

Dear Parents,

Attached are the activities that your child is required to complete for each Wildcat Snow Day. Please complete the activities listed for **EITHER the Paper Learning OR the Online Learning**. Please only return the activities completed for that day, and keep the other activities for the next Wildcat Day.

### Paper Learning Choices:

**Reading/Social Studies/Science:** Please complete the passage and questions for the corresponding day. Be sure to use your strategies: go back in the text to find your answer, and answer in complete sentences. Also, read 20 minutes from your SRC book and complete the SWBST Reading Log.

**Math:** Work through the 8 problems for the corresponding day, and record your answers on a blank sheet of paper. Be sure to show your work!

**Specials:** Complete one assignment per day from the attached specials work page.

### Online Learning Choices: (Reports will be printed following each Wildcat Day)

**Reading:** Reading Compass Learning for 30 minutes with a parent note and signature in your agenda. Please choose from Literature, Informational Text, or Vocabulary. Also, read 20 minutes from your SRC book and complete the SWBST Reading Log.

**Math:** Correctly answer 50 questions on Sumdog.com with a parent note and signature in your agenda.

**Science:** Complete 30 minutes on studyjams.scholastic.com on a topic of your choice and have a parent sign off in your agenda.

**Social Studies:** Complete the activities listed for each day at studyisland.com.

Wildcat Day 1	Wildcat Day 2	Wildcat Day 3	Wildcat Day 4	Wildcat Day 5
Complete 20 questions in Geography Boxes 5A, 5B, 5C, and 5D.	Complete 20 questions on Native Americans Box 6 C.	Complete 20 questions on Colonization and Revolution Boxes 6E and 6F.	Complete 20 questions on Government Boxes 2A, 2B, and 2C.	Complete 20 questions on Economics Boxes 4A, 4B, 4C, and 4D.

Thank you for helping us make these Wildcat Days a success!

Sincerely,

The 5<sup>th</sup> Grade Team

# Wildcat Day Somebody Wanted But So Then Reading Log

Day 1	Title: _____ Genre: _____ Pages: _____ Summary or Reflections: _____ _____ _____ _____
Day 2	Title: _____ Genre: _____ Pages: _____ Summary or Reflections: _____ _____ _____ _____
Day 3	Title: _____ Genre: _____ Pages: _____ Summary or Reflections: _____ _____ _____ _____
Day 4	Title: _____ Genre: _____ Pages: _____ Summary or Reflections: _____ _____ _____ _____
Day 5	Title: _____ Genre: _____ Pages: _____ Summary or Reflections: _____ _____ _____ _____

	<b>Wildcat Day 1</b>	<b>Wildcat Day 2</b>	<b>Wildcat Day 3</b>	<b>Wildcat Day 4</b>	<b>Wildcat Day 5</b>
1	Find the product. $18 \times 342 =$	Find the product. $88 \times 664 =$	Find the product. $43 \times 823 =$	Find the product. $98 \times 920 =$	Find the product. $55 \times 923 =$
2	Write this number in word form. 10,010,468	Write this number in standard form. $8,000,000 + 300 + 9$	Write this number in expanded form. 670,200,640	Write this number in word form. 18,345	Write this number in standard form. Two and six thousandths
3	Find the sum. $0.82 + 4.21 =$	Find the sum. $45.09 + 2.005 =$	Find the sum. $9.001 + 1.999 =$	Find the sum. $0.868 + 15.973 =$	Find the sum. $13.9 + 0.16 =$
4	Find the difference. $7.8 - 4.9 =$	Find the difference. $\$20.60 - \$14.35 =$	Find the difference. $43.905 - 7.526 =$	Find the difference. $65.18 - 12.005 =$	Find the difference. $\$36.40 - \$21.16 =$
5	Find the quotient. $834 \div 2 =$	Find the quotient. $520 \div 4 =$	Find the quotient. $772 \div 7 =$	Find the quotient. $433 \div 4 =$	Find the quotient. $378 \div 9 =$
6	Compare the numbers using $>$ , $<$ , or $=$ . $3.692$ _____ $3.697$	Compare the numbers using $>$ , $<$ , or $=$ . $0.890$ _____ $0.89$	Compare the numbers using $>$ , $<$ , or $=$ . $5.733$ _____ $5.693$	Order from LEAST to GREATEST. $5.132$ ; $5.123$ ; $5.312$ ; $5.231$	Order from LEAST to GREATEST. $2.912$ ; $2.909$ ; $2.830$ ; $2.841$
7	Round each number to the underlined digit. $12,\underline{0}64$	Round each number to the underlined digit. $64\underline{3}.82$	Round each number to the underlined digit. $\underline{3}4,739$	Round each number to the underlined digit. $738.\underline{2}9$	Round each number to the underlined digit. $93\underline{0},998$
8	The 2001 record for balancing drinking glasses was 75 glasses. If the capacity of each glass was 20 fluid ounces, how many total fluid ounces could all of the glasses contain?	The principal is buying 3 computers at \$900 each. She can pay \$98 per month instead of paying for them at once. Will she have paid for the computers by the end of 12 months?	The length of the Nile River in Africa is about 14 times the length of Lake Michigan. If Lake Michigan is 308 miles long. How many miles long is the Nile River?	Mia has a collection of 34 dolls. A toy store's warehouse has 15 times as many dolls. How many dolls are in the warehouse?	Lea has given 23 surveys at school. She needs to give twice this amount before the end of the week. How many more surveys does Lea need to give?

## Absolute Location

Cross-Curricular Focus: History/Social Sciences



Where on Earth are you? Navigators use lines of **latitude** and lines of **longitude** to locate places. Lines of latitude run east and west around Earth. On a map or globe, these lines appear as running sideways or horizontally. Lines of longitude run north and south around Earth. These lines go up and down or vertically on a map or globe. These lines create an imaginary graph paper on the Earth. They make it possible to find an absolute, or exact, location on Earth. They even allow us to give an absolute location to a place out in the middle of the ocean.

Lines of latitude tell us how far north or south of the Equator we are. Sailors have used primitive navigation tools, like astrolabes, since ancient times. The astrolabe uses the sun and stars to find an approximate location. Using such tools, they have been able to approximate their distance from the equator. Although their instruments may not have been the high quality we have now, they were incredibly accurate for their time.

Lines of longitude tell us how far east or west of the prime meridian we are. Sailors constantly looked for new ways to increase their navigation skills. Still, it wasn't until the 18th century they were able to measure degrees of longitude. They would have been very envious of the technology available to us today.

When we use lines of latitude and longitude together, we can get a very precise location. If we want to identify the absolute location of a point, we look where the latitude and longitude lines cross nearest to that point. We use the coordinates for that point as its address. Many maps today include degrees of latitude and longitude.

Another tool that helps us navigate is the **magnetic compass**. The magnetic compass was developed in China. In medieval times, sailors brought it from China to Europe during their regular trade expeditions to Asia. This technology made worldwide travel easier and encouraged more exploration.

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

Answer the following questions based on the reading passage. Don't forget to go back to the passage whenever necessary to find or confirm your answers.

- 1) What is the function of lines of latitude and longitude? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Which imaginary lines run north and south?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Which imaginary lines are based on the Equator?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Explain what is meant by an absolute location.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5) In your opinion, which invention was more important: the astrolabe or the magnetic compass? Why?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

On the lines provided, write a summary of the passage using the THIEVES strategy.

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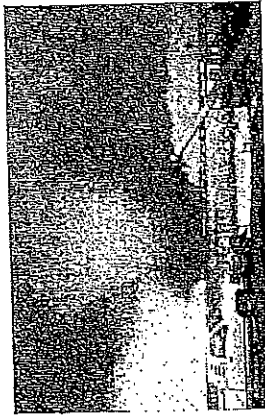
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are sensors to measure wind speed, temperature, pressure, and direction. Some probes even have cameras, so the scientists can see and understand what it's like to be in a tornado.

To be able to get these measurements, the scientists have to get a tornado probe near or into a tornado. Scientists will try to guess where a tornado will go next. Then they drive to that location and put down the probe. If they do not guess correctly, they pick up their probe and try another spot. If they are right, the tornado will go near or even right over the probe. Then they take all of the measurements from the probe and use them to predict where future tornadoes may form and travel.

Tornadoes are extremely dangerous, and the scientists who study them up-close are bold and brave. Their work is very important and has saved lives by giving people some warning to get out of the way of a destructive tornado.

## Tornado Scientists



Tornadoes form when strong winds spin. Wind is invisible, but we can see tornadoes use the spinning wind picks up water, dust, and debris. The spinning wind forms a funnel connects thunderstorm clouds with the ground.

When a tornado is close, watch out. They can spin over 200 miles per hour and cause a lot of damage. As they move across the land, they can easily pick up cars, trucks, and even houses, and then throw them very far. It is important to find a safe place to take shelter if a tornado gets close.

A safe place could be a basement or the lowest floor, depending on where you are. If you are in a home without a basement, try to find a first-floor closet or bathroom without windows in the middle of your house. You should curl up into a ball and cover your head and neck with your hands. Stay in a safe place until the tornado passes.

But there are some people who actually want to get close to tornadoes. They are scientists who want to learn more about tornadoes. One of the best ways to do this is to get as close as possible to these twisters. They use special equipment and instruments to measure what is happening in and around a tornado.

One special instrument these scientists use is called a tornado probe. It is about six feet tall and looks like a short, orange construction cone. Inside the tornado probe, there

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

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

1. What is a tornado?
- A) a sensor that measures wind speed, temperature, pressure, and direction
  - B) a first-floor room without windows in the middle of a house
  - C) a person who studies winds and shares his or her findings with others
  - D) spinning wind that forms a funnel and can cause a lot of damage
2. What sequence of events is described in the passage?
- A) the steps scientists take to get measurements from tornado probes
  - B) the steps involved in the formation of a tornado
  - C) the steps people take to build tornado probes
  - D) the steps people should take if their house is destroyed by a tornado
3. Tornadoes are dangerous.
- What evidence from the passage supports this statement?
- A) Some scientists use special equipment and instruments to measure what is happening in and around a tornado.
  - B) As tornadoes move across the land, they can easily pick up cars, trucks, and even houses, and then throw them very far.
  - C) If scientists do not guess correctly where a tornado will go, then they pick up their tornado probe and try another spot.
  - D) Tornado probes are about six inches tall and look like short, orange construction cones.
4. What can information about one tornado tell scientists?
- A) Information about one tornado can tell scientists how old a tornado probe is.
  - B) Information about one tornado can tell scientists where another tornado may happen.
  - C) Information about one tornado can tell scientists how many people took shelter from it in their basement.
  - D) Information about one tornado can tell scientists whether closets or bathrooms are better for taking shelter in.

5. What is this passage mainly about?

- A) wind speed, temperature, pressure, and direction
- B) cars, trucks, and houses that have been picked up by tornadoes
- C) tornadoes and people who study them
- D) the formation of a tornado's funnel

6. Read the following sentences: "Inside the tornado probe, there are sensors to measure wind speed, temperature, pressure, and direction. Some probes even have cameras, so the scientists can see and understand what it's like to be in a tornado."

What does the word probe mean?

- A) something that gathers information
- B) a strong wind that spins in a funnel
- C) a place where people go for shelter
- D) a prediction about where something will happen

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

Most people take shelter during a tornado; \_\_\_\_\_, some scientists try to get close to tornadoes.

- A) moreover
- B) in particular
- C) in contrast
- D) therefore

8. What should you do during a tornado?

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9. How do scientists use the measurements they get from tornado probes?

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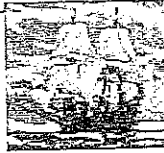
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# Colonization: for Gold, God and Glory

Cross-Curricular Focus: History/Social Sciences



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

Answer the following questions based on the reading passage. Don't forget to go back to the passage whenever necessary to find or confirm your answers.

Historically, most explorations began as searches for new trade routes. However, the discovery of the Americas changed all that. It created new desires in the hearts of kings, emperors and explorers. Land was hard to get in Europe as populations grew. Every bit of it had already been claimed.

The prospect of vast open lands in the Americas excited the sailors to action. The lands were also reportedly full of rich resources. The bountiful land also encouraged rulers to put up the money for sailing expenses in the hopes of receiving far more wealth in return.

Religion was another reason for exploration and colonization. When Protestants rebelled against the Catholic Church, calling for its reform, the Catholic Church launched the Counter-Reformation. This was a time when Catholic nations did everything they could to convert new believers to Catholicism. Establishing a new colony was an opportunity for the church to convert the natives.

Each time another explorer went to seek his fortunes, to convert natives to his religion or to make a name for himself as a brave adventurer, the face of the world changed again. Cartographers, the people who make maps, struggled to keep up with the new discoveries. In their hurry to publish "newer" and "better" maps, unknown areas were often filled in with things the cartographer imagined. Sometimes the cartographer decorated it with angels, spirits or demons to represent the unknown.

The world became a smaller place with each exploration. Finally, in 1519, Ferdinand Magellan began his historic voyage. He became the first explorer to realize the original dream of sailing west to Asia. In the name of Spain, Magellan's crew did something else remarkable in the process, as well. They were the first people ever to circumnavigate the globe. Circumnavigation means to sail completely around the entire world. Sadly, Magellan did not live to see the three-year journey completed. He died during battle with natives in Asia in 1521. Only one of his five ships and 18 of his 250 men returned home in 1522.

1) Do you think it was moral for European nations to claim lands in the Americas that were already inhabited by natives? Why or why not?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2) Why did cartographers add artistic pictures, like angels, to their maps? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3) Gold, God, and glory were three reasons for exploration. Which of these might motivate you to go exploring? Why? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4) Considering that so many died, was Magellan's voyage a success? Why or why not?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5) What does circumnavigate mean?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

On the lines provided, write a summary of the passage using the THIEVES strategy.

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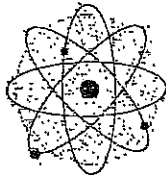
a much longer process.) Diffusion is the movement of particles from a higher concentration to a lower concentration. That's why, when you spray perfume in a corner of a room, you will eventually smell it on the other side of the room. The atoms from the perfume diffuse through the air. Because of this diffusion, the perfume scent is spread.

Identification

We can identify materials according to a variety of properties. Scientists have determined several different measurements to help label materials. Some examples are temperature, hardness, color and length. Usually, these are used to measure solids, like rocks and minerals. However, temperature can be used to measure liquids as well. When geologists study rocks, they often use the Mohs scale of mineral hardness. This scale allows us to characterize the scratch resistance of various minerals. A diamond is described as hard because it is extremely difficult to scratch. Scientists can measure hardness with the Mohs scale and compare minerals to other minerals.

Scientists always use various methods to group materials together—that way, it's easier to study and compare them. That's another reason why we differentiate between liquids, gases, solids and plasmas!

Matter Is Everywhere!



Everything around us is made of matter—your clothes, the trees, even the water you drink! We divide matter into four major categories, which are called the four states of matter: liquid, gas, solid, and plasma. However, we will focus on the first three. Whatever the state of matter may be, all matter is made of tiny particles called atoms. These particles are too tiny to see with the naked eye; they're even too small to see with a regular microscope. If you line up a million atoms next to each other, they will be as thick as a single piece of human hair. So, we can only look at atoms through very powerful tools, one of them being the "scanning tunneling" microscope.

How Do We Know?

We can easily see liquids and solids around us, but most gases aren't visible. We can't see the atoms around us, but it is still made of atoms that constantly move around freely in space. How do we know?

Take a balloon, for example. When we pump air into a balloon, it visibly inflates. That means that gaseous matter is filling the balloon and taking up space. The more air we blow into the balloon, the bigger it gets. Therefore, we can observe the way gas moves around space. In the same way, inflatable pool toys also fill with air so that they can float on water. When we fill a plastic shell with air, the toys take shape. Since air is lighter than water, the pool toys can float on the water without sinking. And then we can enjoy a sunny day while floating in a pool.

Moving Atoms

Atoms are constantly moving. However, atoms move at different speeds within different states of matter. We have been able to determine that atoms move slower in solids than they do in liquids. That's because atoms in solids are tightly packed, and there is less space to move around freely. The atoms in gas move the fastest. Since the atoms move more freely in liquids and gases, they can undergo a process called diffusion. (Solids can diffuse as well, although it's



6. Read the following sentences from the passage: "Whatever the state of matter may be, all matter is made of tiny particles called atoms. These particles are too tiny to see with the naked eye; they're even too small to see with a regular microscope. If you line up a million atoms next to each other, they will be as thick as a single piece of human hair."

The author uses the example of "a single piece of human hair" to illustrate

- A how atoms can be seen with a regular microscope
- B how tiny atoms actually are
- C how hairy atoms actually are
- D how much they look like hair

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

Scientists group materials together \_\_\_\_\_. It is easier to compare and study them that way.

- A however
- B but
- C although
- D because

8. Explain why atoms move at different speeds depending on whether they are in liquids or solids.

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

Everything around us is made of

- A liquids
- B matter
- C plasma
- D gas

Why does the author describe the balloon and inflatable pool toys filling up with air?

- A In order to explain that it is impossible to observe the way gas moves around space
- B In order to explain that air is not made of atoms that take up space
- C In order to explain that air is made of atoms that take up space even though air is invisible
- D In order to prove that these are fun objects to inflate

Atoms move slower in solids than they do in liquids. Which evidence from the passage best supports this statement?

- A Solids, liquids, and gases can all undergo the process of diffusion.
- B Diffusion is the movement of particles from a higher concentration to a lower concentration.
- C The molecules in gas move the fastest.
- D Atoms in solids are more tightly packed than atoms in liquids, so there is less space to move around freely in solids.

Based on the passage, the corner where a perfume is initially sprayed has

- A no concentration of perfume particles
- B the same concentration of perfume particles as the rest of the room
- C a lower concentration of perfume particles than the other corners of the room
- D a higher concentration of perfume particles than the other corners of the room

What is this passage mainly about?

- A matter and the properties it has in certain states
- B the process of diffusion
- C the different measurement scientists use to label materials
- D the inflation of balloons and pool toys

# Bartering for Basics

Cross-Curricular Focus: History/Social Science

Early Native American groups lived in different cultural regions. Their environments had different resources. Each group specialized in making particular products or developing certain skills, based on their resources. As they perfected their techniques, something exciting began to happen. For the first time in their tribes' history, they had a surplus of materials. They had enough to meet their own needs with some left over. The conditions were perfect for an economy to develop. In an economy, goods, services and often money are organized into a system to manage those resources.

Native American groups began to work with each other to simplify their work and share items they wanted or needed. They began to barter as they began to interact with each other. Bartering is trading goods or services directly for other goods or services rather than using any form of money. Having the ability to barter with other tribes meant that it was easier on all the groups. No one group had to work as hard to make or find everything they needed for survival.

Native American tribes would often travel long distances for the opportunity to trade with each other. In between trading times, they would gather or create surplus products. They set things aside especially for the purpose of bartering with other tribes at their trade meetings.

An additional benefit of trading between cultural regions was the ability to enjoy products that were impossible to make with the resources in the tribe's home territory. Tribal members of the Desert Southwest region wanted tools fashioned from whalebone. There is no whalebone available in the desert. However, they could get it from the tribes of the Pacific Northwest region, who had access to resources found on the beach or in the sea.

Some people still use bartering today to get the something they need or want. For example, you might offer to do the dishes for your brother if he will take you to the movies. Especially in tough economic times, people return to this age-old way of getting things that they need. We will probably always have some form of money, but we don't always have to use it.

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

Answer the following questions based on the reading passage. Don't forget to go back to the passage whenever necessary to find or confirm your answers.

1) What is the purpose of this passage?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2) What was one advantage to bartering for the Native Americans?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3) What does it mean to specialize?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4) What is an economy?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5) Do you think that you would like to try bartering with someone in the future? Why, or why not?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

On the lines provided, write a summary of the passage using the THIEVES strategy.

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## 5<sup>th</sup> Grade NTI Specials Work

Complete one assignment for each day and you cannot repeat assignments

**PE/Health:** Watch a show on the television for 30 mins. At the first commercial break do 15 push-ups. At the second commercial break do 20 sit ups. At the third commercial break do 50 jumping jacks. Throughout the show complete stretches to help improve your flexibility. Have a parent sign off that you completed the assignment.

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

Parent Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

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

**ART:** Draw a picture using at least one of the elements and principles of art. Write the element and/or principle on the back of the paper along with your name.

**LIBRARY:** Read for 15 mins then have parent sign

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

Parent Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

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

**STEM:** Read about a new technology (Car, Video Game System, Computer, Smartphone, Software, etc.) then write a short article of at least two paragraphs (Intro-What it is?) & (Body-Why is it so great?)

**Music:** Listen to a style of music of your choice for 15 minutes and write a brief description of the music or draw a picture describing how the music makes you feel. Please include the artist of the song selection on your description.