Creekside 5th grade Study Guides for the 2nd 9 weeks for ALL SUBJECTS

SCIENCE STUDY GUIDE ANSWER KEY

Exam date: Monday, December 11th

You will need to study the following information for the nine weeks science test which covers the genetics/inheritance portion of life science and the electricity/magnetism portion of physical science.

******Words in bold may be found in the glossary or index. Use your textbook to help you answer the following questions:**

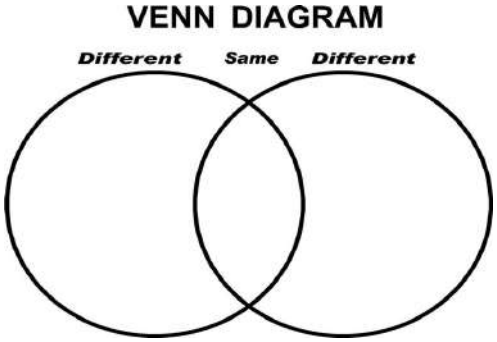
1. An inherited trait is a characteristic passed down from parents to their offspring such as hair color and eye color.

2. An instinct is a behavior that is inherited, or passed from a parent to their offspring.

3. Which of these is a learned behavior, a behavior in which an animal acquires through experience?

a. Riding a bicycle
b. Sleeping
c. Breathing
d. Crying

4. Compare and contrast the characteristics of learned behaviors and instincts. *(pg 328-345)*



5. A gene is the part of a chromosome that contains the DNA code for an inherited trait, such as hair color.

6. Using a Punnett Square, which of the following would result in a recessive trait being expressed in offspring with (D) being a dominant trait and (r) being a recessive trait?

a. DD
b. rr
c. Dr
d. rD

7. The buildup of charges in one place is called static electricity, for example touching a metal doorknob after walking across the carpet.

8. Give another example of an item that creates static electricity.

Possible Answers:

- When clothes are taken out of a dryer, they crackle and stick together as a result of the rubbing of the clothes against each other in the dryer.
- Walking across a carpet and touching a metal doorknob

9. An electromagnet, or temporary magnet, only has a magnetic force when an electric current passes through the wire coil.
10. A conductor is a type of material through which negative charges can move easily.
11. Rubber and plastics are examples of an insulator, a material that resists the flow of electricity.

12. An electric current, or a flow of electric charges, is a steady flow of moving charges.

13. The components to make an electric circuit are:

a. Battery, wire and bulb
b. Wire, bulb, switch
c. Switch, wire, insulator
d. Battery, plastic, wire

14. A closed circuit allows electricity to flow; however, a broken circuit does not.

15. A parallel circuit has ***more than one*** path for the current to follow.

16. Using your vocabulary words, which type of electric circuit, has only ***one*** path to follow, as in old fashioned Christmas tree lights?

a. Series circuit
b. Parallel circuit

c. Electric circuit
d. Short Circuit

17. When electric charges have a path to follow, they flow, or move. This flow of electric charges is called a(n) electric current.

18. Which of the following includes the **BEST** materials necessary to make an electromagnet?

a. Wooden toothpick , battery, and nickel wire
b. Copper wire, iron nail, and battery
c. Pencil, plastic-coated wire , and battery
d. Uncoated wire, battery, and small strips of aluminum foil

19. Electromagnets work if an electric charge makes contact with a metal wire, creating a magnetic field, wrapped around a nail, and has a power source, such as a battery.

20. Which of the following is a common use of electromagnets today?

a. Picking up scraps of metal in a junkyard
b. MRI machine that doctors use to create images of their patients' bodies
c. Various types of technology, such as telephones
d. All of the above

21. Electrical appliances contain both conductors, a type of material through which negative charges can move easily, and insulators, a material that resists the flow of electricity.
22. Copper is the most common material used as a conductor in appliances and homes.
23. Why isn't silver used to make wire for household circuits?
Although all metals are good conductors of electricity, silver is not typically used as a conductor in wires to power your appliances and other electrical devices. Silver is more expensive to use than copper; however, silver allows more charges to move even more freely than they can through copper.
24. Citing evidence from the text, explain the purpose of having both insulators and conductors in electrical appliances. Conductors allow negative charges to move freely through them, repelling (pushing) these charges into others in the circuit. Metals are excellent conductors, but the most commonly used is copper because it is inexpensive and easily shaped into wire. Conductors allow the current to flow. Insulators are materials that resist the flow of electricity; such as cardboard, foam, plastic, wood, and rubber. Most nonmetals are good insulators because negative

charges do not move easily through them. Insulators are needed for safety reasons because they protect people from touching the wires and getting shocked by touching exposed wires. Insulators act as a barrier, preventing individual lines or wires from touching, as well as providing a protective barrier which prevents people from getting an electrical shock.

2nd 9 weeks Social Studies Study Guide

Exam Date- Tuesday, December 12th

Chapter 9

1. How did the sinking of the *Lusitania* cause the United States to become involved in WWI?
   The United States declared war against the Central Powers after this event.
2. What country produced more war supplies in WW!?
   United States
3. Explain the Treaty of Versailles and its importance in WWI.
   Ended WWI and created the League of Nations
4. What are rations?
   Limits on certain goods and supplies
5. What problems did Americans have with the League of Nations?
   They were afraid of being pulled into future wars.
6. List ways U.S. civilians contributed to the war effort.
   Women and African Americans took over the workforce.
7. List specific weapons that changed fighting due to new technology that made WW1 such a destructive war.
   Advanced technologies, such as machine guns, bombs, grenades, submarines, and gas were used in WWII.
8. What is an armistice and how did affect WWI?
   An agreement to stop fighting; It ended WWI.

Chapter 10

9. A neighborhood in New York City became a center for African American musicians, writers, and artists. This period is referred to as the Harlem Renaissance.
10. Langston Hughes was one of the earliest innovators of jazz poetry. He is best known for his work during the Harlem Renaissance.
11. The federal government created programs called the New Deal to help Americans during the Great Depression.

12. President Franklin D. Roosevelt enlisted thousands of unemployed young men in a peacetime army called the CCC and sent them to battle the erosion and destruction of the nation's natural resources.
13. The CCC was crucial, especially in states affected by the Dust Bowl where reforestation was necessary to break the wind, hold water in the soil, and hold the soil in place.
14. The Crash of the Stock Market of 1929 devastated the economy and was a key factor in beginning the Great Depression.
15. The Tennessee Valley Authority developed fertilizers, taught farmers ways to improve crop yields and helped replant forests, control forest fires, and improve habitat for fish and wildlife. The most dramatic change in Valley life came from generated electricity.
16. Margaret Mitchell was an American author of the American Civil War-era novel, *Gone with the Wind*.
17. Jesse Owens was an African American track and field athlete who rose to international fame as the winner of four gold medals in the 1936 Summer Olympics.
18. Duke Ellington is one of the most influential figures in jazz, and is widely considered as one of the twentieth century's best known African American bandleaders.

Chapter 11

19. Franklin D. Roosevelt was president during most of WWII.
20. By 1941, Japanese troops had invaded China.
21. On December 7, 1941, Japan bombed Pearl Harbor, a naval base in Hawaii.
22. Who was an Austrian–born German politician and leader of the Socialist German Workers Party? Adolf Hitler
23. Japan took control of what region including the Philippines? Pacific
24. June 6, 1944, known as D-Day.
25. In May 1945, German soldiers were forced to surrender. This became known as Victory in Europe or V-E Day.
26. The Battle of Iwo Jima was the first American attack on Japanese Home Islands.
27. Who took over the presidency during WWII, after Roosevelt died and left office? Harry S. Truman
28. Harry Truman decided to drop an atomic bomb on the city of Nagasaki, causing Japan to surrender.
29. What system made it possible to mass produce items? Who invented this system? The assembly line made it possible to mass produce items. Henry Ford invented this system with building the Model T.
30. Describe the 19th amendment. What did it do? The 19th amendment was added to the Constitution in 1920. It gave women the right to vote.

2nd Nine Weeks ELA Study Guide

Exam Date – Wednesday, December 13th

GSE5L.2.a

1. Explain the use of commas to separate items in a series. Write 2 sentences to demonstrate the correct use.
   Use a comma to separate words in a series of three or more items
   EX.) An artist uses paints, brushes, canvas, and an easel.

GSE5L.2.b

2. Explain the use of commas to separate an introductory element from the rest of the sentence. Write 2 sentences to demonstrate the correct use.
   Use a comma to set off the name of a person who is spoken directly to in a sentence or introductory element as an introduction to a sentence.
   Ex.) Yoko, a camera works like the human eye.
   Ex.) Believe it or not, the first camera was made in Italy.

GSE5L.2.c

3. Explain the use of commas to set off the words *yes* and *no* from the rest of the sentence. Write 2 sentences to demonstrate the correct use.
   Use a comma after an introductory word or phrase
   Ex.) Yes, there have been many different kinds of cameras.

CC5L1b, c

4. Define perfect tense (perfect tense - past perfect, present perfect, future perfect). List 2 examples of each.
   Perfect tenses:
   past perfect – Had (The game had ended when we arrived.)
   Present perfect – Has or Have (He has worked in the school for five years.)
   Future perfect – Will Have (Sue will have finished her chores by the time her guests arrive.)

CC5RL4; CC5L5

5. Define and interpret similes, metaphors, and idioms. Write 2 sentences to demonstrate the use of similes. Write 2 sentences to demonstrate the use of metaphors. Write 2 sentences to demonstrate the use of idioms.
   Simile – comparing unlike objects using the words like and as.
   Metaphor – comparing unlike objects without using the words like and as.
   Idioms- An **idiom** is an expression common to a particular culture that does not mean what it literally says. For example, the idiom *Break a leg!* means "Good luck!"

CC5L4b

6. Define the words: prefix, suffix, root word. List examples of each and tell the meaning of the prefixes and suffixes you list.
   Prefix - set of letters at the beginning of words to make a new word
   Non – not; im – not; re – again; anti- against (non-fiction, re-open, anti-social)
   Suffix - set of letters at the ending of words to make a new word
   Able – ability; ism – belief or doctrine (solvable, patriotism)
   Root words – most basic form of a word; simplest form of a word
   Chrono – means time (chronology)
   Bene – good (benefit)
   Geo – earth (geography)

CC5RL1; CC5RI1

7. What is an inference?
   Read the following passage and answer the questions.
   "Achoo!" Patti sneezed. She sneezed again and then a third time. She felt very warm and
   her head hurt. She dragged herself out of bed and called her boss. She told her boss she wouldn't
   be going to work.

   Why wasn't Patti going to work? She is sick
   What clues in the passage helped you make this inference? She sneezed for the third time, felt very warm, and her head hurt.
   A conclusion or prediction made based on the evidence or information and reasoning. (context clues and background knowledge)
   You make inferences when you need to figure out something the author doesn't tell you.

CC5L4a

8. What are context clues? Explain the following kinds of context clues that are used in texts.
   Context clues are bit of information from the text that, when combined with things you already know, help you decide the meanings of unknown words
   Definition- the definition of the word is in the passage, usually just after the word –you don't need to look it up in the dictionary

   Antonym- a word that has a meaning that is opposite from the meaning of the word

   Synonym- a word that has a meaning that is similar, or like the unknown word

CC5RI2

9. What is a main idea?
   Read the following passage and answer the question.

Seated on his throne, King Midas wore a golden crown. He had golden rings on each finger and held a golden scepter. His vest was embroidered with golden thread and even his shoes had golden ornaments. He had a golden box filled with gold coins. He named his daughter Marigold.

What is the main idea of this paragraph?

a. King Midas loved gold.
b. King Midas sold lots of gold.
c. King Midas had a heart of gold.
d. King Midas hated gold.

Main idea – what a story or passage is about
To find the main idea, read the first paragraph, look at pictures, and consider the title.

CC5L4c

10. How do we use reference materials? Explain the following reference materials and tell what information can be found in them.

Textbook – book with information on a particular subject

Encyclopedia –book with information about all topics in alphabetical order

Dictionary (glossary) – book of definitions
(glossary is in the back of a book with definitions of words for that subject)

Thesaurus – book of synonyms/antonyms

Atlas – a book of maps – locating places, directions

Almanac – book of random information-(statistics, population, tides. Etc.)

Internet – world-wide system of interconnected computer networks – find information about all topics – not always accurate

Periodical (newspaper, magazine, brochure) source for most updated information on a topic

CC5L2d

11. Review the rules for punctuating titles of published works. Show how to punctuate titles of the following published works:

Title of books, plays, movies- Underlined Ex: Number the Stars
Titles of chapters in books: Quotation Marks “The Big Race”
Titles of magazines: Underlined Highlights

Titles of songs: Quotation Marks "As Long As You Love Me"
Titles of short stories: Quotation Marks "Revelation"
Titles of poems: Quotation Marks "The Road Not Taken"
Titles of newspapers: Underlined Ex: Columbus Ledger Enquirer

MATH 2nd 9 Weeks Study Guide

Exam Date- Thursday, December 14th

Solve each problem. (NBT.7)

1. 0.28 x 0.4 = 0.112
2. 0.2 ÷ 5 = 0.04
3. 66.24 ÷ 8 = 8.28
4. Adam's cat weighs 5.6 kilograms. His dog weighs 2.5 times as much as his cat. How much does Adam's dog weigh? 14 k

MCC5.NF.1 Add and subtract fractions with unlike denominators

5. What is $\frac{5}{7} + \frac{1}{2}$? 1 3/14
6. What is $\frac{6}{8} - \frac{2}{4}$? ¼
7. What is $5\frac{8}{14} + 3\frac{1}{14}$? 8 9/14
8. What is $9\frac{3}{10} - 3\frac{2}{10}$? 6 1/10
9. What is $1\frac{5}{6} + 3\frac{1}{12}$? 4 11/12
10. What is $\frac{5}{9} - \frac{1}{2}$? 1/18

MCC5.NF.2 Solve word problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions

11. Mom is baking for the school bake sale. She uses 1/4 of the eggs from the carton to make a cake. She uses 6/12 of the eggs to make cookies. What fraction of the eggs does Mom use while she is baking? 3/4

12. Ling took 2/10 of a pack of gum. Irving took 3/5 of the pack of gum. How much gum did they take from the pack? 4/5

13. . A family room took 1 2/3 gallons of paint and a bedroom took 1 1/2 gal. How much paint was used in all? 3 1/6

14. . Jefferson ran 2/8 of a mile and Hank ran 2/3 of a mile. How much farther did Hank run than Jefferson? 5/12

NF. 3 Recognizing fractions as division

15. A bus has three stops. Its trip is exactly 8 miles long. If the stops are equal distance apart, what is the distance between each stop? (Write as a fraction). 8/3 = 2 2/3
16. What is the value of $\frac{3}{6} \div 6$? 3/36 = 1/12

17. Ellie has 8 pints of ice-cream. If Ellie and 4 friends are going to get the same amount of ice-cream, how much will each person get to eat? 8/5= 1 3/5

18. What is the value of $\frac{25}{5}$? 5

NF. 4 Multiplying fractions or whole numbers to fractions

19. What is $\frac{11}{12} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$? 1 3/8
20. What is the value of $\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{1}{2}$? 5/12

21. Michael has 10 yards of rope. He only needs $\frac{3}{4}$ of the rope. How long is the rope Michael needs? 7 ½

NF. 5 (Interpret multiplication as scaling)

22. A recipe calls for $5\frac{1}{2}$ cups of milk. If you only need $\frac{1}{4}$ of the recipe, how much milk will you need? 1 3/8

23. A spool of ribbon has $8\frac{1}{3}$ feet of ribbon. Amber needs $1\frac{1}{3}$ times the ribbon that is on the spool. How much ribbon does she need? 11 1/9

24. A trail to a waterfall is $3\frac{2}{3}$ miles long. The trail to an overlook is $\frac{5}{6}$ times as long as the trail to the waterfall. How long is the trail to the overlook? 3 1/18

NF. 6 (Solve real world problems involving multiplication of fractions and mixed numbers)

25. Avery has $\frac{1}{4}$ a box an Oreos. She needs 2 times this much for everyone in her class to have a cookie. Draw a model to represent this product. ½
26. Fred has $2\frac{1}{2}$ cakes. Timmy has $4\frac{3}{4}$ times as much as Fred. Write an equation to represent this product? 2 ½ x 4 ¾

NF. 7 Students should be able to divide fractions by whole numbers.

27. A factory uses ½ a barrel of pistachios to make 3 batches of pistachio ice cream. How many barrels of pistachios does it use in each batch of ice cream? 1/6

28. Mom made pizza last night. At the end of the night, 1/3 of the pizza was left over. If the three kids fought over the pizza, what fraction of the pizza did each kid get to enjoy? 1/9