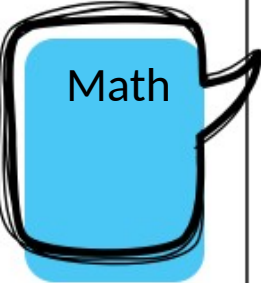



# DIGITAL LEARNING

& Distant Learning Mrs. Ernest Week 5

	monday 18	tuesday 19	wednesday 20	thursday 21	friday 22
 Math	Metric System	Customary System	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Finish the pages</b>	Fun Friday Zearn Or Prodigy
Padlet.com/sernest/18		Password=Password!			
 Reading & 20 mins. free read	Adventure on a Hot Air Balloon Read article/story pg. 1 & 2	Hot Air Balloon Find Main Idea and detail	Hot Air Balloon Answer the reading comprehension quiz 1-10		Readworks.org

# DIGITAL LEARNING

Ernest Week 5

monday 18

No more mini math

tuesday 19

wednesday 20

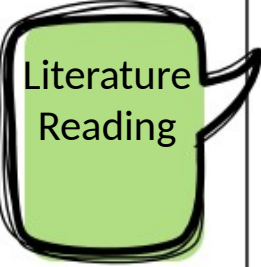
thursday 21

friday 22

Mi

A blue speech bubble icon with a black outline and a small tail pointing to the right. The text "Mini Math" is written inside in black.

Mini Math

A green speech bubble icon with a black outline and a small tail pointing to the right. The text "Literature Reading" is written inside in black.

Literature Reading

Ranger in Time  
Chapter 15  
Draw on Story Board

Ranger In Time  
Chapter 16 &  
draw on Story board- add caption

Ranger In Time Write a summary of the story

Ranger in Time: Finish story board & Summary

# DIGITAL LEARNING

ErnestWeek 5

Writing & Journal topics

monday 18	tuesday 19	wednesday 20	thursday 21	friday 22
Write a paragraph or 2 about the best part of learning in 5 <sup>th</sup> Grade		Crash Course #36.2 Write	Crash Course #8.2 Write	

PE and STEAM

Mr. Beck Follow Lesson plans	Mr. Adams Follow Lesson plans			
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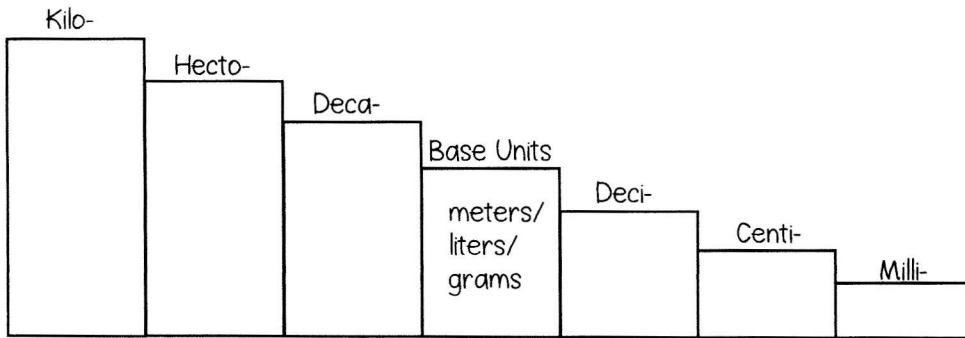
Science 20 mins

Crash Course video #36.2 Water fix <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UYROQW9IDIg">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UYROQW9IDIg</a>		Crash Course video #8.2 Following the Sun <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1SN1BOpLZAs">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1SN1BOpLZAs</a>		
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Social Studies

State & capitals quiz online @Seterra.com				
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# The Metric System



ex:  $23 \text{ m} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ cm}$

going from base unit step to centi- step, so need to move the decimal 2 places right

$$23.\overset{\circ}{\underset{\circ}{00}} \\ = \boxed{2,300 \text{ cm}}$$

Determine the direction and count the number of steps it takes to get from the starting unit to the unit you are converting to and move the decimal point the same number of places in that direction.

# The Customary System

Length	Weight	Capacity
1 ft = 12 in	1 lb = 16 oz	1 c = 8 fl oz
1 yd = 3 ft	1 T = 2,000 lb	1 pt = 2 c
1 mi = 5,280 ft		1 qt = 2 pt
		1 gal = 4 qt

ex:  $18 \text{ c} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ pt}$

cups are smaller units of measure than pints, so need to divide

$$18 \div 2 = \boxed{9 \text{ pints}}$$

To convert from a larger unit to a smaller unit, multiply. To convert from a smaller unit to a larger unit, divide.

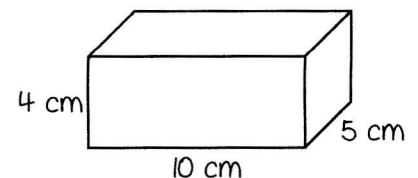
# Volume

Volume is the number of cubic units inside a figure.

Volume of Rectangular Prism = length x width x height

Volume of Irregular Figure: count cubic units

ex: find the volume



$$V = 4 \times 10 \times 5 = \boxed{200 \text{ cm}^3}$$

Convert each Metric measurement. Show your work.

85.  $1.9 \text{ km} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ m}$

86.  $23 \text{ g} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ mg}$

87.  $350 \text{ ml} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ kl}$

88.  $0.07 \text{ kg} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ cg}$

89.  $6 \text{ cm} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ m}$

90.  $35 \text{ ml} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ l}$

Convert each Customary measurement. Show your work.

91.  $48 \text{ in} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ ft}$

92.  $6 \text{ pt} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ c}$

93.  $3 \text{ T} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ lb}$

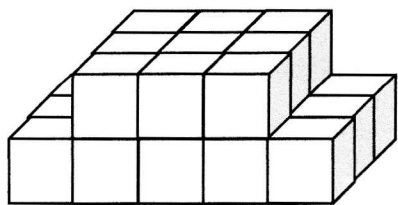
94.  $1.5 \text{ mi} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ ft}$

95.  $32 \text{ pt} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ gal}$

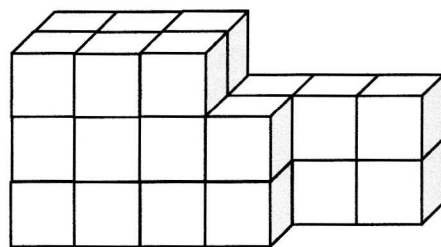
96.  $32 \text{ oz} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ lb}$

Find the volume of each figure. Show your work.

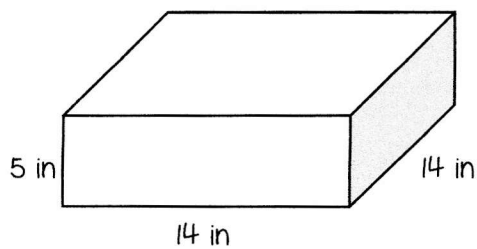
97.



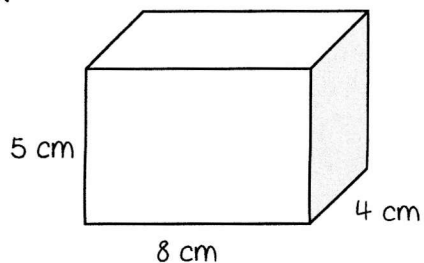
98.



99.



100.



# Adventure on a Hot Air Balloon

by ReadWorks



The wind is starting to blow stronger, and when you're riding in a basket under a hot air balloon, just 400 feet above ground, that's not necessarily a good thing. Keith Rodriguez looks to the horizon and squints. He had planned to take off from Scioto Downs, a horse racetrack south of Columbus, Ohio, fly a few miles north, and land his balloon in a barren cornfield next to his pickup truck.

Then the wind changed. Instead of a light breeze from the south, now Rodriguez's bright red balloon is getting hit by stronger, colder winds headed west. He has plenty of propane fuel in his tank—he probably could ride the wind halfway to Pennsylvania. But that would be dangerous. Rodriguez's choice of landing sites just became very limited. As the balloon switches direction and floats east, everything below becomes a wide carpet of suburban sprawl—big-box stores, major highways, and strip malls. Beyond the stores lie forests.

The only factor in Rodriguez's favor is that it's early, just after 7 a.m. The highways are filling up with people driving to work, but otherwise the morning is quiet and still.

"Oh boy," Rodriguez thinks. "If I don't land, like now, this could get bad."

The balloon has no propeller or engine, so Rodriguez can't change direction on his own—he's entirely dependent on the wind. The only thing he controls is altitude. He does this by changing the air temperature inside the balloon.

Sitting on the floor of the wicker gondola are three tanks of liquid propane. The tanks are connected via black rubber hoses to two burners overhead. Each burner is nearly as big as Rodriguez's head. Rodriguez turns a knob on one side of the burners. This releases propane from a tank into the heating coil, where the liquid propane is heated to a gas and mixed with the air. Then the mixture is ignited by a pilot light. The

mixture catches fire, and flames leap two feet high into the balloon.

The balloon rises. Rodriguez has a plan in mind. The flame heats the air inside the nylon balloon. This works on a simple principle: hot air is lighter than cold air. One cubic foot of air weighs about an ounce. If you heat that air by 100 degrees Fahrenheit, its weight drops by about 7 grams. This means every cubic foot of heated air inside Rodriguez's balloon can lift about 7 grams. Just by himself, Rodriguez weighs 170 pounds, which equals about 77,110 grams. That means he needs about 11,016 cubic feet of hot air just to raise his own body off the ground. This is why hot air balloons are so big—they must trap tremendous amounts of heated air. Rodriguez's balloon is a common size, trapping about 100,000 cubic feet of air. The balloon is 80 feet tall and 60 feet wide. As Rodriguez gives his short burst of flame, the air inside swirls in complicated, invisible patterns.

To drop in altitude, Rodriguez can pull a cord attached to a parachute valve at the very top of the balloon. Since the hottest air sits at the top, this releases the balloon's most buoyant air, which makes the balloon descend.

Rodriguez gives the cord a short pull, and the gondola drops a little.

"I don't have an altimeter, and I can't really see anything happening inside the balloon," Rodriguez thinks. "I have to pilot by feel."

Pushed by the wind, the balloon is flying quickly now. It's floating over the back wall of a supermarket when Rodriguez grabs hold of the parachute valve cord and gives it a long, hard tug. The balloon drops. Quickly. The hot air balloon is sinking, but still flying forward.

It looks as though it's about to slam into the edge of the supermarket's roof, but it sails over it, with only about 15 feet to spare. Still, Rodriguez does not let go of the cord. He drops and drops, right between the light poles of the nearly empty parking lot. Just a few feet above the ground, Rodriguez releases the parachute cord, turns the knob above his head and fires both burners. The steep descent slows. The gondola touches lightly against the asphalt, and then drags to a stop. There are only two people in the parking lot, standing near the entrance to the store. They look toward the balloon, their eyes and mouths open wide in shock.

"That was a little closer than I expected," Rodriguez says to himself, laughing. "I really needed to land quick."

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. What makes landing the hot air balloon a challenge for Keith Rodriguez?

- A. the gondola
- B. the wind
- C. the parking lot
- D. the time of day

2. What problem does Keith Rodriguez solve?

- A. how to fly from Ohio to Pennsylvania in his hot air balloon
- B. how to increase the altitude of his hot air balloon
- C. how to safely land his hot air balloon
- D. how to change direction on his own in his hot air balloon

3. A hot air balloon floats because the air inside the balloon is warmer than the air outside of it.

What information from the story supports this statement?

- A. Hot air is lighter than cold air.
- B. One cubic foot of air weighs about an ounce.
- C. The air inside the balloon swirls in complicated, invisible patterns.
- D. The hot air balloon is sinking, but still flying forward.

4. Based on information in the text, what would make a good landing area for a hot air balloon?

- A. a large, open space with no buildings
- B. a large space with lots of tall buildings
- C. a small, narrow space near a highway
- D. a small space, such as the roof of a building

5. What is this story mainly about?

- A. a hot air balloon that scares lots of people when it lands in a parking lot
- B. a hot air balloon that does not work properly
- C. a person who gets stuck up in the air and does not know what to do
- D. a person trying to land a hot air balloon in difficult conditions



6. Read these sentences from the text.

To drop in **altitude**, Rodriguez can pull a cord attached to a parachute valve at the very top of the balloon. Since the hottest air sits at the top, this releases the balloon's most buoyant air, which makes the balloon descend.

What does the word "**altitude**" mean in the sentence above?

- A. length
- B. width
- C. height
- D. volume

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

Keith Rodriguez was planning to land in a cornfield; \_\_\_\_\_, he changes his mind because of the wind.

- A. previously
- B. however
- C. as a result
- D. for example

8. What effect does pulling the cord attached to the parachute valve have on Rodriguez's balloon?

9. Based on what the story explains about air temperature, why does pulling the cord have this effect?

10. Keith Rodriguez makes a successful but dangerous landing in a parking lot. Based on information in the story about his location, the weather, and how hot air balloons work, explain whether his decision to land in the parking lot was or was not a good idea. Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

Write a summary of a story:

What is the title of the story? Author?

Who are the characters? What is the theme of the story and how do the characters get us through the story?

Conflict and resolution? (Plot)

Here's a good way to start:

In the story, " \_\_\_\_\_ " by  
\_\_\_\_\_, the central theme is  
\_\_\_\_\_.

(Ex.) In the story of "Charlotte's Web" by E.B. White, the central theme is friendship. Fern is a little girl who adopts a runt of a pig. She names the pig Wilbur. Wilbur eventually goes to the farm.

While at the farm, Wilbur is bullied by the other farm animals. Wilbur becomes upset and lonely. One day, he comes across an unusual friend, a spider named Charlotte. Throughout their friendship, Charlotte tries to save Wilbur's life through unusual messages she spins in her web.

Eventually, the messages save Wilbur's life, but a strong friendship developed during this time. The friendship continued,

even after Charlotte dies. Wilbur lived on and told stories of their friendship to Charlotte's children and grandchildren.

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now it your turn, Write a summary of a story you read.