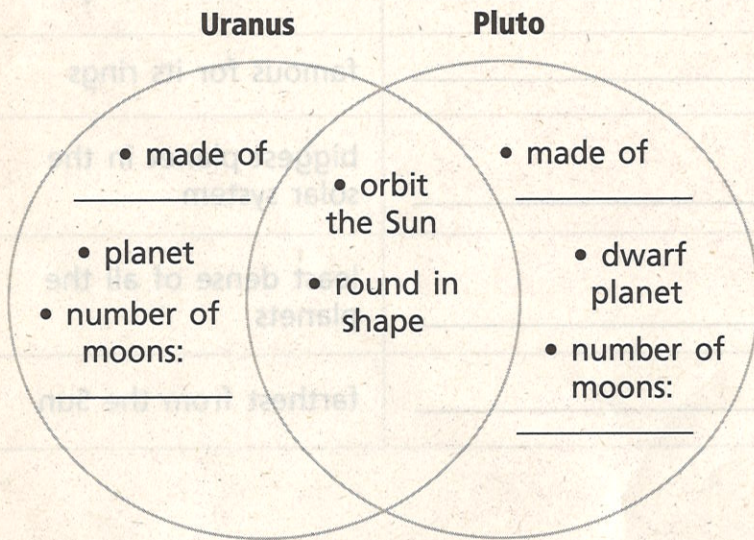
11. Write the name of the outer planet next to its description.

Outer Planet	Description
_____	has a Great Red Spot
_____	famous for its rings
_____	biggest planet in the solar system
_____	least dense of all the planets
_____	farthest from the Sun

12. Put a check mark next to each statement that is true about Neptune.

- Neptune is rocky and cold.
- Neptune has the fastest winds in the solar system.
- Neptune is the seventh planet from the Sun.

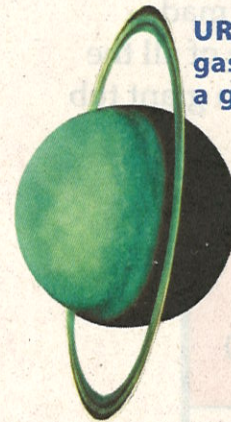
13. Complete the diagram to compare Uranus and Pluto.



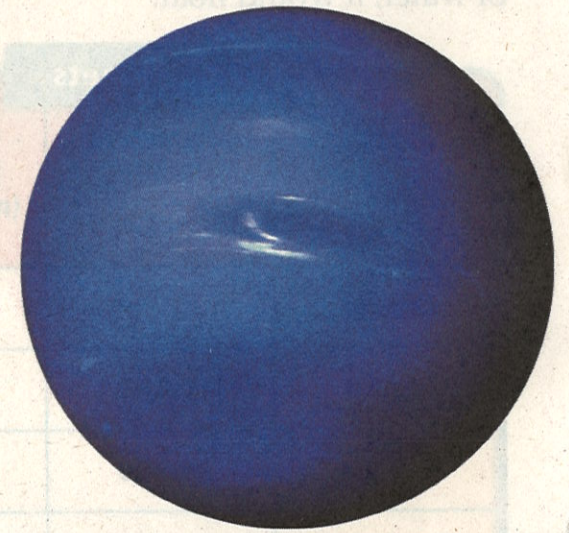
Uranus is the seventh planet from the Sun. Uranus is made mostly of gas. It has 27 moons and 11 rings.

Neptune has the fastest winds in the solar system, with speeds almost 20 times faster than a hurricane! Neptune has 13 moons.

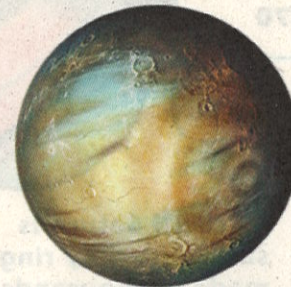
Pluto was once known as the ninth planet. Today it is known as a dwarf planet. Dwarf planets are small, round objects that orbit the Sun. Pluto is rocky and cold. It has three moons.



**URANUS** Some of the gas on Uranus gives it a greenish color.



**NEPTUNE** Neptune and its largest moon may collide in the next 100 million years.



**PLUTO** Pluto is a dwarf planet. It has ice caps at its poles.