Name_____ **5th Grade Week Three Teleschool**   Date: _____

Directions: Choose activities on this choice board. You should work at least **90 minutes a day** on these assignments. We will be grading these assignments upon return to school. Submit your assignments via OneNote, email, or hard copy (paper form).

SOCIAL STUDIES	READING	MATH
Watch the BrainPOP on Branches of Government **Take the quiz on it at the end.** **Create a graphic organizer of your choice (examples are also on BrainPOP) and fill it in with information from each branch of government.**	**Read the passage below: Pluto: The Planet that Wasn't** **Answer the comprehension questions below.**	**Attached at the bottom of this document is a review quiz of all of our math units.** **Do your best to take this quiz. If you have questions about anything, don't hesitate to reach out. If you need a review, there are links on OneNote**
WRITING	MATH	READING
Author's perspective matters! **Pick a story of your choice. Write the story from the perspective of a different character.** • **How would the story be different?** • **How does this affect the problem? Solution? theme?** • **How might the story end differently?**	**Log into iReady or Prodigy for at least 40 minutes. If you chose iReady, complete at least two lesson.**	**Log onto iReady through the launchpad. Complete at least 2 iReady lessons.** **Or if you have an account from Mrs. Scott: Log into Imagine Learning through Classlink. Complete at least two lessons.**
SCIENCE	WRITING	SOCIAL STUDIES
Students will design and create a poster illustrating ways to be prepared for emergencies. Examples: Assembling a kit, knowing evacuation routes, where to get information, a family plan	**Read the informational passage below on Rosa Parks.** **Write a narrative essay pretending that you are with her.** • **Is she living in 2020?** • **Are you going back in time to talk with her?** • **Is this during the civil rights movement?**	**What does amend mean? What are amendments?** **Using the power point posted in OneNote under America 1975-current, review the amendments.** **Create a poster of one of the Amendments from the constitution. This can be hand drawn or created digitally.**

Pluto: The Planet That Wasn't

Poor Pluto!

It's bad enough to be the runt of the group, but to be told after 75 years that you're not even a member of the club - what an insult!

Pluto was first discovered in 1930. Until 2006, students were taught that it was the ninth and smallest planet in the solar system. Smaller than Earth's moon, it is not even as wide as the United States.

Pluto is made up almost entirely of rock and ice. It is so far away from Earth that the NASA New Horizons spacecraft took almost 10 years to get very close to it. Pluto's full orbit around the sun lasts almost 250 Earth years!

But as small as it is, as cold as it is, as far from the sun as it is, for all those years it was considered the ninth planet of the solar system... until Eris came around.

Eris was discovered in 2005. It is about the same size as Pluto. And like Pluto, it is part of the Kuiper Belt, a ring of objects that circle the outer edge of the solar system.

After Eris was discovered, scientists had to make a decision. Either Eris was the 10th planet in the solar system or it was not a planet at all! And if Eris weren't a planet, could Pluto be considered one?

Scientists made new rules for what is counted as a planet and decided that neither Pluto nor Eris qualified.

A new category was created: dwarf planet. The official list of planets in the solar system went from nine to eight, and Pluto and Eris became members of the dwarf planet club. So long for Planet Pluto—but at least it no longer has to be the littlest guy in the club. In fact, Pluto is one of the bigger dwarf planets! Maybe Pluto doesn't have it so bad after all

1. Pluto used to be considered a planet. Today, what is it considered to be?

    A. It is considered to be a dwarf planet.

    B. It is considered to be a star.

    C. It is considered to be a comet.

    D. It is considered to be an asteroid.

2. How does the text describe Pluto?

    A. Pluto is made up entirely of ice, and it is bigger than Venus.

    B. Pluto is made up entirely of rock and ice, and it is bigger than Earth's moon.

    C. Pluto is made up entirely of gas, and it is bigger than Earth's moon.

    D. Pluto is made up entirely of rock and ice, and it is smaller than Earth's moon.

3. Read these sentences from the text.

After Eris was discovered, scientists had to make a decision. Either Eris was the 10th planet in the solar system or it was not a planet at all! And if Eris weren't a planet, could Pluto be considered one?

Scientists made new rules for what is counted as a planet, and decided that neither Pluto nor Eris qualified.

Based on this information, what did the discovery of Eris make scientists do?

    A. The discovery of Eris made scientists rethink the rules for what is counted as a star.

    B. The discovery of Eris made scientists rethink the rules for what is counted as a dwarf planet.

    C. The discovery of Eris made scientists rethink the rules for what is counted as a planet.

    D. The discovery of Eris made scientists add more planets to the group of planets.

4. After Eris was discovered, scientists had to decide whether to count it as a planet. Why did this make them question whether Pluto should still be counted as a planet?

    A. because Pluto and Eris are both space objects

    B. because Pluto and Eris were discovered at the same time

    C. because Pluto and Eris are very different

    D. because Pluto and Eris are very similar

5. What is the main idea of this text?

    A. Pluto was no longer considered a planet after the discovery of Eris made scientists come up with new rules for what is counted as a planet.

    B. Pluto is so far away from Earth that the NASA New Horizons spacecraft took almost 10 years to get very close to it.

    C. Eris is about the same size as Pluto, and like Pluto, it is part of a ring of objects that circle the outer edge of the solar system.

    D. Scientists come up with rules for what is counted as a planet and what is not.

6. Read these sentences from the text.

> A new category was created: dwarf planet. The official list of planets in the solar system went from nine to eight, and Pluto and Eris became members of the dwarf planet club. So long for Planet Pluto-but at least it no longer has to be the littlest guy in the club. In fact, Pluto is one of the bigger dwarf planets!   Maybe Pluto doesn't have it so bad after all.

What does the author mean by stating, "Maybe Pluto doesn't have it so bad after all"?

    A. Even though Pluto is no longer counted as a planet, it is in a new group called dwarf planets.

    B. Even though Pluto is no longer counted as a planet, it is one of the bigger dwarf planets.

    C. Even though Pluto is no longer counted as a planet, it is still part of the ring of objects that circle the outer edge of the solar system.

    D. Even though Pluto is now counted as a dwarf planet, it isn't alone as other space objects are counted as dwarf planets.

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence.

After scientists made new rules for what is counted as a planet, Pluto was no longer considered a planet. _____, the official list of planets in the solar system went from nine to eight.

    A. Therefore

    B. Although

    C. On the other hand

    D. Especially

8. According to the text, what were students taught about Pluto until 2006?

9. What decisions did scientists have to make after Eris was discovered?

10. Explain what made scientists decide to no longer count Pluto as a planet. Support your answer with evidence from the text.

<u>Rosa Parks</u>

On the first of December 1955, the African American seamstress Rosa Parks helped change the course of history on a city bus. Rosa boarded the bus after a day's work at a Montgomery, Alabama, department store. She settled towards the middle, past the first several rows, which at that time were reserved for white people. After making a few stops, the bus became full. Then a white man boarded, but there was nowhere for him to sit. The driver ordered Rosa and the rest of the black passengers in her row to stand at the back of the bus and let the white man sit. In an act of defiance that would help intensify the American Civil Rights Movement, Rosa refused to give up her spot.

For violating the laws of segregation, referred to as the "Jim Crow laws" (which were meant to keep white people and black people separate), Rosa was arrested and fined. Her refusal to move was a quiet and simple action, but she took an enormous risk that evening. She also

ReadWorks

became a hero and an inspiration to people all over the nation who were fighting for racial equality, including Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., a young minister who would soon become a major civil rights leader. In response to Rosa's arrest, blacks in the city of Montgomery boycotted the public bus system for more than a year. Like her, they had had enough of being treated like second-class citizens. The Monday after Rosa's arrest, most black commuters walked to where they needed to go-some traveling more than 20 miles.

In her autobiography, *Rosa Parks: My Story*, Rosa writes of that day on the bus:

> People always say that I didn't give up my seat because I was tired, but that isn't true. I was not tired physically, or no more tired than I usually was at the end of a working day. I was not old, although some people have an image of me as being old then. I was forty-two. No, the only tired I was, was tired of giving in.

Finally, in November of 1956, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the Jim Crow laws that kept blacks and whites segregated were unconstitutional. Rosa Parks had challenged the law and shown people far beyond her own town how cruel and unjust segregation could be, and she had won. The boycott ended more than a month later, when the Montgomery buses were integrated, but the resistance to racial prejudice did not stop there. Rosa and the Montgomery Bus Boycott, as it has come to be known, sparked a series of nonviolent mass protests in support of civil rights. One woman's strength and commitment to change helped fuel a movement. Sometimes that is all it takes.

Unit 1

1) Evaluate the expression and **show the steps used to solve the equation.** (4pts)

$$[(16-4) + 6] \times 3 - 2$$

Step 1—

Step 2—

Step 3—

Answer = _____

2) Write the following expression in exponential form. (1pt) _____

10 × 10 × 10 × 10 × 10 × 10 × 10

Unit 2

3) 678.956 + 365,376.34 = _____ (2pts)

4) (2 x10) + (8 x1) + (4 x 1/100) + (5x1/1000) is the expanded form of which decimal? (1pt)

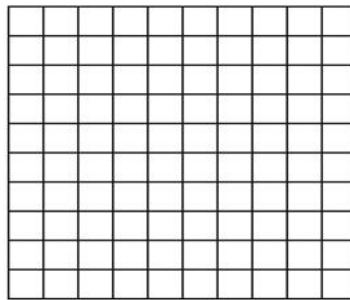   A) 28.45   B) 28.045   C) 28.0045   D) 2845.000

Unit 3

5) Howard has a ribbon that is 10.8 yards long. He wants to cut it into pieces that are 1.2 yards long. How many 1.2 yard pieces will he get from the ribbon? (2pts)

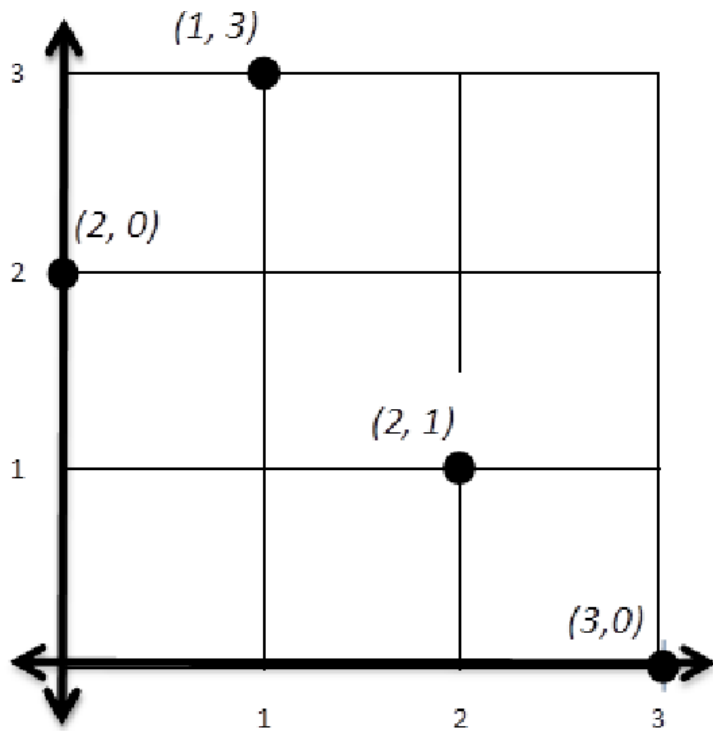6) Solve the following equation using a model.

   (2 pts)

0.85 ÷ 0.05 = _____

Unit 4

7) Robin needed 3 2/3 feet of thread to finish a pillow she was making. If she has 2 times as much thread as she needs, what is the length of the thread she has?

8) Steven says "I would rather have 5/9 of $72 than 4/6 because I will get more to spend." Is he correct? Explain how you know.
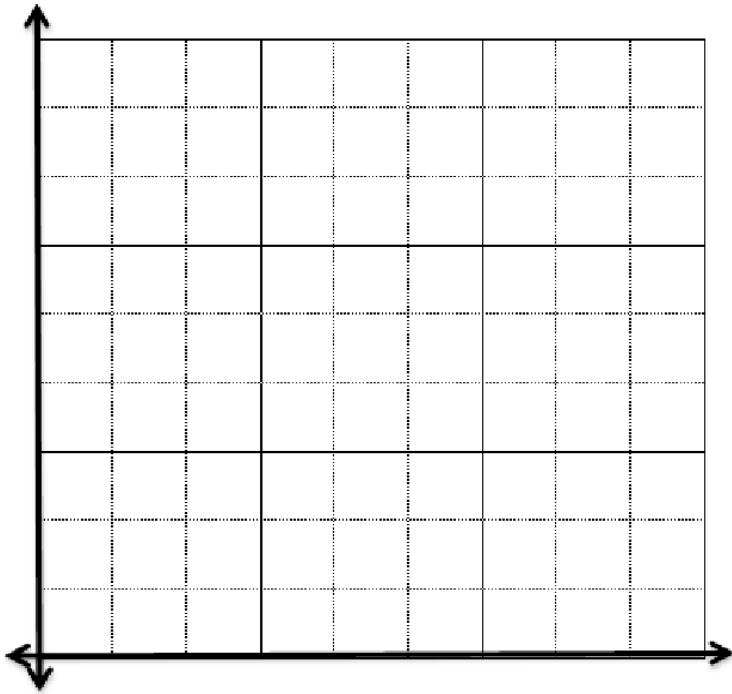
Unit 5

9) Which of the following points is labeled incorrectly?

(1, 3)

(2, 0)

(2, 1)

(3,0)

3

2

1

1   2   3

A. (1, 3)
B. (2, 0)
C. (2, 1)
D. (3, 0)

10) Ocean View Elementary School sold raffle tickets to win a set of books from the recent Book Fair. Attendees at the book fair received up to 2 tickets for $5, and paid $2 for each additional ticket. Use the axes below to plot the information displayed in the table. Be sure to label both of your axes and the points to identify the information.

Tickets	Cost
1	$5
2	$5
3	$7
4	$9

Unit 6

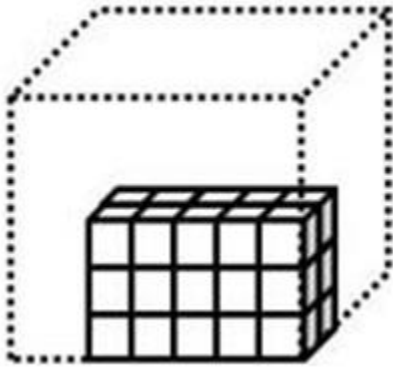11) Which of the following characteristics of rhombi help to distinguish them from parallelograms?

    A. Rhombi have four congruent sides.
    B. Rhombi have opposite sides that are parallel.
    C. Rhombi have four right angles
    D. Rhombi have opposite angles that are congruent.

12) Which of the following characteristics of equilateral triangles help to distinguish them from isosceles triangles?

A.   Equilateral triangles have three sides.
B.   Equilateral triangles have at least two congruent angles.
C.   Equilateral triangles have at least three congruent angles.
D.   Equilateral triangles have at least two congruent sides.

Unit 7

13) A packaging company is filling the shipping container below with small boxes all equal in size. If the shipping container can hold 120 small boxes, how many more small boxes can fit inside the shipping container? **Explain how you got your answer.**

14) Each of the unit cubes below is a cubic centimeter. Which of the figures below has the larger volume? Explain how you know.
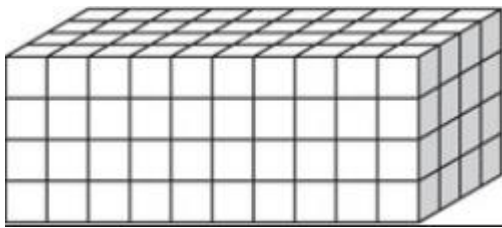
Figure A   Figure B
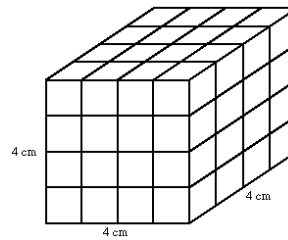
15) 30 meters = _____ centimeters

16) 4 yds = _____ feet

17) 12 mm = _____ meters

18) 5ft = _____ inches

19) Find the LCD for 4 and 6.

20) 16.62 ÷ 1.38

Social and Emotional Lesson

Mindfulness

- **Practice at least 1 mindfulness activity!**
- **Wave Breathing- Close your eyes and cover your ears with your hands. Take long and slow breaths and imagine waves rolling in and out of the shore.**
- **Cloud Breathing- Close your eyes and just notice all of the thoughts that pass through your mind without judgment. Imagine they are like clouds moving across a blue sky.**