

Fifth Grade Distance Learning – Week 4

Dear students and families,

Here is your fourth 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 Westward Movement: Louisiana Purchase, Lewis and Clark and the War of 1812. Answer one of the following questions citing evidence from the article:

*Why is the Louisiana Purchase considered the greatest real estate deal in history?

*How did the Lewis and Clark expedition help Thomas Jefferson and the United States?

*What did the Americans gain from the War of 1812?

Math: Complete the MATH Graphing 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 three articles, one is about star brightness and the others are about seasonal constellations. Draw a model for each essential question (use words and pictures) use to answer the essential questions: Why are some stars brighter than others? Why do constellations change with the seasons? If possible, please watch these videos: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BbzCA0Lgf3Y> & <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Zo-sKzMWYFA>

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 "My Day at Funland" and answer the comprehension questions for each day.

The Louisiana Purchase

Westward Expansion Articles

Article 1

1800-1803

After the Americans won the Revolutionary War, many began to move west. Nearly one million Americans lived between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River. Most of them were farmers. Unfortunately, there were few roads in this part of the country, so the farmers had a difficult time getting their goods out to sell. Because of this, they used the Mississippi River. They sent the goods down the river in a boat and the goods would go to the port of New Orleans. From there, they could be taken to other ports.



Spain was in control of New Orleans until 1800. In 1800, they signed a treaty with France, and France gained control of the port. Thomas Jefferson, the third president of the United States, became worried that France would no longer allow the Americans to use the port of New Orleans. Jefferson sent two men, Robert Livingston and James Monroe, to France to talk with French leader Napoleon Bonaparte and see if he would sell New Orleans to America. The men were supposed to buy the New Orleans port and part of Florida. They were to spend no more than ten million dollars.

At first, Napoleon did not want to sell. However, he was about to go to war with Britain, and he needed the money. He offered the entire Louisiana Territory, 800,000 square miles, for fifteen million dollars. Livingston and Monroe were stunned. They were only supposed to buy New Orleans, but they felt that Jefferson would want to have all of the land. In April of 1803, a treaty was signed and it was a done deal. The United States had more than doubled in size for less than 3 cents an acre. This is considered the biggest real estate deal in history.

At first Jefferson was unsure if the purchase was constitutional. However, since he received the land in a treaty, and the constitution did state that presidents could sign a treaty, it was found constitutional. This purchase would be considered the greatest thing that President Thomas Jefferson did.

The Louisiana Territory extended from Canada on the north to the Gulf of Mexico on the south. It went from the Mississippi River on the east to the Rocky Mountains on the west. Once Americans found out that the United States owned the land, more and more moved west. This was a great opportunity for Americans to own land, however, it would also lead to some challenges. Native Americans were less than thrilled that Americans were moving onto their land, but Americans felt the dangers were worth the opportunity for a new beginning.



Thomas Jefferson

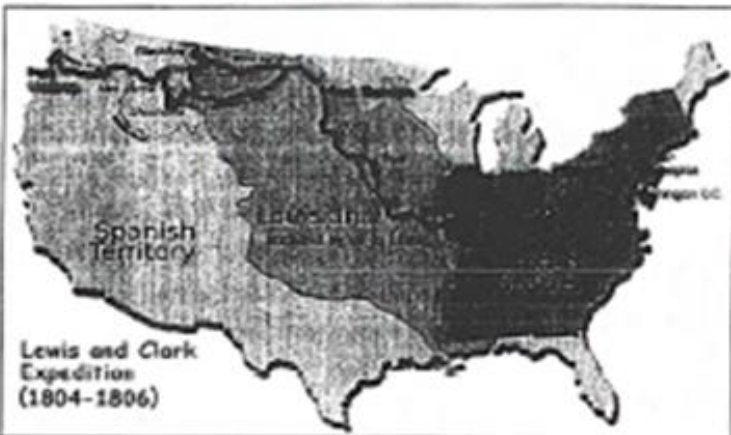
Lewis and Clark

Westward Expansion Articles

Article 2

1804-1806

Once the United States purchased the Louisiana Territory, it needed to be explored because there was not much known about this area. Thomas Jefferson wanted to find out more about it, so he set up an **expedition**, or mission, to get information. He put two men in charge of this important expedition, Merriwether Lewis and William Clark. Lewis was an army captain and he chose his good friend William Clark to go with him. Lewis led the expedition and Clark took notes and made maps. Along with them, they brought scouts, hunters, cooks, and workers. Their crew included about 40 people and they were called the Corps of Discovery. Besides taking notes about the geography of the land, plants, and animals in this area, the Corps of Discovery was also to create friendly relationships with the Native Americans along the way and to learn from them. Jefferson was also hoping that the expedition would find a river to the Pacific Ocean.



The group started in St. Louis, Missouri on the Missouri River in three large row boats in May of 1804. Because they were traveling towards the **Continental Divide** (the Rocky Mountains separate the rivers flowing into the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico from those that flow into the Pacific Ocean), they were going against the current, which made rowing very difficult and slow. By August, they reached the Great Plains where they saw buffalo for the first time. The group wanted to get as far as they could before winter froze the Missouri River up. In October, they had gotten as far as what is today North Dakota. They had to stop due to the weather and they made winter camp near the Mandan Tribe. They built a fort that they called Fort Mandan.

At Ft. Mandan, they met a French fur trader named Toussaint Charbonneau and his Shoshone wife, Sacagawea. After winter, Charbonneau and Sacagawea would be their guides. Once winter was over, they set off on the Missouri once again. They traveled west through Montana and finally made it to the Great Falls of the Missouri. The Falls were so difficult to get around, they had



Merriwether Lewis and William Clark

to carry their boats for 18 miles. They continued west, into the Rocky Mountains. Sacagawea helped them acquire horses from the Shoshone tribe so that they could continue on their journey.

They crossed the Continental Divide, which was **treacherous**, or difficult and dangerous, along the Nez Perce Trail. They were running low on supplies and needed to get food. On a mission to find food, Clark came across a Nez Perce chief who gave him food and information on how to get to the Columbia River, which they knew would take them to the Pacific Ocean. He also showed Clark how to build better

The War of 1812

Westward Expansion Articles

Article 3

1812-1814

Not long after Thomas Jefferson purchased the Louisiana Territory, Britain and France went to war. America wanted to stay **neutral**, or not take sides. They continued to trade with both France and Britain, along with other countries. This made both countries angry with America. To stop America from trading with France, Britain would **seize**, or take, American ships. The British boarded the ships, took the goods, and sometimes even forced Americans to work on British ships. They also began blockading important ports so that American ships could not leave America.

Americans were also moving west, which upset the Native Americans. Britain still had land in Canada, which many Americans wanted to claim as part of the United States. Plus, the British began helping the Native Americans by supplying guns and encouraging them to fight the Americans. All of this made the Americans angry with Britain.

In 1812, President James Madison asked Congress to declare war with Britain. Most of the land fighting occurred in the north along the Canadian border, in the Chesapeake Bay area, and along the Gulf of Mexico. Fighting also took place at sea. The *U.S.S. Constitution*, also called "Old Ironsides," is one of America's most famous warships that fought in this war.

The British captured Detroit and were planning to enter the United States when Captain Oliver Perry intercepted them on Lake Erie. Perry's crew defeated the British on Lake Erie, which meant America kept the Northwest Territory. The British decided to go to Chesapeake Bay and then marched to Washington D.C. First Lady Dolley Madison was still in the president's home. She escaped, saving many important government papers as she went. The British set fire to the president's home and the U.S. Capitol. After the war, the president's home was rebuilt and painted white, which is why it is now called The White House.



The U.S.S. Constitution

Next, the British attacked Baltimore, Maryland. Fort M'Henry protected the city and the British Navy fired for hours on the fort. The Americans did not give up. After seeing the American flag still waving over the fort, Francis Scott Key wrote a poem called "The Star Spangled Banner" which would eventually become our national anthem.

The last major battle was fought after the peace treaty had been signed. Andrew Jackson led the Americans in the Battle of New Orleans and was victorious over the British. Word had not made it to them that the treaty had been signed in Europe. Although the borders did not change after the war, it did increase the national spirit among Americans.



Oliver Hazard Perry defeats the British at The Battle of Lake Erie

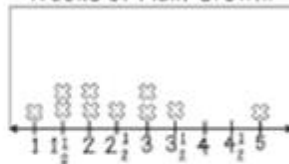
1. Write
 $500 + 40 + 7 +$
 $6 \times (1/10) +$
 $8 \times (1/100) +$
 $3 \times (1/1000)$
 in standard form.

2. Find the area of the rectangle.



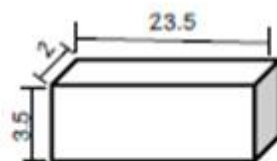
3. Use the line plot below to answer the question.

Weeks of Plant Growth



How many weeks altogether?

4. Find the volume of the rectangular prism.



- 5.

$$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{3}{16} =$$

*Bonus: Reduce the fraction.

9. Determine the number that correctly completes both equations.

$$\frac{1}{8} \div 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times 5 = \frac{1}{8}$$

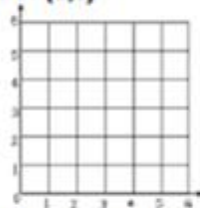
- 10.

$$\frac{4}{6} \times 36 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

How could you change the fraction to get an answer greater than the product?

14. Plot the following coordinates on the coordinate plane.

point a: (5,6) point c: (1,6)
 point b: (1,1)

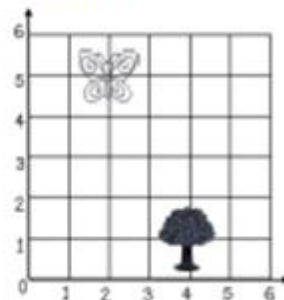


What polygon did you form?

7. Explain how to solve

$$\frac{3}{15} + \frac{1}{4} =$$

11. Explain a possible path from the butterfly to the tree.



- 15.

$$824 \times 0.24 =$$

8. Is an oval a polygon? Explain.

12. Round 523,009.974 to the nearest tenth.

- 16.

$$\{[2 \times (8 + 4)] - 2\} + [5 \times (8 - 7)] =$$

M	A	T	H										
<p>Draw an example of a coordinate grid and label the y axis, x axis, and the origin.</p>	<p>Explain how you plot coordinate pairs on a coordinate grid. Use correct terminology in your description.</p>	<p>By rolling a dice twice 6 times, create six different coordinate pairs. Plot them on graph paper.</p>	<p>Describe how movie sales could be plotted on a coordinate grid. Also, explain why someone would need to graph this data.</p>										
<p>Explain how a coordinate grid is similar to a map. Using graph paper, plot at least 6 points. Label them as buildings you would find in a town or city. Then, trade with a friend and have them find the coordinates of each building.</p>		<p>Plot the following data on a coordinate grid.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="716 600 1305 848"> <tr> <td data-bbox="716 600 865 758">Distance Traveled in Miles (X)</td> <td data-bbox="870 600 976 758">20</td> <td data-bbox="980 600 1086 758">30</td> <td data-bbox="1091 600 1196 758">40</td> <td data-bbox="1201 600 1305 758">50</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="716 764 865 848">Time in Hours (Y)</td> <td data-bbox="870 764 976 848">0.5</td> <td data-bbox="980 764 1086 848">1</td> <td data-bbox="1091 764 1196 848">1.5</td> <td data-bbox="1201 764 1305 848">2</td> </tr> </table>		Distance Traveled in Miles (X)	20	30	40	50	Time in Hours (Y)	0.5	1	1.5	2
Distance Traveled in Miles (X)	20	30	40	50									
Time in Hours (Y)	0.5	1	1.5	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>Story Starter: You wake up and find that you are 25 years old. Your story should be 1/2 page or longer.</p>	<p>If you were only able to keep five possessions, what would you keep? Write the name of each item and why you would keep it.</p>	<p>Write a paragraph to explain why students with good attitudes tend to do better in school.</p>
<p>Write two paragraphs to explain your opinion on the following statement: <i>Adults who choose not to vote should be required to pay a fine.</i></p>	<p>If you could make one rule that everyone in the world had to follow, what would it be? Write two paragraphs to describe your rule and why it is important.</p>	<p>Would you rather work in a low-paying job and love it or work in a high-paying job and hate it? Explain your choice in two paragraphs.</p>
<p>Respond to this quote: "The journey of a thousand miles begins with one step." – Lao Tzu Write two paragraphs to explain what this quote means to you.</p>	<p>Write a paragraph to describe the scariest monster you can imagine. Include a drawing with your writing.</p>	

Astronomy for Kids

Constellations

What is a constellation?

A constellation is a group of visible stars that form a pattern when viewed from Earth. The pattern they form may take the shape of an animal, a mythological creature, a man, a woman, or an inanimate object such as a microscope, a compass, or a crown.

How many constellations are there?

The sky was divided up into 88 different constellations in 1922. This included 48 ancient constellations listed by the Greek astronomer Ptolemy as well as 40 new constellations.

Star Maps

The 88 different constellations divide up the entire night sky as seen from all around the Earth. Star maps are made of the brightest stars and the patterns that they make which give rise to the names of the constellations.

The maps of the stars represent the position of the stars as we see them from Earth. The stars in each constellation may not be close to each other at all. Some of them are bright because they are close to Earth while others are bright because they are very large stars.

Hemispheres and Seasons

Not all of the constellations are visible from any one point on Earth. The star maps are typically divided into maps for the northern hemisphere and maps for the southern hemisphere. The season of the year can also affect what constellations are visible from where you are located on Earth.

Famous Constellations

Here are a few of the more famous constellations:



Orion

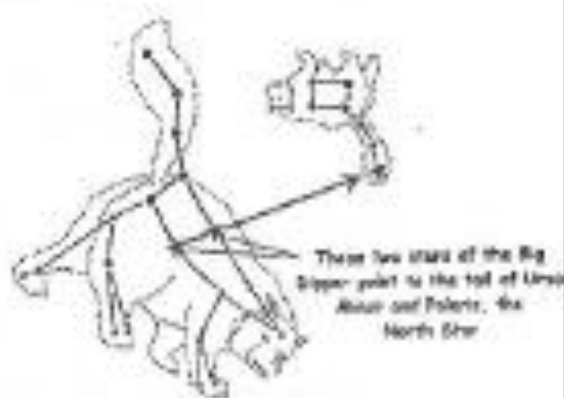
Orion is one of the most visible constellations. Because of its location, it can be seen throughout the world. Orion is named after a hunter from Greek mythology. Its brightest stars are Betelgeuse and Rigel.

Ursa Major

Ursa Major is visible in the northern hemisphere. It means "Larger Bear" in Latin. The Big Dipper is part of the Ursa Major constellation. The Big Dipper is often used as a way to find the direction north.

Ursa Minor

Ursa Minor means "Smaller Bear" in Latin. It is located near Ursa Major and also has the pattern of a small ladle called the Little Dipper as part of its larger pattern.



Draco

The Draco constellation can be viewed in the northern hemisphere. It means "dragon" in Latin and was one of the 48 ancient constellations.

Pegasus

The Pegasus constellation is named after the flying horse by the same name from Greek mythology. It can be seen in the northern sky.



Constellation Draco

The Zodiac

The zodiac constellations are the constellations that are located within a band that is about 20 degrees wide in the sky. This band is considered special because it is the band where the Sun, the Moon, and the planets all move.

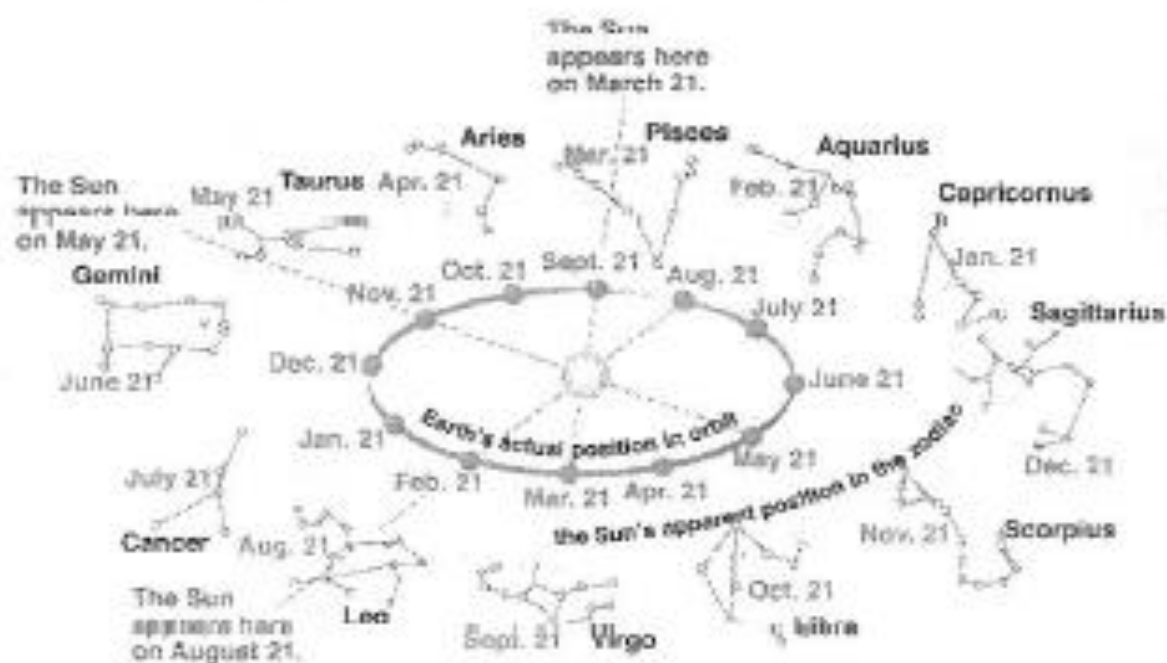
There are 13 zodiac constellations. Twelve of these are also used as signs for the zodiac calendar and astrology.

- Capricornus
- Aquarius
- Pisces
- Aries
- Taurus
- Gemini
- Cancer
- Leo
- Virgo
- Libra
- Scorpius
- Sagittarius
- Ophiuchus

Why do we have "seasonal" constellations?

If you've been visiting *Lie Back, Look Up* for awhile (or any other stargazing sites), you've probably been reading about the different constellations that you can view each season. You might also be wondering why we see different constellations each season. Understanding this explanation involves visualizing the Earth-Sun relationship in our solar system, as well as our solar system's position in the Milky Way Galaxy.

It is helpful to remember that the stars are always up in the sky, we're just not able to see them during the day due to the brightness of the sun. Without the sun shining during the day, we would be able to see the winter constellations during the daytime in the summer (and vice versa). Because the Earth changes position around the sun throughout the year, we get a different view of the stars in the Milky Way Galaxy during different times of the year.



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Looking at the drawing above, you can see that on December 21st, we are able to see the stars in the constellation Gemini at night. We would not be able to see the stars of Sagittarius on December 21st, because they would be in the daytime sky. If you are looking to explain this to your kids, it is a great idea to "act out" the drawing above. Print out pictures of the constellations in the drawing and place them around the room. Use a basketball to model the sun in the center. They can rotate to experience day and night, and walk around the sun to model the orbit throughout the year. Have them stop in different positions throughout the year, and ask them which constellations they would be able to see at night. They will have to spin around in their position to face away from the sun, in order to view the nighttime constellations.

<http://liebacklookup.com/why-do-we-have-seasonal-constellations/>



Star Light, Star Bright

Written by Bridget Huff ,George Kelly School TUSD

There are a variety of stars in the night sky, emitting light into the vast universe. Stars are categorized by their luminosity, their relative brightness. On Earth, we can observe these stars in the sky, both at nighttime and during the day. Some stars appear to be brighter from Earth. It is not because they are bigger than others, but instead it is based on their distance from Earth.

One star that we see during the day is the Sun. The sun is a bright, but average star, that is the center of our solar system. This star is 1,391, 684 km from the Earth. When we observe this star in the sky, we can see a bright ball of light. While this star seems to be brighter than other stars in the sky, it is only brighter because it is closer to the Earth. There are other stars in the sky that are bigger and brighter than the Sun, but appear to be less bright because they are not as close to the Earth.

Name:

Fiction: Review – Q4:5

Date:

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

My Day at Funland

Kendra

I've been to Funland so much every summer since I was little, so I wasn't sure going on a class trip there would be very special. I was hoping the class would choose the zoo this year, but everyone voted for Funland because of the water park. I like the big water slides, but what I really love are the roller coasters.

My favorite is the Angry Dragon, the biggest coaster in the park. As soon as I was tall enough to ride, my Dad rode it with me. One of my best memories. I have never been scared of roller coasters, so I didn't expect my friend Josh to make such a big deal about riding with me on the Angry Dragon.

Josh said he'd rather not go on the coaster with me, and I will admit I said "What are you, chicken?" I love to ride the coasters with my friends, and get that picture of both of us screaming. I was looking forward to getting a picture with Josh.

I guess everyone else started teasing Josh too, and that is when our teacher, Mr. Johnson, came over and made us stop. He said he didn't like roller coasters either, and it wasn't because he was scared of them. He just doesn't enjoy them. Before he was a teacher, Mr. Johnson was in the Army. I think he even fought in a war. He's the toughest person I know.

"Josh is your friend. Friends don't tell friends to do things they don't want to do," Mr. Johnson told me.

I felt bad that I made fun of Josh. I guess just because I love riding roller coasters, doesn't mean everyone else has to. While I rode the roller coaster, Josh went on the bumper cars. I don't like bumper cars. I can't figure out how to steer them and so I get bumped...a lot!

After our rides, Josh and I split a funnel cake with strawberries on it. Mr. Johnson said he hates funnel cakes, because they are nothing but sugar and starch. But that's okay. Everyone doesn't have to like the same things. Mr. Johnson bought himself a great big sour pickle. Still, I can't imagine ever choosing a pickle over a funnel cake.



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Name:

Fiction: Review – Q4:5

Date:

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

My Day at Funland

Josh

With seven brothers and sisters in my family, theme parks have never been in our family budget. When Mr. Johnson said the class voted to go to Funland for our school trip, I was pretty excited. I've gone camping with my family lots of times, and done things like rock climbing and snorkeling, but I've never done rides or water slides.

My friend Kendra has been going to Funland ever since she was little. I grabbed a map of the park when we arrived, but Kendra said she knew the place by heart. I tucked the map in my pocket, anyway.

"I'll show you the Kendra way to do Funland," she told me. "You are going to love this place!"

I did love the water slide. It reminded me of Sliding Rock, a natural waterfall we slid down during our camping trip in North Carolina. On a hot day, there is nothing better than a waterfall. Unfortunately, the roller coaster wasn't as appealing. I thought the triple loops might make me throw up. Plus, who wants to wait in that long of line?

"But you've got to go on the Angry Dragon! You can't go to Funland and not go on the Angry Dragon!" Kendra insisted when I told her I didn't want to go on it. "It's the best ride in the park."

"You go ahead. I think I'll check out the bumper cars." I told her.

"What are you, chicken?" she said, teasing.

"No, I just—" I didn't get to finish.

"Josh is scared of roller coasters." One of our classmates shouted. The place was crowded so I couldn't see who started it, but soon other kids our class began chanting "Josh is chicken" at me. That's when Mr. Johnson came over. He's our teacher and he's really cool.

"I don't like roller coasters either," he told us. "If I'm going to get my adrenaline pumping, there better be a good reason for it. Just not my thing. Leave Josh alone. He's not scared he just doesn't enjoy roller coasters."

It got very quiet after Mr. Johnson spoke. Mr. Johnson was in the Army in Afghanistan, and we know he isn't afraid of much of anything.

"I'm sorry," Kendra said.

"Go have fun on the roller coaster, you daredevil," I told her with a smile.

The line for the Angry Dragon must have taken forever. I challenged Mr. Johnson to race me on the Bumper Cars. We rode 3 times in row before Kendra was done. I beat Mr. Johnson once, I don't even think he let me win.

Kendra said she still felt bad about teasing me back at the roller coaster. I told her it was all fine, but she insisted on treating me to my first funnel cake. It tasted a lot like a freshly cooked donut. We topped it with strawberries and lots and lots of powdered sugar. We offered Mr. Johnson a bite, but he said no. He ordered a big sour pickle, instead. He said he loves them, and I guess he does. But still, his lips made a funny pucker each time he bit into it. Kendra and I both agreed we'd choose sweet over sour every time.

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Fiction: Review – Q4:5

Monday	Tuesday
<p>Based on the title, what might this story be about?</p> <hr/>	<p>What details from the story tell you that Kendra would rather have gone somewhere else for the class trip?</p> <hr/>
<p>From what point of view are the stories being told?</p> <hr/>	<p>Why did Kendra not expect Josh to have a problem with going on the roller coaster with her?</p> <hr/>
<p>Who is the main character in each story?</p> <hr/>	<p>According to Kendra's story, what caused the other kids to make fun of Josh?</p> <hr/>
<p>Even though both stories have the same title, how are they different?</p> <hr/>	<p>How did Kendra feel after making fun of Josh?</p> <hr/>
Wednesday	Thursday
<p>What details from the story tell you that Josh was excited to go to Funland?</p> <hr/>	<p>How are Kendra and Josh different?</p> <hr/>
<p>What details from the story demonstrate Josh's feelings toward roller coasters?</p> <hr/>	<p>What information did we gain by reading the story from Josh's point of view?</p> <hr/>
<p>Mr. Johnson was in the Army. How does this fact help Josh?</p> <hr/>	<p>What is the theme of the story?</p> <hr/>
<p>What did Kendra and Josh have in common at the end of Josh's story?</p> <hr/>	<p>Based on the story, give one idea the author might agree with.</p> <hr/>