

Fifth Grade Distance Learning – Week 3

Dear students and families,

Here is your third distance learning packet. Please complete and return by May 15th. You can turn in a hard copy to the school but we prefer and highly encourage work to be submitted online. You can take pictures or scan and send through Class Dojo or email. Feel free to work on notebook paper or a word document. You do not have to print this packet. If you need assistance, please check in with your teacher during their office hours. Below you will find our office hours and a breakdown of the learning you will be doing. We miss you and hope you are doing well.

Miss Huff, Mrs. Kellogg, Miss Parks, and Mrs. Summa

Office Hours

Miss Huff: M, W, F 1-3 and T, Th 10-12

Miss Parks: M-F 10-12

Mrs. Kellogg: M, W, F 1-3 and T, Th 10-12

Mrs. Summa: M-F 10-11, 1-2

Learning Description

Social Studies: Read the passages about the American government and complete the flipbook activities. Each flipbook tab should have 2-3 facts (*facts can be bullet points, they do not have to be complete sentences).

Math: Complete the Coordinate Plane Zoo Project to practice graphing. Use the table to record your coordinate pairs. Complete the spiral review throughout the week. For additional practice, play Prodigy to practice other math skills.

Writing: Pick two writing assignments from the writing choice board.

Science: Read the article about seasons. Draw a model (use words and pictures) to answer the essential question: What causes the seasons to change? If possible, please watch this video:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=222&v=b25g4nZTHvM&feature=emb_logo

Reading: Read a book of your choice for 20 minutes each day. Check out YouTube read-alouds and/or audiobooks as options. Read the "Dining out with Joy" text and answer the daily comprehension questions.

The Bill of Rights

New Nation and Government Articles

1789-1791

Article 4

Some states did not want to ratify the Constitution because it did not have a Bill of Rights. The framers promised to add a Bill of Rights so that all 13 states would ratify it. A Bill of Rights lists rights that the people have that cannot be taken away by the government. James Madison wrote the Bill of Rights in 1789. It was a list of 12 amendments, or changes, to the Constitution. They were sent to the states for approval. The 13 states agreed to 10 amendments in 1791.

The First Amendment guarantees people's rights. Many Americans feel this is the most important amendment. This amendment gives all people the freedom of speech. This means they can say what they want. It also provides the freedom of religion, press, and assembly. This means that people can practice whatever religion they want.

They can also publish what they want in a newspaper, a book, or on the Internet. Congress cannot stop people from assembling (or meeting) in groups if they want to peacefully demonstrate that they want the government to make a change. The First Amendment also gives Americans the right to petition, or ask, the government for help if they feel that an injustice is done.

The Second Amendment gives people the right to bear arms, or own guns. The Third Amendment keeps the government from forcing citizens to shelter soldiers in their homes. The Fourth Amendment protects people's privacy. It prohibits, or prevents, unnecessary search and seizure. This means that no one can search a person's body, home, papers, or other things without evidence that a crime has been committed. If so, a court is required to authorize the search. The Fifth Amendment states that if a person is found innocent of a crime, they can not be put on trial again for the same crime. It also states that a person does not have to speak at their trial. A person cannot be killed, jailed, or fined unless convicted of a crime by a jury. It also states that the government cannot take away people's land or any other property unless they pay for it.

The Sixth Amendment gives people who are arrested the right to a fair and quick trial by a jury of their peers. They also have the right to have a lawyer, know what they are being charged with, hear the witnesses in the trial, and have witnesses who will speak in their defense. The Seventh Amendment provides people with the right to have a trial in civil (private) cases between people when damage of over \$20 has occurred. The Eighth Amendment prohibits (prevents) the use of cruel or unusual punishment or the demand for unreasonable bail or fines. The Ninth Amendment recognizes that people have other rights that aren't listed in the Constitution. The Tenth Amendment says that any powers not given to the government are then the rights of the states and of the people. There have only been a total of 27 amendments to the Constitution.



The Bill of Rights

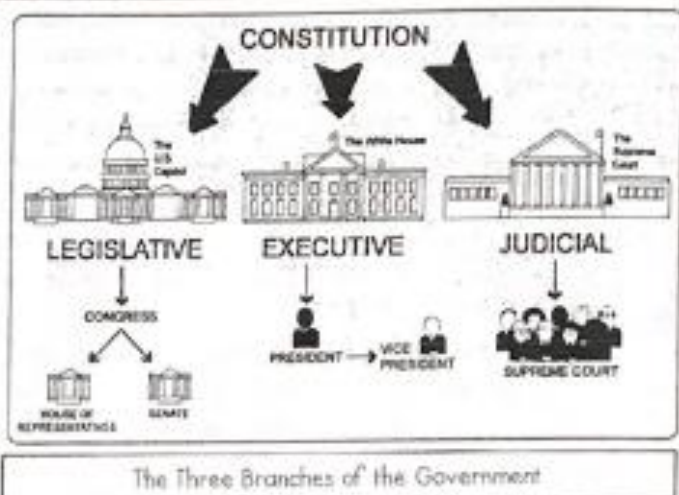
The Branches of the Government

New Nation and Government Articles

Article 5

1787- present

When the delegates of the Constitutional Convention wrote the Constitution, they wanted to make sure they separated the powers of the national government. They did not want any one person or group to have more power than another. They were afraid if one group had more power, the country would be under their control, which would be similar to having a king again. Because of this, the framers created three branches to share the powers equally, the legislative, executive, and judicial branches.



The Legislative Branch

Article I of the Constitution established the legislative branch. When the delegates met at the Constitutional Convention, they had a great debate over how many representatives would come from each state. After the Great Compromise, it was decided that the legislative branch, called **Congress**, could have two houses. The first house was called the **House of Representatives** and is based on the population of the states. The representatives serve for two years and then they can be reelected or a new representative may be elected. There is no limit to the number of terms a representative can serve. One of the jobs that only the House of Representatives can do is to write a bill that makes people pay taxes. To be in the House of Representatives, a person must be at least 25 years old, have lived in the United States for the last 7 years, and live in the state they represent.

The second house is called the **Senate** and each state has two representatives in this house. This means that there are a total of 100 senators. The Senate also has jobs that only it can do. These jobs include approving or vetoing treaties the president writes or decisions the president makes about who should be government officials (cabinet officers, Supreme Court justices, and ambassadors). Senators must be at least 30 years old, have lived in the U.S.A. for the past 9 years, and live in the state they represent. Senators serve a 6 year term and can be reelected after their term is over or the citizens may choose a new senator. There is no limit to the number of terms senators can serve.

Together, the legislative branch makes laws. They also approve the making of money and decide how much money the government can spend. Congress controls trade between the states and other countries and can declare war on other countries. Congress also has the power to approve decisions made by the executive branch. If government officials break the law, Congress has the power to remove them from their position.

The Executive Branch

Article II of the Constitution established the executive branch. The Executive Branch has one leader called the president. Some delegates wanted the president to serve for life but many people did not like this idea because it sounded too much like having a king. It was decided that the president would serve a 4 year term. The president must be at least 35 years old, a natural born citizen of the United States, and have lived in the U.S. for at least 14 years. The most a president can serve is two 4 year terms. The president is the leader of our country and is the commander-in-chief of the military. The vice president is also in this branch, is the president of the Senate, and takes over if the president can no longer do the job.

The executive branch carries out the laws, or makes sure they are obeyed. When the legislative branch approves a bill, they send it to the president to be approved or **vetoed** (stopped). If the president agrees to the bill, he signs it. If he vetoes it, the bill has to go back to Congress and be approved with a two-thirds vote against the president's veto. The president cannot create a bill but can make a suggestion to Congress and a member can submit it on behalf of the president. The president is the American Head of State. He meets with leaders of other countries and creates treaties with them. The president also has the power to choose judges, ambassadors, and department leaders, but they have to be approved by Congress. This keeps the president from becoming too powerful. The president and vice president are the only government officials chosen by the entire country.

The Judicial Branch

Article III of the Constitution established the judicial branch. The judicial branch is made up of the court system. This is the **Supreme Court**. It is the highest court in the United States. There are nine justices in the Supreme Court. They are appointed by the president but must be approved by the Senate. Justices serve on the Supreme Court for the rest of their lives unless they resign or retire early. There are no requirements for becoming a justice, however most have had training and education in the law. Many have also worked in Congress, were governors, or worked in the president's cabinet.



The Supreme Court Building

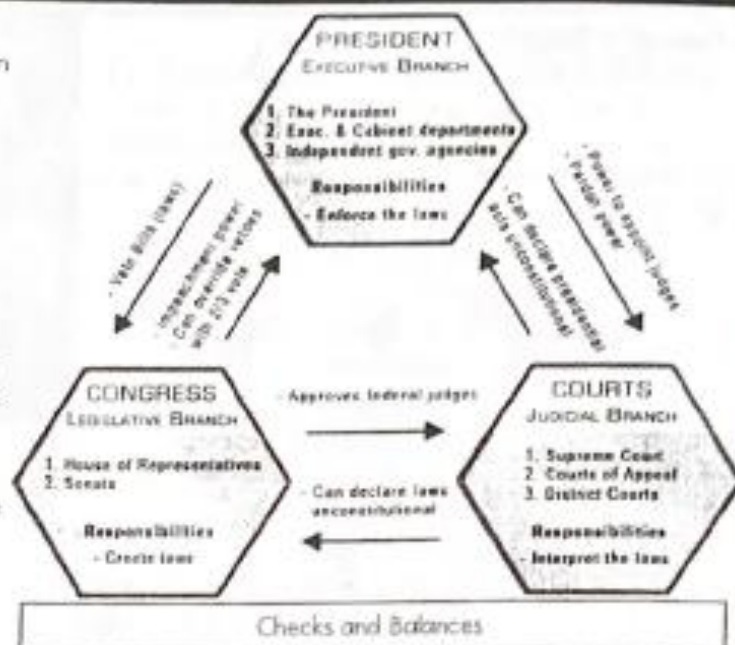


The White House

The judicial branch makes sure that laws are fair and that they follow the rules of the Constitution. When Congress creates new laws, the judicial branch makes sure the laws are constitutional or they cannot be passed. The Supreme Court also hears legal cases that make it through the court system to federal court. They also hear cases when federal laws are broken. They hear cases that challenge the Constitution. Since this is the highest court, their decision is final.

Checks and Balances

Since the Articles of Confederation were so weak, framers wrote the Constitution to **empower** the federal government, or give it enough power to govern the nation. The Constitution established certain powers for each branch. The powers were shared between the branches so that they are equal. This keeps the federal government from becoming too powerful and protects the citizens of our country. The three branches must work together to exercise their powers. These powers also allow the branches to watch over each other. This system is called **checks and balances** because it keeps one branch from becoming more powerful than any of the other branches. This also keeps the branches from *misusing* authority. Each branch has ways to **check**, or block, the power of the other branches. This is meant to keep the power of each branch and the national government as a whole, **balanced**.



Federal, State, and Local Governments

There are three levels of government in our country: federal, state, and local governments. All three levels have three branches. They are still the legislative, executive, and judicial branches. These branches share powers on all of the levels, just as the national government does. All three levels collect taxes to pay for government services.

The federal (national) government takes care of issues that affect the entire country. This includes making sure our military forces are well trained and equipped. The federal government supports national parks and helps to protect and clean up the environment. It also runs programs to help children, the elderly, and people who are sick. They make laws for the nation.

The state governments also have powers. The framers of the Constitution were careful to preserve them. State governments have many responsibilities. They require states to manage and maintain state parks and highways. They also oversee public schools, as well as state colleges and universities. They help people in their state who live in poverty and need food, shelter, and health care. The legislative branch can make laws specific to their state. There are a few powers that states do not have. These powers are printing money, creating their own armies, or making treaties with other countries. The state government is led by the governor. State officials are elected by the people of their state.

Local governments include county and city governments. Local governments are led by the mayor, who is in the executive branch. The legislative branch of the local government is usually a city council. They decide on laws for the good of the community. They are also responsible for parks and recreation, police and fire departments, emergency medical services, and other public works like taking care of streets and transportation. They are elected by the people.

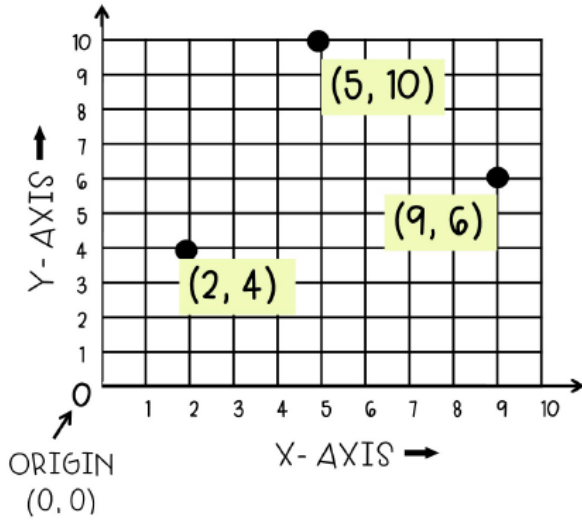
This flipbook can be used to go along with reading the article. Glue the tab down ONLY and cut on the solid lines between the flaps. This is meant to be pasted into interactive notebooks. Students write on the notebook paper below the flipbook.

The First Amendment	Freedom of Speech
	Freedom of the Press
	Freedom of Religion
	Freedom to Assemble
	The Right to Petition the Government

This flipbook can be used to go along with reading the article. Glue the tab down ONLY and cut on the solid lines between the flaps. This is meant to be pasted into interactive notebooks. Students write on the notebook paper below the flipbook.

Three Branches of Government	Legislative
	Executive
	Judicial

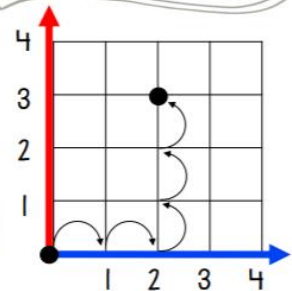
COORDINATE PLANE



**Run Before you
JUMP! X Before y.**

ordered pairs

(2, 3)
(x-axis, y-axis)



start at the origin



run before you jump

Coordinate Plane Zoo Project

Congratulations you have been given the opportunity to build your very own zoo! Follow the directions below in order to receive full points on this project.

- Choose from the list and build a minimum of 5 animal exhibits for your zoo.
 - Choose from the list and build a minimum of 3 food/beverage shops for your zoo.
 - Build a restroom for your zoo with an area of 9 units.
 - Build an infirmary for your zoo with an area of 15 units.
 - Label each exhibit, food stand, bathroom, and infirmary.
 - Correctly identify and record the ordered pairs for the corners of each exhibit and building created.
-
- The x axis and y axis are paths for guests to get around for your zoo. You may create additional paths connecting to either axis, but everything you build in your zoo must be in some way connected to a path.

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Animals



- Alligators: exhibit must be a minimum of 18 units.
- Grizzly Bears: exhibit must be a minimum of 25 units.
- Elephants: exhibit must be a minimum of 24 units.
- Monkeys: exhibit must be a minimum of 12 units.
- Penguins: exhibit must be a minimum of 12 units.
- Giraffes: exhibit must be a minimum of 22 units.
- Rhinoceros: exhibit must be a minimum of 20 units.
- Tigers: exhibit must be a minimum of 18 units.
- Ostriches: exhibit must be a minimum of 15 units.
- Kangaroos: exhibit must be a minimum of 16 units.
- Parrots: exhibit must be a minimum of 10 units.
- Swans: exhibit must be a minimum of 14 units.



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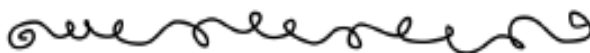


Food and Beverages



All food/beverage places must be a minimum of 4 units

- JJ's Chicken
- Cheesy Burgers
- Terrific Tacos
- Fancies Hot Dogs
- Popcorn stand
- Cotton Candy Shop
- Dip-N-Dots
- Bobs Milkshakes
- Lemonade Stand
- Sweeties Tea
- Big Gulp Drinks



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Record Sheet

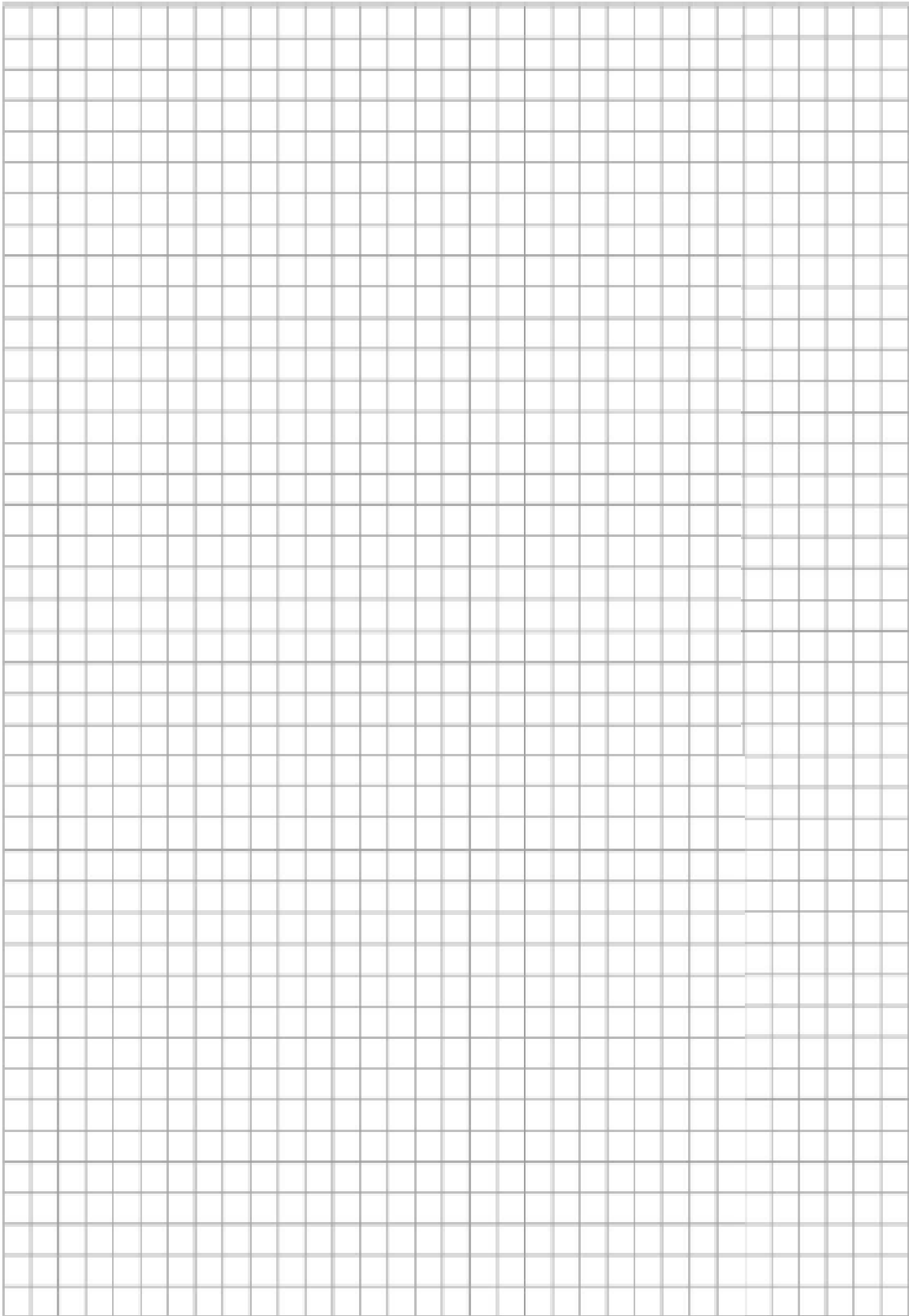


List each building and exhibit you added to your zoo. Include the area and the ordered pairs for each corner point.

Building/Exhibit	Area	Ordered Pairs



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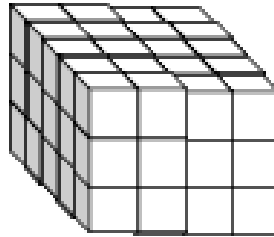


Name _____

Week 30

1.
 $(23 \times 12 + 41)$
 $- (76 - 32) =$

2. Find the volume of the figure by counting the unit cubes.



3.
 $10 \overline{) 7,690}$

4. Write an expression for the calculation double the number 20 and then subtract 45 divided by 9.

5. Round 43,999.983 to the nearest whole number.

6. John collected 17 leaves to feed to his caterpillar collection. If he wanted to split the leaves equally amongst the 4 cages, how much should he put in each cage? Between what two whole numbers does your answer lie?

7.
 $\frac{3}{6} \times 90 =$ _____
 How could you change the fraction to get an answer less than the product?

8.

$$\begin{array}{r} 537 \\ \times 97 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

9. Between which two whole numbers will the product be found?

$$8 \times 6 \frac{7}{8} =$$

_____ and _____

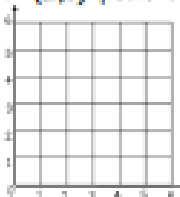
10. How many unit cubes would you need to create a figure that was 31 unit cubes tall and 10 unit cubes deep with 7 extra unit cubes in front?

11. Cameron used one-third of a bag of chocolate chips to make 3 batches of cookies. How much of the bag did she use for each batch?

12. Create a grid. Then, shade an area on the grid that shows

$$\frac{3}{6} \times \frac{2}{5}$$

13. Plot the following coordinates on the coordinate plane.
 point a: (6,5) point c: (6,3)
 point b: (2,5) point d: (2,3)



What polygon did you form?

14.
 $241 \times 0.12 =$

15.
 $470 \div 10^4 =$

16. Will the product be more or less than $9\frac{6}{9}$?

$$9\frac{6}{9} \times \frac{11}{2}$$


Weekly Writing Choice Board

Name: _____

Number of Activities to be Completed: _____

Date Assigned: _____ Due Date: _____

Instructions: Color the boxes to indicate the writing activities you completed. Follow your teacher's instructions for completing the activities and handing in this assignment.

<p>Would you rather experience a month of constant snow or a month of constant rain? Write two paragraphs explaining the reasons behind your choice.</p>	<p>Write a list of five positives and five negatives (complete sentences) that describe your thoughts on the following topic: <i>In some states, the parents of students who fight in school must pay a fine.</i></p>	<p>Write a fictional story that includes a mummy and a security guard. Your story should be ½ page or longer. You may illustrate the story, if you wish.</p>
<p>If you were given the opportunity to change your first and middle names, what new names would you choose? Write a paragraph to describe why you chose these new names.</p>	<p>Write a poem to describe the solar system. (Some poems do not rhyme.)</p>	<p>If you were given a robotic servant, what ten things would you have it do for you? Make a list using complete sentences.</p>
<p>Respond to this quote: "A child educated only at school is an uneducated child." – George Santayana Write two paragraphs to explain what this quote means to you.</p>	<p>Tell a funny family story. Be sure to include plenty of details.</p>	

The Science of the Seasons for Kids

We divide up the year into four seasons: spring, summer, autumn, and winter. Each season lasts 3 months with summer being the warmest season, winter being the coldest, and spring and autumn lying in between.

The seasons have a lot of impact on what happens on the earth. In the spring, animals are born and plants come back to life. Summer is hot and is when kids are usually out of school and we take vacations to the beach. Often crops are harvested at the end of the summer. In autumn the leaves change colors and fall off the trees and school starts again. Winter is cold and it snows in many places. Some animals, like bears, hibernate in the winter while other animals, like birds, migrate to warmer climates.

Why do seasons occur?

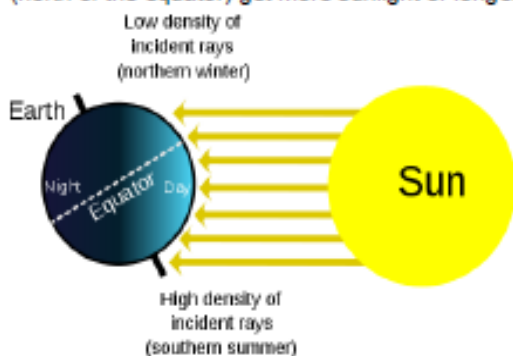
Seasons are caused because of the Earth's changing relationship to the Sun. The Earth travels around the Sun, called an orbit, once a year or every 365 days. As the Earth orbits the Sun, the amount of sunlight each location on the planet gets every day changes slightly. This change causes the seasons.

The Earth is Tilted

Not only does the Earth revolve around the Sun every year, but the Earth rotates on its axis every 24 hours. This is what we call a day. However, the Earth doesn't rotate in a straight up and down manner relative to the Sun. It is slightly tilted. In scientific terms, the Earth is tilted 23.5 degrees from its orbital plane with the Sun.

Why does our tilt matter?

The tilt has two major effects: the angle of the Sun to the earth and length of the days. For half of the year the Earth is tilted such that the North Pole is more pointed towards the Sun. For the other half the South Pole is pointed at the Sun. When the North Pole is angled toward the Sun, the days on the northern part of the planet (north of the equator) get more sunlight or longer days and shorter nights. With longer days the northern



hemisphere heats up and gets summer. As the year progresses, the Earth's tilt changes to where the North Pole is pointing away from the Sun producing winter.

For this reason, seasons north of the Equator are the opposite of seasons south of the Equator. When it's winter in Europe and the United States, it will be summer in Brazil and [Australia](#).

We talked about the length of the day changing, but the angle of the Sun changes as well. In summer the sunlight shines more directly on the earth giving more energy to the Earth's surface and heating it up. During the winter the

sunlight hits the Earth at an angle. This gives less energy and doesn't heat the Earth as much.

Longest and Shortest Days

In the Northern Hemisphere the longest day is on June 21st while the longest night is on December 21st. It's just the opposite in the Southern Hemisphere where the longest day is December 21st and the longest night is June 21st. There are two days a year where the day and night is exactly the same. These are September 22nd and March 21st.

<https://www.ducksters.com/science/seasons.php>

Name:

Fiction: Review – Q4:3

Date:

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

Dining out with Joy

Celine wheeled her chair up the ramp of The Spoon River Diner as her older cousin walked beside her. "You don't have to treat me to lunch, Makenna. I liked helping you babysit, and besides, Mrs. Katzman paid me. You don't owe me anything."

"Not true." Makenna held the door open for Celine. "I owe you my sanity. I've been sitting for the twins for years, but this was my first time since their baby brother was born. Every time I tried to set Noah down, he'd start crying. I mean, he's super cute, but how do such big screams come out of such a tiny baby? It was easier, and quieter, just to hold him. No way I could have done that and kept the twins entertained without you, Celine. You're a natural with kids."

Celine wheeled herself up to the "Please Wait to Be Seated" sign. There were several empty tables, but no waitress or waiter in sight. Some of the customers turned to look at Celine. She was used to her wheelchair attracting **inquisitive** stares from curious people, but it still sometimes felt weird. Sometimes she felt like just blurting out, *No, I wasn't in an accident, I was born with cerebral palsy. I can't walk, but the rest of me works just fine, especially my brain.* Those were the things adults and kids her own age wanted to know. Toddlers were different. They'd ask for a ride, or how fast she could go, or how many times she could spin around without getting dizzy.

"Really, you think I'm a natural?" repeated Celine.

"Definitely. When Ruthie wanted to play dolls and Robby wanted to hear a story, you pretended the doll was reading the story. That was genius. You should think about working with kids when you grow up."

"I do think about that," said Celine. "But I also think I might want to be a lawyer. Or an architect. Or a sportscaster."

A waitress came through a set of swinging doors at the back of the restaurant. She carried a pot of coffee. Makenna attempted to wave her down.

"Hi, are you Alice? I called ahead to make sure the diner could accommodate a wheelchair, and spoke to someone named Alice."

"I'm Joy. Alice left." Joy brushed past Celine and Makenna to fill the cups of two men in business suits.

"Um, I want regular coffee and he wants decaf. What's in that pot?" asked one of the men.

"Sir, I don't make the coffee, I just serve it. You want to get all picky, go to Starbucks."

Joy set the mystery coffee pot down on an empty booth table next to a stack of dirty dishes. She cleared a nearby table, added more plates to the pile, then **hoisted** them up in her arms and headed back toward the kitchen.

Makenna tried to flag her down again. "Maybe it would be easiest if we just sat ourselves?"

"Sure. Fine. Whatever." Joy pointed to a jukebox with an "Out of Order" sign scotch-taped to it. "The highchairs are behind the jukebox. Go ahead and grab one."

"Highchair?" said Makenna, confused.

"Didn't you just say something about needing a highchair?"

"No," Makenna said. "I said I need a table that accommodates my cousin's wheelchair."

"I'll be twelve next summer," Celine chimed in.

"Well, 'Miss Almost Twelve', you mind grabbing me the coffee pot I left on the table? I kind of got my arms full."

"Um, sure." Celine steered herself to the booth and brought Joy back the coffee pot.

Joy grasped the pot handle with two fingers. "You ladies can take any table in the center. Grab some menus, but not the kids' menu. They're just for kids 10 and under."

Joy pushed open the swinging doors with her backside and disappeared into the kitchen.

"Do you want to go eat somewhere else?" asked Makenna.

"Why would I want to do that?" Celine grabbed two adult menus.

"Because of how she just treated you," said Makenna.

"Actually," smiled Celine. "That's why I want to stay."

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Fiction: Review – Q4:3

Monday	Tuesday
<p>Based on the title, what do you think the story will be about?</p> <hr/>	<p>What did Celine do to help Makenna before the story began?</p> <hr/>
<p>Who is the main character in the story? Name one supporting character.</p> <hr/>	<p>How do the other customers react to Celine when she enters the restaurant?</p> <hr/>
<p>Where does the story take place?</p> <hr/>	<p>How do the other customers' reactions make Celine feel? Support your answer.</p> <hr/>
<p>Determine the meaning of the word inquisitive in the story.</p> <hr/>	<p>What evidence does Makenna give for stating that Celine was a natural with kids?</p> <hr/>
Wednesday	Thursday
<p>Determine the meaning of the word hoisted in the story.</p> <hr/>	<p>How are Celine and Makenna's feeling about Joy different?</p> <hr/>
<p>What can you learn about Joy when she serves the two businessmen coffee?</p> <hr/>	<p>What evidence from the story helped you answer the question above?</p> <hr/>
<p>How was Joy's reaction to Celine different from the other customers?</p> <hr/>	<p>At the end of the story, why does Celine want to stay?</p> <hr/>
<p>How did Celine feel when Joy asked her to help by grabbing the coffee pot?</p> <hr/>	<p>Based on the text, what is one belief the author might have about people in wheelchairs?</p> <hr/>