

## 5<sup>th</sup> Grade Student eLearning Activities Log Day 4

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 4

Language Arts	Math	Social Studies	Science	Specials
Engage in Reading activities with RazKids, Lexia accessed via Clever. ( <a href="http://www.clever.com/in/maywood89">www.clever.com/in/maywood89</a> )	Engage in Math activities using Imagine Math via Clever.	Read "Learning About the Past: Geographers Study Parts of Our Planet" on NEWSELA via Clever and take the online quiz. Then summarize the reading in 4-5 sentences.	Read "Got Allergies?" and answer the questions.	<b>PE:</b> Exercise along with this video: Spider-Man Workout <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YC_V8hnU2PY&amp;t=52s">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YC_V8hnU2PY&amp;t=52s</a>  Practice throwing and catching a ball.
<b>Wonders/ Maravillas activities</b>				<b>Music:</b> Dance and sing along to a favorite song.
Read a story and complete a <a href="#">Z-chart graphic organizer</a> Using the <a href="#">Z-chart graphic organizer</a> , <a href="#">write a paragraph summarizing the story</a> .	Complete Math handout – Standards Practice CC.5.NBT.5 and return them to school.	Read "Learning About the Past: Geographers Study Parts of Our Planet" from NEWSELA and take the quiz. Then summarize the reading in 4-5 sentences.	Read "Got Allergies?" and answer the questions.	<b>Art:</b> Create a drawing of your favorite room in your home. Use crayons, markers, or pencils.

Parent Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Writers use **personification** when they use words that give human qualities to an animal, a thing, or an event.

The colorful flowers danced in the wind.

Flowers do not really dance. People dance. Using the verb *dance* to describe the flowers is personification. It creates a mental picture of the flowers moving like dancers.

**Read each passage. Use what you know about personification to help you find the word that makes something seem like a person. Circle the letter of the word that best shows personification.**

1. When the world was young, a long river wandered through a large forest.  
a. river                      b. wandered                      c. large
2. It offered its water freely to anyone who needed it.  
a. offered                      b. freely                      c. needed
3. The moose was drinking so much the water was sinking! The more the moose drank, the more the water retreated.  
a. drinking                      b. sinking                      c. retreated
4. Every time he stamped his foot, he left a hole in the ground. The river hurried to fill the holes.  
a. stamped                      b. hurried                      c. fill
5. Soon, mud was grabbing at the moose's feet.  
a. mud                      b. feet                      c. grabbing

**CC.5.NBT.5** Fluently multiply multi-digit whole numbers using the standard algorithm.

1. There are 43 players on each football team in the state playoffs. How many players are there if there are 10 teams in the playoffs?  
**A** 53 players  
**B** 430 players  
**C** 431 players  
**D** 1,043 players
2. Each block in a city is 987 feet long. Barry walks to his friend's house that is 11 blocks away. How many feet does Barry walk to get to his friend's house?  
**A** 10,857 feet  
**B** 9,881 feet  
**C** 9,870 feet  
**D** 998 feet
3. Devora wrote the multiplication problem below.  
$$297 \times 284$$
  
What is the product?  
**A** 84,348  
**B** 84,000  
**C** 81,200  
**D** 75,000
4. Naveen saves \$13 each week from his after-school job. How much does he save in 26 weeks?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. There are 15 baseball teams in the city league. If there are 12 players on each team, how many players are there in the city league in all?  
**A** 27 players  
**B** 165 players  
**C** 180 players  
**D** 225 players
6. A company bought 28 desks for each of its 17 offices. How many desks were bought altogether?  
**A** 45 desks  
**B** 56 desks  
**C** 196 desks  
**D** 476 desks
7. Sarah's Handmade Housewares Company ordered 13 cartons of white plates. Each carton contained 125 white plates. How many white plates did they order?  
\_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

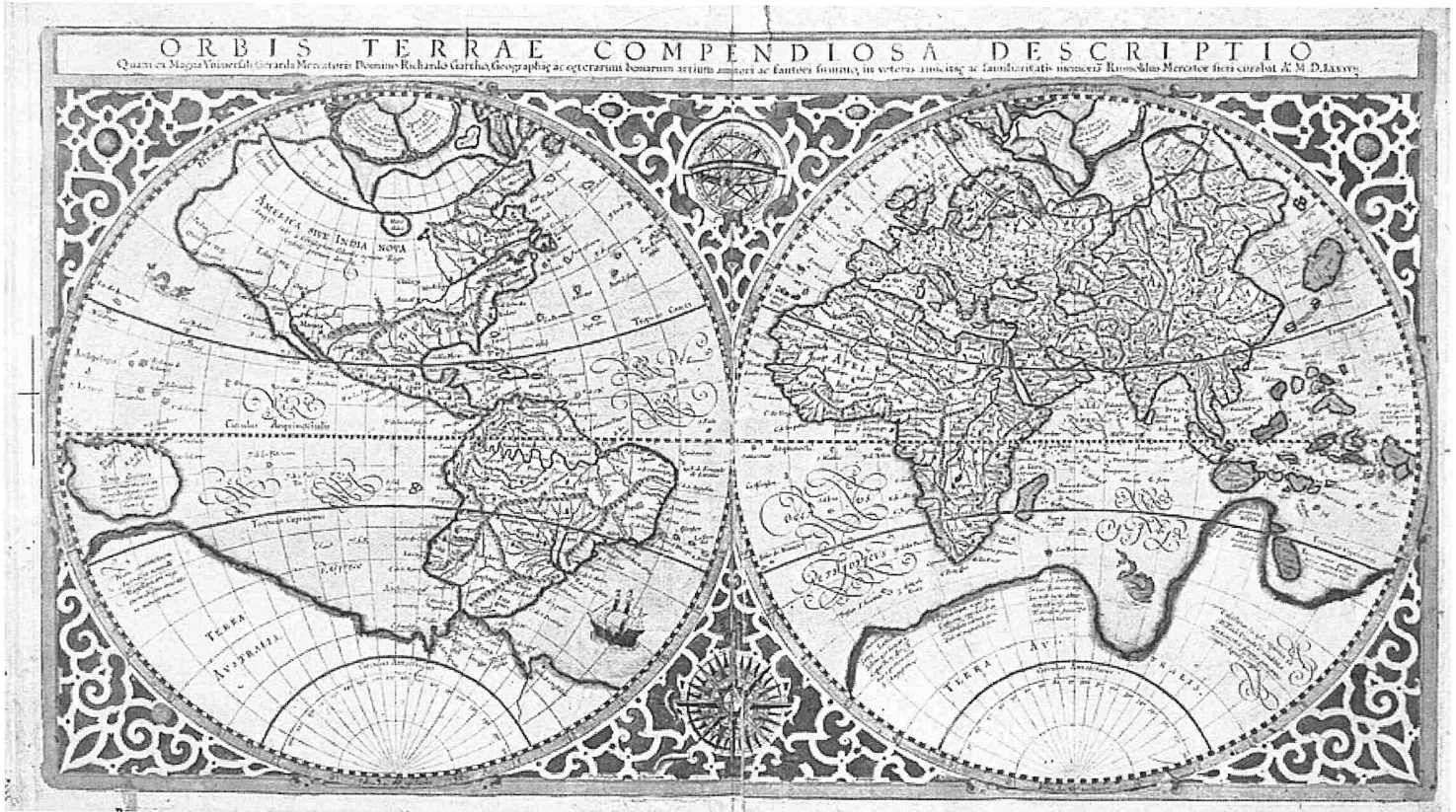
8. For the holiday blockbuster movie premier, the Acme theater ran 16 showings for opening day. If each theater room holds 115 people and each showing was filled, how many people viewed the movie on the first day?
- A** 99 people  
**B** 131 people  
**C** 1,725 people  
**D** 1,840 people
9. A printer is printing a set of encyclopedias. The set has 104 books. Each book has 423 pages. How many pages are in the set in all?
- A** 4,234 pages  
**B** 13,240 pages  
**C** 43,992 pages  
**D** 87,984 pages
10. A school is preparing to have 12 fifth-grade classrooms. If each classroom has a limit of 25 students, what is the maximum number of fifth graders this school can accommodate?
- \_\_\_\_\_
11. Kevin wrote the multiplication problem below.
- $$313 \times 179$$
- What is the product?
- A** 56,027  
**B** 60,000  
**C** 63,000  
**D** 63,027
12. Teachers are arranging chairs in the gymnasium for a special school presentation. If they are making 32 rows of 28 seats each, how many chairs are they arranging in all?
- A** 900 chairs  
**B** 896 chairs  
**C** 800 chairs  
**D** 750 chairs
13. Tonja likes to collect seashells. She keeps them in 27 jars that hold 21 seashells each. How many seashells does Tonja have in all?
- \_\_\_\_\_

# Learning About The Past: Geographers study parts of our planet

By UShistory.org, adapted by Newsela staff on 03.20.17

Word Count **924**

Level **800L**



Cartographer Gerardus Mercator's world map from 1587. Photo from: Dea Picture Library/De Agostini/Getty Images.

How do we learn about the past? Scientists and other experts have different ways of figuring out what life was like hundreds and even thousands of years ago.

The study of history helps humans understand who we were and who we are today. Experts use ideas and imagination, shared knowledge, and lots of hard work to put together the puzzle pieces of history.

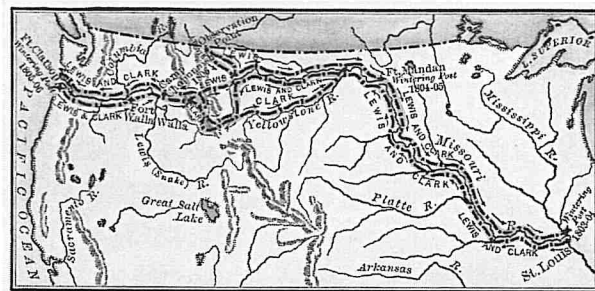
Some of these experts are geographers. Geography is the study of the physical parts of our planet, such as rivers and mountains, and how they have changed over time. Geographers also study how humans and the planet are connected.

## **Lewis And Clark Were Geographers As Well As Explorers**

Merriweather Lewis and William Clark set out on April 7, 1805, from North Dakota. The two young army captains rounded up their party and headed west. With them they took a map showing just three points: part of the Mississippi River, the city of St. Louis and the end of the

Columbia River to the far north and west. It was Lewis and Clark's task to fill in the rest.

President Thomas Jefferson asked the explorers to be kind to the native people they met. To this end, they brought many gifts they could give away. These gifts included 4,600 sewing needles, 144 small scissors, 8 brass kettles, 33 pounds of colored beads and face paint.



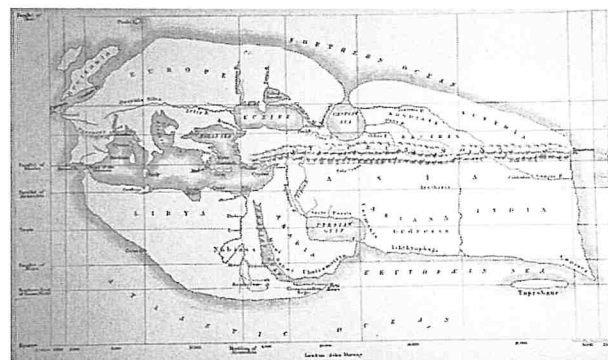
Traveling with Lewis and Clark were 32 men and a young Native American woman named Sacagawea. The expedition covered 8,000 miles. It resulted in priceless information about rivers, mountains, plants, animals and people.

Lewis and Clark were geographers, although they did not think of themselves this way. Geography is the study of the surface of the earth. It is about the landscapes of a country and the living things that populate it. Lewis and Clark studied geography as they explored.

### Mapmaking Goes Through A Revolution

The first person to use the word "geography" was a Greek scholar named Eratosthenes. He lived more than 2,200 years ago. Eratosthenes wrote a book called "Geographica," in which he described and mapped the entire known world. Eratosthenes even estimated the size of the earth. He used simple math to determine that the planet had a circumference of 25,000 miles. This was very close to the real answer. Today, we know that Earth's circumference is 24,901 miles.

The geographer's most important tool is the map. Mapmaking went through a revolution in the 1400s and 1500s. Many explorers were making discoveries at that time. Bartolomeu Dias discovered the Cape of Good Hope in 1487. Then Vasco da Gama pioneered the route to India. In 1492, Columbus crossed the Atlantic. In 1519, Magellan set out on his voyage to circumnavigate, or sail all the way around, the planet.



### Magellan's Crew Reduced To Eating Sawdust And Rats

Magellan's trip was not a happy one. Approaching the tip of South America his crew rebelled against him, scared by terrible weather. Magellan executed some, imprisoned others and left the rebellion's ringleader on a deserted beach in South America.

Rounding the southern tip of South America, Magellan headed into the Pacific Ocean. He trusted his maps and thought it would take only a few days to cross. But his trip took four months. Drinking water turned yellow. The crew almost starved. They were reduced to eating sawdust and rats.

As sailors returned with more and more information, cartographers — or mapmakers — faced a problem. How could the three-dimensional surface of the earth be represented on a two-dimensional page? They learned it could not be done without sacrificing shape, direction or size.



In 1569, Gerardus Mercator figured out a new way to make a flat map. This map became famous.

On a globe, lines of longitude meet at the poles. Mercator opened them up and made them parallel. He added lines of latitude that intersected the lines of longitude.

### **Book Of Maps Known As An Atlas**

The map was not perfect. Regions near the poles were distorted. Greenland, for example, appeared several times the size of South America. Sailors did not really care about that, though. What mattered to them was that the map offered a simple way to plot a course.

In 1585, Mercator began to put his maps in book form. The title page featured an image of the Greek god, Atlas, carrying the earth upon his back. Ever since, a book of maps has been known as an atlas.

The science of mapmaking has continued. Cartographers keep trying to represent the earth on paper. Their work has encouraged conversations and has led to a better understanding of our planet.



## Quiz

- 1 Read the summary below. Choose the answer that BEST fits into the blank to complete the summary.

Geography is the study of the earth's surface.

\_\_\_\_\_.

Mapmaking went through a revolution in the 15th and 16th centuries when the age of exploration began. Famous explorers included Magellan, Lewis and Clark, and Vasco da Gama.

- (A) Sacagawea worked on making maps of the Mississippi.
- (B) In 1585, Eratosthenes made a map with 25,000 miles.
- (C) Atlas, the Greek god, was responsible for a book of maps.
- (D) In 1569, Mercator figured out a way to make a flat map.

- 2 What purpose does the section "Mapmaking Goes Through A Revolution" serve?

- (A) to describe the math process and tools Vasco da Gama used to make maps of India
- (B) to provide more information about the history of maps and the early explorers who used them
- (C) to highlight the importance of having maps for places on the other side of the planet
- (D) to explain how Eratosthenes made his maps use the exact circumference of the Earth

- 3 Select the sentence from the section "Magellan's Crew Reduced To Eating Sawdust And Rats" that BEST explains what started all the problems they experienced on their voyage?

- (A) Approaching the tip of South America his crew rebelled against him, scared by terrible weather.
- (B) Rounding the southern tip of South America, Magellan headed into the Pacific Ocean.
- (C) He trusted his maps and thought it would take only a few days to cross.
- (D) As sailors returned with more and more information, cartographers — or mapmakers — faced a problem.

- 4 Based on the information in the article, which of these statements is TRUE?

- (A) Maps were not always helpful to geographers, but they help historians with the past.
- (B) Maps were not always perfect, but mapmaking has undergone many changes.
- (C) Maps were not always important, but Eratosthenes wrote a book about them.
- (D) Maps were not always flat, but Mercator made them three-dimensional.



## Got Allergies?

More people in the United States have allergies today compared with decades ago. Allergies are bad reactions to things around you or that you eat.

In 2010, more than half of Americans were sensitive to at least one allergen. That was the finding of one survey by the National Institutes of Health. Allergens are things that set off allergies. Many allergens-such as dust and mold-are found in the air.

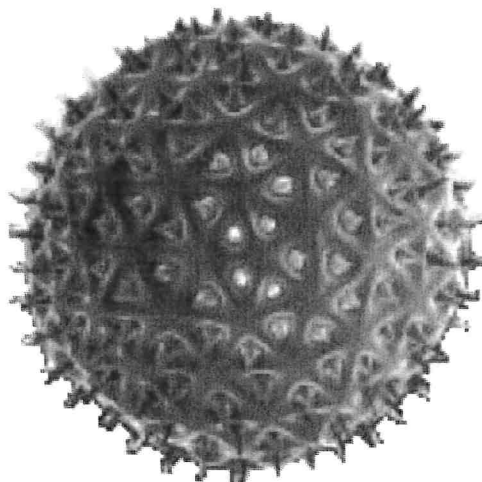
"Allergies [are] increasing over time," said Andy Nish. He is a doctor from Georgia.



Corbis

Allergens in the air aren't the only problem. Kids' food allergies have risen too. Between 1997 and 2007, the number of kids with food allergies jumped 18 percent. Eating milk products and eggs can give some children rashes. Those foods can even cause some people to have trouble breathing.

What's behind the spread of allergies? Some scientists think our immune systems don't have enough to do. Immune systems help our bodies fight germs. But kids today come in contact with fewer germs than their grandparents did. That's in part because more medicine is available. Experts say that when our immune systems have fewer germs to fight, they can get confused. They attack other things, such as milk that we drink, instead.



Getty Images

Other scientists say hotter temperatures are to blame. They say the weather is warmer for longer periods now, so plants bloom longer. Plants release pollen, which is a common allergen.

Doctors do not know for sure what's making allergies increase. But they do know how to treat them with medicine. "There is very good treatment for allergies," Nish says. "No one should suffer with symptoms."

## Take Cover!

Dust and other allergens that float into your nose are in for a blast—a cough or a sneeze, that is! Both are natural **reflexes**, or responses, to help keep you from getting sick. Here's a look at the big bursts.

## Sneeze

Sneezes start at the back of your throat. Each quick burst can force out up to 40,000 droplets of saliva. The tiny droplets travel at up to 300 miles per hour.

## Cough



iStock

Coughs come out of your lungs. Each blast can push out 3,000 saliva droplets as fast as 50 miles per hour. Enough air comes out to almost fill a two-liter bottle.



Alamy

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

1. According to the text, what are increasing in the United States?
  - A. allergens
  - B. germs
  - C. allergies
  - D. reflexes
  
2. Which of the following best describes the solution proposed in the text for people who suffer from allergies?
  - A. The solution is to stay away from dust and mold.
  - B. The solution is to stop eating milk products and eggs.
  - C. The solution is to hide from anything that causes allergies.
  - D. The solution is taking medicine to help with allergy symptoms.
  
3. Allergies can affect someone's everyday life.

What evidence can be used to support the statement?

- A. "More people in the United States have allergies today compared with decades ago."
  - B. "Allergens in the air aren't the only problem."
  - C. "Those foods can even cause some people to have trouble breathing."
  - D. "But kids today come in contact with fewer germs than their grandparents did."
  
4. What can be concluded from the passage?
  - A. A person with allergies is sick and needs to see a doctor.
  - B. A person who sneezes and coughs often may have allergies.
  - C. A person who drinks milk and eats eggs will definitely get allergies.
  - D. A person who lives in a place with hot weather will never get allergies.
  
5. What is the main idea of this article?
  - A. Allergies are increasing, but simple steps can be taken to cope with them.
  - B. Our own human nature has produced more allergies than ever.
  - C. Everyday foods have caused a higher proportion of allergies than ever.
  - D. Coughs and sneezes are reflexes to allergens.

6. Read the sentences:

"There is very good treatment for allergies,' Nish says. 'No one should suffer with **symptoms**.'"

As used in the text, what does "**symptoms**" mean?

- A. changes in the body that are signs that a person is sick
- B. changes in temperature that give people allergies
- C. changes in medicine to treat people when they are sick
- D. changes in people's immune systems that cause allergies

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

Kids come into contact with fewer germs today, \_\_\_\_\_ their immune systems get confused and attack other things.

- A. if
- B. after
- C. although
- D. so

8. What can be concluded from the evidence that coughs and sneezes are natural reflexes and from the evidence that our immune system attacks allergens?

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9. What two possible reasons for the increase in allergies are explained in the passage? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

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10. What can be concluded about the increase of allergies in the future? Use the evidence from the text to support your answer.

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