Fifth and Sixth Grade E-Learning Days 1-5

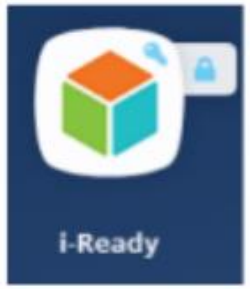
Students will have just 5 days after the closure to turn in the work.
(as per Hampton School District)

Day 1

Day 1

iReady Personalized Pathway (30-40 Minutes)

- Log into iReady and complete one math and one ELA lesson on your personal pathway.
- How do I login to iReady?
  - Click the link below to go to your ClassLink page.
  - https://login.classlink.com/my/hamptonsc
  - Once logged into ClassLink, select the iReady icon.





  - Complete one Math iReady lesson under “My Path”
  - Complete one ELA iReady lesson under “My Path”

Day 1: Read the story then answer the questions in complete sentences on a piece of paper.

Genre Autobiography

Essential Questions

Have you been told stories about your ancestors or the people in your family? What lessons have you learned from these stories?

Island Treasures

Growing Up in Cuba

by Alma Flor Ada
illustrated by Robert Casilla



Introduction

AT LA QUINTA Simoni, the weathered old house where I was born and where I lived for much of my childhood, the magic began early in the morning when my grandmother would wake me up for our daily visit to the cows. In Cuba, only prized cows in large *haciendas* lived in barns; our handful of cows lived outdoors, grazing on grass all year round. When our farmhand milked the cows under a tree, my grandmother would hand him a large glass and he would direct a squirt of milk straight into it. She always let me drink first, and as I raised the glass, holding it with both hands, the foam on top would tickle my nose.

Later in the day, the magic continued. I was allowed to roam our fields freely, and I would spend long stretches of time by the river, observing the fish: the small *guajacones* who skimmed the surface, eating mosquito larvae; the swift *biajacas* swimming deep in the water; the brown *renacuajos*, tadpoles at different stages of turning into frogs. The large green tadpoles with yellow bellies would turn into *ranas toro*, the bull frogs we heard at night—since these were not easy to spot, seeing one was a rare treat. This was also true of *jicoteas*, river turtles whose hearing was very sharp; no matter how quietly I approached, all I could see were the ripples they left behind, because they would jump off their rocks and into the water before I even reached the river.

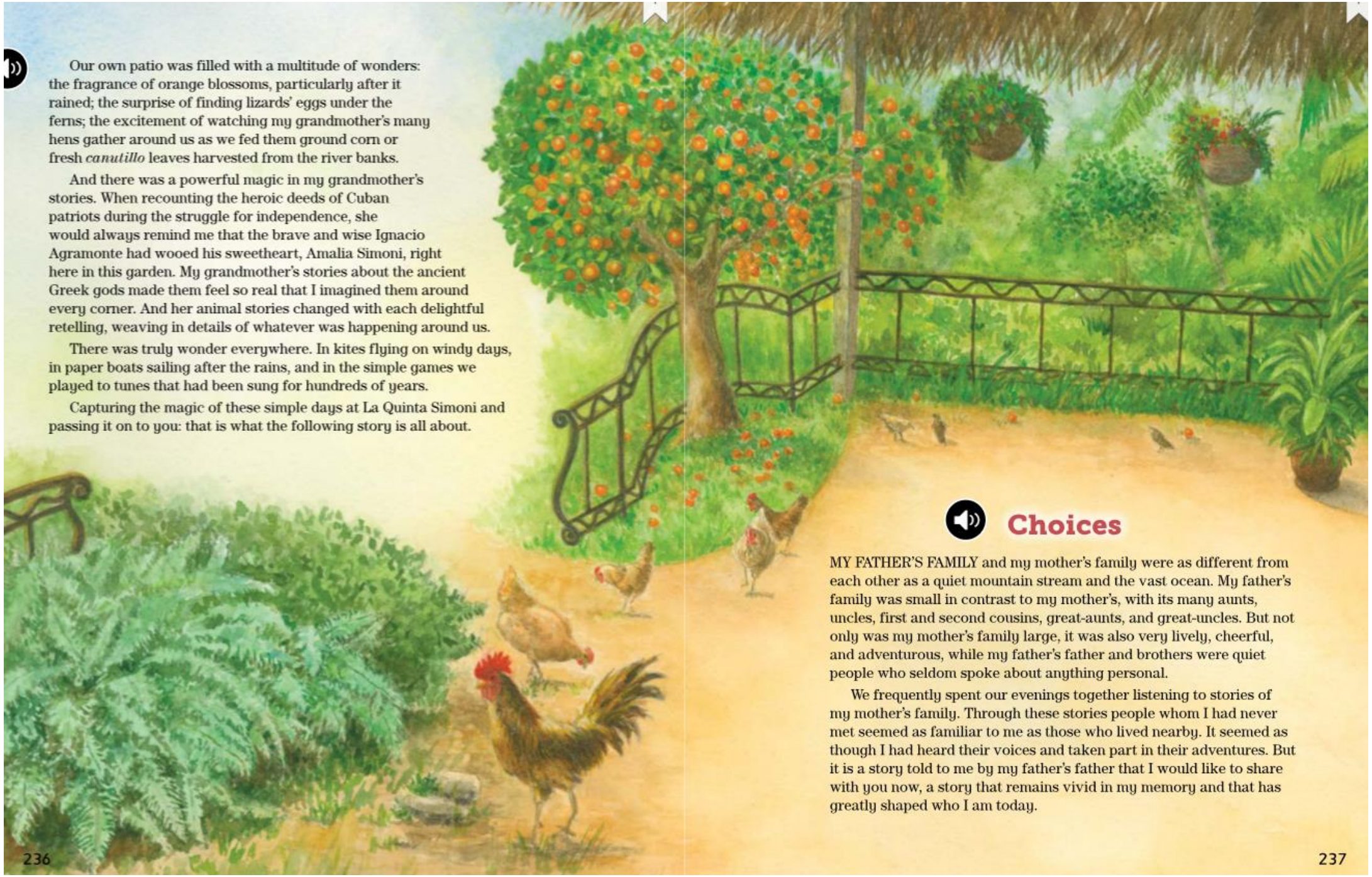
There was also the large fallen tree that lay on the ground close to the river: a resting giant with a number of branches that grew straight up from its side. If I had known then what a harp looked like, I would have said it resembled one. Instead, for me, the fallen tree was a many-masted sailing ship on a daring voyage, and I read many tales of adventure while nestled there.

Our own patio was filled with a multitude of wonders: the fragrance of orange blossoms, particularly after it rained; the surprise of finding lizards' eggs under the ferns; the excitement of watching my grandmother's many hens gather around us as we fed them ground corn or fresh *canutillo* leaves harvested from the river banks.

And there was a powerful magic in my grandmother's stories. When recounting the heroic deeds of Cuban patriots during the struggle for independence, she would always remind me that the brave and wise Ignacio Agramonte had wooed his sweetheart, Amalia Simoni, right here in this garden. My grandmother's stories about the ancient Greek gods made them feel so real that I imagined them around every corner. And her animal stories changed with each delightful retelling, weaving in details of whatever was happening around us.

There was truly wonder everywhere. In kites flying on windy days, in paper boats sailing after the rains, and in the simple games we played to tunes that had been sung for hundreds of years.

Capturing the magic of these simple days at La Quinta Simoni and passing it on to you: that is what the following story is all about.



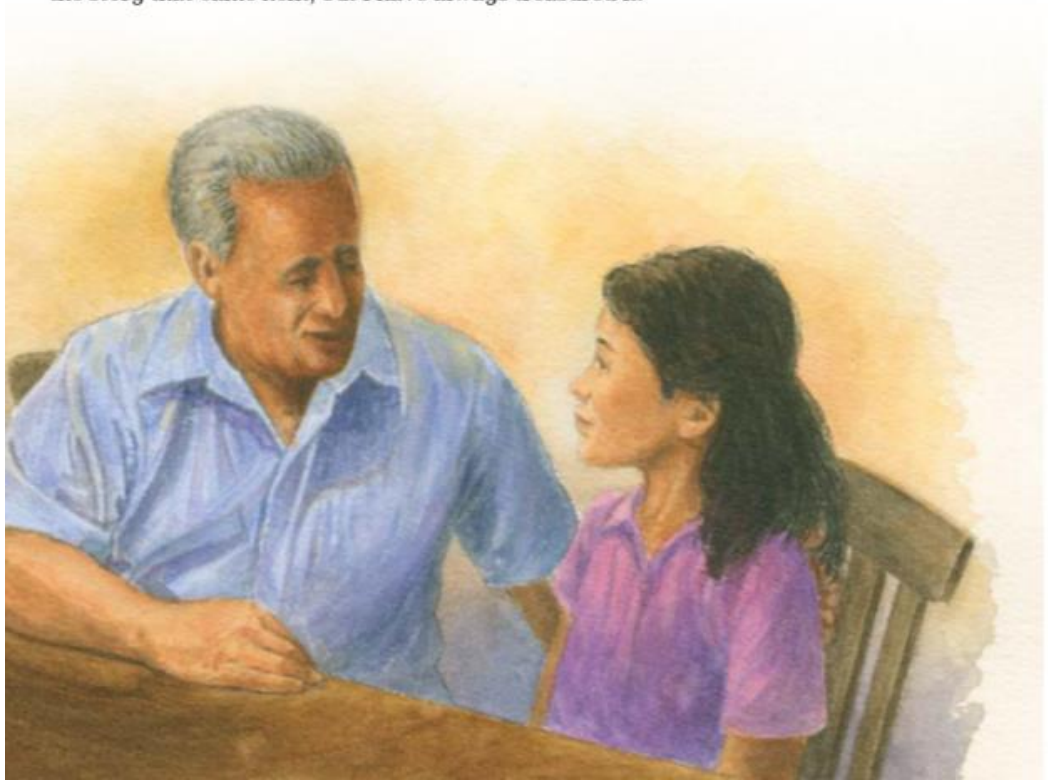
Choices

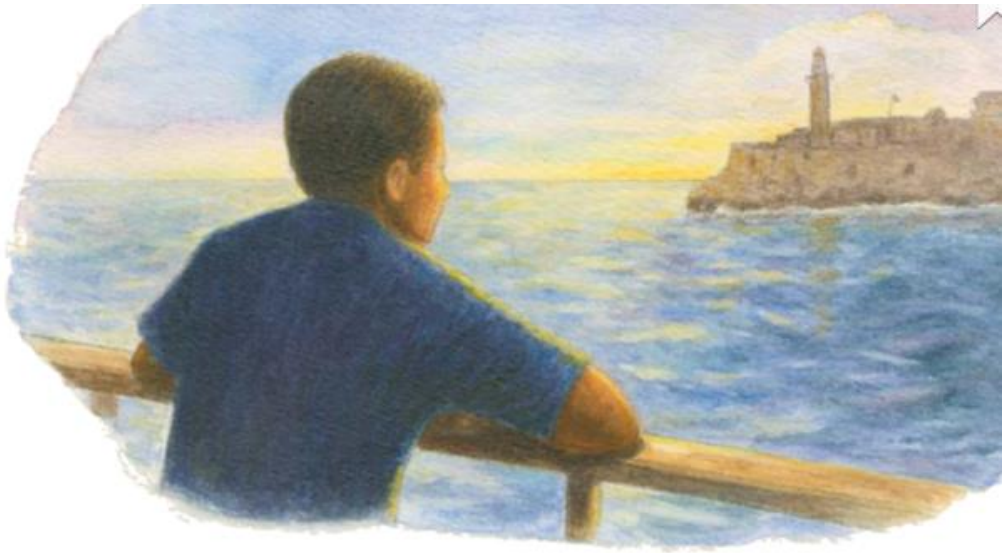
MY FATHER'S FAMILY and my mother's family were as different from each other as a quiet mountain stream and the vast ocean. My father's family was small in contrast to my mother's, with its many aunts, uncles, first and second cousins, great-aunts, and great-uncles. But not only was my mother's family large, it was also very lively, cheerful, and adventurous, while my father's father and brothers were quiet people who seldom spoke about anything personal.

We frequently spent our evenings together listening to stories of my mother's family. Through these stories people whom I had never met seemed as familiar to me as those who lived nearby. It seemed as though I had heard their voices and taken part in their adventures. But it is a story told to me by my father's father that I would like to share with you now, a story that remains vivid in my memory and that has greatly shaped who I am today.

Abuelito Modesto would stop by my house every afternoon for a short visit. He would pat me on the head or give me a formal kiss on the forehead, and then he would sit and talk with my parents about the political and social issues of the day. He sounded very knowledgeable to me, but also adult and remote. He was a large, formidable man, and although I listened in fascination to his words, I felt as if it would be many years before I would be able to share anything with him, or he with me.

One afternoon when he arrived, my parents had gone out and I was the only one at home. He sat to wait for them in the dining room, the coolest room in the city house where we lived at the time. The house was bathed in the quiet so prevalent in the tropics during the hottest part of the day. As usual, I was buried in a book. Then abuelito Modesto called my name and motioned for me to sit on his lap. I was surprised by this gesture of warmth and affection, since I was almost ten years old and especially since he never asked any of us to sit by him. Yet I welcomed the invitation to get close to this man who seemed so remote and yet so wise. I never knew what prompted him to tell me the story that came next, but I have always treasured it.





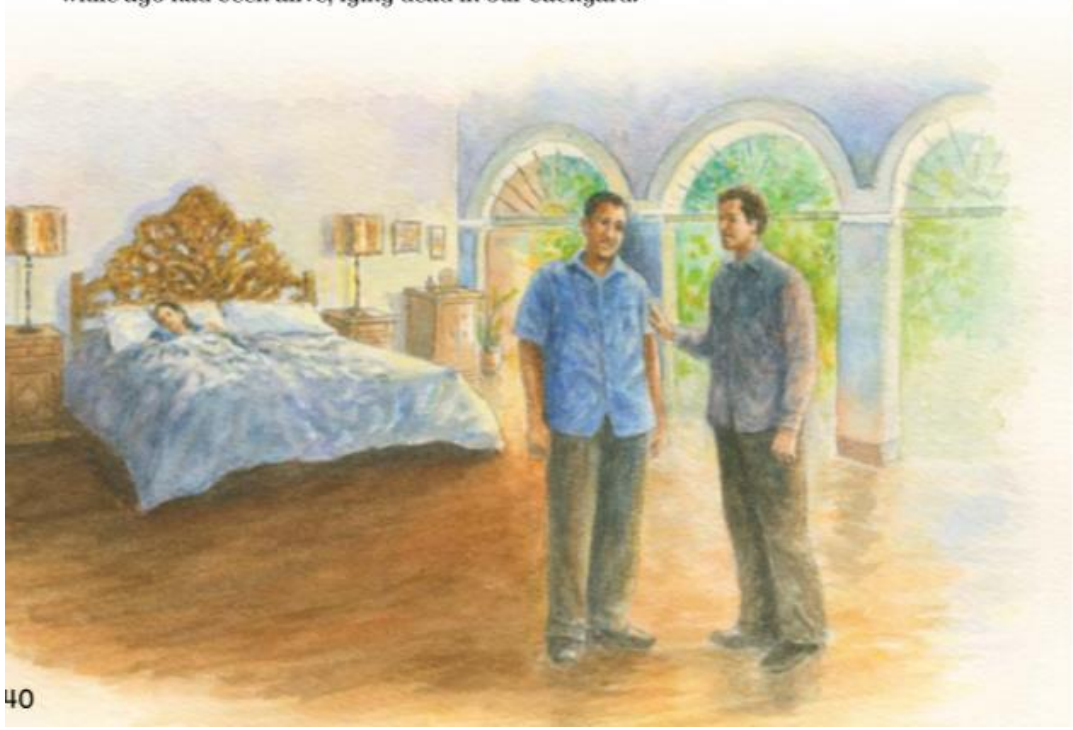
"You probably know that I was once very wealthy," he began. As I nodded, he continued. "I was only twelve years old when I left Spain to come to Cuba. My father had died, and since my oldest brother was arrogant and very authoritarian, I decided to leave my home at La Coruña. I roamed the port until someone pointed out a ship that was about to sail, and I managed to hide aboard. A sailor discovered me shortly after the ship set sail, but the captain said I should sail with them, and when we arrived at Havana he helped me get ashore. I searched for work, and fortunately I was taken in by the owner of a hardware store. He worked me hard! I cleaned the store and helped with all kinds of odd jobs. I had to sleep in the storage room on some burlap sacks, but I learned the business well.

"One day a young American came into the store with a surprising machine that played music from round black disks. It was made in the United States and was called a gramophone. I was astonished and excited. Imagine, a machine that could bring the great opera singer Enrico Caruso's voice into each home! The hardware store owner didn't want anything to do with this machine, but I was fascinated by it. I followed the American when he left the store and offered to work for him. For the next few years, I sold this new invention. Eventually I became the major representative in Cuba for the manufacturer, and traveled the island from end to end. I loved the land around Camagüey, and I saw how cattle would thrive on these fertile plains, so I bought some land. The land turned out to be even more valuable than I thought, and I became wealthy."

He paused. Even though I didn't know the meaning of the word *nostalgia*, I know now that is exactly what I saw in his eyes. "The years passed," he continued. "I married your grandmother and we had four sons. Then she became very ill. Since she was too ill to be moved, I had a doctor come to the *hacienda*. But although he did all he could, she did not improve.

"One evening, an exhausted horse and rider galloped up to the *hacienda*. The rider was my business manager in Havana. He'd ridden at top speed from the train station in Camagüey, and close up, I saw that it was not only exhaustion that marked his face, but panic. 'You must come to Havana immediately,' he urged me. 'There is a financial crisis and the economy is collapsing. The president of your bank sent me to warn you. It's urgent that you travel to the capital in person to withdraw all of your money, or else it will be lost.' I considered his alarming news as the man looked at me impatiently, unable to understand why I wasn't ordering fresh horses to take us to the train. But was I to leave your ill grandmother?"

He paused again, and I saw that the look in his eyes had changed. This new feeling was one I recognized even as a child. My own eyes must have looked the same the day I found a bird, which only a short while ago had been alive, lying dead in our backyard.





My grandfather finished his story: "I did not return with him. Your grandmother did not get well, and the economy did collapse before I could get my money from the bank. I was no longer a rich man. But I was there by your grandmother's side until the end, and I held her hand in mine as she passed away." I looked down at my grandfather's big hand, which was covering my own. And then I knew I would not have to wait until I grew up to understand my grandfather Modesto.

There is no one alive today who remembers María Rey Paz, the grandmother I never knew. And there are probably very few people living who remember my quiet but steadfast grandfather, Modesto. Yet I am certain that these ancestors of mine live on in my children, who have known from a young age what choices to make where loved ones are concerned.

Write the answers to the questions on these pages in your notebook. Use evidence and details from the text to support your answers.

Did You Know?

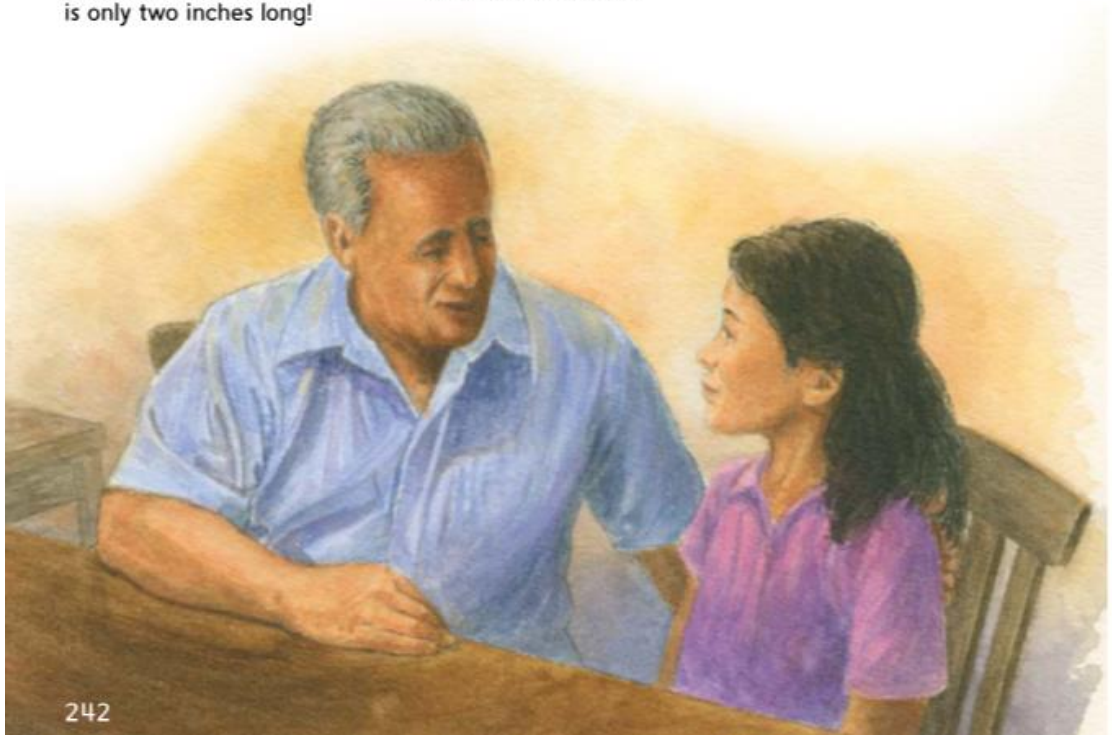
Cuba is home to many unique animals and plants. The world's smallest bird, the bee hummingbird, lives in the forests of Cuba. An adult bee hummingbird is only two inches long!

Text Connections

1. Give examples of how Alma Flor Ada uses many of her senses when remembering La Quinta Simoni.
2. How do stories make Alma Flor Ada feel close to her family?
3. Why did Abuelito Modesto leave Spain for Cuba?

[redacted]

5. Describe a cherished memory that makes you feel close to friends or family.
6. Why are shared stories an important part of a family's heritage?



Look Closer

Keys to Comprehension

1. What is the author's goal for sharing a story of her days at La Quinta Simoni, and how do the details of the text support her goal?
2. Why does it mean so much to Alma Flor Ada when her Abuelito Modesto invites her to come and listen to a story? Quote from the text to support your answer.
3. What are two main ideas of Abuelito Modesto's story, as Alma Flor Ada tells it? Explain how details support them.

[redacted]

Concept Development

6. With what reasons does Alma Flor Ada support her claim that "my father's family and my mother's family were as different from each other as a quiet mountain stream and the vast ocean"?

READING MATERIAL

Read About Numbers in Expanded and Word Form (1,000 & Beyond)

WHAT ARE NUMBERS IN EXPANDED AND WORD FORM?

The expanded form of a number rewrites a number as a sum of the values of its digits: 423 = 400 + 20 + 3. The word form of a number rewrites a number using words that represent the value of its digits: 423 = four hundred twenty-three.

To better understand numbers in expanded and word form...

LET'S BREAK IT DOWN!

The Hundred Thousands Place



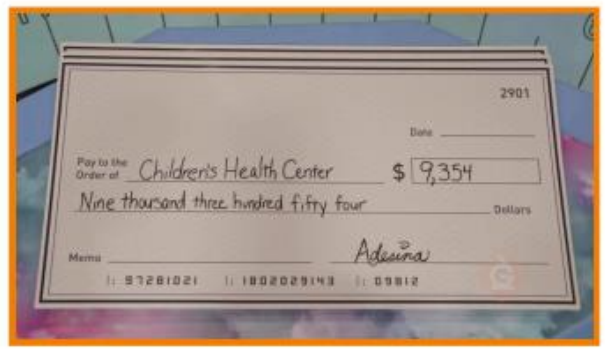
You already know about place values for numbers under one thousand, like 857. Place value is the value of a digit based on its position in a number: in 857, the 7 is in the ones place, the 5 is in the tens place, and the 8 is in the hundreds place. 857 is made up of 8 hundreds, 5 tens, and 7 ones. Tens are 10 times larger than ones and hundreds are 10 times larger than tens. The one thousands place is 10 times larger than the hundreds place. The ten thousands place is 10 times larger than the one thousands place. The hundred thousands place is 10 times larger than the ten thousands place. In 72,561, 7 is in the ten thousands place, 2 is in the thousands place, 5 is in the hundreds place, 6 is in the tens place, and 1 is in the ones place. Now you try: **Name the value of each position in 426,141.**

Medals



April, Adesina, and Marcos organize a fun run with 5,327 participants. They need to buy a ticket for each participant, and tickets come in packs of 1,000, 100, 10, or individually. The larger the pack, the better the value. To get the best value, they can expand 5,327 to 5,000 + 300 + 20 + 7. Now they know that they can buy 5 thousand packs, 3 hundred packs, 2 ten packs, and 7 individual tickets. From this fundraiser, they raised 2 million 257 thousand 16 dollars. To break this number into expanded form, they write 2,000,000 + 200,000 + 50,000 + 7,000 + 10 + 6 dollars. If there is a zero for a place value, we can just skip it when we are writing in expanded form. Now you try: **Expand 6 million 53 thousand 509 dollars.**

Writing Checks



Adesina, April, and Marcos write checks to charities with the money they raised at the run. The Children's Health Center receives $9,354. When writing a check, numbers have to be written in both standard form and word form: 9,354 is nine thousand three hundred fifty-four. When we write large numbers in standard form, we use commas to separate the thousands from the hundreds. The Kids Foundation receives $95,214, which we write out as ninety-five thousand two hundred fourteen dollars. The last check goes to the Children's Research Hospital and is for $2,104,515. We write two million one hundred four thousand five hundred fifteen dollars. Now you try: **Write 7,042,390 in word form.**

Comparisons



Adesina hosts a game show called "Greater Than or Less Than?!" You must decide which number is greater. Compare 4,205 to 4,109. We compare the place values from largest to smallest. They both have 4 in the thousands place, so next, we check the hundreds place. 2 hundreds is greater than 1 hundred so 4,205 is greater than 4,109. Using symbols, this is written as 4,205 > 4,109. To compare 74,825 and 74,852, the ten thousands, thousands, and hundreds places are the same, so we look at the tens place next. Since 5 is greater than 2, we write 74,852 > 74,825. Now you try: **Which place value tells us if 539,709 or 539,791 is greater?**

NUMBERS IN EXPANDED AND WORD FORM (1,000 & BEYOND) VOCABULARY

Place value	The value of a digit based on its position in a number.
Base 10	The number system we use. It means that every digit is 10 times the digit to its right.
Expanded form of a number	A number broken up by place value and written as a sum.
Standard form of a number	A number written using only digits. 234 is in standard form.
Word form of a number	A number written using only words. Two hundred thirty-four is in word form.
Sum	The result of addition.

NUMBERS IN EXPANDED AND WORD FORM (1,000 & BEYOND) DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

What is the value of each digit in 2,593,203?

2 millions, 5 hundred thousands, 9 ten thousands, 3 thousands, 2 hundreds, 0 tens, and 3 ones.

How do we say or write 2,953,203?

Two million nine hundred fifty-three thousand two hundred three. Skip the 0 in the tens place.

Compare 2,953,203 and 2,942,030. Which place value did you use to identify the greater number?

2,953,203 > 2,942,030; The ten thousands place: the numbers in the millions and hundred thousands places are the same, but in the ten thousands place, 5 is greater than 4.

How do you write twenty-six thousand four?

26,004.

How do you write three million nine hundred three thousand four hundred twenty?

3,903,420.

NUMBERS IN EXPANDED AND WORD FORMS

1. A construction site needs 425,890 nails to finish a project. Nails come in packs of 10, 100, 1,000, 10,000, or 100,000. How many of each pack of nails should they buy?

2. At a car dealership, a salesperson tells you the prices of cars as you walk by them. Can you translate the prices into number form?
   a. "Twenty-six thousand sixty-one dollars."
   b. "Thirty-nine thousand one hundred eighty dollars."
   c. "Two hundred five thousand eight hundred twelve dollars."

3. After organizing a concert fundraiser, you donate the earnings to three music summer camps for kids. Show how you write the donation amount in words on each check:
   a. Kids Rock Camp receives $35,209.
   b. Young Drummers receives $89,005.
   c. Babies with Guitars receives $285,801.

4. In one week, Felisha walked four hundred twenty-six thousand eight hundred two steps, and Jaime walked four hundred twenty-six thousand seven hundred ninety-one steps.
   a. Who walked more steps? Convert the words into number form and fill in the blanks.

   _____ > _____

   b. Circle the place value that tells us which number is greater.

NUMBERS IN EXPANDED AND WORD FORMS

1. List the value of each digit:
   a. 6,829
   b. 209,390

2. Write each number in expanded form:
   a. 5,093
   b. 870,056

3. Write 57,403 in word form.

4. You call a boat dealership to ask about the price of a boat you like. The salesperson on the phone says that it costs "three hundred eighty thousand twenty-five dollars." How can you write that in standard (number) form?

5. John has a ball of yarn that is thirty-four thousand five hundred fifty-six inches long. David's ball of yarn is thirty-four thousand five hundred sixty-five inches long. Who has more yarn? Write the numbers in standard form and fill in the blanks.

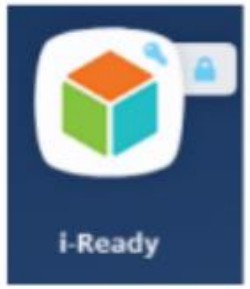
   _____ > _____

Day 2

Day 2

iReady Personalized Pathway (30-40 Minutes)

- Log into iReady and complete one math and one ELA lesson on your personal pathway.
- How do I login to iReady?
  - Click the link below to go to your ClassLink page.
  - https://login.classlink.com/my/hamptonsc
  - Once logged into ClassLink, select the iReady icon.





  - Complete one Math iReady lesson under “My Path”
  - Complete one ELA iReady lesson under “My Path”

Day 2- Read story and answer questions in complete sentences on a piece of paper.

Connect

Social Studies

Read this Social Studies Connection. You will answer the questions as a class.

Text Feature

A **caption** is a phrase or sentence that gives more information about a photograph.

Ignacio Agramonte: Hero of Cuba

Soon after Christopher Columbus came to the islands near North America, he claimed the island of Cuba for Spain. Except for a brief time under British rule, Cuba remained a colony of Spain for nearly 300 years.

In the late 1700s and early 1800s, Cuba suddenly became an important source of sugar. What had been a remote little island became an important place on the map. By the late 1800s, many Cuban people wanted independence. One of the heroes of this Cuban struggle for freedom from Spain was a man named Ignacio Agramonte.

Ignacio was born in 1841 to a wealthy family. After travels in Europe, he studied law in Havana. A few years later, in 1868, he married his long-time love, Amalia Simoni. That same year, a man named Carlos Manuel de Céspedes declared Cuban independence from Spain at La Demajagua sugar mill. He freed his African slaves so they could join in the fight, and began what is now called the Ten Years' War. A month later Ignacio joined the insurrection.

In 1869, Ignacio was elected as a member of the constitutional assembly, who, with de Céspedes, wrote a constitution for Cuba. Because of disagreements with de Céspedes, however, Ignacio left his role with the new congress. Instead, Ignacio became a famous general in the Cuban Army. Under his formidable leadership, his troops won many battles.

In 1870, Ignacio's pregnant wife and child were captured, and eventually ended up in the United States, never to see Ignacio again. Ignacio Agramonte was killed in battle on May 11, 1873. Although he died before Cuba truly became independent, Ignacio is still honored for the steadfast efforts he gave to the cause of freedom.



Buildings in Old Havana, Cuba

1. How did Ignacio try to fill his role as a citizen of his community and nation?
2. How did Carlos Manuel de Céspedes's freeing of his slaves relate to democratic ideals?
3. How do citizens become involved in government today?

Go Digital

Research more about Cuba's government today. How did it change after the time of Ignacio Agramonte?

READING MATERIAL

Read About Calculating Volume (l x w x h)

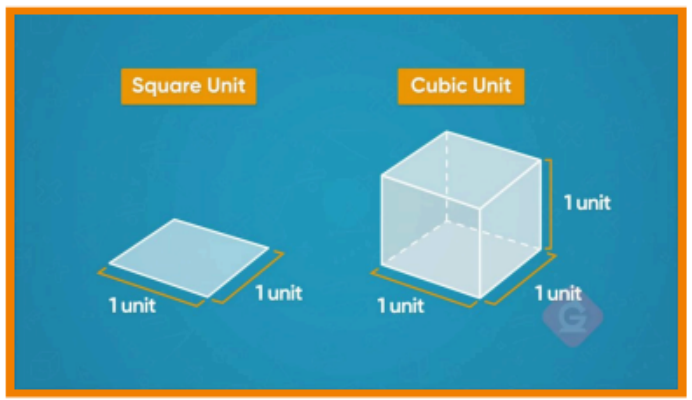
WHAT IS CALCULATING VOLUME (l x w x h)?

Students learn to calculate the volume of a rectangular prism using the formula . They also calculate the volume of composite figures that are made up of two or more rectangular prisms.

To better understand calculating volume...

LET'S BREAK IT DOWN!

Cubic Units



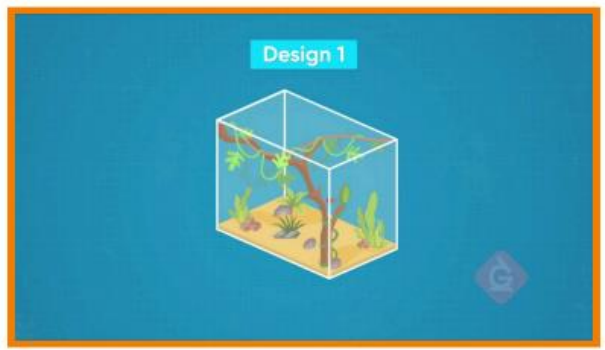
Let's say you have a box. You have smaller cubes that measure 1 unit by 1 unit by 1 unit. We call each one of these cubes 1 cubic unit. You find that exactly 16 cubic units fit in the box. We can use this as a measure of the volume of the box. Volume is the amount of space inside a 3-dimensional object. We can say the volume of the box is 16 cubic units. Try this one yourself. **You have a box that can fit exactly 20 cubes that each measure 1 inch by 1 inch by 1 inch. What is the volume of the box?**

Packing Toys



Let's say you want to pack cube-shaped toys into a box for shipping. Each cube-shaped toy measures 1 unit on each side. We'll call that 1 cubic unit. The base layer of the shipping container is 3 units by 4 units. You find you can fit 12 cubes in the base. Then you find you can fit a second layer of 12 cubes. When you put in a third layer of 12 cubes, the box is filled. When you add the number of cubes in each layer you get 36 cubic units. This is the volume of the box. When the third layer is added we see that the dimensions of the box are 3 units by 4 units by 3 units. We can also find the volume by multiplying 3 units by 4 units by 3 units to get 36 cubic units. The formula for a rectangular prism like the box is V = l×w×h. Try this one yourself. **You have a box that measures 2 units by 5 units by 7 units. What is the volume of the box?**

Fish Tank



Let's say you want to get a fish tank that has a volume of at least 20,000 cubic centimeters. You find a fish tank that measures 50 centimeters by 30 centimeters by 20 centimeters. You multiply the three dimensions: 50 × 30 × 20 = 30,000 cubic centimeters. Since 30,000 cubic centimeters is greater than 20,000 cubic centimeters, you know this tank is big enough for your fish. Try this one yourself. **You want to buy a fish tank that has a volume of at least 20,000 cubic centimeters for your friend. You find a fish tank that measures 30 centimeters by 30 centimeters by 40 centimeters. Is this fish tank big enough?**

Sugar Glider



Let's say you have a sugar glider and you want to get an enclosure for it. You see an interesting enclosure at the pet store that looks like it is two rectangular prisms put together to make an L shape. You want to find the volume of the enclosure. If you find the volume of each rectangular prism, you can add the two volumes together to get the volume of the enclosure. One prism measures 4 feet by 2 feet by 3 feet. To find the volume of that rectangular prism you multiply 4 × 2 = 8 and 8 × 3 = 24. The volume of this rectangular prism is 24 cubic feet. The other prism measures 4 feet by 2 feet by 2 feet. To find the volume of that prism you multiply 4 × 2 = 8 and 8 × 2 = 16. The volume of this rectangular prism is 16 cubic feet. To find the volume of the enclosure, you add 24 + 16 = 40. The volume of the enclosure is 40 cubic feet. Try this one yourself. **You want to find the volume of an enclosure for a sugar glider. The enclosure is made up of two rectangular prisms. One rectangular prism measures 3 feet by 6 feet by 2 feet. The other prism measures 4 feet by 2 feet by 4 feet. What is the volume of this enclosure?**

CALCULATE VOLUME (l x w x h) VOCABULARY

Volume	The amount of space inside a 3-dimensional object.
Formula	A rule written with mathematical symbols. V = l×w×h is a formula.
Rectangular Prism	A 3-dimensional solid shape that has 6 faces.
Length	A measure of how long an object is.
Width	A measure of how wide an object is.
Height	A measure of how tall an object is.

CALCULATE VOLUME (l x w x h) DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

What is the volume of a rectangular prism that has length 3 feet, width 2 feet and height 5 feet? Explain your process.

The volume is 30 cubic feet. I multiplied 3×2×5.

Why do you use cubic units to measure volume?

When I find volume, I find the number of unit cubes required to fill the object. The units that I use to measure are unit cubes.

Mio says that the volume of a box in the shape of a rectangular prism that measures 4 cm by 5 cm by 6 cm is 15 cm. Is she correct? Explain.

Mio is not correct. The volume of the box is 120 cubic cm. I think Mio added the measurements instead of multiplying, and used units instead of cubic units.

Write a word problem where you need to find the volume of a rectangular prism to find the answer.

Roberto has a fish tank in the shape of a rectangular prism that measures 2 feet by 3 feet by 2 feet. What is the volume of the fish tank?

What is the volume of a figure that is made up of two rectangular prisms? One rectangular prism has these dimensions: 7 cm by 2 cm by 3 cm. The other rectangular prism has these dimensions: 4 cm by 6 cm by 2 cm. Explain how you found the volume.

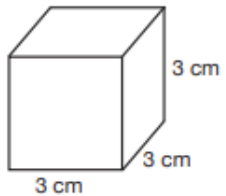
One rectangular prism has a volume of 7 × 2 × 3 = 42 cubic cm. The other rectangular prism has a volume of 4 × 6 × 2 = 48 cubic cm. I added 42 cubic cm and 48 cubic cm and found that the volume of the figure is 90 cubic cm.

EXTENDED PRACTICE

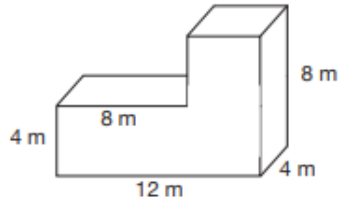
CALCULATE VOLUME ($L \times W \times H$)

1. Find the volume of each figure.

a.



b.



c. a rectangular prism that measures 5 m by 2 m by 13 m

d. a cube that is 7 cm on each side

2. Find the volume of a figure made out of a cube that is 4 cm on each side and a rectangular prism that is 6 cm by 10 cm by 4 cm

3. Find the volume of a figure that is made out of a rectangular prism that measures 23 cm by 3 cm by 9 cm and a rectangular prism that measures 19 cm by 4 cm by 6 cm

CALCULATE VOLUME ($L \times W \times H$)

1. Hasan uses a crate to ship apples to a friend. The crate is a rectangular prism that measures 2 meters by 2 meters by 4 meters. What is the volume of the crate?

2. Bianca gives a necklace to her friend as a birthday present. She packs the necklace in a rectangular box that measures 5 cm by 6 cm by 1 cm. What is the volume of the box?

3. Farah wants to find $6 \times \frac{3}{2}$. She says the product is $\frac{18}{12}$. Is she correct? Why or why not?

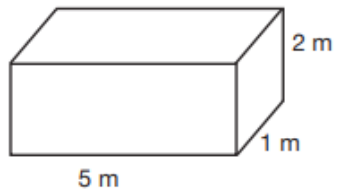
4. Nobu wants to buy a terrarium in the shape of a rectangular prism for his lizard. The terrarium needs to have a volume of at least 35,000 cubic centimeters. The terrarium Nobu is looking at measures 50 cm by 25 cm by 30 cm. Is the terrarium big enough?

5. Ruth created a sculpture that is made up of two rectangular prisms. She wants to find its volume. One of the rectangular prisms measures 3 meters by 2 meters by 4 meters. The other rectangular prism is a cube that measures 3 meters on each side. What is the volume of the sculpture?

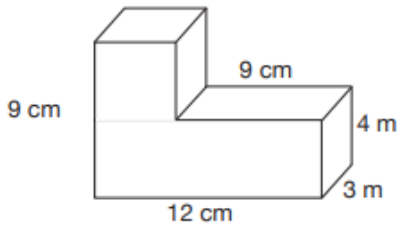
CALCULATE VOLUME ($L \times W \times H$)

1. Find the volume of each figure.

a.



b.



c. a rectangular prism that measures 6 cm by 5 cm by 4 cm

d. a cube that is 5 m on each side

2. Find the volume of each figure.

a. a figure that is made up of a rectangular prism that measures 2 m by 12 m by 10 m and a cube that measures 3 m on each side

b. a cube that measures 10 cm on each side that is on top of a cube that measures 12 cm on each side

3. Find the volume of a box used to ship a refrigerator that measures 3 m by 2 m by 2m.

4. A sculpture is made up of two rectangular prisms. One prism measures 10 cm by 20 cm by 30 cm. The other prism measures 5 cm by 10 cm by 15 cm. What is the volume of the sculpture?

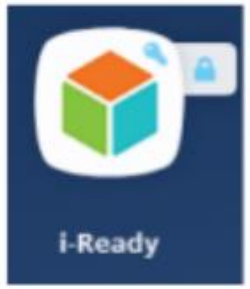
Day 3 & 4 for ELA

Day 3 for Math

Day 3 & 4

iReady Personalized Pathway (30-40 Minutes)

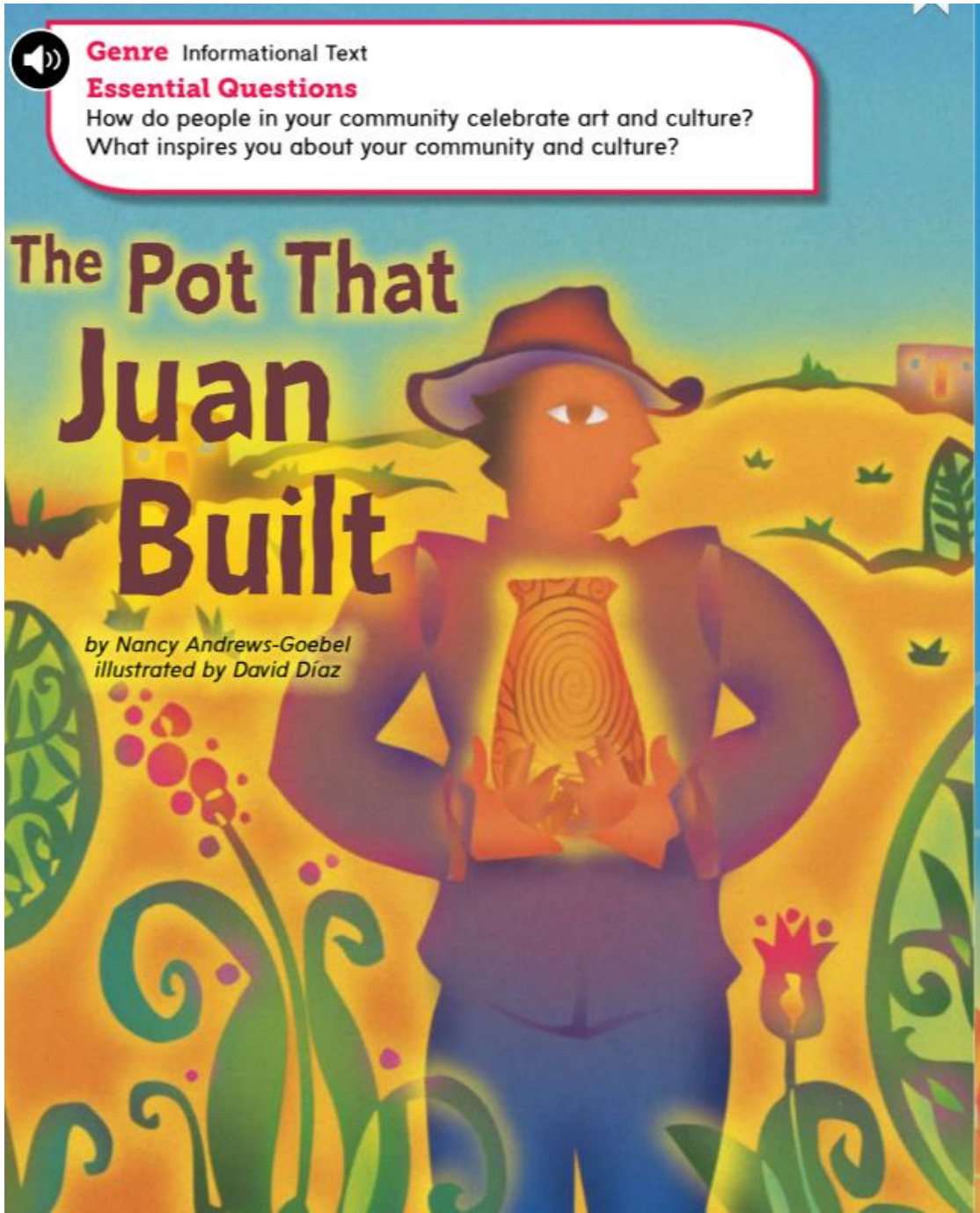
- Log into iReady and complete one math and one ELA lesson on your personal pathway.
- How do I login to iReady?
  - Click the link below to go to your ClassLink page.
  - https://login.classlink.com/my/hamptonsc
  - Once logged into ClassLink, select the iReady icon.





  - Complete one Math iReady lesson under “My Path”
  - Complete one ELA iReady lesson under “My Path”

Day 3 & 4: Read "The Pot that Juan Built" and The Afterword. Answers questions on a sheet of paper using complete sentences.



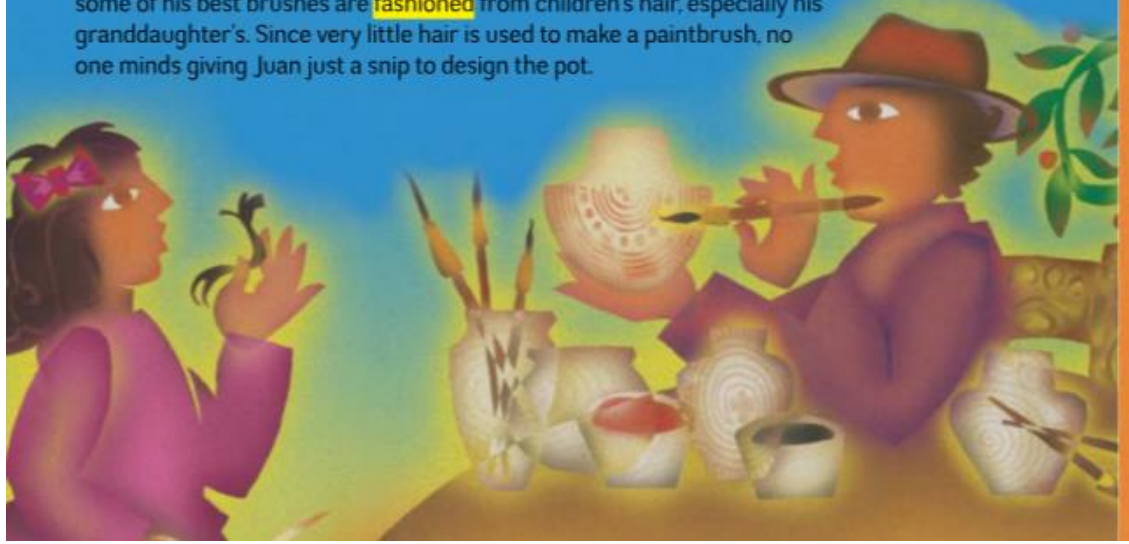


These are the cows all white and brown
That left manure all over the ground
That fueled the flames so sizzling hot
That flickered and flared and fired the pot,
The beautiful pot that Juan built.

Juan's pottery is fired the traditional way, using dried cow manure for fuel. He gathers manure on the cattle range that surrounds the village of Mata Ortiz. In his experiments Juan learned that manure from cows that eat grass, rather than commercial feed, burns at the best temperature to turn his clay pots into perfectly fired works of art.

This is the brush of hair from his head
That spread the paints all black and red
That colored the pot for all to admire
Before it was baked in the cow manure fire,
The crackling flames so sizzling hot
That flickered and flared and fired the pot,
The beautiful pot that Juan built.

Juan makes paint out of local minerals such as black manganese and red iron oxide. He makes paintbrushes from human hair. He says that some of his best brushes are fashioned from children's hair, especially his granddaughter's. Since very little hair is used to make a paintbrush, no one minds giving Juan just a snip to design the pot.





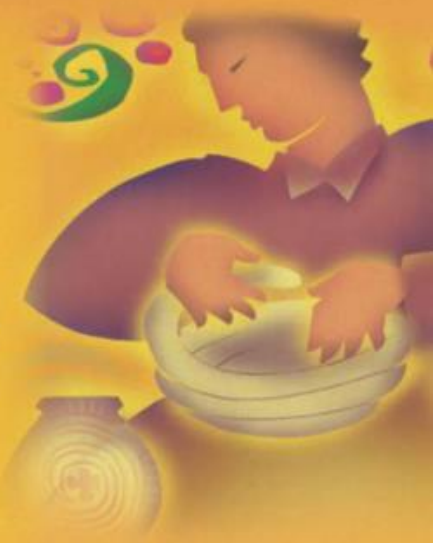
These are the rocks of red and black
Brought down from the mountain on burro-back
To make into paint all black and red
Spread with the brush of hair from his head
That colored the pot for all to admire
Before it was baked in the cow manure fire,
The crackling flames so sizzling hot
That flickered and flared and fired the pot,
The beautiful pot that Juan built.

When he was twelve years old, while bringing firewood down from the hills on his burro, Juan found his first potsherds. They were pieces of broken pottery from the ancient Casas Grandes city of Paquime, which was located fifteen miles from present-day Mata Ortiz. The potsherds inspired Juan to create something similar. Even though he had never seen a potter at work, Juan began experimenting with local materials. His mother declared that he was always covered in dirt of many colors from his experiments with minerals and clay.



This is the tool that's made out of bone
That rubbed the pot until it shone
And glittered and glowed and glistened and glimmered
And gleamed and beamed and sparkled and shimmered
To show off the paints all black and red
Spread with the brush of hair from his head
That colored the pot for all to admire
Before it was baked in the cow manure fire,
The crackling flames so sizzling hot
That flickered and flared and fired the pot,
The beautiful pot that Juan built.

After his clay pots dry Juan polishes them before he applies the paint. To polish his pots, Juan uses animal bones, smooth stones, and even dried beans. Animal bones are abundant because of the deer hunting and cattle ranching that help feed the people of Mata Ortiz. Smooth stones are available in the Palanganas River, which runs along the eastern boundary of town. Of course dried beans can be found in any kitchen in the village.



Here's the tortilla—slap, SLAP! pat, PAT!
And the sausage of clay so slick and fat
That became the pot, imagine that,
In the wink of an eye and the blink of a cat
Before it was rubbed with a piece of bone
Over and over until it shone
To show off the paints all black and red
Spread with the brush of hair from his head
That colored the pot for all to admire
Before it was baked in the cow manure fire,
The crackling flames so sizzling hot
That flickered and flared and fired the pot,
The beautiful pot that Juan built.

Juan hand builds all his pots. He begins by patting out a flat piece of clay he calls a "tortilla," which becomes the bottom of the pot. He then rolls out a sausage-shaped piece of clay called a "chorizo" and presses it onto the edge of the tortilla, pinching and pulling it up to become the walls of the pot. Juan makes his pots in a small workroom behind his house, often in the company of chickens and his calico cat.



This is the clay all squishy and white
Dug in the hills from morning till night
To make the tortilla—slap, SLAP! pat, PAT!
And the sausage of clay so slick and fat
That became the pot, imagine that,
In the wink of an eye and the blink of a cat
Before it was rubbed with a piece of bone
Over and over until it shone
To show off the paints all black and red
Spread with the brush of hair from his head
That colored the pot for all to admire
Before it was baked in the cow manure fire,
The crackling flames so sizzling hot
That flickered and flared and fired the pot,
The beautiful pot that Juan built.

Juan says his painted designs look best on *barro blanco*, a pure white clay he digs in the Sierra Madre Mountains above Mata Ortiz. He uses the ancient designs of Casas Grandes potters for inspiration, but he doesn't copy them. Juan never plans the decoration in advance. He lets the pattern develop as he paints it onto the clay pot.





These are the ants that led the way
And showed Juan a vein of special clay,
The very best clay all squishy and white
Dug in the hills from morning till night
To make the tortilla—slap, SLAP! pat, PAT!
And the sausage of clay so slick and fat
That became the pot, imagine that,
In the wink of an eye and the blink of a cat
Before it was rubbed with a piece of bone
Over and over until it shone
To show off the paints all black and red
Spread with the brush of hair from his head
That colored the pot for all to admire
Before it was baked in the cow manure fire,
The crackling flames so sizzling hot
That flickered and flared and fired the pot,
The beautiful pot that Juan built.

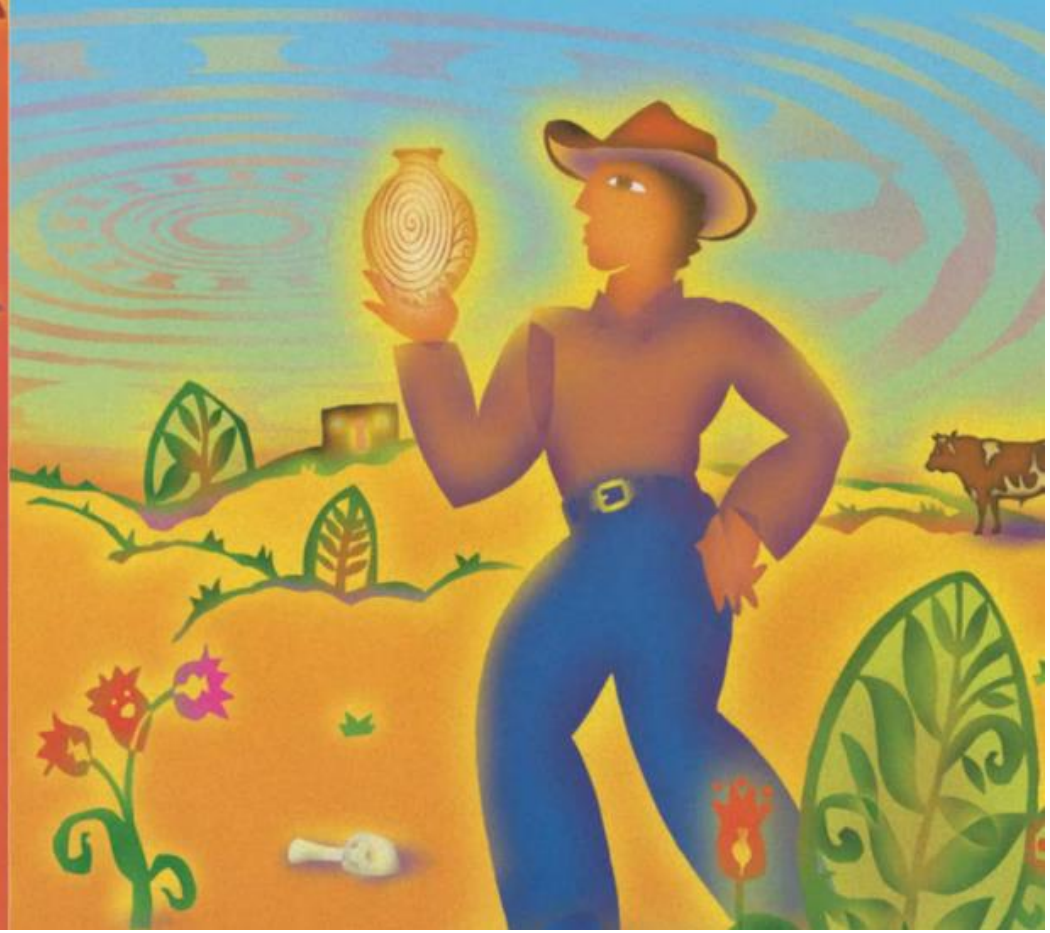
One day while Juan was out searching for minerals and clay, he noticed a colony of ants burdened with tiny cargoes of white material. Looking closely, Juan realized that the ants were transporting bits of clay from underground up to the edge of their anthill. So Juan dug a hole near the anthill and unearthed a vein of white clay, the finest clay he had ever seen.



This is the cock that crowed at dawn
That greeted the village and woke up Juan
To ride the range at break of day
Gathering rocks and hunting for clay,
The very best clay all squishy and white
Dug in the hills from morning till night
To make the tortilla—slap, SLAP! pat, PAT!
And the sausage of clay so slick and fat
That became the pot, imagine that,
In the wink of an eye and the blink of a cat
Before it was rubbed with a piece of bone
Over and over until it shone
To show off the paints all black and red
Spread with the brush of hair from his head
That colored the pot for all to admire
Before it was baked in the cow manure fire,
The crackling flames so sizzling hot
That flickered and flared and fired the pot,

Juan gave away his first pots as gifts to family and friends. Today his work is exhibited in museums and art galleries all over the world. In 1999, Mexico's president, Ernesto Zedillo, presented Juan with the National Arts and Science Award, the highest honor for any artist in Mexico. Pope John Paul II received a Juan Quezada pot as a gift from the people of Mexico. In spite of his fame and wealth, Juan cherishes most of all the time he spends in solitude, exploring the hills above Mata Ortiz in search of minerals and clay. If he is very quiet, Juan says, the voices of the ancient potters can still be heard.

The beautiful pot that Juan built.



Afterword

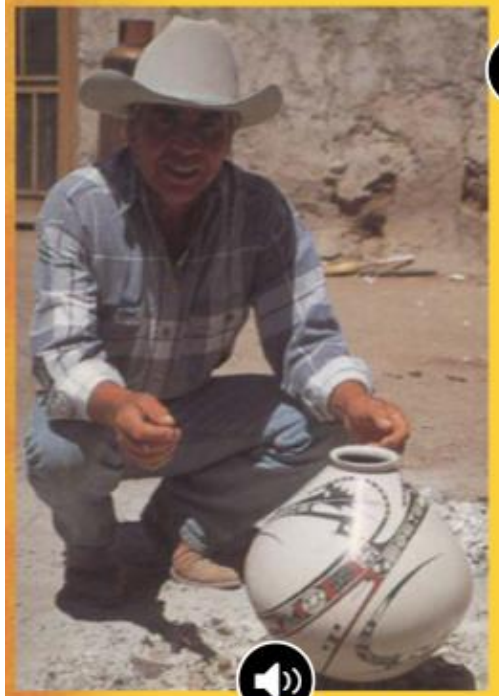
Juan Quezada's story is closely connected to his people and his land. His village, Mata Ortiz, lies on the high windswept grasslands of northern Chihuahua, between the Palanganas River and the foothills of the Sierra Madre Mountains in northern Mexico. The history of Mata Ortiz and its surroundings is richly diverse. The area was home to the Casas Grandes civilization from the eleventh through the fourteenth centuries. Later, Apache tribal people occupied the region for about three hundred years. At the end of the nineteenth century Mexican troops forced the Apache tribes to leave that part of Mexico. Mormon farmers from the United States then immigrated into the area, and Chinese immigrants and other new arrivals began settling in Mata Ortiz to work on the railroad.

During the Mexican Revolution of 1910 to 1917, soldiers from opposing sides battled throughout the region, causing many people to flee. After the revolution, Mata Ortiz was home mainly to railroad workers and others who found jobs as seasonal laborers in nearby Mormon orchards and packing houses. Local farm labor income was supplemented by fieldwork in the United States and whatever cattle ranching and farming families could manage on their own at home. Until the 1980s life was very hard and family incomes were barely enough to feed, clothe, and educate the children of Mata Ortiz.



Mata Ortiz today

Today Mata Ortiz looks much the same as it did back in the early 1980s. Burros still wander along dusty lanes lined with modest adobe houses and the occasional shade tree. Sandal-shod children play in the streets with the simplest of toys, while women, forever battling dust with brooms and buckets of water, keep watch over them. Old men returning on foot from the nearby fields, tools resting on their shoulders, give no hint of the amazing transformation that has occurred in Mata Ortiz.



Juan Quezada with one of his pots

In 1976 an anthropologist named Spencer MacCallum came across some remarkable pots in a second-hand shop in southern New Mexico. MacCallum became so interested in the pieces that he set off for the Mexican *frontera* and found the pots' creator, Juan Quezada, in Mata Ortiz. Juan explained to the visiting anthropologist that he hand built the pots, using only local natural materials. He told MacCallum that ever since finding ancient potsherds as a child, he had known he could create pottery from the natural resources around Mata Ortiz. After twenty years of experiments he had succeeded in recreating the primitive pot-making process of the Casas Grandes people. Spencer MacCallum encouraged the talented young artist to continue his work while he introduced Juan's pottery to art patrons in the United States. Motivated by growing interest and recognition, Juan began producing more and better pots. He taught his family and neighbors to do the same and helped transform Mata Ortiz from a poor neglected village into a community of world-famous artists.



One of Juan's unique pots

Museums, galleries, and art lovers around the world prize the beautiful pottery from Mata Ortiz. Nearly every day visiting collectors can be found in the village, making their way from house to house, hoping to return home with a treasured piece. The people of Mata Ortiz now enjoy the security a stable local economy provides. The simple adobes have modern kitchens, heating units for the freezing winters, and bathrooms with hot and cold running water. Shiny pickup trucks are found in many backyard corrals alongside the chickens and pigs.



Another one of Juan's beautiful pots

Reflecting on the changes the art movement has brought to Mata Ortiz, Juan Quezada observes with characteristic enthusiasm, "People in the village are happy. They no longer have to leave their hometown to find jobs. Their work is here with their families." He further adds, "The pottery is so important! To me, all the world's pottery is wonderful, but especially when it is produced naturally, in the traditional manner, the way we do it here in Mata Ortiz. I really do believe that it's what makes our pottery so interesting. We'll pass this work on to our children and our grandchildren for their futures, for the future of Mata Ortiz. My hope is that one day the village will have a nice art history museum here in the old train station. It will have big shade trees all around, a pleasant place for people to sit quietly and reflect on their lives and on the past, the present, and future of our village."

Write the answers to the questions on these pages in your notebook. Use evidence and details from the text to support your answers.

Did You Know?

Near Mata Ortiz are the ruins of the Casas Grandes city known as Paquimé. People who visit there can see ruins of over 2,000 clay rooms. The original city had apartment buildings that were at least several stories high.

Text Connections

1. How does Juan make paintbrushes?
2. Describe how Juan found "the finest clay he had ever seen." If this were a fable, what would be its moral?
3. Give examples of ways that Juan is both a careful planner and a spontaneous artist.
4. How do both Juan in "The Pot That Juan Built" and Alma in "Island Treasures" show a love for the places where they live?
5. Describe something you worked hard to create, and how you felt when you were finished. Do you think Juan feels the same way about his completed pottery? Why or why not?
6. Why are old ways of doing things, such as Juan's pottery method, worth preserving?



Look Closer

Keys to Comprehension

1. Describe how Juan shapes his pots. Quote details from the text to support your answer.
2. Make an inference about the connection between the use of locally available materials and the prosperity of Mata Ortiz's potters. Quote from the text to support your inference.
3. Explain what chain of events first led to Juan creating pottery.

Writer's Craft

4. Contrast the informational structures of "The Pot That Juan Built" and "Island Treasures."
5. Explain what *prosperous* means, based on the selection's context.

Concept Development

6. How does the author support the point that Juan "has never been afraid of hard work"? Quote reasons and evidence from the text.

Write

Make a short list of the rhyming words on page 250 of "The Pot That Juan Built." For example: bone/shone, red/head. Now write a nursery rhyme about an activity or hobby you enjoy. Use rhyming words in your nursery rhyme.



READING MATERIAL

Read About Intro To Multiplication

WHAT IS INTRO TO MULTIPLICATION?

Multiplication is a shorter way to write and calculate repeated addition. A multiplication table can help you find answers to multiplication problems.

To better understand intro to multiplication...

LET'S BREAK IT DOWN!

Six-Packs of Bottles



Let's say you have 8 six-packs of soda bottles. How many soda bottles do you have in all? We could count all of the bottles one at a time but it's easier to count in groups of 6. So we start with 6 and add 8 sixes. 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6. Since each group has 6 bottles in it, we can also show this in what is called an array by making 8 rows with 6 bottles in each row. We can count the rows by 6. 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48. There are 48 soda bottles. Since we have 8 groups of 6, we can say 8 times 6 is equal to 48 (8 x 6 = 48). That's multiplication and we can write 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 = 8 x 6 = 48. Multiplication is a faster way to do repeated addition. Try this one yourself. **If you have 4 six-packs of soda bottles, how many soda bottles do you have in all?**

8-Wheel Trucks



Let's say there are 5 trucks with 8 wheels each and we want to replace all of their wheels. How many total wheels is that? Each truck has a group of 8 wheels so we can make an array with equal groups of 8. The array has 5 rows with 8 wheels in each row. This array represents the multiplication expression 5 x 8. When we count by eights – 8, 16, 24, 32, 40 – we see there are 40 wheels in all. We can write the multiplication equation 5 x 8 = 40. 5 and 8 are called factors and 40 is called the product. Try this one yourself. **How many total wheels are on 7 trucks with 8 wheels each**

Basketball



Let's say you want to keep track of multiplication problems that you use often. You can make a multiplication table to keep track of answers to multiplication problems. Each row in the table represents counting by equal groups of different sizes. One way you can use the table is to keep track of scores in basketball. One kind of shot in a basketball game is called a field goal and you get 3 points for it. You can use the table to see how many points you will get in all for different numbers of 3-point shots. Look at the row that starts with 3. The row with 3 has the following numbers in it: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30. Along the top of the table it shows how many times the number 3 has been multiplied. If there were five 3-point shots I would want to know what 5 x 3 is. I can see where 5 and 3 intersect in the table to find the product. 5 and 3 intersect at 15 so 5 x 3 = 15. Try this one yourself. **What numbers would be in the row that starts with 6 in the multiplication chart? How could you use the multiplication chart to find the answer to 6 x 4?**

Cupcakes



Let's say you have an array of 6 rows of cupcakes with 10 cupcakes in each row. How many cupcakes are there in all? To find out we need to find the product of 6 x 10. We can use the multiplication table to see that 6 and 10 intersect at 60. So we have 60 cupcakes in all. We can also see that 10 and 6 also intersect at 60. We can look at arrays to see why this is true. We can show 6 x 10 with an array with 6 rows and 10 in each row. We can show 10 x 6 with an array with 10 rows and 6 in each row. Both of these arrays have 60 in them. And if we turn one of the arrays we can see that it exactly fits on top of the other array. Try this one yourself. **Use a multiplication table and arrays to show that 5 x 3 has the same product as 3 x 5.**

INTRO TO MULITPLICATION VOCABULARY

Repeated Addition	Repeated addition is adding the same number multiple times.
Multiplication	Multiplication is an operation that gives the result of combining equal groups.
Array	An array is an arrangement of objects in rows of equal size.
Row	A row is an arrangement of objects from left to right.
Times	Times is the way we read the multiplication sign (x) between two numbers.
Factor	Factors are the numbers you multiply.

INTRO TO MULITPLICATION DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

How can you model 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 and write it as a multiplication equation?

I can make 4 rows of 8 in an array and then write the multiplication equation.
O O O O O O O O
O O O O O O O O
O O O O O O O O
O O O O O O O O
4 x 8 = 32

Create a word problem where the expression 7 x 6 could be used to find the answer.

A guitar has 6 strings. How many strings will be needed to restring 7 guitars?

Amin said that the expression 4 x 3 has a value of 7. Is he correct? If not, what did he do wrong?

Amin is not correct. The expression 4 x 3 has a value of 12. I think he added 4 and 3 instead of multiplying.

Which addition expression could be easily changed to a multiplication expression with the same value, 4 + 3 + 4 + 3 + 2 or 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4? Explain

The expression 4 + 3 + 4 + 3 + 2 cannot be changed to a multiplication expression with the same value because the addends (which could represent groups of objects) are not the same. The expression 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 can be changed to a multiplication expression with the same value because all of the addends are the same. The multiplication expression is 5 x 4.

If you multiply 7 x 5, will you get the same answer as if you multiply 5 x 7? Explain.

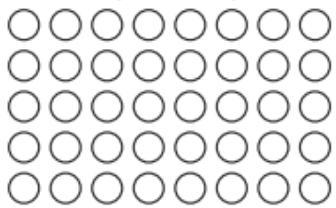
You can make an array with 7 rows and 5 counters in each row to model 7 x 5. You can make another array with 5 rows and 7 counters in each row to model 5 x 7. In both cases you will see that there are 35 counters in the array. Also, if you imagine rotating one of the arrays and putting it on top of the other array, you will see that they match exactly.

INTRO TO MULTIPLICATION

1. Draw an array to represent the multiplication expression 3 × 9. Write the answer.

2. Draw an array to represent the multiplication expression 2 × 6. Write the answer.

3. What multiplication expression does this array represent?



4. What multiplication expression does this array represent?



5. Write the product.

a. 3 × 7

b. 9 × 5

c. 6 × 9

d. 10 × 3

INTRO TO MULTIPLICATION

Write a multiplication expression to represent the problem. Solve the problem.

1. There are 8 pages filled with photos in a photo album.
   Each page has 6 photos on it.
   How many photos are in the album?

2. There are 2 batteries in a flashlight. How many batteries are in 7 flashlights?

3. Players win 5 stars for completing each level in a video game.
   How many stars do they win if they complete 7 levels?

4. A baker uses 2 cups of flour to make 1 cake.
   How many cups of flour does the baker need to make 9 cakes?

5. There are 5 tables in a classroom. There are 4 students sitting at each table.
   How many students are in the classroom?

INTRO TO MULTIPLICATION

1. Draw an array to represent the multiplication expression 4 × 7. Write the answer.

2. What multiplication expression does this array represent?



3. Find the product. 3 × 4

4. Find the product. 9 × 8

5. Write a multiplication expression to represent the problem. Solve the problem.
A student gets 4 gold star stickers for each page of problems they complete correctly. One student completed 8 pages correctly. How many stars did that student get?

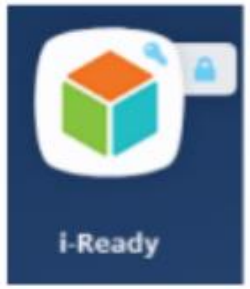
6. Write a multiplication expression to represent the problem. Solve the problem.
An ant has 6 legs. How many legs do 7 ants have in all?

Day 4 Math
(See Day 3 for ELA)

Day 4

iReady Personalized Pathway (30-40 Minutes)

- Log into iReady and complete one math and one ELA lesson on your personal pathway.
- How do I login to iReady?
  - Click the link below to go to your ClassLink page.
  - https://login.classlink.com/my/hamptonsc
  - Once logged into ClassLink, select the iReady icon.





  - Complete one Math iReady lesson under “My Path”
  - Complete one ELA iReady lesson under “My Path”

READING MATERIAL

Division Using an Area Model (Up to 4-Digit Dividend)

WHAT IS A DIVISION AREA MODEL?

You can use an area model to solve division problems by representing the number being divided as the area of a rectangle and the known factor as one of the side lengths. The quotient is the length of the other side.

To better understand division using an area model...

LET'S BREAK IT DOWN!

Counting Fossils



There are 78 fossils in April's fossil kit. In the kit, there are equal amounts of 6 different kinds of fossils. Solve 78 ÷ 6 to find out how many of each kind there are. You can use an area model to solve division problems. First, let's think back to how to solve a multiplication problem with an area model. For example, to find 6 × 24, imagine a rectangle with a length of 24 units and a width of 6 units. The area inside the rectangle represents the answer to the multiplication problem. The length, 24, can be split up into its tens (20) and its ones (4). Since 6 × 20 = 120, and 6 × 4 = 24, the total area inside the box is 120 + 24, or 144 square units. That means 6 × 24 = 144. Now let's get back to our division problem. Turn the division problem into a multiplication problem by asking 6 times what number is 78. Now show the problem with an area model. Imagine a rectangle. The length of one side of the rectangle is 6. The length of the other side is unknown. The area is 78. Split the area into two sections by splitting 78 into two sections using place value. One section has an area of 70 and the other section has an area of 8. Then, think about what number you can multiply by 6 to get

Click on the picture to be taken to the article.

EXTENDED PRACTICE

DIVISION USING AN AREA MODEL

1. Fill in the missing numbers to find the quotient of 128 ÷ 8.

128 ÷ 8 = _____

	_____	_____	_____
8	100	20	8

2. Fill in the missing numbers to find the quotient of 256 ÷ 12.

256 ÷ 12 = _____

	_____	_____	_____
	200	50	6

3. Fill in the missing numbers to find the quotient of 4,865 ÷ 15.

4,865 ÷ 15 = _____

				_____
15	4,000	_____	60	5

4. Write an expression to solve this problem. Then, use an area model to find the solution.

In 5 months, Mandy drives 5,375 miles. How many miles per month does she drive on average?

EXTENDED PRACTICE

DIVISION USING AN AREA MODEL

1. Candice practices her clarinet for 12 hours each week. In total, she practices for 156 hours for an audition. How many weeks does she practice for the audition?

2. Bubba hits 1,296 golf shots in 18 rounds of golf. On average, how many golf shots did Bubba hit in each round?

3. Nikki collects 35 stamps each month. Her goal is to collect 2,500 stamps. How many months will it take Nikki to meet her goal?

4. Sandy has run 4,272 miles over the last 12 years. To the nearest whole number, how many miles has she run each month on average?

Name: _____ Date: _____

GENIUSCHALLENGE

DIVISION USING AN AREA MODEL

1. Fill in the missing numbers to find the quotient of 275 ÷ 11.

275 ÷ 11 = _____



2. Find the quotient of 6,265 ÷ 15.

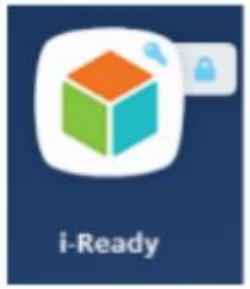
3. Amos has run 1,512 kilometers over the last 3 years. On average, how many kilometers has he run each month?

Day 5

Day 5

iReady Personalized Pathway (30-40 Minutes)

- Log into iReady and complete one math and one ELA lesson on your personal pathway.
- How do I login to iReady?
  - Click the link below to go to your ClassLink page.
  - https://login.classlink.com/my/hamptonsc
  - Once logged into ClassLink, select the iReady icon.





  - Complete one Math iReady lesson under “My Path”
  - Complete one ELA iReady lesson under “My Path”

Genre Realistic Fiction

Essential Questions

How can we find common ground with people we don't know? Why is finding common ground important?

HEADING HOME

by Karen Martin
illustrated by Patricia Geis





"Here you go, Ms. Donati. You're all checked in," said the gate attendant, handing Sofia two boarding passes for the plane. "Next!"

Sofia stepped out of line and went to join her daughter, Zoe, seated nearby with their carry-ons. "I can't wait to go home again!" Sofia smiled broadly. "I'm going to show you all of the places I used to hang out when I was your age."

"It's weird to think about you having another home besides ours," Zoe said, referring to their two-story brick house in the suburbs of Philadelphia. Even though they had not left the airport yet, just thinking about leaving the United States made Zoe feel a little homesick.

Sofia laughed, "We were all children once, dear. I'll always call Switzerland home, even if I feel at home in America, too. I think you'll like Lugano. It's incredibly beautiful—especially the lake and the mountains. It'll be wonderful to see all of the relatives again, don't you think? You'll get to spend time with some cousins you've never met."

Zoe nodded nervously, then added, "Yeah, and I can't wait to see Nonna Isabel again! It's been two years since she came to visit us here in Philadelphia."

A few minutes later, the gate attendant announced that the plane was boarding. Zoe took a deep breath and prepared to file onto the plane with the rest of the passengers. Zoe and Sofia were officially on their way to Switzerland.

Thursday, July 28

Hey, Jackie!

Just a quick note here before I hit the hay. I'm super tired from the plane trip, although it was very exciting. The flight attendant gave me a pin with a pair of wings for my first trip to Europe. And not just my first trip to Europe, but my first time on a plane! Like I said, it was exciting. I wish you could have been there!

Anyway, we got to the Lugano airport just fine and Uncle Matteo picked us up and took us to their place. It's an apartment, not a house like the ones we live in at home in Philadelphia. Mom says that lots of people here in Switzerland rent apartments or houses instead of buying them because the property is so expensive. However, I think it'll be fun to stay in an apartment, and Mom says it's right in the middle of town so we can walk to almost everything.

It sounds like it will be interesting, but everything is still so strange. When I was carrying our luggage on the sidewalk, it seemed like everybody on the street was staring at me. I could tell that they knew I was American. Even though this is where my family is from, I don't feel like I belong. At least Mom was having fun—she was laughing and joking with Uncle Matteo the entire time, talking about their childhood. I wonder what she was like at my age.

Anyway, I'll e-mail you again tomorrow and tell you all about our adventures in Switzerland, the land of cheese and chocolate—LOL!

— Zoe

Friday, July 29

Hi, Jackie! Today we had breakfast with Nonna Isabel, Uncle Matteo, Aunt Beatrice, and my cousins Lorenzo and Sebastian at Piazza della Riforma. That's the main square in Lugano, and there are lots of cute cafés with tables outside and umbrellas for shade. We had tons of tarts and rolls, like *gipfeli* (a kind of croissant), and also this stuff called *müeseli*. It's basically cereal: a bunch of grains, fruit, and nuts with yogurt poured on top.

The piazza is full of old buildings, and very pretty—lots of little balconies with geraniums, awnings, and funny colors for the exteriors, like yellow and pink. People were putting up a bunch of decorations around the square, and also a huge stage. Nonna Isabel says it is for a holiday on Monday.

Cousin Chiara met us there and we took the boat to Gandria, where Aunt Camilla and Uncle Sandro live (that's short for Alessandro, but nobody calls him that). I've never seen anything like Gandria! It's a village straight out of a storybook. The town is on a hill, and it looks like it might fall right off and splash into the water. Only about 200 people live there, and it's the last town in Switzerland before you get to the border of Italy. Lorenzo said we could even swim to Italy from Gandria!

After breakfast, everyone walked a block or so to the street that runs along the shore of Lake Lugano. Lugano has trees and street lamps all along the waterfront, and also benches for people to sit on and enjoy the view. It also has a cute little boat stop there called Lugano Centrale, where a ferry comes several times a day to take people around the lake . . .

"We have a stage for the *Festa Nazionale Svizzera*," Nonna Isabel said. "That's Swiss National Day. Before Switzerland was a united country, we had cantons—like the states in America. Then three of the cantons joined together in 1291, and that's when our country was born. It's a national holiday now; we celebrate the day on the first of August every year—that's on Monday, so you'll be here to see it. We've got a big family dinner planned for that day, too, so you'll get to meet more of your cousins."

Zoe spent the whole day catching up with her aunt and uncle. She spent much of the time smiling politely and nodding her head—the adults spoke mostly Italian, and Zoe could only make out one word out of a hundred. In anticipation of her trip abroad, Zoe had spent the month leading up to the visit studying the Italian language with her Mom. Although she could not always follow the conversation, she was pleased when she could make sense of something that was said. She felt a little less like a stranger then. As the day went on, she even started talking in Italian when she could.

Later that evening, Aunt Camilla served eel for dinner. She said that it was freshly caught from the lake right by their house. Zoe thought it would be gross, but it was actually pretty good. After dinner, everybody sat around the table talking. It quickly grew late, and the adults prepared to leave.

"We'll see you again for the big Swiss National Day celebration on Monday," Sandro said as he gave Zoe a hug. "I hope you liked the boat ride here," he said.

"Oh, yes!" Zoe exclaimed, "I always love being out on the water."

"Wonderful!" said Sandro, giving a sly wink to his wife Camilla, who responded with a subtle smile.



Sunday, July 31

Hi, Jackie!

Sorry I couldn't e-mail yesterday—we were on top of a mountain! (Needless to say, there was no Internet connection.) Mom, Uncle Matteo, Aunt Beatrice, Lorenzo, Sebastian, Nonna Isabel and I all hiked up to an *alpenhut* not far from Lugano. I asked Nonna if she was too old to go hiking and she just laughed—then she beat me to the top of the mountain by a good half an hour! BTW, an alpenhut is a kind of cabin where you can rent beds and get meals. It's like a hotel, but a lot less formal. The guests even help do the dishes after dinner—can you imagine? Mom says there are hundreds of alpenhuts all over the country in the Alps.

The whole family slept in one long room with bunk beds, like a dormitory. Uncle Matteo snored like a bear, ugh! There were other families sleeping in the same room, too, and I met a really cool girl named Trudi Birchmeier. Her family speaks German, but her English is almost perfect—it's unbelievably good! Trudi says they're staying at the hut for several days, and will still be here for the national holiday on Monday.

"But if you're staying up here for the holiday, you'll miss the fireworks in town. Sebastian says they're *fantastico*!"

"We won't miss them—we'll be able to see them from up here," Trudi told her new American friend Zoe. "Anyway, I'd much rather be up here than down in town with all the crowds. We're going to have a big bonfire that night. It's an old tradition; people build them on mountains all over the country for *Schweizer Bundesfeiertag*—that's what we call the holiday in German. It's one of my favorite days of the year. We'll roast *cervelats* over the fire—those are sausages—and Papa will play his *Schwyzerörgeli*, and the whole group will all sing songs."

"He'll play the whatchamacallit?" asked Zoe, perplexed.

Trudi laughed and replied, "*Schwyzerörgeli*—it's a kind of musical instrument, like a box that you squeeze while you press piano keys . . . here, come on, I'll show you." Trudi led Zoe back to the bunk room, pulled a case out from under one of the beds, and opened it.

"Oh, like an accordion!" Zoe squealed. "I've never met anyone who could play that. Do you think he might play something for us after dinner?"

"Are you kidding? Papa loves an audience."



Trudi's dad played a type of accordion for us last night in the cabin by the fireplace. It may be July, but it was still cold up there in the mountains, so the fire felt really good. The music was kind of cheesy, but I liked it. Mom said it was an "authentic" Swiss experience, and that Nonno Gabriel used to play the accordion before he passed away. Nonna Isabel got a little choked up when Mr. Birchmeier was playing. (And so did I, to tell the truth.)

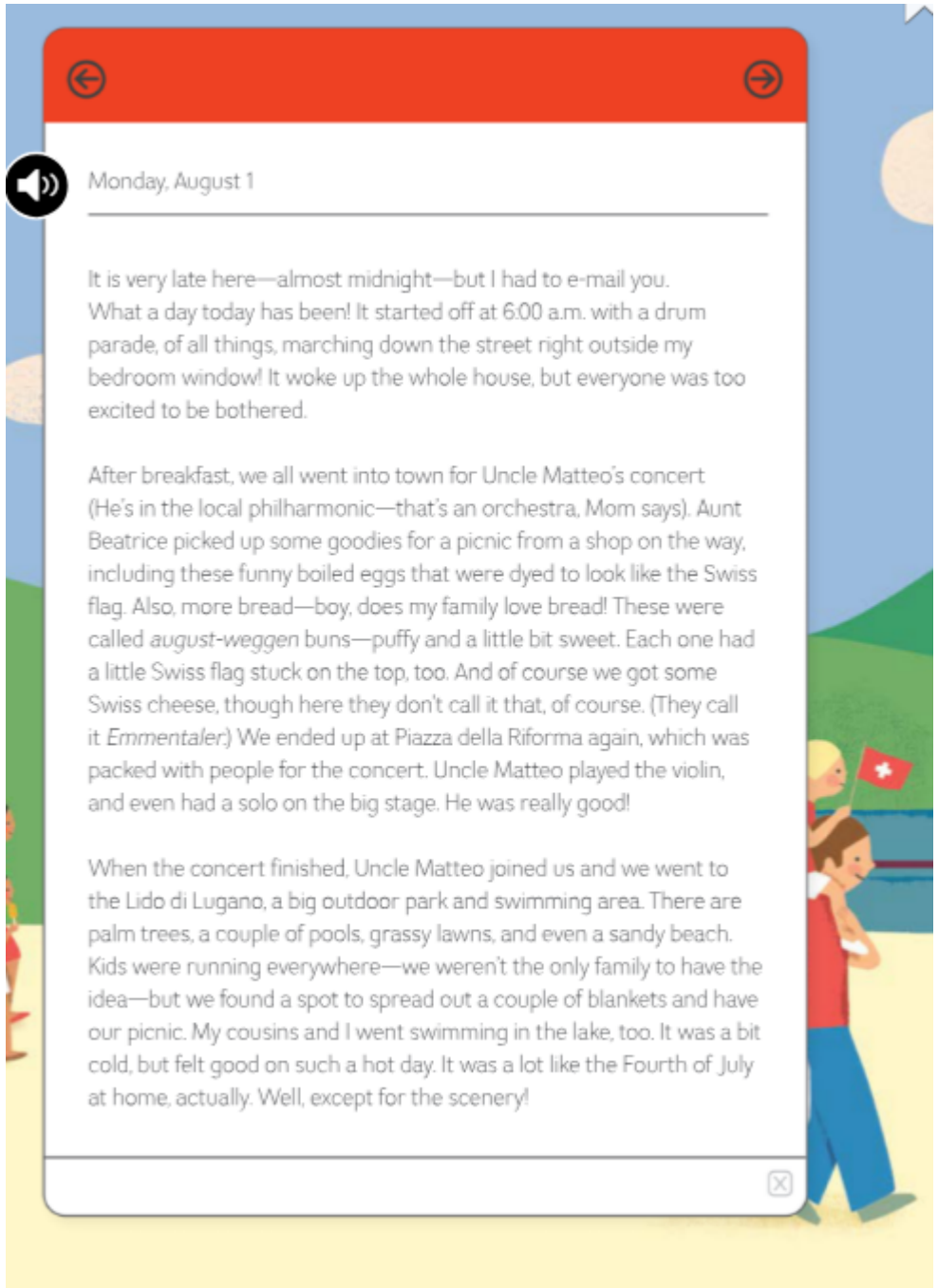
It was so weird staying somewhere with no television and no Internet. There were board games and decks of cards in the common room, though, so Trudi and I played with some of the other kids for a while. Oh, and that was by candlelight, believe it or not. They only run the generator when they really need to, like in the winter, but the rest of the time there's no electricity in the alpenhut.

We trekked back down to Lugano today . . . the way down was a lot easier than the way up! We also had to pack up our trash. I never thought about that before, but there's no garbage collection on the top of a mountain. Did I tell you that the whole country is squeaky clean? People take really good care of the land here, so you never see trash lying anywhere.

Tomorrow is the big day, and the whole city is getting ready for Swiss National Day. There are flags hanging in every window around town. I'll e-mail you all about it when it's over!

As for me, I'm going to sleep like a rock tonight—I've been hiking up and down those crazy trails like a mountain goat for two days. LOL!

— Zoe



Monday, August 1

It is very late here—almost midnight—but I had to e-mail you. What a day today has been! It started off at 6:00 a.m. with a drum parade, of all things, marching down the street right outside my bedroom window! It woke up the whole house, but everyone was too excited to be bothered.

After breakfast, we all went into town for Uncle Matteo's concert (He's in the local philharmonic—that's an orchestra, Mom says). Aunt Beatrice picked up some goodies for a picnic from a shop on the way, including these funny boiled eggs that were dyed to look like the Swiss flag. Also, more bread—boy, does my family love bread! These were called *august-weggen* buns—puffy and a little bit sweet. Each one had a little Swiss flag stuck on the top, too. And of course we got some Swiss cheese, though here they don't call it that, of course. (They call it *Emmentaler*.) We ended up at Piazza della Riforma again, which was packed with people for the concert. Uncle Matteo played the violin, and even had a solo on the big stage. He was really good!

When the concert finished, Uncle Matteo joined us and we went to the Lido di Lugano, a big outdoor park and swimming area. There are palm trees, a couple of pools, grassy lawns, and even a sandy beach. Kids were running everywhere—we weren't the only family to have the idea—but we found a spot to spread out a couple of blankets and have our picnic. My cousins and I went swimming in the lake, too. It was a bit cold, but felt good on such a hot day. It was a lot like the Fourth of July at home, actually. Well, except for the scenery!

Later, we had dinner at an outdoor restaurant that looked like a cave (Uncle Sandro called it a *grotto*) near Lugano. The whole family was there, including even more cousins I'd never met, plus my Uncle Liam and his wife Clara. We sat outdoors at these old picnic tables while the cook roasted meats in a big stone oven right next to us. We ate like pigs, and everything was *delizioso*! I don't remember half of what I ate, but there was roasted rabbit and *spiedo misto gigante*, which means "giant mixed kabob." Mine had beef. I even tried the *polenta* with mushrooms and liked it. I still don't want mushrooms on my pizza, though.

The most incredible part of the Swiss National Day, though, was a huge surprise: Uncle Sandro took all of us out on an excursion cruise to watch the fireworks! There was a DJ playing Swiss music in the main cabin of the boat, and Lorenzo, Sebastian, and I danced for hours.

We're already planning a trip for Uncle Matteo, Aunt Clara, Lorenzo, Sebastian, and Nonna Isabel to come visit us next year in July. Mom and I are planning to show them how Americans celebrate our own national holiday, Independence Day! I can't wait to see everyone again—it's been such fun getting to know my cousins.

I'm surprised by how much I enjoy Switzerland now. Thinking back to when Mom and I first landed, I was so anxious about the trip. There were so many awkward moments the first day that I thought I would just die! Now it feels like a second home.

I'd better sign off for now before Mom figures out I'm still awake. We are heading back to Philadelphia soon—I'll see you then!

Ciao for now!
— Zoe

Essential Question
What do different celebrations have in common?

My Chinese New Year

by Tanya Anderson



I flew far away;
like dreaming, it seemed almost real.
Unknown territory rose up
and kissed the airplane's tires.
In the Beijing airport
so much unfamiliar family.
Faces I'd seen. Voices I'd heard.
Strangers, still.
We've come to share the passing of the old,
the greeting of the new year. Together.

I watch, listen, learn.
Preparation for the coming celebration
is choreographed—each step filled
with meaning and hope.
I join the dance.
Out come the brooms!
Sweep out the house, sweep out the bad,
the dust of a dying year.
Fill the fresh space with reds and oranges, greens and yellows;
life glows in these colors.

We adorn ourselves, feeling like royalty.
Fresh cut hairstyles and bright new clothes
as we say hello to a new beginning.
We feast as a family, sharing fish and sweet rice cakes.
Then a surprise—a red envelope just for me!
Inside, a gift of money from my elders.
They pass their good fortune to the young.
Generosity and gratitude open the year to good luck.
I have landed in the warm embrace of my distant family,
this new year when I flew far away.

Respond

Comprehension

Write the answers to the questions on these pages in your notebook. Use evidence and details from the text to support your answers.

Text Connections

1. Why is Zoe uncomfortable during her first day in Switzerland?
2. Where in Switzerland is Gandria?
3. Explain what it is like to stay in an *alpenhut*, and how these details affect Zoe's experience.
4. Explain a similar experience shared by Zoe in "Heading Home" and the speaker in "My Chinese New Year."
5. Describe a hopeful New Year's tradition you have or know about, and connect it to one of the traditions in "My Chinese New Year."
6. At the end of her first day in Switzerland, Zoe calls it "the land of cheese and chocolate." Based on the information in "Heading Home," do you think cheese and chocolate are the only things Switzerland should be known for? Explain.

Did You Know?

Switzerland has four official languages: German, French, Italian, and Romansh. The language of Romansh is a descendent of the Latin spoken in southeastern Switzerland during the Roman Empire.



Look Closer

Keys to Comprehension

1. Make an inference about Zoe's feelings about her Swiss heritage as she returns to the United States that is based on the way she signs her last e-mail. Quote from the text to support your answer.
2. How does the speaker in "My Chinese New Year" reflect on the topic of celebration? Connect that to a theme of the poem.

Writer's Craft

3. Describe the format of "Heading Home," and explain how it affects the story's telling.
4. In what way does Zoe's point of view limit what readers learn about Swiss National Day?

Concept Development

5. How does the photograph for "My Chinese New Year" add to the poem's joyful tone?
6. Compare and contrast how the realistic stories "Heading Home" and Unit 2's "A Year on Bowie Farm" show the effect of location on a family.



Write

In "Heading Home," Zoe visits Switzerland, where her mom grew up. Think about Zoe's experiences in Switzerland, such as eating interesting food at a cafe and riding in a boat. Think of a place related to your heritage that you have never visited. Explain why you would like to visit it, and what you would hope to do there.

READING MATERIAL

Read About Solving Problems with Decimals (Using Models)

WHAT IS SOLVING PROBLEMS WITH DECIMALS?

You can solve problems with decimals exactly the way you solved problems with whole numbers. Use keywords to identify if you need to add, subtract, multiply, or divide to solve.

To better understand solving problems with decimals...

LET'S BREAK IT DOWN!

Hiking



Adesina, April, and Marcos hiked all day. They need to add up the distances they hiked to find out how far they traveled in all. The first trail was 1.7 kilometers long. The second trail was 3.2 kilometers long. To find out how much they hiked altogether, add 1.7 + 3.2. To do this, use models that represent whole and decimal numbers. We can represent 3.2 as 3 wholes and 2 tenths. We can represent 1.7 as 1 whole and 7 tenths. To add, group the wholes and group the tenths. 3 wholes plus 1 whole is 4 whole kilometers. 7 tenths plus 2 tenths is 9 tenths of a kilometer. Then we have 4 wholes and 9 tenths, or 4.9 kilometers. This means that they hiked 4.9 kilometers altogether. To check the answer, round the starting numbers to the nearest whole. 3.2 can be rounded to 3 and 1.7 can be rounded to 2. Add 3 and 2 to get 5. 5 is close to 4.9, so the answer is reasonable. Numbers with hundredths can be added the same way. If Marcos bought an energy bar for $2.34 and April bought trail mix for $1.89, how much money did they spend in all? 2.34 can be represented as 2 wholes, 3 tenths, and 4 hundredths. 1.89 can be represented as 1 whole, 8 tenths, and 9

Click on the picture to be taken to the article.

SOLVE PROBLEMS WITH DECIMALS (USING MODELS)

1. Add.
   a. 0.4 + 0.5
   b. 6.4 + 1.9
   c. 1.2 + 3.6
   d. 1.55 + 2.38

2. Subtract.
   a. 3.7 – 2.1
   b. 7.59 – 2.47
   c. 4.2 – 1.8
   d. 6.32 – 2.48

3. Use skip counting to multiply. Check your answer by rounding.
   a. 4 × 1.2
   b. 6 × 2.5
   c. 2 × 3.41
   d. 3 × 2.56

4. Draw a decimal square model to solve each multiplication problem.
   a. 0.3 × 0.1
   b. 0.5 × 0.4
   c. 0.7 × 0.6

5. Divide.
   a. 0.4 ÷ 2
   b. 1.6 ÷ 4
   c. 0.42 ÷ 7

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SOLVE PROBLEMS WITH DECIMALS (USING MODELS)

1. Jen has two pet guinea pigs. One weighs 1.63 kilograms and the other one weighs 1.28 kilograms. How much do the guinea pigs weigh altogether?

2. Lars lives 3.71 kilometers from school. Elisse lives 7.54 kilometers from school. How much closer to the school is Lars than Elisse?

3. Brody and Amir are playing a video game. When you pass the last level, your points are multiplied by 6. Before they pass the level, Brody has 0.9 point and Amir has 2.3 points. How many points do each of them have after they pass the last level?

4. Joe and Alice made enough batter for 4 cakes. They used 0.8 kilogram of sugar and 2.4 kilograms of flour in the batter. How much sugar and how much flour did they use for each cake?

GENIUSCHALLENGE

SOLVE PROBLEMS WITH DECIMALS (USING MODELS)

1. Find the sum or difference.

a. 1.5 + 2.3

b. 7.3 – 4.8

c. 4.6 – 2.2

d. 3.69 + 2.18

e. 5.8 + 2.4

f. 3.29 – 1.37

2. Find the product or quotient.

a. 3.2 × 3

b. 5.76 × 2

c. 4.4 × 6

d. 0.72 ÷ 9

e. 3.2 ÷ 8

f. 0.6 × 0.8

3. Selma's best friend lives 5.31 kilometers from her house. Selma's grandparents live 3.82 kilometers away from Selma. How much farther away does her best friend live than her grandparents?

4. A pack of tennis balls costs $6.83. How much do 4 packs of tennis balls cost?