

DAY 1 READING/SOCIAL ASSIGNMENTS

READING

_____ READ *SNOW DAY*

_____ ANSWER *SNOW DAY* QUESTIONS

_____ COMPLETE THE CHARACTER TRAITS PAGE

_____ 30 MINUTES OF AR READING

SOCIAL

_____ READ *SAVING SHARKS*

_____ READ *DUKE KAHANAMOKU*

_____ COMPLETE THE QUIZ PAGE

OTHER ASSIGNMENTS YOU CAN WORK ON...

-STUDY WEEKLY VOCAB WORDS

-WORK ON THE WEEKLY IXLs

-WORK ON BODDLE ASSIGNMENTS

DAY 1 Math/Science ASSIGNMENTS

Math

_____ Complete Mastering Math Fact Sheet

_____ Complete the Multiplication 2x2 (A)

_____ Complete Long Division Error #1

_____ Practice Math Facts

Science

_____ Read *The Life of a Butterfly*

_____ Answer *The Life of a Butterfly* Questions

_____ Play OUTSIDE for 30 minutes

OTHER ASSIGNMENTS YOU CAN WORK ON...

-Get Green Light in Reflex

-Work on the weekly IXLs

-Study Island (if assigned)

Name _____ Date _____

Snow Day

Nia awoke to see her mother turning off the alarm clock. She told Nia that there had been a big snowstorm overnight. School had been cancelled. Nia pulled back the curtain. Sure enough, the storm had laid a fluffy white quilt over everything. Nia loved to sleep in, but this surprise had her vibrating like a hummingbird's wings. The possibilities in her mind were an avalanche. She could go sledding, build a fort, have a movie marathon, bake cookies, or build a snowman... The choices were endless! Nia's tumbling thoughts were interrupted by the sound of her mother's car starting. Apparently, her mom still had to go to work. That meant, of course, that she'd have to dig out her car.

Nia quickly got dressed, bundling up in her warmest clothes. She grabbed a shovel from the garage and got to work digging out the car alongside her grateful mother. When they were done, her mother hopped in the car. "Drive like a snail," Nia said. "There could be ice."

Nia watched her mother drive off past the Gelsons' house and saw old man Gelson struggling to clear the snow off his steps with a broom. Nia hustled over with the shovel and lent a hand. Afterward, she was going to head home for some cocoa and a movie. On her way, she spotted Mrs. Nunn trying to get her cat Frisky to come back inside. Nia managed to corral Frisky and return the frisky critter. She turned for home and then joined a couple of other neighbors in dislodging Mr. Todd's car from a snowbank.

It's been a busy morning! Nia thought. She took one more look around to see if there were any more pressing tasks. The coast was clear, so Nia headed inside. It was time to enjoy the snow day!

SNOW
Day

Name _____ Date _____

Snow Day

1. How did Nia know that her mother needed help digging out the car?

2. What is the first thing Nia did when she realized that her mother needed help digging out the car?

3. What did Nia do after helping her mother and before returning inside her home?

4. What is the meaning of "the coast is clear"?

SNOW
Day.

Name _____ Date _____

Character Traits



Complete the graphic organizer with the character traits shown by Nia and the text evidence that supports each trait.

Nia's Character Traits

Three horizontal lines for writing character traits.

Text Evidence

Five horizontal lines for writing text evidence.

SAVING SHARKS

Sharks are among the most feared ocean hunters. So why do they need our protection?

What are some threats humans pose to sharks?

Gatherine Macdonald will never forget the first time she saw a shark. She was about 8 years old and at a beach in South Carolina. A fisherman had caught a small bonnethead shark and brought it onto shore. The adults on the beach seemed worried.

"I'm looking at this sad little shark, gasping for air," recalls Macdonald. She's now a shark scientist at the University of Miami in Florida. "And I thought, I don't think that we're the ones in danger here."

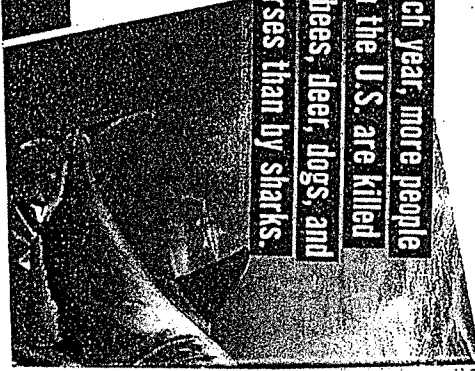
reputation soon, overall quality of character as seen or judged by many people. depleted verb, greatly reduced or used up

Bonnetheads, like most types of sharks, are no threat to humans. Still, they often have a reputation as man-eaters. In reality, sharks have more to fear from us than we do from them.

Biggest Myths
Just hearing the word *shark* sends shivers down many people's spines. That is mainly because of the great white shark. It's easy to see why. These predators can be more than 20 feet long. Their huge, powerful jaws are lined with up to 300 razor-sharp teeth. But the great white is just one of more than 500 shark species. Macdonald points out that most sharks are only a few

Sharks in Trouble
About one-third of all shark species are at risk of extinction.

Each year, more people in the U.S. are killed by bees, deer, dogs, and horses than by sharks.



Catherine Macdonald (left) holds a bonnethead shark during a health checkup.

Their numbers have been depleted mainly because of overfishing. That is being driven largely by demand for shark fins. The fins are used to make a soup popular in some Asian nations. Many sharks are also accidentally scooped up in nets meant to catch other fish.

The loss of sharks can be bad news for the health of ocean ecosystems. Large shark species, like great whites, feast on other fish and large sea

Watch a VIDEO

Take a deeper dive into the wild world of sharks.

creatures. That prevents the populations of those animals from growing out of control.

Plus, sharks of all sizes keep other species healthy by preying on sick or weak animals. If sharks disappeared, the entire food chain could be thrown off balance.

Making a Comeback

The U.S. banned the hunting of great whites and four other species in 1997. In the past 25 years, the government has

Worldwide, millions of sharks accidentally get caught in fishing nets each year.

A thresher shark is trapped in a fishing net.

A great white shark swims off the coast of Australia.



passed several other laws protecting sharks in U.S. waters. As a result, some species, including the great white, have slowly made a comeback in U.S. coastal areas. Macdonald points out that this hasn't led to a major increase in attacks on people. Still, she realizes that many people will continue to be scared of sharks. But, she says, that shouldn't stop them from caring about the creatures.

"You don't need to love something to acknowledge it has a right to exist and an important role in the ecosystem," Macdonald says.

HISTORY MAKERS

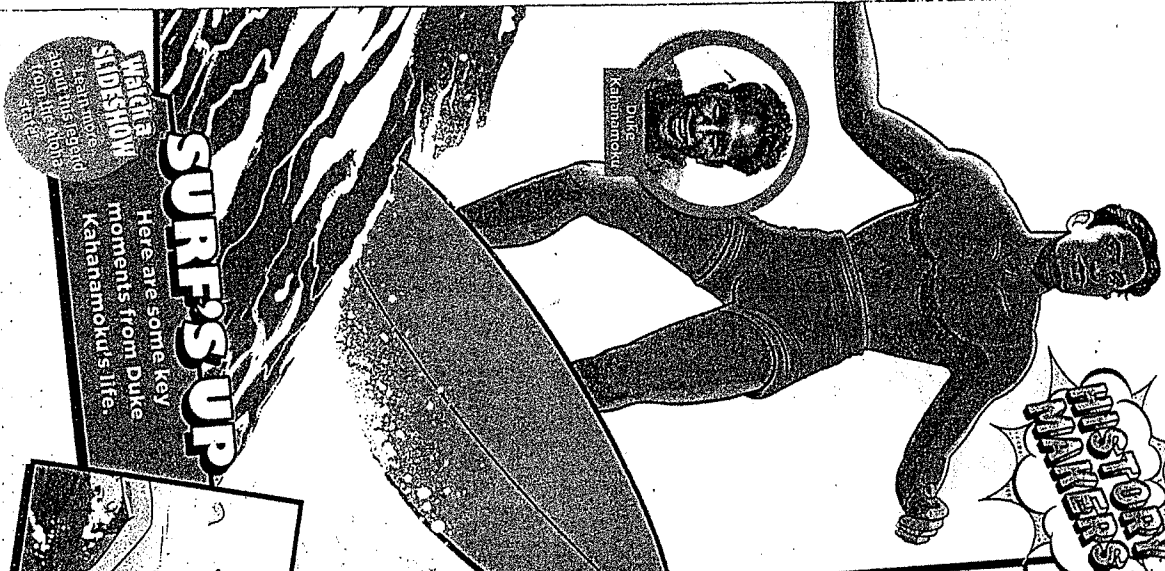
DUKELI

His amazing skills helped make surfing popular worldwide.

A crowd lined the shore of a beach near Sydney, Australia. It was

December 1914. Duke Kahanamoku (kah-hab-nah-MOH-koo) put his surfboard into the ocean and paddled toward the waves. When he zoomed back into view, he was standing tall on top of the water.

Kahanamoku put on a show. He rode wave after wave, facing forward and backward—he even stood on his head! His surfing exhibitions helped turn the sport into a national craze in Australia. Kahanamoku went on to introduce the sport to the world. Today, he is known as the father of modern surfing—and one of the greatest there has ever been.

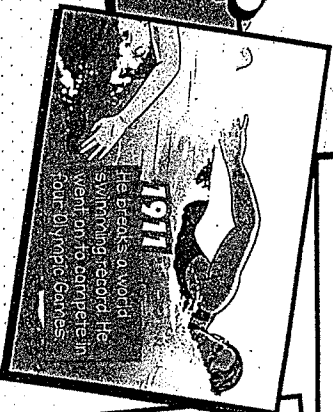


MAKING SIDESHOW
Learn more about his legging from the ability from the field.

SURF'S UP

Here are some key moments from Duke Kahanamoku's life.

4 MAY 8, 2023



1911
He breaks a world swimming record. He went on to compete in four Olympic Games.



KAHANAMOKU

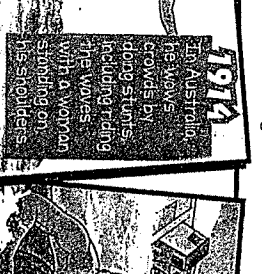
A REVERED IN HIS WATER

Kahanamoku was born on August 24, 1890, in Honolulu, Hawaii. Growing up, he spent much of his time surfing. The ancient sport had been a part of Native Hawaiian culture for centuries. Hawaiians called it *he nalu* (HEH-eh NAH-100), or wave sliding.

Spending so much time in the water helped Kahanamoku become a strong swimmer. He made a name for himself in Hawaii, which became a U.S. territory when he was a boy. But he was unknown thousands of miles away in the rest of the U.S.

That would soon change. In August 1911, the American Athletic Union held a swim meet in Honolulu Harbor. Kahanamoku won the 100-yard freestyle. He shattered the world record by 4.6 seconds. But officials refused to recognize the record.

1914
In Australia, he wins by doing stunts including riding the waves with a woman standing on his shoulders.



Duke Kahanamoku (left) receives a medal from the King of Sweden at the 1912 Olympics.

They couldn't believe anyone could swim that fast. Outraged, his community raised money to send Kahanamoku to California to prove himself.

He did just that, qualifying for the U.S. Olympic team. Kahanamoku won both a gold and a silver medal at the 1912 Games in Stockholm, Sweden.

A DARING RESCUE
Kahanamoku was invited to other countries to show off his swimming skills. He also surfed



1925
He saves eight men from drowning by inspiring the squad to use surfboards in their rescue.

whenever he could, on a 16-foot board that weighed more than 100 pounds. He thrilled people who had never seen the sport.

At the 1920 Olympics in Antwerp, Belgium, he won two more gold medals in swimming events. His skills in the water also proved to be lifesaving. In June 1925, a boat capsized in Newport Beach, California. The sea was too rough for a rescue boat. So Kahanamoku paddled out on his surfboard and saved eight men.

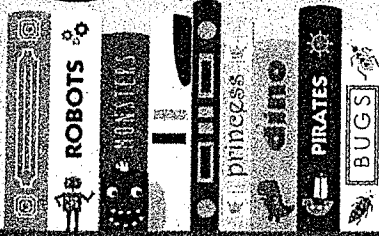
FESTIVALS GET
By the time Hawaii became a state in 1959, surfing had become more popular. People rode the waves in movies, music lyrics, and TV shows. Kahanamoku died in 1968 at age 77, but his legacy lives on. A century after he suggested it, surfing became an Olympic sport at the 2020 Games in Tokyo, Japan. Today, many people call surfing Hawaii's gift to the world—that's largely thanks to Kahanamoku.

WORD KNOW

exhibitions noun, plural a public display of an athlete's, a performer's, or an artist's skills
legacy noun the lasting impact of a person or thing

Name: _____

Summer Fun!



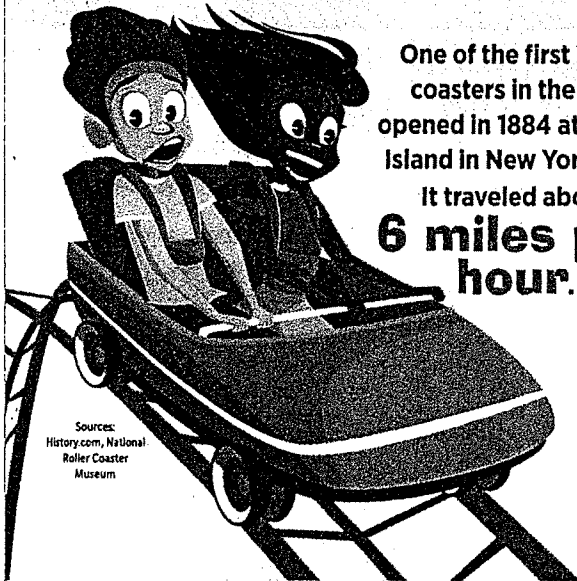
Kids ages 9 to 11 read an average of **9 books** over the summer.

Americans eat, on average, **4 gallons** of ice cream each year.

The most popular flavors are **chocolate, cookies & cream, and vanilla.**

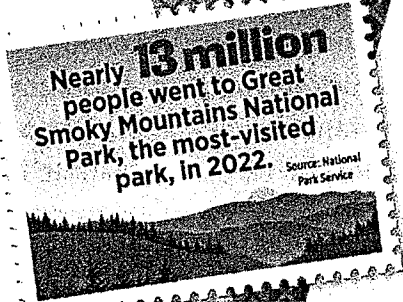


Source: American Camp Association



Source: History.com, National Roller Coaster Museum

One of the first roller coasters in the U.S. opened in 1884 at Coney Island in New York City. It traveled about **6 miles per hour.**



Source: International Dairy Foods Association

Source: National Park Service

1 How many gallons of ice cream do Americans eat, on average, each year?

- A 4 C 9
- B 6 D 26

2 One of the first _____ in the U.S. was at Coney Island in New York City.

- A bookstores
- B summer camps
- C roller coasters
- D ice cream shops

KNOW THE NEWS

Saving Sharks

1 Which sentence from the article best states the main idea?

- A "Catherine Macdonald will never forget the first time she saw a shark."
- B "In reality, sharks have more to fear from us than we do from them."
- C "Shark attacks do happen."
- D "Many people will continue to be scared."

2 Which is closest in meaning to *depleted*?

- A completed C developed
- B decreased D saved

3 Which statement is an opinion?

- A There are more than 500 shark species.
- B Sharks of all sizes keep other species healthy.
- C The U.S. has passed laws to protect sharks.
- D There's no reason to fear sharks.

History Makers: Duke Kahanamoku

1 Which could be another title for this article?

- A "Hawaii's History" C "Learn to Surf"
- B "Olympic Records" D "Surfing Superstar"

2 Which sentence from the article best explains Duke Kahanamoku's *legacy*?

- A "He spent much of his time surfing."
- B "Outraged, his community raised money to send Kahanamoku to California."
- C "A century after he suggested it, surfing became an Olympic sport."
- D "Kahanamoku put on a show."

3 Which of these happened first?

- A Hawaii became a U.S. state.
- B Hawaii became a U.S. territory.
- C Surfing became an Olympic sport.
- D Kahanamoku was born in Honolulu, Hawaii.



PAGES 4-5

Two Minute Timing # 1 (Do this weekly to see your progress)

$6)\overline{42}$ $5)\overline{10}$ $5)\overline{35}$ $7)\overline{56}$ $2)\overline{4}$ $3)\overline{6}$ $2)\overline{6}$ $4)\overline{24}$ $4)\overline{8}$ $2)\overline{10}$

$2)\overline{18}$ $2)\overline{14}$ $9)\overline{54}$ $1)\overline{7}$ $8)\overline{16}$ $5)\overline{5}$ $4)\overline{16}$ $2)\overline{16}$ $6)\overline{30}$ $2)\overline{8}$

$5)\overline{25}$ $4)\overline{36}$ $3)\overline{9}$ $9)\overline{27}$ $4)\overline{2}$ $5)\overline{45}$ $8)\overline{72}$ $9)\overline{1}$ $9)\overline{36}$ $9)\overline{63}$

$6)\overline{18}$ $9)\overline{45}$ $6)\overline{5}$ $8)\overline{4}$ $9)\overline{72}$ $6)\overline{54}$ $1)\overline{8}$ $3)\overline{27}$ $9)\overline{18}$ $6)\overline{36}$

$8)\overline{24}$ $1)\overline{9}$ $4)\overline{12}$ $7)\overline{21}$ $8)\overline{4}$ $5)\overline{15}$ $8)\overline{8}$ $6)\overline{1}$ $2)\overline{2}$ $1)\overline{3}$

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$5)\overline{30}$ $7)\overline{14}$ $1)\overline{6}$ $6)\overline{12}$ $8)\overline{48}$ $5)\overline{40}$ $8)\overline{32}$ $7)\overline{63}$ $5)\overline{20}$ $7)\overline{28}$

$4)\overline{28}$ $6)\overline{48}$ $8)\overline{40}$ $7)\overline{35}$ $8)\overline{56}$ $7)\overline{42}$ $4)\overline{20}$ $4)\overline{32}$ $6)\overline{24}$ $2)\overline{16}$

Goal _____

Number of problems correct _____

Set V [all previous sets] Practice on facts through Set V

2	6	7	4	7	8	4	9	5	6
<u>x4</u>	<u>x5</u>	<u>x6</u>	<u>x6</u>	<u>x4</u>	<u>x5</u>	<u>x5</u>	<u>x9</u>	<u>x4</u>	<u>x6</u>

6	1	4	4	7	4	6	5	7	5
<u>x2</u>	<u>x2</u>	<u>x7</u>	<u>x8</u>	<u>x5</u>	<u>x6</u>	<u>x4</u>	<u>x4</u>	<u>x8</u>	<u>x3</u>

5	7	5	5	9	6	8	4	4	5
<u>x7</u>	<u>x4</u>	<u>x4</u>	<u>x6</u>	<u>x6</u>	<u>x4</u>	<u>x4</u>	<u>x5</u>	<u>x6</u>	<u>x8</u>

6	6	4	7	7	4	5	3	5	6
<u>x5</u>	<u>x7</u>	<u>x7</u>	<u>x0</u>	<u>x3</u>	<u>x5</u>	<u>x6</u>	<u>x8</u>	<u>x5</u>	<u>x4</u>

One Minute Timing on facts through Set V

7	9	7	5	4	3	4	4	4	7
<u>x8</u>	<u>x0</u>	<u>x6</u>	<u>x1</u>	<u>x5</u>	<u>x7</u>	<u>x6</u>	<u>x8</u>	<u>x7</u>	<u>x5</u>

6	8	3	2	6	5	7	7	5	8
<u>x4</u>	<u>x5</u>	<u>x2</u>	<u>x3</u>	<u>x2</u>	<u>x6</u>	<u>x4</u>	<u>x3</u>	<u>x2</u>	<u>x2</u>

1	3	9	6	9	5	6	5	4	6
<u>x2</u>	<u>x9</u>	<u>x5</u>	<u>x7</u>	<u>x3</u>	<u>x4</u>	<u>x8</u>	<u>x7</u>	<u>x4</u>	<u>x5</u>

8	8	9	3	7	8	6	5	3	8
<u>x4</u>	<u>x6</u>	<u>x4</u>	<u>x7</u>	<u>x9</u>	<u>x7</u>	<u>x3</u>	<u>x8</u>	<u>x8</u>	<u>x9</u>

1 minute timing goal _____

Number of problems correct _____

Multiplication (2x2 Digits)

A

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. Multiply.

$$\begin{array}{r} 85 \\ \times 25 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

- a. 2,125
- b. 595
- c. 182
- d. 2,120

2. Find the product.

$$\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ \times 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

- a. 270
- b. 26
- c. 69
- d. 276

3. Solve.

$$\begin{array}{r} 47 \\ \times 68 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

- a. 658
- b. 3,196
- c. 296
- d. 3,190

4. Multiply.

$$\begin{array}{r} 92 \\ \times 81 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

- a. 7,452
- b. 828
- c. 722
- d. 7,450

5. Ty makes birdhouses to sell in his shop. If he sells 15 birdhouses each week for 36 weeks, how many birdhouses will he sell?

- a. 60 birdhouses
- b. 135 birdhouses
- c. 540 birdhouses
- d. 216 birdhouses

6. If Ty sells his birdhouses for \$25 each, how much money will he make from selling 87 houses?

- a. \$2,175
- b. \$375
- c. \$609
- d. \$195

Name _____

Long Division Error Analysis #1

Emily and Sofia are working on their homework and compare their answers to the last problem. Below is their work and final answers. Who is correct?

Emily's Problem

$$\begin{array}{r} 97 \frac{2}{4} \\ 4 \overline{)390} \\ \underline{-36} \\ 30 \\ \underline{-28} \\ 2 \end{array}$$

Correct or Incorrect?

Sofia's Problem

$$\begin{array}{r} 87 \frac{4}{2} \\ 4 \overline{)390} \\ \underline{-36} \\ 30 \\ \underline{-28} \\ 2 \end{array}$$

Correct or Incorrect?

1) Did Emily or Sophia get the correct answer? Explain.

2) Circle any mistakes you found in the problems. Explain what mistakes were made.

3) What advice would you give the students, so they do not make these mistakes again?

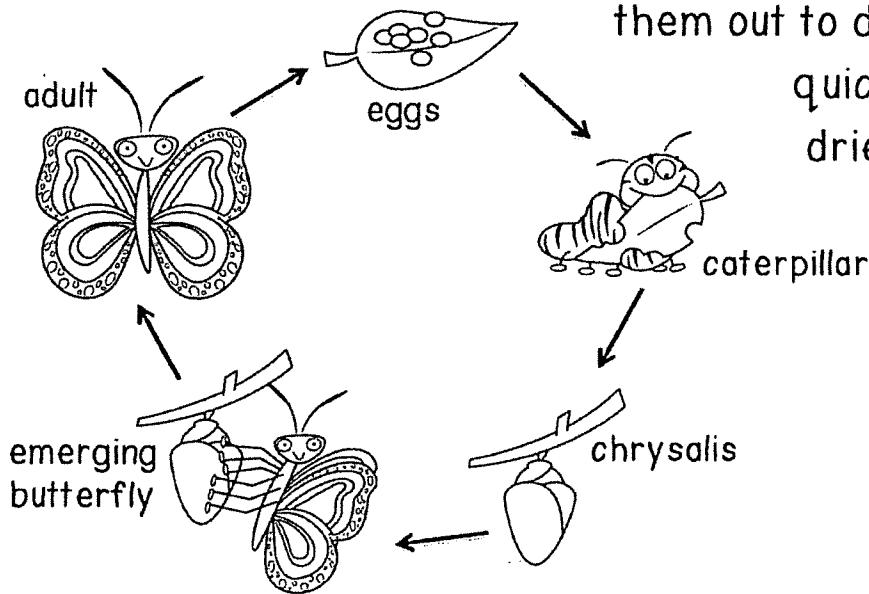
Name: _____ Date: _____

THE LIFE OF A BUTTERFLY

Butterflies start out as **eggs**. After about five days, a butterfly egg hatches and out comes a tiny **caterpillar**. The caterpillar is very hungry when it comes out of the egg. It eats and eats and grows very quickly. When the caterpillar is done growing, it sheds its skin and forms a **chrysalis**, which is also called a pupa. The chrysalis is brown or green so that it is camouflaged in nature. Inside the chrysalis, the caterpillar begins to change into a butterfly. This complete change is called **metamorphosis** (*met-uh-mor-fuh-sis*). The change happens quickly! Soon, the chrysalis opens and an **adult butterfly** emerges.

When the butterfly first comes out, its wings are damp, so it spreads

them out to dry. Butterflies learn to fly quickly after their wings have dried. Then, an adult butterfly lays eggs, and the life cycle starts all over again.



Like all cycles, the life cycle of a butterfly repeats itself over and over. Can you think of any other cycles?



Name: _____ Date: _____

THE LIFE OF A BUTTERFLY

1 Do butterflies have live babies or do they lay eggs?

2 What happens during the caterpillar stage of the life cycle?

3 What needs to happen for butterflies to be able to fly?

4 In your own words, explain what chrysalis means.
