

Grade 5
Day 2

Let's read and write!



Day 2

Reading Comprehension

Read the passage and answer the comprehension questions on your own paper. Be sure to use complete sentences!

The Olympic Games

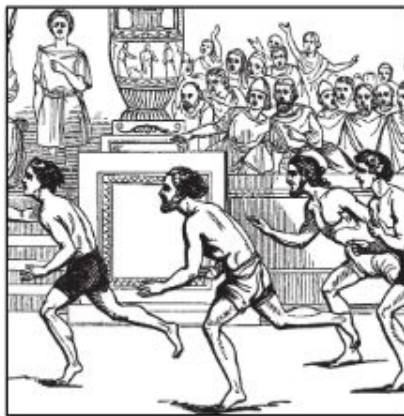
Reading Comprehension Check

Directions: Read the informational passage below. Use the text to answer the multiple choice questions that follow.

The Ancient Olympics

The first ancient Olympic Games took place in Greece nearly three thousand years ago, in 776 BC. They were held in the religious sanctuary of Olympia, a wealthy land surrounded by olive trees.

Initially, the ancient Olympics were organized as part of a religious festival to honor the leader of the Greek gods, Zeus. He was the god of the sky and lived on Mount Olympus, the highest mountain in Greece. In 392 AD, the Olympic Games were suspended.



The Olympic Games - Then and Now

Aspect	Ancient Olympics	Modern Olympics
Location	Olympia, Greece	New host city every four years
Year Started	Around 776 BC	1896
Prizes	Olive leaf wreaths	Gold, silver, and bronze medals
Duration	A few days	Just over 2 weeks
Participants	Men from regional Greek cities	Men and women from countries and national teams

The Return of the Olympic Games

Nearly 1500 years after the suspension of the games, in 1896, Pierre de Coubertin, a French educator and historian, believed that coming together to play sports would encourage peace between countries around the world. He started the first modern Olympic Games in Athens, Greece, in 1896.

Pierre also designed the Olympic Rings. Each color on the rings represents a continent. The Modern Olympics is the largest sporting event in the world. They are held every four years.



Events and Awards

Only men who spoke Greek were allowed to participate at the start of the ancient Olympics. They ran short, straight 200-meter foot races on paths that were wide enough for twenty men to run at once. The races were held in order to keep them fit in case of war. Eventually, other individual events were added to the ancient Olympics, but team events were *only* introduced at the start of the modern Olympics.

During the ancient Olympics, one winner received a wreath of olive leaves as a prize and had a statue built in his honor. The olive leaves were taken from the sacred olive trees near the temple of the Greek god Zeus. Today, athletes are rewarded with a gold, silver, or bronze medal for achieving first, second, or third place when competing in one of the many sporting events.

Women in the Olympics

Women were not allowed to participate in the events during the ancient Olympics, and married women weren't even allowed to attend the games. A separate event was created for women called Heraia, which was dedicated to the wife of Zeus.

Today, women are treated equally and can attend the modern Olympics. They are fierce competitors and can participate in every sporting event.



The Olympic Torch

As part of today's Olympic tradition, an Olympic torch is lit in Olympia at the start of the games. The flame is then passed on from torch to torch until it reaches the location of the games. During the opening ceremony, the flame from the torch is then used to light a larger torch in the stadium of the host city to symbolize the start of the games and promote peace between countries.

Written Response Assessment

1. List three facts the writer provides to explain the importance of the ancient Olympic Games.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

2. Describe differences between the ancient Olympics and the modern Olympics mentioned in the passage.

3. Using the text, what do you think the word "wreath" means? Give reasons for your answer.

4. The writer describes the Olympic torch tradition as symbolizing peace between countries. What do you think this tradition represents about the spirit of the Olympics?

5. Is this text trying to inform, persuade or entertain you? How do you know? _____

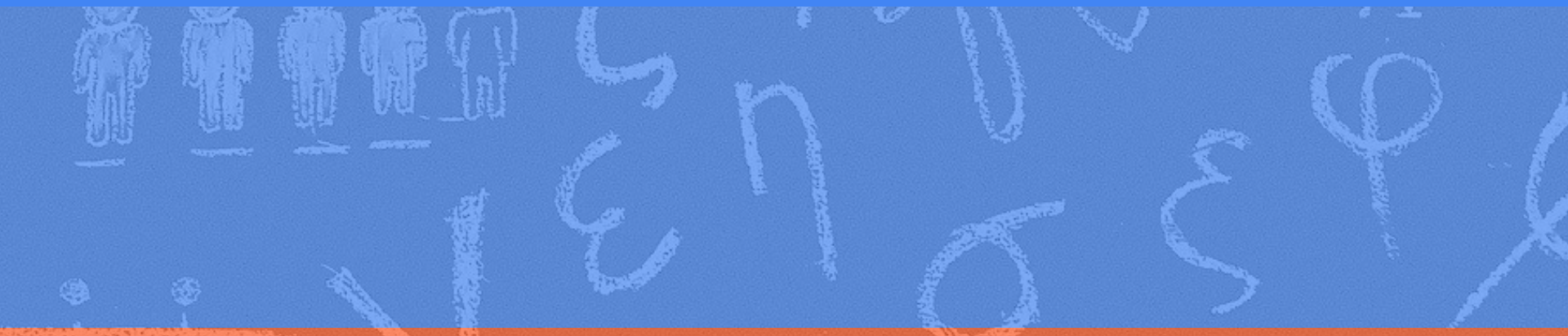
6. What does the word "cauldron" mean?

7. Do you agree that the modern Olympics are the largest sporting event in the world? Why or why not?

8. What are some reasons people might think the ancient Olympics were more significant than the modern Olympics?



TIME FOR MATH!



Math Time!

Practice your multiplication facts on your own piece of paper.

Multiply 3-Digit and 1-Digit Numbers

Multiply

$$\begin{array}{r} 381 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 303 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 351 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 109 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 337 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 540 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 181 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 254 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 620 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 647 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 589 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 729 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 677 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 798 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 597 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 709 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Math Time!

It's your turn to solve some math word problems.

Write you answers on a piece of paper.

Anthony is sharing 54 marbles with his brother Henry. How many marbles will Anthony get if he is getting $\frac{2}{3}$ or the bag? Draw a picture to help you solve the problem.

An unopened packet of candy contains 24 pieces of candy. On Monday, Mrs. Hall rewarded 4 students with two pieces of candy each. On Tuesday, she rewarded another 6 students with 2 pieces of candy each. How many pieces of candy remain in the packet.

Let's think LOGISTICALLY

Hints to Solve Grid Logic Puzzles

- Put an X to eliminate options that are incorrect.
- Put a 0 to show when you have found a match.
- Read through the clues more than once, if needed.

Example Puzzle:

Place in Race

	1 st	2 nd	3 rd
Rick			
Darla			
Tony			

Clues:

- 1) Rick finished the race before Tony.
- 2) Darla finished in first place.

	1 st	2 nd	3 rd
Rick			X
Darla			
Tony	X		

- 1) Rick finished the race before Tony.

This clue tells us that Rick couldn't have finished last and Tony couldn't have finished first, so we place X's in those boxes.

	1 st	2 nd	3 rd
Rick	X		X
Darla	0	X	X
Tony	X		

- 2) Darla finished in first place.

Place a 0 to show Darla was first. If Darla was first, she couldn't have finished in 2nd or 3rd, and Rick or Tony could not have finished 1st, so we place X's in those spots.

After completing that, you should notice that Rick can only be in 2nd place, and Tony is the only option left for third place.

	1 st	2 nd	3 rd
Rick	X	0	X
Darla	0	X	X
Tony	X	X	0

Some of the clues will be more challenging. When you finish a puzzle, read through the clues again to make sure all your answers fit the clues.

**Draw the chart
on your own
paper.
Use your
problem solving
to solve the
missing school
supplies!**

Missing School Supplies

Each of the following six students are missing one school supply. They are each missing a different school supply. Use the clues below to determine which student is missing which supply.

1. Kendra remembered glue.
2. Ally remembered an eraser.
3. Alex remembered an eraser and markers.
4. The names of the people who forgot an eraser, paper, and markers all start with the same letter.
5. Kevin forgot his notebook.



School Supplies

	Eraser	Pencils	Paper	Notebook	Glue	Markers
Kendra						
Kara						
Kevin						
Ally						
Alex						
Adam						

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How to Solve: Put a circle when you have found the corresponding missing school supply for each student. Put an X if you know that the missing school supply does not match the corresponding student.



TIME FOR SOCIAL STUDIES!



It's ELECTION YEAR!



We are going to dig into the Electoral College!

**First, let's look at some vocabulary.
Read each word and definition.**

Vocabulary

election – when people vote to decide who will hold an office in the government

compromise – settling a disagreement when both sides give up some of their demands

population – all the people living in a location, such as a city, state, or country

candidate – a person who is running for a political office and wants people to vote for her or him

rare – very uncommon or something that does not happen very often

Read about it!

The President of the United States is the leader of the country. Elections to decide who will be president happen every four years. Most people think the winner is decided by who got the most votes. Instead, the electoral college decides who wins the presidential **election**.

The electoral college was started as a **compromise** between the Framers of the Constitution. When writing the Constitution, some people wanted the country's president to be chosen by Congress. Others, however, wanted the nation's leader to be chosen by the people. The Framers compromised, and the electoral college was created.

The electoral college is not a place; it is a process. It is how the American people choose who will be the President. When people vote in a presidential election, they are actually voting for an elector. An elector is a person chosen to vote for president. The number of electors each state gets depends on the number of people living in that state. States with large populations have many electors. For example, California has 55 electoral votes. Wyoming, with its smaller **population**, only has three electoral votes. Currently, there are 538 electors for all 50 states plus the District of Columbia. It is up to each state to decide who gets to be an elector, but it can be almost anyone.

After a presidential election in November, the votes cast by the people are counted. This is called the popular vote. The **candidate** who wins the popular vote in a state usually wins all the electoral votes, too. In the 1980 presidential election, Ronald Reagan won the popular vote in Missouri. As a result, he also won all that state's electoral votes. Only two states, Nebraska and Maine, split their electoral votes. In order to be declared the winner, a candidate must win at least 270 electoral votes. Both houses of Congress count these votes a few weeks after the presidential election.

Some states have laws that require their electors to vote for the candidate who won the popular vote. Historically, most electors have voted this way. In a few **rare** instances, however, electors have voted for someone other than the candidate chosen by the people.

What do you know? Answer on your own paper.

Vocabulary

election compromise
population candidate rare

Directions: Choose the word from the box that best matches each definition. Write the word on the line.

_____ 1. all the people living in a location

_____ 2. settling a disagreement when both sides give up some of their demands

_____ 3. very uncommon or something that does not happen very often

_____ 4. a person who is running for a political office and wants people to vote for her or him

_____ 5. when people vote to decide who will hold an office in the government

Directions: Choose the word from the box that best completes each sentence. Write the word on the line.

_____ 6. People on the planning committee first had to _____ before they could solve the problem.

_____ 7. After the _____, the new mayor worked to keep the promises she had made to the voters.

_____ 8. Voters listen to each _____ make a speech before deciding who to vote for in an election.

_____ 9. While it does sometimes happen, it is _____ for there to be thunder during a snowstorm.

_____ 10. Workers counted the people living in each state to determine the total _____ of the country.

What do you know? Answer on your own paper.

Directions: Complete the graphic organizer using information from the text. Then write a summary of the text.

TEXT TYPE: (passage, article, text)

In this...

PURPOSE: (explains, tells, gives details)

the author...

TOPIC: (look at the title)

about...

MAIN IDEA: (Write the main idea - the most important sentence that tells what is so important about the topic.)

DETAIL: (one piece of information that tells me more about the main idea.)

DETAIL: (one piece of information that tells me more about the main idea.)

DETAIL: (one piece of information that tells me more about the main idea.)

A photograph of an astronaut in a white space suit floating in space. The astronaut is wearing a white helmet with a clear visor and has an American flag patch on the right shoulder. The background is a deep blue space with some faint light streaks. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent purple and blue gradient.

TIME FOR SCIENCE!

SEASONS

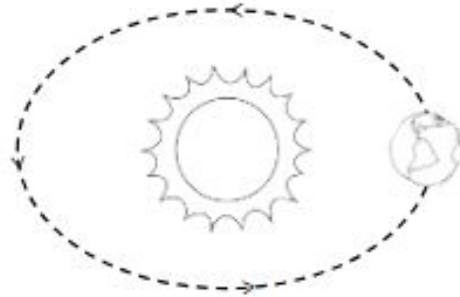


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As you read, write the highlighted words and their meaning on your paper.

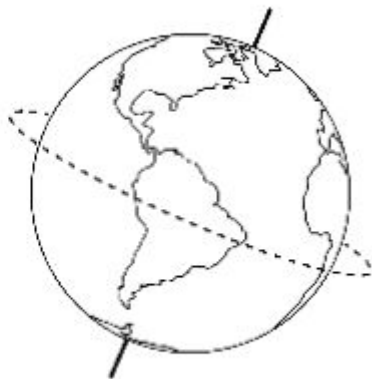
Spring, summer, winter, and fall. You're probably familiar with these seasons, but do you know what causes them?

In order to understand the cause of the seasons, you will first need to have knowledge about the Earth's orbit around the Sun. An **orbit** is a circular path around an object in space. It takes the Earth 365 days to orbit the Sun.



As the Earth orbits the Sun, it spins on its **axis**. An axis is an imaginary line that an object rotates around.

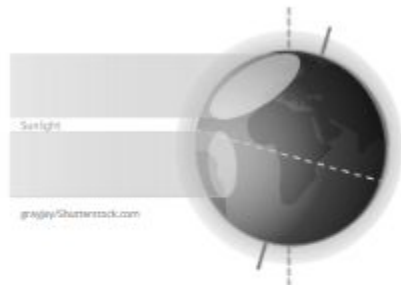
The Earth's axis is tilted at a 23-degree angle. It's this tilt that causes the seasons. As the Earth moves through its orbit, its tilt causes different parts to be tilted towards or away from the Sun.



Teach Starter

When a section of the Earth is tilted towards the Sun, it receives direct light, which creates warmer weather.

When a section of the Earth has tilted away from the Sun, it receives indirect light, which creates colder weather.



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The amount of direct light from the Sun also affects the amount of daylight per day. That's why there are more daylight hours during the summer, and fewer daylight hours during the winter.

Teach Starter

The **equator** is an imaginary line around the center of the Earth. It divides the Earth into two hemispheres.

The **northern hemisphere** is the half of the Earth that is north of the equator.

The **southern hemisphere** is the half of the Earth that is south of the equator.



TeachSta

The different hemispheres experience opposite seasons.

In this image, the northern hemisphere receives direct sunlight from the Sun and is experiencing summer.

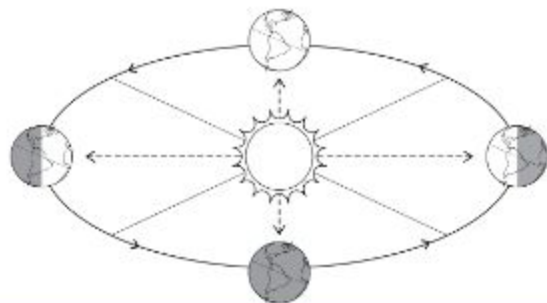
Meanwhile, the southern hemisphere is receiving indirect light from the Sun and experiencing winter.



Can you draw direct light shining on the northern hemisphere and indirect light shining on the southern hemisphere?

TeachSta

The hemispheres continue to experience opposite seasons throughout Earth's entire orbit.



What season is it in the southern hemisphere when the northern hemisphere is experiencing spring? _____

Teach

Solstices

During the **summer solstice**, the northern hemisphere is at its maximum tilt towards the Sun. During the **winter solstice**, the northern hemisphere is at its maximum tilt away from the Sun.

The summer solstice is the day that has the most hours of daylight. The winter solstice is the day that has the fewest hours of daylight.

Equinoxes

The spring and autumnal **equinoxes** mark the two days of the year when the Sun shines directly on the equator. There are equal hours of day and night during the equinoxes.

Teach Starter

Label the Seasons

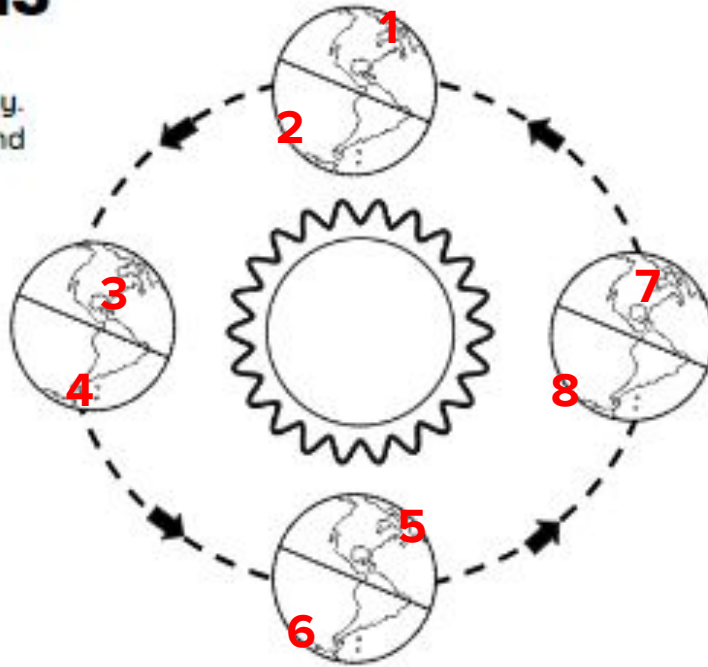
Directions: Label the images correctly.
Be sure to label both the northern and southern hemispheres.

Label the positions
experiencing summer with SU.

Label the positions
experiencing winter with a W.

Label the positions
experiencing autumn with an A.

Label the positions
experiencing spring with a SP.



Label your paper 1-8

For each number
label:

Northern hemisphere
Southern hemisphere

SU
W
A
SP



DOMS

WHOA! Good Job!