

5th grade Homework Packet

2019-2020

Day 6

Reading- March 16th Scholastic Outbreak Read p. 1-7, do p. 8

Math – WS 68 (3-10)

WS 69 (3-14)

Spelling – Write words on WS 129 in your agenda book

Writing- Write a 4 paragraph or more paper on Happiness (see the paper included)

Your paper should have a Paragraph telling about the person you are writing about, 2 paragraphs about what makes them happy and why and 1 paragraph that is a conclusion. Your paper can be more than 4 paragraphs.

Science – Lights in the Night Sky Read and answer questions

Day 7

Reading – Look up the meanings to Section 1 of the Shiloh Vocabulary

Math – WS 70 (1-4) (6-7)

WS 71 (1-4) (6-7)

Spelling – do WS 130-131

Writing – Work on the Happiness Paper

Science –The Basics of Weather Read and answer questions

Day 8

Reading- Look up Section 2 Shiloh Vocabulary Words

Math – WS 72 (4-7)

WS 73 (4-9)

Spelling - do WS 132

Writing – Work on Happiness Paper

Science - Forces and Motion Read and answer questions

Day 9

Reading – Look up Section 3 Shiloh Vocabulary Words

Math – WS 74 (4-9)

Day 9 Continued

Spelling – Study Words

Writing – Work on Happiness Paper

Science – A Balanced Diet Read and answer questions

Day 10

Reading- Look up Section 4 Shiloh Vocabulary Words

Math – WS 75 (1-3)

Spelling – Study – be ready for your test when we return

Writing – Finish writing your Happiness paper

Vocabulary Lists

This page contains vocabulary lists which correspond to each sectional grouping of chapters. Vocabulary activity ideas can be found on page 9 of this book.

Although *Shiloh* does not use elevated language, it is rich with idiomatic words and phrases. Some of these will appear in our lists. Let your students know that some of the vernacular will not appear in the dictionary. On page 32, we will further explore the use of dialect.

Section 1: Chapters 1-3

scolding	veterinary
buckshot	flustered
groundhog	gristmill
slinking	howdy
groveling	deposit
cringe	snarl
lickety-split	skillet
cornmeal	squeal
thrusting	sickle
whopping	possum

Section 2: Chapters 4-7

wringer	burrs
raggedy	planks
lean-to	nuzzling
slump	frankfurters
grocer	clinking
jowls	commences
slobber	gulped
outright	devilment
scurrying	boldness
bobs	wad

Section 3: Chapters 8-11

buttermilk	antibiotics
gunnysacks	chops (n.)
remedy	carrier
swirling	tuckered out
trousers	nudging
leastways	yelp
pestering	obliged
warble	stumped

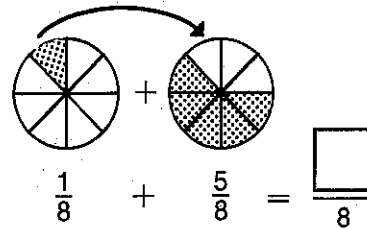
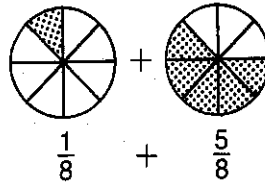
Section 4: Chapters 12-15

turpentine	dab
mournful	quavery
scale (v.)	camouflage
snitching	regulation
warden	edgy
spite	omission
lame	pitiful
grumpy	wedge
postal	whetstone
kindling	crosswise

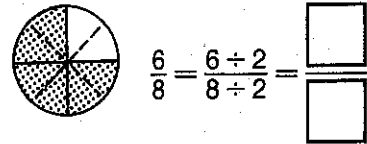
Adding Fractions

Complete to add: $\frac{1}{8} + \frac{5}{8}$.

Step 1 Color in the correct number of eighths to show each fraction.



Step 2 Count the total number of eighths. Write the fraction.



Step 3 Write the answer in lowest terms.

So $\frac{1}{8} + \frac{5}{8} = \frac{3}{4}$.

Complete to add: $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4}$.

Step 1

The denominators are the same. Add the numerators.

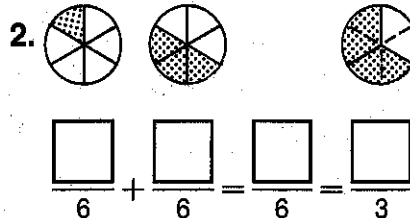
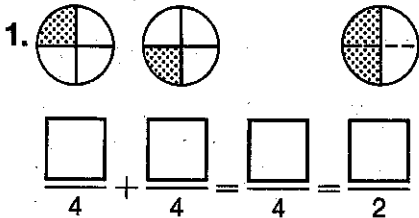
$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{3}{4} \\ + \frac{3}{4} \\ \hline \frac{\square}{4} \end{array}$$

Step 2

Divide to find the mixed number for $\frac{6}{4}$.

$$4 \overline{)6} = 1 \frac{\square}{\square} \text{ in lowest terms}$$

Complete:



Add. Write the answers in lowest terms.

3. $\frac{3}{7} + \frac{2}{7} =$ _____

4. $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} =$ _____

5. $\frac{5}{16} + \frac{9}{16} =$ _____

6. $\frac{2}{6} + \frac{5}{6} =$ _____

7. $\frac{4}{5} + \frac{3}{5} =$

8. $\frac{9}{10} + \frac{5}{10} =$

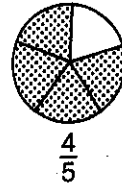
9. $\frac{3}{8} + \frac{7}{8} =$

10. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} =$

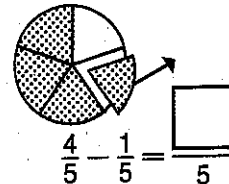
Subtracting Fractions

Complete to subtract: $\frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{5}$.

Step 1 Color in the correct number of fifths.



Step 2 Take away one fifth. Write the fraction to show how many fifths are left.



Complete to subtract: $\frac{9}{10} - \frac{3}{10}$.

Step 1

The denominators are the same. Subtract the numerators.

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{9}{10} \\ - \frac{3}{10} \\ \hline \frac{\square}{10} \end{array}$$

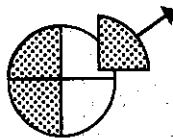
Step 2

Write $\frac{6}{10}$ in lowest terms.

$$\frac{6}{10} = \frac{6 \div 2}{10 \div 2} = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

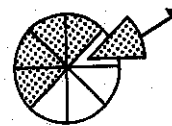
Complete.

1.



$$\frac{\square}{4} - \frac{\square}{4} = \frac{\square}{4} = \frac{\square}{2}$$

2.



$$\frac{\square}{8} - \frac{\square}{8} = \frac{\square}{8} = \frac{\square}{2}$$

Subtract. Write the answers in lowest terms.

3. $\frac{9}{10} - \frac{7}{10} = \underline{\quad}$

4. $\frac{6}{7} - \frac{2}{7} = \underline{\quad}$

5. $\frac{8}{9} - \frac{2}{9} = \underline{\quad}$

6. $\frac{7}{8} - \frac{3}{8} = \underline{\quad}$

7. $\frac{11}{12} - \frac{3}{12} = \underline{\quad}$

8. $\frac{9}{16} - \frac{1}{16} = \underline{\quad}$

9. $\frac{5}{8} - \frac{3}{8} = \underline{\quad}$

10. $\frac{15}{20} - \frac{3}{20} = \underline{\quad}$

11.
$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{9}{15} \\ - \frac{4}{15} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

12.
$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{5}{6} \\ - \frac{2}{6} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

13.
$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{16}{25} \\ - \frac{11}{25} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

14.
$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{12}{18} \\ - \frac{1}{18} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Adding Fractions with Unlike DenominatorsComplete to add: $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{5}$.**Step 1** Find the least common multiple of 3 and 5 that is not zero.

Multiples of 3: 3, 6, 9, 12, _____,

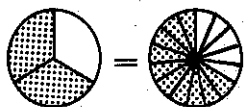
Multiples of 5: 5, 10, _____,

Least common multiple that is not zero: _____

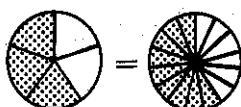
Step 2 The least common denominator of $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$ is 15.

Write equivalent fractions with a denominator of 15.

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{5 \times 2}{5 \times 3} = \frac{\square}{15}$$



$$\frac{3}{5} = \frac{3 \times 3}{3 \times 5} = \frac{\square}{15}$$

**Step 3** Add. Write the answer in lowest terms.

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{2}{3} = \frac{5 \times 2}{5 \times 3} = \frac{10}{15} \\ + \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3 \times 3}{3 \times 5} = \frac{9}{15} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\square}{15} = 1 \frac{\square}{15}$$

Find the least common denominator.

1. $\frac{3}{10}, \frac{1}{2}$ _____

2. $\frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{3}$ _____

3. $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{7}{9}$ _____

4. $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{3}$ _____

Complete.

5. $\frac{3}{10} = \frac{1 \times 3}{1 \times 10} = \frac{\square}{10}$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5 \times 1}{5 \times 2} = \frac{\square}{10}$$

$$\frac{\square}{10} = \frac{\square}{5}$$

Add.

6. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{5}$ _____

7. $\frac{2}{9} + \frac{1}{2}$ _____

Subtracting Fractions with Unlike DenominatorsComplete to subtract: $\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{4}$.**Step 1** Find the least common multiple of 3 and 4 that is not zero.

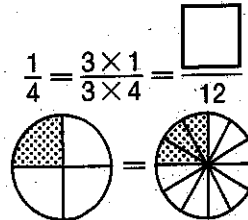
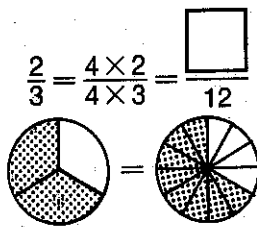
Multiples of 3: 3, 6, 9, _____,

Multiples of 4: 4, 8, _____,

Least common multiple that is not zero: _____

Step 2 The least common denominator of $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ is 12.

Write equivalent fractions with a denominator of 12.

**Step 3** Subtract.

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4 \times 2}{4 \times 3} = \frac{8}{12} \\ - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3 \times 1}{3 \times 4} = \frac{3}{12} \\ \hline \frac{\square}{12} \end{array}$$

Find the least common denominator.

1. $\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{2}$ _____

2. $\frac{3}{5}, \frac{1}{2}$ _____

3. $\frac{5}{6}, \frac{7}{9}$ _____

4. $\frac{5}{8}, \frac{1}{3}$ _____

Complete.

$$\begin{array}{r} 5. \quad \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1 \times 3}{1 \times 4} = \frac{\square}{4} \\ - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2 \times 1}{2 \times 2} = \frac{\square}{4} \\ \hline \frac{\square}{4} \end{array}$$

Subtract.

6.
$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{5}{8} \\ - \frac{5}{16} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

7.
$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{5}{6} \\ - \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Adding and Subtracting Mixed Numbers with Like DenominatorsComplete to add: $4\frac{1}{8} + 3\frac{5}{8}$.**Step 1**Add: $\frac{1}{8} + \frac{5}{8}$.

$$\begin{array}{r} 4\frac{1}{8} \\ + 3\frac{5}{8} \\ \hline \square \\ \hline 8 \end{array}$$

Step 2Add: $4 + 3$.

$$\begin{array}{r} 4\frac{1}{8} \\ + 3\frac{5}{8} \\ \hline \square\frac{6}{8} \end{array}$$

Step 3

Write the answer in lowest terms.

Think: $\frac{6}{8} = \frac{6 \div 2}{8 \div 2}$.

$$\begin{array}{r} 4\frac{1}{8} \\ + 3\frac{5}{8} \\ \hline 7\frac{6}{8} = 7\frac{\square}{\square} \end{array}$$

Complete to subtract: $6\frac{3}{4} - 3\frac{1}{4}$.**Step 1**Subtract: $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4}$.

$$\begin{array}{r} 6\frac{3}{4} \\ - 3\frac{1}{4} \\ \hline \square \\ \hline 4 \end{array}$$

Step 2Subtract: $6 - 3$.

$$\begin{array}{r} 6\frac{3}{4} \\ - 3\frac{1}{4} \\ \hline \square\frac{2}{4} \end{array}$$

Step 3

Write the answer in lowest terms.

Think: $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{2 \div 2}{4 \div 2}$.

$$\begin{array}{r} 6\frac{3}{4} \\ - 3\frac{1}{4} \\ \hline 3\frac{2}{4} = 3\frac{\square}{\square} \end{array}$$

Complete. Write the answers in lowest terms.

$$1. \quad \begin{array}{r} 5\frac{1}{10} \\ + 3\frac{7}{10} \\ \hline \square\frac{8}{10} = \square\frac{\square}{5} \end{array}$$

$$2. \quad \begin{array}{r} 3\frac{3}{4} \\ + 3\frac{1}{4} \\ \hline 6\frac{\square}{4} = \square \end{array}$$

$$3. \quad \begin{array}{r} 7\frac{5}{9} \\ - 2\frac{1}{9} \\ \hline \square\frac{4}{9} \end{array}$$

Add or subtract. Write the answers in lowest terms.

$$4. \quad \begin{array}{r} 9\frac{1}{2} \\ + 8\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$5. \quad \begin{array}{r} 4\frac{3}{7} \\ - 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$6. \quad \begin{array}{r} 5\frac{1}{5} \\ + 4\frac{3}{5} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$7. \quad \begin{array}{r} 5\frac{5}{6} \\ - 1\frac{1}{6} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Adding Mixed Numbers with Unlike DenominatorsComplete to add: $3\frac{5}{6} + 5\frac{11}{12}$.**Step 1**Write an equivalent fraction for $\frac{5}{6}$.

Think: $\frac{5}{6} = \frac{2 \times 5}{2 \times 6}$.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3\frac{5}{6} = 3\frac{\square}{12} \\ + 5\frac{11}{12} = 5\frac{11}{12} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Step 2

Add: $\frac{10}{12} + \frac{11}{12}$.

Add: $3 + 5$.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3\frac{5}{6} = 3\frac{10}{12} \\ + 5\frac{11}{12} = 5\frac{11}{12} \\ \hline \square \frac{\square}{12} \end{array}$$

Step 3

$\frac{21}{12} > 1$. Regroup. $\frac{21}{12} = \frac{12}{12} + \frac{9}{12}$

So $8\frac{21}{12} = 8 + 1 + \frac{9}{12}$ or $9\frac{9}{12}$.

Think: $\frac{9}{12} = \frac{9 \div 3}{12 \div 3}$.

Write the answer in lowest terms.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3\frac{5}{6} = 3\frac{10}{12} \\ + 5\frac{11}{12} = 5\frac{11}{12} \\ \hline 8\frac{21}{12} = \square \frac{\square}{12} = 9\frac{\square}{\square} \end{array}$$

Complete. Write the answers in lowest terms.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1. \quad 2\frac{3}{4} = 2\frac{15}{\square} \\ + 4\frac{4}{5} = 4\frac{16}{\square} \\ \hline \square \frac{31}{\square} = 7\frac{\square}{\square} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2. \quad 1\frac{1}{4} = 1\frac{\square}{12} \\ + 7\frac{1}{6} = 7\frac{\square}{12} \\ \hline \square \frac{5}{12} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3. \quad 5\frac{1}{2} = 5\frac{\square}{\square} \\ + 3\frac{2}{3} = 3\frac{\square}{\square} \\ \hline 8\frac{\square}{\square} = 9\frac{\square}{\square} \end{array}$$

Add. Write the answers in lowest terms.

$$4. \quad \begin{array}{r} 4\frac{1}{4} \\ + 6\frac{1}{3} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$5. \quad \begin{array}{r} 4\frac{3}{4} \\ + 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$6. \quad \begin{array}{r} 1\frac{1}{2} \\ + 8\frac{5}{6} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$7. \quad \begin{array}{r} 9\frac{1}{9} \\ + 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$8. \quad \begin{array}{r} 5\frac{1}{3} \\ + 3\frac{5}{12} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$9. \quad \begin{array}{r} 7\frac{3}{8} \\ + 2\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Subtracting Mixed Numbers with Unlike DenominatorsComplete to subtract: $9\frac{7}{12} - 3\frac{1}{4}$.**Step 1**Write an equivalent fraction for $\frac{1}{4}$.

Think: $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{3 \times 1}{3 \times 4}$

$$9\frac{7}{12} = 9\frac{7}{12}$$

$$-3\frac{1}{4} = 3\frac{\boxed{}}{12}$$

Step 2

Subtract: $\frac{7}{12} - \frac{3}{12}$.

Subtract: $9 - 3$.

$$9\frac{7}{12} = 9\frac{7}{12}$$

$$-3\frac{1}{4} = 3\frac{3}{12}$$

$$\boxed{} \frac{\boxed{}}{12}$$

Step 3

Write the answer in lowest terms.

Think: $\frac{4}{12} = \frac{4 \div 4}{12 \div 4}$

$$9\frac{7}{12} = 9\frac{7}{12}$$

$$-3\frac{1}{4} = 3\frac{3}{12}$$

$$6\frac{4}{12} = 6\frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$$

Complete.

$$1. \quad 3\frac{2}{3} = 3\frac{4}{6}$$

$$-1\frac{1}{2} = 1\frac{\boxed{}}{6}$$

$$\boxed{} \frac{1}{\boxed{}}$$

$$2. \quad 7\frac{5}{6} = 7\frac{\boxed{}}{12}$$

$$-4\frac{1}{4} = 4\frac{\boxed{}}{12}$$

$$\boxed{} \frac{7}{12}$$

$$3. \quad 6\frac{3}{5} = 6\frac{\boxed{}}{10}$$

$$-2\frac{1}{4} = 2\frac{\boxed{}}{10}$$

$$4\frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$$

Subtract. Write the answers in lowest terms.

$$4. \quad 9\frac{5}{8}$$

$$-3\frac{1}{4}$$

$$5. \quad 5\frac{2}{3}$$

$$-4\frac{1}{12}$$

$$6. \quad 7\frac{5}{6}$$

$$-3\frac{1}{3}$$

$$7. \quad 11\frac{1}{2}$$

$$-6\frac{2}{5}$$

$$8. \quad 9\frac{4}{5}$$


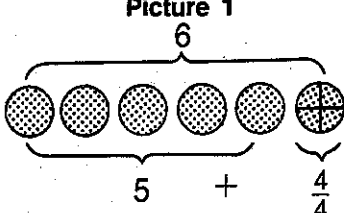
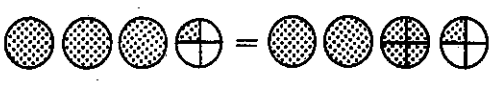
$$-8\frac{3}{10}$$

$$9. \quad 6\frac{3}{4}$$

$$-2\frac{1}{6}$$

Subtraction with Regrouping

Sometimes you need to regroup before you subtract.

<p><i>Think:</i> $1 = \frac{4}{4}$</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;">Picture 1</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;">Picture 2</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">$3\frac{1}{4} = 2\frac{5}{4}$</p>
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Complete to subtract: $6 - 2\frac{3}{4}$.

Step 1

See Picture 1. Write 6 as $5\frac{4}{4}$.

$$6 = 5 \frac{\square}{\square}$$

$$\underline{-2\frac{3}{4}} = 2\frac{3}{4}$$

Step 2

Subtract: $\frac{4}{4} - \frac{3}{4}$.

$$6 = 5\frac{4}{4}$$

$$\underline{-2\frac{3}{4}} = 2\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{\square}{4}$$

Step 3

Subtract: $5 - 2$.

$$6 = 5\frac{4}{4}$$

$$\underline{-2\frac{3}{4}} = 2\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{\square}{4}$$

Complete to subtract: $3\frac{1}{4} - 1\frac{3}{4}$.

Step 1

$\frac{3}{4} > \frac{1}{4}$ See Picture 2.

Write $3\frac{1}{4}$ as $2\frac{5}{4}$.

$$3\frac{1}{4} = 2 \frac{\square}{\square}$$

$$\underline{-1\frac{3}{4}} = 1\frac{3}{4}$$

Step 2

Subtract.

$$3\frac{1}{4} = 2\frac{5}{4}$$

$$\underline{-1\frac{3}{4}} = 1\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{\square}{4}$$

Step 3

Write the answer in lowest terms.

Think: $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{2 \div 2}{4 \div 2}$.

$$3\frac{1}{4} = 2\frac{5}{4}$$

$$\underline{-1\frac{3}{4}} = 1\frac{3}{4}$$

$$1\frac{2}{4} = 1 \frac{\square}{\square}$$

Subtract. Write the answers in lowest terms.

1. $2\frac{3}{8}$
 $\underline{-1\frac{7}{8}}$

2. 13
 $\underline{-9\frac{2}{3}}$

3. $8\frac{1}{6}$
 $\underline{-2\frac{5}{6}}$

1.

Essay Topic:

DIRECTIONS: Read the passage and prompt and type a composition in the box below.

Passage:**Happiness**

Everyone wants to be happy. On the other hand, not everyone has the same definition of happiness. Let's say you ask four friends what they think makes people happy.

One says that happiness comes from having things like designer clothes or fancy cars. Another thinks that happiness comes from doing certain activities like painting, playing a sport, or just hanging out with friends and family. Another friend feels that happiness depends on the weather; people feel great when it's sunny and sad when it rains.

The last person you ask says that happiness doesn't have anything to do with any of those things. It does not depend on what we own. It doesn't depend on how we spend our time either or on whether our days are sunny or rainy.

This person thinks happiness is an attitude. If one expects the world to be sad and gray, it will be. If, on the other hand, one thinks it will be wonderful, the world will seem bright.

What do you think?

Prompt:

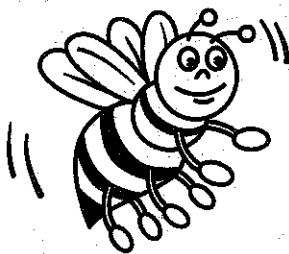
Write a composition explaining what makes you, a family member, or a friend truly happy.

Spelling

Words with Soft g:
Pretest

Name _____

Fold back the paper along the dotted line. Write the words in the blanks as they are read aloud. When you finish the test, unfold the paper. Use the list at the right to correct any spelling mistakes.



- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| 1. _____ | 1. margin |
| 2. _____ | 2. jolt |
| 3. _____ | 3. surge |
| 4. _____ | 4. plunge |
| 5. _____ | 5. jigsaw |
| 6. _____ | 6. legend |
| 7. _____ | 7. ridge |
| 8. _____ | 8. budge |
| 9. _____ | 9. lodge |
| 10. _____ | 10. agent |
| 11. _____ | 11. damage |
| 12. _____ | 12. ranger |
| 13. _____ | 13. jumble |
| 14. _____ | 14. luggage |
| 15. _____ | 15. baggage |
| 16. _____ | 16. dodge |
| 17. _____ | 17. challenge |
| 18. _____ | 18. journal |
| 19. _____ | 19. judgment |
| 20. _____ | 20. knowledge |
| 21. _____ | 21. assistance |
| 22. _____ | 22. importance |
| 23. _____ | 23. absence |
| 24. _____ | 24. oxygen |
| 25. _____ | 25. surgeon |

Review Words

Challenge Words



Name _____

challenge
ridge
margin
knowledge
jolt

agent
plunge
jumble
ranger
budge

journal
luggage
surge
dodge
damage

legend
lodge
jigsaw
baggage
judgment

Fill in the blanks**Complete each sentence with the correct spelling word.**

1. The Antarctic weather was a _____ for Shackleton and his men.
2. The *Endurance* suffered _____ from the pressure of the ice floes.
3. Some sailors kept a _____ while at sea.
4. Working a _____ puzzle is a good way to pass the time.
5. Each _____ of cold ocean water soaked the boat and the sailors.
6. _____ of the sea and of fixing boats helped Shackleton's men stay safe.
7. They piled all of their belongings, their _____ and _____, on the ice.
8. Two lifeboats were used to make a _____ for shelter.
9. It must have felt great to cross the last _____ and see the whaling station.
10. Shackleton used good _____ when he said that they should leave the boat.

Synonyms5. **Write the spelling word that comes closest in meaning to each word below.**

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 11. avoid _____ | 15. bump _____ | 18. park worker _____ |
| 12. cause _____ | 16. edge _____ | |
| 13. mix up _____ | 17. story _____ | 19. move _____ |
| 14. fall _____ | | |

11 Lights in the Night Sky

Look into the sky on a clear night, away from city lights. What do you see? Your eyes are dazzled by thousands of points of lights. Some of the lights twinkle; others glow steadily. The twinkling points of lights are stars, or large balls of very hot gases such as hydrogen, helium, iron, and calcium. The gases cause nuclear reactions inside the stars. The nuclear reactions release energy in the forms of light and heat. On a clear night, you can see as many as 2,500 stars with the naked eye. The points of light that have a steady glow are planets, most likely Venus, Mars, Jupiter, or Saturn. The difference between stars and planets in the sky is that stars give off their own light. The brightness of planets is caused by light reflected from the sun.

Some stars are isolated in the sky; others are grouped into clusters. Stars and star clusters are grouped into even larger groups called galaxies. There are tens of millions of galaxies in the universe. Our galaxy, the Milky Way, contains more than 100 billion stars. The universe contains more than a billion billion stars. Each star has its own position in space. That's why we know where to look in the sky for individual stars, such as Polaris, and for arrangements of stars, such as the Big Dipper.

Though stars look small, they actually are quite large. A star can range in size from thousands to millions of miles across. Most stars only look small because they are so far away from Earth. Distance also plays a role in a star's brightness when viewed from Earth. The larger and hotter the star, the brighter it is. But two stars of the same size and temperature will not appear to have the same brightness if they are at different distances from Earth. The star farther away from Earth will seem dimmer than the one that is closer. The very closest star to Earth is the sun.

Main Idea

1

	Answer	Score
Mark the <i>main idea</i>	M	<u>15</u>
Mark the statement that is <i>too broad</i>	B	<u>5</u>
Mark the statement that is <i>too narrow</i>	N	<u>5</u>

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-------|
| a. Stars, huge balls of hot gases, can be found by the billions in our universe. | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| b. There are thousands of bright lights in the night sky. | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| c. Every star has its own particular position in the sky. | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |

Score 15 points for each correct answer.

Score

- Subject Matter 2 This passage is mostly concerned with
 a. stars.
 b. light energy.
 c. galaxies.
 d. planets. _____
- Supporting Details 3 The Milky Way is a
 a. star.
 b. universe.
 c. galaxy.
 d. star cluster. _____
- Conclusion 4 The author's conclusion that the sun is Earth's nearest star is
 a. incorrect because the sun is a planet similar to Earth.
 b. correct because authors never mislead their readers.
 c. incorrect because no star is as hot as the sun.
 d. correct because the sun gives off light and heat and is the largest visible point of light. _____
- Clarifying Devices 5 The first paragraph of this passage does **not** include
 a. a definition of a star.
 b. the names of several bodies in the night sky.
 c. facts about the size of stars.
 d. a comparison between stars and planets. _____
- Vocabulary in Context 6 To be isolated means to be
 a. together in a group.
 b. set apart from others.
 c. twinkling and sparkling.
 d. in a set position in space. _____

Add your scores for questions 1–6. Enter the total here and on the graph on page 158.

Total Score _____

12 The Basics of Weather

The alarm clock rings. You turn on the radio to hear the weather report. Why? Weather affects everything in our lives. It affects what we wear and the activities we perform. It affects the crops we grow and the work we do. But what *is* weather? It is what's happening in the atmosphere, that thick layer of air that surrounds the earth. Air temperature, wind, precipitation, and clouds work together to create weather.

The sun has a great effect on weather. Why? The sun warms the surface of the earth. Some parts of land warm faster than others. A parking lot, for instance, absorbs the sun's heat more quickly than a forest. All land, however, absorbs the sun's heat faster than a body of water. A forest, therefore, warms more quickly than a large lake or ocean. The warmed land and water give off heat to the air above them. The hot air rises, and as it ascends, cooler air moves in to replace it. This movement of air is called wind.

The sun's heat also causes water from land, oceans, and lakes to evaporate into the air. Other water vapor, or gas, is released into the air from plants, animals, and people. As water vapor rises in the air, it cools and forms drops of water. The drops of water form clouds. Inside a cloud, the drops join together, becoming larger and larger. When they get too big and heavy, they fall as precipitation. Rain is the most common form of precipitation. But when the air in and below a cloud is cold enough, the precipitation may fall as sleet, hail, or snow.

Clouds affect air temperature as well as precipitation. Clouds keep some of the sun's heat from reaching the earth. On a mostly cloudy day, less of the sun's heat reaches the earth. So when the weather report predicts a mostly cloudy day, consider dressing a tad warmer.

Main Idea

1

	Answer	Score
Mark the <i>main idea</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> M	15
Mark the statement that is <i>too broad</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B	5
Mark the statement that is <i>too narrow</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N	5
a. Hot air rises.	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
b. Weather is in the atmosphere.	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
c. Temperature, wind, precipitation, and clouds work together to create weather.	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____

Score 15 points for each correct answer.

Score

- Subject Matter 2 Another good title for this passage is
- a. Weather: A Combination of Factors.
 - b. Radio and the Weather.
 - c. Keep That Sweater Handy.
 - d. Weather Extremes: Why They Happen.
- Supporting 3 The most important fact about the sun in this
Details
- a. is the center of our universe.
 - b. radiates sunshine to all the planets and stars.
 - c. warms the earth and causes water to evaporate.
 - d. hides behind clouds in the sky.
- Conclusion 4 It is clear that
- a. early risers listen to weather reports.
 - b. precipitation makes clouds in the sky.
 - c. weather forecasters should be more accurate.
 - d. weather would not happen if the sun were cold.
- Clarifying 5 To help show that surfaces absorb heat at different
Devices
- a. strong arguments.
 - b. a brief story.
 - c. examples.
 - d. measurements.
- Vocabulary 6 Ascends means
in Context
- a. goes down.
 - b. goes up.
 - c. goes from north to south.
 - d. goes in a circle.

Add your scores for questions 1-6. Enter the total here
and on the graph on page 158.

Total
Score

13 Forces and Motion

Our lives are in constant motion. We move ourselves by walking, driving, or riding. We move food and goods in trucks, ships, airplanes, and trains. We move parts and products using pulleys and conveyor belts. We move satellites into space with rockets. All the ways we move things are based on a simple principle. A push or a pull can make things move. A push or a pull can also change an object's direction and speed. A push or a pull is a force, and forces control the motion of objects.

Anytime you see an object move or stop moving, a force is acting on the object. For example, when you hit a hockey puck on ice, the puck speeds up. It slides across the ice for a distance. Then it slows down and stops moving. The force that causes the puck to slow down and stop is friction. Without friction, the puck would keep moving. Friction is the force between two surfaces that acts in the opposite direction of the motion. The amount of friction depends on how tightly the two surfaces are pressed together and how slick they are. Very slick surfaces, such as ice and waxed floors, create less friction than rough surfaces.

Earth's gravity affects the motion of objects too. Gravity is the force that pulls things toward the earth's surface. Consider a ball's motion when you throw it horizontally. The ball moves in the direction you threw it. The force of gravity, however, pulls down on the ball, giving it a curved path until the ball strikes the ground. Without gravity, the ball would keep moving in the direction you threw it.

We have put our understanding of forces into machines and technology. As a result, we have electrical, magnetic, aerodynamic, and other forces. These forces control motion in our homes, cities, skies, waterways, and beyond.

Main Idea

1

	Answer	Score
Mark the <i>main idea</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> M	15
Mark the statement that is <i>too broad</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> B	5
Mark the statement that is <i>too narrow</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> N	5
a. Gravity pulls objects toward the earth.	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
b. Things on the earth are always moving.	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
c. Forces control when and how objects move.	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____

Score 15 points for each correct answer.

Score

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|-------|
| Subject Matter | 2 | The purpose of this passage is to
<input type="checkbox"/> a. explain how friction and gravity control motion.
<input type="checkbox"/> b. describe how we transport goods.
<input type="checkbox"/> c. keep people from falling on ice.
<input type="checkbox"/> d. compare pushes and pulls. | _____ |
| Supporting Details | 3 | Without friction and gravity, moving objects would
<input type="checkbox"/> a. go around in circles.
<input type="checkbox"/> b. slow down and eventually stop.
<input type="checkbox"/> c. be pulled down to the earth.
<input type="checkbox"/> d. keep moving in the same direction. | _____ |
| Conclusion | 4 | We can conclude from the second paragraph that
<input type="checkbox"/> a. hockey pucks slide on their own.
<input type="checkbox"/> b. an empty box could be pushed more easily across a floor than a box of books.
<input type="checkbox"/> c. there is no friction on ice.
<input type="checkbox"/> d. rough surfaces create less friction than slick surfaces do. | _____ |
| Clarifying Devices | 5 | To explain gravity, the author uses the example of a
<input type="checkbox"/> a. conveyor belt.
<input type="checkbox"/> b. ball that's been thrown.
<input type="checkbox"/> c. hockey puck.
<input type="checkbox"/> d. satellite. | _____ |
| Vocabulary in Context | 6 | In this passage, <u>principle</u> means
<input type="checkbox"/> a. rule or law.
<input type="checkbox"/> b. head of a school.
<input type="checkbox"/> c. a belief that helps people be good.
<input type="checkbox"/> d. vision. | _____ |

Add your scores for questions 1–6. Enter the total here and on the graph on page 158.

Total
Score

14 A Balanced Diet

Your body works 24 hours a day. It's always building and repairing, feeding and cleansing itself. Its goal is to be ready for your every movement, breath, and thought. The quality of your life depends on how well your body works. And how well your body works depends on how much energy it gets. Energy comes from the food you eat. Food contains nutrients that your body needs for growth and energy.

By eating a balanced diet, your body gets the six essential nutrients it needs. *Minerals* are nutrients that build bones and teeth. Minerals also form red blood cells and other substances. *Water* aids digestion and waste removal. *Carbohydrates* give your body its main source of energy. Two carbohydrates are sugars from foods such as fruits and vegetables and starches found in rice, potatoes, and bread. *Fats* help build cell membranes. *Proteins* repair and grow body tissues. Finally, *vitamins* help your body use carbohydrates, fats, and proteins.

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) has created a nutritional food pyramid. It shows the daily number of servings you should eat from five food groups. The food pyramid has four levels. The base of the pyramid is the largest level. It contains the bread, cereal, rice, and pasta group from which you need six to eleven servings. The next level has two food groups: vegetables and fruits. The USDA recommends three to five servings of vegetables and two to four servings of fruit. The third level also has two groups: the milk, yogurt, and cheese group and the meat, poultry, fish, dry beans, eggs, and nuts group. You need two to three servings from each of these groups. The top of the pyramid is the smallest level. It contains fats, oils, and sweets. These foods have few nutrients, so eat them sparingly.

Main Idea	1	Answer	Score
Mark the <i>main idea</i>		<input type="checkbox"/> M	<u>15</u>
Mark the statement that is <i>too broad</i>		<input type="checkbox"/> B	<u>5</u>
Mark the statement that is <i>too narrow</i>		<input type="checkbox"/> N	<u>5</u>

- a. Eating a balanced diet gives your body the energy it needs. _____
- b. A balanced diet is important for everyone. _____
- c. Meat, poultry, fish, dry beans, eggs, and nuts are on the third level. _____

Score 15 points for each correct answer.

Score

- Subject Matter 2 Another good title for this passage is
- a. What You Need to Know About Fats.
 - b. An Apple a Day Keeps the Doctor Away.
 - c. Water: An Essential Nutrient.
 - d. Eating for Life and Health.

- Supporting Details 3 A balanced diet
- a. consists of foods from five food groups.
 - b. includes many foods containing fat.
 - c. includes six to eleven servings of fruit.
 - d. can be obtained by taking vitamins.

- Conclusion 4 The first paragraph suggests that food
- a. is something that cleanses your body.
 - b. can improve the quality of your life.
 - c. should be eaten at night as well as during the day.
 - d. will make it easier for you to exercise.

- Clarifying Devices 5 To help the reader identify the six nutrients needed by the body, the author
- a. describes the five basic food groups.
 - b. explains what a balanced diet is.
 - c. writes the name of each nutrient in italics.
 - d. tells the number of daily servings needed from each food group.

- Vocabulary in Context 6 A nutrient is
- a. a substance that gives the body energy.
 - b. a type of blood cell.
 - c. a body tissue.
 - d. the quality of your life.

Add your scores for questions 1–6. Enter the total here and on the graph on page 158.

Total Score
