Mr. Parsons

5th Grade / Jacobson Elementary

Week 2 / April 27-May 1, 2020

PACKET ASSIGNMENTS

Dear Parent/Guardian,

This is our class's Week 2 assignment list. Please have your child complete all assignments to the best of their ability. All work is considered mandatory and assigned just as if we were still physically in school. If your child has questions, they may contact me during ***my office hours*** *(8:30 A.M.-10:30 A.M., Monday-Friday) by phone (209-597-8071). They may also contact me during office hours or throughout the day using email (tparsons@tusd.net). To receive credit, completed packets will need to be finished and returned by the assigned due dates & times (see JES site for more information). Completed packet work* ***may also*** *be turned in by taking photos of each page with your phone and emailing the photos to me (this could be done at completion of each assignment and does not need to be done all at once). This way, you do not need to return the packet to school (if this method is chosen, please include your child's name with the photos).*

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Online Information

JES Website: jacobson.tracy.k12.ca.us Class Website: sites.google.com/site/mrparsonsjes5

LIST OF MANDATORY ASSIGNMENTS

ELA

- Read 20 minutes daily (**100** minutes for the week)
- Reading log showing time read and parent signature
- 3 mini QuickWrites

MATH

- Worksheets – Place Value & Decimals
  - "Underline the Place Value"
  - "The Anxious Ogre"
  - "Ordering Decimals"
  - "Making Change"

SOCIAL STUDIES

- "Life in the American Colonies"
  - Read & answer pages

SCIENCE

- Comprehension sheets (2)
  - Matter
  - Food Web

NAME: _____ Mr. Parsons/5th Grade

Reading Log – WEEK 2 – April 27-May 1, 2020

	MONDAY	**TUESDAY**	**WEDNESDAY**	**THURSDAY**	**FRIDAY**
Minutes Read					
Parent Initials					

Grade will be determined by minutes read

90-100 minutes = A 80-89 minutes = B 70-79 = C

60-69 minutes = D 0-59 minutes = F

Writing Topics/Mini QuickWrites

Below are three writing topics for this week. Write 1+ paragraphs about the topic, being sure to include all required information (answer the questions). Remember you must have at least 5+ sentences!

This week is all about Walt Disney …

QuickWrite 1

"It is good to have a **failure** while you're young because it teaches you so much. For one thing it makes you aware that such a thing can happen to anybody, and once you've lived through the worst, you're never quite as vulnerable afterward." – Walt Disney

What is something that you have failed at in the past but are now able to do? Tell about it. What was it? How long did it take you to be able to accomplish it? Did it frustrate you at the time? Did you learn anything from the experience?

QuickWrite 2

"All our dreams can come true if we have the courage to pursue them." – Walt Disney

What are your dreams for the future? Pick a few things that you would like to have happen in your future and why. What college? What career/job? Family? Own your own business? Live somewhere special? Pick anything that you can dream of!

QuickWrite 3

"Happiness is a state of mind. it's just according to the way you look at things." – Walt Disney

What things do you do that make you happy? Why? Who do you hang out with that makes you happy? Why? Are you usually a happy person? Who could you talk to if you were unhappy? Why is being happy important in life?

Name: _____ Score:

Underline the Place Value

1) Underline the hundredths place

(a) 7396.926 (b) 120.9085 (c) 9432.28904 (d) 62.058

2) Underline the thousandths place

(a) 5321.871 (b) 91.477 (c) 0.742635 (d) 931.38235

3) Underline the thousands place

(a) 5624.9652 (b) 94523.245 (c) 2904.76 (d) 13489.5

4) Underline the ten thousandths place

(a) 25.4561 (b) 92642.49838 (c) 210.452345 (d) 324.6732

5) Underline the tenths place

(a) 132.643 (b) 91.03 (c) 2973.5334 (d) 1.4

6) Underline the ten thousands place

(a) 25678.975 (b) 924563.8746 (c) 70000.0007 (d) 34651.032

7) Underline the hundred thousandths place

(a) 1235.786852 (b) 83.79218 (c) 5.025679 (d) 246.65205

8) Underline the hundredths place

(a) 32.56 (b) 4517.396 (c) 145.736372 (d) 1.02

9) Underline the thousands place

(a) 25670.0643 (b) 81312.846 (c) 153429.3 (d) 25042.755

10) Underline the thousandths place

(a) 9672.6812 (b) 9.257842 (c) 1295.67432 (d) 234.674

Name: _____ Writing Big Numbers (Up to 7 Digits)

The Anxious Ogre

Write each number. Then solve the riddle by matching the letters to the blank lines at the bottom of the page.

twenty thousand, two - _____ R

two million, two thousand - _____ U

two million, two hundred twenty - _____ O

two hundred twenty thousand - _____ V

two million - _____ K

two hundred two thousand, two - _____ H

two million, two hundred twenty thousand, twenty-two - _____ E

two hundred thousand, two hundred twenty-two - _____ N

two million, two hundred thousand, two hundred - _____ S

two million, two hundred thousand, two - _____ A

two million, twenty thousand, two hundred - _____ R

two hundred twenty-two thousand, two hundred twenty-two - _____ S

twenty-two thousand, two hundred twenty - _____ E

What do you call an anxious ogre?

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

2,200,002 200,222 2,220,022 2,020,200 220,000 2,000,220 2,002,000 222,222

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____

2,200,200 202,002 20,002 22,220 2,000,000

Name: _____ Ordering Decimals (Tenths and Hundredths)

Ordering Decimals

Rewrite each list of numbers in order, from least to greatest.

a. 3.4 3.14 3.04 4.4 4.03

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____

b. 5.08 5.8 8.05 5 8.5

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____

c. 0.35 3.5 0.53 0.3 0.05

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____

d. 9.7 9.67 9.76 19.6 9.6

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____

❖ In the box below, write five decimals. Have a friend rewrite them in order, from least to greatest.

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____

Name: _____

Making Change

1. You purchase a toy drum and a ball.
   You hand the cashier seven dollars.
   What will your change be? answer: _____

2. You purchase two robots.
   You hand the cashier a twenty dollar bill.
   What will your change be? answer: _____

3. You purchase a toy train and a plastic duck.
   You hand the cashier a ten dollar bill.
   What will your change be? answer: _____

4. You purchase both toys that have wheels.
   You hand the cashier a ten dollar bill.
   What will your change be? answer: _____

5. You purchase three piggy banks.
   You hand the cashier a five dollar bill.
   What will your change be? answer: _____

Name: _____

Life in the American Colonies

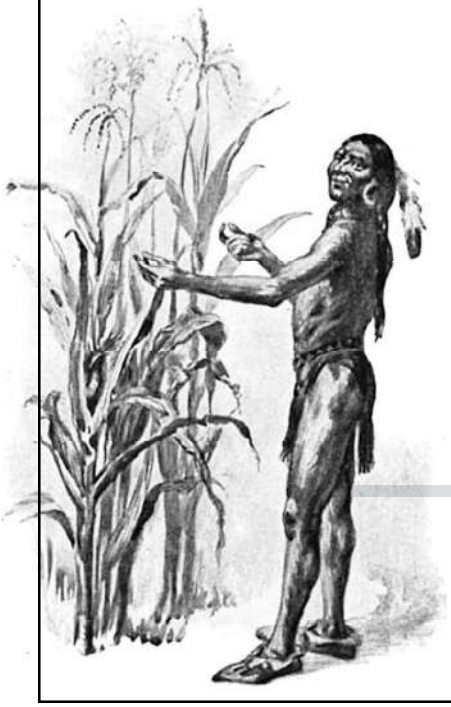
By Anita Kim Venegas

Imagine sailing across the Atlantic Ocean in the early 1600s. With hopes of owning land and religious freedom, people sailed for 60 days or more. Babies cried, food rotted, sailors shouted, and families waited on deck to catch sight of the New World.

"Land!" someone shouted and everyone looked west to the horizon. Parents lifted their small children to look over the rail. The long journey was about to end. Stepping cautiously onto the rocky shores, families noticed endless forests and wilderness. People needed food, fresh water, shelter, and safety. Men chopped trees for timber to build log shelters, women searched nearby for edible plants while children chased one another.

Painting depicting the James Fort construction in May-June 1607.

The first attempt at colonization in 1607 was a failure. Settlers in Jamestown were met with unfriendly Native Americans as well as a lack of fresh water. A second settlement in present-day Massachusetts became the setting and story of Thanksgiving. Colonists were fortunate to find fields ready for planting and a helpful Native American named Squanto to teach them to plant corn, beans, and squash. Even so, nearly half of the settlers died before the winter of 1620 ended. These first two settlements focused on survival while later settlements focused on making products and growing crops to sell to England.



A Native American named Squanto helped teach colonists to plant crops in present day Massachusetts.

Near present-day Boston, a third attempt to establish a colony was an economic success. Throughout the Massachusetts Bay Colony, families built homes and started businesses. The town needed craftsmen to work as blacksmiths and shipbuilders, as well as fishermen and fur trappers.

Drawing showing Native Americans trading with the first settlers.

Climate and geography influenced the type of work settlers did. Settlers in the north cleared forests for timber to build furniture and export it to England. Farmers in the south grew tobacco to export to England on the ships that were built in the north. As trade expanded in different directions, the colonies imported sugar and molasses from the islands, then exported these products to England. In exchange, England exported cloth, iron, and glass to the colonies.

Native Americans befriended the newcomers when they could trade with them to attain new items from England. Natives traded furs in exchange for axes and guns from the settlers. Violence erupted when either the Native Americans or the settlers felt cheated in some way. Perhaps an agreement was made, and then broken. Perhaps one or the other felt they did not get a fair trade.

For many years, the colonies were profitable for England. Settlers sent goods across the Atlantic, and the British sold them in the European market. When England raised their prices for the colonists, and colonists found they could pay less than what England charged, the colonists bought from other countries. England reminded the colonies that they were established to make a profit for the King of England and not for themselves. England began imposing restrictions on colonists, writing laws that forbade the colonists to buy from other countries besides England.

After leaving their homeland in search of new opportunities and freedoms, the English laws angered the colonists. While they had no voice in the laws that were made, they were forced by England to obey the laws, and pay the taxes. Colonists were unhappy and began to speak of independence; at first in whispers, and then in public meetings. Revolution was coming to the North American colonies.

Name: _____

Life in the American Colonies

By Anita Kim Venegas

1. What is the author's purpose for writing this article?
   - **a.** to persuade readers to move to America
   - **b.** to teach readers how to establish a colony
   - **c.** to entertain readers with an amusing story in American history
   - **d.** to inform readers about the history of English colonists in America

2. List three items mentioned in the article that were exported from the American colonies to England.

   _____, _____, and _____

3. List three items mentioned in the article that were imported from the England to the American colonies.

   _____, _____, and _____

4. Which statement about life in the American colonies is an opinion?
   - **a.** Life was difficult for all settlers in the American colonies.
   - **b.** Native Americans traded furs in exchange for axes and guns from the settlers.
   - **c.** England imposed laws and taxes on the American colonists.
   - **d.** Farmers in the southern American colonies grew tobacco.

5. Reread the following sentence from the article.

   Climate and geography influenced the type of work the settlers did.

   What do the words climate and geography mean?

   _____

   _____

Name: _____

Life in the American Colonies

By Anita Kim Venegas

Match each vocabulary word from the reading passage with the correct definition.

_____ **1.** New World	**a.** having to do with money
_____ **2.** failure	**b.** buying and selling goods
_____ **3.** settlers	**c.** lucky
_____ **4.** fortunate	**d.** land in North and South America
_____ **5.** economic	**e.** people who makes things from iron
_____ **6.** blacksmiths	**f.** not a success
_____ **7.** trade	**g.** people who live in England
_____ **8.** revolution	**h.** people who make a home in a new place
_____ **9.** British	**i.** an event in which citizens attempt to over-throw the government

Name: _____

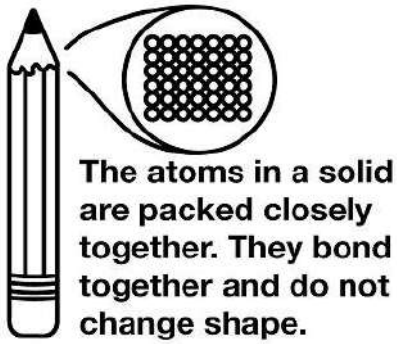
Why Does Matter Matter?

by Kelly Hashway

What do trees, air, and water have in common? They all have matter. That means they take up space. You might be wondering why these things look so different if they all have matter. Everything found on Earth can be grouped into one of three states of matter: solid, liquid, or gas. In order to figure out which state of matter an object fits in, we have to examine its properties. The properties we look at are shape, mass, and volume. Mass is the amount of matter an object has, and volume is the amount of space the matter takes up.

Solid

Solids are easy to recognize. They have definite shape, mass, and volume. Trees are solids. They are made up of tiny particles called atoms. These atoms are packed closely together, and they hold the solid in a definite shape that does not change. If you look around your house, you will see lots of solids. Televisions, beds, tables, chairs, and even the food you eat.

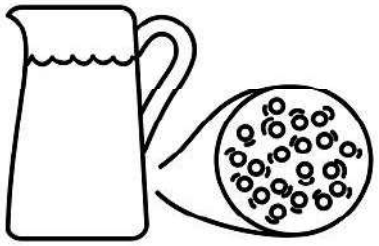


The atoms in a solid are packed closely together. They bond together and do not change shape.

Liquid

Liquids do not have definite shape, but they do have definite mass and volume. Liquids are similar to solids because their atoms are close together, but what makes a liquid different is that those atoms can move around. Liquids can change shape by flowing. If you've ever spilled a glass of milk, then you know it spreads out across the floor. It does this because the milk is taking the shape of the floor. Since liquids do not have a definite shape of their own, they will take the shape of their containers. This is why the same amount of milk can look different in a tall glass, a wide mug, or spread out on your kitchen floor.

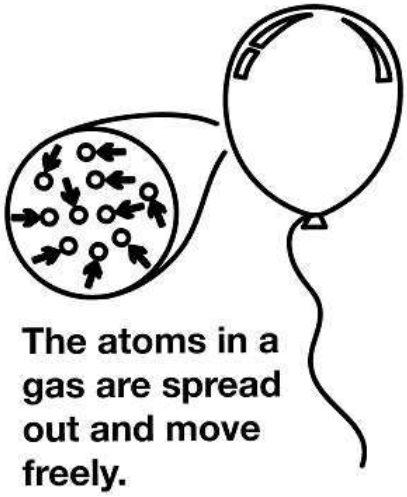
The atoms in a liquid are close together. They slide around.



Gases do not have definite shape or volume. Like liquids, gasses will take the shape of their containers. If a gas is not in a container, it will spread out indefinitely. This is because the atoms in a gas are spaced farther apart than in a solid or a liquid. And being spread out like this allows them to move around freely. Think about the air you breathe everyday. That air is spread across the empty space around the earth. You've probably also noticed that you usually cannot see the air. This is another property of gases. Even though we cannot see them, you come in contact with them everyday. There's air in the tires of your family car and your bicycle. There are many different types of gas in the earth's atmosphere, such as oxygen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, water vapor, and helium.

When trying to remember the three states of matter, think about water. If it freezes into a solid, it becomes ice. Its atoms are packed together keeping its shape. Of course, we know water can also be a liquid. It flows in rivers or it can be poured from a glass. When water evaporates it becomes water vapor, a type of gas in the air. Try a little experiment of your own by placing an ice cube in a covered glass or container. You will be able to observe the ice first in its solid form and then watch as it melts into a liquid to become water. Eventually the water will turn to water vapor and your glass or container will be filled with this gas.

Gas



The atoms in a gas are spread out and move freely.

You can see three different states of matter in this picture. The pot is made of solid matter. The water inside the pot is liquid. When the liquid is heated it becomes water vapor, which is a gas.

Matter is everywhere! Can you find a solid, a liquid, and a gas around you right now?

Name: _____

Why Does Matter Matter?

by Kelly Hashway

solids	volume	container	matter	ice	juice
gases	mass	atoms	chair	oxygen	melting
liquids	shape	space	milk	helium	

Choose a word from the box to complete each sentence.

1. The three basic properties of matter are _____,

_____, and _____.

2. All matter is made up of tiny particles called _____.

3. Volume is the amount of _____ that matter takes up.

4. Mass is the amount of _____ an object has.

5. Liquids take the shape of their _____.

6. _____ do not have a definite shape or volume.

7. _____ do not have a definite shape, but they do have a definite volume.

8. _____ have a definite shape and volume.

9. A _____ and _____ are examples of solids.

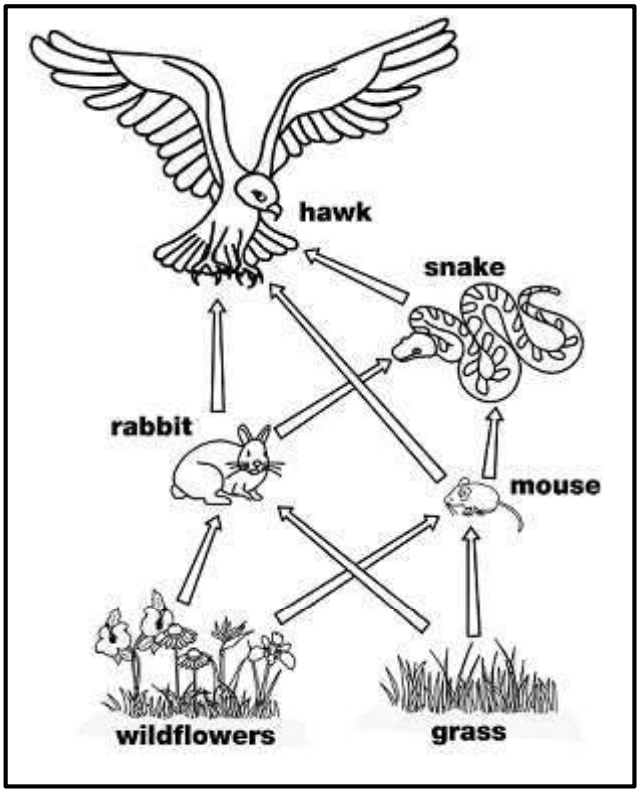
10. _____ and _____ are examples of liquids.

11. _____ and _____ are examples of gas.

12. Solid ice is _____ when it is changing into a liquid.

Name: _____

Food Web



A food web shows how energy is passed on from one living thing to the next. It shows the feeding habits of different animals that live together in an ecosystem.

In the food web pictured on the left, energy is passed from the grass to the mouse to the snake to the hawk.

Producers are living things that make their own food with sun and air. The producers are pictured at the bottom of the food web.

Consumers are living things that eat other living things.

Use the food web in the picture above to answer the questions.

1. Name the living things in the food web that are producers. _____

_____

2. Name the living things in the food web that are consumers. _____

_____

3. Which living things does the snake eat? _____

4. Which living things does the hawk eat? _____

5. What is eaten by the rabbit? _____