

Weekly Test Lesson 5

Read the passage. Then answer the questions.

Smiling Shawn

Shawn Shackleford was seven feet tall. He could never find shoes that fit correctly, but Shawn did not let that bother him. He was always smiling. Everyone in town called him Smiling Shawn.

Every morning he could be seen walking down the street with his too-tight shoes. He walked to the corner grocery store to buy his breakfast. He always bought the same thing: two bottles of orange juice and a loaf of bread. He always had a smile for the clerk. Every day at noon, Smiling Shawn walked to the restaurant at the end of his block and always ordered the same thing: a bowl of chili and a cup of hot tea. He always had a smile for the server. Every night, Smiling Shawn walked his dog around the block three times. He walked his dog in his too-tight shoes, but his dog's feet were covered with purple booties. When they wore out, Shawn knitted new ones.

One day a new family moved in next door to Smiling Shawn. The family had seven daughters. Their names were Michelle, Maria, Maya, Melissa, Megan, Melanie, and Maude. Each day the girls stood in a circle in the backyard. They bounced a ball around the circle. Smiling Shawn watched from his window as, day after day, the girls played the same game.

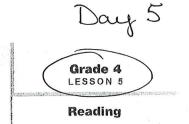
Finally, one day Smiling Shawn could not contain his curiosity. He walked into his own backyard and observed the girls bouncing their ball.

Maude noticed Smiling Shawn staring over his fence. She threw him the ball, and he caught it with one hand.

"Why do you always play the same game, every day?" he asked.

"We don't know any other games," Maude said.

Smiling Shawn tossed her the ball. He hooked one long leg over the top of the fence and jumped to the other side. "I'll teach you a game," he said.



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		LESSON 5
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Smiling Shawn divided the group of girls into two teams. The four older girls were on one team, and the three younger girls were on the other team with Smiling Shawn. He taught them a game called kickball. It was like baseball without a bat. One team spread out across the yard. The other team took turns kicking the ball and running around the bases that Smiling Shawn had marked with four placemats from his dining room table. When it was Smiling Shawn's turn to kick the ball, he kicked it with all his might.

The girls played kickball with Smiling Shawn every night for a week. Finally, Maude asked him the question the whole town wanted to ask but never had. "Why," she asked, "do you always wear too-tight shoes?"

Smiling Shawn grinned and pointed to the large feet at the end of his long, gangly legs. "I never could find any shoes that fit my big feet well," he answered.

Maude and her sisters went inside that night and spoke to their father. It just so happened that he was a shoemaker. He measured Smiling Shawn's big feet. He stayed up all that night measuring, cutting, and hammering.

The next day people's mouths hit the ground in surprise as Smiling Shawn walked down the street to the corner store. Smiling Shawn's feet were no longer in too-tight shoes. They were covered with big, shiny, purple shoes.

Read the dictionary entry.

ordered *verb* **1.** commanded someone. **2.** organized something. **3.** asked that something be made. *noun* **4.** usual way of doing something.

Read the sentence from the passage.

Every day at noon, Smiling Shawn walked to the restaurant at the end of his block and always <u>ordered</u> the same thing: a bowl of chili and a cup of hot tea.

Which meaning best fits the way the word ordered is used in the sentence?

- (A) meaning 1
- ® meaning 2
- © meaning 3
- ® meaning 4

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Name	Date	Reading

- Read the sentences from the passage.
 - "Why do you always play the same game, every day?" he asked.
 - "We don't know any other games," Maude said.

Smiling Shawn tossed her the ball. He hooked one long leg over the top of the fence and jumped to the other side. "I'll teach you a game," he said.

What do Smiling Shawn's actions tell about him?

- He is loyal.
- B He is bossy.
- He is friendly.
- He is impatient.
- Mark the boxes to describe the characters. Some rows may have more than one correct answer.

	The Sisters	Smiling Shawn	The Father
New in town		3	
Shoemaker			7,
Predictable			

3

Math Lessen S

Name	Lesson 5.1 Reteach	Name
Model Factors		Festiv
Use tiles to find all the factors of 25. Record the arrays and write the factors shown.	ord the	Ms. Ramire to arrange
		Salile liuli
Step 1 Record the array and list the factors.	1 × 25 = 25	For each r all the way
Think: Every whole number greater than 1 has at least two factors, that number and 1.	ממנחס. בי יישיק	have the s have to in
Step 2 Make an array to see if 2 is a factor of 25.		1. 24 gu
Think: An array has the same number of tiles in every row and the same number of tiles in every column.	You cannot use all 25 tiles to make an array that has 2 rows. There is 1 tile left, So. 2 is not a factor of 25.	
Step 3 Continue making arrays, counting by 1, to find all the other factors of 25.	y 1, to find all the other factors of 25.	
Is 3 a factor?	Is 4 a factor?	
		ALTERNATION AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE
3 rows, 1 tile left No. 8 is not a factor of 35.	4 rows, 1 tile left	2. 56 gu
Is 5 a factor?	$\frac{5}{5}$ rows, all tiles used. $\frac{5}{5} \times 5 = 25$	Тарина
T 8	There are the same number of tiles in each row and column. Yes, 3 is a factor of 28.	
If you continue to make arrays up to 24, you will find there are no additional factors of 25.	of 25.	3. Milities
So, the factors of 25 are 1.5, and 25.	A common of the	pair, D
Two factors that make a product are sometimes called a factor pair. What are the factor pairs for 25? 1 and 25. 5 and 6	mes called a factor pair. 5 बार्ज 5	

Pestive Factors

Ms. Ramirez is a professional party planner. One of her tasks is to arrange the seating at tables. Ms. Ramirez likes to have the same number of guests seated at each table.

For each number of guests below, use factors to determine all the ways Ms. Ramirez can arrange tables and chairs to have the same number of guests at each table. You do not have the same number of guests at each table. You do not have the same number of guests at each table. You do not have to include the factor 1 and the number itself.

1. 24 guests

2. 56 guests

3. ANTHER MARK. Two factors that make a product are sometimes called a factor pair. Describe how using factor pairs helped you solve the problems.

4.2.8.4.4.6.5

Enrich

2-6

Reteach

5-5

Use tiles to find all the factors of the product. Record the arrays and write the factors shown.

2. 36

1.35

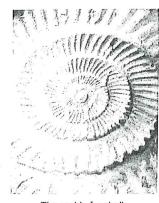
Lesson 5 Science

"Ferocious Fossil Facts"

What are fossils and where did they come from? Fossils are the preserved, hardened remnants (leftovers) of animals and plants that existed long ago. Many people are interested in dinosaur fossils, because they no longer exist. Dinosaurs were inhabitants of Earth for about 200 million years, but they became extinct before humans existed. They left behind parts of their bones, such as skeleton and teeth. They also left footprints in the mud, which has hardened into rock. Dinosaur fossils are not the only type of fossil. Plants, shells, wood, clams, reptiles, and more organisms have left fossils, too.

These fossils have been found all over the world!

There are two types of fossils that give scientists clues about prehistoric life through being preserved in soil: molds and casts. Molds are rocks that have formed from mud around the shape of of a plant or animal that leaves a empty area called a mold. A cast is formed when minerals or mud fill in the inside of a structure and it is the same shape and size of the living organism.



The mold of a shell.



A fossil of a triceratops' skull.

The third type of fossil that shows evidence of ancient life are animal bones. These bones are often preserved, or saved, in sedimentary rocks because they change into different rocks and maintain their inside contents.

Fossils can give people special information, such as an animal's diet, size, and how they've adapted.

Scientists who study fossils are called paleontologists.

Paleontologists study the history of life and continue to search for information by digging up fossils and studying them in their laboratories. As more plants and animals become extinct, future paleontologists will discover information about these creatures.

Name:	Fossil	Facts"	82
Ist Read: Read independently	Symbol	What it Represents	3
Underline important details and ideas.		This is a big idea.	
2 nd Read: Read to a classmate	kennessen sensessen a	This is an important detail.	
Discuss important details and ideas.		This word is important.	
3rd Read: Teacher Read Aloud	5	I don't understand this word.	
Annotate the text with the symbols.	!	This is interesting or surprising.	
2. How do fossils give paleontologists inform	ation abou	t the past?	
3. What does the term "remnants" mean?			
4. What is a paleontologist's job?			
5. Imagine you are a paleontologist that just you discovered.	found a n	ew fossil. Write about the fossil	<u> </u>
			_

Name:	No. of the second secon
"Ferocious	Fossil Facts"
Directions: Choose the best answer for the qu	estions below.
 I. What can fossils teach us about? a. size b. adaptations c. diet d. all of the above 	5. Preserved means a. lost b. found c. spent d. saved
2. Prehistoric meansa. newb. modernc. oldd. updated	6. Fossils can be made from? a. dinosaurs b. leaves c. wood d. all of the above
 3. What are the three types of fossils? a. skin, bones, teeth b. bones, mold, cast c. mold, germs, bacteria d. cast, stone, bones 4. Where do paleontologists study their findings? a. in their homes b. in their laboratories c in their schools d. in their caves 	 7. Most bone fossils are found in rock. a. sedimentary b. sharp c. igneous d. metamorphic 8. How have fossils been preserved over millions of years?
9. True or False: Fossils can only come fr Answer: 10. How did you find your answer to #9? (

Visual Arts/Reflection

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