

## Fifth Grade Distance Learning – Week 5

Dear students and families,

Here is your final distance learning packet. This work will not be collected/scored. 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 have a wonderful summer.

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: 10-11, 1-2

### Learning Description

Social Studies: Read the passages about the Trail of Tears, the Oregon Trail and the California Gold Rush. Answer one of the following questions citing evidence from the text:

\*This march is now called The Trail of Tears. How do you feel about the Native Americans being removed from their homelands? Why do you feel that way?

\*What were some of the problems that the pioneers faced on the Oregon Trail?

\*If you had lived during this time, and you heard about gold in California, would you have traveled west to California? Why or why not?

Math: Complete the geometry review. 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 two articles about gravity. Draw a model (use words and pictures) use to answer the essential question: How does gravity affect objects in our universe? If possible, please watch this video: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EwY6p-r\\_hyU&t=626s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EwY6p-r_hyU&t=626s)

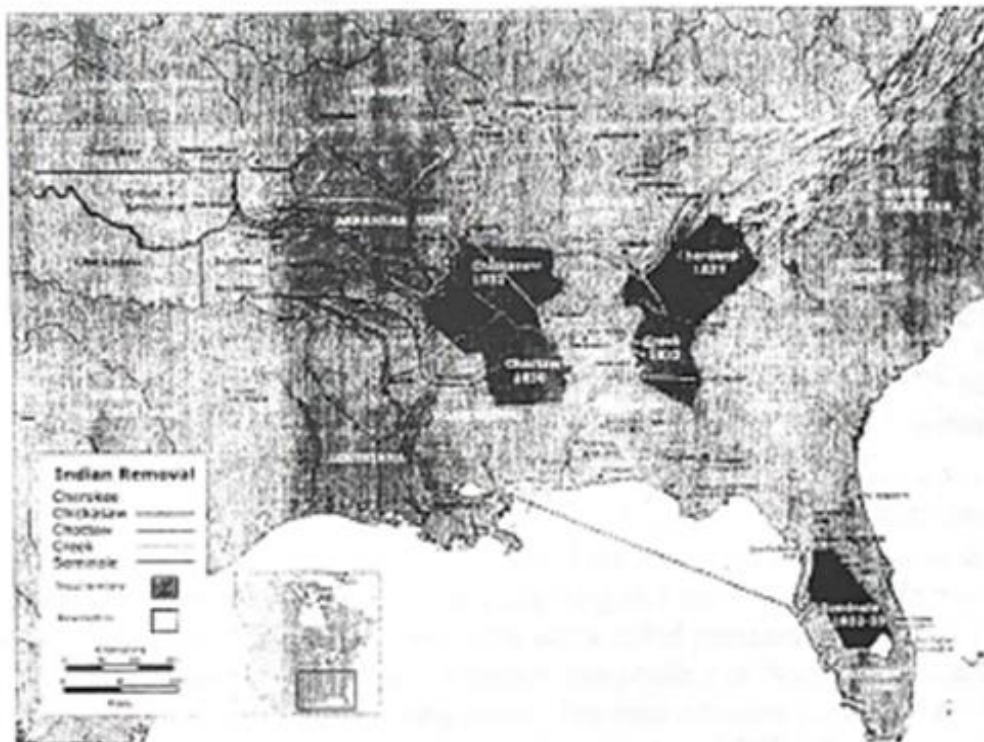
Reading: Read a book of your choice for 20 minutes each day. Check out YouTube read-alouds and/or audiobooks as options. Read the text "The Cave of Altamira" and answer the daily comprehension questions.

# The Trail of Tears

## Westward Expansion Articles

Article 4

1830-1839



By 1830, the United States was growing. Many Native American tribes still lived in the states, including the Cherokee, the Choctaw, the Chickasaw, the Muscogee-Creek, and the Seminole. President Andrew Jackson felt that these tribes were acting as foreign nations within the states, which was unconstitutional. He proposed the Indian Removal Act in 1830 which stated that Native American tribes living in the states would be removed to west of the Mississippi River to federal territory in exchange for their homelands. The tribes would sign peace treaties stating they would give up their lands in exchange for land in the west. Many Native Americans did not want to leave their land, but with mounting pressure from the government and soldiers, many tribes signed agreements.

In Georgia, the Cherokee especially did not want to be removed. They fought all the way to the Supreme Court, and they won. In order to be removed, both sides would have to agree in a treaty. In 1835, both the Cherokee and the Senate came to an agreement. The removal of the Cherokee began in the summer of 1838. Soldiers came to force the Cherokee off their land.

The army had built removal forts. Cherokee were taken to these forts to wait for the long march to Indian Territory. The forts were terrible places to live, much like a prison camp. There was little food, their personal items were often stolen, and the forts were very dirty. Some Cherokee went to the forts voluntarily, but most waited for soldiers to come and get them. Sometimes they didn't even have time to collect their belongings before they were forced to leave.

The march to Oklahoma was almost 1,000 miles long. The first groups of Cherokee left in the summer. Food, medicine, and water was scarce. Some had to turn and go back to the camps. The rest of the Cherokee left in October or November. 12,000 men, women, and children began the march west. There were about 1,000 Cherokee in each group, along with a doctor. A total of 654 wagons went with the groups, usually to carry supplies. Sometimes the elderly, sick, or women with babies rode in the wagons. Everyone else walked.

Many of the groups took the trail to the north. This was not a good choice. The rain and all of the wagons made it very difficult to travel on these roads. Also, they were traveling towards the north in the winter. Many groups got stuck on the roads in January. The Cherokee did not have the correct supplies for travel, including blankets or shoes. There was very little grass for their animals to eat along the way and animals that could be hunted, like deer or elk, were hard to find.

The Cherokee had not been prepared for this long difficult journey. It was especially difficult on the elderly and the children. Many of them died. More than 4,000 Cherokees died on the march. They were forced to bury their dead along the side of the road as they walked. Those that lived made it to Oklahoma by March of 1839. Whenever the Cherokee speak of this time in history, they call it "Nunna-da-ul-tsun-yi" which translates to "the place where they cried". This is why it is now called The Trail of Tears.



# The Oregon Trail

## Westward Expansion Articles

Article 6

1843-1869



Line of Original Emigration to the Pacific Northwest Commonly Known as the Old Oregon Trail From *The Ox Team or The Old Oregon Trail* 1852 - 1906 by Ezra Meeker

Once people started exploring the west, news of lands with rich soil and open prairies reached Americans in the east. Many Americans wanted the chance to claim these lands for themselves and began to travel west. The journey was long and hard, but the families were willing to risk everything to make the trip. These Americans were called **pioneers** because they would be the first to settle in a new area. The pioneers traveled along trails that Native Americans and fur trappers had been using for years before they came. The most common trail was the Oregon Trail. It went from Independence, Missouri to Oregon Country. It was a 2,000 mile long trail that took about five months to cross. Pioneers were able to travel about 15 miles per day. If the journey took more than five months, it could become very dangerous. Pioneers could get stuck in the snow in the mountains and may not survive.

### What did they take with them?

Pioneers could take very little with them other than food. For a family of four, the pioneers had to have over 1,000 pounds of food to make the entire journey. They brought flour, bacon, coffee, sugar, salt, rice, and beans. They may also bring cooking utensils, buckets, a coffee pot, and an iron skillet. In order to bring this much food, they had to have a wagon. The wagon was mostly filled with food and maybe three sets of clothing for each person in the family. Many also brought a shovel, an ax, a rifle, bedding, and maybe a tent with them. Pioneers left almost all of their belongings in their homes in the east. There just wasn't room to bring anything fancy with them. Many pioneers overloaded their wagons with supplies. As they started on the journey, they would realize the wagons were too heavy, so they would throw items out of the wagon onto the side of the trail. Especially on sections of the trail that were difficult to travel, there would be materials littered along the side. Heavy trunks, wedding gifts, and family heirlooms could be found all along the trail as the oxen became more and more tired from pulling the wagons.

### How did they get their supplies to Oregon?

Most pioneers used covered wagons on the trail. They were often called Prairie Schooners because they looked like boats traveling along the prairie. When a family decided they wanted to take the trip west, they often had to save money for three to five years. A wagon cost about \$400 and the trip with supplies could be as much as \$1,000. The wagon was made of wood with iron around the wheels. The front wheels were smaller than the back wheels to help the wagon turn. It was usually four feet wide and ten feet long. They could carry about 2,500 pounds. If an axle broke on the wagon, the owners were in serious trouble. Without a spare, they would have to abandon the wagon. The cover was made from canvas and was waterproofed with linseed oil. It would protect the supplies for a while, but would eventually leak during constant rain. Oxen often pulled the wagons because it took a strong animal to pull such a heavy load and horses could not survive on prairie grass. Many oxen died of exhaustion or thirst. They would be abandoned along the side of the road.



A Prairie Schooner



### What was a wagon train?

Pioneers traveled in groups called wagon trains. This was a group of covered wagons, usually around 100 of them. People signed up to join the group and they were well organized. The groups would elect someone to be in charge and often hired a guide to take them on the trail. At night, the wagon

train would circle up. This helped corral the animals so they would not wander off.

### What were some of the problems faced on the Oregon Trail?

Traveling west was difficult. One in ten people that made the journey would not survive. Because the wagons carried the supplies, pioneers had to walk. Only the elderly, sick, or babies would travel inside the wagon. The trails were very dusty and dirty. When it rained, the dust turned to mud. The sun would cause people's lips to blister and split. Most thought that the greatest danger was from Native Americans, but they were wrong. The biggest killer among the pioneers was a disease called cholera. People would feel fine in the morning but be dead by evening. Cholera could kill a whole family in a week. There were also accidents that occurred on the trail. Guns would go off when people weren't paying attention. Children would fall from the wagons and be crushed under the wagon wheels. River crossings, called **fording**, were one of the most dangerous times. Wagons could become stuck in the mud at the bottom of a river and the wheels may break. Wagons had to be floated across the deeper rivers. Many did not know how to swim and would drown. If a wagon tipped over, they would lose everything. The Oregon Trail has been called the nation's longest graveyard. There were almost 65,000 deaths. Those that made it to Oregon were rewarded with beautiful land, but they'd had to suffer many hardships to get there.



# The California Gold Rush

## Westward Expansion Articles

Article 7

1848-1855

There had been rumors of gold in California for years. John Sutter was a Swiss emigrant who arrived in California in 1839. Because California was claimed by Mexico, he became a Mexican citizen and received a land grant of 50,000 acres in Sacramento Valley on the Sacramento River. He built a fort and developed a farm and other businesses. Sutter's Fort became a rest stop for travelers and immigrants to California. In 1846, California was occupied by the United States as they tried to acquire it from Mexico. The U.S. obtained California in February of 1848 in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo after the Mexican-American War.

In 1847, John Sutter hired James Marshall to build a sawmill on his property at a site named Coloma, on American River. On January 4, 1848, as they were building the mill, James Marshall found a piece of metal that looked like gold. He quickly took it to Sutter and they did some research to find out if it was actually gold. After some testing, they discovered it was gold. Sutter became very worried about others finding out about the gold. He knew that the discovery of gold would bring many people to his property, and he did not want this. He asked all of his workers to keep it a secret. Unfortunately, the secret got out when merchant and publisher Samuel Brannan returned to San Francisco with a gold nugget from Sutter's Mill and published his finding. Large groups of people proceeded to Sutter's Mill and began a search for gold. This destroyed Sutter's property and all he had worked for. He was disappointed that his land would not become the businesses he had hoped. He gave the land to his son, who realized the potential of the land, and quickly began planning a town, calling it Sacramento. It eventually became the capital of California.

On August 19, 1848, *The New York Herald* was the first major East Coast newspaper to report about the discovery of gold. On December 5, 1848, President James Polk spoke about the discovery of gold to Congress and confirmed gold had been found. This made gold in California national news. Just as Sutter had feared, more and more people poured into California in search of gold from all over the world.

The first people to rush to find gold were people who already lived in California. Many abandoned their homes, stores, and boats for the opportunity to find gold. Entire families could be found searching for gold, including women and children.



John Sutter



A picture of Sutter's Mill in Coloma, California

The first **prospectors**, people who search for minerals, that came to California were able to get rich off of gold. This is because there were only about 6,000 people that came to California in 1848. Only 500 came by land. Many heard about the discovery of gold and sailed to California. Many wanted to get rich quick and then go home. Others were able to make money by building cabins, stores, and cooking food for the men that came to mine for gold.

By 1849, the news of gold had spread around the world. Gold-seekers and merchants caught "Gold Fever" and began to arrive in California from all over the world. These people were called **forty-niners** because they arrived in 1849. About 90,000 people came to California hoping to get rich that year. They expected to find rivers of gold, but instead found fields crowded with miners. By 1855, nearly 300,000 people had arrived in California. Many were Americans, but there were also large groups from China, Mexico, Australia, France, Italy, and Latin America.

The trail to California by land was the cheapest route, but also the slowest. Many Americans traveled by covered wagon to California. They started the trail just as those did that went to Oregon, but split away from the Oregon Trail and took the California trail. One of the benefits of taking a covered wagon was that they could take all of their supplies with them. They were also able to take food and tools they would need once they made it to California. The trail was dangerous, and it was important for the prospectors to get through the Sierra Nevada Mountains before winter. Many would make it to California, but many would also die from illness or starvation.

Most prospectors were previously store owners, innkeepers, teachers, and farmers. After the surface gold had all been panned, it was difficult to find gold. When prospectors didn't get rich quick, they often started businesses and trading posts. They imported goods to sell to the miners and some began farming and ranching. They used the skills that they already had to be successful in California. By the mid 1850s gold was very difficult to find. People were making fortunes from selling supplies to miners rather than actually mining for themselves.

Although many went to California hoping to get rich quick, there were only a few who actually did. However, many people moved to California and lived there permanently, creating towns and businesses that helped California and the United States become more successful.



Panning for gold on the Mokelumne



California Trail



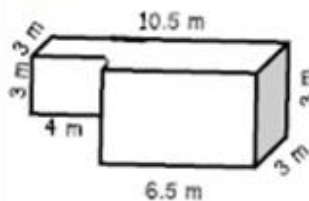
Portsmouth Square, San Francisco, California in 1851



1. Complete the table.

	Add 25	Add 35
372		
373		
374		
375		
376		

2. Find the volume of the figure.



\_\_\_\_\_

3. Mrs. Urtiaga had 8 packages of paper she wanted to split equally into 3 piles. How much should be in each pile? Between what two whole numbers does your answer lie?

4.  $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{4}{14} =$

\*Bonus: Reduce the fraction.

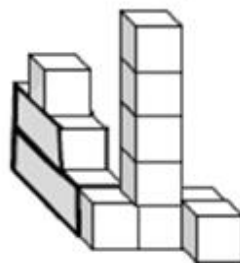
5. Round 725,484.633 to the nearest whole number.

\_\_\_\_\_

6.  $53,671 \div 10^4 =$

\_\_\_\_\_

7. How many cubic units would fit into the figure?



\_\_\_\_\_

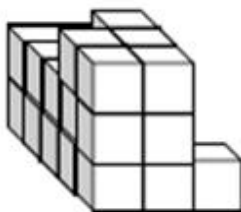
8. Write an expression for the calculation triple the number 25 and then add 9 multiplied by 3.

9. Will the product be more or less than  $\frac{2}{9}$ ?

$\frac{2}{9} \times \frac{23}{7}$

\_\_\_\_\_

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



\_\_\_\_\_

11. Compare the two decimals using <, =, >.

312.2 ○ 31.22

443.440 ○ 443.44

731.3 ○ 731.30

12. Explain how to solve

$\frac{2}{12} + \frac{1}{5} =$

13. Determine if the shape shown is a quadrilateral, trapezoid, parallelogram, rhombus, rectangle, or square.



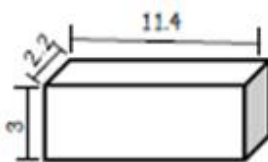
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14. A taco recipe called for  $3\frac{1}{5}$  cups of meat per taco. If Ellie wanted to make 4 tacos, how much meat would she need?

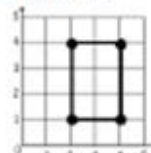
\_\_\_\_\_

15. Find the volume of the rectangular prism.



\_\_\_\_\_

16. If the polygon on the coordinate grid were moved so that its bottom left vertex was coordinate (2,2), what would its other coordinates be?



\_\_\_\_\_



<b>M</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>H</b>
Use a model and a written explanation to explain how the formula length x width x height can be used to determine the volume of a right rectangular prism.	Write a poem, song, or rap to help you remember the formula for determining the volume of a right rectangular prism.	Draw a right rectangular prism on your paper. Roll a dice three times to determine the dimensions. Using the formula, determine the volume of the shape. Repeat this five times.	Draw a right rectangular prism on your paper. Double roll a dice three times to create 2-digit numbers for the dimensions. Determine the volume of the shape. Repeat this five times.
Determine the volume of a shape with a Base Area of 36 inches and a height of 8 inches.	Compare and contrast these formulas for determining the volume of a right rectangular prism. $l \times w \times h$ and $B \times h$	Explain the concept of additive volume. Describe a real world example when this concept would be needed.	Draw three right rectangular prisms. Roll a dice to determine the dimensions for all three. Then determine the total volume.

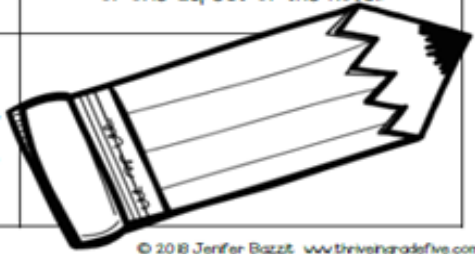
# Weekly Writing Choice Board

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>Write a review! Write an honest review about a business, activity, restaurant, movie, or book. Your review should be one or two paragraphs in length.</p>	<p>If humans didn't need sleep, what would you do with all of your extra time? Write two paragraphs to explain your answer.</p>	<p>Make a top ten list of people in history that you find interesting and inspiring. Use complete sentences.</p>
<p>Would you rather babysit to earn money or pick up trash to earn money? Write two paragraphs explaining the reasons behind your choice.</p>	<p>What is something that everyone should do at least once in their lives? Write a paragraph to explain your answer.</p>	<p>Describe your dream hotel. What would the rooms, lobby, and swimming pool look like? What amenities would the hotel offer? Write three paragraphs to describe the hotel and draw a picture of one aspect of the hotel.</p>
<p>Respond to this quote: "If you fail to plan, you are planning to fail." — Benjamin Franklin Write two paragraphs to explain what this quote means to you.</p>	<p>Free Write! Write ½ page on the topic of your choice. On the other half of the page, draw a picture to describe what you wrote.</p>	

# Physics for Kids

## Gravity

### What is gravity?

Gravity is the mysterious force that makes everything fall down towards the Earth. But what is it? It turns out that all objects have gravity. It's just that some objects, like the Earth and the Sun, have a lot more gravity than others.



How much gravity an object has depends on how big it is. To be specific, how much mass it has. It also depends on how close you are to the object. The closer you are, the stronger the gravity.

### Why is gravity important?

Gravity is very important to our everyday lives. Without Earth's gravity we would fly right off it. We'd all have to be strapped down. If you kicked a ball, it would fly off forever. While it might be fun to try for a few minutes, we certainly couldn't live without gravity. Gravity also is important on a larger scale. It is the Sun's gravity that keeps the Earth in orbit around the Sun. Life on Earth needs the Sun's light and warmth to survive. Gravity helps the Earth to stay just the right distance from the Sun, so it's not too hot or too cold.

### Who discovered gravity?

The first person who dropped something heavy on their toe knew something was going on, but gravity was first mathematically described by the scientist Isaac Newton. His theory is called *Newton's law of universal gravitation*. Later, Albert Einstein would make some improvements on this theory in his *theory of relativity*.



### What is weight?

Weight is the force of gravity on an object. Our weight on Earth is how much force the Earth's gravity has on us and how hard it is pulling us toward the surface.

### Do objects fall at the same speed?

Yes, this is called the equivalence principle. Objects of different masses will fall to the Earth at the same speed. If you take two balls of different masses to the top of a building and drop them, they will hit the ground at the same time. There is actually a specific acceleration that all objects fall at called a standard gravity, or "g". It equals 9.807 meters per second squared ( $m/s^2$ ).

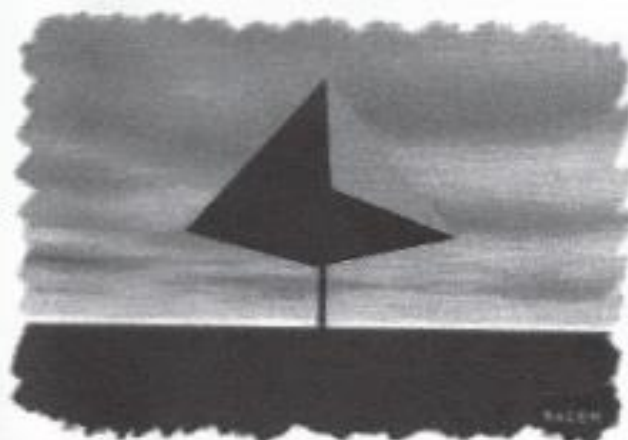
### Fun facts about gravity

- Ocean tides are caused by the gravity of the moon.
- Mars is smaller and has less mass than Earth. As a result it has less gravity. If you weigh 100 pounds on Earth, you would weigh 38 pounds on Mars.
- The standard gravity from Earth is 1 g force. When riding a roller coaster you may feel a lot more g forces at times. Maybe as much as 4 or 5 g's. Fighter pilots or astronauts may feel even more.
- At some point when falling, the friction from the air will equal the force of gravity and the object will be at a constant speed. This is called the terminal velocity. For a sky diver this speed is around 100 miles per hour!



## Forces of Attraction

Gravity or **gravitational forces** are forces of attraction. We're not talking about finding someone really cute and adorable. It's like the Earth pulling on you and keeping you on the ground. That pull is gravity at work.



**GRAVITY OF THE EARTH PULLS OBJECTS TOWARDS THE CENTER OF THE PLANET.**

Every object in the universe that has **mass** exerts a gravitational pull, or **force**, on every other mass. The size of the pull depends on the masses of the objects. You exert a gravitational force on the people around you, but that force isn't very strong, since people aren't very massive. When you look at really large masses, like the Earth and Moon, the gravitational pull becomes very impressive. The gravitational force between the Earth and the molecules of gas in the atmosphere is strong enough to hold the atmosphere close to our surface. Smaller planets, that have less mass, may not be able to hold an atmosphere.

## Planetary Gravity

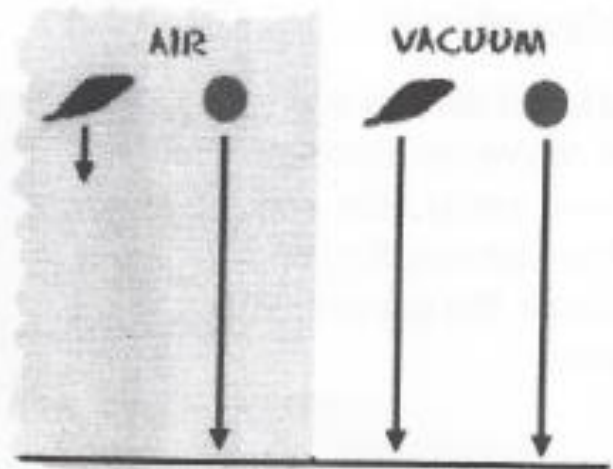
Obviously, gravity is very important on Earth. The Sun's gravitational pull keeps our planet **orbiting** the Sun. The motion of the Moon is affected by the gravity of the Sun AND the Earth. The Moon's gravity pulls on the Earth and makes the tides rise and fall every day. As the Moon passes over the ocean, there is a **swell** in the sea level. As the Earth rotates, the Moon passes over new parts of the Earth, causing the swell to move also. The tides are independent of the phase of the moon. The moon has the same amount of pull whether there is a full or new moon. It would still be in the same basic place.

We have to bring up an important idea now. The Earth always produces the same **acceleration** on every object. If you drop an acorn or a piano, they

will gain velocity at the same rate. Although the gravitational force the Earth exerts on the objects is different, their masses are just as different, so the effect we observe (acceleration) is the same for each. The Earth's gravitational force **accelerates** objects when they fall. It constantly pulls, and the objects constantly speed up.

## They Always ask About Feathers

People always say, "What about feathers? They fall so slowly." Obviously, there is air all around us. When a feather falls, it falls slowly because the air is in its way. There is a lot of **air resistance** and that resistance makes the feather move slower. The forces at work are the same. If you dropped a feather in a container with no air (a **vacuum**), it would drop as fast as a baseball.



**BOTH THE FEATHER AND BALL  
FALL AT THE SAME SPEED  
IN A VACUUM.**

## What About the Moon?

But what keeps the Moon from falling down, if all of this gravity is so strong? Well, the answer is that the moon IS falling; all the time, but doesn't get any closer to us! Remember that if there wasn't a force acting, the Moon would be traveling in a straight line. Because there IS a force of attraction toward the Earth, the moon "falls" from a straight line into a curve (orbit) around the Earth and ends up **revolving** around us. The Earth's gravity holds it in orbit, so it can't just go off in a straight line. Think about holding a ball on a string and spinning it in a circle. If you were to cut that string (no more gravity), the ball would fly off in a straight line in the direction it was going when you cut the string. That direction, by the way, is not directly away from your hand, but **tangent** to the circle. Tangent is a geometry term used to describe a direction that are related to the slope of a curve. Math stuff. The pull of the string inward (toward your hand) is like the Earth's gravitational pull (inward toward the center of the Earth).



Name:

Nonfiction: Review – Q4:4

Date:

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

## The Cave of Altamira

In 1879, Marcelino Sautuola brought his eight-year-old daughter Maria with him to explore a cave that had been discovered on his estate in northern Spain. For thousands of years, the cave had been hidden behind fallen rocks that had sealed the entrance. It wasn't until a tree fell and disturbed the rocks that the cave was revealed. Sautuola, an amateur archaeologist, uncovered fossilized animal bones and stone tools in the cave floor. These relics indicated that prehistoric man had once lived in the cave.

Meanwhile, Maria took a lantern and explored further into the cave. While her father dug into the earth, Maria's attention turned to the ceiling. The light of her lantern revealed vividly colored cave paintings of wild animals that had long been extinct. A herd of prehistoric buffalo roamed above her head. Their vibrant red and black color had not faded over time. Prehistoric deer, horses and boar were **interspersed** among the buffalo. Human hands and symbols were also scattered throughout the paintings. The cave art stretched across the walls, as well.

No prehistoric cave art of this quality had ever been found before! Sautuola published their discovery. Expert archaeologists dismissed the cave art as fake. They could not accept that early man was capable of such artistic talent. They accused Sautuola of hiring modern artists to forge the paintings. It wasn't until 1902, after additional cave art of exceptional quality had been discovered in Spain and France, that the archeology community finally accepted the Altamira cave paintings as **genuine**. Sadly, Marcelino de Sautuola had died fourteen years earlier. Maria, however, lived to see her father finally given the credit he deserved.

Just how old are the cave paintings of Altamira? Scientific technologies provide some estimates. The charcoal used to make the black outlines of the cave art contains carbon. A process called "carbon dating" indicated that charcoal dated back 13,000 – 14,000 years ago. Scientists also used "thorium-uranium dating" to analyze the mineral layers that had formed over the cave painting. This analysis showed some of the cave paintings may date back more than 34,000 years ago. By contrast, the pyramids of ancient Egypt date back 5,000 years. This makes the Altamira cave art almost seven times older than the paintings and hieroglyphics of the pyramids.

The cave of Altamira became a popular tourist attraction. One of those tourists was a famous artist, Pablo Picasso. Even he was impressed by the artistic talents of prehistoric man. However, human visitors exposed the paintings to carbon dioxide from exhalation. Body heat raised the temperature of the cave. Humidity inside the cave increased. These factors, along with the use of artificial lighting, created an environment where mold thrives. Mold grew on the paintings, causing them to degrade. To preserve the paintings, the cave of Altamira was closed to the public. An exact replica of the Altamira cave art was created near the site of the original cave. Every year, more than 250,000 tourists visit Altamira to view these reproductions and admire the work of some of the world's first artists.



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Nonfiction: Review – Q4:4

Monday	Tuesday
<p>Based on the title, what will this text most likely be about?</p> <hr/>	<p>According to the text, who found the cave paintings?</p> <hr/>
<p>Why did the author write this text?</p> <hr/>	<p>What caused archeologists to dismiss the cave paintings as fake?</p> <hr/>
<p>What evidence did Marcelino find that proved prehistoric man had once lived in the cave?</p> <hr/>	<p>What caused archeologists to finally accept the cave paintings as real?</p> <hr/>
<p>Determine the meaning of the word interspersed in the text.</p> <hr/>	<p>Determine the meaning of the word genuine in the text.</p> <hr/>
Wednesday	Thursday
<p>What is the main idea of the fourth paragraph? Highlight two details that support the main idea.</p> <hr/>	<p>Write a short summary about this text.</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>How are the cave paintings different from the paintings of the Egyptian Pyramids?</p> <hr/>	
<p>What problem eventually occurred when the cave became a tourist attraction?</p> <hr/>	
<p>Based on the fifth paragraph, how was this problem solved?</p> <hr/>	