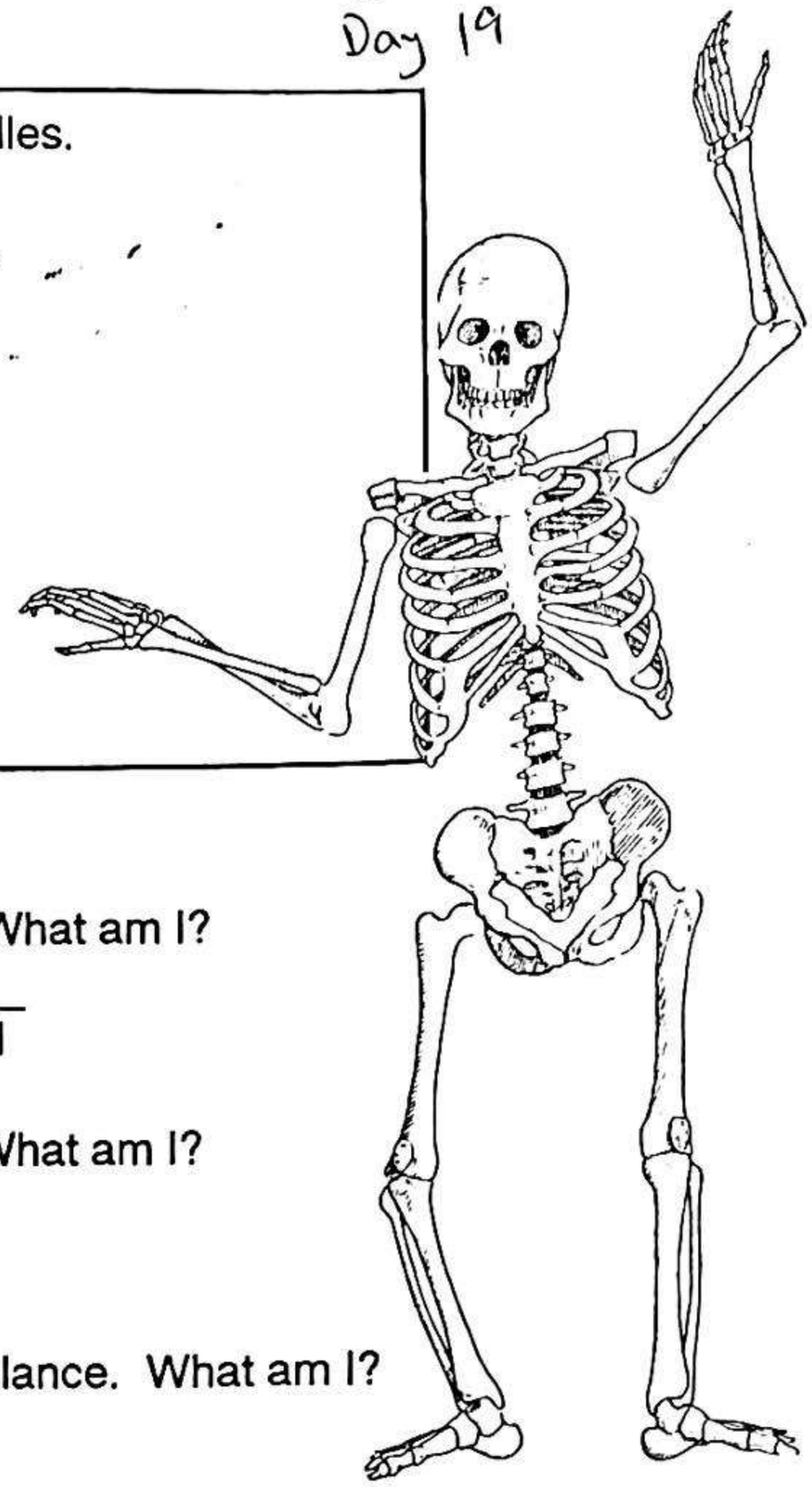
Science
Day 19

Mystery Parts

Use this code to find the answers to the riddles.

1-Z	10-Q	19-H
2-Y	11-P	20-G
3-X	12-O	21-F
4-W	13-N	22-E
5-V	14-M	23-D
6-U	15-L	24-C
7-T	16-K	25-B
8-S	17-J	26-A
9-R	18-I	



1. I am the tiniest bone in your body. I am in your inner ear. What am I?

___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
8 7 18 9 9 6 11

2. I am the largest bone in your body. I am part of your leg. What am I?

___ ___ ___ ___ ___
21 22 14 6 9

3. I am an important part of your feet. I help you keep your balance. What am I?

___ ___ ___ ___
7 12 22 8

4. I am the most powerful muscle in your body. You use me all of the time. What am I?

___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
17 26 4 14 6 8 24 15 22

5. Even though I am made up mostly of water, I help you in everything you think and do. What am I?

___ ___ ___ ___ ___
25 9 26 18 13

6. I am the hardest part of your body. You use me when you talk and eat. What am I?

___ ___ ___ ___ ___
7 22 22 7 19

7. You may think I am only one piece, but I am really made up of seven parts that fit together like a jigsaw puzzle. What am I?

___ ___ ___ ___ ___
8 16 6 15 15

8. You will probably be surprised to know that I am the largest organ in your body. What am I?

___ ___ ___ ___
8 16 18 13

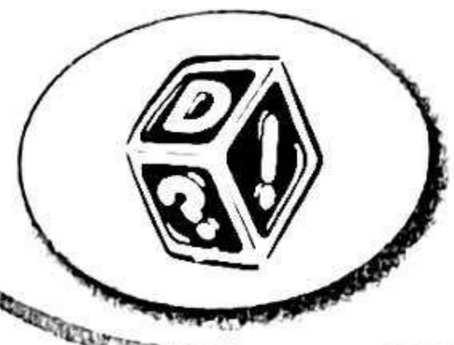
Social Studies
Day 19

Fast Fact 13

Early colonists used tobacco as money.

Who makes the money we use in the United States today?

Day 19



CONVENTIONS: Punctuation

Punctuate the end of every sentence.

Warm-up 1

Mark the errors: **The space shuttle is the most complex machine ever made**

Rewrite it correctly: _____

Write a new sentence: _____

Warm-up 2

Mark the errors: **Who would have imagined that space shuttle astronauts would work on the International Space Station as it orbits around the earth**

Rewrite it correctly: _____

_____

Write a new sentence: _____

Warm-up 3

Mark the errors: **How thrilling to see the earth gradually growing smaller on the horizon**

Rewrite it correctly: _____

Write a new sentence: _____

Warm-up 4

Mark the errors: **"I want to become an astronaut," Franklin announced to his parents**

Rewrite it correctly: _____

Write a new sentence: _____

Warm-up 5

Mark the errors: **Wow Imagine how exciting it would be to float weightless in space**

Rewrite it correctly: _____

Write a new sentence: _____

(See Transparency 7.)

Day 19

Name _____

1. Scott's Pizzeria has 708 chairs. Four chairs are at each table. How many tables are in the restaurant?

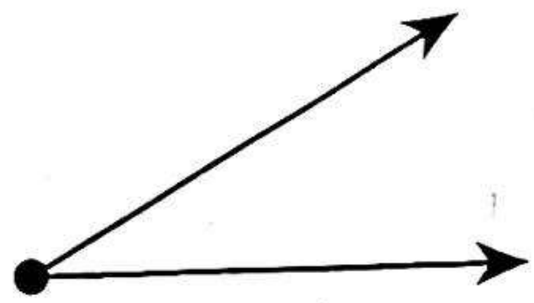
2. 15 kilometers = _____ meters

3. Adam runs 135 kilometers over a 9-day period. It takes Adam about 10 minutes to run each kilometer. If Adam ran an equal number of kilometers each day, how many kilometers did Adam run each day? How much time did Adam spend running?

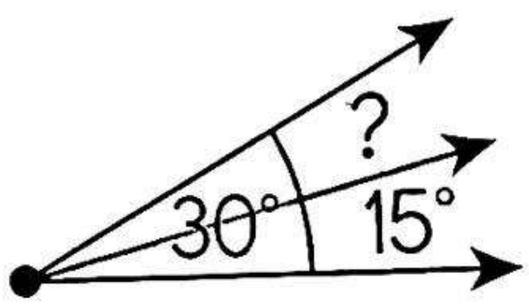
4. Round 456,755 to the nearest hundred thousand.

5. Start at 1,278. Create a pattern that subtracts 150 from each number. Stop when you have 5 numbers.

6. Measure the angle.



7. What is the value of the missing angle?



8. Draw perpendicular lines.

9. Draw two different figures that have parallel lines.

10. Draw the lines of symmetry on the shoe.

Scientists and Their Discoveries

Science Day 20

Use this code to find the names of the scientists who made these discoveries.

1-A	6-É	11-I	16-N	21-R	26-W
2-B	7-È	12-J	17-O	22-S	27-X
3-C	8-F	13-K	18-Ö	23-T	28-Y
4-D	9-G	14-L	19-P	24-U	29-Z
5-E	10-H	15-M	20-Q	25-V	

1. I discovered specific gravity. Who am I?

___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

1 21 3 10 11 15 6 4 5 22

2. I discovered how blood circulates in the body. Who am I?

___ ___ ___ ___ ___

9 1 14 5 16

3. I developed the theory of gravity. Who am I?

___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

11 22 1 1 3 16 5 26 23 17 16

4. I developed a system for classifying plants. Who am I?

___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

3 1 21 14 14 11 16 16 6

5. I discovered the planet Uranus. Who am I?

___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

8 21 5 4 5 21 11 3 13 10 5 21 3 10 5 14

6. I discovered how genetics works in plants. Who am I?

___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

9 21 5 9 17 21 15 5 16 4 5 14

7. I discovered x-rays. Who am I?

___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

26 11 14 10 5 14 15 21 17 5 16 23 9 5 16

8. I developed the laser.

___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

3 10 1 21 14 5 22 23 17 26 5 22

9. I did important work with radium.

___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

15 1 21 11 5 3 24 21 11 5

Bonus:

What do you think was the most important discovery in history?

Soc. Std.
Day 20

Fast Fact 32

New York City was the nation's first capital, and Philadelphia was the second.

What is the capital of the United States today?

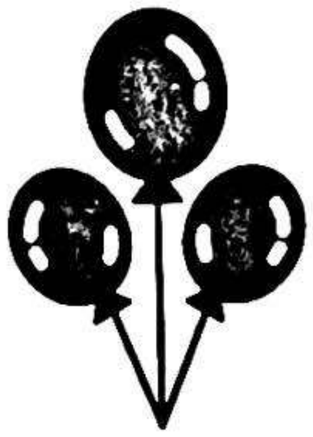
Day 20

1

LITERARY TEXT: PREDICTION

What's Going On?

Maddie woke up on Saturday feeling **jubilant**. It was her 12th birthday. But then something weird happened: Nobody mentioned it. Her mom said, "Good morning, Sugarplum!" the way she always did. Her brother ignored her and kept eating his cereal. When Maddie phoned Lia, her best friend, Lia didn't even call her back! That was odd. Later, Maddie went to her violin lesson, just like every other Saturday. This, she thought, was the worst birthday ever! But then, as Maddie was returning home, she saw Lia going in her front door. And her friend, Stella, too. And why were there bunches of balloons out front? What was going on?



KEY QUESTIONS

1. PREDICTION: What do you think happens next in the story?

2. PREDICTION: Do you think Maddie will still consider this the worst birthday ever? Why?

3. INFERENCE: Why doesn't her mom say "Happy Birthday" to Maddie?

4. CONTEXT CLUES: What do you think *jubilant* means?

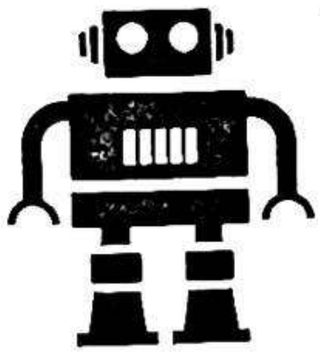
- ☐ thrilled
- ☐ tired
- ☐ fearful

5. S-T-R-E-T-C-H: How does the story end? Complete it.

2

LITERARY TEXT: PREDICTION

Opposite Robot



Dr. Mavis Morkus built herself a robot. Right away, she noticed something was wrong. She asked the robot to nod its head "yes." The robot shook its head "no." She asked the robot to stay still. The robot broke into a silly dance. *Hmmmm.* This robot always seemed to do the opposite of what it was told. So Dr. Morkus had a bright idea. Her laboratory was a big mess. Cleaning it up was one of her least favorite tasks. "Robot," said Dr. Morkus, "I **command** you *not* to clean up my lab."

KEY QUESTIONS

1. PREDICTION: What do you think happens next in the story?

2. PREDICTION: If Dr. Morkus wanted the robot to sleep, what would she tell it to do?

3. TEXT EVIDENCE: What does the robot do when it's told to stay still? Cite the text.

4. CONTEXT CLUES: What do you think *command* means?

- ☐ compute
- ☐ order
- ☐ dance

5. S-T-R-E-T-C-H: What would you like an opposite robot to do? What would you say to it?

Day 20

an expression for each statement. Then solve.

5 times the difference between 19 and 13

❷ the product of 12 and 5 decreased by 17

the quotient of 28 divided by 7 Increased by 4

❹ the sum of 24 and 12 divided by 9

Multiply the sum of 11 and 4 by 3. Then add 5.

❻ Add the product of 5 and 6 with the product of 3 and 7.

cle the letter for the correct answer.

Multiply the difference of 39 and 30 by 5, then add 6.

a) 5 x (39 – 30) + 6
b) 39 – 30 x 5 + 6
c) (39 – 30) x (5 + 6)
d) (5 x 30) – 39 + 6

❽ Which statement best describes the following equation?

(30 + 6) ÷ 9 + 3

a) 30 increased by 6 divided by the sum of 9 and 3
b) the sum of 30 and 6 divided by the sum of 9 and 3
c) the sum of 30 and 6 divided by 9, then increased by 3
d) 6 more than 30, decreased by 9 plus 3

Science
Day 21

Name _____

Daily Science

Big Idea 6

WEEK 1

Day 1

Weekly Question

What puts the fizz in soda?

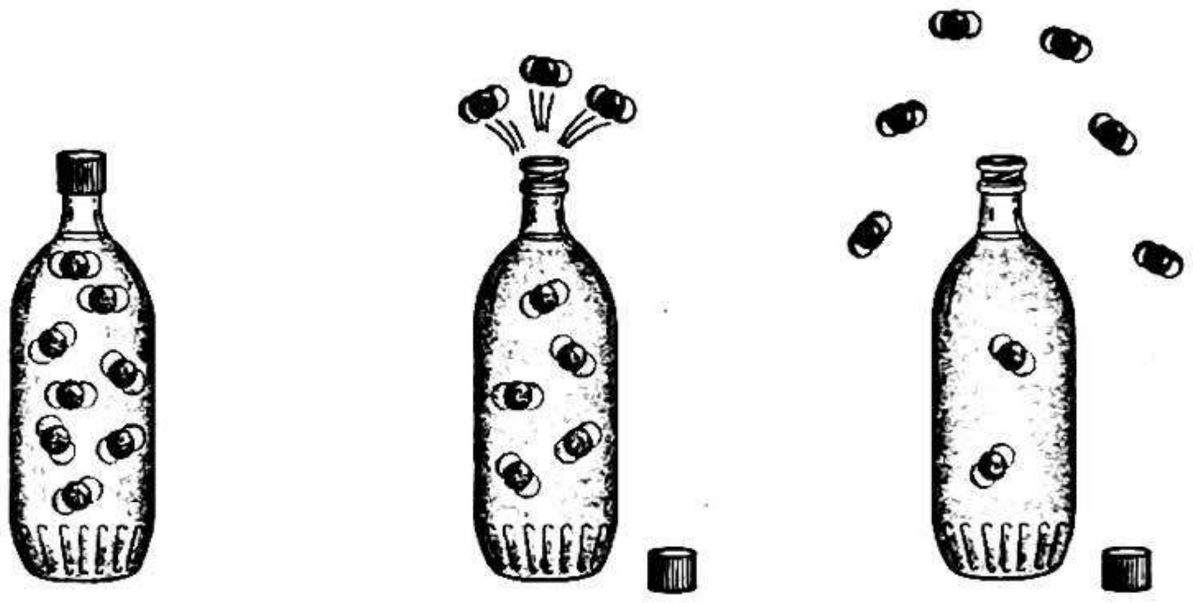
Have you ever popped open a can or bottle of soda, only to be sprayed with a wet burst of bubbles? That rush of liquid and fizz is propelled by carbon dioxide (CO_2) gas in your drink. In fact, this presence of carbon dioxide is why soft drinks are called **carbonated** beverages. Carbonation occurs during the manufacturing and bottling process, when large amounts of carbon dioxide gas are added to flavored water. The **mixture** of liquid and gas is put under pressure before the can or bottle is sealed.

As soon as you open your soda, the pressure is released and CO_2 escapes into the air. The gas will continue to leave your soda until the amount of CO_2 in the liquid is equal to the amount of CO_2 in the air. That's why, if you don't finish your soft drink right away, your drink goes "flat."

Vocabulary

carbonated
KAR-buh-nay-tid
containing carbon dioxide gas

mixture
MIKS-chur
a combination of two or more different substances



A. Use the vocabulary words to complete the sentences.

1. Club soda is a _____ beverage.

2. Chocolate milk is a _____ of chocolate syrup and milk.

B. Mixtures can usually be separated into their individual substances. Explain how, in a carbonated liquid, the gas separates from the liquid.

_____

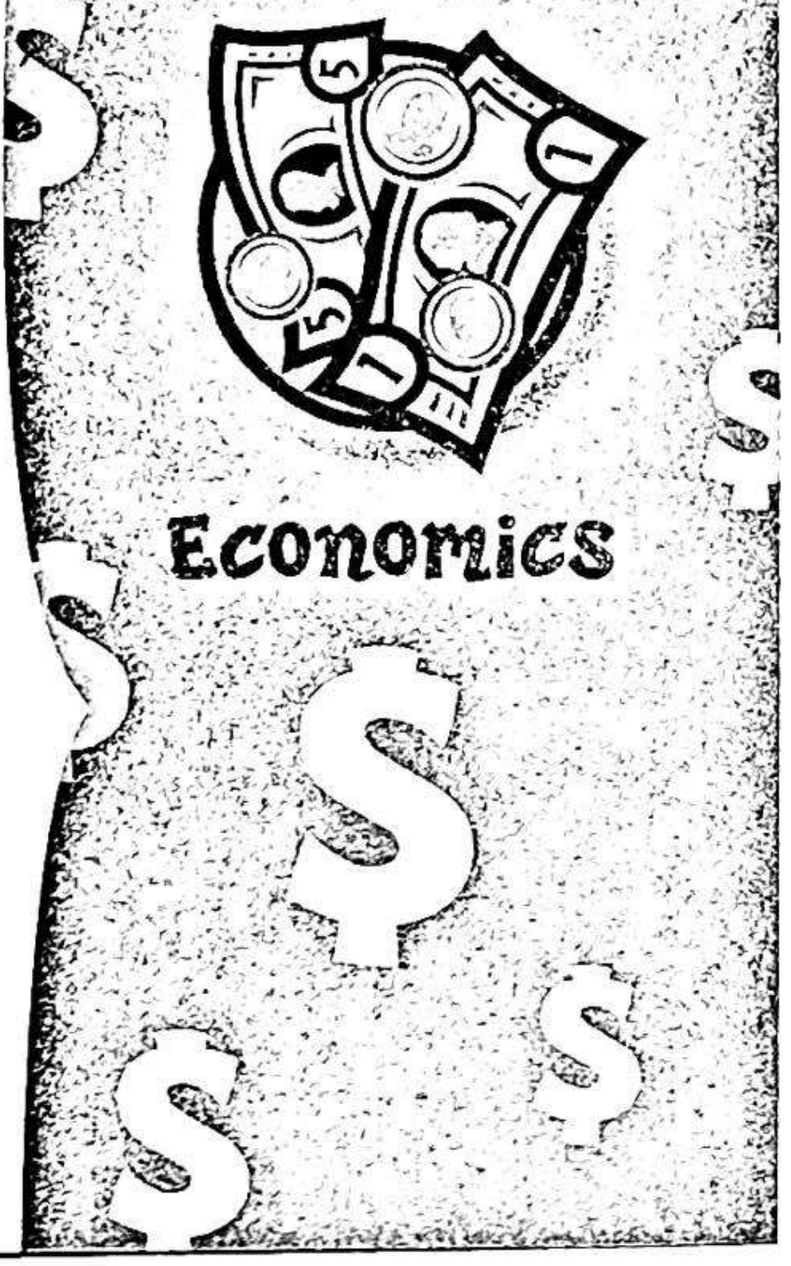
_____

Soc. Std.
Day 21

Fast Fact 33

The back of a dollar bill has thirteen stars and stripes, thirteen olive leaves, and thirteen layers on the pyramid. Why? They represent the thirteen colonies!

Whose picture is on the front of a dollar bill?



Economics

Day 21

Name _____ Date _____

DAILY Warm-Up 1

Parts of Speech

There are eight parts of speech. The **eight parts of speech** are *nouns*, *verbs*, *adjectives*, *adverbs*, *interjections*, *prepositions*, *conjunctions*, and *pronouns*.

Nouns—name people, places, or things

Verbs—identify actions or states of being

Adjectives—describe nouns or pronouns

Adverbs—describe verbs

Interjections—show strong emotion

Prepositions—relate nouns or pronouns to other words in the sentence

Conjunctions—connect words or groups of words

Pronouns—replace nouns in a sentence

PRACTICE

Identify the part of speech for each underlined word.

Example: We went to the store <u>and</u> we went to the zoo. <u>conjunction</u>

1. The stars <u>twinkled</u> in the night sky. _____
2. "<u>Wait</u>!" yelled the kid. _____
3. <u>It</u> stopped on the line. _____
4. The cars traveled <u>slowly</u> in the rush hour traffic. _____
5. The cement dried <u>quickly</u> in the hot sun. _____
6. Dad baked the cake, <u>and</u> he broiled the chicken. _____
7. My homework is <u>in</u> my backpack. _____
8. The television is <u>on</u> top of the dresser. _____
9. <u>Mr. Neilsen</u> was screaming at the ducks. _____
10. <u>We</u> went to the local school carnival. _____
11. "<u>Ouch</u>!" yelled Marsha. _____
12. The flag <u>waves</u> in the blowing wind. _____
13. Who went to <u>River View Elementary School</u>? _____
14. The <u>wrinkled</u> blanket was thrown over a chair. _____

WRITE ON!

On a separate sheet of paper, write a paragraph on a topic of your choice. Have a classmate underline one example for each part of speech used in the paragraph.

Day 21

me _____

›lve.

1. Write 510.401 in expanded form.

2. Write three hundred fifty-two and four-tenths in standard form.

3. Write 10.7 in written form.

4. Write seven hundred one and one-thousandth in standard form.

5. Write $200 + 50 + 7 + \frac{5}{10} + \frac{7}{100} + \frac{2}{1{,}000}$ in written form.

6. Write nine hundred one and seventy-five thousandths in expanded form.

ircle the letter for the correct answer.

7. Which of the following shows 17.201 in expanded form?

   a) $17 + \frac{2}{10} + \frac{0}{100} + \frac{1}{1{,}000}$

   b) seventeen and two hundred and one thousandths

   c) $10 + 7 + \frac{2}{10} + \frac{1}{1{,}000}$

   d) seventeen and two-tenths and one thousandth

8. Which of the following shows nine hundred and fifty-two thousandths in standard form?

   a) 952,000

   b) 900.52

   c) 950.052

   d) 900.052

Science
Day 22

Name _____

Daily Science
Big Idea 6
WEEK 1

Day 2

Weekly Question

What puts the fizz in soda?

When you think of a boiling mixture, you probably don't picture an ice-cold soda. But, in fact, that's just what is happening when you see bubbles in your soft drink. Carbon dioxide gas is, in effect, "boiling" out of your cold soda. Unlike water, which has a **boiling point** of 100°C (212°F), carbon dioxide changes from liquid to gas at −57°C (−70°F). So even at the temperature of a chilled soda, CO_2 is still a gas, and it bubbles out of the liquid.

Boiling point and **freezing point** are physical properties of a substance. Physical properties may include color, hardness, texture, or many other characteristics of matter that can be measured or seen. The freezing point of carbon dioxide gas is −78°C (−109°F). At this temperature, CO_2 becomes a solid, taking the form of dry ice. But in the same way that the boiling point of a substance doesn't have to be terribly hot, the freezing point doesn't have to be very cold, either. Liquid gold, for example, "freezes" at 1,064°C (1,947°F).

Vocabulary

boiling point
BOY-ling POYNT
the temperature at which a liquid changes into a gas

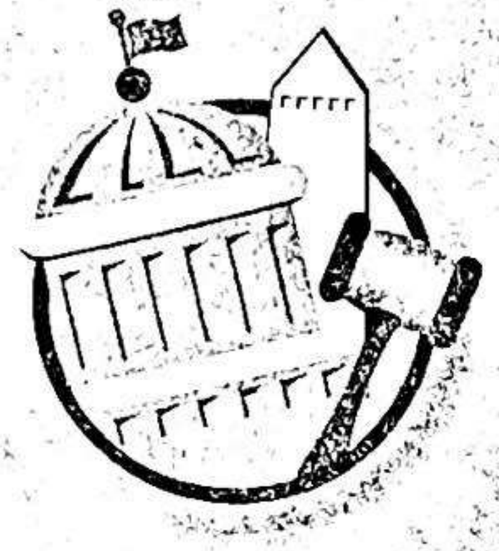
freezing point
FREE-zing POYNT
the temperature at which a liquid changes into a solid

Room temperature is approximately 20°C (68°F). Use the information in the table below to answer the questions.

	Freezing Point	Boiling Point
Water	0°C	100°C
Nitrogen	−210°C	−196°C
Mercury	−39°C	357°C
Gold	1,064°C	2,856°C

1. Which substance has the highest boiling point? _____
2. Which substance has the lowest freezing point? _____
3. Which substance is a solid at room temperature? _____
4. Which two substances are liquids at room temperature? _____

Soc. Stud.
Day 22



Government
Citizenship

Fast Fact 34

Four United States presidents have been assassinated: Abraham Lincoln, James Garfield, William McKinley, and John F. Kennedy.

Who takes over the presidency if the president dies in office?

Day 22

INFO TEXT: MAIN IDEA AND DETAILS

9

A Fad Called the Hula Hoop

There have been many **fads** such as yo-yos and the Minecraft video game. But the hula hoop is one of the biggest ever. In 1958, this simple plastic ring went on sale in stores. It was based on hoops used by kids long ago in places like Egypt and Greece. It became a huge hit! 100 million hula hoops were quickly sold. It seemed like everyone owned one. All over America, contests were held to see how long people could keep a hula hoop spinning around their hips. Then, as quickly as it became a hit, the hula hoop faded away to make room for a brand-new fad.

KEY QUESTIONS

1. MAIN IDEA: What is the main idea?

2. DETAILS: What is an important detail?

3. TEXT EVIDENCE: Were a lot of hula hoops sold? Cite the text.

4. CONTEXT CLUES: What do you think *fads* means?

- ☐ nests
- ☐ fun toys
- ☐ trends

5. S-T-R-E-T-C-H: What fad have you noticed? Tell about it.

INFO TEXT: MAIN IDEA AND DETAILS

10

Very Cool Chameleons

Chameleons are one of the world's most interesting creatures. Chameleons are lizards, closely related to other reptiles, such as alligators, snakes, and turtles. Three cool things about chameleons are their eyes, tongues, and skin. A chameleon can **rotate** each of its eyes separately. That means it can look around in two different directions at the same time. When it spots an insect, a chameleon shoots out its long tongue. *Zap*—lunchtime! Its tongue is twice as long as its body, with a tip that sticks to prey. Best of all: Chameleons can change their skin color. Some can turn yellow, orange, blue, or even purple. Wow! Now you know why chameleons are so amazing.

KEY QUESTIONS

1. MAIN IDEA: What is the main idea?

2. DETAILS: What is an important detail?

3. INFERENCE: Why did the author write "*Zap*—lunchtime!"? What does that mean?

4. CONTEXT CLUES: What do you think *rotate* means?

- ☐ blink a lot
- ☐ move in a circle
- ☐ fall down

5. S-T-R-E-T-C-H: Describe a creature you think is amazing.

Day 22

Name_____

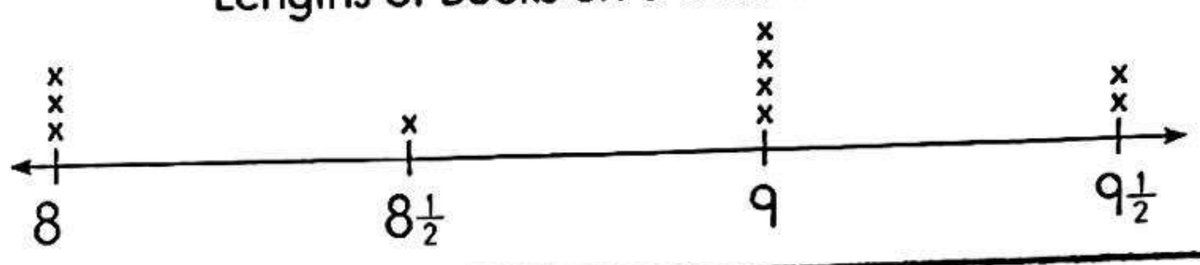
1. 100 meters = _____ centimeters

2. Demetri wakes up at 9:15. It takes him 35 minutes to fold 4 loads of laundry, 35 minutes to bathe the dog, 45 minutes to bake brownies, and 1 hour to mow the lawn. After he finishes all of his chores, he sits down to rest. What time does Demetri rest?

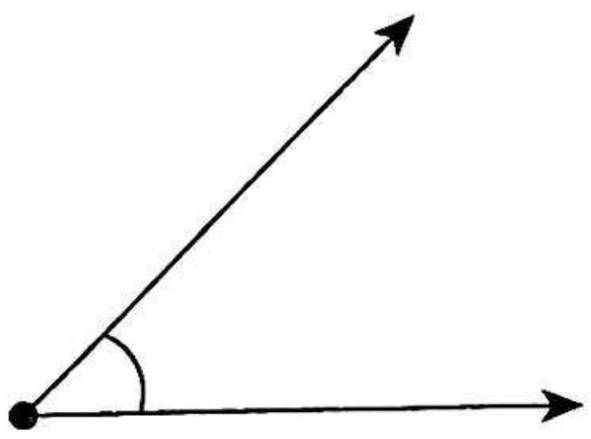
3. Use the line plot below.
What is the difference in length between the longest and the shortest book?

4. Use the line plot below.
How many books measured 9 inches?

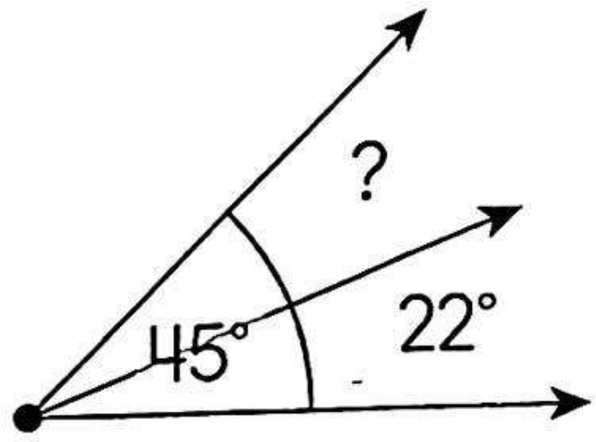
Lengths of Books on a Shelf in Inches



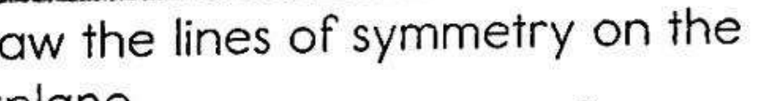
5. Measure the angle.



6. What is the value of the missing angle?

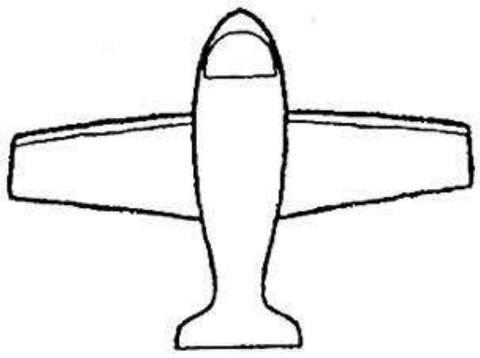


7. What is this an example of?



8. Draw a right triangle.

9. Draw the lines of symmetry on the airplane.



10. 786,987 – 43,786 =

Science
Day 23

Name _____

Daily Science
Big Idea 6
WEEK 1

Day 3

Weekly Question

What puts the fizz in soda?

Soda is more than just a mixture of liquid and gas. It is also a **solution**, meaning it is a liquid that contains substances that have been dissolved. Soda is made mostly of water, which can dissolve many substances. Carbon dioxide gas, for instance, is **soluble** in water. Soft drinks also contain dissolved solids, such as sugar.

Not all substances are soluble in water. For example, oil does not dissolve well in water. So when you shake a bottle of salad dressing that contains oil, water, and vinegar, the liquids mix together only temporarily. After a while, the oil separates from the vinegar and water and floats to the top of the liquid mixture.

Vocabulary

soluble
SOL-yoo-bul
able to be dissolved

solution
suh-LOO-shun
a mixture, usually liquid, in which all the components are mixed evenly

A. ***Solubility*** **is a physical property. The table below shows the solubility of various substances in water. The higher the number, the more soluble the substance is. Use this information to answer the questions.**

	Solubility (per gram of water)
Oxygen	0.0000434 gram
Carbon dioxide	0.00145 gram
Sugar	2.0 grams
Salt	0.36 gram

1. Which substance dissolves best in water? _____

2. Which gas dissolves more easily in water—oxygen or carbon dioxide? _____

3. Which substance is the least soluble in water? _____

B. If you mixed peanut butter with water, do you think it would make a solution? Explain why or why not.

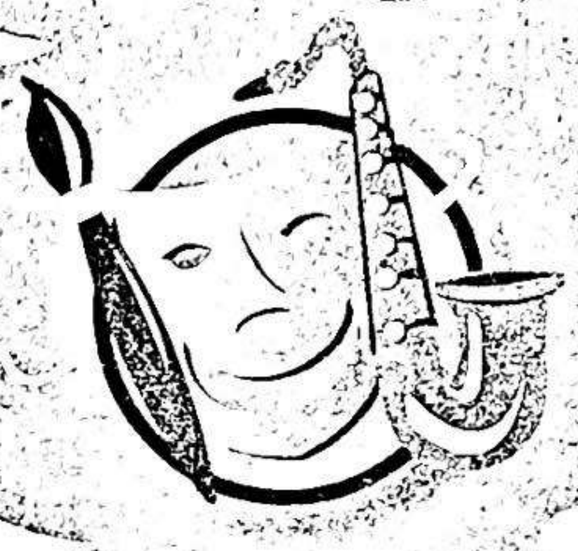
_____

Soc. Stud.
Day 23

Fast Fact 35

A new bridge that crosses the Charles River in Boston, the Leonard P. Zakim Bunker Hill Bridge, is ten lanes wide!

What bridges are near where you live?
What bodies of water do they cross?



Culture

Day 23

CONVENTIONS: Punctuation

Use commas to separate words in a series.

Warm-up 1

Mark the errors: **When I go to the movies I always get popcorn candy and a soda.**

Rewrite it correctly: _____

Write a new sentence: _____

Warm-up 2

Mark the errors: **My favorite kind of pizza has olives artichokes sausage and extra cheese on top.**

Rewrite it correctly: _____

Write a new sentence: _____

Warm-up 3

Mark the errors: **After school I have to walk the dog take out the trash and do my homework.**

Rewrite it correctly: _____

Write a new sentence: _____

Warm-up 4

Mark the errors: **Of all the things my little sister does to bug me, breaking my toys hanging out in my room and tattling to Mom and Dad are the most annoying.**

Rewrite it correctly: _____

_____

Write a new sentence: _____

Warm-up 5

Mark the errors: **I've lived in three countries: Mexico India and the United States.**

Rewrite it correctly: _____

Write a new sentence: _____

(See Transparency 8.)

Day 23

ame _____

olve.

1. Write a decimal that is less than 6.73.

2. Write a decimal that is greater than 0.04.

3. Write a decimal that is less than 5.89 and greater than 4.27.

4. Write a decimal that is greater than 3.3 and less than 3.73.

5. Tom paid $4.78 for his sandwich. Alicia paid $7.48 for a salad. Who paid more for lunch?

6. Marina bought 0.68 pound of American cheese and 0.82 pound of cheddar cheese. Which package of cheese weighed more?

:le the letter for the correct answer.

Which statement is true?

a) $4.75 < 4.857 < 4.589$

b) $4.75 < 4.589 < 4.857$

c) $4.857 > 4.589 > 4.75$

d) $4.589 < 4.75 < 4.857$

8. Which statement is false?

a) $0.23 < 0.52 < 0.6$

b) $1.7 < 2.1 < 4.3$

c) $6.17 > 5.7 > 5.8$

d) $0.9 > 0.89 > 0.869$

Science
Day 24

Name _____

Daily Science
Big Idea 6
WEEK 1

Day 4

Weekly Question

What puts the fizz in soda?

If you've ever tried to make a Popsicle® out of soda, you've probably noticed that soda doesn't freeze very well. That's because, although soft drinks are mostly water, the physical properties of water change when other ingredients are dissolved into it. In fact, most mixtures and solutions have physical properties that are different from the pure substances they are made of. Adding carbon dioxide and sugar to water lowers the freezing point of the solution as compared to that of pure water. So it takes colder temperatures to freeze soda than it does to freeze pure water.

The same thing is true when you add salt to water. Pure water freezes at 0°C, but a solution that is 20% salt freezes at −16°C. This is why salt is spread on snowy highways in winter. The salt dissolves into the ice and snow and causes it to melt. Until temperatures dip below −16°C, salt can help keep roads from icing up.

A. Answer the questions.

1. Which freezes at a warmer temperature, pure water or soda? _____

2. Which has a higher freezing point, a 20% salt solution or pure water? _____

B. A liquid called "antifreeze" is sometimes added to water to keep it from freezing. How do you think antifreeze works? Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

Ⓐ It lowers the boiling point of water.

Ⓑ It lowers the freezing point of water.

Ⓒ It dissolves water.

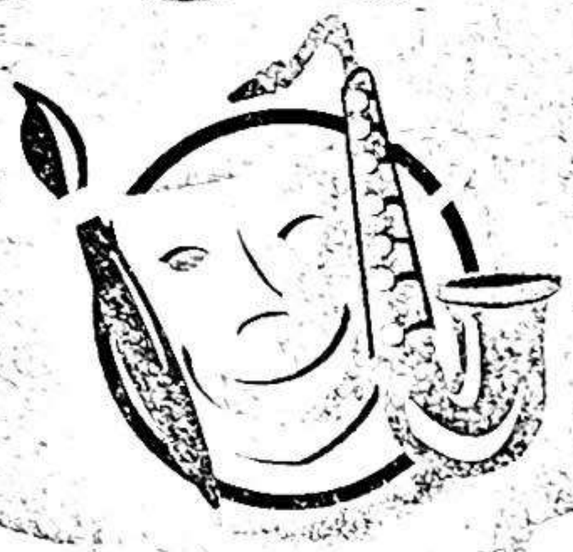
Ⓓ It carbonates the water.

C. Which do you think would freeze first, a pond or the ocean? Use the word *freezing point* in your answer.

_____

_____

Soc. Stud.
Day 24



Culture

Fast Fact 50

Wow! The Louisville Slugger Museum in Kentucky has a 120-foot baseball bat standing outside of the building!

What equipment do you need to play your favorite sport?

Day 24

LITERARY TEXT: INFERENCE

13

Up a Tree

My cousin Juan always had to be the best at everything. One day, he and I were climbing the big maple tree in my yard. I'd been climbing that tree ever since I was little. I knew every branch **like the back of my hand**, but Juan had never climbed a tree before. Even so, he kept climbing higher and higher. When he passed me by, he said he wasn't scared. He just kept climbing higher. When he finally stopped and looked down, he began to cry. He couldn't move. We had to call the fire department to get him down!

KEY QUESTIONS

1. INFERENCE: Why does Juan keep climbing higher?

2. INFERENCE: Why does the fire department have to be called?

3. DETAILS: How are Juan and the narrator related?

4. CONTEXT CLUES: What do you think the saying *like the back of my hand* means?

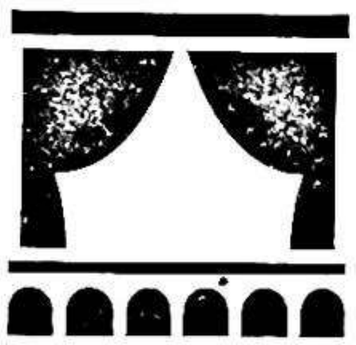
- ☐ very well
- ☐ not very well
- ☐ very joyful

5. S-T-R-E-T-C-H: Do you think Juan learned a lesson? What was it?

LITERARY TEXT: INFERENCE

14

The Big Night



Ava quietly practiced her lines one last time: "To be or not to be. That is the question." She gathered with the other fifth graders backstage, and Ms. Lee told them to keep their voices down. "We've got a big audience!" Ms. Lee said excitedly. Ava's wool costume made her arms itch, but she was too nervous to care. She always had the **jitters** before she went on stage. But once she got going, she knew she'd be fine. The whole class had been rehearsing for weeks. They were ready to knock 'em dead!

KEY QUESTIONS

1. INFERENCE: Why is Ava practicing her lines?

2. INFERENCE: Has Ava been in performances before? How do you know?

3. SETTING: Where is this story set?

4. CONTEXT CLUES: What do you think *jitters* means?

- ☐ questions
- ☐ memories
- ☐ nervous feelings

5. S-T-R-E-T-C-H: What do you think *knock 'em dead* means? Use this saying in a new sentence.

Day 24

Name _____

1. $\frac{8}{8} - \frac{2}{8} =$

2. $5\frac{2}{3} - 4 =$

3. If $\frac{4}{5} = 4 \times (\frac{1}{5})$, then $\frac{9}{5} = \square \times (\frac{\square}{\square})$.

4. Garrett is using $\frac{3}{4}$ of a tablespoon of barbecue sauce on each piece of chicken. If Garrett is making 8 pieces of chicken, how much barbecue sauce will he need?

5. Write <, >, or = to make the statement true.

0.38 ◯ 0.28

6. Write the decimal.

$\frac{95}{100} =$ _____

7. $7 \times \frac{1}{2} =$

8. Blake ate $\frac{4}{6}$ of his potpie. Claire ate $\frac{1}{6}$ of her potpie. How much more potpie did Blake eat than Claire?

9. Decompose $\frac{3}{12}$ in two ways.

A. $\frac{\square}{12} + \frac{\square}{12} + \frac{\square}{12} = \frac{3}{12}$

B. $\frac{\square}{12} + \frac{\square}{12} = \frac{3}{12}$

10. Write <, >, or = to make the statement true.

$\frac{1}{2}$ ◯ $\frac{4}{8}$

Name _____ Science Day 25

Daily Science

Big Idea 6

WEEK 1

Day 5

Weekly Question

What puts the fizz in soda?

A. Use the words in the box to complete the sentences.

boiling point	**solution**	**carbonated**
freezing point	**mixture**	

1. A soft drink is a _____ of gas, sugar, and water, but it is also a _____ because the gas and sugar are dissolved in the water.

2. Carbon dioxide's _____ is very low, which is why it is a gas at room temperature.

3. Carbon dioxide gas is what makes a soft drink _____.

4. The _____ of soda is lower than that of pure water.

B. Cross out the incorrect word in each sentence and write the correct word or words above it to make the statement true.

1. Water is a solid at room temperature.
2. Carbonation involves mixing oxygen gas into a beverage.
3. The freezing point of water increases when salt is added.
4. Oil forms a solution with the water and vinegar in salad dressing.

C. Fill in the bubble next to the words that complete the analogy.

Boiling point is to **gas** as _____.

Ⓐ **freezing point** is to **liquid**

Ⓑ **freezing point** is to **solid**

Ⓒ **liquid** is to **solid**

Ⓓ **solid** is to **liquid**

Soc. Stud.
Day 25

Fast Fact 55

Touchdown! The first play-by-play radio broadcast of a football game took place in College Station, Texas, in 1919.

What forms of communication do we depend on today for news and for entertainment?

Culture

Day 25

Name _____ Date _____

DAILY Warm-Up 106

Similes

A **simile** is a figure of speech making a comparison using the words *like* or *as* to describe something.

Example: Vivian's hands are *as cold as ice.*

As cold as ice describes the noun, hands.

PRACTICE

Underline the simile used in each sentence. Explain its use on the line.

Example: The tape was <u>as sticky as molasses.</u> <u>very sticky</u>

1. Max's brain is like a computer. _____
2. Bea can be as stubborn as a mule when she wants something. _____
3. Noah is as thin as a pencil. _____
4. Bryan was as happy as a clam after winning the race. _____
5. Pat is bundled up like a caterpillar in a cocoon. _____
6. Carmen buzzed around like a fly at a picnic. _____
7. Her bedroom looked like a pigsty. _____

Underline the <u>similes</u> in the paragraphs. – <u>8 total</u>.

(5) Stephanie was jumping around like a wet hen. Mom asked her what had made her as mad as a hornet. Stephanie said the tire on her bike was as flat as a pancake and she was going to be late for her art class. Mom said, "This will make you as happy as a pig in a poke. Hop in the car and I will have you there in the blink of an eye." "Thanks, Mom! You are like a fairy godmother. You saved the day!"

(3) This book is as heavy as a concrete block. It is as old as the hills and used to belong to my grandparents. My grandparents used the book to hold up their dining room table. My Dad used to toss the book around as if it were as light as a feather. I will use the book as an anchor for my rowboat.

Write a simile for each topic.

1. book: _____
2. tennis shoes: _____

WRITE ON!

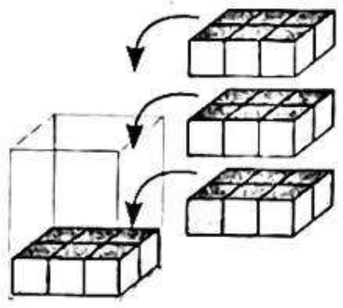
On a separate sheet of paper, write a paragraph using at least two similes to describe a favorite food or dessert. Try to make your similes unique. Exchange papers with a classmate. Have the classmate underline the similes used in the paragraph.

Day 25

Name _____

Solve each problem. Show your work.

❶ Six cubic units fit in one layer of a box. The box holds four layers. What is the volume of the box?

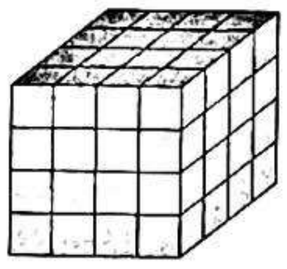


❷ If 12 cubic units fill the bottom layer of a box, and the box holds 3 layers, what is the volume of the box?

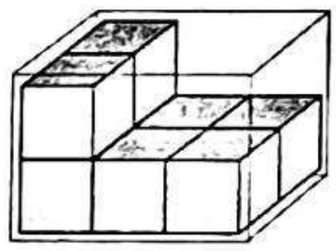
❸ If 3 cubic centimeters fill the bottom layer of a box, and the box fits 6 layers, what is the volume of the box?

❹ The gift box fits 2 layers of 10 cubic inches. What is the volume of the box?

❺ What is the volume of the box?

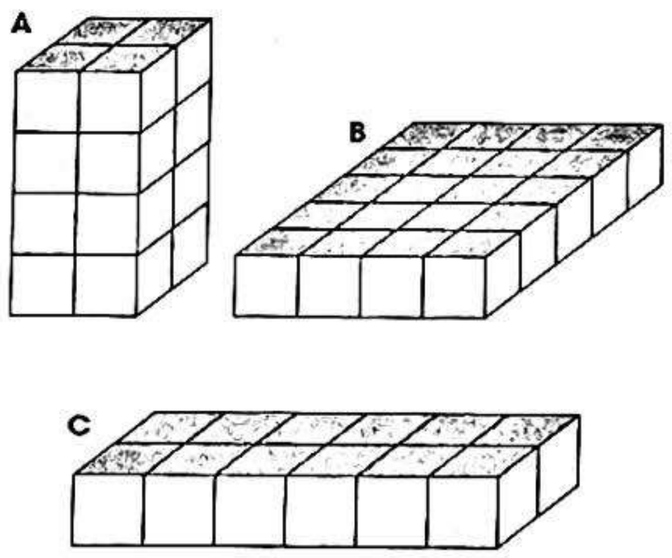


❻ What is the volume of this box?



Circle the letter for the correct answer.

❼ Which rectangular prism has the least volume?



❽ The volume of a cube-shaped box is 81 cubic centimeters. If the bottom layer of the box fits 9 cubic centimeters, how many more layers can fit in the box?

a) 72

b) 81

c) 8

d) 9

Name _____ Science Day 26

Daily Science

Big Idea 6

WEEK 2

Day 1

Weekly Question

Why does metal rust?

You know what rusty metal looks like, but have you ever wondered why you've never seen rust on a piece of wood or plastic? Rust is a sign of **corrosion**, which occurs when metal is exposed to air and moisture. Metal that is rusted may be crumbly, have holes in it, or have rough, reddish-brown patches on it.

Corrosion in metals arises from a **chemical reaction**, which is a process in which substances react to form new substances. A chemical reaction is different from a physical change. When you scratch metal, the chemical makeup of metal stays the same, even if its appearance changes. But when metal rusts, a chemical reaction takes place between water, oxygen, and iron that changes the metal into a whole new substance.

Vocabulary

chemical reaction
KEM-ih-kul ree-AK-shun
a change in which one or more new substances are formed

corrosion
kuh-ROH-zhun
a chemical wearing away of a material

A. Use the vocabulary words to complete the sentences.

1. One way to protect a car from _____ is to keep it inside a garage.

2. A _____ can occur when substances are exposed to air and moisture.

B. Explain in your own words how a chemical reaction is different from a physical change.

_____

_____

Soc. Stud.
Day 26.

Fast Fact 67

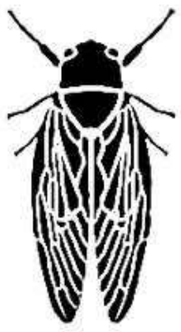
Texas, which became a state in 1845, is nicknamed the Lone Star State.

What is the nickname of your state?

History

Day 26

What a Life!



The life of a 17-year cicada is an amazing journey. When an adult female is ready, she lays hundreds of eggs in a branch of a tree. About eight weeks later, the eggs hatch. The newly hatched nymphs fall to the ground. Then they **burrow** about a foot underground. That spot is where they stay for the next 17 years, feeding on the sap of the tree's roots. When 17 years have passed, the cicadas emerge from the ground by the thousands. As they climb the very tree where they hatched 17 years earlier, they shed their outer skins. Then they're ready to begin the cycle all over again!

KEY QUESTIONS

1. SEQUENCE: What happens first in the 17-year cicada's life cycle?

2. SEQUENCE: What do the nymphs do after they fall to the ground?

3. INFERENCE: Why are these insects called "17-year cicadas"?

4. CONTEXT CLUES: What do you think *burrow* means?

- ☐ dig down
- ☐ loan
- ☐ wait

5. S-T-R-E-T-C-H: Would you like to be present when the cicadas emerge from the ground? Why or why not?

Write On!

Would you like to write fiction? First, brainstorm until you come up with a really great story idea. Then write a first draft. This draft might be kind of messy, but it's good to get the basic story down in writing. Next, edit your draft. The editing stage is the chance to make important changes. Maybe you want to change a character, or perhaps you've thought of a great new twist for the ending. Keep editing your piece of fiction until it's polished. Last, but not least, proofread your work to make sure the grammar and spelling are perfect. **Voila!** Now, you have a story. Don't forget to share your story with friends and classmates.

KEY QUESTIONS

1. SEQUENCE: What is the first step in writing fiction?

2. SEQUENCE: What is the last step in writing fiction?

3. MAIN IDEA: What is the main idea of this passage?

4. CONTEXT CLUES: What do you think *Voila!* means?

- ☐ Write on!
- ☐ So sorry!
- ☐ There it is!

5. S-T-R-E-T-C-H: What is your favorite step in the writing process? Why?

Day 26

Name_____

1. Write <, >, or = to make the statement true.

$\frac{1}{2} \bigcirc \frac{5}{8}$

2. $\frac{9}{8} - \frac{2}{8} =$

3. Decompose $\frac{7}{12}$ in two ways.

A. $\frac{\square}{12} + \frac{\square}{12} = \frac{7}{12}$

B. $\frac{\square}{12} + \frac{\square}{12} = \frac{7}{12}$

4. $6\frac{7}{10} - 2\frac{3}{10} =$

5. Wyatt ate $\frac{1}{12}$ of a banana. Shane ate $\frac{7}{12}$ of a banana. How much more banana did Shane eat than Wyatt?

6. If $\frac{4}{5} = 4 \times (\frac{1}{5})$, then $\frac{7}{8} = \square \times (\frac{\square}{\square})$.

7. $5 \times \frac{3}{10} =$

8. Nathan needs $\frac{1}{4}$ of a tablespoon of vanilla to make one milk shake. If Nathan wants to make 8 milk shakes, how much vanilla will he need?

9. Write <, >, or = to make the statement true.

$0.6 \bigcirc 0.60$

10. $\frac{3}{10} + \frac{9}{100} = \frac{\square}{100}$

Name _____ Science Day 27

Day 2

Weekly Question

Why does metal rust?

During a chemical reaction, substances called **reactants** recombine to form new substances called **products**. In the chemical reaction that forms rust, the reactants are iron and oxygen. The product they form when they recombine is a **compound** called iron oxide. Adding water speeds up the corrosion process.

Iron oxide, like all products of a chemical reaction, has properties that are different from its original substances. One difference between pure iron and iron oxide is that iron oxide takes up more space. That means that if a metal structure starts to rust, the rusted area may push apart the areas that are not rusted. This can result in cracks in the structure. The compounds that form rust are also weaker than iron, which means they crumble more easily. So you can see why a lot of rust can be bad for structures and machinery made of metal, such as bridges and cars!

A. What are two properties of iron oxide that are different from iron?

1. _____

2. _____

B. Cross out the incorrect word or phrase in each sentence and write the correct one above it to make the statement true.

1. Rust is the product of the chemical reaction between iron and oxide.

2. A compound is made from a single element.

3. The properties of reactants are the same as the properties of products.

C. Check the box next to the word that completes the analogy.

Iron is to **iron oxide** as **reactant** is to _____.

❒ **product** ❒ **rust** ❒ **oxygen** ❒ **substance**

Daily Science **Big Idea 6** **WEEK 2**

Vocabulary

compound
KOM-pownd
a substance made of two or more elements that are chemically combine

product
PRAH-dukt
a new substance that is formed durin a chemical reaction

reactant
ree-AK-tent
a substance that changes during a chemical reaction

Soc. Stud.
Day 27

Fast Fact 75

Baseball's first World Series was played in 1903. The Boston Red Sox defeated the Pittsburgh Pirates five games to three.

What is your favorite baseball team? In what city is it located?

Culture

Day 27

CONVENTIONS: Punctuation

Use apostrophes to show possessives and contractions.

Warm-up 1

Mark the errors: **The scorpions sting is in its tail.**

Rewrite it correctly: _____

Write a new sentence: _____

Warm-up 2

Mark the errors: **Theyre nocturnal, so youre pretty safe from scorpions during the day.**

Rewrite it correctly: _____

Write a new sentence: _____

Warm-up 3

Mark the errors: **My schools Spider Club was formed last year by spider fans who wanted to learn all about scorpions unusual habits.**

Rewrite it correctly: _____

_____

Write a new sentence: _____

Warm-up 4

Mark the errors: **Little has changed about the scorpions appearance in the last 300 million years.**

Rewrite it correctly: _____

Write a new sentence: _____

Warm-up 5

Mark the errors: **Its fascinating to learn that scorpions heads have four to twelve sets of eyes.**

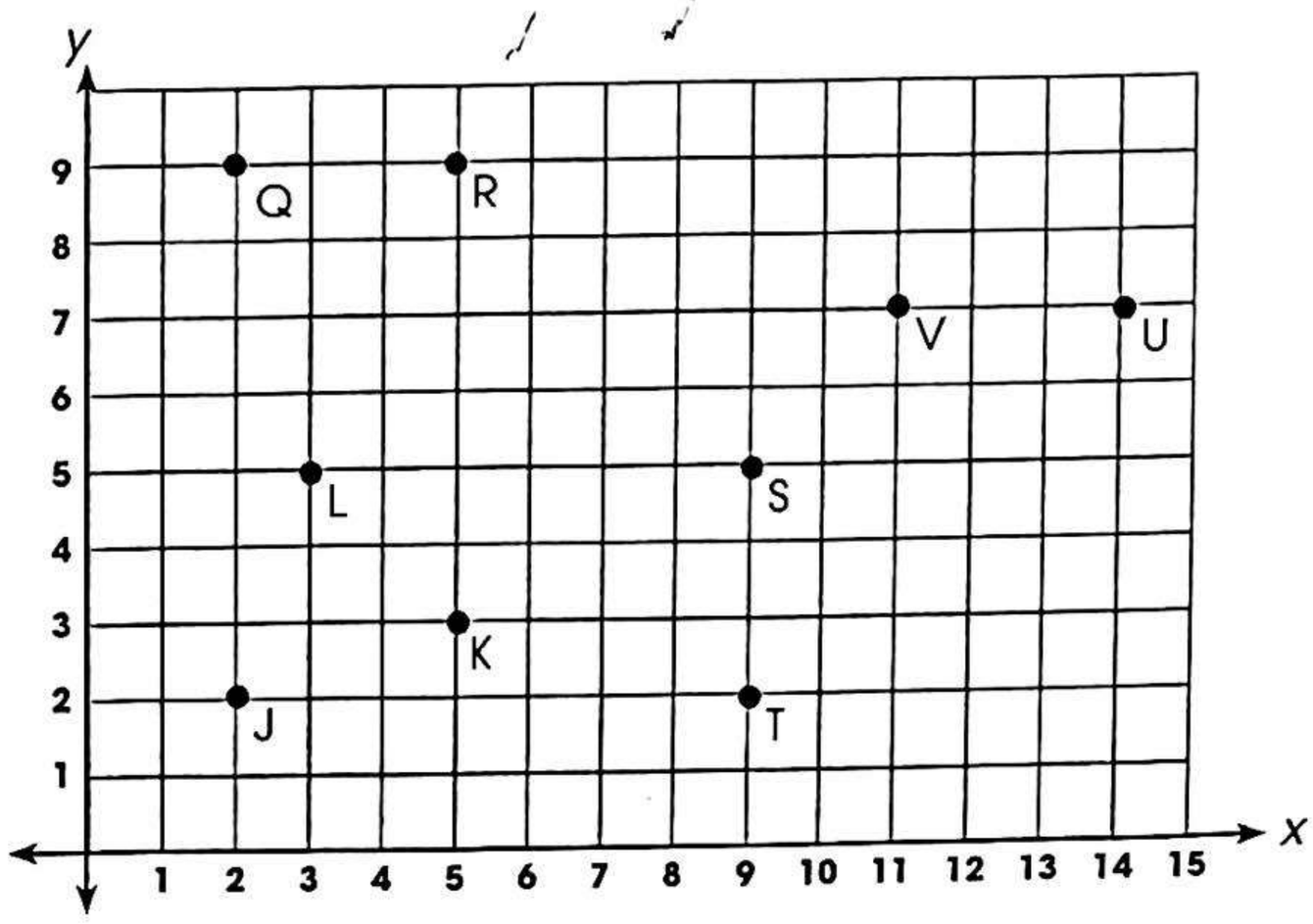
Rewrite it correctly: _____

Write a new sentence: _____

Day 27

Name _____

Use the graph to solve the problems.



❶ Write the ordered pair for point K.

❷ Write the ordered pair for point L.

❸ What ordered pair describes the location of point R?

❹ What point has coordinates (14, 7)?

❺ Connect points JKL and describe the shape.

❻ What points can you connect to form a trapezoid?

Circle the letter for the correct answer.

❼ Which point is located at (5, 9)?

a) Point K

b) Point L

c) Point S

d) Point R

❽ What ordered pair describes the location of point V?

a) (14, 7)

b) (11, 7)

c) (12, 7)

d) (7, 11)

Science
Day 28

Name _____

Daily Science
Big Idea 6
WEEK 2

Day 3

Weekly Question

Why does metal rust?

As with any chemical reaction, the formation of rust involves the transfer of electrons. When iron reacts with oxygen and forms the new compound iron oxide, the reaction occurs because electrons move from the metal atoms to the oxygen atoms. In other words, the iron that loses electrons is **oxidized**. In the same reaction, oxygen gains electrons from the iron and is **reduced**. For every electron that is lost by a substance in a chemical reaction, an electron is gained by another substance.

The oxidation and reduction process happens all around us, all the time. In fact, many cleaning products contain substances that oxidize. Household bleach, for example, removes stains by oxidizing them.

In other situations, oxidation isn't such a positive thing. For instance, air can oxidize food, causing it to spoil or go stale. This is why some foods include substances called *antioxidants*. Antioxidants give up their electrons very easily, so they satisfy the appetite of "electron-hungry" oxygen atoms and protect the food.

Vocabulary

oxidized
OX-ih-dyzd
to have lost electrons

reduced
ree-DOOST
to have gained electrons

A. In each reaction described below, underline the substance that gets oxidized.

1. An apple turns brown after reacting with air.
2. Bleach removes a stain.
3. Oxygen picks up electrons found in food.
4. An iron key rusts in the rain.

B. Fill in the bubble next to the activity that slows down oxidation.

Ⓐ removing the lid from a jar of food
Ⓑ keeping a car in a dry garage
Ⓒ peeling an apple
Ⓓ adding bleach to a stain

Soc. Stud.
Day 28

Geography

Fast Fact 76

The state of Illinois has the nickname "The Prairie State."

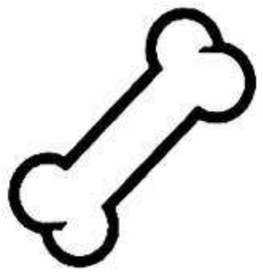
What is the nickname of your state?

Day 28

LITERARY TEXT: CHARACTER

25

No Bones for You



Whenever Toby the sheepdog got a new bone, he buried it in the backyard. One day his buddy Baxter hopped over the fence to play. Toby **crowed** about how many bones he had. One by one, he dug them up to show Baxter. There must have been fifteen or twenty. Baxter's humans never gave him bones. He asked if he could have just one of the bones, but Toby snarled, "These are mine!" Baxter said that if he had that many bones, he would happily share them with Toby. "I guess that's the difference between you and me," Toby barked.

KEY QUESTIONS

1. CHARACTER: Can you describe Toby in a sentence or two?

2. CHARACTER: How do you think Toby's actions make Baxter feel?

3. TEXT EVIDENCE: What does Toby do when he gets a new bone? Cite the text.

4. CONTEXT CLUES: What do you think *crowed* means?

- ☐ lied
- ☐ bragged
- ☐ screamed

5. S-T-R-E-T-C-H: Imagine you are a dog. Would you rather be friends with Toby or with Baxter? Why?

LITERARY TEXT: CHARACTER

26

Waiting for the Bus

Olivia waited, shivering, at the bus stop. It had just started to snow, and she'd forgotten her coat. She couldn't wait to get inside the nice, warm bus. She looked up the street every minute or two, and felt relieved when she finally saw the bus. Just then an old woman approached. The woman was bent over and **frail**, and she leaned on a walker. Olivia thought how hard it must be for the woman to get around, especially in cold weather. When the bus doors opened, Olivia moved aside and let the old woman get on first. Then she helped the woman find a seat.

KEY QUESTIONS

1. CHARACTER: Can you describe Olivia in a sentence or two?

2. CHARACTER: How does Olivia feel about the old woman?

3. INFERENCE: What season is it in the story? How do you know?

4. CONTEXT CLUES: What do you think *frail* means?

- ☐ cold
- ☐ weak
- ☐ uncomfortable

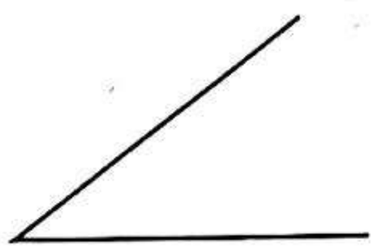
5. S-T-R-E-T-C-H: Do you think Olivia is someone you'd like to be friends with? Why?

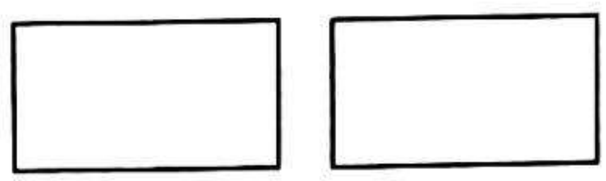
Day 28

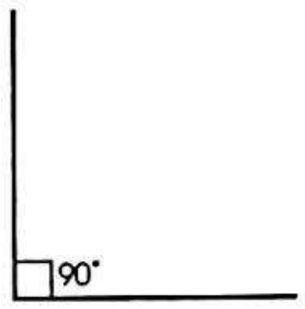
Name _____

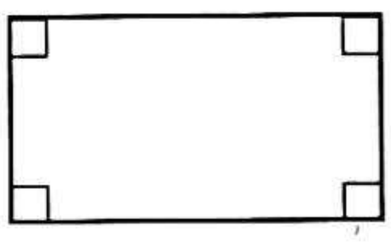
Match. Draw a line from one figure to each description.

1. angle
2. congruent
3. parallel
4. parallelogram
5. quadrilateral
6. rectangle
7. right angle
8. perpendicular









☆ **Tell what *parallel* means.**

Science
Day 29

Name _____

Daily Science
Big Idea 6
WEEK 2

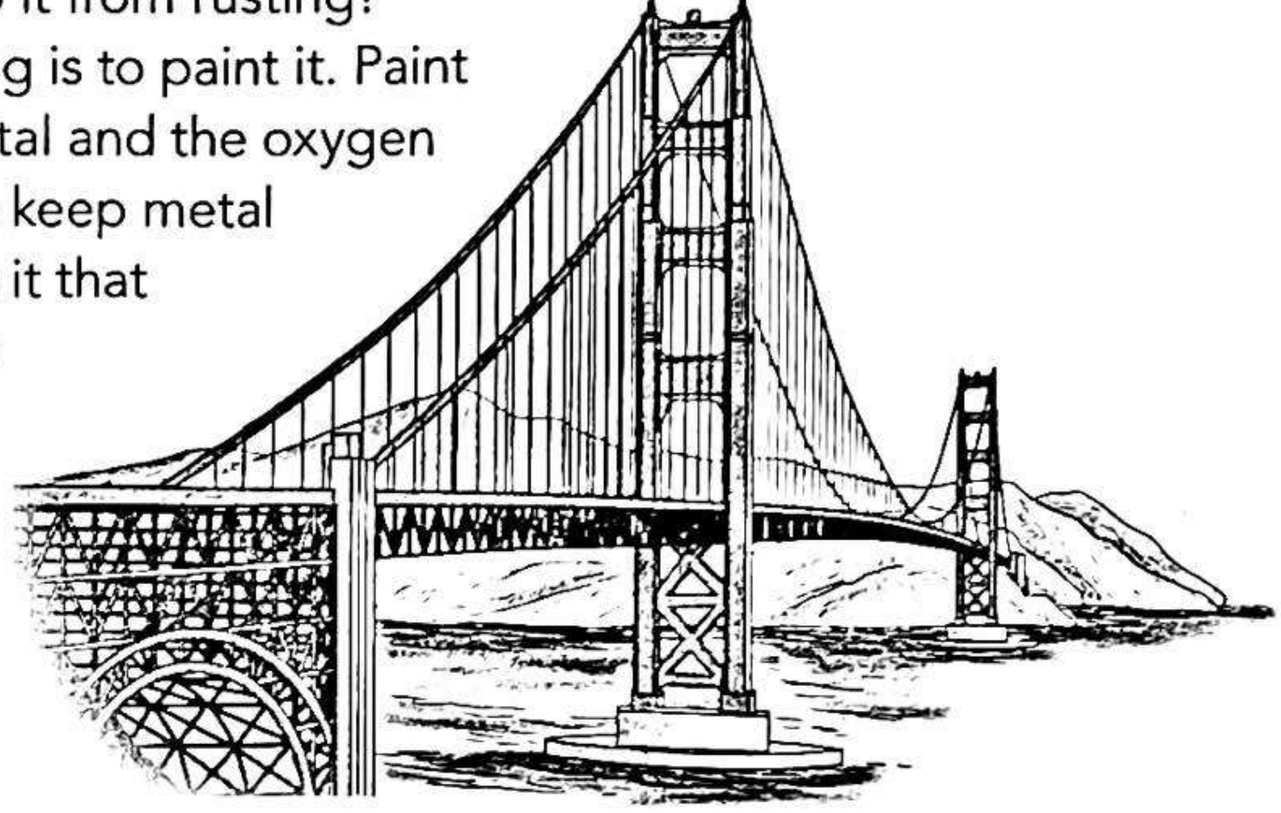
Day 4

Weekly Question

Why does metal rust?

Metal is used to build many types of structures, appliances, and other everyday items because it is strong, easy to shape, and relatively cheap and plentiful. But most metals react with water and oxygen, which is present in almost every environment on Earth. So how do people use metal and keep it from rusting?

One way to keep metal from rusting is to paint it. Paint forms a protective barrier between metal and the oxygen and moisture in the air. Another way to keep metal from oxidizing is to add a substance to it that makes the metal less able to give away its electrons. For example, stainless steel is made from iron that has carbon and chromium added to it. Stainless steel doesn't oxidize or corrode as quickly as ordinary iron. That is why knives are often made of stainless steel. Their blades stay sharp longer.



The Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco is actually painted orange, not gold.

A. What are two ways to keep metal from rusting?

1. _____

2. _____

B. Name two ways stainless steel is different from ordinary iron.

1. _____

2. _____

C. Check the object that is the *least* likely to be made of stainless steel.

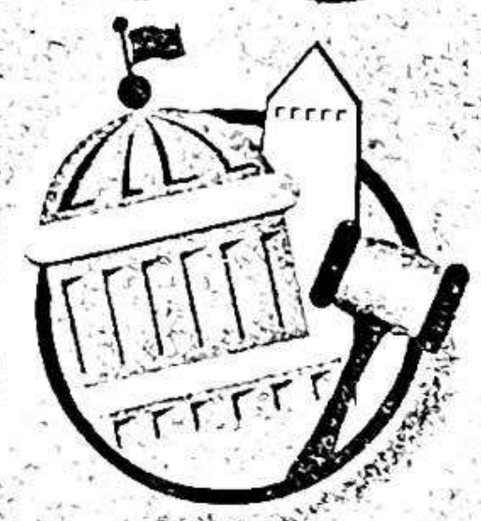
❒ sauce pan ❒ plate ❒ scissors ❒ refrigerator door

Soc. Sto.
Day 29

Fast Fact 109

John Hancock signed the bottom of the Declaration of Independence in huge letters so that the King of England could read it without his glasses!

When someone tells you to "put your John Hancock here," what do they mean?



Government
Citizenship

Day 29

Vocabulary

Name _____ Date _____

DAILY Warm-Up 67

Homophones

Homophones are two or more words that sound the same but have different spellings and different meanings.

Examples: *I*–referring to oneself *aye*–meaning "yes" *eye*–used to see with

PRACTICE

Use homophones from the box to the right to complete each sentence.

Example: There was a beech tree growing near the beach.

1. My _____ used to have a small _____ farm.
2. In _____ weather, the _____ take to the coop.
3. Grandpa will give a _____ when he sees how much you have _____.
4. The old _____ will _____ tirelessly through the thick mud.
5. The _____ truck ran over the lady's big _____.
6. He will play the _____ of the buttered _____ in the Thanksgiving play.
7. There is a _____ growing in the _____ of plants.
8. _____ wiped his feet on the door _____.
9. The cleaner stood on the _____ of the ladder and _____ out the sponge.
10. _____ you be able to replicate this chest made from _____?
11. Do _____ see the _____ in the pasture?
12. Farther down the _____, there is a _____ station for large trucks.
13. The coins were _____ from the king's _____.
14. I, _____, have _____ siblings who go _____ that school.
15. Aubrey _____ the package for one _____.
16. Alex found the _____ at the garage _____.

Homophones
aunt—ant
boar—bore
foul—fowl
groan—grown
Matt—mat
role—roll
rose—rows
rung—wrung
sail—sale
sent—cent
thrown—throne
too—two—to
tow—toe
way—weigh
would—wood
you—ewe

WRITE ON!

Make a list of homophones on the back of this page. Use several of the homophones in a sentence. Exchange papers with a classmate. Have the classmate underline the homophones used in the paragraph.

Day 29

Name _____

Classify each polygon into categories. Write as many categories that apply.

❶ What are three names for a polygon that has four equal sides and no right angles?

_____

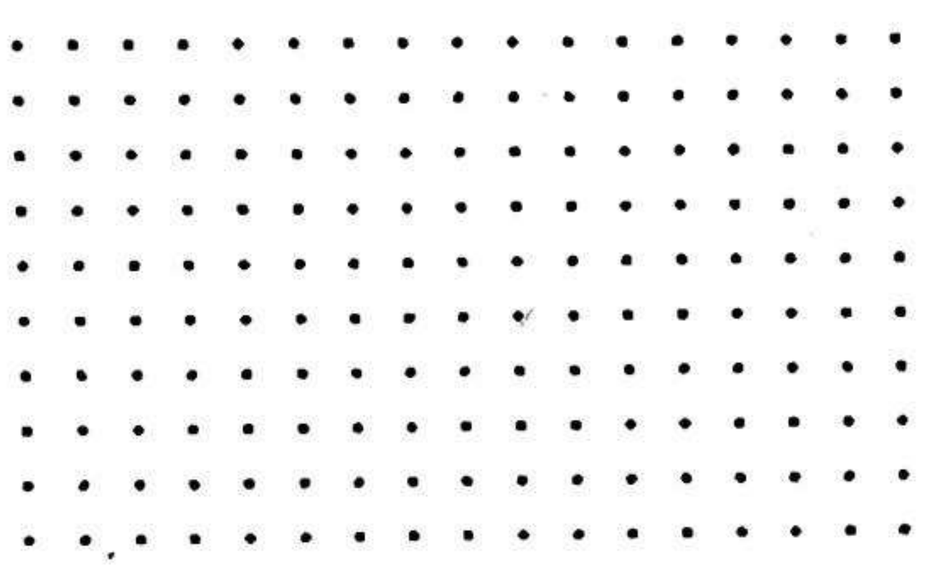
_____

❷ What is the name of a polygon that has four sides and four equal angles?

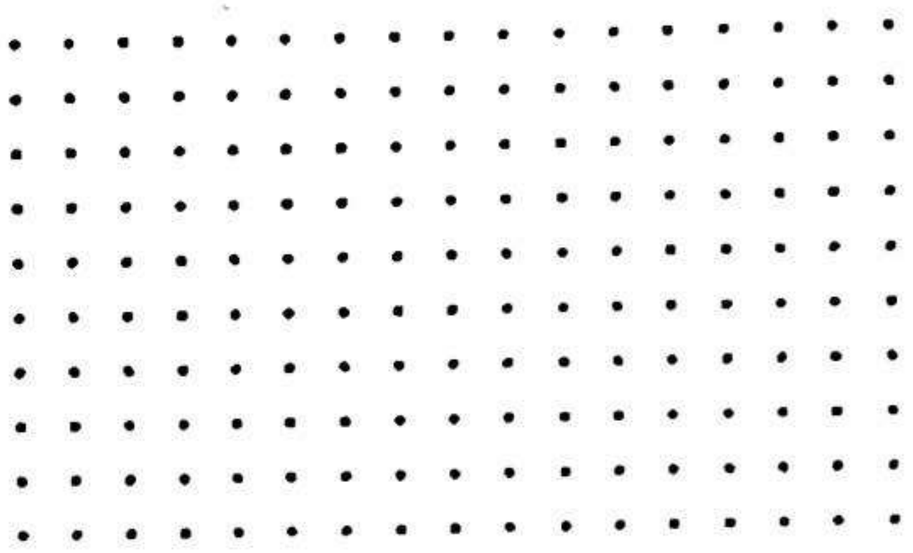
_____

_____

❸ Draw a polygon with only two congruent sides and two congruent angles.



❹ Draw a polygon with only one set of parallel sides and no right angles.



Circle the letter for the correct answer.

❺ Which of the following is not a defining property of parallelograms?

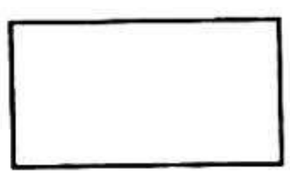
a) four sides and four angles

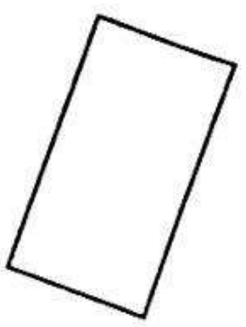
b) at least 1 set of parallel sides

c) at least 1 set of equal angles

d) at least 1 set of right angles

❻ How would you describe the two figures below?





a) similar

b) congruent

c) parallel

d) perpendicular

Science
Day 30

Name _____

Daily Science
Big Idea 6
WEEK 2

Day 5

Weekly Question

Why does metal rust?

A. Use the words in the box to complete the paragraph.

oxidized	reactants	compound	reduced
product	corrosion	chemical reaction	

New substances created through a _____ have properties that are different from the starting materials, and one example of this is rust. In the reaction that creates rust, iron and oxygen are the _____, and a _____ called iron oxide is the _____. During the reaction, electrons move from the metal atoms to the oxygen atoms. When the metal atoms lose electrons, they are _____. When the oxygen atoms gain electrons, they are _____. The result of this process is the _____ of metal.

B. Write *true* or *false*.

1. One way to keep metal from rusting is to paint it. _____

2. Exposure to air and water can cause iron to break down. _____

3. Electrons can't be shared or moved between atoms. _____

4. Rust is created by the oxidation of iron. _____

5. Antioxidants cause food to spoil faster. _____

Soc. Stud.
Day 30

Fast Fact 113

Coupon comes from a French word meaning "to cut."

Why do people use coupons?

Economics

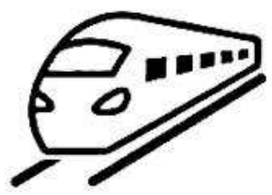
Day 30

INFO TEXT: COMPARE AND CONTRAST

33

The Way to Go

If you wanted to visit someone far away, how would you get there? You might fly in an airplane. Or you might take a train. Both **modes** of travel are safe and will get you where you're going. Planes, however, travel much faster than trains, so you get to your destination sooner. Trains travel slowly and make lots of stops along the way. If plane travel is so much faster, why do some people still choose trains? One reason is price. Train travel is often cheaper. Also, train passengers get to see the scenery—something people can't do when they're 37,000 feet in the air.



KEY QUESTIONS

1. COMPARE: How are plane travel and train travel similar?

2. CONTRAST: How are they different?

3. DETAILS: Name two reasons someone might choose a train over a plane.

4. CONTEXT CLUES: What do you think *modes* means?

- ☐ ways
- ☐ places
- ☐ differences

5. S-T-R-E-T-C-H: Compare and contrast two other forms of transportation.

INFO TEXT: COMPARE AND CONTRAST

34

Two Ways to Make Music

An orchestra is a big group that plays music together. Orchestras tend to play classical music. Some orchestras feature more than 100 musicians arranged in sections. There's usually a strings section featuring violin players and harpists. There's usually a brass section with horns and tubas. The conductor makes sure all the sections work together. Bands are usually smaller than orchestras. Some have only three or four members. They play other musical styles, such as rock, jazz, salsa, and reggae. If you attend an orchestra performance, expect to sit quietly and to listen **intently**. If you see a band, you might just jump up and start dancing.

KEY QUESTIONS

1. COMPARE: How are orchestras and bands similar?

2. CONTRAST: How are they different?

3. DETAILS: Name four instruments you will likely find in an orchestra?

4. CONTEXT CLUES: What do you think *intently* means?

- ☐ loudly
- ☐ musically
- ☐ carefully

5. S-T-R-E-T-C-H: If you had a band what would you name it and what kind of music would you play?

Day 30

ne _____

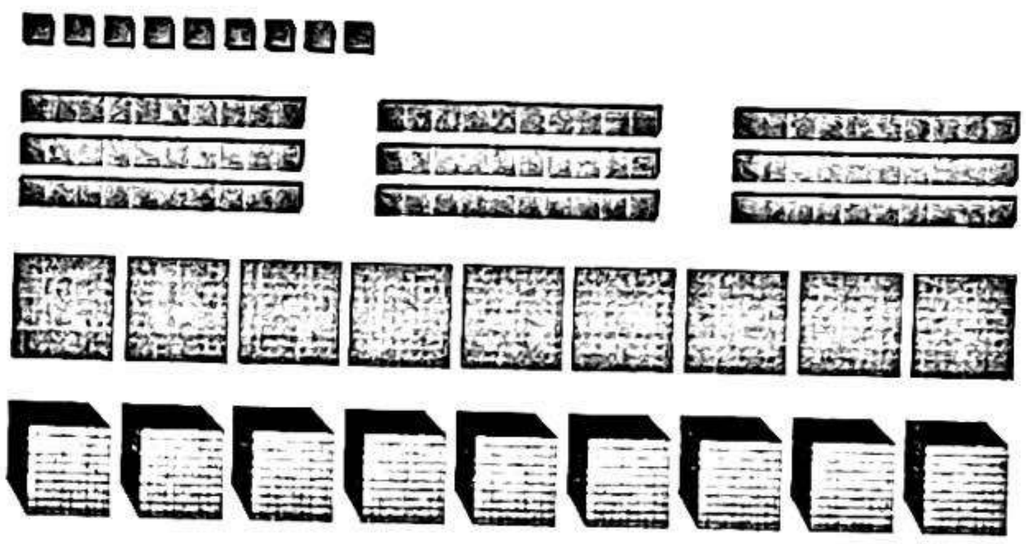
lve. Use patterns to help you.

) $9 \times 1 = 9$

$9 \times 10 = 90$

$9 \times 100 = 900$

$9 \times 1{,}000 = \_\_\_\_\_$



) $9 \div 1 = 9$

$9 \div 10 = 0.9$

$9 \div 100 = 0.09$

$9 \div 1{,}000 = \_\_\_\_\_$

$15 \times 10 = 150$

$15 \times 100 = \_\_\_\_\_$

$15 \times 1{,}000 = \_\_\_\_\_$

❹ $72 \times 10 = \_\_\_\_\_$

$72 \times 10^2 = \_\_\_\_\_$

$72 \times 10^3 = \_\_\_\_\_$

$40 \div 10 = 4$

$40 \div 100 = \_\_\_\_\_$

$40 \div 1{,}000 = \_\_\_\_\_$

❻ $375 \div 10 = 37.5$

$375 \div 10^2 = \_\_\_\_\_$

$375 \div 10^3 = \_\_\_\_\_$

Tell how you know how many zeros there should be in a product.

Science
Day 31

Name _____

Daily Science
Big Idea 6
WEEK 3

Day 1

Weekly Question

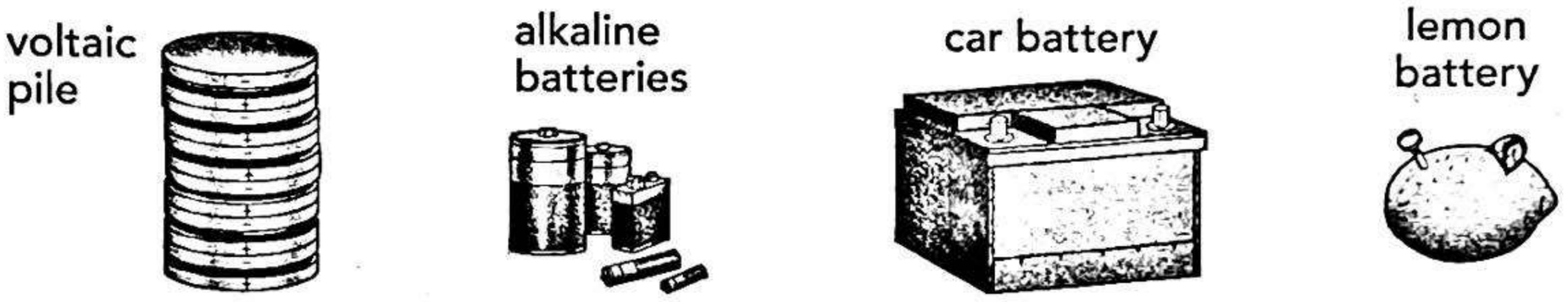
Why do batteries die?

Many materials—from potatoes and lemons to stacks of metal coins—can be used to make a battery. All you need is a material that has the ability to produce a flow of electrons. The first battery, demonstrated by Count Alessandro Volta in 1800, was a stack of discs made of alternating kinds of metal separated by paper soaked with salt water. It was that simple.

Today, batteries come in a variety of materials with different properties. Batteries can be disposable or rechargeable, and they can be made of various compounds such as lithium ion, nickel cadmium, or metal hydride. The different materials used to construct batteries result in differences in the amount of electric **current** produced, the size and cost of the battery, and the lifetime of the battery. But no matter what material is used, eventually every battery "dies" and stops producing electricity.

Vocabulary

current
KUR-int
the flow of electricity through a conductor



Different Kinds of Batteries

A. Write *true* or *false*.

1. Only metals can be used to make a battery. _____

2. Eventually, a battery stops producing electricity. _____

3. Batteries have the ability to generate a flow of electrons. _____

B. Name four ways that batteries can differ from one another, depending on the different materials used to construct them.

1. _____ **3.** _____

2. _____ **4.** _____

Soc. Stu. D
Day 31

Fast Fact 115

George Ferris built the first Ferris wheel in 1893 for the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, Illinois.

Where can you ride on a Ferris wheel in the United States today?

Culture

Day 31

CONVENTIONS: Punctuation

Use quotation marks to show dialogue and direct quotations.

Warm-up 1

Mark the errors: **Brrrrr, Mary Sue shivered. It's the coldest day of the year.**

Rewrite it correctly: _____

Write a new sentence: _____

Warm-up 2

Mark the errors: **I'm turning up the heat this instant. It's freezing in here, she said.**

Rewrite it correctly: _____

Write a new sentence: _____

Warm-up 3

Mark the errors: **The newspaper headline announced, Prepare for Below-Zero Temperatures!**

Rewrite it correctly: _____

Write a new sentence: _____

Warm-up 4

Mark the errors: **Mary Sue shook her head, muttering, I'm not stepping out of this house until spring.**

Rewrite it correctly: _____

Write a new sentence: _____

Warm-up 5

Mark the errors: **I can hardly wait for summer and warm weather, said Mary Sue to her friend Denise on the phone. We're going to have so much fun at the beach.**

Rewrite it correctly: _____

_____

Write a new sentence: _____

(See Transparency 10.)

Day 31

Name _____

Solve.

❶ What is 31.75 rounded to the nearest tenth?

❷ What is 1.49 rounded to the nearest tenth?

❸ What is 20.06 rounded to the nearest tenth?

❹ What is 98.044 rounded to the nearest hundredth?

❺ What is 5.197 rounded to the nearest tenth?

❻ What is 76.975 rounded to the nearest hundredth?

Circle the letter for the correct answer.

❼ If you were rounding 36.842 to the nearest tenth, which digit would you use to round the decimal?

a) 2

b) 4

c) 6

d) 8

❽ If you rounded 0.587 to the nearest hundredth, what digit would be in the hundredths place?

a) 9

b) 8

c) 6

d) 0

Science
Day 32

Name _____

Daily Science

Big Idea 6

WEEK 3

Day 2

Weekly Question

Why do batteries die?

Batteries generate electricity through a type of chemical reaction called an *electrochemical* reaction. During this particular kind of reaction, the reactants combine to create new substances and, in the process, produce electrons.

Whether or not a reaction produces electrons depends on the **chemical properties** of the reactants. Chemical properties are determined by the chemical composition of a substance and, in turn, control a substance's ability to undergo a particular chemical change. For example, a substance might have the tendency to rust, to catch on fire, to form an **acid**, or to explode. Unlike a physical property, which can be observed without changing a substance's composition or structure, a chemical property can be observed or measured only when a substance undergoes a chemical change.

A. Next to each example of a substance's property, write whether the property is *physical* or *chemical*.

1. Hydrogen explodes when ignited. _____
2. Copper is a reddish-orange, shiny metal. _____
3. Silver reacts with moisture to form tarnish. _____
4. Metal corrodes when exposed to air. _____
5. Water freezes at 32°F. _____

B. Explain in your own words the difference between physical and chemical properties.

_____

_____

Vocabulary

acid
AS-sid
a chemical compound that, when dissolved in water, produces hydrogen that is missing its electron

chemical properties
KEM-ih-kul PRAH-per-teez
characteristics that determine the chemical changes that a substance can undergo

Soc. Stud.
Day 32

Fast Fact 117

Explorer Ferdinand Magellan named the Pacific Ocean. *Pacific* means "peaceful," and Magellan's ships had peaceful weather on the Pacific Ocean.

What ocean borders the east coast of the United States?

History

Day 32

Seeing the Sights

During the short break from school, Charlotte went to visit her favorite aunt. The weather was just starting to turn warm, and they spent two days seeing the sights. They went to the White House, the Capitol, and the National Gallery of Art. But Charlotte's favorite sight was the Lincoln Memorial, with its **majestic** statue of Abraham Lincoln. The 19-foot sculpture of President Lincoln was made of white marble. The other highlight wasn't a building or monument. It was the magnificent cherry trees with their bright pink blossoms that had just begun to bloom. Beautiful!

KEY QUESTIONS

1. SETTING: In what city does this story take place?

2. SETTING: What time of year is it in the story? What clue helped you figure it out?

3. DETAILS: What sights does Charlotte see on her trip?

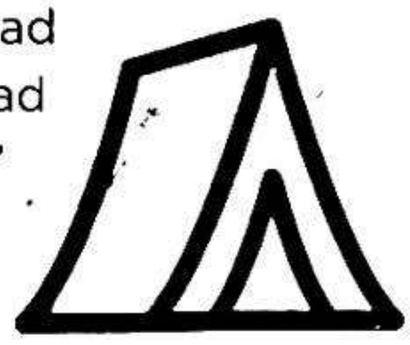
4. CONTEXT CLUES: What do you think *majestic* means?

- ☐ marble
- ☐ magical
- ☐ grand

5. S-T-R-E-T-C-H: What would you like to see if you visited this city? Tell why.

Did You Hear That?

Cal **nudged** his older brother Stanley, who was snoring like a buzz saw in his sleeping bag. "Stanley! Did you hear that?" Stanley opened one eye and looked at Cal in the dark tent. "Something was rustling outside," Cal whispered. "Maybe it's a bear. Maybe it's going to eat us." Stanley groaned. "It's NOT a bear! Go back to sleep." But Cal couldn't sleep. He heard the sound again. Very slowly, he unzipped the tent. He saw his dad taking out the trash. Then his dad went back in the house. "Phew," Cal sighed. Soon he was out like a light.



KEY QUESTIONS

1. SETTING: Where does this story take place?

2. SETTING: What time of day is it in the story?

3. CHARACTER: Can you describe Cal in a sentence or two?

4. CONTEXT CLUES: What do you think *nudged* means?

- ☐ heard
- ☐ whispered
- ☐ poked

5. S-T-R-E-T-C-H: A simile compares two unlike things using the word *like* or *as*. *Sleep like a log* is a simile. Can you find two in the story?

Day 32

ne _____

ıd the product for each problem.

Think:
(5 x 2) + (5 x 30)

Think:
(20 x 2) + (20 x 30)

) 32 x 25

```
  32
x 25
---
 160   ← Multiply by the ones digit.

  32
x 25
---
 160   ← Multiply by the tens digit. (20 x 32)
+640   ← Add the partial products.
```

) 22 x 54 ··

```
  54
x 22
```

❸ 12 x 31

```
  31
x 12
```

❹ 25 x 60

```
  60
x 25
```

) 49 x 57

```
  57
x 49
```

❻ 15 x 370

```
 370
x 15
```

❼ 82 x 160

```
 160
x 82
```

---

27 x 474

```
 474
x 27
```

❾ 38 x 615

```
 615
x 38
```

❿ 14 x 913

```
 913
x 14
```

---

64 x 327

```
 327
x 64
```

⓬ 50 x 761

```
 761
x 50
```

⓭ 43 x 807

```
 807
x 43
```

Tell why you might need to add to find a product.

Science
Day 33

Name _____

Daily Science

Big Idea 6

WEEK 3

Day 3

Weekly Question

Why do batteries die?

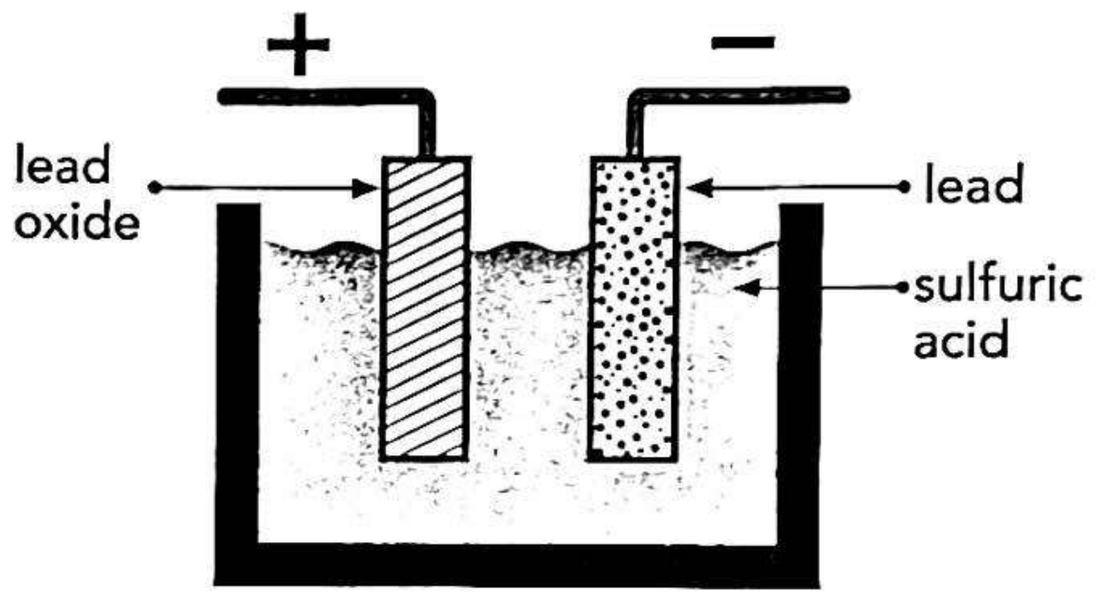
Think of a battery as a reaction chamber filled with chemicals. For example, a typical car battery consists of a series of compartments, each containing a pair of **electrodes** immersed in a kind of acid called sulfuric acid. One electrode is made of lead, and the other electrode is made of lead oxide. Electrodes are where a battery's electrochemical reactions take place, and different reactions take place on different electrodes.

On the lead electrode of a car battery, the lead reacts with sulfuric acid to form a new compound called lead sulfate. This reaction produces electrons, and negative charges build up on the lead electrode.

On the lead oxide electrode, the material also reacts with sulfuric acid to produce lead sulfate. However, this reaction removes electrons from the electrode. As a result, positive charges collect on the lead oxide electrode. When the two electrodes are connected in an electrical circuit, electrons flow from the negatively charged electrode to the positively charged electrode, and electricity is produced.

Vocabulary

electrode
ee-LEK-trohd
a metal rod or plate that can conduct electricity into or out of a battery



lead-acid battery

A. Complete the analogy.

Sulfuric acid is to **reactant** as **lead sulfate** is to _____.

B. Use words from the passage to complete the paragraph.

The lead electrode in a car battery reacts with the acid solution to form _____, and this reaction _____ electrons. The lead oxide electrode reacts with the solution to form the same compound, but this reaction _____ electrons.

Soc. Stu.
Day 33.

Fast Fact 127

Three pence per pound. That is the amount of the tax that the British levied on the colonists' tea, which was one the causes of the Boston Tea Party in 1773.

Into what body of water did the colonists dump the tea?

History

Day 33

CONVENTIONS: Capitalization

Capitalize proper nouns for people, places, and things.

Warm-up 1

Mark the errors: **This summer we're taking a road trip to visit aunt lanelle in california.**

Rewrite it correctly: _____

Write a new sentence: _____

Warm-up 2

Mark the errors: **We'll go through kansas, colorado, nevada, and new mexico and even stop in arizona to see the grand canyon.**

Rewrite it correctly: _____

_____

Write a new sentence: _____

Warm-up 3

Mark the errors: **uncle frank will be there, but my dad's sister vonda will be out of town.**

Rewrite it correctly: _____

Write a new sentence: _____

Warm-up 4

Mark the errors: **I hope we can go to disneyland and sea world while we're in southern california.**

Rewrite it correctly: _____

Write a new sentence: _____

Warm-up 5

Mark the errors: **Let's ask mom to stop at the nevada museum of gold mines in carson city.**

Rewrite it correctly: _____

Write a new sentence: _____

Day 33

Name _____

Find the quotient for each problem.

❶ 189 ÷ 21

Decide where to place the first digit.

$21\overline{)189}$ ← Look at tens.
21 > 18
There are no tens or hundreds in the quotient.

$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 21\overline{)189} \\ -\ 189 \end{array}$ ← Divide. ← Multiply. ← Subtract.

❷ 46 ÷ 23 $23\overline{)46}$

❸ 600 ÷ 24 $24\overline{)600}$

❹ 99 ÷ 33 $33\overline{)99}$

❺ 855 ÷ 45 $45\overline{)855}$

❻ 840 ÷ 21 $21\overline{)840}$

❼ 9,476 ÷ 46 $46\overline{)9{,}476}$

☆ **Tell how you can use basic facts to find the quotient.**

Science
Day 34

Name _____

Daily Science
Big Idea 6
WEEK 3

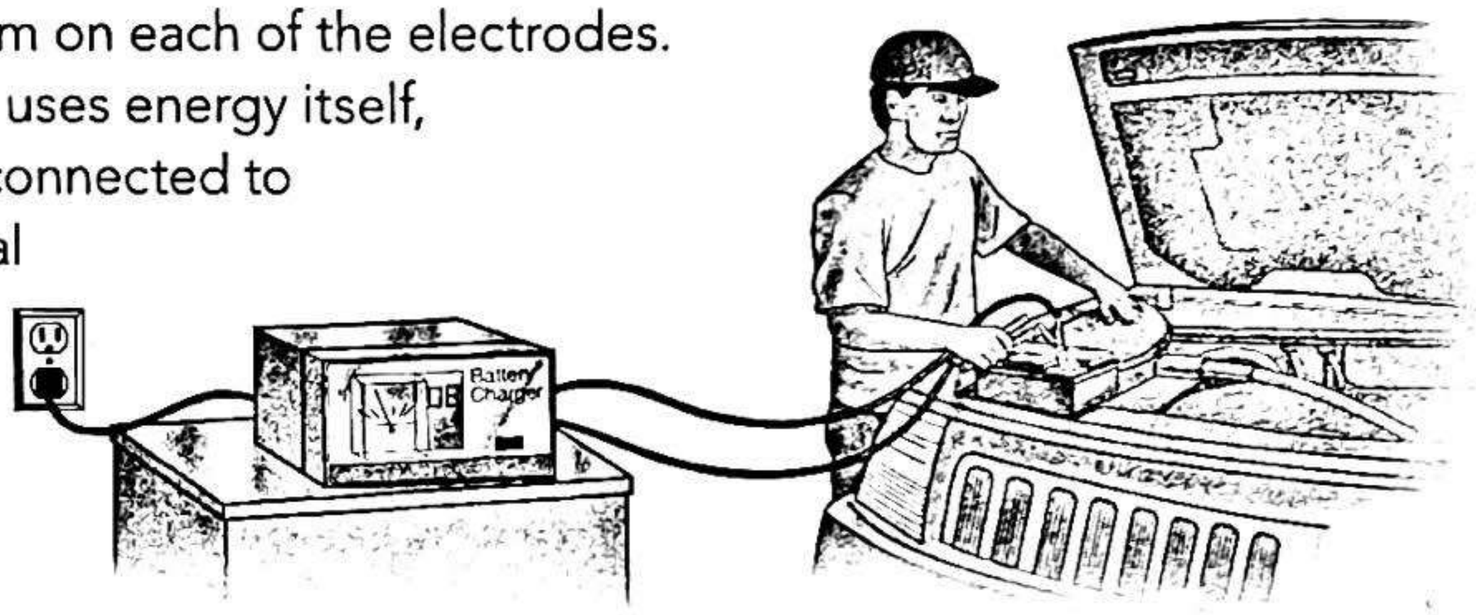
Day 4

Weekly Question

Why do batteries die?

A battery contains only a fixed amount of reactants, so as soon as these reactants have been used up, the reaction stops and the battery goes dead. A dead battery produces no more electrons and no more electricity.

However, some batteries can be recharged by connecting them to a source of electricity such as a wall outlet. This is possible because the electrochemical reactions that create electricity are reversible. When a battery is recharging, electricity flows in the opposite direction. In a car battery, this allows the lead sulfate that coats both of the electrodes to dissolve back into the acid solution. Lead and lead oxide re-form on each of the electrodes. This process of recharging uses energy itself, but when the battery is reconnected to the car, the electrochemical reaction that produces electricity can start all over again.



A. Number the steps in the correct order to show how a battery is recharged.

____ Lead sulfate dissolves into the acid solution.

____ The battery is connected to a source of electricity.

____ Lead and lead oxide re-form on the electrodes.

____ The battery produces electrons.

B. Name two devices you have used or seen that have rechargeable batteries. Then name the source of the energy that you would use to recharge them.

1. _____

2. _____

Soc. Stud.
Day 34

Fast Fact 128

Calculate comes from a Latin word meaning "pebble." Long ago people used piles of stones to do arithmetic.

What do people use today to figure out mathematical problems?

Day 34

LITERARY TEXT: POINT OF VIEW

41

Three Birthdays in One

Lia, Tia, and Pia were triplets. Their 11th birthday was in just a few days. Lia wanted to spend the day at a nearby amusement park, riding roller coasters and eating corn dogs. She thought that would be the most fun birthday ever. Tia **loathed** this idea. She thought amusement parks were SO overrated. She wanted to spend the day at the beach, splashing in the waves. Pia didn't like either of these ideas. She wanted to go to an ice cream shop and get a milkshake. That, she thought, would be the perfect birthday. Which plan did their parents end up choosing? All three! They went to an amusement park in the morning, the beach in the afternoon, and an ice cream shop at night.

KEY QUESTIONS

1. POINT OF VIEW: Which characters' minds can the reader "see" into?

2. POINT OF VIEW: What point of view is this story told in?

- ☐ first person
- ☐ third-person limited
- ☐ third-person omniscient

3. DETAILS: What does Lia want to do for their birthday?

4. CONTEXT CLUES: What do you think *loathed* means?

☐ loved ☐ hated ☐ agreed with

5. S-T-R-E-T-C-H: Which of the triplets' birthday ideas would you choose? Why?

LITERARY TEXT: POINT OF VIEW

42

Humpty Dumpty: The Truth

I'm Father Goose. I'd like to offer a different **perspective** on a famous tale. Humpty Dumpty was neither sitting on a wall, nor did he have a great fall. He was playing soccer. He tried to bounce the ball off his head—and *CRACK*! Now, let's discuss the part about all the king's horses and all the king's men. Why would such a large group be required to put Humpty together again? Truly, all it took was a single doctor to fix Humpty's shell. I watched the whole thing. Of course, my wife, Mother Goose, tells a different story. But she has a very lively imagination.

KEY QUESTIONS

1. POINT OF VIEW: Who is the narrator of this story?

2. POINT OF VIEW: What point of view is this story told in?

- ☐ first person
- ☐ third-person limited
- ☐ third-person omniscient

3. TEXT EVIDENCE: In this version of the story, how did Humpty crack his shell?

4. CONTEXT CLUE: What do you think *perspective* means?

☐ point of view ☐ path
☐ suggestion

5. S-T-R-E-T-C-H: Use your imagination to tell what really happened in another nursery rhyme story.

Day 34

Name _____

Solve.

❶

	tens	ones	.	tenths	hundredths
		0	.	5	6
+		0	.	3	2

❷

	tens	ones	.	tenths	hundredths
		0	.	9	0
−		0	.	1	1

0.56 + 0.32

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.56 \\ +\ 0.32 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

0.9 − 0.11

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.90 \\ -\ 0.11 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

❸ 5.07 + 3.7

$$\begin{array}{r} 5.07 \\ +\ 3.7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

❹ 0.8 + 0.22

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.80 \\ +\ 0.22 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

❺ 5.9 − 5.1

$$\begin{array}{r} 5.9 \\ -\ 5.1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

❻ 1.77 − 0.65

$$\begin{array}{r} 1. \\ -\ 0. \\ \hline \end{array}$$

❼ 0.78 + 0.27

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.78 \\ +\ 0.27 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

❽ 0.41 + 0.87

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.41 \\ +\ 0.87 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

❾ 0.28 − 0.14

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.28 \\ -\ 0.14 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

❿ 0.68 − 0.09

$$\begin{array}{r} 0. \\ -\ 0. \\ \hline \end{array}$$

⓫ 1.98 + 1.9

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.98 \\ +\ 1.90 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

⓬ 3.52 − 0.61

$$\begin{array}{r} 3.52 \\ -\ 0.61 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

⓭ 2.98 − 0.69

$$\begin{array}{r} 2.98 \\ -\ 0.69 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

⓮ 9.38 − 0.93

$$\begin{array}{r} 9. \\ -\ 0. \\ \hline \end{array}$$

☆ **Tell how you can use a place value chart to add decimals.**

Science
Day 35

Name _____

Daily Science

Big Idea 6

WEEK 3

Day 5

Weekly Question

Why do batteries die?

A. Use the words in the box to complete the sentences.

chemical properties	electrodes	acid
electrochemical	current	

1. Batteries generate electricity through _____ reactions that take place on _____.

2. An _____ is a substance that generates a form of hydrogen when it dissolves in water.

3. The way a substance reacts or combines with other substances to create new substances is determined by its _____.

4. Different kinds of materials used in batteries result in different amounts of electric _____ produced.

B. Write *true* or *false*.

1. The chemical properties of a substance are determined by its chemical composition. _____

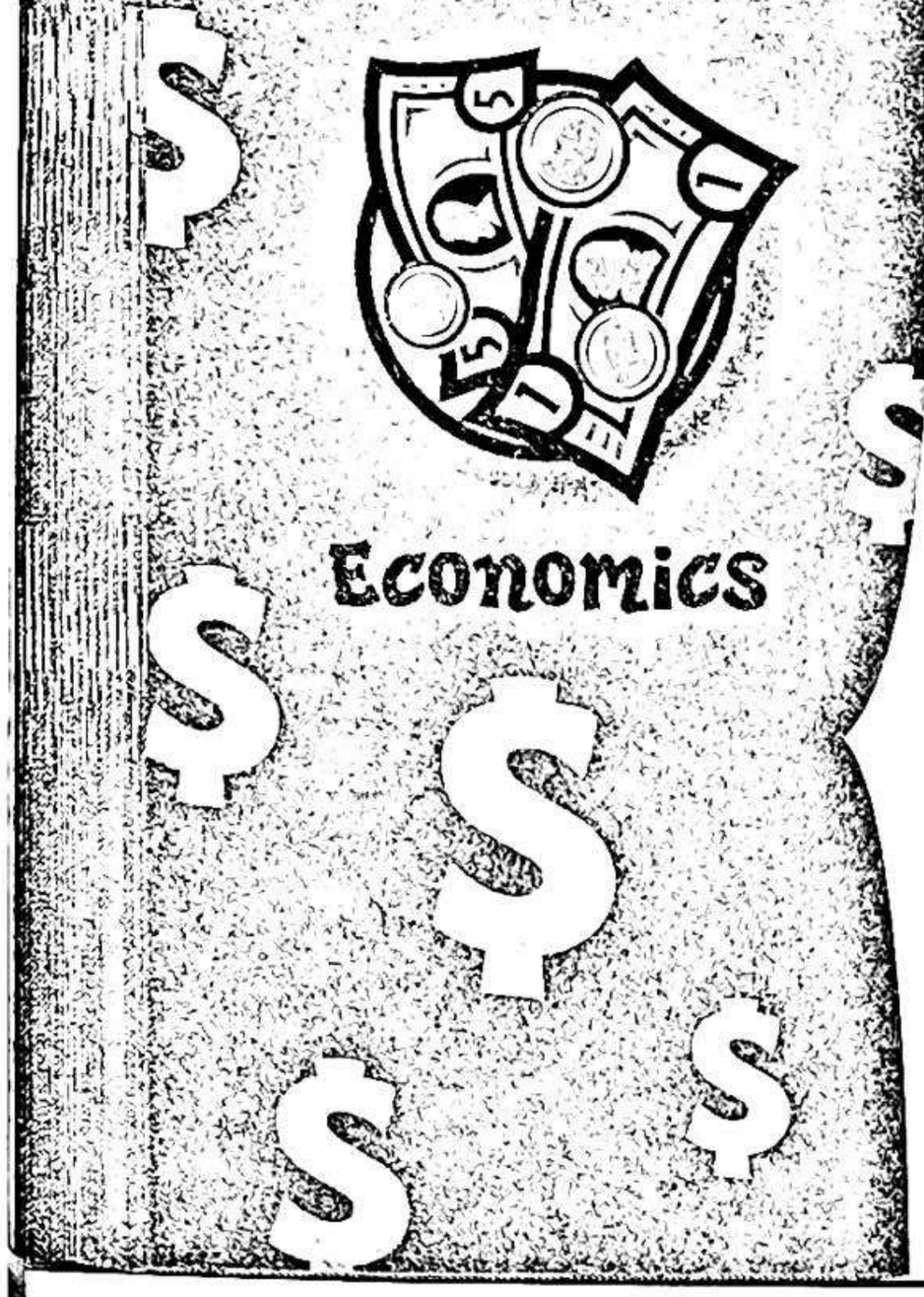
2. The chemical reactions that power a car battery are irreversible. _____

3. All batteries have the ability to produce a flow of electrons. _____

4. When a battery's reactants are used up, it no longer produces electricity. _____

5. All electrochemical reactions produce light. _____

Soc. Stud.
Day 35



Fast Fact 138

A shopkeeper buys goods at wholesale and sells them at retail. The wholesale price of a pair of shoes might be $20, and the retail price might be $35.

What retail stores do you know of in your community, and what do they sell?

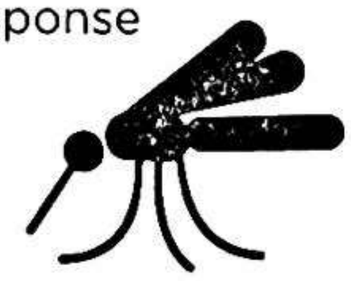
Day 35

INFO TEXT: CAUSE AND EFFECT

57

Itchy, Itchy Mosquito Bites

Summertime means fun in the sun and more time spent outside. It can also mean itchy mosquito bites, which aren't very much fun at all! But here's a question: Why do mosquito bites itch? When a mosquito bites you, she **injects** a tiny bit of her saliva into your skin. But that's not what causes the itching! It's what happens next. Your body produces a substance called histamine in response to the saliva. That's what causes the itching! Fortunately, this itching usually only lasts a day or two.



KEY QUESTIONS

1. CAUSE: What causes mosquito bites to itch?

2. EFFECT: What effect does the substance histamine have?

3. CAUSE AND EFFECT: Complete this sentence frame: In this passage, the cause is _____ and the effect is _____.

4. CONTEXT CLUES: What do you think *injects* means?

- ☐ swallows
- ☐ inserts
- ☐ bites

5. S-T-R-E-T-C-H: The author doesn't tell you this, but only female mosquitoes bite. Did you notice a clue in the passage? Cite the text.

INFO TEXT: CAUSE AND EFFECT

58

Keep an Eye on the Sugar!

Most of us love sugar. Cakes, cookies, candy, sodas . . . there's no question that sugar is tasty. But sugar can cause problems if we eat too much of it. One of those problems is cavities in our teeth! How do those delicious goodies lead to cavities? The sugar in those tasty treats makes an acid form on our teeth. More sugar means more acid, and this acid creates tiny holes, otherwise known as cavities, in our teeth. The **bottom line** is that too much sugar leads to cavities. So remember: Don't overdo the sweets, and always brush your teeth!

KEY QUESTIONS

1. CAUSE: What causes cavities to form?

2. EFFECT: What effect does sugar have on teeth?

3. CAUSE AND EFFECT: Complete this sentence frame: In this passage, the cause is _____ and the effect is _____.

4. CONTEXT CLUES: What do you think the saying *bottom line* means?

- ☐ beginning
- ☐ lie
- ☐ conclusion

5. S-T-R-E-T-C-H: Why do you think this passage is titled "Keep an Eye on the Sugar"?

Day 35

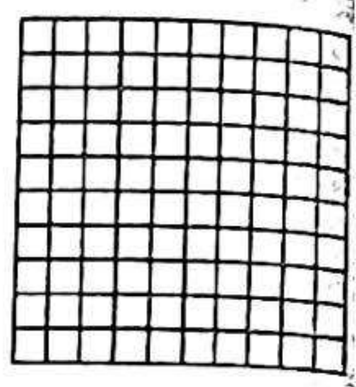
Name _____

Find each product. Use the grid to help.

Remember: The number of decimal places in the product is equal to the total number of decimal places in the factors.

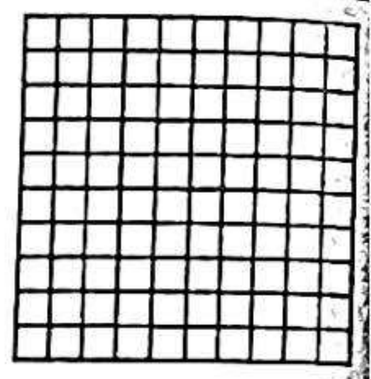
1 0.4 x 0.5 = _____

0.4 ← 1 decimal place
x 0.5 ← 1 decimal place
← Product has 2 decimal places.



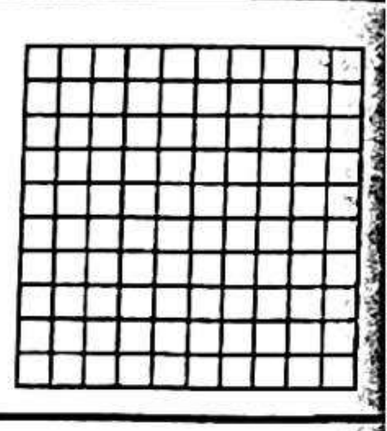
2 0.51 x 7 = _____

0.51 ← 2 decimal places
x 7 ← 0 decimal places
← Product has 2 decimal places.



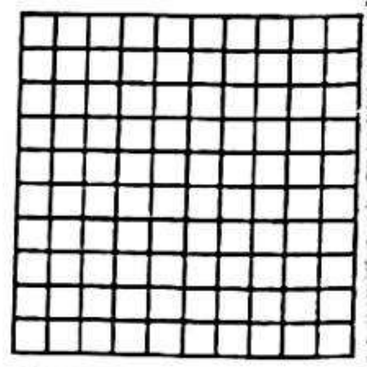
3 0.9 x 0.2 = _____

0.9
x 0.2



4 0.7 x 0.3 = _____

0.7
x 0.3



5 1.81 x 0.5 = _____

1.81
x 0.5

6 3.2 x 0.75 = _____

3.2
x 0.75

☆ **Tell how you can use models to multiply decimals.**

Science
Day 36

Name _____

Daily Science

Big Idea 6

WEEK 4

Day 1

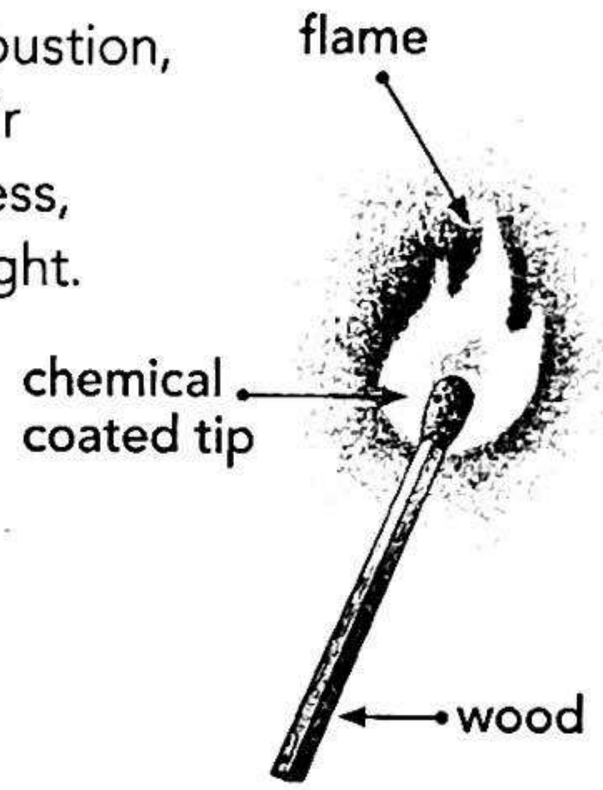
Weekly Question

Why can't you light a match more than once?

Imagine trying to start a campfire without a match—it's very hard to do! In fact, before matches were invented, it was often difficult to get a fire going or even light a candle. But by the 1800s, people knew that mixing certain substances together could produce a flame. They applied these chemicals to the ends of sticks to create some of the first matches.

A match produces a flame through a chemical reaction called **combustion**. During combustion, substances combine with oxygen in the air to make new substances and, in the process, produce energy in the form of heat and light.

The first matches that were made could produce a flame, but they had one problem. The chemicals that were put on the match tips sometimes reacted too easily! Early matches could unexpectedly **ignite**, bursting into flames or exploding.



Vocabulary

combustion
kum-BUSS-chun
the oxidation or burning of a substance

ignite
ig-NYT
to catch on fire

A. Use the vocabulary words to complete the sentences.

1. Chemical substances applied to the ends of sticks cause them to _____.

2. A kind of reaction called _____ results in the oxidation of a substance.

B. The first matches were stored in airtight boxes to keep them from igniting suddenly on their own. Why do you think this worked?

_____

_____

Soc. Stud.
Day 36

Fast Fact 155

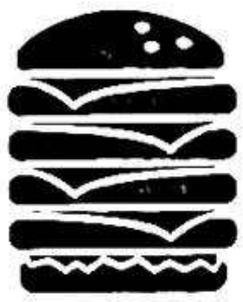
Before it became a patriotic song of the American Revolution, the song "Yankee Doodle" was an insult. *Yankee* was an insulting name for a New Englander, and *doodle* meant "a fool."

What other patriotic songs do you know?

Culture

Day 36

Extreme Burger



Tim and Theo were having lunch at Burger Barn. Tim ordered a regular hamburger. "A plain burger? That is so boring!" scoffed Theo.

Then Theo ordered the Extreme Burger. It had four beef patties, mushrooms, onions, bacon, and pineapples. The whole thing was covered in sour cream, hot mustard, and secret sauce. When the Extreme Burger arrived, it was as big as a spaceship. Theo took a bite. *Yuck!* It tasted **ghastly**! So Tim offered Theo half of his burger. Theo gladly accepted. *Mmmmm.* A plain old hamburger never tasted better!

KEY QUESTIONS

1. THEME: What is the theme of this story?

- ☐ Friends should share burgers.
- ☐ Fancy isn't always better.

2. THEME: What lesson do you think Theo learns?

3. FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE: A *hyperbole* is an exaggeration, such as "This book weighs a ton." Can you find one in this story?

4. CONTEXT CLUES: What do you think *ghastly* means?

☐ delicious ☐ spooky ☐ horrible

5. S-T-R-E-T-C-H: Can you think of another example in which the fanciest choice isn't the best choice?

The Myth of King Midas

The god Dionysus granted King Midas a single wish. Immediately the king knew what to ask for. He asked that everything he touched would turn to gold. Gold, gold, gold! He would be the richest person on earth! The god agreed and granted King Midas his wish. But soon, the king realized he'd made a terrible mistake, and that his wish was actually a curse. Everything he touched—food, drink, even his young daughter—*every single thing* he touched turned to solid gold. He begged the god to free him from this terrible curse, and Dionysus agreed. Happily, the king's daughter was **restored** to flesh and blood.

KEY QUESTIONS

1. THEME: What is the theme of this story?

- ☐ Being greedy can get you into trouble.
- ☐ Having lots of gold is great.

2. THEME: What lesson do you think King Midas learns?

3. CHARACTER: How would you describe the king at the start of the story?

4. CONTEXT CLUES: What do you think *restored* means?

☐ cursed ☐ forgiven ☐ returned

5. S-T-R-E-T-C-H: Why was the king's wish really a curse?

Name _____ Day 36

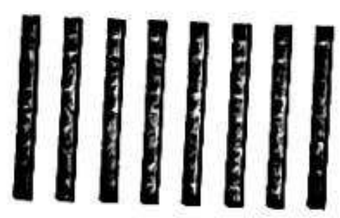
Find each quotient. Use models to help.

❶ $0.8 \div 2 =$ _____

$2\overline{)0.8}$ ← Place the decimal point in the quotient directly above the decimal point in the dividend.

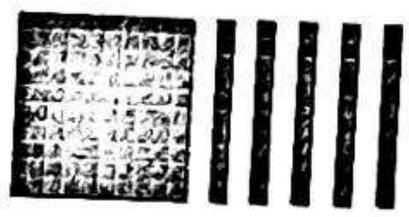
$2\overline{)0.8}$

$=$ _____



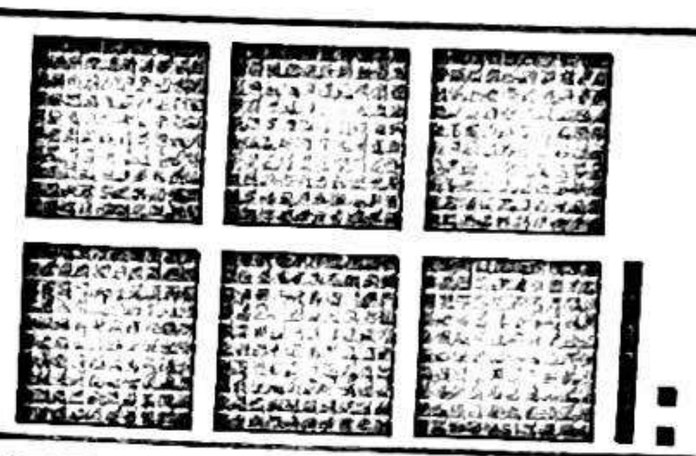
❷ $1.5 \div 5 =$ _____

$5\overline{)1.5}$



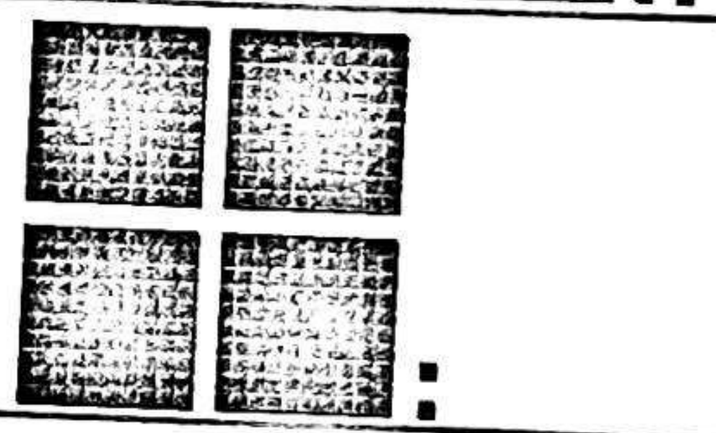
❸ $6.12 \div 4 =$ _____

$4\overline{)6.12}$



$4.02 \div 0.3 =$ _____

$0.3\overline{)4.02}$

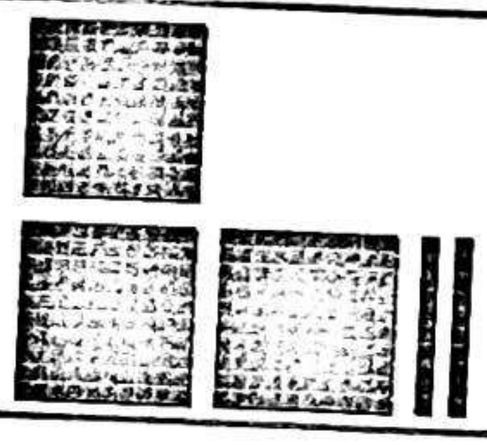


Think: $4\overline{)32}$

$3.2 \div 0.4 =$ _____

$0.4\overline{)3.2}$ ← Change the divisor to a whole number by multiplying the divisor by a power of 10. Then multiply the dividend by the same power of 10.

$=$ _____



$0.264 \div 0.06 =$ _____

$0.06\overline{)0.264}$

Circle the quotient that shows hundredths.

Science
Day 37

Name _____

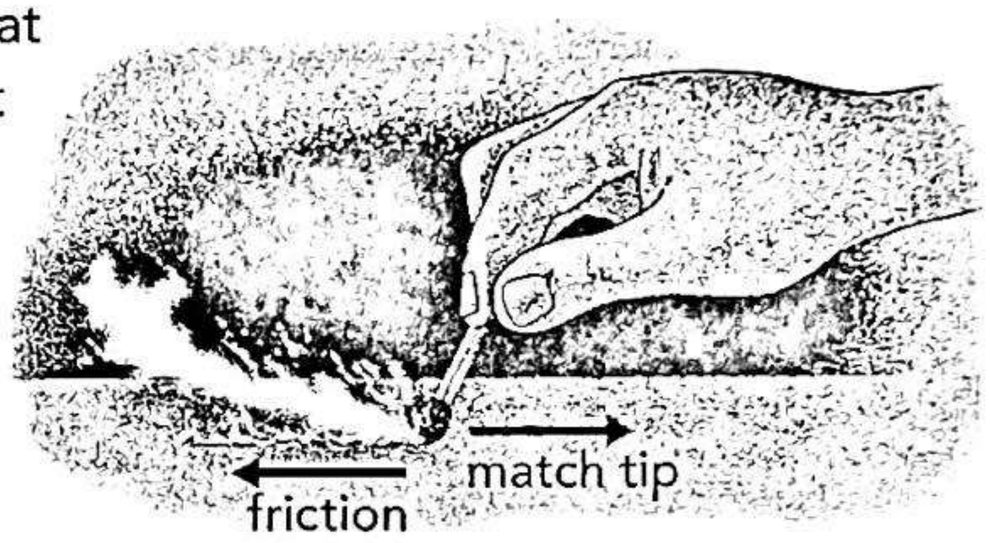
Day 2

Weekly Question

Why can't you light a match more than once?

In 1826, the English chemist John Walker developed a new kind of match. He realized that, in order for a match to work safely, its reactants had to react less easily. In other words, the match had to be a little hard to light. Walker came up with the idea of creating a match that would ignite only when it was rubbed against a surface. He put two substances—potassium chlorate and antimony sulfide—on a match tip. He knew that these substances were relatively **stable** and wouldn't accidentally ignite like some other chemicals. However, he also knew that heat would cause the two substances to react. And this heat could be generated by **friction**.

Friction is a force that resists movement between objects that touch. In the same way that rubbing your hands together causes them to get warm, heat is produced when a match tip is struck against a surface. The heat lasts only a second, but it provides enough energy to start the reaction between chemicals on the match.



Check the boxes next to the statements that are true.

- ❒ John Walker did not think a chemical reaction was required to light a match.
- ❒ Potassium chlorate and antimony sulfide are relatively stable substances.
- ❒ Friction is a force that resists chemical change.
- ❒ Rubbing your hands together is an example of friction.

Daily Science
Big Idea 6
WEEK 4

Vocabulary

friction
FRIK-shun
a force between two surfaces that resists movement and produces heat

stable
STAY-bul
having the ability to resist a chemical change

Soc. Stud.
Day 37

Fast Fact 162

Molly Pitcher, whose real name was Mary Ludwig Hays McCauley, got her nickname from carrying water to thirsty soldiers during a battle in the Revolutionary War.

What states border New Jersey, the site of the battle of Monmouth?

Day 37

INFO TEXT: DEBATE

73

Would You Like to Take a Space Flight?

Only a few years in the future, you may be able to travel into space. Many rocket companies are working to build space crafts for the **public**. These vehicles would allow regular people, not just astronauts, to experience the dream of space travel. Travelers would get a great view of Earth from outer space. They would also get to float around inside the spaceship and eat space food. Of course, there are serious concerns about public space travel. For one thing, flying in a rocket could be dangerous. It will also be super-expensive, as much as a million dollars for one trip.

KEY QUESTIONS

1. PRO: What is an argument in favor of space travel for regular people?

2. CON: What is an argument against it?

3. OPINION: What is your opinion?

4. CONTEXT CLUES: What do you think *public* means?

- ☐ kings and queens
- ☐ ordinary people
- ☐ market

5. S-T-R-E-T-C-H: Can you think of another pro or con argument for this topic? Share it.

INFO TEXT: DEBATE

74

A Penny for Your Thoughts?

In 2013, Canada officially did away with the penny. Some people think the United States should do the same thing. Those in favor of getting rid of the penny think that pennies are useless, since nothing costs a penny anymore. They also say that pennies are bad for the environment. Pennies are made **primarily** of zinc, and mining zinc causes pollution. Those against getting rid of pennies, however, say pennies do have uses. For one thing, they help charities. People donate unwanted pennies to charities, helping raise lots of money for good causes. And many people think pennies have value because they honor Abraham Lincoln.

KEY QUESTIONS

1. PRO: What is an argument in favor of getting rid of pennies?

2. CON: What is an argument against it?

3. OPINION: What is your opinion?

4. CONTEXT CLUES: What do you think *primarily* means?

- ☐ increasingly
- ☐ only
- ☐ mostly

5. S-T-R-E-T-C-H: Can you think of another pro or con argument for this topic? Share it.

me _____ Day 37

lve.

1. What is the sum of $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$?

2. What is the sum of $\frac{2}{5}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$?

3. What is the sum of $\frac{3}{5}$ and $\frac{3}{7}$?

4. The chapter is 8 pages long. Kosta read $\frac{1}{4}$ of the chapter aloud. Then Christina read three pages to the class. How many pages have they read so far?

5. Clara ate $\frac{1}{8}$ of the pie. Jacob ate $\frac{1}{4}$. How much of the pie did they eat in all?

6. The tangerine had 12 sections. I ate five sections. Dad ate $\frac{1}{3}$. How much of the tangerine did we eat?

rcle the letter for the correct answer.

7. The inn has ten rooms. One-half of the rooms are reserved for Friday. The rest are vacant. If 2 more rooms are reserved for Friday, what will be the total number of occupied rooms on Friday?

   a) $\frac{5}{12}$

   b) $\frac{5}{10}$

   c) $\frac{7}{8}$

   d) $\frac{7}{10}$

8. What is the sum of seven-eighths and one-sixteenth?

   a) $\frac{15}{16}$

   b) $\frac{14}{16}$

   c) $\frac{7}{8}$

   d) $\frac{8}{16}$

Science
Day 38

Name _____

Daily Science
Big Idea 6
WEEK 4

Day 3

Weekly Question

Why can't you light a match more than once?

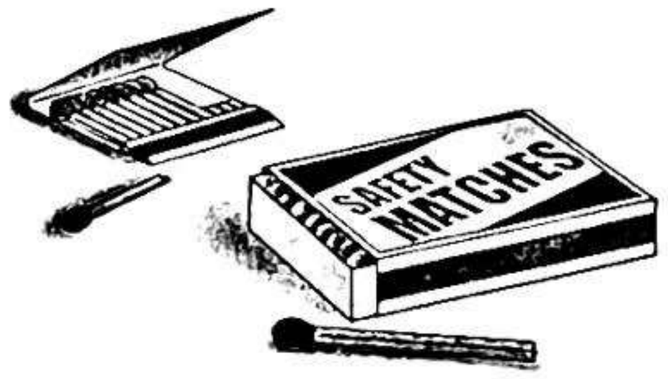
The friction match invented by John Walker was a kind of "strike-anywhere" match. It was called this because the match would ignite after being struck on almost any surface. But the match had a bad smell, so a few years later a new type of match was developed by a chemist who put an odorless chemical called phosphorus into the reaction mix. These matches became popular, but they were dangerous because the phosphorus was very **reactive**.

Finally, in 1844, the "safety match" was created by Swedish inventors. They put a chemical called potassium chlorate on the tip of the match and moved the phosphorus to a strip alongside the matchbox. In this way, the reactants didn't come together until the match was struck against the strip. And the match didn't smell as bad.

Vocabulary

reactive
ree-AK-tiv
able to easily enter into a chemical reaction

Strike-anywhere matches have a white tip.



Safety matches can be made of either wood or cardboard.

A. Explain the difference between a strike-anywhere match and a safety match.

_____

_____

B. Complete the analogy.

Match tip is to **potassium chlorate** as **matchbox strip** is to _____.

C. Cross out the incorrect word and write the correct one above it to make the statement true.

Phosphorus matches were popular, but they were too stable.

Soc. Stu.
Day 38.

Fast Fact 163

The United States $10 bill pictures Alexander Hamilton, and the $100 bill pictures Benjamin Franklin. All other bills picture presidents.

What United States presidents are pictured on the $5 and $20 bills?

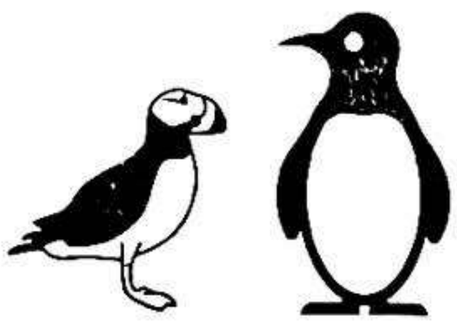
Day 38

Pen Pals

"I'm a bird," wrote Puffin to Penguin, her pen pal. "I like to eat fish. I am little. I can fly. I live near the North Pole. It is cold here."

"I'm a bird, too," wrote Penguin to Puffin. "I also like to eat fish. I am big. I can waddle. I live near the South Pole, where it is cold. Hey, let's meet somewhere warm."

So the two pen pals picked the perfect place. They decided to meet in the tropics, an equal **journey** for each. It was perfect because Puffin and Penguin both loved palm trees.



KEY QUESTIONS

1. COMPARE: How are Puffin and Penguin similar?

2. CONTRAST: How are they different?

3. FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE: Alliteration is a sequence of words that start with the same letter, such as "An icy igloo near Iceland." Can you find one in the story?

4. CONTEXT CLUES: What do you think *journey* means?

- ☐ a trip
- ☐ a webbed foot
- ☐ an ocean

5. S-T-R-E-T-C-H: What happens when the two birds meet? Finish the story.

Who's Scared?

Will was terrified of roller coasters. Even looking at a roller coaster, racing and dipping, going a million miles an hour, sent him into a panic. When he heard his friend Lynne talking about how awesome the Super-Duper Quadruple Corkscrew was, he felt **envious**. He wished he could be daring and brave like Lynne. But Lynne wasn't completely fearless. The first time she saw Will's pet snake, she screamed. "Aren't you afraid to sleep in the same room as a snake?" she asked.

"Nah," Will said. "Snakes are cool!" At that moment, Will realized that Lynne had fears, too—just like him.

KEY QUESTIONS

1. COMPARE: How are Will and Lynne similar?

2. CONTRAST: How are they different?

3. INFERENCE: Why does Lynne scream when she sees Will's snake?

4. CONTEXT CLUES: What do you think *envious* means?

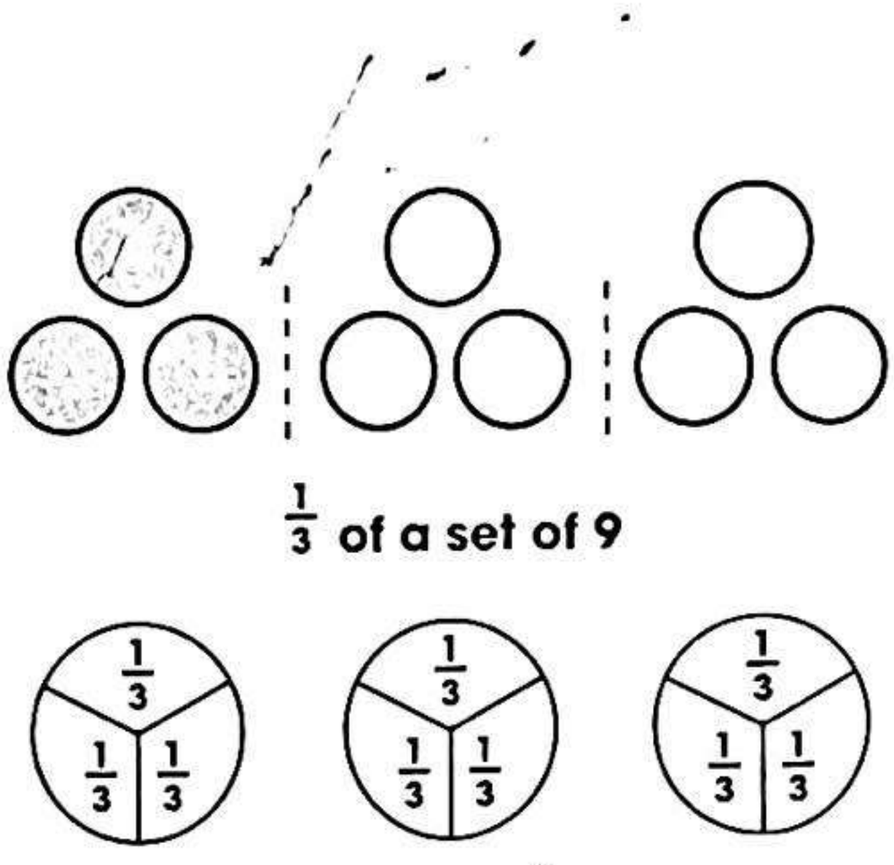
- ☐ jealous
- ☐ happy
- ☐ afraid

5. S-T-R-E-T-C-H: Do you think Lynne thinks Will is brave? Tell why.

Multiply. Write each product as a whole number.

❶ $\frac{1}{3} \times 9 = \frac{\square}{\square} = \_\_\_\_$

$9 \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{\square}{\square} = \_\_\_\_$



$\frac{1}{3}$ of a set of 9

9 sets of $\frac{1}{3}$

❷ $\frac{1}{2} \times 6$

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{6}{1} = \frac{\square}{\square} = \_\_\_\_$

❸ $8 \times \frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{8}{1} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\square}{\square} = \_\_\_\_$

❹ $\frac{1}{6} \times 12$

$12 \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{\square}{\square} = \_\_\_\_$

❺ $\frac{2}{5} \times 10$

$\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{10}{1} = \frac{\square}{\square} = \_\_\_\_$

❻ $6 \times \frac{2}{3}$

$\frac{6}{1} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{\square}{\square} = \_\_\_\_$

❼ $\frac{5}{6} \times 12$

$12 \times \frac{5}{6} = \frac{\square}{\square} = \_\_\_\_$

❽ $\frac{3}{4} \times 8$

$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{8}{1} = \frac{\square}{\square} = \_\_\_\_$

❾ $12 \times \frac{4}{5}$

$\frac{12}{1} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{\square}{\square} = \_\_\_\_$

❿ $\frac{5}{7} \times 5$

$5 \times \frac{5}{7} = \frac{\square}{\square} = \_\_\_\_$

☆ **Tell how you simplified the product.**

Science
Day 39

Name _____

Daily Science
Big Idea 6
WEEK 4

Day 4

Weekly Question

Why can't you light a match more than once?

A lit match looks very different from an unused match. Fire, smoke, and soot are the most obvious signs of combustion. There are, however, other substances produced from the reaction that are not visible to the eye. These include potassium chloride and compounds called phosphorus oxides. These new substances have properties that are different from the original substances. Most importantly, the new compounds are not very reactive. This is a good thing if you don't want a match to relight accidentally after you have blown it out!

Furthermore, a match contains only a limited amount of reactive material. So after all the reactants have been used up, no amount of friction will cause the match to relight. And unlike a battery that can be recharged, the chemical reaction that ignites a match is **irreversible**.

Vocabulary

irreversible
eer-ih-VERS-ih-bul
unable to go in the opposite direction

unused match

lit match

burned match

A. Give three reasons why a match lights only once.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

B. What are two obvious products of combustion? What are two products that are *not* obvious?

Obvious: _____

Not obvious: _____

Soc. Stu.
Day 39

Fast Fact 165

New Jersey has a museum that displays a collection of more than 5,400 spoons from every state and almost every country.

What museums can you visit near your home? What do those museums collect?

Culture

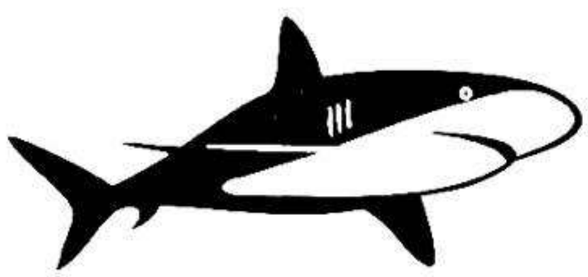
Day 39

INFO TEXT: DESCRIPTION

85

Great White Sharks

Great white sharks are the ocean's largest **predatory** fish. Because of their size (up to 20 feet long) and sharp teeth, they can be particularly deadly. Great whites are fast swimmers and can sneak up on their prey. They swim along the water's surface and as deep as 4,000 feet beneath the sea. Great whites are actually mostly gray, but their bellies are white, which is how they got their name. A great white has several rows of sharp triangular teeth. The teeth are large and serrated, which means they're jagged like the edge of a saw. And great whites have hundreds of them. *Yikes!*



KEY QUESTIONS

1. DESCRIPTION: What color are great white sharks?

2. DESCRIPTION: What do you know about a great white's teeth?

3. AUTHOR'S PURPOSE: Is the author's main purpose to inform or persuade?

4. CONTEXT CLUES: What do you think *predatory* means?

- ☐ hunting
- ☐ hungry
- ☐ safe

5. S-T-R-E-T-C-H: Describe another animal that lives in the ocean.

INFO TEXT: DESCRIPTION

86

Hot, Hot, Hot!

Ghost peppers are grown in India. They can be several different colors: red, yellow, orange, or brown. Whatever the color, they are hot, hot, hot! A ghost pepper is 400 times as hot as Tabasco sauce. A tiny **sliver** of the pepper is enough to make your mouth feel like it was set on fire. Do you still want to try a ghost pepper? Well, many restaurants now offer dishes that mix in a teeny-weeny bit of ghost pepper. It's just enough to make your tongue tingle. You can order ghost pepper chicken wings, french fries, and chili. Sound tempting?

KEY QUESTIONS

1. DESCRIPTION: If you eat a bite of ghost pepper, how will your mouth feel?

2. DESCRIPTION: How will a teeny-weeny bit of ghost pepper affect your tongue?

3. TEXT EVIDENCE: Is a ghost pepper hotter than Tabasco sauce? Cite the text.

4. CONTEXT CLUES: What do you think *sliver* means?

- ☐ unusually spicy
- ☐ a small, thin piece
- ☐ what a snake does

5. S-T-R-E-T-C-H: Would you like to try a sliver of ghost pepper? Why or why not?

Day 39

Unit 18 • Multiply Mixed Numbers

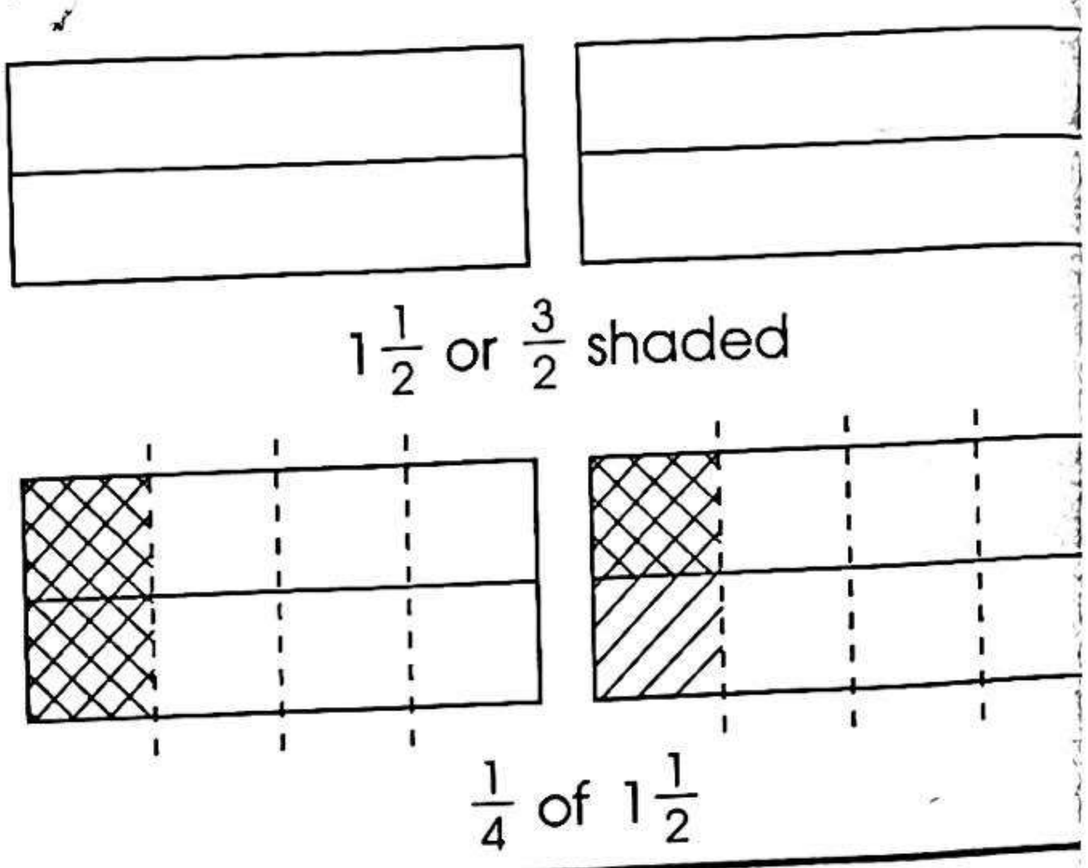
Name _____

Write a mixed number as an improper fraction. Then multiply.

1 $\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$

$1\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\square}{2}$

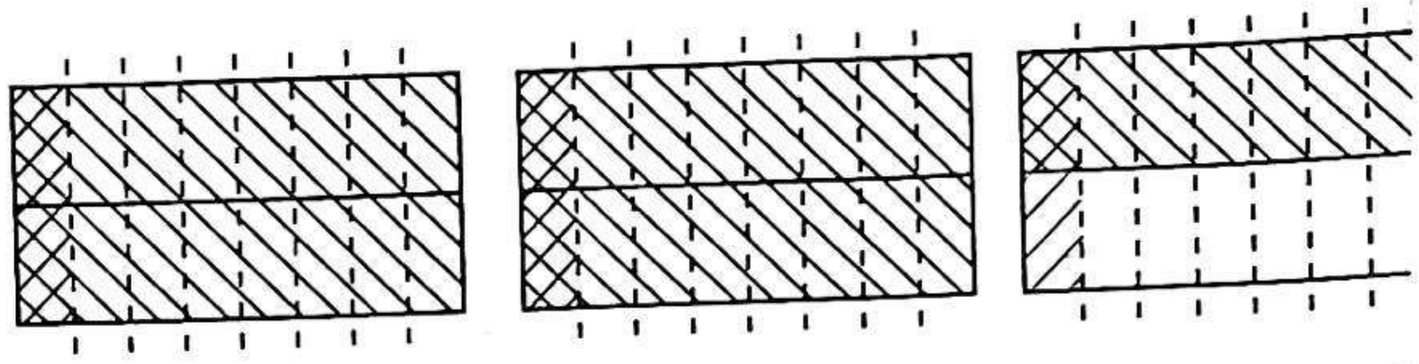
$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{\square}{2} =$ _____



2 $\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$

$2\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\square}{2}$

$\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{\square}{2} =$ _____



3 $2\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{5}$

$2\frac{2}{3} = \frac{\square}{3}$

$\frac{\square}{3} \times \frac{1}{5} =$ _____

4 $\frac{1}{3} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$

$1\frac{3}{4} = \frac{\square}{4}$

$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\square}{4} =$ _____

☆ **Tell how you write a mixed number as an improper fraction.**

Science
Day 40

Name _____

Daily Science

Big Idea 6

WEEK 4

Day 5

Weekly Question

Why can't you light a match more than once?

A. Use the words in the box to complete the paragraph.

combustion	**friction**	**ignites**
irreversible	**reactive**	**stable**

A match _____ when substances on the match tip combine with oxygen in the air. Early matches used substances that were too _____, which resulted in sudden, unexpected _____ of the matches. In order to create a safe and effective match, inventors needed to find reactants that were more _____. But these reactants didn't light as easily, so one inventor had the idea of using _____ to momentarily heat the substances and start the reaction. To this day, however, no one has invented a match that can be used more than once. This is because the reaction is _____. Once all of the reactants on a match have been used up, it can't light again.

B. Name two ways that people tried to make matches safer.

1. _____

2. _____

Soc. Stud.
Day 4/10

Fast Fact 171

Tornado Alley runs right through the Midwest. On April 3 and 4 of 1974, the Midwest was hit with 148 tornadoes. The damages cost more than 600 million dollars, and 315 people died.

What does a tornado look like?

Geography

Day 40

The Teeth-Flossing Superhero

When Archie went to the dentist he had a cavity. Again! He told Dr. Smithers that he always brushed his teeth but didn't floss them. Dr. Smithers looked displeased. She said Archie had to become a teeth-flossing *superhero*! She gave him a big roll of floss and sent him on his way. Archie was determined to be the best teeth flosser ever, so he began flossing morning, noon, and night. He flossed when he read books and when he watched TV, too. Six months later, his **perseverance** had paid off. "No cavities!" Dr. Smithers said with a bright, white smile.

KEY QUESTIONS

1. CAUSE: What eventually causes Archie to have no cavities?

2. EFFECT: What effect does flossing have on Archie's teeth?

3. CAUSE AND EFFECT: Complete this sentence frame: In this story, the cause is _____, and the effect is _____.

4. CONTEXT CLUE: What do you think *perseverance* means?

- ☐ continued hard work
- ☐ tooth-brushing
- ☐ dentist appointment

5. S-T-R-E-T-C-H: Why is Dr. Smithers displeased at the beginning of the story? How does she feel at the end?

The Cantankerous Giggles

Every time Shawna heard the word *cantankerous*, she would giggle. One time she was watching a movie and a character said, "cantankerous." She giggled. Another time she was reading a novel and came across the word. She giggled. It was just such a silly sounding word, thought Shawna.

One day, Shawna woke up in a cranky mood. Her friends asked what was wrong. They told her to cheer up. They tried everything, but nothing worked. Then her friend said, "You seem very **cantankerous** today."

Shawna started to giggle. She felt better already.

KEY QUESTIONS

1. CAUSE: What causes Shawna to giggle?

2. EFFECT: What effect does the word "cantankerous" have on Shawna?

3. CAUSE AND EFFECT: Complete this sentence frame: In this story, the cause is _____, and the effect is _____.

4. CONTEXT CLUES: What do you think *cantankerous* means?

- ☐ happy
- ☐ grumpy
- ☐ like a tank

5. S-T-R-E-T-C-H: Make up your own silly-sounding word. Be sure to include a definition for it!

Day 40

Complete each problem.

Customary Units of Length	
12 inches (in) = 1 foot (ft)	36 inches = 1 yard
3 feet = 1 yard (yd)	5,280 feet = 1 mile (mi)

1 48 inches = _____ feet

Divide: 48 ÷ 12 = _____

2 132 inches = _____ feet

Divide: 132 ÷ 12 = _____

3 54 feet = _____ yards

_____ ÷ _____ = _____

4 96 feet = _____ yards

_____ ÷ _____ = _____

5 4 yd = _____ in

Multiply: 4 x _____ = _____

6 50 yd = _____ ft

Multiply: 3 x _____ = _____

7 10 ft = _____ yd

10 ft = _____ yd _____ ft

8 272 ft = _____ yd

272 ft = _____ yd _____ ft

☆ **Tell how you can convert feet to yards.**