

5th Student eLearning Activities Log Day 2

Student Name _____ Grade _____

Teacher _____

Complete your selected activity per subject and have your parent/guardian sign it. You can use a device for the online activities **or** complete the hard copy activities. Students must participate in the eLearning activities to be counted as in attendance for the eLearning days. Submit form to your homeroom teacher the day after the eLearning day. Together the activities should take about 5 hours to complete.

Day 2

Language Arts	Math	Social Studies	Science	Specials
Engage in Reading activities with RazKids, Lexia, or Imagine Espanol accessed via Clever. (www.clever.com/in/maywood89)	Engage in Math activities using Imagine Math via Clever.	Read "Water Cities" on RAZ kids and then summarize the reading in 3-4 sentences and then create 2 questions and ask a family member to see if they know how to answer e.	Read "Sinkhole Science" on RAZ Kids and then summarize the reading in 3-4 sentences and then create 2 questions and ask a family member to see if they know how to answer.	PE: Exercise along with this video: https://youtu.be/L_A_HjHZxfI Pretend to be an animal—slither like a snake, leap like a frog, and run on four legs like a dog.
Wonders/Maravillas: Go to Wonders ConnectED online and complete assigned activities OR				Music: Make a song beat. Drum with spoons, utensils, bowls, and pans.
Wonders/Maravillas: Complete Grammar Activity Read a story and complete a Z-chart graphic organizer. Then write a paragraph summarizing the story.	Complete Math handouts and return them to school.	Complete the Social Studies handouts and return them to school.	Complete the Science handouts and return them to school.	Art: Draw a picture illustrating your favorite holiday. Use crayons, markers, or pencils.

Parent Signature _____ Date _____

Operations and Algebraic Thinking

For 1–6, circle the **expression** with the greater value.

1. $(3 + 4) \times 5$ $3 + (4 \times 5)$

2. $4 + (6 \times 4) + 7$ $(4 + 6) \times (4 + 7)$

3. $2 \times 3 + (3 \times 7 + 3)$ $2 \times [3 + 3 \times (7 + 3)]$

4. $18 \div 3 + (3 + 9)$ $18 \div (3 + 3) + 9$

5. $24 \div [(4 + 6) \times 2]$ $[24 \div (4 + 6)] \times 2$

6. $[(18 + 4) \div 2 + 16] \times 4$ $(18 + 4 \div 2) + 16 \times 4$

For 7–10, write an **expression** to record the calculation with numbers.

7. Add 4 and 6, then multiply by 7.

8. Multiply the difference of 8 and 2 by 5.

9. Double the sum of 6 and the product of 4 and 9.

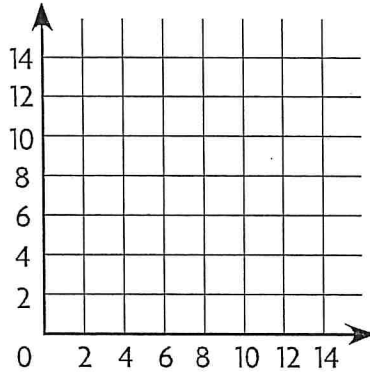
10. Subtract 3 from the quotient of 14 and 1 more than 6.

Name _____

Complete the tables to show **numerical patterns** given the two rules. Then graph the ordered pairs for the terms on the coordinate plane.

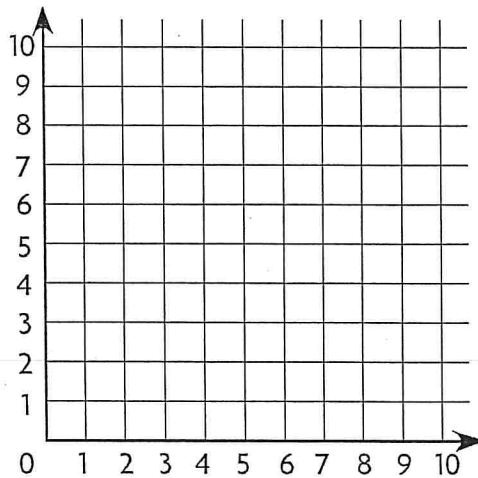
1.

Add 2.	0			
Add 4.	0			



2.

Add 3.	0			
Add 1.	0			



America's First Laboratory in Space

Skylab was America's first space station. The 169,950-pound station orbited Earth from 1973 to 1979. Astronauts lived aboard the station and conducted scientific experiments. They also studied the Sun using the station's solar observatory. Skylab proved that it was possible for astronauts to spend extended periods in space.

On May 14, 1973, Skylab 1 was launched into space atop a powerful Saturn V rocket. There was no crew aboard Skylab 1 when it was launched. It was an unmanned flight. Within minutes after liftoff, a problem was detected. The station's reflective meteoroid shield deployed too soon and was torn away. Without the protection of the shield, temperatures inside the station rose dramatically. Skylab 1's solar panels were also damaged in the launch. These panels were necessary to power the space station. Many people feared that Skylab 1 was damaged beyond repair.

Scientists set to work trying to figure out how to repair Skylab 1. On May 25, 1973, a three-astronaut crew known as Skylab 2 was launched into space. Their mission was to dock with Skylab 1 and repair the damage that had occurred during liftoff. The astronauts worked very hard to fix the station. They installed a new shield that acted like an umbrella to protect the station from the sun's extreme heat. They also repaired the solar array. After the repairs were completed, the astronauts remained on Skylab to conduct scientific experiments. They returned to Earth on June 22, 1973.

A little over a month later, a new three-astronaut crew launched into space. They were known as Skylab 3. They performed important maintenance activities aboard the Skylab 1 space station. They also conducted additional scientific experiments and medical studies. The Skylab 3 crew lived and worked in space for 59 days.

Skylab 4 was the final three-astronaut crew to reside aboard the space station. They launched into space on November 16, 1973. They continued the research programs conducted by the crews of Skylab 2 and Skylab 3. They also observed and studied the Comet Kohoutek. The Skylab 4 crew spent 84 days in space.

Scientists originally planned to leave Skylab 1 in space. They thought that future astronauts might be able to use the space station. But they were unable to keep Skylab 1 in orbit. On July 11, 1979 the large space station fell back to Earth. It disintegrated when it re-entered the Earth's atmosphere. Pieces of Skylab debris were found in Australia and the Indian Ocean.

The experiments conducted aboard Skylab 1 helped scientists better understand our planet and the Sun. The astronauts collected information and data about Earth's weather. They also studied features of the Sun like coronal holes. These are areas of the Sun's corona that are darker and cooler. The space station program both increased scientific knowledge and expanded knowledge about living in space. The lessons of Skylab helped scientists develop important future space station programs like Spacelab and the International Space Station.

America's First Laboratory in Space

Answer the following questions.

1. What went wrong during the launch of Skylab 1?

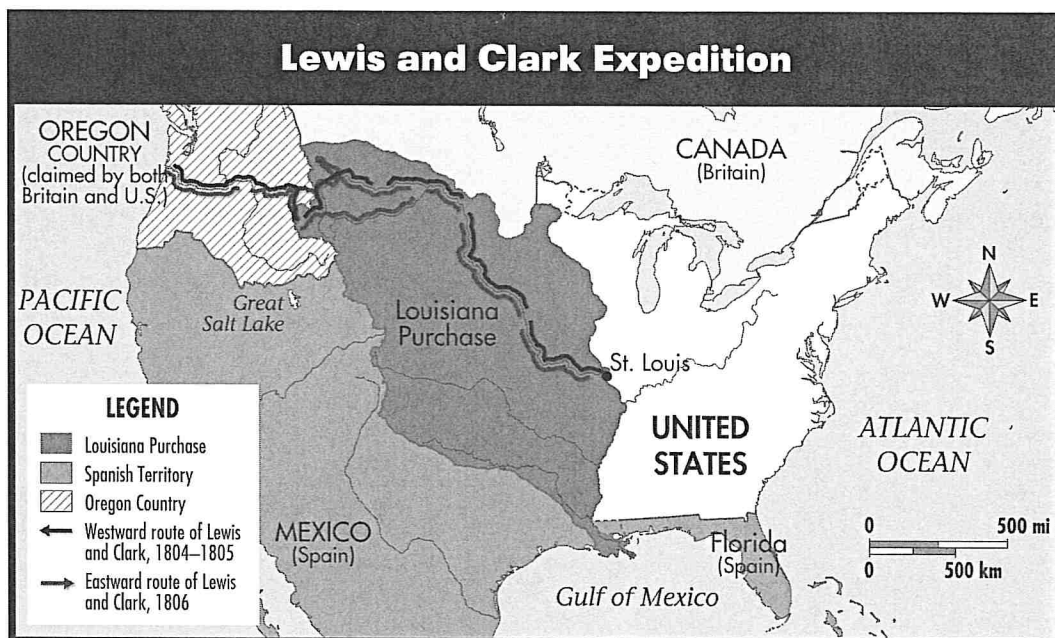
2. How was it repaired?

3. What was the name of the comet that the Skylab 4 crew observed and studied?

4. What does disintegrated mean here: "It disintegrated when it re-entered the Earth's atmosphere"?

Lewis and Clark Expedition

In May of 1804, William Clark and Meriwether Lewis set out to explore the land the United States had gained from France in the Louisiana Purchase. Study this map of their journey, and answer the questions below.



1. Using the map's scale, can you tell approximately how many miles Lewis and Clark traveled?

2. Where did the expedition begin?

3. Describe the furthest point west that Lewis and Clark reached using points of reference on the map.

Fun Facts

Lewis and Clark's journey took more than two years. Today, a commercial jet can travel the same distance in about eight hours.

Vocabulary

arctic
rainforest
precipitation

Compare World Regions

All around the world, people try to live in places that meet their basic needs. Oceans and mountains limit the areas where people can live easily. People also avoid extremely cold or hot environments. Throughout history, most people have lived in areas with rich soil, fresh water, and mild climates.

The United States and Canada share a border in North America. This region has fertile plains and rugged mountains. It also has many large cities. The Great Plains are in the central areas of both countries. The Rocky Mountains stretch from British Columbia to New Mexico. The United States and Canada have similar climates. Both have mild and arctic regions. **Arctic** means very cold.

South America has a variety of climates and landforms. It has huge mountains, deserts, and rain forests. The Andes are the longest range of mountains on Earth. The vast plains of the Pampas stretch from the Atlantic coast to the foothills of the Andes. The largest country in South America is Brazil. Brazil includes most of the Amazon rain forest. A **rainforest** is a thick, rainy forest usually found in tropical areas.

9. ☒ **Reading Check** Compare the environment of the United States to another country.

The Rocky Mountains form the largest mountain range in North America.





Your Turn!

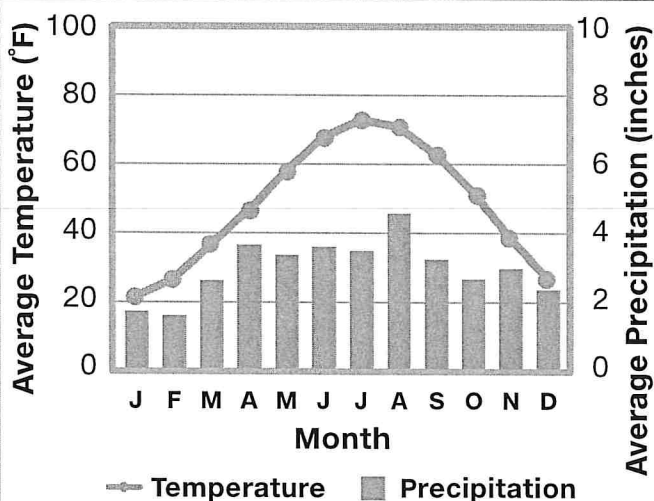
Use the graphs below to compare the climates of Chicago, Illinois and Bangalore, India and how it impacts the way people live in each place.

1. Describe the information that each graph shows.

2. Compare September precipitation in Chicago with that in Bangalore. **Precipitation** is the amount of rain or snow that falls there.

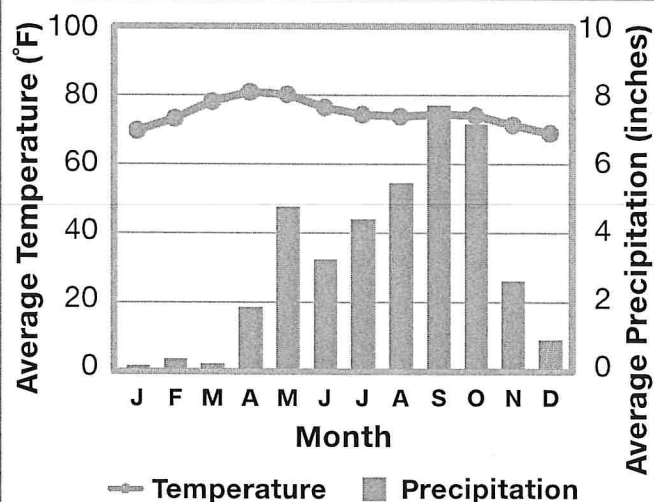
3. Describe how the temperature in December may impact people who live in Chicago differently than people who live in Bangalore.

Climate of Chicago, Illinois



SOURCE: National Weather Service

Climate of Bangalore, India



SOURCE: World Meteorological Organization