

Emergency Closing Learning Plan

Fifth Grade

Directions: Select at least one activity per column to complete each day. Color or check the box when you have completed a given activity.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
How To Think of something you like to do (game, sport, hobby, recipe, etc.). Write to teach someone else how to do this activity.	Create a Skit Develop a skit with your family using the story elements (character, setting, plot and theme). If you have access to a multimedia device, record the performance and critique it as a family.	Fact and Opinion As you are out in your community, you will see multiple signs/billboards. Create a list of any facts or opinions you read.	Sequencing Use the provided graphic organizer and create a graphic novel that tells a story of any part of your day.	Compare and Contrast Create a Venn Diagram comparing and contrasting an activity you did in the morning versus an activity you did in the evening.
Picture It Identify examples of figurative language as you read. Illustrate what you visualized when you read those words or phrases.	Poetry Jam Write a rhyming or free verse poem about something you have learned in math, science, or social studies. Use figurative language to creatively explain your chosen topic.	Word Web Choose a Science or Social Studies topic that you have learned about. Create a word web (word cloud/Wordle) that includes all key vocabulary for that topic.	Sort It Out Look through a book you are reading to find words with prefixes and suffixes. Make a list that is sorted by prefix and suffix. How many words can you find?	Story Clues Create a story using seven made up words. Have someone in your household write down what they think those words may mean. Make sure to include plenty of context clues.
Character Traits Choose a family member, or character from your favorite game, movie, or show. List least five of their character traits.	Conflict and Resolution As you read select a character and identify the conflict they faced and tell how it was resolved.	Recording Studio Record yourself reading or read to someone else. Listen to the recording or ask for feedback and think about how you can improve your fluency. Set a goal. Record yourself or read to that person again. Did you meet your goal?	Cause and Effect Lots of cause and effects happen throughout your day. Example: You have the day off and now you get to read all day. Identify five cause and effect relationships that happen throughout the day.	Audio Book Listen to an audio book (Chesapeake Public Library, Benchmark Literacy, etc.) and summarize the story.
Game Builder Create your own word game. Don't forget to write the rules (think about using synonyms, antonyms, and homophones). Write the steps and rules of the game.	Word Hunt Treasure Imagine you are locked in your school library overnight. The book you are currently reading holds the code for unlocking the door and setting you free. What would the code be and why?	Partner Pair/Pear Using what you read today, locate five homophones and illustrate each word and the partner word(s).	Affixes in Action Using what you read today, locate at least five words that contain prefixes and suffixes. Use those words to create your own word search, crossword puzzle, or story.	Zoo Crew Pretend you are a zookeeper, and you are going to select one animal that is new to your zoo to feature to the public. Create a brochure/pamphlet that uses creative vocabulary to help your reader better visualize and understand the animal. Include key information and illustrations.

Reading Assignment 2: Reading Extension Activities

Daily Reading Challenge

Complete one activity each day and have an adult initial.

Complete at least 10.

Read to a stuffed animal or your pet.	Read with a flashlight.	Read under a tree.	Read to a family member.
Read in the car.	Read a nonfiction book.	Read a cereal box.	Read a recipe, and make it with a family member.
Read a set of directions to a game and then play the game.	Read on a blanket in your favorite spot.	Read in your pajamas.	Read like a robot or with another accent.
Read a poem.	Read a fairy tale.	Read about a famous person.	Read a fiction book.
Read on a device. (computer, iPad, etc)	Read a joke.	Read three food labels.	Read a magazine.

Reading Assignment 3: Online Digital Resources (Optional)

Directions: The following links can be used to provide additional instructional experiences if digital access is available.

<https://sites.google.com/accomack.k12.va.us/itrt/home>

FREE APPS:

Here are some possible apps to use on your phone.

- **Khan Academy Kids** is available on App Store, Google Play, and Amazon Appstore for free.
- **SeeSaw** is available on App Store, Google Play, and Amazon Appstore for free. Choose from thousands of engaging activities to use seamlessly within Seesaw. Search by grade level, subject, and keyword to find activities made by teachers.
- **SplashLearn** offers many games to play. After it is downloaded it can be played offline with no need for the internet.
- **MooseMath** app teaches counting, addition, subtraction, sorting and more. It's free and available on AppStore Google Play and Amazon Appstore.
- **Math Slide** is great to practice tens and ones and understanding numbers up to 100. It's free and available on AppStore Google Play and Amazon Appstore.
- **Word Wagon** is a great way to practice building sight words. It's free and available on AppStore, Google Play, and Amazon Appstore.
- **Duck Duck Moose Reading** has 9 different word and letter activities. It's free and available on AppStore, Google Play, and Amazon Appstore.

FREE WEBSITES:

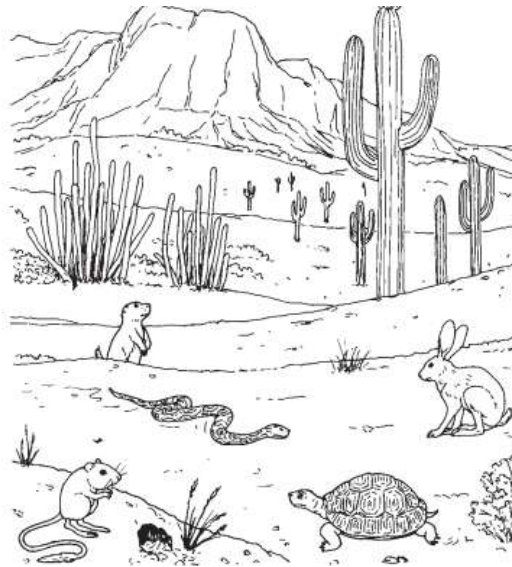
- www.kahoot.com
- www.coolmath.com
- <http://iq.whro.org/>
- www.storyonline.net
- www.starfall.com
- www.storyplace.org
- www.storynory.com
- www.prodigygame.com (math)
- www.reading.ecb.org
- <https://mrnussbaum.com>

For additional digital resources specific to your child's school, please consult the school's webpage.

**Accomack County Public Schools
5th Grade Reading Review Passage**

Directions: Read the article and answer the following questions.

How Animals Adapt to Desert Life



¹ High winds often whip across a desert, blowing bits of sand and dust. The temperature can climb to over 100°F during the day, and the desert's clear skies offer little protection from the sun's hot rays. Also, little rain falls in a desert; the average amount is only ten inches a year. This rainfall is unpredictable too. It may rain for several days, and then not rain again for a few years! Even though the desert presents such tough challenges, some creatures still call this place home. How have they adapted to life in a hot, dry place?

² Desert animals have found several ways to beat the heat. Most animals know the best trick. They sleep during the day and creep out during the evening hours when it's cooler. Tortoises, foxes, snakes, some lizards, and rodents all spend their days napping in underground burrows. Here the temperature stays about 86°F. The kangaroo rat even shuts the door to its burrow. He fills it with dirt to keep out the heat and any unwanted visitors. Other animals, like the desert toad, sleep much longer than a day. They bury themselves in a cool burrow and sleep right through the hottest part of the summer.

³ Desert animals also have physical traits that help them handle the heat. For example, jack rabbits and foxes have large ears with lots of tiny blood veins. Heat escapes from the veins. This helps cool their bodies. Another helpful feature is a thick coat. Instead of keeping it warm, a camel's thick coat blocks out the sun's hot rays. Finally, many desert animals have light-colored fur, feathers, or scales. The pale colors absorb less heat. They help the animals hide in the sand too.

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⁴ One of the biggest challenges of desert living is not the heat but the lack of water. Desert animals must find ways to obtain enough water in their diet. One animal solves this problem by making its own water. The kangaroo rat eats dry seeds, but its body changes the seeds into food and water. This animal never needs to take one drink during its lifetime!

⁵ Other animals, like snakes, get water from the prey they eat. Still others get water when they eat plants. Leaves and cacti contain lots of liquid. Of course, some animals do need to take a drink, and the camel can take the largest drink of all. It may gulp down thirty gallons in ten minutes! Some people assume this water is stored in the camel's hump, but actually the hump only stores fat. The water a camel needs to survive is stored in its blood and cells.

⁶ Today, many animals live successfully in the deserts around the world. In the Sahara Desert alone, there are forty different kinds of rodents, such as mice and gerbils. There are almost one hundred kinds of reptiles. These creatures all have one thing in common. They have learned to adapt to their hot, dry home.

1. If the author wanted to add more information about the desert climate, in which paragraph would it best fit?

A 1

B 3

C 5

D 6

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2. Directions: Complete the chart.

Headings:			
Paragraphs:	Paragraph 2	Paragraph 3	Paragraphs 4-5

Use the choices below to complete the chart. Write in your answers.

Heading Choices
Water Challenges
Physical Adaptations
Introduction
Day vs. Night
Sahara Life
Dry Homes

3. According to the information presented in paragraph 3, the reader can infer—

- A** camels store water in their humps to survive dehydration.
- B** animals with dark fur might not survive in the desert heat.
- C** jack rabbits survive better than camels because of their ears.
- D** most desert animals hide in the sand to avoid predators.

4. Which details support the main idea of the article?

- A** the temperature can climb to over 100°F, the average amount of rain is only 10” a year, there are 40 different kinds of rodents
- B** tortoises, foxes, snakes, lizards, rodents, the desert toad
- C** physical traits such as large ears, tiny blood veins, thick coats and colored fur or feathers help block out the sun’s hot rays
- D** most animals sleep during the day, have physical traits to help handle the heat, get water from different sources to survive

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5. Directions: Write your answers in the chart.

Complete this chart.

	Kangaroo rat never has to take a drink, but the camel takes big gulps of water.
	Since the day is too hot, most animals are active at night.
	One of the biggest challenges is finding water. However, most animals get water from the foods they eat.
	First, the kangaroo rate crawls underground, then he covers his burrow with a dirt door. Finally, he wakes up in the night to find food.

Organizational Patterns

Cause and effect

Chronological Order

Compare and Contrast

Problem and Solution

6. Which statement from the article is an opinion?

- A** The desert presents tough challenges, but animals have amazing adaptations to survive.
- B** Fur with pale colors absorb less heat and help the animals hide in the sand.
- C** In the Sahara Desert there are almost one hundred kinds of reptiles and forty kinds of rodents.
- D** This rainfall is unpredictable because it may rain for several days, and then not rain again for a few years.

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Directions: Read the journal entry and answer the following questions.

Journal of Gurdon Chapell

March 13, 1888
Montville, Connecticut
Age 9

¹ People are saying I am a hero today, but I don't feel like one. I feel tired and scared, even though I'm safe and warm at home, but mostly I feel sorry for what I did.

² It started yesterday morning. Although it's nearly spring, we woke up to snow everywhere. Legrand and I wanted to play in the snow. But Ma said, "Not in this storm."

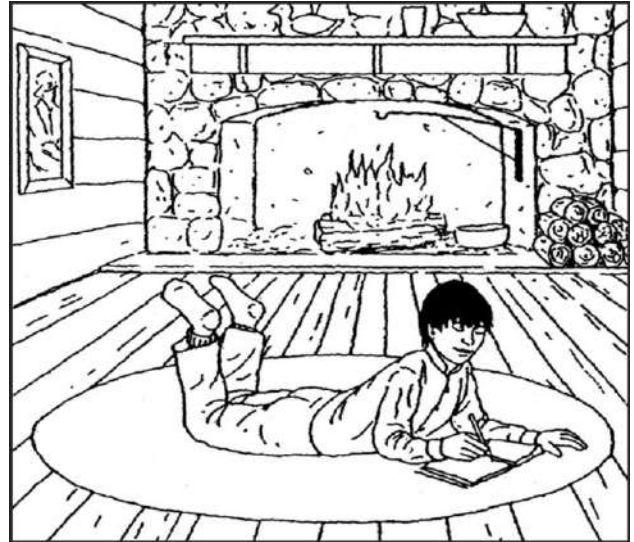
³ Later someone knocked at the door. It was the doctor. He'd come from Grandma's farm over the hill. He told Ma she would have to take care of Grandma and Pa because they were both sick.

⁴ As Ma bundled up, she put Bernard in charge of keeping Legrand and me busy. For a while, we had fun. Bernard popped popcorn and played with us. For a big brother, Bernard is a good sport. He soon tired of kids' games and decided to check on Grandma and Pa for himself. Legrand and I wanted to go too, but Bernard said no. We were to stay in the house.

⁵ I was angry. Legrand and I had gone to Grandma's in the snow before. "Come on," I said to Legrand. "We're going to Grandma's."

⁶ I dressed both of us in warm clothes. We ran out, but already Bernard was out of sight. So I took Legrand's hand and started out. Now I was the big brother in charge. The wind blew hard; it seemed like forever until we reached our gate. Once we were past it, everything disappeared into whiteness. Soon Legrand started stumbling and crying about being cold.

⁷ Before long we were lost. I had to do something. I once read about a snow cave. So, using my mittened hands and a stick, I started digging. I dug a hole big enough for us to crawl inside. The freezing wind couldn't reach us. Huddling together kept us warmer.



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⁸ It seemed like we sat in that cave for days. I was doubtful we'd ever get out, but I couldn't let Legrand know that. To stay awake and fight back fear, I sang songs and told stories. Eventually, hoarse and frozen, I started giving up hope. Then a stick poked through the cave wall. We'd been found!

⁹ Everything happened fast after that. All the neighbors who had searched for us helped get us home. They had to cut off our frozen clothes. People hauled water to make us each a warm bath. I'm not sure why they bothered because after our baths they wrapped us in molasses-smeared sheets. I guess that's supposed to treat frostbite.

¹⁰ Finally, after a supper of hot soup and cornbread, it was time for bed. When Ma tucked me into bed, she said I was a real hero for thinking of the cave and caring for Legrand. I said "No, I'm not, because we never should have gone out."

¹¹ "Accepting that responsibility proves you're a hero," Ma said. "Besides, it's partly Bernard's fault. I hope neither of you will ever forget this lesson learned from the Blizzard of 1888."

1. What is the setting of the story?

- A** during a blizzard on a farm
- B** a snowstorm in an old city
- C** long ago, almost spring
- D** current day, the middle of winter

How is the setting important to the events of the story?

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2. Paragraphs 4-5 are important to the plot line of the story because—

- A** there are events that lead to the conflict
- B** the resolution of the story happens
- C** all of the main characters are introduced
- D** the author shares an opinion

3. The resolution of the story happens when—

- A** Gurdon digs a snow cave
- B** Bernard leaves to see Grandma and Pa
- C** Legrand and Gurdon are rescued
- D** Ma tells Gurdon he's a hero

4. Directions: Complete the sentences.

After his brother leaves for Grandma's house, Gurdon is _____ for being left behind. When he is in the snow cave he is _____ and _____. However, when talking to his mother, Gurdon is feeling _____ for his actions.

Use the choices below to write your answers on the blank lines.

encouraged	angry
brave	tired
scared	irresponsible

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5. List the evidence that shows that this text is historical fiction.

6. In paragraph 11, Gurdon's mother suggests that he has learned a lesson. What lesson has he learned?

- A** Children can't make decisions like adults are able to.
- B** Accepting responsibility from making mistakes helps us learn.
- C** Dangerous blizzards can come even when it's almost spring time.
- D** Older brothers do not always watch out for their siblings.