



DISTANCE LEARNING PACKET

5TH GRADE

READING

READING DAY II

NAME _____ DATE _____

Text Structure:

Hyenas and Lions

When most people look at hyenas, they think they are closely related to dogs, but hyenas actually are more similar to big cats, like lions. Hyenas and lions have powerful jaws and strong, sharp teeth. While lions live in groups called prides which are led by a dominant male, hyenas also live in groups as large as 80, called clans, which are led by females. Both hyenas and lions hunt in smaller groups. Lions are known to hunt antelopes, zebras, wildebeest, and other large mammals, but they sometimes eat smaller prey like mice, birds, hares, lizards, and tortoises. Hyenas catch antelopes, zebras, wildebeest, fish, birds, and even bugs in lakes. After catching their prey, hyenas celebrate by making a laughing sound which signals to other hyenas that there is food to share.

The Life Cycle of the Hyena

There is no specific breeding season for hyenas. Baby hyenas, called cubs, are born after four months. There are usually 2 – 4 cubs in a litter at a time. When cubs are born, their eyes are open but they are blind at first and their ear canals are closed. In about 7 – 8 days, they are able to see. Only hours after birth, cubs fight each other for dominance. The stronger cubs nurse but the weaker cubs are unable to and then weaken and die. Cubs usually drink their mother's milk until they are 12 months old. At this time, they learn to forage and hunt. Females stay with their family clan, while males leave when they are about two years old. A hyena may live 25- 35 years in captivity.

1. Compare and contrast the text structure in the two passages.

READING DAY 12

NAME _____ DATE _____

Andros Barrier Reef

Coral reefs, sometimes called barrier reefs, have been around for millions of years, although the ones we see today have only been growing for about 5,000 to 10,000 years. Coral reefs are made of the skeletons of coral, which are not plants as some believe, but are actually invertebrate animals. Coral reefs are unique ocean homes that comprise less than one percent of the world's ocean floor but have about 25% of all marine life. Coral reefs are teeming with fish, sea slugs, clams, starfish, sea urchins, and turtles, plus many more varieties of underwater life. In fact, some people call them the "Rainforests of the Sea."

The third largest coral reef in the world is located off of the coast of Andros Island in the Bahamas. This ocean biome is home to over 164 species of fish and coral that are a vital part of the Andros reef community. Different types of sea creatures may be found in the different levels of the reef habitat. Some of those in the Andros Barrier Reef include the Sharp Nose Puffer, the Rock Lobster, the Queen Trigger, the Flying Gurnard, the Green Turtle, the Blue Tang, the Reef Shark, the Black Hamlet, the Black Jack, and the Spanish Hog Fish. There are also a wide variety of coral such as the Giant Tube Sponge, Sea Rod, Smooth Brain Coral, Deep Water Gorgonia, and the Staghorn Coral.

1. Cite text evidence to show how coral reefs are made.

2. Cite text evidence to show how many species of fish live in the Andros Barrier Reef.

3. What is the main idea of this text?

READING DAY 13

NAME _____ DATE _____

Alexander Graham Bell

On March 3, 1847, Alexander Graham Bell was born in Edinburgh, Scotland and was the son of deaf parents. He started inventing things at an early age and when he was only eleven, he invented a machine that could clean wheat. In 1870, Bell moved with his family to Quebec, Canada. Shortly after, Bell moved again to Boston, Massachusetts where he began working with deaf people. He published a system called Visible Hearing for deaf people (developed by his father) which showed how vocal sounds are made using the tongue, lips, and throat. In 1872, he established a school for the deaf which later became part of Boston University.

Bell was interested in the science of sound and did experiments with a telegraph wire that eventually helped him create his most famous invention, which was the telephone. On March 10, 1876, Bell spoke the first words ever spoken through the telephone, when he said to his assistant who was in San Francisco at the time, "Mr. Watson, come here, I want to see you." Other scientists had similar ideas for telephone inventions around the same time but Bell raced to the patent office and got his patent in first. Consequently, he and his investors formed the Bell Telephone Company in 1877, which is now known as AT&T. He died August 2, 1922, and on the day of his funeral, all telephone service in the United States was stopped for one minute to honor him.

1. Why do you think Bell was interested in doing science experiments with sound?
2. Besides inventing the telephone, what was one of Bell's accomplishments?
3. What is the name of the document that protects a person's idea or invention from being copied?
4. Have you ever thought of inventing something? If so, what? How would you feel if someone copied your idea?

READING DAY 14

NAME _____ DATE _____

Reading: **Oobleck**

In *Bartholomew and the Oobleck*, a gooey green substance fell from the sky, causing trouble for the people of the kingdom. You can make your own version of oobleck by following the steps here. Oobleck is a non-Newtonian fluid which means it has properties of both liquids and solids. You can squeeze it together in a small ball and it will act like a solid, or you can let it run through your fingers like a liquid.

Materials:

- 1 cup water
- 2 cups cornstarch
- Optional: A few drops of food coloring
- Plastic Container with a lid to store
- Bowl and spoon
- Newspaper to cover the work area (it can be messy)



Directions:

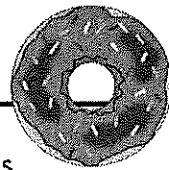
Put the water in a bowl and then slowly add the cornstarch, a bit at a time. Stir until it is well mixed and has a gooey consistency. You may want to use your hands. Add food coloring, and continue to mix. Store in an air-tight container.

1. What does non-Newtonian fluid mean? _____

2. Make an inference. What would happen if you left the oobleck out too long? _____

Language: **Spell Grade Level Words Correctly**

Circle the word that is spelled correctly in each box.



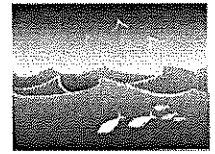
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| nomenate nominat nominare | eviect evikt evict | adjacent ajacent adjascent | psychology psycology psichology |
| ultemate ultimate ultimete | rivulry rivalry rivelry | alumni alumnie allumni | rhythem rhithm rhythm |
| noncense nonsinse nonsense | motivation motivasion mottivation | tomatos tomatoes tomaitoes | debrie debris debbris |
| grasious gracious gratious | lisense lisenice license | giraffe girrafe geraffe | honerable honorabbe honorable |

READING DAY 15

NAME _____ DATE _____

Reading:

The Story of the Sirens



Long ago, Odysseus, the legendary Greek King of Ithaca and his sailors were on a ship in the middle of the ocean. As the ship was gently sailing with the wind, the men were alarmed to hear the most unusual sound. They stopped to listen to singing that was so beautiful, it was hypnotic. The men stood straining to hear as if they were in a trance. No work was done on the ship for several minutes and no one even steered the ship as they listened.

What the men didn't know was that the singing was coming from the Sirens. These magical creatures looked like mermaids but were very evil. Their goal was to find unsuspecting ships and make them crash into the rocks, resulting in many deaths.

Fortunately, Odysseus was not fooled, because he had heard the legend of the Sirens and knew of their mysterious but evil powers. Immediately, Odysseus stuffed his ears with fabric and ordered all of his men to do the same. The men went back to work, the boat steered away from the rocks, and they sailed safely away.

1. What did the Sirens sound like? Cite text evidence to support your answer. _____

2. How were the men saved? Use evidence from the text to support your answer. _____

Language:

Correlative Conjunction Review

Correlative conjunctions are conjunctions that are used in pairs. For example, if you use "neither," then you would also use "nor." Use one of the pairs of correlative conjunctions to complete the sentences. A set may be used more than once.



neither/nor either/or not only/but also both/and not/but

1. I forgot to _____ clean my room _____ sweep the porch too!

2. I would love to _____ go bowling _____ go miniature golfing for my birthday.

3. It's weird but my sister likes _____ pink _____ purple.

4. I think we will _____ go to the early movie _____ we may go to the later showing.

5. She said to _____ set the table now _____ help clean up after dinner

6. She _____ loves to play checkers, _____ chess.

READING DAY 16

NAME _____ DATE _____

Reading:

The Paper Route



Characters: Dad, Anthony

{Anthony has been delivering newspapers to save money to buy a snowboard}

Dad: (speaking quietly in the morning) It's time to get those papers delivered. Are you ready to go?

Anthony: Almost, let me grab my shoes. (puts shoes on and they both head to the car)

Dad: (starting the car) You know Son, every morning you get up when it's dark to get these newspapers ready and to deliver them. I know how tired you must be doing this day after day, but I'm really proud of you for taking the initiative.

Anthony: It's hard, but that's okay. I've been really trying to get to bed a little earlier, so I won't be so tired for school.

Dad: Glad to hear that. Your mom and I don't want to see your grades fall. You've done so well this year.

Anthony: (throws a paper out the window) They won't. Don't worry.

Dad: How much money do you have saved now? I heard there's a big sale next weekend at the sporting goods store. Maybe they'd have some snowboards at a good price.

Anthony: I'm getting pretty close I think. Could you take me there on Saturday? (throwing another paper out the window) If it's a really good sale, I just might have enough!

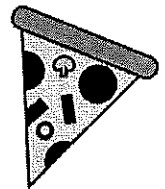
1. What is the theme of this drama? _____

2. Summarize this drama in two or three sentences. _____

Language:

Combine Sentences

When writers revise and edit their work, they sometimes need to combine their sentences for meaning, for reader/listener interest, and for style. **Change the sentences below by combining them. You may add or remove a few words, and change the words around, as long as the original thought is still included.**



1. I like pizza. It is delicious. I plan to have pizza at my birthday party. _____

2. Basketball is fun. It is a great sport. I enjoy playing on my basketball team. _____

3. Her cat is frisky. It plays with string. It likes to play with feathers. _____

READING DAY 17

NAME _____ DATE _____

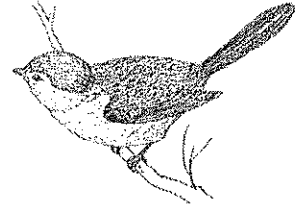
Reading:

ALL THINGS NEW

BY MISS LARSON

THE SNOW IS GONE AND THE SUN IS SO BRIGHT.
THE DAFFODILS BLOSSOM AND LEAN TOWARDS THE LIGHT.
THE BIRDS ON THE BRANCHES ARE SINGING TO ME.
WITH ALL THEIR EGGS HATCHED. IN THEIR NEST IN THE TREES.

THE FLOWERS AWAKEN FROM THEIR LONG WINTER NAP.
THE SPIDERS ARE WORKING AND BUILDING THEIR TRAPS.
THERE'S CHICKS AND THERE'S BUNNIES. THERE'S PIGLETS TOO.
THERE'S PUPPIES AND KITTENS AND ALL THINGS NEW.



1. What is the theme of this poem? _____

2. Summarize this poem. _____

Language:

Conjunctions

Conjunctions connect words and phrases. Most conjunctions can be remembered using the acronym FANBOYS (For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So).

Complete each sentence by adding a conjunction that fits.



1. We wanted to go to the picnic, _____ it started to rain.

2. We didn't have a raincoat _____ an umbrella with us.

3. Our lunch was already packed, _____ we decided to make a picnic indoors.

4. My mom set out the food _____ a blanket on our family room floor.

5. Luckily, there were neither flies _____ ants to bother us.

6. It was a fun picnic, _____ maybe not as fun as it would be outside.

Use yellow to highlight all of the conjunctions below:

7. It was a beautiful day, so we took a picnic basket and our soccer ball to the park.

8. Neither my brother nor my sister like to dance, but it is one of my favorite things to do.

9. My friend and I played in the sprinkler, yet we still felt hot as soon as we dried off.

10. Mom was tired and grumpy, so we tried to play quietly.

11. He doesn't practice the piano much, yet he still plays it very well.

READING DAY 19

NAME _____ DATE _____

Reading:

The Basketball Game



Coach Jackson:

I've been coaching basketball every year for the fourteen years I've taught fifth grade at Franklin Elementary School. Each year we have try outs because we usually have too many boys who want to join the team. I try to choose the most skilled twelve kids, so we let lots of kids play, and we have plenty of extra kids in case someone is sick or injured. Our first game of the year was today and I was pleased at how it went overall. I have a few top players who want to play the whole game but at this age, I really think everyone on the team should get to play at least some of the time. Of course we want to win the game, but winning isn't everything at this point.

Mr. Williams:

My son Michael is playing on Franklin's basketball team this year. He's been playing basketball since he was little and has older brothers that like to play basketball too. I went to his game today and I'm a little concerned. I thought since Michael is such a good player that he would play pretty much the entire game. I understand that the coach thinks that since this is elementary school everyone should get a chance to play but I think he should get the kids ready for middle school and high school now. That's not the way it will be then. Only the best kids should play.

1. What was Coach Jackson's point of view? How did he feel about the game? _____

2. What was Mr. William's point of view? How did he feel about the game? _____

3. Why do you think they saw the same event so differently? _____

Language:

Latin/Greek Roots Review

Much of our language comes from the Latin/Greek language. Look at the meaning of the roots below and find the word in the word bank that would best complete each sentence.

equi = same/fair

aqua = water

inter = between



Word bank:

equal

equidistant

aquatic

international

intersection

1. An octopus, a sea horse, and a whale are _____ animals.
2. All of the countries met for the _____ sports event.
3. The school was _____ to work and school.
4. The teacher made sure to give everyone an _____ amount of snacks.
5. The crossing guard helped the kids cross at the _____.

READING DAY 20

NAME _____ DATE _____

Reading:

Make a Tornado in a Bottle

Tornadoes are also known as twisters or cyclones. In real life, these storms can cause devastating damage. This tornado in a bottle however, is scientifically fun!



Materials:

Water

A clear glass bottle (straight with no curves) with a lid (Make sure it is completely cleaned with the labels off)

Dish washing liquid (Dawn works the best)

Glitter (optional)

Instructions:

Fill a glass bottle, (the size of a jelly jar to a spaghetti sauce jar) with water until it is about 3/4 full.

Add a few teaspoons of dish washing liquid.

Add a few sprinkles of glitter if desired.

Put on the lid and make sure it is tightened securely, so it won't leak.

Hold the bottle upright and quickly spin it in a circular motion for a few seconds to create a water vortex. Hold the bottle still and see if a funnel cloud (tornado) is forming in the water. It might take a few tries to figure out how to spin it properly.

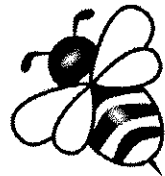
1. Make an inference. Why do you think it is important to have a bottle without curves? _____

2. What is a water vortex? _____

Language:

General Academic Words

Circle the word that best completes each sentence.



1. We wanted to enter the spelling bee, _____ we missed the deadline and will have to wait until next year.

A. however

B. although

C. nevertheless

2. _____ to playing football and soccer, my brother was a skilled baseball player.

A. nevertheless

B. in addition

C. similarly

3. _____ my mom is fairly short, she can still beat me in a basketball game.

A. however

B. although

C. nevertheless

4. My neighbors don't have children at home but they support our school _____.

A. nevertheless

B. in addition to

C. however