

SPECIALS



## LEARNING MENU MATTH& STEM

GRADE 5

#### 🚖 = EVERYDAY ITEMS



Check our website daily for additional remote learning supports: bit.ly/rsu57remote

		Mult	iplica	tion I	Facts	to 144	4 (A)		
Find each product.									
7	3	2	11	2	12	4	7	2	7
<u>× 12</u>	× 10	× 11	× 9	× 2	× 11	<u>× 8</u>	× 12	× 10	_×2
12	5	3	7	6	10	2	12	6	3
<u>× 7</u>	_×9	× 12	<u>× 10</u>	_×9	× 12	2	<u>× 7</u>	_×3	_×9
3	9	10	7	11	5	10	4	5	12
_× 7	× 7	× 12	× 7	× 9	× 7	× 2	× 12	× 10	× 3
5	12	12	4	2	6	3	9	10	6
<u>× 8</u>	× 9	× 12	× 9	× 3	× 6	× 8	× 10	× 4	× 10
2	7	2	8	5	5	4	2	2	9
× 2	× 9	× 11	× 3	× 9	× 4	× 4	× 3	× 4	_×2
2	2	4	11	10	8	8	2	7	3
× 5	× 10	× 6	× 11	× 10	× 8	× 6	× 12	× 12	_×3
8	3	10	5	3	7	4	9	5	12
× 2	× 9	× 11	× 11	7	7	× 3	2	_ × 7	× 3
12	3	10	12	4	5	6	3	7	4
× 8	× 9	× 8	× 6	× 10	× 5	× 2	× 11	<u>× 6</u>	× 7
8	8	5	9	8	3	4	4	11	11
×11	× 11	_× 3	_×9	7	× 10	<u>× 11</u>	× 3	<u>× 7</u>	_×6
5	12	12	7	3	8	6	2	11	6
<u>× 6</u>	<u>× 5</u>	<u>× 8</u>	_×4	<u>× 12</u>	× 9	<u>× 11</u>	× 8	<u>× 4</u>	_×4

Math-Drills.Com

Date \_\_\_\_\_

#### **Memorial Day Measurement Conversion**



Instructions: Memorial Day is about remembering the troops and those who have fought to keep us safe.

In the field, soldiers must understand distances between objects. Help out by completing this table of distance conversions.

Original Distance	Conversion
3 feet	inches
60 inches	feet
120 yards	feet
42 feet	yards
3.2 meters	centimeters
4.5 kilometers	meters
1350 meters	kilometers
15,840 feet	miles



## Kaleidoscope Lettering Design



#### Materials:

- 2 square pieces of paper the same size (copy paper usually works well)
- Pencil and eraser
- Scissors
- Black "F" Sharpie
- Colored pencils or markers

#### Directions for lower grades:

1. First, fold both of your papers in half diagonally, then in half again. Unfold both of them and set one aside.

2. Cut out one of the triangles created by your fold lines on just one of the papers.

3. With the flat edge along the bottom and the point facing up, write your name with large stick letters so that it fills the entire triangle.

4. Now, draw an outline around your stick letters to make nice, thick letters that touch all three sides of your triangle. Trace over your pencil lines with Sharpie.

5. Next, place the triangle with your name on it under one of the corresponding triangles on the other paper. Trace your outline letters with pencil onto the new paper. (*It can be helpful to use a light box or even tape your papers to a window for tracing. You could also try using a more translucent paper if it's difficult to see your lines.... cheap copy paper works great for me.*)

6. Continue tracing your name onto each section, *flipping your name over each time you trace it to achieve a "mirror image"*. (*Flipping your name over each time you trace it is essential to achieving a mirror image, so don't forget this important step!!*)

7. Then, trace over all your pencil lines with Sharpie.

8. Color with markers or colored pencils.

Ma	ath Boxes		Lesson 6-3 Date Time
1	Which number sentence matches the picture below? Which number sentence matches the picture below? Image: Sentence of the destination of the des	2	<ul> <li>a. Write a 7-digit number with 9 in the thousands place, 1 in the hundredths place, 4 in the tens place, 8 in the thousandths place, and 2s in all other places.</li> <li>b. Write this number in words.</li> <li></li></ul>
5	Answer: about gallons	alue ed or	Answer: lb



YOU HAVE **\$15** DOLLARS TO SPEND AND 15 KINGS DOMINION RIDES TO CHOOSE FROM. WHAT ARE YOU RIDING?

D	V8(	isibility Ru	1es 2
	Number	Divisibility Rules	Examples
A	2	Units Digit is even (2,4,6,8)	502, 236, 178
K)	3	The sum of the digits is a multiple of 3	264, 183, 2472
X	4	The number formed by the last 2 digits is a multiple of 4	148, 632, 1956
$\mathbf{\Lambda}$	5	The units digit is 5 or 0	160, 345, 1670
١.	9	The sum of the digits is a multiple of 9	288, 621, 8757
Λ	10	The units digit is 0	340, 560, 1230
$\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$	25	The number formed by the last 2 digits is divisible by 25. Ends in 00, 25, 50, 75	125, 650, 475
	100	Ends in 00	1200, 400, 5600

is a four-digit number that is divisible by 9. 1. 3 5 4

Fill in the missing digit.

is a four digit number that is divisible by 2, 3 and 4. 2. 2 8 4

Fill in the missing digit.

is a four digit number that is divisible by 5, 4 and 9. 3. 2

Fill in the missing digits.

4. In how many ways can you arrange the four digits below to make a four-digit number that is even and divisible by 3?

2 3 9 4

Name : _	Score :	
Teacher :	 Date :	

**Dividing Fractions** 







## Weekly Math Prompts

**Number Sense**: How can you mentally compute 54 x 7?

**Real World Math:** When you write a check you must write the amount in standard and word form. Write \$1,672.91 in word form. Ask an adult to show you a check.

**True or False?**: 
$$\frac{3}{8}$$
 is closer to 0 than  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

**Problem Solving:** A farmer has 365 seeds. He wants to put them in groups of 9. How many seeds will be in the last group?

#### **Memorial Day Coordinates**

Instructions: Memorial Day is about remembering the troops and those who have fought to keep us safe.

Plot the soldier's locations (page 2) in the field below. Answer the questions based on those locations.





Tons of Free Math Worksheets at: © <u>www.MathWorksheetsLand.com</u>

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Here are the soldiers' locations:

Soldier A is at (3,4)

Soldier B is at (2,3)

Soldier C is at (8,6)

Soldier D is at (7,8)

Soldier E is at (5,6)

Plot the location of each soldier on the grid.

Draw the best fit line between the soldiers based on their locations.

Which soldier's location does not fit directly on the line?

Which of these additional soldiers would fit on that line (circle any that fit):

Soldier F is at (4,5)

Soldier G is at (9,10)

Soldier H is at (8,7)

Solider I is at (1,2)

**Bonus Question:** 

What is the equation for the best fit line?



Tons of Free Math Worksheets at: © www.MathWorksheetsLand.com



### Dividing Decimals by Whole Numbers

Name		Date	·
1.	32.4 ÷ 4 =	2.	7.065 ÷ 5 =
3.	95.01 ÷ 3 =	4.	8.36 ÷ 2 =
5.	7 4.2	6.	9 5.94
7.	8 56.8	8.	6 1.68
9.	3 0.456	10.	5 8.195





### K-12 Students Make a Straw Rocket

Create a paper rocket that can be launched from a soda straw – then, modify the design to make the rocket fly farther!

#### **Materials**

- Pencil
- Scissors
- Tape
- Soda straw
   (plastic or reusable)
- Meter stick or measuring tape
- Rocket template and data log

#### 1. Cut out and shape the rocket body

Cut out the rectangle. This will be the body tube of the rocket. Wrap the rectangle around a pencil length-wise and tape the rectangle so that it forms a tube.

#### 2. Cut out and attach the fins

Cut out the two fin units. Align the bottom of the rectangle that extends between the fins with the end of the rocket body, and tape the fin to the body tube. Do the same thing for the other fin on the opposite side, making a "fin sandwich."

#### 3. Bend the fins

Bend the fins on each fin unit 90 degrees so that they are each at a right angle to each other. When you look along the back of the rocket, the fins should form a "+" mark.

#### 4. Make and measure the nose cone

Twist the top of the body tube into a nose cone around the sharpened end of your pencil. Measure your nose cone from its base to its tip and record the length on the data log and on the rocket itself.

#### 5. Prepare to launch!

Remove the pencil and replace it with a soda straw. Be sure your launch area is clear of people and hazards. Then, blow into the straw to launch your rocket! Record the distance the rocket travels on your data log.





#### Straw Rocket Data Log —

Length of		Distanc	e Traveleo			
(in cm)	Trial 1	Trial 2	Trial 3	Trial 4	Trial 5	Notes

### **Straw Rocket Data Analysis**



Length of Nose Cone (in cm)



## **Glider Checklist**

## What can you do to improve your Glider's flight?

S C I E I C E Seasonal | Valentines Day



### **Bonus Challenges**

#### Only try these after you've had a successful regular Glider flight!





## LEARNING MENU LITERACY

#### GRADE 5

#### 🚖 = EVERYDAY ITEMS



May 18 - May 22

Check our website daily for additional remote learning supports: bit.ly/rsu57remote

### **Toucan gets 3D-printed Beak**

By Luiza Bandeira BBC Brasil



In a ground-breaking project, a Brazilian toucan which lost the upper part of its beak has been fitted with a prosthesis made with a 3D printer. The female bird, named Tieta, was rescued from a wildlife animal fair in Rio de Janeiro. It is not clear whether she lost the upper part of her beak after being mistreated by animal smugglers or in a fight with a bigger toucan she was locked up with inside a small box.

#### **Plastic replacement**

The prosthetic is made of plastic, covered with nail polish and sealed with a special plastic. Before the surgery Tieta was using the lower part of the beak to throw food into the air and trying to grab it. She only succeeded once in every three attempts.



#### Hungry for maggots

Tieta was fitted with the prosthesis on 27 July. "It took her three days to realize she had it again," says Director Roched Seba. "We were feeding her fruit and she was ignoring the new beak. But when we gave her live animals, like maggots and cockroaches, she ate normally immediately," he explains. "I believe she had that kind of food when she was free, before losing the beak. So it activated a core memory," he adds. It took researchers three months to design the beak but it took only two hours for the printer to print it. - the beak weighs approximately 4g and it is 4cm (1.6in) long.

## Weird Bird Beaks

A Reading A–Z Level R Leveled Book Word Count: 990





Visit **www.readinga-z.com** for thousands of books and materials.



www.readinga-z.com

# WEIRD BIRD BEAKS

#### Photo Credits:

Front cover: © Thomas Marent/Minden Pictures; back cover: © Keith Kapple/ SuperStock; title page, page 5: © Tim Zurowski/All Canada Photos/SuperStock; page 4: © Markoflaherty/Dreamstime.com; page 6: © Louise Heusinkveld/Oxford Scientific/Getty Images; page 7: © Pat Morris/ardea.com; page 8: © Tim Fitzharris/ Minden Pictures; page 9: © FLPA/Alamy; page 10: © Dreamstime.com; page 11: © Kip Evans/Alamy; page 12: © Eduardo Rivero/123RF; page 13 (top): © U Walz/ Blickwinkel/age fotostock; page 13 (center): © blickwinkel/Alamy; page 13 (bottom): © Duncan Usher/Alamy; page 14 (top): © Kevin Schafer/Minden Pictures; page 14 (center): © Gerry Ellis/Minden Pictures; page 14 (bottom): © Bassam Hammoudeh/ SuperStock



Written by Joe Slade

www.readinga-z.com

Weird Bird Beaks Level R Leveled Book © Learning A–Z Written by Joe Slade

All rights reserved.

www.readinga-z.com

Correlation					
LEVEL R					
Fountas & Pinnell	Ν				
Reading Recovery	30				
DRA	30				

#### **Table of Contents**

Bearded Barbet 4
Crossbill 5
Rhinoceros Hornbill 6
Huia 7
Sword-Billed Hummingbird 8
Brown Pelican
Shoebill Stork 10
Spoonbill 11
Toucan 12
Glossary 14



#### **Bearded Barbet**

I am a bearded barbet, as you can see from the hairlike feathers that look like a beard on my beak. My large, thick beak also has pointed parts on the bottom like sharp teeth.

I live where it is dry in Africa, and I am a member of the woodpecker family. Like the woodpecker, I often use my tail feathers to help me hold onto trees.

I use my beak to make a hole in a dead tree or stump to build my nest. I feed on fruit and sometimes on insects.

I live with a partner and three or four other birds that help incubate our eggs and care for the chicks after they hatch.

4





I am a type of finch called a crossbill because my beak is crossed like an X, which helps me pull the seeds out of pinecones. I hold a cone with one foot and then pry open the scales of the cone to get the pine nuts.

Pinecones grow on trees called conifers, but conifers don't produce good pinecones every year, so I travel all over to find pinecones instead of living in one place. If I can't find any pine nuts to eat, I will settle for other seeds and even insects to survive.

Like the canary, which I'm related to, I sing beautiful and elaborate melodies.



#### **Rhinoceros Hornbill**

I am called a rhinoceros hornbill because of the horn on top of my beak, which I use to knock down fruit. I also use my horn to fight and sometimes to attract a mate.

When my mate is incubating eggs in a tree-hole nest, I seal her in with mud. I leave a small opening in the mud for my beak to fit through so that I can bring her food. She breaks out once our babies hatch, but then we seal them in again for safety until they are old enough to leave the nest.

If you think my horn looks weird, you should see my eyelashes! I am one of the few birds that have them.

6



#### Huia

We huias (HOO-yuhs) lived in New Zealand until we became **extinct**.

"I am the male. My beak is thick and strong."

"I am the female. My beak is thin and curved."

Our beaks were so different that for a long time, people thought we weren't related to each other at all. We looked alike otherwise, though, with orange fleshy **wattles** and shiny black feathers except for the white tips of our tails. We ate insects and insect larvae, spiders, and sometimes berries.



#### Sword-Billed Hummingbird

I am a sword-billed hummingbird, a very small bird with a very long beak; in fact, I'm the only bird with a bill longer than my body.

My beak is heavy, so when I land, I tilt my head up to reduce the strain on my neck.

I use my long beak and even longer tongue to get nectar from tube-shaped flowers.

I can stick my tongue out and pull it back in again about 13 times per second.

I live in the Andes Mountains of South America, where I build my nest of moss and leaves held together with cobwebs.



#### **Brown Pelican**

I am a brown pelican, and I have a pouch of skin under my beak that can hold a lot of fish and water—almost three gallons! I hunt in the ocean, diving down into the water from the air, although I'm not above taking fish from fishing boats.

I sometimes steal fish from other birds, but they steal from me, too. Gulls even sit on my head and back while they take fish right out of my pouch!

I have webbed feet, which I use to warm my eggs, unlike most birds, which use their breasts.

#### **Shoebill Stork**

I am called a shoebill stork because my beak is shaped like a shoe but with a hook on the end that helps me eat fish. I hunt fish by waiting for one to swim by and then falling onto it with my mouth open. Sometimes I'll eat frogs and even small crocodiles.

I live in the swamps and marshes of Africa, where I have one mate for life. We don't really hang out with other shoebill storks unless food is **scarce**. We share the work of parenting, including keeping our eggs cool by **dousing** them with mouthfuls of water and surrounding them with wet grass. Even after our chicks are born, we keep cooling them off until they grow their own feathers.

9





#### Spoonbill

I am called a spoonbill because I have a long beak that flattens out at the end like a spoon. People often confuse me with a flamingo because of my white and pink color, but not after they see my bill, which looks nothing like a flamingo's.

To find food, I sweep my bill back and forth in the mud and shallow water, using touch more than sight to hunt. When I feel something bump against my beak, I snatch it up. I like to eat frogs, **shellfish**, seaweed, and small fish, which I will **regurgitate** into my babies' mouths back at the nest.

#### Toucan

I am a toucan, and I have a huge and colorful beak that is actually very light because it's full of air pockets. I eat fruit, seeds, insects, eggs, and sometimes lizards. My beak helps me reach fruit while I sit in rainforest trees, and to toss it back and forth with another toucan as part of a mating **ritual**. I can also use my beak to skin the fruit.

I have two claws that point forward and two that point backward to help me hold onto branches, and my nest is in a tree hole. Baby toucans take several months to grow the large beak typical of adult toucans.



As you can see, many birds have weird beaks. Some beaks help birds to catch or eat their food. Other beaks just look incredible. Which beak is your favorite?



#### Glossary

dousing (v.)	throwing a liquid on (p. 10)
extinct (adj.)	no longer living anywhere (p. 7)
regurgitate (v.)	to throw up partially- digested food (p. 11)
ritual (n.)	a repeated series of acts for a particular purpose (p. 12)
scarce (adj.)	hard to find; rare (p. 10)
shellfish (n.)	animals that have shells and live in the water (p. 11)
wattles (n.)	flaps of skin that hang from birds' necks (p. 7)

14



Reading a-z

MEIRD BIRD BEAKS • LEVEL R • 1

Instructions: Compare and contrast the beaks of brown pelicans and spoonbills. Write the two topics you are comparing on the lines. Write the details that tell how the topics are different in the outer circles. Write details that tell how the topics are alike where the circles overlap.



#### **Bird Beaks**

There are many types of birds and as a result many types of bills although all share a similar origin, form and function. A birds bill, or beak to use its more informal name, consists of two mandibles, upper and lower, each of a bone core covered in a horn like sheath of compact epidermal, or skin, cells. The upper mandible is typically, although not in all species, rigidly attached to the skull such that it does not move, only the lower mandible is free moving and hinges against it.

Generalist:Typically a fairly large bill, relative to head size, with a curved upper mandible and a smaller flatter lower mandible usually associated with omnivorous birds such as crows, jays, magpies and other corvids who are opportunistic eaters of a wide range of foods.

Insect Catching:Perhaps unsurprisingly, birds with this type of bill typically catch insects either in flight or directly from trees, shrubs, plants and even the ground. They are generally pointed and small in size, compared to overall head size, with fairly similar sized upper and lower mandibles.

Grain or Seed Eating:Finches are the most obvious members with this type of bill, characterised by a broad triangular shape with strong upper and lower mandibles enabling the bird to break into the shells of grains and seeds.

Coniferous-Seed Eating: This type of bill usually has similar sized upper and lower mandibles with extended tips offset from each other resulting in each mandible crossing over or under the other. These birds, crossbills, are able to use the elongated tips to prise seeds from pine cones.

Nectar Feeding:Birds that feed on nectar from flowering plants tend have a long, fine bill with a moderate downward curve to it to allow the collection of nectar from the base of the flower. Hummingbirds are perhaps the best known types of bird with this kind of bill.

Fruit Eating:Birds that eat fruit often have very large bills in relation to head size enabling them to grasp and manipulate large pieces of fruit and break through the outer skin to the soft fruit inside.

Chiselling:The most common birds with chiselling bills are the woodpeckers. They are relatively long and thin, though very strong, and can be struck against tree trunks or branches at up to 40 times a second. They are used for opening up hollows, getting at subsurface bugs and to signal other birds in the area.

Dip Netting:These bills are characterized by a long straight upper mandible, often with a small hooked end, and a lower mandible that has been adapted to hold a large fold of skin that can be used like a net to trap fish or crustaceans in a large gulp of water. The water is drained off and the catch is then swallowed. Pelicans are perhaps the best known examples of birds with this type of bill.

Surface Skimming:Birds that fly just above the surface of the water dipping their bills into the water to catch small fish tend towards this type of bill. The lower mandible is thickened and elongated with the upper mandible curving into it part way down its length. The lower mandible is drawn through the water until it encounters the resistance of food when the upper mandible strikes down to trap the fish or other creature in the bill.

Scything:These bills are used by wading birds in mudflats and other wetlands to catch small insects or other creatures by sweeping the long thin, upturned bill through the surface waters or mud.

Probing:Probing bills are characterised by a long thin, downward curving shape used by the bird to feed on worms and other small invertebrates in mud or soft ground.

Filter Feeding: These bills have a strange shape indeed, they tend to have a pronounced almost 90 degree downturn to them with a large bulbous lower mandible. This downward angle allows for the bottom half of the bill to be submerged in water whilst the top half remains in the air. The bird uses this bill to filter out small crustaceans from the water. Flamingos are the most easily recognized species with this type of bill.

**Fishing: The Kingfisher has this type of long spear like bill, which it uses to catch small fish in a diving flight into the water from above.** Some species of aquatic birds chase fish by diving from the surface of a pond, lake, river or sea and catching them in this relatively flat splayed bill.

Scavenging:Scavenging birds are opportunistic birds that eat from the dead carcasses of animals or other birds. Their bills are quite large with a pronounced hooked end helping to tear flesh from the body. They often have no head feathers around the base of the bill or even on the entire head as in some vultures.

Raptorial:Birds of prey such as the Sparrowhawk and owls that feed on small mammals or other birds have this type of bill. It is sharply hooked to pierce prey and hold onto it once caught and then is used to tear off pieces for easier feeding.



Type of Beak	Bird that has that beak style	Food source	Beak description

Complete the matrix. Select four different beak types from the reading. Complete the matrix and answer the question below.

1. Explain how a bird's beak is an adaptation.



### **Context Clues**

Fifth Grade Vocabulary Worksheet

Read each sentence and determine the meaning of the word using cross sentence clues. Explain what clues helped you work out the meaning of the word.

**Expansion** of the outer fence meant that more of the protected swamp would be protected from trespassers.

Definition of expansion:

What clues in the sentence lead you to your definition?

A van at the hotel **transports** guests to and from the airport.

Definition of transports:

What clues in the sentence lead you to your definition?

In order to establish an **environment** of trust in our classroom, we need to show respect for each other.

Definition of environment:

What clues in the sentence lead you to your definition?

Due to the huge demand, tickets will be **allocated** using a lottery system.

Definition of allocated:

What clues in the sentence lead you to your definition?


## **The Engineering Design Process**

The Engineering Design Process is a series of steps that engineers use to guide them as they solve problems. Many variations of the model exist. Because EiE focuses on young children, we have created a simple process that depicts fewer steps than other renditions and that uses terminology that children can understand.

While having a guide is useful for novices who are learning about engineering, it is important to note that practicing engineers do not adhere to a rigid step-by-step interpretation of the process. Rather there are as many variations of the model as there are engineers. The Engineering Design Process is cyclical and can begin at any step, or move back and forth between steps numerous times. In real life, engineers often work on just one or two steps and then pass along their work to another team.

Moving through the Engineering Design Process might involve asking the following questions or making the following decisions:

### ASK

- What is the problem?
- What have others done?
- What are the constraints?

## IMAGINE

- What are some solutions?
- Brainstorm ideas.
- Choose the best one.

## PLAN

- Draw a diagram.
- Make lists of materials you will need.

## CREATE

- Follow your plan and create it.
- Test it out!

## **IMPROVE**

- Talk about what works, what doesn't, and what could work better.
- Modify your designs to make it better.
- Test it out!

After you improve your design one, you may want to begin the Engineering Design Process all over again to refine your technology. Or you may want to focus on one step. The Engineering Design Process can be used again and again!

This document has been printed from http://www.eie.org/content/engineering-design-process

## **America's Bird Soars**



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Bald eagle.

The bald eagle is flying high! This majestic bird clawed its way back from the edge of extinction, or dying out.

In the middle of the 20th century, the number of bald eagles in the United States was declining rapidly. Thus, the species was put on the nation's list of endangered species. In 2007, however, the bald eagle was taken off the endangered species list.

## **Trouble Ahead**

In the early 1700s, bald eagles were a common sight. There were about half a million of those birds living in what is now the United States.

Over time, their population fell dramatically. In the early 1960s, a very low amount of bald eagles remained.

What caused the number to drop? Hunting and the use of harmful chemicals sprayed on crops were largely to blame. Those chemicals poisoned the birds and their eggs.

Pollution also contributed to the problem. Bald eagles often became sick after eating fish from polluted waters.

In addition, the bald eagles' habitat was being destroyed as people cut down trees to build

roads and homes. A habitat is a place in nature where an animal makes its home.

## **Population Boom**

Thanks to laws that helped protect bald eagles and banned harmful chemicals, the birds made a comeback. In 2007, the population of bald eagles living in the United States reached about 20,000, and they were taken off the endangered species list.

Conservation, or protection, efforts have helped their survival. "There is no doubt that it is the single best conservation story the United States has had," bald eagle expert Bryan Watts told *Weekly Reader*.

# **A National Symbol**

In 1782, the bald eagle was made the national bird of the United States. The nation's founders chose the bird because it symbolized freedom, strength, and courage. At the time, some people disagreed about the choice for the national bird. Benjamin Franklin, for example, thought the turkey would make a better choice because it was "a much more respectable bird."

#### Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_

Date:

**1.** According to the passage, how many bald eagles are there in living in the United States today?

- A. 200,000
- B. half a million
- C. 210
- D. 20,000
- 2. Why did eagles get sick from eating fish?
  - A. eagles aren't supposed to eat fish
  - B. the fish were diseased from polluted water
  - C. the eagles were eating the wrong kind of fish
  - D. the eagles did not get sick from eating fish

**3.** Based on the passage, why are eagles the "best conservation story" in the United States?

- A. eagles symbolize freedom and strength
- B. chemicals poisoned the eagles and their eggs
- C. conservation efforts saved eagles from extinction
- D. eagles are majestic creatures

4. Read the following sentence and answer the question below:

"The bald eagles' habitat was being destroyed as people cut down trees to build roads and homes."

As used in the passage, habitat means

- A. roads and homes
- B. where eagles live
- C. where bears live
- D. where people live

5. What is this passage mostly about?

**ReadWorks**<sup>®</sup>

- A. what eagle habitats and nests look like
- B. how majestic eagles are when they fly
- C. the effects of human actions on the eagle population
- D. the impact birds have on the eagle population

**6.** According to the passage, what caused the population of eagles to drop dramatically?

**7.** Based on the passage, why did the eagle population drop when people started building homes and roads?

8. Choose the word that best completes the sentence.

\_\_\_\_\_ Benjamin Franklin thought the turkey would be a better choice, the eagle is the national bird of the United States.

A. After

B. Although

C. However

D. Because

••••••	
Haiku Pattern	Template

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Topic: \_\_\_\_\_

1 <sup>st</sup> line: 5 syllables	
2 <sup>nd</sup> line: 7 syllables	
3 <sup>rd</sup> line: 5 syllables	

Remember to count the number of syllables in the entire line! If your line has too many syllables or not enough syllables, delete, add, or substitute words.

#### Example:

Birds are so talented Singing a song sweetly Always in tune (6 syllables) [Take away the word so]
(6 syllables) [Add the word so]
(4 syllables) [Substitute never out of for always in]

**Revised Poem:** 

Birds are talented Singing a song so sweetly Never out of tune (5 syllables) (7 syllables) (5 syllables)





Copyright 2007 IRA/NCTE. All rights reserved. ReadWriteThink materials may be reproduced for educational purposes. Image copyright 2007 JUPITERIMAGES, and its licensors. All rights reserved.













# LEARNING MENU SPECIALS

GRADE 5

May 18 - May 22



Check our website daily for additional remote learning supports: bit.ly/rsu57remote



These lessons are available for two weeks. Art should be done for several half hour sessions. Please break the lessons up, returning to the work with fresh energy. It could be done over two weeks, or go on to one of the other lessons.

#### One Point Perspective 3-D Letters

One point perspective is a drawing technique, created during the Italian Renaissance, that gives artworks the illusion of depth and space. This tutorial will walk you through the basic idea of one point perspective by teaching you how to draw 3-D block letters.

Week 1: Watch this video lesson on how to draw 3-D letters in perspective. All you need for materials is paper, pencil, (eraser!) and a ruler is very helpful! <u>https://safeYouTube.net/w/IZ29</u>

Start your sketch!

Week 2: Add value (shading) to your letters. Will it be darker or lighter towards the vanishing point?



### Collagraph Printmaking

A Collagraph is a method of creating a print (or a stamp) to make artwork. They can easily be made by using a simple piece of cardboard or wood as a base and gluing objects on top to create a design. This design is then used to create prints by painting and stamping the collagraph onto paper. Here are some examples of what collagraphs look like:



Week 1: Collect your materials! You can use foam stickers, yarn, puzzle pieces, cardboard (both as a base and scraps of cardboard to glue onto your base!), dried beans, pipe cleaners, bottle caps, etc.

Create your collagraph! Create a design by gluing your objects to your cardboard to create a "stamp". Let the glue dry before using it!

Week 2: Use your collagraph as a stamp to create some prints! Apply paint to your collagraph stamp. You can stamp it on one paper and create a symmetrical design or you can use multiple paper to stamp your design.

Positive/Negative Space Paper Cuts - Zentangle

Paper cut is a type of artwork that uses paper and scraps to create a composition. The spaces that are removed are called negative spaces. The paper being cut is the positive space. In this project, you will use ALL of your scraps to create a design. Do not throw away any scraps that you clip because you will be using them in your design. Here are some finished examples:



Week 1: Gather your materials! You will need: Two different color pieces of paper, scissors, glue, a pen or pencil. Start to work on one piece of paper and draw some shapes. Use the other piece of paper as your background to glue your cut piece of paper to. Your shapes can be organic (wiggly, curved) or geometric (straight, sharp, corners). Cut out your shapes from the side of your paper (avoid the cutting from the corners) and flip each shape next to the space that you cut it from. Glue it down.

Week 2: Start to draw your zentangle (use lines and patterns) in your open spaces.

# **Music Interview**

Find a relative or family friend, and ask them about their experiences in music. Be sure to choose someone older than you, like a parent, aunt/uncle, or grandparent.

My name:

The person I'm interviewing is:

Who was your favorite musician when you were growing up?

How did you normally listen to music when you were a kid?

Did you play any instruments or sing in a choir? Did anyone in your family play instruments or sing in a choir?

What was the first concert you went to? What was your favorite concert?

What is your favorite thing about music?

Name:	Grade:

What song did you listen to?

Was there someone singing?

Describe the ensemble (group of musicians) that performed the song. What instruments did you hear? Was it a large group or a small group?

Circle the tempo/speed of the song:

Fast

Medium

Slow

What did the song make you think of? How did it make you feel?

Anything else you would like to share about the song you chose?

Tamacun - Rodrigo y Gabriela	https://safeYouTube.net/w/akJD
My Tennessee Mountain Home - Dolly Parton	https://safeYouTube.net/w/wiJD
Tuvan Throat Singing	https://safeYouTube.net/w/IZID
Nimrod from 'Enigma Variations" - Elgar	https://safeYouTube.net/w/LVID
Lean on Me - Bill Withers	https://safeYouTube.net/w/hUID
Chameleon - Herbie Hancock	https://safeYouTube.net/w/BRID
The Stars and Stripes Forever - Marine Band	https://safeYouTube.net/w/QRID
Pirates of the Caribbean - 2CELLOS	https://safeYouTube.net/w/ALID
Princess Leia's Theme - John Williams	https://safeYouTube.net/w/QJID
Fanfare for the Common Man - Aaron Copland	https://safeYouTube.net/w/rMID
Blowin' in the Wind - Peter Paul and Mary	https://safeYouTube.net/w/PHID
"As One" by Gene Koshinski	https://safeYouTube.net/w/1N67
SLIDE MONSTERS - trombone quartet	https://safeYouTube.net/w/yO67
Mahler 5th trumpet solo	https://safeYouTube.net/w/iP67
Marici Saxes: Libertango by Piazzolla Saxophone Quartet	https://safeYouTube.net/w/WP67
Jasmine Choi plays Claude Debussy's Syrinx for Solo Flute	https://safeYouTube.net/w/9Q67
Prokofiev Peter and the Wolf Cat Themes	https://safeYouTube.net/w/sR67
Dave Brubeck - Take Five	https://safeYouTube.net/w/bS67
Mbira of Zimbabwe	https://safeYouTube.net/w/NS67
Morning Raga	https://safeYouTube.net/w/3T67
To Darkness/Kripa Mumford and Sons / Dharohar Project	https://safeYouTube.net/w/vU67
Raider's March John Williams	https://safeYouTube.net/w/fV67
The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly Danish National Symphony Orchestra	https://safeYouTube.net/w/KV67
Sleep Eric Whitacre	https://safeYouTube.net/w/VW67
Street Fighter Mas Kamasi Washington	https://safeYouTube.net/w/KX67
The Good, The Bad, and The Ugly The Ukulele Orchestra of Great Britain	https://safeYouTube.net/w/0Y67
Diamonds On The Soles Of Her Shoes Paul	https://safeYouTube.net/w/fZ67

Simon and Ladysmith Black Mambazo	
João Serrador - Street Kalimba Player	https://safeYouTube.net/w/CZ67

# The Library Shelves

The books on our library shelves are in order in a special way so that they are easy to find when we want them. If we didn't organize books in libraries, it would take all day to find a single book that we wanted. Think of it like the grocery store. Items in the grocery store are in certain aisles and spots on the shelves. This helps us to know where to go to find what we need. The library shelves are a lot like that!

We have two different ways of ordering our library books. One is ABC order by the author's **last name.** The other is by number categories based on the topic of the book. We use the 2 different strategies depending on what type of book it is.

# Fiction Books

Fiction books are made up stories that have characters, setting and plot, are organized by the author's last name. These can be fiction chapter books or fiction picture books (we call picture books EVERYBODY books in the school library).

All fiction library books are put on the shelves in ABC order by author's last name. We use the CALL NUMBER to quickly see the first 3 letters of the author's last name. This is especially helpful to you and the librarian for finding and putting books on the shelves quickly and easily When we put books in ABC order on the library shelves, we have to look at all 3 letters on the call number. For example, we have to be sure that we put a book with the call number 'AAB' BEFORE a book with the call number 'ABA'. And ABR would go after ABA. This is called ABC order to the 2nd and 3rd letter.

Here is an example below of putting fiction books in order. Notice the two books beginning with 'S' in the call number. That means both books are written by authors whose last names start with "S". So, in order to put them in the correct order, we have to look at the 2nd and 3rd letter in their last name also.



These are call numbers for fiction books. They will have an F on top for Fiction OR an E on top for Everybody. On bottom they have the first three letters of the author's last name.



## Nonfiction Books

Nonfiction books, books that have facts about real people, places and things, are put into categories based on what they are about. These categories have been given specific numbers.

This is called the Dewey Decimal System, and it was created by a librarian named Melvil Dewey in 1876. He wanted to make it easy for people to find books in any library. Most libraries in America use the Dewey Decimal System.

Every topic of book has a number assigned to it from 001-999. We then put the books in Numerical or NUMBER order so that we can find them easily.

For example, books about PETS like dogs and cats are given the number 636 on their CALL NUMBERS and so we know to look for PET books in the 600s section. Since we know how to count in order, we can easily find the 636s. They would be after the 635s and before the 637s, right? The first 3 Letters of the author's last name still go on the bottom of the call number so that we can put all the books with the same topic and Dewey number in order and keep things really neat!



These are two examples of nonfiction call numbers. They both have 636 on them because they are both about pets. 636.7 is the dewey number for pet dogs and 636.8 is the dewey number for pet cats. They both belong in the 600s section of the non-fiction shelves because topics about pets are in this section. 636.7s would come before 636.8s on the shelf.



CALL NUMBER	TOPICS
0-099	Computers, libraries, encyclopedias 🖉
100-199	Feelings, emotions, ghosts, witches and the supernatural
200-299	Religion, mythology
300-399	Government, money, armed forces, holidays, folktales
400-499	Languages, dictionaries, grammar 🛛 🗿
500-599	Science, math, planets, dinosaurs, habitats, plants, birds, wild animals
600-699	Inventions, how to make things, human body, medicine, pet care
700-799	Drawing, photography, painting, origami, music, games, riddles, sports
800-899	Literature, poems, plays
900-999	Geography, history, countries, travel 🔘

Here is an example of the order that nonfiction books go on a shelf. They have to be arranged in number order, including sometimes all the way out to the numbers after the decimal, and then finally by author's last name. It seems complicated, but it's easy to get the hang of! We all know libraries have lots of books, so this is the best way to quickly find the exact one you want!





# 1) New people to meet and new friends to make!









# 5) Join sports teams, clubs, chorus, theater, band, and other great activities!





# 7) Use a locker with a combination lock.



# So, how do combination locks

When you start school, your teacher will tell you your locker combination. It will be 3 numbers. Write it down in a special and secret place so that no one else can see it but you can remember it!
# Let's pretend that your locker combination is 15 - 68 - 42.

First, turn the dial two full turns to the right. Then, stop when the triangle at the top lines up with the number 15.

# Remember, your locker combination is -15 - 68 - 42.

Next, turn your dial one full turn to the left, past the number 15. Then, stop when the triangle at the top lines up with the number 68.

## Don't forget that locker combination! 15 - 68 - 42.

Finally, turn the dial to 12 the right and stop when the triangle at the top lines up with the number 42. Pull down and open the lock!

#### TIPS FOR SUCCESS in middle school!



STAY ORGANIZED! Keep track of your assignments, projects, tests, due dates, and important events in an agenda. •Use a locker organizer. ·Color code your folders and notebooks - one color per subject! Clean out your desk once a week.

## ASK FOR HELP!

- Do you have an older sibling, cousin, or neighbor who is in middle school? Ask if they have any advice for you!
- Get to know your new teachers, school counselor and principal. They are there to help you!
- Make sure your parents know what's going on with you (with your feelings, friends, classmates, assignments, tests, teachers, etc.) so they can help you!



- **JOIN, JOIN, JOIN, JOIN** Try out some new activities to figure out what you like and what you are good at!
- You can try sports teams, clubs, music, theater, and more!
- Joining activities helps you make friends, feel a sense of belonging, and learn something new!



## HOW TO HANDLE PEER PRESSURE

- GET TO KNOW YOU! What are your values? What is important to you?
  - PRACTICE SAYING NO! Say "NO!" in a firm, strong voice. Make eye contact. Don't change your mind hold your ground!
- WALK AWAY! Move away from the person pressuring you. Find a safe grown-up or a friend!

### HOW TO HANDLE PEER PRESSURE

BRING A BUDDY! Find a friend who shares your values and will support you and stand up for you in tough situations! LOOK FOR POSITIVE ROLE MODELS! Who do you look up to? What kinds of choices have the heroes in your life made?

#### FEARS & FAVS: A video about Middle School Life

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C1feLS0I4Yw

#### TURN & TALK: What fears do you have about middle school?

# **TURN & TALK:** What excites you the most about middle school?



#### **LET'S SET GOALS** for middle school success!

**ARTGOALS** SPECIFIC: What exactly do you hope to accomplish? Be clear! MEASUREABLE: How will you know when you've achieved your goal? How will you track your progress?

ACHIEVABLE: Is it possible to get there? Make sure your goal isn't too difficult to achieve!

#### SMARTGOALS RELEVANT: Is your goal worthwhile and important to you?

TIMELY: When exactly do you hope to achieve your goal?

