

5th Grade Student eLearning Activities Log Day 3

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 1

Language Arts	Math	Social Studies	Science	Specials
Engage in Reading activities with RazKids, Lexia accessed via Clever. (www.clever.com/in/maywood89)	Engage in Math activities using Imagine Math via Clever.	Read "Illinois the Prairie State" on NEWSELA via Clever and complete the online quiz. Then summarize the reading in 4-5 sentences.	Read "The Precious Metals" and answer the questions.	PE: Exercise along with this video: Avengers Workout https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jyWyBern6g4 Practice throwing and catching a ball.
Wonders/ Maravillas activities				Music: Dance and sing along to a favorite song.
Read a story and write two-three paragraphs about your favorite part.	Complete Math handout – Standards Practice CC.5.NBT.4 and return them to school.	Read "Illinois the Prairie State" from NEWSELA and complete the quiz. Then summarize the reading in 4-5 sentences.	Read "The Precious Metals" and answer the questions.	Art: Choose an object that is important to you (ex: stuffed animal, trophy/award, toy, etc.) and draw it. Use crayons, markers, or pencils.

Parent Signature _____ Date _____

Name _____

Words that are spelled the same but mean different things are called **homographs**. You can use context clues from the text to help you understand what the word means in a particular sentence. For example:

She has a very **fair** complexion. She hardly ever goes out in the sun.

In the sentence above, you can tell that *fair* means “pale” because of the context. In another context, it might mean “just.”

Read each passage. Use context clues to figure out the meaning of each word in bold. Then circle the letter of the best definition for the word as it is used in the sentence.

1. Georgia O’Keeffe always thought of herself as an artist. By 1928, the **rest** of the world did, too.
a. the remaining part b. to nap or sleep c. a state of stillness
2. New York had been a good source of ideas for almost ten years. Now those ideas were drying up. O’Keeffe felt like she needed a **change**.
a. to put on new clothes b. spare coins c. an act that makes a difference
3. She had visited New Mexico in 1917 with her sister. The wide open **space** had thrilled her.
a. a period of time b. to place at intervals c. a large empty area
4. She spent hours just watching the sky change. Because the **light** was so clear, she felt like she could see for the first time.
a. to set on fire b. the shining of the sun c. not heavy
5. It was the start of a pattern. Each **spring**, she traveled to New Mexico to paint.
a. to jump into action b. a season of the year c. a coiled wire

CC.5.NBT.4 Use place value understanding to round decimals to any place.

- 1.** Andrew has a file on his computer that is 144.138 megabytes in size. Which is this number rounded to the nearest hundredth of a megabyte?

A 144.14 megabytes
B 144.13 megabytes
C 144.1 megabytes
D 100 megabytes
- 2.** Which is the number rounded to the underlined digit?

5.1593

A 5.15
B 5.15103
C 5.159
D 5.160
- 3.** Which is 10.319 rounded to the nearest tenth?

A 10.4
B 10.32
C 10.3
D 10
- 4.** A scientist reads that the atomic weight of hydrogen is 1.00794. What is the number rounded to the nearest thousandth?

- 5.** Which is 453.1919 rounded to the hundredths place?

A 453.192
B 453.19
C 453.2
D 500
- 6.** Evan divides 2 by 7 with his calculator. The calculator says the quotient is 0.2857. Which is the quotient rounded to the nearest thousandth?

A 0.285
B 0.286
C 0.29
D 0.3
- 7.** A shopkeeper calculates that the tax on a pair of sunglasses is \$2.185. What is the tax rounded to the nearest penny?

Name _____

8. A traveler weighs her suitcase before boarding an airplane. The suitcase weighs 21.148 pounds. Which is the weight of the suitcase rounded to the nearest tenth of a pound?
- A** 21.1 pounds
B 21.15 pounds
C 21.2 pounds
D 21.25 pounds
9. The price of one gallon of heating oil is \$2.689. Which is this number rounded to the nearest penny?
- A** \$2.68
B \$2.69
C \$2.70
D \$3.00
10. Which is 8.952 rounded to the nearest tenth?
- A** 8.0
B 8.9
C 8.95
D 9.0
11. During one shift at his job, Malik works 8.56 hours. How many hours does he work rounded to the nearest tenth of an hour?
- _____
12. The price of a large coffee is \$1.64. Which is the price rounded to the nearest tenth of a dollar?
- A** \$1.60
B \$1.65
C \$1.70
D \$2.00
13. Which is the number rounded to the underlined digit?
- 9.8708
- A** 9.870
B 9.871
C 9.877
D 9.878
14. Francine lives 3.227 miles from her best friend. What is the distance from Francine's home to her best friend's home, rounded to the nearest tenth of a mile?
- _____

Illinois: The Prairie State

By National Geographic, adapted by Newsela staff on 05.15.17

Word Count **612**

Level **820L**



Illinois may be nicknamed "The Prairie State," but it is home to one of America's most bustling cities -- Chicago! Photo from: Pixabay.

Archaeologists aren't sure exactly when the first people arrived in what's now Illinois. However, they have uncovered ancient spear points and tools that offer a clue. Experts believe that humans lived here at least 10,000 years ago. Illinois' first-known Native American tribes lived on the land thousands of years later. They include the Miami and the Illiniwek (also known as the Illinois) tribes.

The first Europeans to reach the area were French explorers: Jacques Marquette and Louis Jolliet. They arrived in 1673. In 1717, Illinois became part of the Louisiana Territory, a French colony. But in 1763, at the end of the French and Indian War, the French ceded, or gave up, the region to Britain. After the American Revolution, Illinois became a U.S. territory. In 1818, it was declared the 21st state.

During the Civil War (1861-1865), Illinois did not host any major battles. But more than 250,000 soldiers from Illinois fought for the Union. This was a group of 23 northern states that were opposed to slavery.

Disaster struck in 1871, when a huge fire swept through Chicago, Illinois. But the reconstruction that followed the Great Chicago Fire made Chicago into a modern city. It eventually became home to the world's first skyscrapers.

Why Is It Called That?

The name Illinois comes from the Native American tribe the Illiniwek, or the Illinois. The tribe was living on the land when the area was first explored by Europeans.

Much of Illinois was once covered in prairie grass, earning the state its nickname.

Geography And Landforms

Illinois is bordered by Wisconsin in the north; Lake Michigan, Indiana and Kentucky in the east; Kentucky and Missouri in the south; and Missouri and Iowa in the west. The state can be divided into three regions.

The Central Plains region covers almost all of the state and contains fertile land and low hills. It includes the Great Lakes Plain, which runs along Lake Michigan; the elevated Driftless Plains in the northwest; and the Till Plains in the north. The Till Plains are part of the nation's Corn Belt, named for the fields of corn that grow there.

The Shawnee Hills region in southern Illinois is a narrow strip of land. It features higher elevations, rivers and forests.

The Gulf Coastal Plain is a hilly area at the state's southern tip. It's sometimes nicknamed Egypt because it's similar to the Egyptian Nile's fertile delta.

Wildlife

Black bears, bobcats and white-tailed deer are a few of this state's common mammals. Birdwatchers can look for quails, orioles, meadowlarks and bluebirds. The northern cardinal is the state bird. Scarlet snakes, snapping turtles and five-lined skinks are among the state's reptiles. Illinois' amphibians include tiger salamanders, western chorus frogs and American toads.

Box elder, red maple, pawpaw and sweet gum trees grow throughout the state. Illinois bundleflower, Illinois rose and leopard lily are some of this state's colorful wildflowers.

Natural Resources

One of Illinois' best known natural resources is its fertile soil. Some of Illinois' top crops are corn, soybeans and apples.

Fun Stuff

The state's official snack food is popcorn. It is often served Chicago-style, which is a mixture of cheese-covered and caramel-covered popcorn!



Hillary Clinton is one of the famous folks from Illinois. Others include former first lady Michelle Obama, former President Ronald Reagan and Walt Disney!

Chicago's Museum of Science and Industry contains the world's largest pinball machine. It also has a miniature fairy castle.

Illinois is called the Land of Lincoln because President Abraham Lincoln lived there for 31 years. Today, visitors can see Lincoln's home and his tomb in Springfield, the state capital.

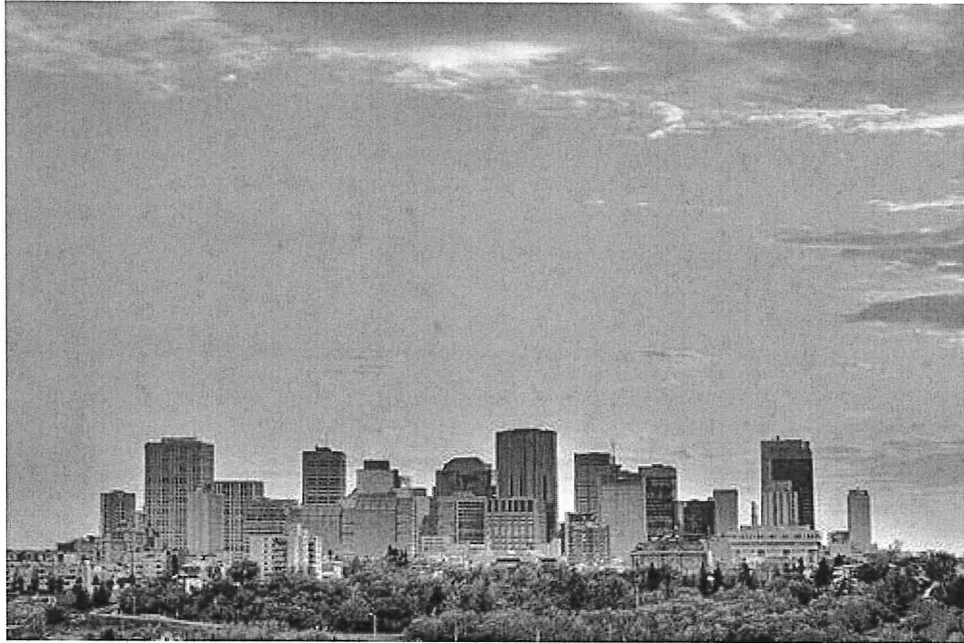


Quiz

- 1 Which of the following are two MAIN ideas from the article?
- (A) People have been living in Illinois for a long time; Illinois is part of the United States.
 - (B) Parts of Illinois have rivers and forests; the top crops are corn, soybeans and apples.
 - (C) Illinois is home to black bears, bobcats and white-tailed deer; many kinds of flowers grow in Illinois.
 - (D) A huge fire destroyed much of Chicago in 1871; Illinois was once a French territory.
- 2 One MAIN idea of the article is that Illinois has a long and interesting history. What is another MAIN idea of the article?
- (A) Illinois is home to the world's largest pinball machine.
 - (B) Illinois is home to many famous people.
 - (C) Illinois is known for its biggest city, but it also has prairies.
 - (D) Illinois has a lot of things in common with Egypt.
- 3 Read the article's introduction [paragraphs 1-4] and the final section, "Fun Stuff." What is the connection between those two sections?
- (A) The introduction gives information about the Native American tribes, and the final section talks about famous people.
 - (B) The introduction tells how Illinois was founded, and the final section tells what Illinois is like today.
 - (C) The introduction tells about the French explorers who arrived in Illinois, and the final section does not.
 - (D) The introduction tells about the Great Chicago Fire, and the final section talks about a museum dedicated to the Great Chicago Fire.
- 4 Which of the following sentences BEST develops the idea that Chicago is a big city?
- (A) Disaster struck in 1871, when a huge fire swept through Chicago, Illinois.
 - (B) It eventually became home to the world's first skyscrapers.
 - (C) It is often served Chicago-style, which is a mixture of cheese-covered and caramel-covered popcorn!
 - (D) Chicago's Museum of Science and Industry contains the world's largest pinball machine.

The Precious Metals

by ReadWorks



Up until early 2013 in Edmonton, Alberta, there was only one subway that went along a single route, back and forth. The bus system was complicated and not too reliable. Public transportation was not a great option for getting around. If you were a young lady who liked to go places in the city-see friends and music, and have fun-the best option was often a bicycle. This is how The Precious Metals came to be.

They were almost certainly Edmonton's first and only all-girl bicycle gang: Katie, Marissa, Amanda, and Caycee. Whitney was the unofficial fifth member; her house was often a gathering place before and after rides. Caycee and Amanda were the leaders.

After classes at university, the girls would repair bikes and learn about how they worked. Each of them ended up building a custom bicycle from the spare parts of other models. They decorated each one with tassels, glitter paint, panniers, and baskets. The baskets were especially useful for carrying boom boxes.

The Precious Metals didn't have much of a uniform. They usually biked in dresses they got from a store called Nokomis, which is the Cree word for "grandmother."

"We also had matching denim jackets that no one ever got around to embroidering,"

remembers Caycee. They were recognizable wherever they went; imitators soon followed, but it was impossible to recreate the spirit of loyalty that held them together.

As a gang, their activities were pretty innocent. Mostly, they rode to and from events, playing music and having adventures. Sometimes they would make stencils and wheat paste, and go out to decorate the old abandoned industrial buildings. The stencils were mostly images, like a pair of cowboy boots, but sometimes there were messages, too. Amanda would write, "I love you to the bone." Next to it, Caycee would write, "I love you to the marrow."

Sometimes boys would ride with them, but as Caycee remembers it, "the whole idea of The Precious Metals was to be independent. Nobody needed to walk us home or offer us a place to stay if it got too late. We had our bikes and each other." This was a big deal for a girl of any age living in Edmonton. Without many good options for getting around, it was easy to end up relying on good luck and the goodwill of others for getting around town. Being able to go places totally on your own steam was a special thing, and it brought with it a unique feeling of power. "If you were a Precious Metal, your journey was always your own," said Caycee. "In a complicated world full of things that were impossible to control, having your own wheels and your best friends riding with you really made a difference."

When Amanda moved to Vancouver, the gang disbanded, but the denim jackets and the bikes stayed in fine condition for a long time.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What did the girls in the group The Precious Metals do together?
 - A. sold records
 - B. rode bicycles
 - C. had dinner parties
 - D. worked for a bus company

2. The girls in The Precious Metals rode bicycles. What effect did this have?
 - A. The girls became more dependent on others and the transportation system.
 - B. The girls were unable to travel to places they wanted to.
 - C. The group disbanded.
 - D. The girls gained a sense of independence and power.

3. The Precious Metals were a pretty innocent gang. What evidence from the passage best supports this conclusion?
 - A. Nobody needed to walk the girls of the Precious Metals home if they stayed out late.
 - B. Sometimes boys would ride with the Precious Metals.
 - C. The Precious Metals mostly rode to and from events, played music, and had adventures.
 - D. The Precious Metals was almost certainly Edmonton's first and only all-girl bicycle gang.

4. Based on the information in the passage, what benefit of being in The Precious Metals did the girls *most* value?
 - A. the ability to stay out late
 - B. the ability to play music and have adventures
 - C. the chance to ride custom bikes
 - D. the sense of independence and friendship

5. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. a group of young girls and their experiences in a bicycle gang
- B. the transportation system in Edmonton, Alberta
- C. the benefits of being in a gang
- D. how a group of young girls views society

6. Read the following sentences: "Sometimes boys would ride with them, but as Caycee remembers it, 'The whole idea of The Precious Metals was to be independent. Nobody needed to walk us home or offer us a place to stay if it got too late. We had our bikes and each other.' This was **a big deal** for a girl of any age living in Edmonton. Without many good options for getting around, it was easy to end up relying on good luck and the goodwill of others for getting around town."

Why does the author use the phrase "**a big deal**"?

- A. to describe the feeling that The Precious Metals get from biking really fast
- B. to describe the power that The Precious Metals had as community leaders
- C. to describe the importance of the mobility the bikes gave The Precious Metals
- D. to describe the importance of the friendships The Precious Metals had with boys

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

The Precious Metals engaged in activities _____ making wheat paste and writing on abandoned industrial buildings.

- A. therefore
- B. in contrast to
- C. after
- D. such as

8. What were the imitators of The Precious Metals unable to recreate?

9. Why did the girls of The Precious Metals become more independent after they joined the gang?

10. What made being a member of the Precious Metals a special experience for the girls? Use evidence from the passage to support your answer.
