Colonel Weather Packet

2023 – 2024

5th Grade

Day 1

Table of Contents

Subject	Assignment
Math	Practice Test pgs. 7 - 8
Language Arts	Week 1, Day 1
	Week 1, Day 2
	Week 1, Day 3
Science	Week 1, Day 1 (Life Science)
Social Studies	Week 1, Day 1 (History)

1. Which statements are correct? Mark all that apply.

(A) 170 is $\frac{1}{10}$ of 17

(B) 660 is 10 times as much as 600

(C) 900 is $\frac{1}{10}$ of 9,000

(D) 4,400 is 10 times as much as 440

2. Carrie has 140 coins. She has 10 times as many coins as she had last month. How many coins did Carrie have last month?

_____

3. Select other ways to write 700,562. Mark all that apply.

(A) $(7 \times 100,000) + (5 \times 1,000) + (6 \times 10) + (2 \times 1)$

(B) seven hundred thousand, five hundred sixty-two

(C) $700,000 + 500 + 60 + 2$

(D) 7 hundred thousands + 5 hundreds + 62 tens

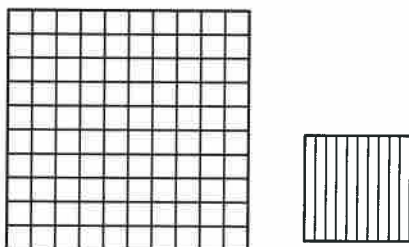**4.** Shade the model to show the decimal 0.545.

GO ON
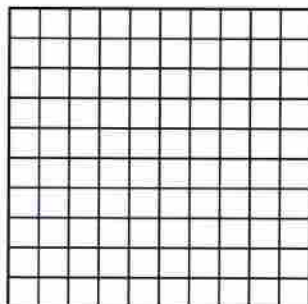
5. Select other ways to write 58.25. Mark all that apply.

Ⓐ $(5 \times 10) + (8 \times 1) + \left(2 \times \frac{1}{10}\right) + \left(5 \times \frac{1}{100}\right)$

Ⓑ $50 + 8 + \frac{2}{10} + \frac{5}{100}$

Ⓒ $(5 \times 100) + (8 \times 10) + \left(2 \times \frac{1}{10}\right) + \left(5 \times \frac{1}{100}\right)$

Ⓓ fifty-eight and twenty-five hundredths

6. The value of the 8 in 8.4 is 100 times greater than the 8 in

| 0.084 |
| 0.84 |
| 8.4 |
| 84 |

7. Shade the model to show the decimal 0.674.

8. 0.92 is 10 times as much as

| 0.0092 |
| 0.092 |
| 0.92 |
| 9.2 |

and $\frac{1}{10}$ of

| 0.0092 |
| 0.092 |
| 0.92 |
| 9.2 |

.

STOP

NAME:_____ **DATE:**_____

Read the text and then answer the questions.

   Ever since he was six years old, Nick had wanted to get a puppy. His parents always refused. They said he wasn't capable of taking care of a puppy. "You have no idea how much work a puppy is," Dad said. "You would have to housebreak the puppy, train the puppy to obey you, and groom it, too."

   "And then there's taking the puppy to the vet, playing with it, and feeding it," Mom added. "It's not that I'm against having a puppy. But a puppy takes up a lot of time."

   Nick couldn't think of a way that he could convince his parents that he was ready for a puppy. Then, he got an idea. "If I volunteer at the animal shelter," he thought, "I'll bet Mom and Dad will see that I'm ready to take care of a puppy!"

1. Ⓨ Ⓝ

2. Ⓨ Ⓝ

3. Ⓨ Ⓝ

4. Ⓨ Ⓝ

5. Ⓨ Ⓝ

___ / 5
Total

1. Which word tells a reader most about the text while previewing it?

Ⓐ obey

Ⓑ groom

Ⓒ idea

Ⓓ puppy

2. What is the problem in the text?

Ⓐ Nick's parents think that he is not capable of taking care of a puppy.

Ⓑ Nick is allergic to puppies.

Ⓒ Nick's parents think that puppies are not a lot of work.

Ⓓ Nick's parents think that the family should get a puppy right away.

3. A person who *volunteers* is someone who

Ⓐ studies for tests.

Ⓑ does no work at all.

Ⓒ gets a raise.

Ⓓ does work without being paid.

4. Nick's parents say he isn't *capable* of taking care of a puppy. Which word or phrase means *capable*?

Ⓐ interested

Ⓑ angry about

Ⓒ afraid of

Ⓓ able to

5. What does the phrase *have no idea* mean?

Ⓐ do not understand

Ⓑ can't think

Ⓒ ran out of ideas

Ⓓ have an active imagination

NAME:_____ **DATE:**_____

Read the text and then answer the questions.

SCORE

1. Ⓨ Ⓝ

2. Ⓨ Ⓝ

3. Ⓨ Ⓝ

4. Ⓨ Ⓝ

5. Ⓨ Ⓝ

___ / 5
Total

Nick wanted a puppy, so he decided to become a volunteer at the animal shelter. He was hoping to convince his parents that he was ready to take care of a puppy. He volunteered at the shelter twice each week, on Tuesdays after school and on Saturdays.

While he was there, Nick did several things. He walked the dogs and washed and brushed them. Grooming the long-haired dogs took a long time! He cleaned up the dogs' kennels, too. He also played with the puppies to help get them used to people. Sometimes he gave them baths as well. Once in a while, Nick spent time with the kittens and cats, but he preferred working with the dogs. There was always plenty to do at the shelter, so Nick was never bored.

1. What does the first sentence tell about this text?

Ⓐ This text is about volunteering at an animal shelter.

Ⓑ This text is about taking shelter during a storm.

Ⓒ This text is about adopting an animal.

Ⓓ This text is about different animals.

2. What detail does the author include to explain why Nick plays with the puppies?

Ⓐ to help them learn to eat and drink

Ⓑ so he can stop being afraid of dogs

Ⓒ to help them get used to people

Ⓓ so he can learn about the different breeds of dog

3. To which word can the suffix –ing be added?

Ⓐ also

Ⓑ dogs

Ⓒ care

Ⓓ plenty

4. What is a *kennel*?

Ⓐ place for animals

Ⓑ kind of food

Ⓒ piece of clothing

Ⓓ helper

5. Which word means *once in a while*?

Ⓐ often

Ⓑ never

Ⓒ occasionally

Ⓓ daily

NAME:_____ DATE:_____

DIRECTIONS Read the text and then answer the questions.

Nick volunteered at the animal shelter for three months. He learned a great deal about raising puppies and training them. Every time he learned something new, he practiced it. He also told his parents about what he was learning. He wanted to persuade them that he could be trusted with a puppy of his own. One afternoon, Dad picked Nick up from volunteering and asked him how the day went.

"Oh, it went great," Nick answered enthusiastically. "They even let me help introduce the dogs to people who want to adopt them!"

"That's terrific!" Dad answered with a grin. "I'm so glad you're getting this experience. You'll need it for our new puppy!"

"We're getting a puppy?" Nick practically shouted. "That's awesome! I can't wait!"

1. Ⓨ Ⓝ

2. Ⓨ Ⓝ

3. Ⓨ Ⓝ

4. Ⓨ Ⓝ

5. Ⓨ Ⓝ

___ / 5
Total

1. Which question would help readers monitor their reading and understand the text?

- Ⓐ Does Nick have a sister?
- Ⓑ What do cats eat?
- Ⓒ Will Nick get to have a puppy of his own?
- Ⓓ What is the weather outside?

2. Why is Nick so interested in telling his parents what he is learning?

- Ⓐ He does not want to volunteer at the shelter.
- Ⓑ He wants to stay home from school.
- Ⓒ He wants to persuade them to volunteer at the shelter.
- Ⓓ He wants to persuade them that he can be trusted with a puppy.

3. Which word from the text makes a new word by adding the prefix *re–*?

- Ⓐ grin
- Ⓑ about
- Ⓒ glad
- Ⓓ told

4. Which is a synonym for *convince*?

- Ⓐ practice
- Ⓑ volunteer
- Ⓒ trust
- Ⓓ persuade

**5.** Which word helps to explain Nick's behavior and mood at the end of the text?

- Ⓐ learned
- Ⓑ persuade
- Ⓒ enthusiastic
- Ⓓ help

Learning Content

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Directions: Read the text, and answer the questions.

Life Cycles

Each plant and animal has a life cycle. A life cycle is the series of stages that all living things experience as they grow up and make new life. Life cycles are different. The differences depend on how long the plant or animal lives and the way they make new life. Life cycles are how life on Earth continues. When the last specimen of a plant or animal completes its life cycle without leaving offspring, we say that species is extinct.

Life Cycle of the Elephant

ADULT

JUVENILE

CALF
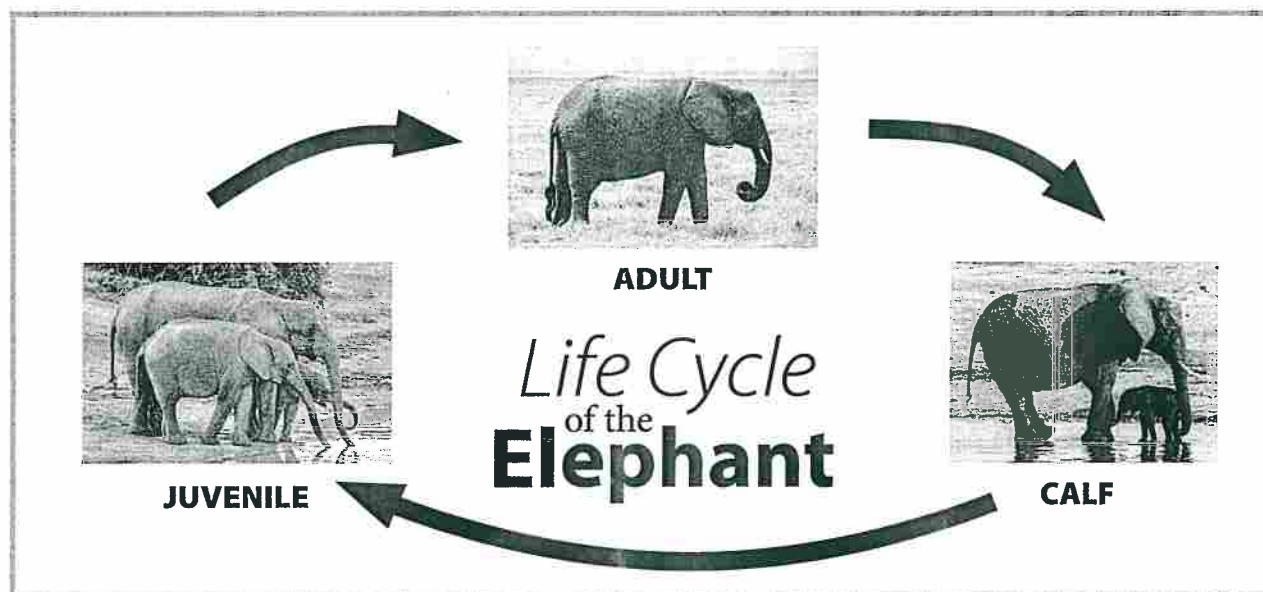
1. What is the definition of a life cycle?

   a. the daily life of a plant or animal

   b. the stages all living things pass through

   c. something only animals experience

   d. the stages of the life of a plant

2. If there are no more specimens of a plant or animal left, we say the species is
   _____ .

   a. hibernating

   b. at the beginning of its life cycle

   c. extinct

   d. at the end of its life cycle

3. Why are the life cycles of plants and animals different?

   _____

   _____

Name:_____ Date:_____

Directions: Read the text, and answer the questions.

People lived in North America long before the Europeans came. Each area had its own climate and landscape. This determined the natural resources that they used to build their homes. The American Indians of the Northwest Coast and the Northeast Woodlands made their longhouses out of wood and bark. These buildings were best in cold weather. Many families would live in one longhouse. The American Indians of the Southeast made their open-air houses with wood and grasses.

The Plateau, Great Basin, and Plains Indians were nomadic. They moved around a lot in search of food. Their tepees were made from tree branches and animal hides. The Southwest Indians made their adobe homes from bricks of clay and straw.

The landscape is varied in the area of the California Indians. Different kinds of homes were built depending on where they lived. Some groups built cedar bark lodges, while others built grass huts. Others lived in pit houses, which were partly dug into the ground and made of mud and grass.

1. What type of home was made from animal hides?
   a. longhouses
   b. pit houses
   c. tepees
   d. grass huts

2. How did American Indians build homes?
   a. All homes were made from resources in the area.
   b. All homes were made from branches and bark.
   c. All houses were made of the same material.
   d. All tribes lived in permanent homes.

3. Which culture built homes made from bricks?
   a. Northeast Woodland
   b. Great Basin
   c. Southwest
   d. Southeast

4. What house was best in cold weather?
   a. tepee   c. longhouse
   b. open-air house   d. grass hut
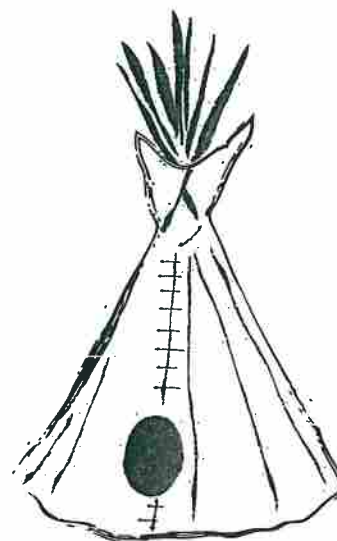
Colonel Weather Packet

2023 – 2024

5th Grade

Day 2

Table of Contents

Subject	Assignment
Math	Practice Test pgs. 9 - 10
Language Arts	Week 1, Days 4 – 5 (Story)
	Week 1, Day 4
	Week 1, Day 5
Science	Week 1, Day 2 (Life Science)
Social Studies	Week 1, Day 2 (History)

1. The table shows the equations Ms. Valez discussed in math class today.

Equations
$6 \times 10^0 = 6$
$6 \times 10^1 = 60$
$6 \times 10^2 = 600$
$6 \times 10^3 = 6{,}000$

Explain the pattern of zeros in the product when multiplying by powers of 10.

2. Omar is making a scale model of the Statue of Liberty for a report on New York City. The Statue of Liberty is 305 feet tall measuring from the ground to the tip of the torch. If the model is $\frac{1}{100}$ the actual size of the Statue of Liberty, how tall is the model?

_____ feet

3. Which equation shows a correct product?

Ⓐ $0.62 \times 10 = 62$

Ⓑ $0.53 \times 10 = 53$

Ⓒ $0.09 \times 100 = 9$

Ⓓ $0.60 \times 1{,}000 = 60$

GO ON

Name _____

4. Nicole is making 1,000 bows for people who donate to the library book sale. She needs a piece of ribbon that is 0.75 meter long for each bow. How many meters of ribbon does Nicole need to make the bows? Explain how to find the answer.

5. Rita is hiking along a trail that is 13.7 miles long. So far she has hiked along one-tenth of the trail. How far has Rita hiked?

_____ miles

6. Use the numbers on the tiles to write the value of each expression. You can use a tile more than once or not at all.

$35.5 \div 10^0$ = [ ]

$35.5 \div 10$ = [ ]

$35.5 \div 10^2$ = [ ]

[.] [0] [3] [5]

7. Select other ways to express 10^4. Mark all that apply.

 (A) 10×4

 (B) $10 + 4$

 (C) $1,000$

 (D) $10,000$

 (E) $10 + 10 + 10 + 10$

 (F) $10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10$

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

A NEW FRIEND FOR NICK

Nick's parents had finally given him permission to get a puppy. Nick was so excited about it that he could hardly wait to bring his puppy home. The family had decided that they would adopt a shelter puppy, so one Saturday, Nick and his parents visited the shelter where Nick volunteered. When they arrived, Nick told the shelter manager why they were there.

"That's wonderful!" said the manager. "We have two litters of puppies that are waiting for good homes. One is a litter of dalmatians, and the other is a litter of corgis."

Nick and his parents looked at one another for a moment. Then, Nick said, "I'm pretty sure we don't have enough room in our home for a dalmatian. Could we look at the corgi puppies?"

"That sounds sensible," Mom said. "I like corgis, and I've heard that they're good family pets."

The manager escorted Nick and his parents to the room where the puppies lived. Within a moment, Nick had found the corgi puppy he wanted. "Look," he pointed. "That's the one I want!" Everyone looked at the puppy Nick had found. He was the smallest of the litter, but he looked healthy and friendly. The manager let Nick and his family cuddle the puppy and play with him for a few minutes. Then Nick said, "I'm absolutely sure about him, Mom and Dad."

Mom and Dad agreed that he was a good choice. Dad asked, "What's his name going to be?

"How about Tucker? He looks like a Tucker, doesn't he?" Nick asked.

"Tucker it is," said the manager as she printed out the adoption papers. Mom and Dad signed the papers, and then the manager handed Nick and his parents a leash, a bag of food, and three dog toys. "Here are some important things you'll need," she said, handing Nick a list.

Nick looked at the list. They would need a kennel or crate, food and water dishes, and a lot more. "We'll have to go to the pet-supply store next," he told his parents.

NAME:_____ **DATE:**_____

Read "A New Friend for Nick" and then answer the questions.

SCORE

1. Which prediction is based on the title and illustration?

Ⓐ Nick is moving to a new town.

Ⓑ Nick makes a friend at camp.

Ⓒ Nick will get a new puppy who will become his friend.

Ⓓ Two puppies do not get along.

2. Why does Nick choose a corgi?

Ⓐ Dalmatians are too big for the house.

Ⓑ He is afraid of dalmatians.

Ⓒ His parents do not like dalmatians.

Ⓓ He likes corgis better than dalmatians.

3. What is the purpose of this text?

Ⓐ to entertain

Ⓑ to persuade someone to get a puppy

Ⓒ to learn about training a puppy

Ⓓ to find out how much a puppy costs

4. Why would Nick suggest going to the pet-supply store next?

Ⓐ The family does not know where the pet-supply store is.

Ⓑ The family did not find a puppy.

Ⓒ The family will need to buy things for Tucker.

Ⓓ The shelter manager works at the pet-supply store.

5. How does the shelter manager probably feel about Nick adopting Tucker?

Ⓐ worried

Ⓑ jealous

Ⓒ furious

Ⓓ glad

6. What do you think Nick will do when he gets home?

Ⓐ He will play with Tucker.

Ⓑ He will do his homework.

Ⓒ He will watch TV.

Ⓓ He will go on a bike ride.

7. What can readers learn from Nick and his family?

Ⓐ Pets should be as large as possible.

Ⓑ Puppies only need food and water.

Ⓒ There are many things to consider when choosing a puppy.

Ⓓ Parents should pick the family pet.

8. Which text would have a similar theme?

Ⓐ a nonfiction review of a video game

Ⓑ a poem about cats

Ⓒ a fictional story about a child choosing a new bike at a toy store

Ⓓ an advertisement for pet food

SCORE

1. Ⓨ Ⓝ

2. Ⓨ Ⓝ

3. Ⓨ Ⓝ

4. Ⓨ Ⓝ

5. Ⓨ Ⓝ

6. Ⓨ Ⓝ

7. Ⓨ Ⓝ

8. Ⓨ Ⓝ

___ / 8
Total

NAME:_____ **DATE:**_____

DIRECTIONS Reread the text "A New Friend for Nick." Then, read the prompt and respond on the lines below.

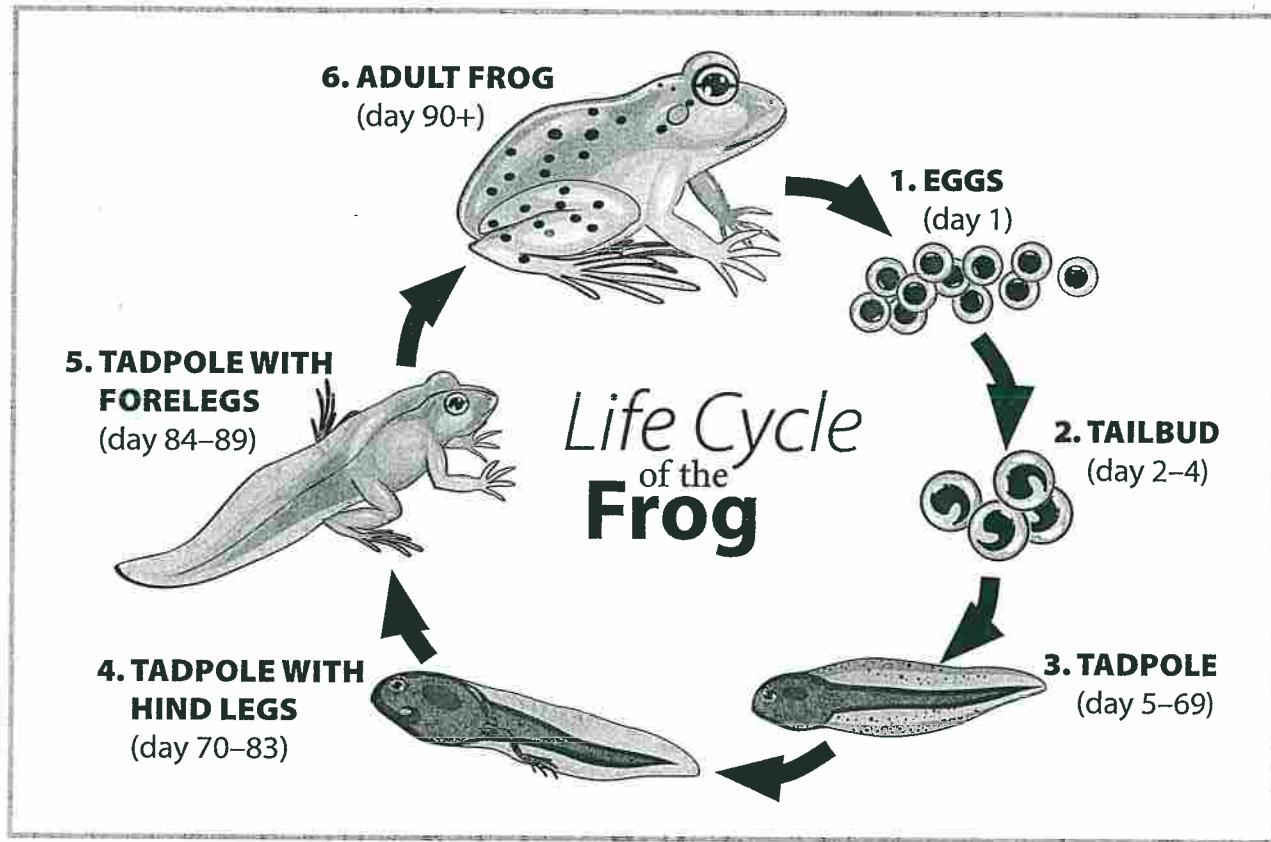How would you care for a pet? Write about how you learned, or how you would learn, to take care of a pet.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Directions: Study the infographic, and answer the questions.

6. ADULT FROG
(day 90+)

1. EGGS
(day 1)

5. TADPOLE WITH FORELEGS
(day 84–89)

2. TAILBUD
(day 2–4)

Life Cycle
of the
Frog

4. TADPOLE WITH HIND LEGS
(day 70–83)

3. TADPOLE
(day 5–69)

Analyzing Data

1. How can you tell when a frog is an adult?

   a. It has a large tail.   **b.** It has a small tail.

   c. It has no tail.   **d.** It has legs.

2. How long does it take a frog to develop from an egg to an adult?

   a. about one week   **b.** about three weeks

   c. about three months   **d.** about a year

3. Describe the differences between stages 2 and 5 in frog's life cycle.

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

History

Name:_____ Date:_____

Directions: Review the chart, and answer the questions.

The Human Traits of Animals	
Animal	**Its Totem Pole Meaning**
bear	courage
beaver	strong will
bison	great strength
coyote	smart trickster
deer	survival
dog	loyalty
eagle	freedom
fox	observation
raccoon	curiosity
porcupine	trust
salmon	determination
squirrel	planning
snake	healing
spider	creativity
turtle	Mother Earth
wolf	leadership

American Indians believe that plants and animals have souls. This belief is called *animism*. Some tribes believe that animals have human traits. The Northwest Indians carve animals on totem poles. The carved animals show the human traits of a family.

1. What animals would be on a totem pole that means Mother Earth, loyalty, and creativity?

   a. deer, turtle, spider

   b. salmon, turtle, bear

   c. turtle, dog, spider

   d. turtle, buffalo, wolf

2. What is the definition of *animism*?

   a. Animals are on Earth for people to use.

   b. All plants and animals have souls.

   c. Dogs are not loyal to people.

   d. Spiders weave stories about American Indians.

3. You have been asked to help design your family's totem pole. What animals would you carve on the pole? Why?

   _____

   _____

   _____

Colonel Weather Packet

2023 – 2024

5th Grade

Day 3

Table of Contents

Subject	Assignment
Math	Practice Test pgs. 1 -2
Language Arts	World War I and the Great Depression – Trench Warfare and the Battle of the Somme
Science	Week 1, Day 3 (Life Science)
Social Studies	Week 1, Day 3 (History)

1. Find the property that each equation shows.

Write the equation in the correct box.

$15 \times (7 \times 9) = (15 \times 7) \times 9$	$23 + 4 + 109 = 4 + 23 + 109$
$13 + (3 + 7) = (13 + 3) + 7$	$87 \times 3 = 3 \times 87$
$1 \times 9 = 9$	$0 + 16 = 16$

Identity Property of Addition	Commutative Property of Multiplication	Identity Property of Multiplication
Associative Property of Multiplication	Commutative Property of Addition	Associative Property of Addition

2. For numbers 2a–2b, select the correct value for the expression.

2a. $55 - (12 + 2)$, value:

39
41
43

2b. $25 + (14 - 4) \div 5$, value:

7
27
37

3. Carmine buys 8 plates for $1 each. He also buys 4 bowls. Each bowl costs twice as much as each plate. The store is having a sale that gives Carmine $3 off the bowls. Which numerical expression shows how much he spent?

A $8 + [(4 \times 16) - 3]$

B $8 + [4 \times (16 + 3)]$

C $8 + [(4 \times 2) - 3]$

D $8 + [(4 \times 2) + 3]$

GO ON

4. Valerie earns $24 per hour. Which expression can be used to show how much money she earns in 7 hours?

(A) $(7 + 20) + (7 + 4)$

(B) $(7 \times 20) + (7 \times 4)$

(C) $(7 + 20) \times (7 + 4)$

(D) $(7 \times 20) \times (7 \times 4)$

5. Evaluate the numerical expression.

$2 + (65 + 7) \times 3 = \boxed{}$

6. Jackie followed these steps to evaluate the expression $15 - (37 + 8) \div 3$.

$37 + 8 = 45$

$45 - 15 = 30$

$30 \div 3 = 10$

Mark looks at Jackie's work and says she made a mistake.
He says she should have divided by 3 before she subtracted.

Part A

Which student is correct? Explain how you know.

Part B

Evaluate the expression.

STOP

World War I and the Great Depression - Trench Warfare and the Battle of the Somme

by ReadWorks

a trench in the Battle of the Somme

A New Way of War

Before World War I, countries fought wars by focusing on offense. One side would plan an attack against the other side and carry it out. In World War I, everything changed. The war was a war of defense. On the Western Front, between France and Germany, each side dug in. The soldiers dug trenches, meaning ditches in the ground. The trenches were about seven feet deep and six feet wide. The network of trenches made it possible for soldiers to move around. They never had to rise above ground level. They could shoot oncoming armies without being seen or shot. The new trench warfare made an offensive strategy deadly.

No Man's Land

The area between the lines of enemy soldiers was covered in barbed wire and grenades. There were outlines of buildings that used to be houses. There were burnt stumps-trees that had been exploded to bits. This made it even more difficult for the armies to attack each other without losing many, many lives. The constant fire from artillery turned the area between the

fronts into a mud pit of dirt, disease, and death. The area was nicknamed "no man's land."

The Battle of Somme

The Battle of the Somme would prove one of the deadliest fights in history. On July 1, 1916, the Allied forces planned a big **offensive** strike, known as the Big Push. They planned this attack despite the risks of no man's land and the German trenches beyond. Thousands of men crawled from their trenches towards the German line. It was broad daylight. As they approached the Germans, more and more men were killed. The old way of warfare, attacking in a line, just did not work anymore.

In the first day, 57,470 men in the British army were killed or wounded. But the Allies kept fighting for over four months.

The Cost

Finally, in November 1916, the Battle of Somme ended. What had been won? The Allied troops had advanced only 10 kilometers, or about six miles. The approximate number of casualties was: British 420,000, French 200,000, German 500,000.

Before long, Germany would launch its last big offensive battle and lose the war. But the Battle of the Somme demonstrates the ways in which both sides really lost.

Vocabulary

defense

noun

definition: A defense is something that protects or guards.

They built a fence around the garden as a defense against deer.

High walls were part of the fort's defenses.

Spanish: defensa

offensive

adjective

definition: When soldiers do something offensive, they make or get ready for an attack.

The general ordered the soldiers into an offensive position.

The offensive team worked together to score a point.

Spanish: ofensivo

strategy

noun

definition: the planning and direction of large military movements and actions during war time.

Spanish: estrategia

forms: strategies

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

1. What is a trench?

    A. a ditch in the ground

    B. a type of grenade

    C. a position in the army

    D. the German word for "war"

2. How does the text describe "no man's land"?

    A. as destroyed land that was covered in barbed wire and grenades, and full of disease and death

    B. as tiny trenches packed with many soldiers, which made it difficult for soldiers to fight

    C. as a section of the British army that killed every person they came across, leaving no man alive

    D. as what Germany felt like after World War I ended and they lost the war

3. Read the following sentences from the text.

"On July 1, 1916, the Allied forces planned a big offensive strike, known as the Big Push. They planned this attack despite the risks of no man's land and the German trenches beyond. Thousands of men crawled from their trenches towards the German line. It was broad daylight. As they approached the Germans, more and more men were killed. The old way of warfare, attacking in a line, just did not work anymore."

What conclusion can you draw from this evidence?

    A. The Battle of Somme showed the dangers of an offensive strike with trench warfare.

    B. The Battle of Somme proved to be a good strategy for the British and they gained land.

    C. The Battle of Somme was important because it was the last battle of World War I.

    D. The Battle of Somme showed that trench warfare required more physical strength.

4. Why does the author write that "both sides really lost"?

A. At the end of the Battle of Somme, both sides surrendered and apologized for fighting in the first place.

B. At the end of the Battle of Somme, the countries were left with trenches all over the place that they had to fill.

C. At the end of the Battle of Somme, all countries in the world agreed that they would never practice trench warfare again.

D. At the end of the Battle of Somme, nothing but six miles of land had been gained but over a million lives had been lost.

5. What is the main idea of this text?

A. During World War I, the area between the enemy soldiers was called "no man's land" because it was covered in barbed wire, grenades, destroyed buildings, burned trees, and dirt.

B. Trenches are ditches in the ground that are about seven feet deep and six feet wide and make it so that soldiers do not have to rise above ground level to shoot oncoming armies.

C. Countries still disagree over how many lives were lost in World War I, but it was probably about 420,000 British lives, 200,000 French lives, and 500,000 German lives.

D. World War I was especially deadly because of trench warfare and the Battle of Somme, one of the deadliest fights in history, showed just how much deadlier trench warfare could be.

6. Read the following sentences from the text.

"They never had to rise above ground level. They could shoot **oncoming** armies without being seen or shot."

As used in this excerpt, what does the word "oncoming" most closely mean?

A. moving closer

B. defensive

C. disappearing

D. friendly

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

Many men were killed in attacks during World War I _____ it was difficult to attack trenches.

    A. and

    B. but

    C. so

    D. because

8. Why did the soldiers in trenches never have to rise above ground level during a battle?

_____

_____

_____

9. Why does the author describe what happened at the Battle of the Somme?

_____

_____

_____

**Name:** _____ **Date:** _____

Directions: Look at the illustration, and read the text. Then, answer the questions.

Martine is very interested in studying insects. She researches the life cycles of insects and discovers that they all go through the same stages. The stages are: egg, larva, pupa, and adult. These changes are called metamorphosis. The time these changes take varies for each type of insect.

eggs

larva

adult

pupa
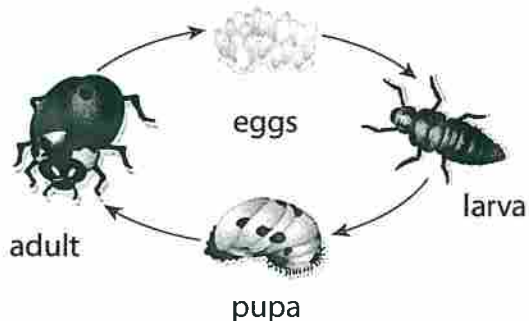
1. If Martine finds a butterfly cocoon in her back yard, what will she need to know if she wants to see the butterfly emerge?

   a. what the temperature was on the day the cocoon was formed

   b. how long it takes a butterfly to complete its metamorphosis

   c. what color the butterfly will be

   d. what food the butterfly will eat when it emerges

2. Martine finds some insect eggs on a leaf. If she comes back the next day and sees tiny bugs where the eggs were, what stage of the life cycle are the bugs most likely in?

   a. pupa

   b. adult

   c. larva

   d. molting

3. What is a question that Martine could ask to learn more about the process of metamorphosis?

   _____

   _____

4. Write about a time you saw a bug that was not fully grown.

   _____

   _____

Name:_____ Date:_____

**Directions:** Review the chart, and answer the questions.

Foods of North American Indians				
Northwest	**California**	**Northeast Woodland**	**Southwest**	**Plateau**
salmon shellfish whales deer moose bear berries	fish shellfish whale seaweed waterfowl rabbit acorns	fish whale seal lobster deer turkey rabbit berries the Three Sisters—corn, beans, squash	cactus fruit fruit pine nuts the Three Sisters—corn, beans, squash	salmon eels deer elk berries roots

1. Which North American Indian culture planted crops?

   a. Northwest

   b. Northeast Woodland

   c. Plateau

   d. California

2. Which North American Indian culture did not fish?

   a. California

   b. Northwest

   c. Plateau

   d. Southwest
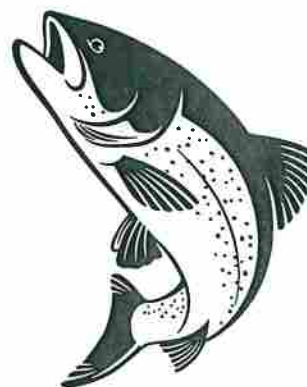
3. Three American Indian cultures lived near oceans. Name the cultures, and explain how you know this.

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

History

Colonel Weather Packet

2023 – 2024

5th Grade

Day 4

Table of Contents

Subject	Assignment
Math	Practice Test pgs. 11 - 12
Language Arts	Westward Expansion – The Oregon Trail
Science	Week 1, Day 4 (Life Science)
Social Studies	Week 1, Day 4 (History)

Name _____

1. What is the value of the underlined digit? Mark all that apply.

0.6̲79

(A) 0.6

(B) 0.06

(C) six tenths

(D) six hundredths

(E) $6 \times \frac{1}{10}$

2. Choose the value that makes the statement true.

In the number 1.025, the value of the digit 2 is

2 | ones / tenths / hundredths / thousandths | , and the value of the digit 5 is 5 | ones / tenths / hundredths / thousandths | .

3. What is the value of the underlined digit? Mark all that apply.

0.58̲9

(A) 0.8

(B) 0.08

(C) eight tenths

(D) eight hundredths

(E) $8 \times \frac{1}{10}$

4. What is the value of the underlined digit? Mark all that apply.

0.28̲3

(A) 0.8

(B) 0.08

(C) $8 \times \frac{1}{10}$

(D) $8 \times \frac{1}{100}$

(E) eight hundredths

GO ON

Name _____

5. Choose the value that makes the statement true.

In the number 2.175, the value of the digit 2 is 2

| ones |
| tenths |
| hundredths |
| thousandths |

, and

the value of the digit 7 is 7

| ones |
| tenths |
| hundredths |
| thousandths |

.

6. Write 9.57 in word form.

7. Jon is not sure how to write 81.402 in expanded form using powers of ten. Copy and complete the expanded form of the number.
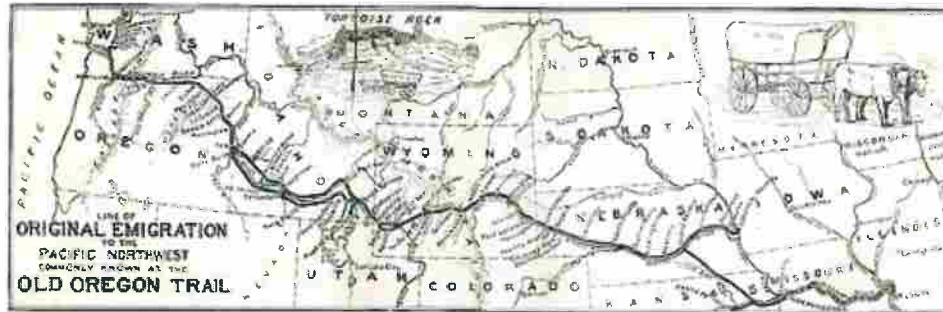
$$\left(8 \times \boxed{}\right) + (1 \times 1) + \left(4 \times \boxed{}\right) + \left(2 \times \boxed{}\right)$$

8. Write $(2 \times 100) + (9 \times 1) + \left(7 \times \frac{1}{10}\right) + \left(8 \times \frac{1}{1,000}\right)$ in standard form.

STOP

Westward Expansion - The Oregon Trail

by ReadWorks

Go west, young man! Have you ever wondered how everyone spread out across this country from the original 13 colonies? During the period of Westward Expansion, many settlers traveled across the same 2,000-mile trail to the west. The Oregon Trail stretched from Missouri to Oregon. The journey took four to six months. Covered wagons were loaded with food and supplies. There was little room for more than one or two people to ride; so most of the pioneers had to walk the whole way - sometimes without shoes! Can you imagine walking all the way across the United States? And barefoot?

The trip was very challenging. Crossing rivers was extremely dangerous. Often parts of the wagon would break. Some people died from sickness or fatigue or even bad weather. A disease called cholera was an especially big problem. They did not know how to treat the disease successfully at the time. Once someone showed the slightest symptom of illness, he or she could die within a few hours. After a while, the grass alongside the trail started to disappear. Too many horses and cows had been grazing in the same spot from all of the traffic. The later pioneers had trouble finding food for their livestock.

The covered wagons traveled in long trains, or caravans, for safety. At night the settlers would gather their caravan into a big circle. In the middle of the circle they would build a campfire, eat, and sleep.

ReadWorks®

Vocabulary

expansion

noun

definition: the act or process of expanding, or the condition of being expanded.

The expansion of the supermarket will take four weeks.

Spanish: extensión, espacio, expansión, dilatación

journey

noun

definition: A journey is a long trip from one place to another.

Michael's grandmother told him about her journey across the ocean to see the town where her parents were born.

Spanish: viaje, trayecto

forms: journeys

pioneer

noun

definition: A pioneer is someone who is one of the first people of a particular group to explore or live in a place.

American pioneers traveled long distances in covered wagons.

Spanish: pionero

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

1. Which of the following is true about the Oregon Trail?

    A. It was exactly 1,200 miles long.

    B. It would take you north.

    C. It stretched from Missouri to Oregon.

    D. The journey took about two months.

2. An example of a caravan is

    A. eight covered wagons traveling together on the trail.

    B. one covered wagon traveling by itself.

    C. a covered wagon passing a horse.

    D. a covered wagon traveling at top speed.

3. Why did some settlers end up walking the trail?

    A. There was only room for one or two people to ride in the wagon.

    B. They liked to walk.

    C. Pioneers were required to walk.

    D. None of them walked because it was too far.

4. In order to walk 2,000 miles, a person would have to be

    A. unfriendly.

    B. friendly.

    C. determined.

    D. generous.

5. Why might settlers gather their covered wagons into a big circle at night?

    A. to move more easily from one wagon to the next

    B. to fit more people into each wagon for sleeping

    C. to ensure a safe place to eat, and sleep

    D. to block the wind so they could start a fire

6. What were two challenges of traveling on the Oregon Trail?

_____

_____

_____

7. Why would a family use a covered wagon to travel westward on the Oregon Trail?

_____

_____

_____

**8.** The question below is an incomplete sentence. Choose the word that best completes the sentence.

Too many horses and cows had been grazing in the same spot on the trail from all of the traffic; _____ the later pioneers had no food for their livestock.

    A. in addition

    B. as a result

    C. because

    D. once

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Directions: Read the text, and answer the questions.

> Mammals grow inside their mothers during the first part of their life cycles. This is called pregnancy. Another name for this is the gestation period. Julian visits a farm and sees a pregnant cow and a pregnant pig. The farmer tells Julian that the gestation period for cows is 279 days, and the gestation period for pigs is 114 days.
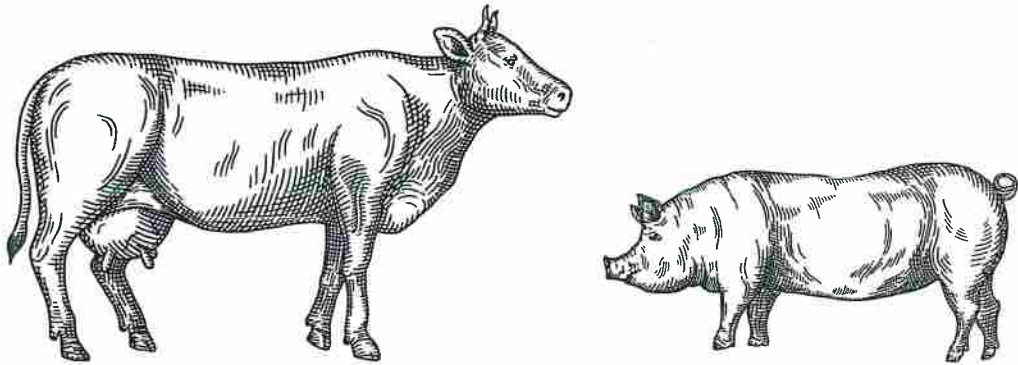
1. Julian wants to see the baby cow once it is born. What important fact must he know?

    a. how long the cow has been pregnant

    b. what color the baby cow will be

    c. how long the gestation period is

    d. both a and c

2. The farmer tells Julian that the pig has been pregnant for 100 days. When should he come back to see the baby pigs?

    a. 3 months

    b. 2 months

    c. 1 week

    d. 2 weeks

3. What can Julian do to investigate which farm animals have the longest and shortest gestation periods?

    _____

    _____

    _____

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Directions: Read the recipe, and answer the questions.

History

A Modern Pemmican Recipe

American Indians ate pemmican made of bison along the trail when they were hunting. Campers and hikers make a version of pemmican today.

Ingredients

> 4 cups beef strips with no fat
>
> 3 cups dried blueberries
>
> 2 cups beef with fat

Directions

1. Preheat oven to 160°F.
2. Put beef strips on a cookie sheet.
3. Cook over night.
4. Grind the cooked meat into a powder using a food processor.
5. Cut blueberries into small pieces.
6. Cook beef with fat in a frying pan. Save the fat.
7. Mix equal parts of powdered meat and berries.
8. Stir in enough melted fat so the mixture holds together.
9. Store pemmican in plastic bags.

1. What kind of meat would Plains Indians use to make their pemmican?

a. beef   **c.** chicken

b. bison   **d.** fish

2. Why is pemmican a good food to take on a hiking trip?

_____

_____

3. What food could you use today for quick energy when exercising?

_____

_____

_____

Colonel Weather Packet

2023 – 2024

5th Grade

Day 5

Table of Contents

Subject	Assignment
Math	Practice Test pgs. 13 - 14
Language Arts	Snow Day Fever
Science	Week 1, Day 5 (Life Science)
Social Studies	Week 1, Day 5 (History)

1. Chaz kept a record of how many gallons of gas he purchased each day last week.

Day	Gas (in gallons)
Monday	4.5
Tuesday	3.9
Wednesday	4.258
Thursday	3.75
Friday	4.256

Order the days from least amount of gas Chaz purchased to greatest amount of gas Chaz purchased.

Least				Greatest

2. For numbers 2a–2c, choose the symbol that makes the comparison true.

2a.   sixteen hundredths $\boxed{\begin{array}{c} > \\ < \\ = \end{array}}$ 0.020

2b. $3 \times \dfrac{1}{10} + 4 \times \dfrac{1}{100} + 8 \times \dfrac{1}{1,000}$ $\boxed{\begin{array}{c} > \\ < \\ = \end{array}}$ one and two tenths

2c.   3.067 $\boxed{\begin{array}{c} > \\ < \\ = \end{array}}$ $3 \times 1 + 6 \times \dfrac{1}{10} + 4 \times \dfrac{1}{1,000}$

GO ON

Name _____

3. Jasmine kept a record of how many miles she ran each week during one month.

Week	Distance (in miles)
Week 1	4.754
Week 2	4.752
Week 3	5.19
Week 4	5.75

Order the weeks from the fewest number of miles Jasmine ran to the greatest number of miles Jasmine ran.

Least		Greatest

4. The four highest scores at a diving meet were 9.08, 9.1, 9.15, and 9.06 points. Choose the numbers that make the statement true.

The lowest of these four scores was

| 9.08 |
| 9.1 |
| 9.15 |
| 9.06 |

points.

The highest of these four scores was

| 9.08 |
| 9.1 |
| 9.15 |
| 9.06 |

points.

5. In which number is the value of the digit 5 greater? Write the number in the box.

3.514		25			

STOP

Snow Day Fever
by W.M. Akers

Snow stuck to Ned's window in bunches-like clumps of cotton in a washing machine's lint trap. The sun was coming up slowly, and the sky had a strange reddish, purple tinge that could only mean one thing: a snow day. Ned eased open his window, coughing from the effort, and stuck a ruler into the powder.

"Four inches," he said. "Four!"

As he said it, he heard cheers from downstairs. The school superintendent must have a ruler too, he thought. Jamie and Ellen were glued to the local news, and they must have just heard that school was canceled. What he wouldn't give to be down there sharing in the good news.

Ned pressed his knuckles to his forehead. It didn't feel hot to him. He raided his closet and came out with all the heaviest clothes he could find. He tugged on two or three sweaters, a pair of sweatpants and snow pants, and as many hats as his head could hold.

"I am going outside to play," he said.

"Oh no you're not," said his mother from the hallway. She sounded much more confident than he did, and he knew he couldn't beat her. He felt too tired to even argue. He took off his hats and cast them on the floor, defeated.

Ned's school district got one snow day a year, if they were lucky. Usually it came in February after the worst of the winter weather was behind them. The weatherman would forecast two inches, the sky would probably provide only half an inch, and the superintendent would cancel class anyway. Ned's mother said they were being timid, but Ned knew better. Those halfhearted snow days came out of pity for the children stuck in class. Even the superintendent was a child once, and he knew how important a snow day could be. It's not often that the whole world decides to take a break, that even grown ups go out and play, that

children are called crazy if all they want to do is stay inside. A snow day is a rare and beautiful thing, something special, something not to be missed.

"Unless you have a temperature of 103 degrees."

"102.7, Mom. It's only 102.7."

"I'm rounding up."

"That's math class talk. I don't have to go to school today. No math!"

"Fine, no math. And no snow pants either. Get back in bed and eat your soup."

"Soup for breakfast?"

"Soup for sick kids."

"I feel fine, Mom. Really! I can go out and play just for a little while."

"You don't look fine. You're clammy. You're sweating."

"Probably because of all the soup I've had to eat!"

"Eat up, Ned, and get some sleep. I'll be back later. I'm taking Jamie and Ellen to the park."

Ned watched his little brother and sister squeeze into their snow gear and waddle out the front door. He choked down his soup, burning his tongue to spite his mother. He was angry. He was frustrated. He was...very, very tired.

Ned woke up, his soup at his side, snow still falling outside his window. He wasn't sweating. He wasn't clammy. He was feeling pretty good!

His hand shot out from under the blankets and jammed the electric thermometer into his mouth. After a few tense minutes, the answer came back: 99.8 degrees. Better. Much better!

"Mom! My fever broke! Can I go outside now?"

"When you get to 98.6 degrees, you can go outside."

Ned pulled on his pants, sweaters and hats. He waddled downstairs, the thermometer clutched in his hand. He crept into the kitchen, as sneaky as someone wearing four layers could be, and filled a glass with ice water. The thermometer beeped as it slid into the water.

"You can see the thermometer, Mom!" he shouted. "I'm in the kitchen. Ninety-eight-point-six, right on the nose."

Ned heard his mother coming down the hall. The thermometer wasn't finished taking a reading yet, but there wasn't time to wait. He jammed it into his mouth just as she came around the door. It beeped, finished, and he handed it to her.

"See?" he said.

"Oh dear. Oh dear, Ned-we have to get you to the hospital!"

"What?"

The digital display told the story. Ned had a temperature of 48.7 degrees-cold enough to be legally dead.

"Oh sweetheart, you must be the first kid ever who cheated to make his temperature lower."

Defeated, Ned started tugging off his hats, until he felt his mother's hand stop him.

"Let's go outside," she said. "For a lie that lousy, you deserve a fifteen-minute snowball fight."

Vocabulary

defeat

verb

definition: to win a victory over; beat in a game or battle.

He defeated me in tennis.

Spanish: derrotar, vencer

forms: defeated, defeating, defeats

frustrated

adjective

definition: feeling upset or angry because of being unable to do what one needs to do or being unable to solve a problem that one wants to solve.

Sarah was getting very frustrated because she couldn't understand her math homework.

defeated

adjective

definition: feeling or accepting that one has lost or failed.

Defeated, he sent in his resignation.

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

1. What does Ned conclude when he hears cheers from downstairs at the beginning of the story?

    A. At least four inches of snow has fallen.

    B. School is canceled.

    C. School is not canceled.

    D. His mom will let him go outside.

2. What main problem does Ned face?

    A. He can't find enough warm clothes to play outside.

    B. He has a temperature of 98.6 degrees.

    C. He is sick with a fever, so his mother won't let him play outside in the snow.

    D. His soup is so hot it burns his tongue.

3. Ned is desperate to play outside in the snow. What evidence from the text supports this conclusion?

    A. "She sounded much more confident than he did, and he knew he couldn't beat her."

    B. "Ned's mother said they were being timid, but Ned knew better."

    C. "He wasn't sweating. He wasn't clammy. He was feeling pretty good!"

    D. "Oh sweetheart, you must be the first kid ever who cheated to make his temperature lower."

4. Why does Ned's mother finally let him play outside?

    A. He promises to eat more soup and take a rest afterwards.

    B. She feels sorry for him.

    C. His temperature finally falls to 98.6 degrees.

    D. She takes him to the hospital, and he feels better.

5. What is the main idea of this text?

    A. Ned is so sick that if he goes outside, his temperature could drop.

    B. Ned wants to have a snowball fight outside rather than go to math class.

    C. Ned tries to convince his mother he is well enough to play outside so that he won't miss the snow day.

    D. Ned is so excited about the snow day that he forgets he is sick with a fever.

6. Read these sentences from the text.

    He was angry. He was frustrated. He was... very, very tired.

Why does the author include a pause in the last sentence?

    A. to emphasize how tired Ned feels

    B. to emphasize how angry Ned feels

    C. to show how confused Ned is

    D. to show how quietly Ned is speaking

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence.

_____ Ned's fever is not completely gone, his mother lets him have a snowball fight outside.

    A. On the contrary

    B. Even though

    C. Specifically

    D. For example

8. What does Ned want to do when he learns school is canceled?

_____

_____

_____

9. How many snow days does Ned's school district get?

_____

_____

_____

10. Apart from school being canceled, why are snow days so important to Ned? Support your answer with evidence from the text.

_____

_____

_____

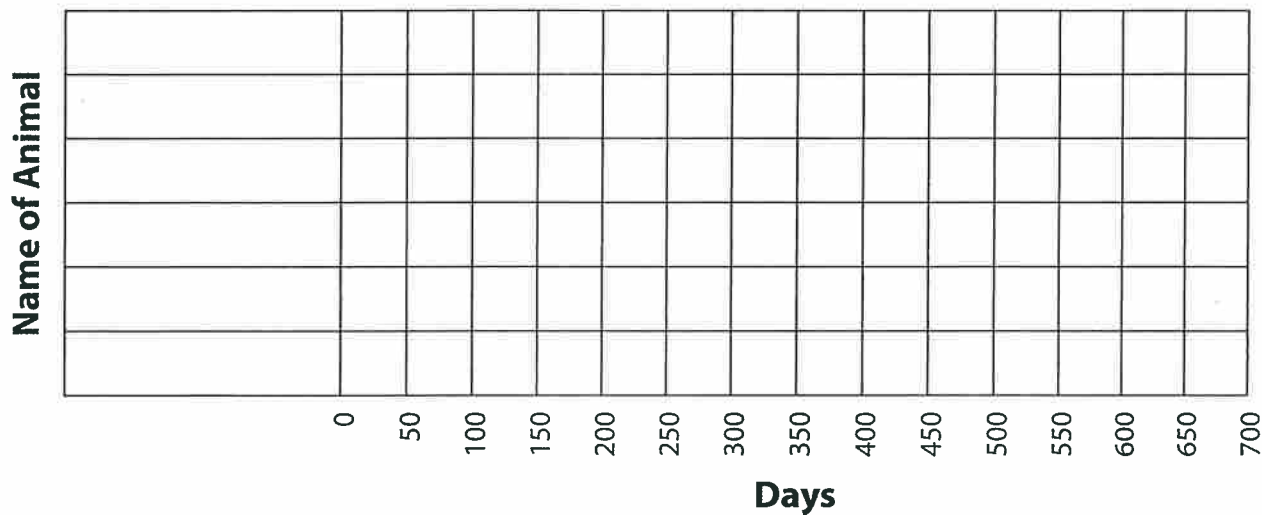**Name:** _____   **Date:** _____

Communicating Results

Directions: Read the text, and complete the animal gestation graph.

> Mammals grow inside their mothers during the first part of the life cycle. This is called pregnancy. Another name for this is the gestation period.

Name of Animal	Gestation Period (days)
human	275
wolf	65
sheep	150
horse	336
elephant	624
giraffe	430

Animal Gestation Period

Name of Animal

0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 500 550 600 650 700

Days

1. Which animal has the shortest gestation? Which animal has the longest?

_____

_____

_____

Name:_____ Date:_____

Directions: Review the chart. Choose one ceremony, and compare it with something you celebrate.

Cultural Ceremonies of American Indians	
Cultural Ceremonies	**Description**
Plains Indians: Sun Dance	They honor family, nature, and the spirit world. They celebrate by fasting, singing, dancing, drumming, and skin piercing.
Southwest Indians: Winter Solstice	They ask the sun to return by dancing and wearing masks and costumes. The people decorate dolls. They have lots of food. Prayer sticks are used.
Northwest Coast Indians: Potlatch	They celebrate a person's marriage, birth, death, and coming of age. They have lots of food. They sing and dance. The family shows their wealth. Gifts are given out.
All American Indian Cultures: Death ceremonies	The spiritual leader leads ceremonies. There are burials at a special place. Gifts are buried with the person who has died. Many tribes believe that the spirit of a person never dies and death is a journey to another world.

American Indian Ceremony   **Your Chosen Ceremony**

_____   _____
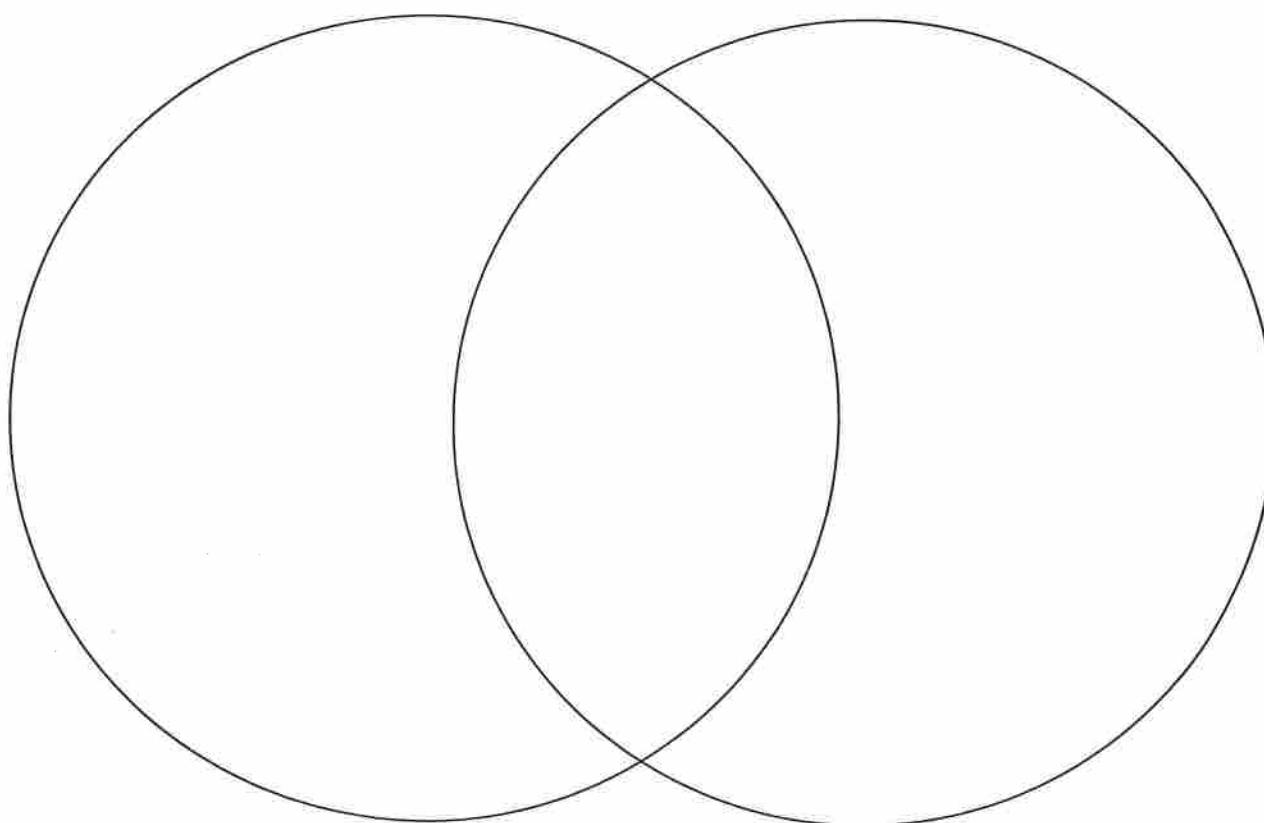
Colonel Weather Packet

2023 – 2024

5th Grade

Day 6

Table of Contents

Subject	Assignment
Math	Practice Test pgs. 15 - 16
Language Arts	World War Two – D-Day
Science	Week 1, Day 1 (Earth and Space Science)
Social Studies	Week 2, Day 1 (Civics)

1. Which statements are correct? Mark all that apply.

   (A) 16.437 rounded to the nearest whole number is 16.

   (B) 16.437 rounded to the nearest tenth is 16.4.

   (C) 16.437 rounded to the nearest hundredth is 16.43.

2. Rafael bought 2.15 pounds of potato salad and 4.25 pounds of macaroni salad to bring to a picnic. Which statement is correct?

   (A) Rounded to the nearest whole number, Rafael bought 2 pounds of potato salad.

   (B) Rounded to the nearest whole number, Rafael bought 5 pounds of macaroni salad.

   (C) Rounded to the nearest tenth, Rafael bought 2.1 pounds of potato salad.

   (D) Rounded to the nearest tenth, Rafael bought 4.2 pounds of potato salad.

3. Michelle records the value of one Euro in U.S. dollars each day for her social studies project. The table shows the data she has recorded so far.

Day	Value of 1 Euro (in U.S. dollars)
Monday	1.448
Tuesday	1.443
Wednesday	1.452
Thursday	1.458

   On which two days was the value of 1 Euro the same when rounded to the nearest hundredth of a dollar?

GO ON

Name _____

4. The price of a certain brand of cereal at the grocery store is $0.258 per ounce. Which statements are true? Mark all that apply.

(A) Rounded to the nearest whole number, the price is $1 per ounce.

(B) Rounded to the nearest tenth, the price is $0.3 per ounce.

(C) Rounded to the nearest hundredth, the price is $0.26 per ounce.

(D) Rounded to the nearest hundredth, the price is $0.30 per ounce.

5. Which statements are true? Mark all that apply.

(A) 1.682 inches rounded to the nearest whole number is 1 inch.

(B) 1.682 inches rounded to the nearest whole number is 2 inches.

(C) 1.682 inches rounded to the nearest tenth is 1.6 inches.

(D) 1.682 inches rounded to the nearest hundredth is 1.68 inches.

6. Trudy is going to London next summer. Each week, she records the value of one British pound in U.S. dollars. The table shows the data she has recorded so far.

Week	Value of 1 British Pound (in U.S dollars)
1	1.598
2	1.616
3	1.634
4	1.623

For which two weeks was the value of 1 British pound the same when rounded to the nearest hundredth of a dollar?

STOP

World War Two - D-Day

by ReadWorks

Chief Photographer's Mate Robert F. Sargent

"Into the Jaws of Death"

May 30, 1944

Today we finally moved. The action has begun. For the past few months I have been in England. We have trained and studied. Now it is time to go. The code name for our movement is Operation Overlord. I do not know when we will strike the Germans. I do know that our ultimate hope, months from now, is to liberate Paris. But first, we need to get our foot in the door of Europe. I am afraid that Germany will slam the door in our face. Germany now controls most of the continent. But we will win.

June 5, 1944

We have left Britain now. We are heading towards the coast of France. The English Channel is rough and choppy. Our ships rock back and forth. The air is foggy outside, but very few men go up on the deck of the ship anyway. We are all kept below to prepare for the fight.

Most of the men are quiet and keep to themselves. We know that our job is necessary, but we also know that many of us will die. It is clear now that we will invade France on the beaches of Normandy. By morning, we will have landed. Who knows how long the fight will take, or who will survive... anything is possible for us, except defeat. We will win.

June 6, 1944

Today was the hardest day of my life. But we are succeeding. Over 150,000 Allied troops and 5,000 ships landed together along the coast of Normandy. We fought the waves to reach the shore and fought for every inch of sand up to the hills. We had nowhere to retreat except to the cold ocean. Our only choice was to push forward and make the Germans move backward. I found out that our generals had staged an invasion in Calais. Thousands of rubber tanks landed - empty, of course - in that town far away from here. While the Germans tried to defend themselves against balloons, we stormed the beaches here. Thank goodness for the distraction. I cannot imagine what today would have been like with more German troops facing us.

August 1944

Paris is ours. Today Allied soldiers marched into Paris and liberated France. After four years of German occupation, Paris is finally free.

Vocabulary

invasion
noun

definition: When an army from one country comes into another country to try to take control of it, it is called an invasion.

After the invasion, there were soldiers of the foreign king everywhere, and life was not the same in the conquered land.

Spanish: invasión

liberate
verb

definition: to free or let out.

We liberated the hawk from its cage.

Spanish: liberar, libertar, poner en libertad, dejar escapar

forms: liberated, liberates, liberating

strike
verb

definition: to attack or make an attack upon.

The army struck the enemy lines.

Spanish: atacar, pegar

forms: stricken, strikes, striking, struck

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

1. According to the text, what was the ultimate hope of the movement Operation Overlord?

    A. to train and study

    B. to liberate Paris

    C. to reach the shore at Normandy

    D. to stage an invasion in Calais

2. The text is a series of journal entries, describing a sequence of events. Which event happened first in the text?

    A. The author landed in Normandy with other Allied troops.

    B. The author and other Allied soldiers marched into Paris.

    C. The author trained and studied in England.

    D. The author left Britain on a ship.

3. Read the journal entry dated "May 30, 1944."

What can you conclude based on this journal entry?

    A. Operation Overlord would involve various steps.

    B. England was the best place to train and study.

    C. Germany built a large wooden door to keep enemies out.

    D. Germany knows when the strike would happen.

4. Based on the text, what was the result of Operation Overlord?

    A. Operation Overlord was a success.

    B. Operation Overlord was a failure.

    C. Operation Overlord has not ended.

    D. Operation Overlord had a small impact.

5. What is this text mostly about?

    A. the strategic reasons for attacking Normandy

    B. the best way to attack a beach

    C. a soldier's experience in World War II

    D. why soldiers refused to fight at Normandy

6. Read these sentences from the text.

> Paris is ours. Today Allied soldiers marched into Paris and liberated France. After four years of German   **occupation** , Paris is finally free.

As used in these sentences, what does the word **"occupation"** mean?

    A. process of getting a job

    B. method of making money

    C. act of taking over an area

    D. stretch of time being very busy

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence.

_____ the Allied soldiers took the beaches at Normandy, they were able to move forward toward Paris with the goal of liberating France.

    A. During

    B. Although

    C. Without

    D. Once

8. Based on the text, what did the Allied troops do on the beaches of Normandy?

_____

_____

_____

9. How does the author's feelings change from the beginning to the end of the text? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

_____

_____

_____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Read the text, and answer the questions.

Oceans and Ecosystems

Earth has four major systems. The geosphere is soil, rocks, and molten rocks. The atmosphere is air. The biosphere is all living things. The hydrosphere is all the water and ice on Earth. Earth's oceans make up a large part of the hydrosphere, and they are home to many ecosystems and living things.

Different areas of the ocean have different types of ecosystems. The characteristics of each one are the result of the physical factors that create them. Temperature, tides, light availability, and where in the planet the oceans are located all affect them. Areas of the ocean that are near the shore are usually teeming with life. Others, like the very deep, dark regions of the ocean, have only small pockets of life that are spread far apart.

1. What is the hydrosphere?

   a. soil and rocks

   b. water and ice

   c. air

   d. living things

2. What are some physical factors that affect the ocean ecosystems?

   a. tides

   b. light availability

   c. temperature

   d. all of the above

3. Deep-sea ecosystems have _____ life spread far apart.

   a. pockets of

   b. lots of

   c. no

   d. many kinds of

Name:_____ **Date:**_____

Civics

Directions: Read the text, and answer the questions.

Patriotic music has been played in the United States for a long time. The first patriotic song was "The Liberty Song." It was written in 1768. These kinds of songs make people feel love for the United States.

People often hear "God Bless America" played at baseball games during the seventh inning stretch. Soldiers march to the beat of music so they move together as a group. Marches are played at parades and football games. The march "Hail to the Chief" is played before the president speaks. "The President's March" was written for George Washington when he became president.

1. Where do Americans hear marches played?
   a. at baseball games
   b. at birthday parties
   c. at parades
   d. at rock concerts

2. Why was "The President's March" written?
   a. to introduce the vice president
   b. for soldiers to practice marching
   c. to honor Americans
   d. for George Washington

3. What was the first song written to celebrate American freedom?
   a. "Hail Columbia"
   b. "God Bless America"
   c. "The Liberty Song"
   d. "America the Beautiful"

4. What are some other patriotic songs you know?

_____

_____

_____

_____
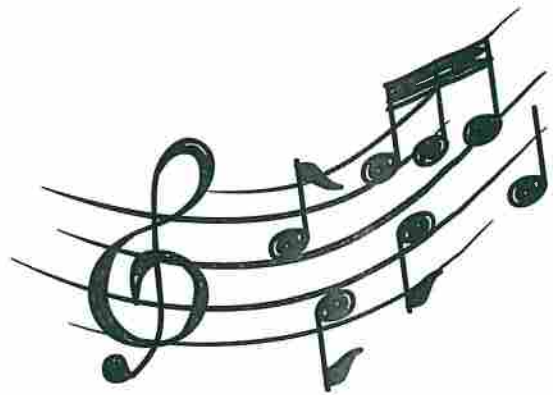
Colonel Weather Packet

2023 – 2024

5th Grade

Day 7

Table of Contents

Name _____

1. It is 3,452 feet round trip to Craig's school. If he went to school 179 times this year, how many feet did he travel in all?

_____ feet

2. Solve. Show your work

$$4,193$$
$$\times \quad 381$$

3. Jeannette eats an average of 2,125 calories each day for a year. In a 365-day year, what is the total number of calories Jeanette eats?

_____ calories

4. For numbers 4a–4c, fill in the number that completes the equation.

4a. $1,205 \times 321 =$ [   ]

4b. $1,362 \times 409 =$ [   ]

4c. $1,181 \times 236 =$ [   ]

GO ON

Name _____

5. A large factory pays each new employee a salary of $2,880 per month. The factory is hired to make a new product and needs to hire many new employees. Which statements are true? Mark all that apply.

(A) 100 new employees will earn a total of $28,880 in a month.

(B) 111 new employees will earn a total of $319,680 in a month.

(C) 150 new employees will earn a total of $432,000 in a month.

(D) 175 new employees will earn a total of $650,400 in a month.

6. It is 1,325 feet from Kinsey's house to her friend Carlito's house. When she visits Carlito, she walks to his house and gets a ride home from Carlito's mom. How many feet does Kinsey walk to Carlito's house in 112 visits?

_____ feet

7. Solve. Show your work

$$\begin{array}{r} 2{,}996 \\ \times\ \ 743 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

8. A machine can seal 179 envelopes in 1 minute. If there are 1,440 minutes in a 24-hour day, how many envelopes can the machine seal in 1 day?

_____ envelopes

STOP

Earth Science - The Weather

by ReadWorks

Weather is made up of several different components. In order to understand weather, you must understand air temperature, clouds, wind, and precipitation (rain and snow). Weather is never exactly the same everywhere. It is always changing, and depending on what climate you live in, weather can change drastically from mile to mile.

The United States uses the Fahrenheit scale to measure air temperature. When the temperature rises on the Fahrenheit scale, it shows that the temperature is hotter. When the temperature goes down, it means that it is getting cooler.

Low-pressure systems are associated with clouds and precipitation, while high-pressure systems are normally associated with dry weather and mostly clear skies. Clouds are made up of millions of tiny ice crystals. Clouds high up in the sky are very cold, and look very fluffy. Lower clouds in warmer air look sharper. From clouds, we get rain and snow. Humidity is the measure of water vapor in the air. On a beautiful day, there is low humidity. On a foggy day there is high humidity. On a rainy day there is 100% humidity.

Vocabulary

component

noun

definition: a part of something.

One of the components of the engine is missing.

Vegetables are a component of a healthy diet.

Spanish: componente, pieza

measure

noun

definition: the exact size, weight, or amount of something that is found by using a ruler, yardstick, scale, or similar device.

The measure of the box was three feet in length and one foot in width.

Spanish: medida

measure

verb

definition: to find the exact size, weight, or amount of something, using a ruler, scale, or the like.

She measured the rug to make sure it would fit in the hallway.

He measured the frame before mounting the picture.

Spanish: medir, tomar medidas

forms: measured, measures, measuring

pressure

noun

definition: a steady force upon a surface.

Put pressure on a cut to make it stop bleeding.

Spanish: presión

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

1. According to the text, what does the United States use the Fahrenheit scale to measure?

    A. air temperature

    B. low-pressure systems

    C. high-pressure systems

    D. humidity

2. How is the text organized?

    A. There are descriptions of how each weather component works, and then the author introduces all of the weather components.

    B. Weather components are first listed, and then only a few of these components are explained.

    C. Weather components are listed, and then the author explains how they all work at the same time.

    D. The author only describes the weather and how it impacts the land.

3. The nature of weather means that in one city it could be raining and the town next to it could be sunny.

What evidence from the text supports this conclusion?

    A. "On a beautiful day, there is low humidity. On a foggy day there is high humidity. On a rainy day there is 100% humidity."

    B. "When the temperature rises on the Fahrenheit scale, it shows that the temperature is hotter."

    C. "It is always changing, and depending on what climate you live in, weather can change drastically from mile to mile."

    D. "Low-pressure systems are associated with clouds and precipitation, while high-pressure systems are normally associated with dry weather and mostly clear skies."

4. Based on the text, what might be the humidity on a very foggy day?

    A. 5%

    B. 10%

    C. 20%

    D. 80%

5. What is this text mostly about?

    A. why places are sunny all the time

    B. weather and some of its different components

    C. why places can change weather quickly

    D. how Fahrenheit and Celsius work

6. Read this sentence from the text.

> Low-pressure systems are **associated** with clouds and precipitation, while high-pressure systems are normally **associated** with dry weather and mostly clear skies.

As used in the text, what does the word **"associated"** most nearly mean?

    A. linked with

    B. free from

    C. broken with

    D. unlinked

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence.

Humidity is the measure of water vapor in the air, _____ on a rainy day there is 100% humidity.

    A. for

    B. so

    C. yet

    D. but

8. Use details from the text to describe clouds.

_____

_____

_____

9. If there was a high-pressure system in your area and a bunch of clouds were blown in from a different direction, how would the pressure and humidity in your area likely change? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

_____

_____

_____

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Directions: Read the text. Look at the diagram and chart. Then, answer the questions.

Ocean Light Zones

There are three zones of the ocean. Each has a different ecosystem.

Analyzing Data
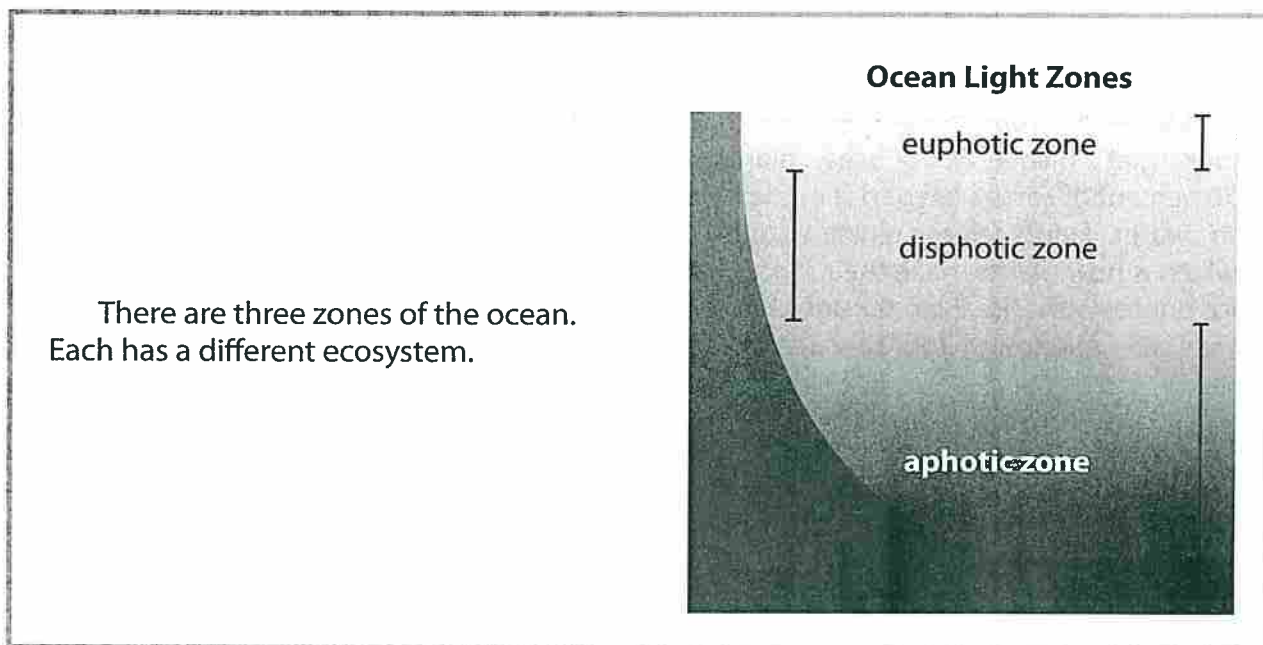
Zone	Description
euphotic	lots of sunlight, most of the living things
disphotic	some sunlight, but not enough for plants to survive
aphotic	no light at all, very cold, few animals

1. Where do most of the ocean plants and animals live?

   a. euphotic zone

   b. aphotic zone

   c. disphotic zone

   d. shore

2. Which zone would be most difficult for humans to explore?

   a. disphotic zone

   b. aphotic zone

   c. euphotic zone

   d. They are all easy to explore.

3. Where is there some sunlight but not enough for plants?

   a. aphotic zone

   b. disphotic zone

   c. euphotic zone

   d. There is sunlight in all of the ocean.

Name:_____ **Date:**_____

Directions: Read the text, and answer the questions.

The Pledge of Allegiance is a promise that Americans make to the country. Students make this promise at school every day. Two versions of the pledge were written a long time ago. Rear Admiral George Balch wrote his pledge in 1887. He believed that all children should learn the pledge in school. Francis Bellamy wrote his pledge in 1892. Bellamy wanted the pledge to be short so it could be said in 15 seconds. He wanted it to be recited at the same time that the flag was raised.

The pledge was first recited in public schools in 1892 on Columbus Day. It took until June 22, 1942, for Congress to recognize the pledge.

the salute given with the pledge

1. What did George Balch and Francis Bellamy each write?
   a. the national anthem
   b. a pledge of allegiance
   c. rules for flying the flag
   d. a bill to be passed in Congress

2. When did Congress first recognize the pledge?
   a. 1887
   b. 1945
   c. 1942
   d. 1892

3. How long did Francis Bellamy want the pledge to be when it was recited?
   a. 10 seconds
   b. 20 seconds
   c. 15 seconds
   d. 25 seconds

4. How does reciting the Pledge of Allegiance help make Americans patriotic?

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

Colonel Weather Packet

2023 – 2024

5th Grade

Day 8

Table of Contents

Name _____

1. Jill wants to find the quotient. Use multiplication and the Distributive Property to help Jill find the quotient.

   $144 \div 8 =$ ☐

   Multiplication ☐

   Distributive Property ☐

2. Choose the word that makes the sentence true.
   The first digit in the quotient of $1{,}875 \div 9$

   will be in the
   | ones |
   | tens |
   | hundreds |
   | thousands |
   place.

3. Dana is making a seating chart for an awards banquet. There are 184 people coming to the banquet. If 8 people can be seated at each table, how many tables will be needed for the awards banquet?

   _____ tables

4. Which equation shows a correct quotient?

   A $225 \div 9 = 25$

   B $154 \div 8 = 22$

   C $312 \div 9 = 39$

   D $412 \div 2 = 260$

GO ON

Name _____

5. Write the letter for each quick picture under the division problem it represents.

A	B	C
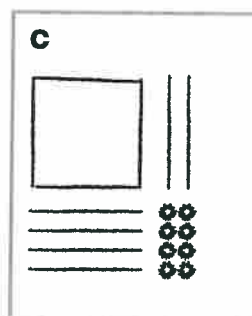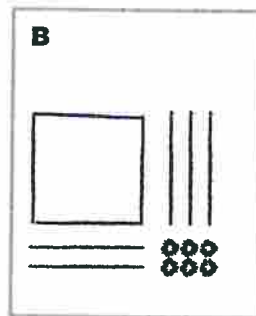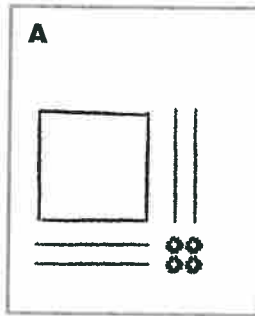
156 ÷ 12 = 13 | 168 ÷ 12 = 14 | 144 ÷ 12 = 12

6. Divide 575 by 14 by using partial quotients. What is the quotient? Show your work.

STOP

America's Bird Soars

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Bald eagle.

The bald eagle is flying high! This majestic bird clawed its way back from the edge of extinction, or dying out.

In the middle of the 20th century, the number of bald eagles in the United States was declining rapidly. Thus, the species was put on the nation's list of endangered species. In 2007, however, the bald eagle was taken off the endangered species list.

Trouble Ahead

In the early 1700s, bald eagles were a common sight. There were about half a million of those birds living in what is now the United States.

Over time, their population fell dramatically. In the early 1960s, a very low amount of bald eagles remained.

What caused the number to drop? Hunting and the use of harmful chemicals sprayed on crops were largely to blame. Those chemicals poisoned the birds and their eggs.

Pollution also contributed to the problem. Bald eagles often became sick after eating fish from polluted waters.

In addition, the bald eagles' habitat was being destroyed as people cut down trees to build

roads and homes. A habitat is a place in nature where an animal makes its home.

Population Boom

Thanks to laws that helped protect bald eagles and banned harmful chemicals, the birds made a comeback. In 2007, the population of bald eagles living in the United States reached about 20,000, and they were taken off the endangered species list.

Conservation, or protection, efforts have helped their survival. "There is no doubt that it is the single best conservation story the United States has had," bald eagle expert Bryan Watts told *Weekly Reader.*

A National Symbol

In 1782, the bald eagle was made the national bird of the United States. The nation's founders chose the bird because it symbolized freedom, strength, and courage. At the time, some people disagreed about the choice for the national bird. Benjamin Franklin, for example, thought the turkey would make a better choice because it was "a much more respectable bird."

Vocabulary

decline

verb

definition: to grow weaker or smaller gradually.

My health is declining.

The show's popularity has declined since one of the stars left.

Spanish: declinar, disminuír, decaer, deteriorar, debilitar

forms: declined, declines, declining

extinction

noun

definition: the act or process of becoming or making extinct.

What caused the extinction of the dodo bird?

Spanish: extinción

remain

verb

definition: to stay or be left in the same place after others have gone.

I will remain here while you go to the store.

Spanish: permanecer, quedar, estar, seguir

forms: remained, remaining, remains

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

1. According to the text, what was the population of bald eagles living in the United States in 2007?

    A. about half a million

    B. very low

    C. about 20,000

    D. on the edge of extinction

2. The author describes a cause-and-effect relationship in the section titled "Trouble Ahead." What was one cause of the drop in the bald eagle population in the United States?

    A. the desire to make the bald eagle the national bird

    B. the writing and passing of laws to help protect bald eagles

    C. the pollution of waters and contamination of fish that bald eagles ate

    D. the growth of the bald eagles' natural habitats

3. If laws had not been passed banning harmful chemicals, bald eagles would likely have become extinct.

    What evidence from the text supports this conclusion?

    A. "In the middle of the 20th century, the number of bald eagles in the United States was declining rapidly. Thus, the species was put on the nation's list of endangered species."

    B. "Thanks to laws that helped protect bald eagles and banned harmful chemicals, the birds made a comeback."

    C. "In addition, the bald eagles' habitat was being destroyed as people cut down trees to build roads and homes."

    D. "In the early 1700s, bald eagles were a common sight. There were about half a million of those birds living in what is now the United States."

4. Based on the text, why are eagles the "best conservation story" in the United States?

    A. Eagles symbolize freedom and strength.

    B. Chemicals poisoned the eagles and their eggs.

    C. Conservation efforts saved eagles from extinction.

    D. Eagles are majestic creatures.

5. What is this text mostly about?

    A. what bald eagle habitats and nests look like

    B. how majestic bald eagles are when they fly

    C. the effects of human actions on the bald eagle population

    D. the impact birds have on the bald eagle population

6. Read these sentences from the text.

> The **bald eagles' habitat** was being destroyed as people cut down trees to build roads and homes. A habitat is a place in nature where an animal makes its home.

As used in these sentences, what does the phrase **"bald eagles' habitat"** mean?

    A. roads and homes

    B. where bald eagles live

    C. the cutting down of trees

    D. where people live

7. Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

_____ Benjamin Franklin thought the turkey would be a better choice, the bald eagle is the national bird of the United States.

    A. After

    B. Although

    C. However

    D. Because

8. According to the text, what caused the population of bald eagles to drop dramatically?

_____

_____

_____

9. Based on the text, why did the bald eagle population most likely drop when people started building homes and roads? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

_____

_____

_____

Developing Questions

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Directions: Read the text, and answer the questions.

Moses is visiting the aquarium with his family. He is looking at a display about ocean plants. He learns that 70 percent of Earth's oxygen is made by plants that live in the water. Plants release oxygen during photosynthesis, which is how plants make their food. Plants need light for photosynthesis. Even though they live in the water, they still get enough light to make oxygen.
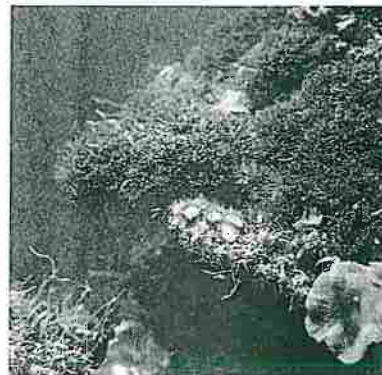
1. If ocean plants are hurt by pollution or rising water temperatures, what could happen?

   a. Less oxygen is put into the air.

   b. More oxygen is put into the air.

   c. The same amount of oxygen is put into the air.

   d. There would be no more oxygen.

2. Where in the ocean must marine plants live?

   a. at the top where there is a lot of light

   b. where there is limited light

   c. where there is no light

   d. any place

3. What happens during photosynthesis?

   a. Plants release oxygen.

   b. Plants use oxygen.

   c. Plants drink water.

   d. Plants eat food.

4. What is a question you can ask about the oxygen produced by ocean plants?

   _____
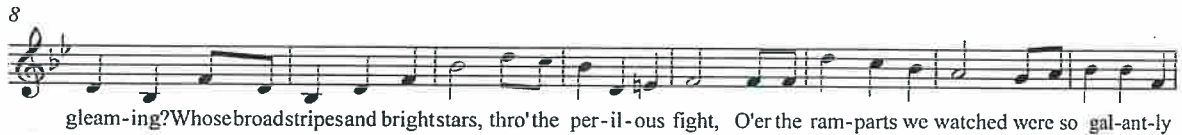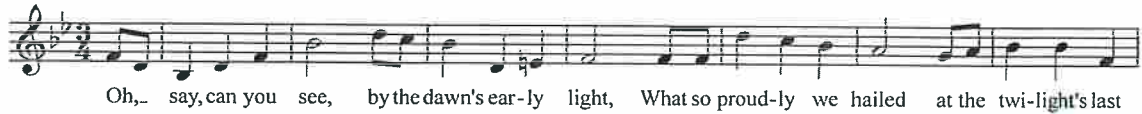
   _____

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Civics

Directions: Read or sing the words to the national anthem, and answer the questions.

The Star-Spangled Banner

Francis Scott Key

John Stafford Smith

Oh,_ say, can you see, by the dawn's ear-ly light, What so proud-ly we hailed at the twi-light's last gleam-ing? Whose broad stripes and bright stars, thro' the per-il-ous fight, O'er the ram-parts we watched were so gal-ant-ly stream-ing? And the rock-ets' red glare, the bombs burst-ing in air, Gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still
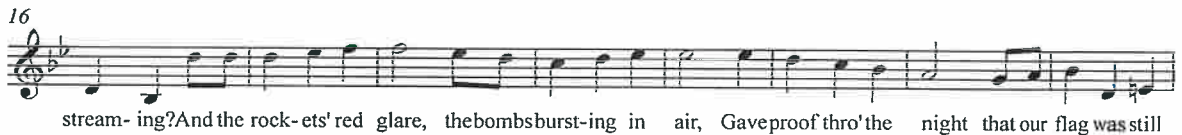
1. What word in the song means "dangerous"?
   a. streaming
   b. ramparts
   c. perilous
   d. gallantly

2. What does "twilight's last gleaming" mean?
   a. sunrise
   b. sunset
   c. moonlight
   d. midday

3. What do you think the words of the anthem are describing?

   _____

   _____

   _____

Colonel Weather Packet

2023 – 2024

5th Grade

Day 9

Table of Contents

Name _____

1. An adult elephant eats about 300 pounds of food each day. Write an expression to represent the number of pounds of food a herd of 12 elephants eats in 5 days.

2. Tara bought 2 bottles of juice a day for 15 days. On the 16th day, Tara bought 7 bottles of juice. Write an expression that matches the words.

3. Paul displays his sports trophies on shelves in his room. He has 5 trophies on each of 3 shelves and 2 trophies on another shelf. Write an expression to represent the number of trophies Paul displays.

4. Peter ran 3 miles a day for 17 days. On the 18th day, Peter ran 5 miles. Write an expression that matches the words.

GO ON

Name _____

5. Daniel bought 30 tokens when he arrived at the festival. He won 8 more tokens for getting the highest score at the basketball contest, but lost 6 tokens at the ring toss game. Write an expression to find the number of tokens Daniel has left.

6. Write $12.9 + 8$ using words.

7. Write $8 \div (7 - 5)$ using words.

8. Which expressions represent multiplying the sum of 8 and 2 by 6? Mark all that apply.

(A) $8 + 2 \times 6$

(B) $(8 + 2) \times 6$

(C) $8 + (2 \times 6)$

(D) $6 \times (8 + 2)$

(E) $6 \times 8 + 2$

NAME:_____ **DATE:**_____

DIRECTIONS   Read the text and then answer the questions.

The U.S. government has three branches. One branch is the *executive branch*. That branch is in charge of running the government. The president of the United States is the head of the executive branch. Another branch is the *legislative branch*. That branch is in charge of taxing. It also makes laws, prints money, and does other important jobs. Congress heads the legislative branch. The third branch of government is the *judicial branch*. That branch is in charge of making sure that laws are fair. It also interprets the most important set of laws, the Constitution. The judicial branch is also in charge of making sure that anyone accused of a crime gets a fair trial. The Supreme Court is the head of the judicial branch.

1. (Y)(N)

2. (Y)(N)

3. (Y)(N)

1. Which word best summarizes what the text is about?

(A) running

(B) accused

(C) government

(D) trial

4. What is the meaning of the word *head* in this text?

(A) the leader

(B) the mind

(C) the start of something

(D) a part of the body

4. (Y)(N)

5. (Y)(N)

2. Which branch of government is in charge of making sure laws are fair?

(A) the president of the United States

(B) the executive branch

(C) the legislative branch

(D) the judicial branch

5. What does it mean to be *in charge of* something?

(A) to push

(B) to be responsible for

(C) to work together

(D) to write

___ / 5
Total

3. Why is *Constitution* capitalized?

(A) It is the last word in a sentence.

(B) It is the first word in a sentence.

(C) *Constitution* is a proper noun.

(D) The president is the head of the executive branch.

NAME:_____ DATE:_____

DIRECTIONS Read the text and then answer the questions.

Why does the U.S. government have three branches? Each branch of government has special powers and jobs that the other branches do not have. And each branch *checks*, or stops, the other branches from having too much power. This system is called *checks and balances*. Here is an example of how checks and balances work: Congress creates bills, but bills do not become laws until the president signs them. Congress is the head of the legislative branch. The president is the head of the executive branch. The executive branch checks the power of the legislative branch. But the judicial branch checks both other branches. If a law is not fair, the judicial branch has the power to stop the law.

1. The government has a system of checks and balances so that

Ⓐ the president is the head of the executive branch.

Ⓑ Congress can create bills.

Ⓒ no branch has too much power.

Ⓓ there are three branches of government.

2. How does the executive branch check the power of the legislative branch?

Ⓐ Congress is the head of the legislative branch.

Ⓑ The president is the head of the executive branch.

Ⓒ Congress creates bills.

Ⓓ Bills do not become a law until the president signs them.

3. In this text, what is the definition of *checks*?

Ⓐ stops

Ⓑ marks

Ⓒ pieces of paper used to pay bills

Ⓓ examines

4. What is the tone of this text?

Ⓐ playful

Ⓑ guilty

Ⓒ somber

Ⓓ formal

5. *Bills do not become laws until the president signs them.* In this sentence, the word *them* refers to what?

Ⓐ until

Ⓑ the president

Ⓒ bills

Ⓓ signs

NAME:_____ **DATE:**_____

DIRECTIONS   Read the text and then answer the questions.

How does the judicial branch decide whether a law is fair? This branch uses the Constitution. The *Constitution* is the most important set of laws in the United States. The Constitution tells how the government will work. It also tells what each branch will do and the powers each branch has. It tells what the states are allowed to do and what the federal government is allowed to do. The Constitution has been *amended*, or changed, twenty-seven times. The first ten amendments are called the *Bill of Rights*. The Bill of Rights explains the rights that we have. For example, we have the right to give our opinion. The government cannot make a law stopping us from stating our opinions. If a law goes against the Constitution, it is unfair. If a law is not fair, the judicial branch stops that law.

1. Ⓨ Ⓝ

2. Ⓨ Ⓝ

3. Ⓨ Ⓝ

4. Ⓨ Ⓝ

5. Ⓨ Ⓝ

___ / 5
Total

1. What would a reader learn after skimming the first few sentences?

Ⓐ The judicial branch uses the Constitution to decide if a law is fair.

Ⓑ The judicial branch uses other laws to decide if a law is fair.

Ⓒ The judicial branch makes changes to decide if a law is fair.

Ⓓ The judicial branch uses the federal government to decide if a law is fair.

2. What is one main idea about the Bill of Rights?

Ⓐ It is the judicial branch of government.

Ⓑ It tells how the government will work.

Ⓒ It tells what the states can do.

Ⓓ It tells the rights we have.

3. Which word has the same root word as *allowed*?

Ⓐ low

Ⓑ wed

Ⓒ allowance

Ⓓ lower

4. Which is a synonym for *change*, as it is used in the text?

Ⓐ money

Ⓑ amend

Ⓒ law

Ⓓ power

5. What does it mean when the Bill of Rights says that it is legal to *give our opinions*?

Ⓐ People can do anything they want.

Ⓑ People must stop an unfair law.

Ⓒ People can make laws.

Ⓓ People can say what they think.

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Directions: Read the text, and answer the questions.

> Moses is visiting the aquarium with his family. He sees a display about deep-sea creatures.
>
> The deepest part of the ocean is over 10,900 meters (36,000 feet) deep. This is deeper than Mount Everest is tall. We know less about the deep sea than any other habitat on Earth. The ocean is so deep that sunlight cannot reach where these deep-sea creatures live. This means it is very dark and cold. Some creatures, like the anglerfish, have special body parts that allow them to produce their own light to attract prey.
>
> Moses wants to know more about how creatures survive in the deep sea.
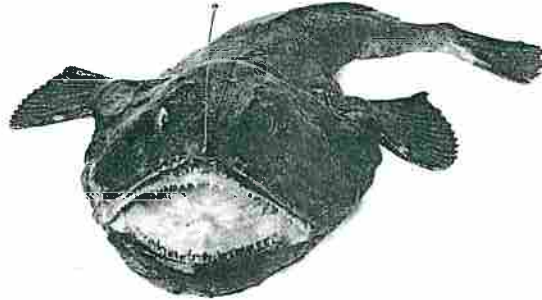
1. Why don't we know more about the ocean?

   a. It is too deep.

   b. It is too dark.

   c. It is too cold.

   d. all of the above

2. How does the anglerfish attract prey?

   a. with its eyes

   b. with its teeth

   c. with the light it makes

   d. with its fins

3. How can Moses create a model of the ocean and the different ecosystems?

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

Planning Solutions

Name:_____ Date:_____

Directions: Read the lyrics to the song, and answer the questions.

America the Beautiful

O beau - ti - ful for spa - cious skies, For am - ber waves of grain, For

pur - ple moun - tain maj - es - ties A - bove the fruit - ed plain. A - mer - i - ca! A -

mer - i - ca! God shed His grace on thee, And crown thy good with

bro - ther- hood From sea to shin - ing sea.

1. What descriptive words in the song paint pictures in your mind? Circle several examples.

2. Underline the words in the song that make you feel patriotic about America.

3. What images come to mind when you read or sing the words of "America the Beautiful"?

_____

_____

_____

Colonel Weather Packet

2023 – 2024

5th Grade

Day 10

Table of Contents

1. The table shows two sequences of numbers.

Day	1	2	3	4	5
Number of T-shirts sold	5	10	15	20	25
Amount earned ($)	20	40	60	80	?

For numbers 1a–1b, choose the correct values to describe
how one sequence is related to the other.

1a.   The unknown number in Day 5 is
90
100
120
.

1b.   The rule that describes how the number of
T-shirts sold relates to the amount earned is
add 15
multiply by 5
multiply by 4
.

2. Jawan made a table to figure out how much he earns at his job.

Job Earnings					
Week	1	2	3	4	...	6
Hours Worked	6	12	18	24	...	36
Amount Earned ($)	54	108	162	216	...	?

Part A

Write a rule that relates the amount Jawan earns to the number
of hours worked. Explain how you can check your rule.

Part B

How much does he earn from his job by the end of Week 6?

$ _____

GO ON

Name _____

3. Look for a pattern.
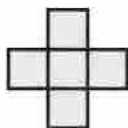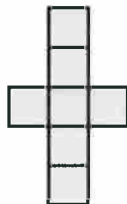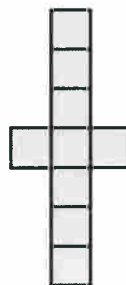

| Figure 1 | Figure 2 | Figure 3 | Figure 4 |

What is the rule? _____

How many squares will there be in Figure 5?   _____ squares

4. Steven is buying a new mountain bike on layaway for $272. If he pays $34 each week, how many weeks will it take Steven to pay for the bike? How can making a table help you solve the problem?
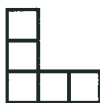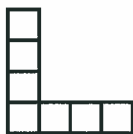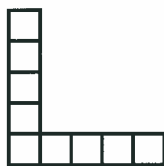
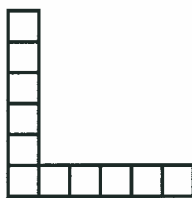**5.** Look for a pattern.

| Figure 1 | Figure 2 | Figure 3 | Figure 4 |

What is the rule? _____

How many squares will there be in Figure 5?   _____ squares

NAME:_____ DATE:_____

THE SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court is the head of the judicial branch of the United States government. It is made up of a group of nine judges called *justices*. The head justice is called the *chief justice*. The president nominates, or names, justices. The Senate votes on the justices. Justices cannot be on the Supreme Court until the Senate votes for them. The Senate is part of the legislative branch of government. The president is the head of the executive branch. Those branches check the power of the judicial branch.

The Supreme Court Building

The Supreme Court also checks the power of the other two branches. Congress makes laws, and the president signs them. But if a law is unfair, the Supreme Court can stop the law. The justices look at the law carefully. They read the Constitution. They decide whether the law goes against it. If it does, then the justices can stop the law.

The Supreme Court also has other duties. If two states are having a disagreement, the Supreme Court decides the case. The Supreme Court is the top court in the country. So it also hears some cases from other courts. Sometimes, people do not think they got a fair trial. People who do not think they got a fair trial can *appeal*. That means they can ask another court to hear their case. Sometimes, people appeal to the Supreme Court. The justices hear some of those cases. There are a lot of cases, so the Supreme Court does not hear all of them. When the Supreme Court hears a case, it makes a decision. That decision is final and cannot be appealed.

The Supreme Court meets in a special building in Washington, DC. When people want their cases to be heard, all of the information on the case is sent to the justices. They decide whether to hear the case. If the justices decide to hear a case, the people involved in that case go to the Supreme Court Building. They state their points of view. Then the justices make a decision. Some decisions are *unanimous*. That means that all of the justices agree. Other decisions are not. When the justices do not agree, the Supreme Court rules the way that the majority of the justices vote.

NAME:_____ DATE:_____

Read "The Supreme Court" and then answer the questions.

1. Who is the head of the Supreme Court?

(A) the president

(B) the chief justice

(C) the Senate

(D) Congress

2. What do justices read in order to decide whether a law is fair?

(A) newspapers

(B) the Internet

(C) textbooks

(D) the Constitution

3. What is the author's purpose?

(A) to write about unfair laws

(B) to write about the Supreme Court

(C) to explain how to get to the Supreme Court Building

(D) to get people to visit Washington, DC

4. The Supreme Court probably has an odd number of members so that

(A) votes will not end in a tie.

(B) the justices will hear cases.

(C) the Supreme Court will be larger.

(D) the president will nominate justices.

5. Which happens first?

(A) Justices decide to hear a case.

(B) The people in a case go to DC.

(C) The justices get the case information.

(D) The justices make a decision.

6. What is a real-life example of something that is *unanimous*?

(A) A soccer team wins a game.

(B) A kid eats all the cookies in a jar.

(C) A class votes on a celebration, and all the students want a movie day.

(D) The library has already checked out your favorite book.

7. Which is a summary of the text?

(A) People can appeal to the Supreme Court if they did not get a fair trial.

(B) The president nominates justices.

(C) The Supreme Court is made up of nine justices.

(D) The Supreme Court checks the powers of the other branches and hears some cases.

8. How does the Supreme Court check the power of the other branches?

(A) It nominates the president.

(B) It votes on justices.

(C) It decides whether a law is unfair.

(D) It meets in the White House.

SCORE

1. (Y)(N)

2. (Y)(N)

3. (Y)(N)

4. (Y)(N)

5. (Y)(N)

6. (Y)(N)

7. (Y)(N)

8. (Y)(N)

___ / 8

Total

NAME:_____ **DATE:**_____

SCORE

___ / 4

DIRECTIONS Reread the text "The Supreme Court." Then, read the prompt and respond on the lines below.

Which part of a justice's job do you think you would like the most? Why? Which part would you not like? Why? Explain your answers.

_____

_____

_____

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Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Directions: Read the text. Sort items from the word bank into the correct zones. Answer the questions.

ABC

Communicating Results

no sunlight	dim light	coldest water
bright sunlight	very few animals	warmest water
lots of animals	colder water	few animals

Ocean Light Zones

euphotic zone

disphotic zone

aphotic zone

1. What is unique about the aphotic zone?

_____

_____

_____

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Civics

Directions: Read the lyrics, and answer the questions.

> Irving Berlin wrote "God Bless America" in 1918 while serving in the army. He changed some words just before World War II. The song remains popular.
>
> God bless America,
> Land that I love,
> Stand beside her and guide her
> Through the night with a light from above;
>
> From the mountains, to the prairies,
> To the oceans white with foam,
> God bless America,
> My home, sweet home.
> God bless America,
> My home, sweet home.

1. Read or sing the lyrics. Describe what images come to mind. Use the lyrics to explain American pride.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____