AMI Day 11

- From Journeys Text book read or listen to the story on Youtube <u>Jump! From the life of Michael Jordan story</u> pages 362-385 (We will do one story per week.)
- Complete skills pages that go with this lesson. -p141 vowel diphthongs oi and oy; -p142 Changing "y" to "i" to make words plural; p. 143 Fact/Opinion; p.144 Plural Nouns
- Do Monday's Daily Math (DO Only One A DAY)
- Do Math pages 599-602 on Fractions
- Science: Watch a science mystery if you can. If you cannot do the science worksheet do <u>Plant Life Cycles</u>
- (Try to do at least one a week)Other online activities could be ABCMouse, Youtube Videos on fractions, Mobymax, Prodigy, or RazKids

(Try to do one of these per week)

- Other activities not online: Draw a map of your bedroom or house. Label things inside each room, Use your ruler to measure different small items in your house, write a poem, or begin a daily journal (you may add pictures if you want to) or write a paragraph/summary about the story Jump! Did you like it? Did you learn a life lesson from the story? Why did the author write this story?

Words with Vowel Diphthongs *oi, oy*

Read each sentence. Choose the missing word from the box.
Write the word. Then reread the complete sentence.

broiling	ointment	soy
coiled	oyster	disappoint
voyage	avoid	hoist

1. While hiking, Debra saw a snake _____ up
on the path.

2. Before you can go sailing, you have to

_____ the sails.

3. Steve made sure to get his mom a birthday card so that

he would not _____ her.

4. My bike has a flat tire because I did not

_____ the broken glass on the sidewalk.

5. Christine cooked the hotdogs by _____
them.

6. My grandmother is making a _____ around
the world.

7. I don't like seafood, so I did not eat the _____.

8. Gwen put some _____ on her poison ivy rash.

9. My mom eats burgers that are made with

_____ instead of meat.

Changing *y* to *i*

- Add *-s* or *-es* to most nouns to form the **plural**.
- If a noun ends with a consonant and *y*, change the *y* to *i*, and add *-es* to form the plural.

  Singular: family   party

  Plural: families   parties

Thinking Question
Does the noun end with a consonant and y?

Write the plural form of each singular noun in parentheses.

1. My teammates and I play basketball in many _____. (city)

2. We once played against a team that had _____ on their shirts. (pony)

3. Another team had two _____ on their shirts. (butterfly)

4. The teams are not really _____. (enemy)

5. I made _____ of the photos I took of the games. (copy)

Fact and Opinion

Read the selection.

Last summer, my family visited New York City. I think it was the best trip I've ever taken.

Before we went, I spent a lot of time learning about the city. New York City is the largest city in the United States. It is home to over eight million people!

On our trip, we stayed in Manhattan. Manhattan is an island. It is only about thirteen miles long and about two miles wide. It is amazing that such a small place can have so much to offer.

When we arrived, the city was buzzing. I loved the energy of the place right away. That night, we saw a Broadway show.

The next day, we visited the Bronx Zoo. It is the largest zoo in a city anywhere in the United States.

I believe that everyone should visit New York City. It is home to incredible restaurants, museums, and people.

Use the chart to write facts and opinions from the selection.

Facts	Opinions

Special Plural Nouns

- The spelling of some plural nouns changes in a special way.

  The <u>woman</u> wanted to be as tall as other <u>women</u>.

- The spelling of some nouns does not change when they are plural.

  That black <u>sheep</u> is as large as all the other <u>sheep</u>.

- The noun *woman* is *women* when it is plural.
- The noun *sheep* is *sheep* when it is plural.

Thinking Question
Does the noun add -s or -es, or does it change its spelling? Does its spelling not change?

Write the plural form of the noun in parentheses to complete each sentence.

1. Tara grew up to be stronger than most other _____. (woman)

2. She was taller than most of the other _____ her age. (child)

3. As she grew, she could run faster than most _____. (deer)

4. Every fall she ran through the _____. (leaf)

5. She ran and won many races against _____. (man)

6. She had a bright smile filled with white _____. (tooth)

MONDAY — Patterning and Algebra

1 Find the missing number.

781, 780, 779, _____, 777, 776

2 Which number sentence has the same sum as 8 + 8?

A. 6 + 2   B. 8 + 4   C. 10 + 6

3 Stevie jogs 2 miles a day. He wants to jog 40 miles in total. After 6 days, how many more miles does he have left to jog? Write an equation and solve.

4 What letter comes next?

G G U P G G U P G G U P _____

5 What is the next number if the pattern rule is add 11?

50, _____

TUESDAY — Day 12 — Number Sense and Operations

1 Write each amount in decimal form.

A. seventeen dollars and fifty-three cents _____

B. ninety-nine cents _____

2 Round the following numbers to the nearest 100.

A. 358 _____

B. 621 _____

3 8 × 7 =

4 Find the missing number.

300 + _____ + 1 = 381

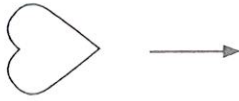**5** What fraction does the number line show? _____

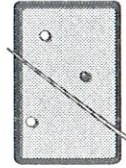0 ———————————— 1

Day 13
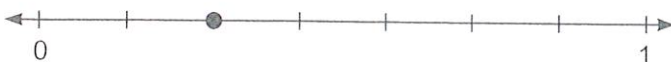
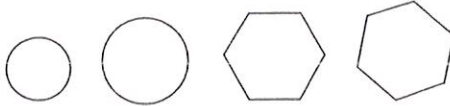# WEDNESDAY Geometry

1 Flip this shape.

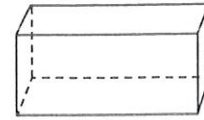**2** What shape does the pool table look like?

_____
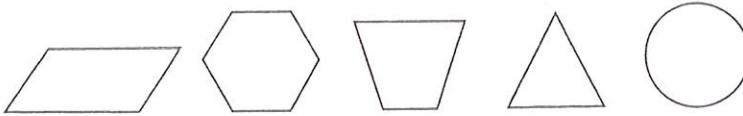
3 Circle the pair of shapes that look congruent.

4 How many vertices?

_____

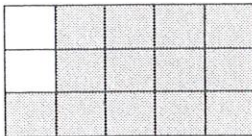**5** Circle the shapes that are not quadrilaterals.

THURSDAY Measurement Day 14

1 The time is 10:00 a.m. What time will it be in 30 minutes?

A. 10:00 a.m.

B. 10:15 a.m.

C. 10:30 a.m.

2 Draw a line 4 cm long.

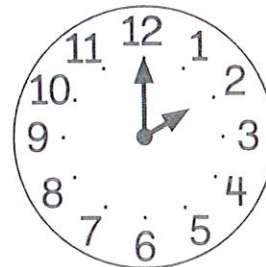**3** Find the perimeter and the area of the shaded shape.

The perimeter is _____ units.

The area is _____ square units.

4 What time is it?

_____

The third grade classes conducted a survey on their favorite games.
They displayed the data as a pictograph.
Use the pictograph to answer the questions.

Favorite Video Game

Groovy Designer	☺ ☺ ☺ ☺ ☺
Space Station	☺ ☺ ☺ ☺ ☺ ☺
Robot Builder	☺ ☺ ☺
Super Safari	☺ ☺ ☺ ☺ ☺ ☺ ☺

Key: ☺ = 4 Students

1 How many students chose Super Safari? _____

2 How many more students chose Space Station than chose Robot Builder?

_____

3 How many students chose Groovy Designer or Robot Builder? _____

4 How many students were surveyed? _____

BRAIN STRETCH

How are the attributes of a parallelogram and a triangle different?

MY Homework

Lesson 5

Hands On:
Fractions on a
Number Line
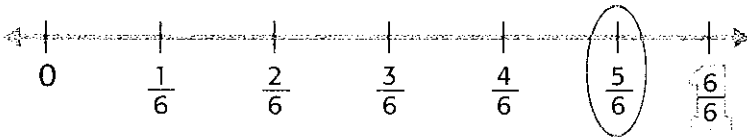
Homework Helper

eHelp

Need help? connectED.mcgraw-hill.com

Hailey bought 6 apples. One apple is green and the rest are red. Label the fraction on the number line which represents the part of the apples that are red.

There are a total of 6 apples. So, the number line is divided into 6 parts.

$$0 \quad \frac{1}{6} \quad \frac{2}{6} \quad \frac{3}{6} \quad \frac{4}{6} \quad \boxed{\frac{5}{6}} \quad \frac{6}{6}$$
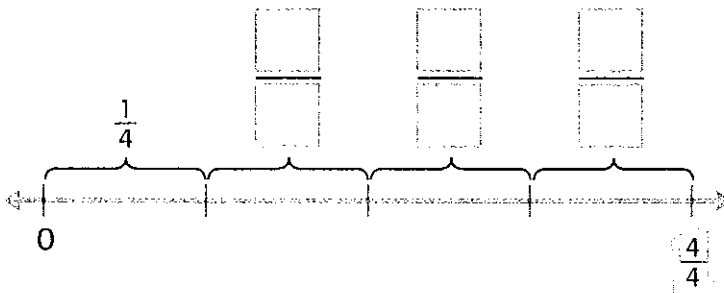
If 1 out of 6 apples is green, and the rest are red, then there are 5 red apples. The fraction that represents the red apples is $\frac{5}{6}$.

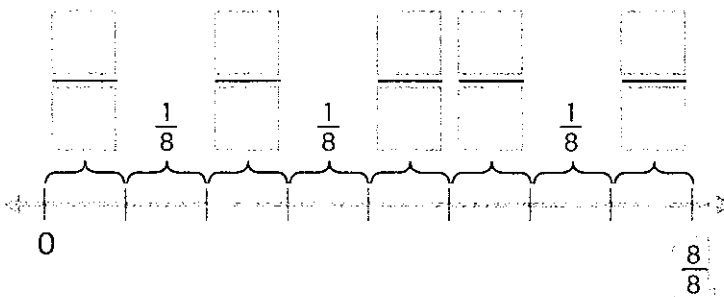## Practice

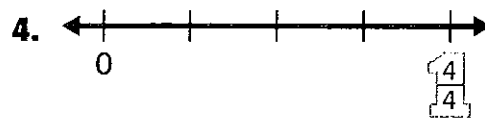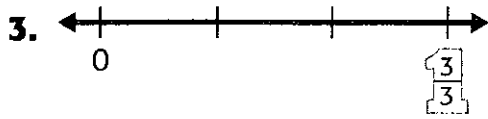**Label each unknown with the fraction of the whole it represents.**
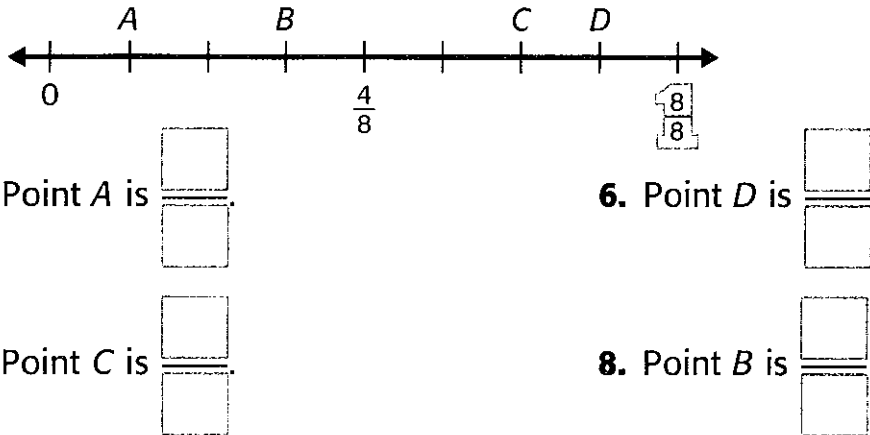
1.

$$\frac{1}{4}$$

$$0 \qquad\qquad\qquad \frac{4}{4}$$

2.

$$\frac{1}{8} \qquad \frac{1}{8} \qquad \frac{1}{8}$$

$$0 \qquad\qquad\qquad \frac{8}{8}$$

Label the fractions between 0 and 1 on the number lines.

3.

0                     $\frac{3}{3}$

4.

0                     $\frac{4}{4}$

Write the fraction that is represented by each point.

     A   B   C   D

0           $\frac{4}{8}$ $\frac{8}{8}$

5. Point A is $\frac{}{}$.

6. Point D is $\frac{}{}$.

7. Point C is $\frac{}{}$.

8. Point B is $\frac{}{}$.

Problem Solving

9. **Mathematical PRACTICE** **Use Math Tools** Jamal spent $\frac{3}{4}$ of his allowance. On the number line, label the fraction that represents the part that Jamal spent.

0                     $\frac{4}{4}$
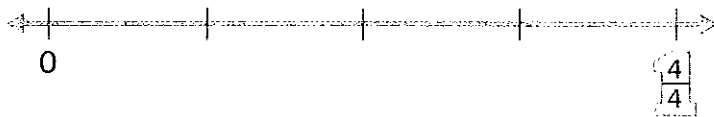
10. Eric and Rachel have a total of 6 coins. One coin is a nickel, one is a dime, and the rest are quarters. On the number line, label the fraction that represents the part of the coins that are quarters.

0                     $\frac{6}{6}$
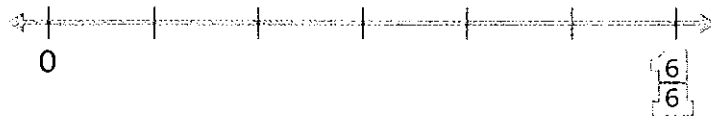
11. Elaine has read 3 pages in her book. She needs to read 5 more pages. Partition the number line below into eighths. Label the fraction that represents the fraction of pages Elaine has read. Then label the fraction that represents the part of the pages Elaine still needs to read.
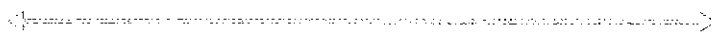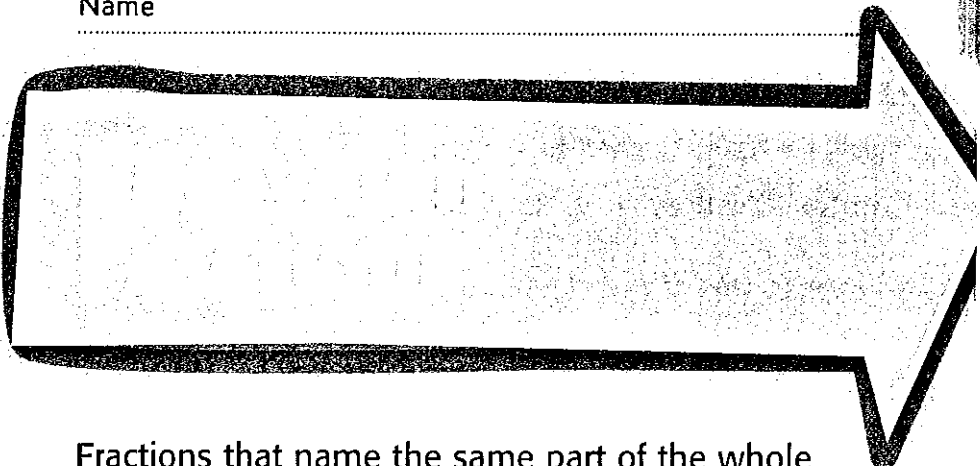
Lesson 6

ESSENTIAL QUESTION
How can fractions be used to represent numbers and their parts?

Fractions that name the same part of the whole are **equivalent fractions.** Equivalent fractions are equal and have the same size.
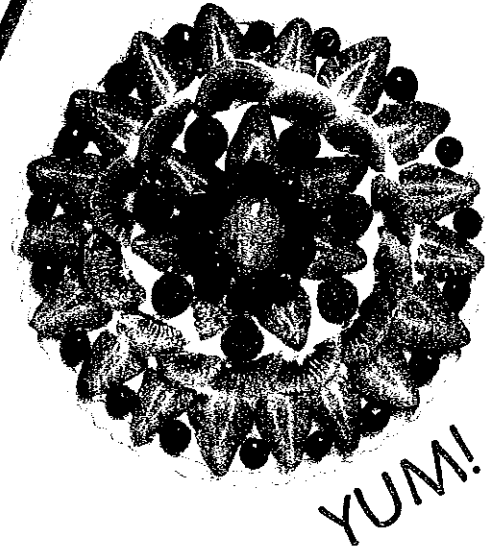
Math in My World
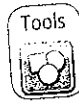
Example 1

Noah has one half of a fruit pizza. How could Noah cut the pizza into smaller equal-sized pieces and still have half of the whole pizza?

1. Use $\frac{1}{4}$-fraction tiles to equal the length of the $\frac{1}{2}$-fraction tile model.

   How many $\frac{1}{4}$-tiles are there? ____

   So, $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4}$. They are _____ .

   fractions. They represent the same part of one whole.

2. Noah could cut half of the pizza into even smaller equal-sized pieces.

   Use $\frac{1}{8}$-fraction tiles to equal the length of the $\frac{1}{2}$-fraction tile model.

   How many $\frac{1}{8}$-tiles are there? ____

   So, $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{4}{8}$. They are _____ fractions.

   Half of the fruit pizza is the same as $\frac{2}{4}$ or $\frac{4}{8}$ of the pizza.

Example 2 [Tutor]

Kwan's bookshelf has 3 shelves. Only one of the shelves has books. Kwan says $\frac{1}{3}$ of the shelves have books. His mom says $\frac{2}{6}$ of the shelves have books. Are they both correct?

Use fraction tiles and number lines to find if the fractions are equivalent.

One Way **Use fraction tiles.**

1

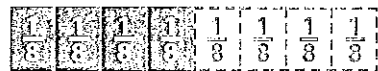| $\frac{1}{3}$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | ◄── Kwan says $\frac{1}{3}$ of the shelves have books. |

| $\frac{1}{6}$ | $\frac{1}{6}$ | $\frac{1}{6}$ | $\frac{1}{6}$ | $\frac{1}{6}$ | $\frac{1}{6}$ | ◄── Kwan's mom says $\frac{2}{6}$ of the shelves have books. |
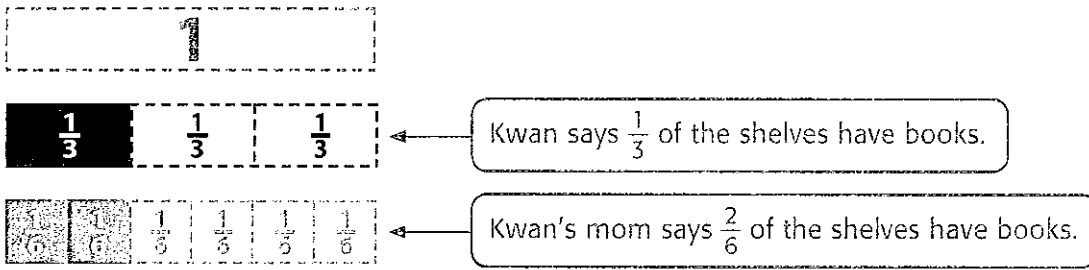
One-third of one whole is equivalent to $\frac{2}{6}$.

Another Way **Use number lines.**

$$0 \qquad \frac{1}{3} \qquad \frac{2}{3} \qquad \frac{3}{3}$$

$$0 \qquad \frac{1}{6} \qquad \frac{2}{6} \qquad \frac{3}{6} \qquad \frac{4}{6} \qquad \frac{5}{6} \qquad \frac{6}{6}$$
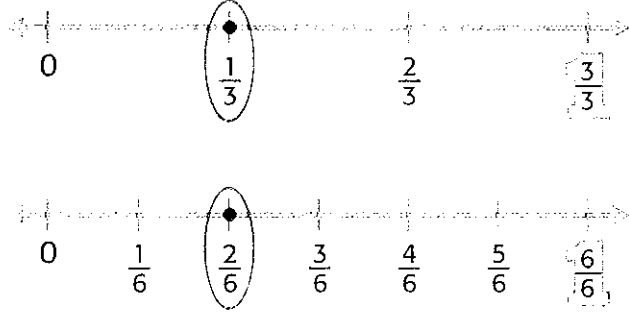
One-third of one whole shares the same point on the number line as $\frac{2}{6}$.

They are both correct. $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{6}$ so, they are _____ fractions.

Talk MATH

What pattern do you see in the equivalent fractions $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{4}, \frac{4}{8}$?

Guided Practice [Check ✓]

1. Complete the number sentence with an equivalent fraction.

$\frac{1}{2}$	

$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

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

Plant Life Cycles

A life cycle shows how a living thing grows and reproduces   11

itself. A plant's life begins with the seed or bulb. Some seeds   23

have an outer layer called a seed coat or hull. This provides   35

protection and nourishment for the seed. When a seed   44

germinates, a small root begins to grow down and a shoot   55

grows up. When the shoot breaks the surface, the plant is   66

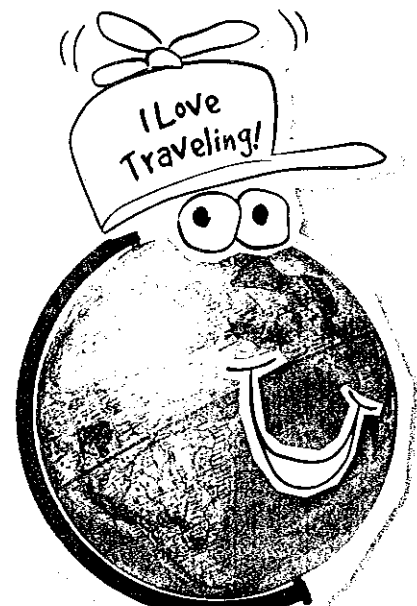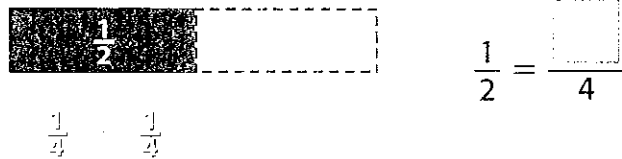called a sprout. The sprout uses water and nutrients from   76

the soil along with sunlight and air to grow and change into a   88

seedling. A seedling is a small plant with few leaves. The   99

seedling grows into a young adult plant. The plant is bigger   110

and may have more leaves. The young adult plant will grow   121

into an adult plant, which has the ability to reproduce   131

through spores or flowers. After flowers are pollinated,   139

they turn into fruit with seeds inside. The fruit decays, and   149

the seeds can start the life cycle again.   157

Number of Words Read	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
1st Attempt				
2nd Attempt				
3rd Attempt				

Plant Life Cycle

Answer each question in a complete sentence. Underline or highlight where you located the answer in the text.

1. What is a sprout? _____

_____

2. What is a seedling? _____

_____

3. What does a life cycle show?_____

_____

4.   When do some flowers turn into fruit with seeds? _____

_____

_____

5. In a paragraph, explain how flowers reproduce.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

AMI Day 12

- From Journeys Text book read or listen to the story on Youtube <u>Jump! From the life of Michael Jordan story</u> pages 362-385 (We will do one story per week.)
- Complete skills pages that go with this lesson. -p145 vowel diphthongs oi and oy; -p146 Sensory Words and Details; p.147 Cumulative review; p.148 Fact/Opinions
- Do Daily Math day 12 (DO Only One A DAY)
- Do Math pages 603-606 on Fractions
- Science: Watch a science mystery if you can. If you cannot do the science write a paragraph about Plants
- Social Studies: Lesson 9 <u>Mighty Paul Bunyan</u>
- (Try to do at least one a week)Other online activities could be ABCMouse, Youtube Videos on fractions, Mobymax, Prodigy, or RazKids

(Try to do one of these per week)

- Other activities not online: Draw a map of your bedroom or house. Label things inside each room, Use your ruler to measure different small items in your house, write a poem, or begin a daily journal (you may add pictures if you want to) or write a paragraph/summary about the story Jump! Did you like it? Did you learn a life lesson from the story? Why did the author write this story?

Vowel Sound in *joy*

Write each Basic Word under the correct heading.

Vowel Sound in *joy* spelled *oi*	Vowel Sound in *joy* spelled *oy*
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Spelling Words

Basic

1. joy
2. point
3. voice
4. join
5. oil
6. coin
7. noise
8. spoil
9. toy
10. joint
11. boy
12. soil
13. choice
14. boil

Review
come
are

Challenge
poison
destroy

Challenge: Add the Challenge Words to your Word Sort.

Focus Trait: Word Choice
Sensory Words and Details

Good writers use sensory words—words that let readers see, hear, smell, taste, and touch—and vivid details to paint a clear picture of what they are trying to say. Compare the sentence without sensory words and details to the one with sensory words and details.

Without Sensory Words and Details: Erin won the game.

With Sensory Words and Details: Erin crushed the last pitch and rounded the bases to win the game.

Rewrite each sentence, adding sensory words and details. You may use the words in the box for ideas and then add words or phrases of your own.

Sensory Words				
old	booming	tiny	rumbled	thud

1. The car went down the road.

_____

2. Anna fell.

_____

3. The snow fell all day.

_____

4. The chair broke.

_____

5. He called my name.

_____

Cumulative Review

Write a word from the box to complete each sentence. Then read the complete sentence.

royal	cowboy	pointy
enjoy	avoid	voyage
oiled	loyal	noisy

1. The men working outside my window were so

_____ that I could not fall asleep.

2. Theresa is a _____ friend, so I know I can
trust her.

3. Marc knew that his trip around the world would be the

_____ of a lifetime.

4. The metal lid was rusted shut because no one had

_____ it for years.

5. A king and a queen are _____ rulers.

6. Victor is mad at me, so I will _____ talking
to him at school.

7. If you _____ funny movies, you will love
this one!

8. Once I get some fake _____ ears, my elf
costume will be complete.

9. Randy loved taking horseback riding lessons because it

made him feel like a _____.

Fact and Opinion

Read the selection below.

Babe Ruth was the greatest baseball player in history. However, his childhood did not point to greatness. George Herman "Babe" Ruth was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1895. His parents worked very hard. They wanted him to have more than they could give him. When George was seven, his parents sent him to live at St. Mary's Industrial School.

At first, St. Mary's seemed like the worst place in the world. However, there was a priest there named Brother Matthias. He realized that George just needed someone to guide him. Brother Matthias taught George how to behave and to play baseball.

George loved baseball. He was a great hitter but an even better pitcher. In 1914, the owner of the Baltimore Orioles met George. He offered George a job playing baseball. George was just 19. His teammates thought he looked very young. They gave him the nickname "Babe." The name stuck for the rest of his life.

Use a T-Map to record four facts and four opinions from the selection. Then answer the questions.

1. The passage says that Babe Ruth began playing for the Baltimore Orioles when he was 19. Is this a fact or an opinion? How do you know?

_____

_____

2. Imagine you were one of Ruth's teammates in 1914. Could you have disagreed that Ruth looked very young? What does this tell you about the sentence, "His teammates thought he looked very young?"
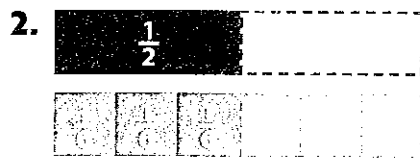
_____

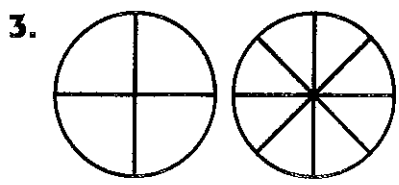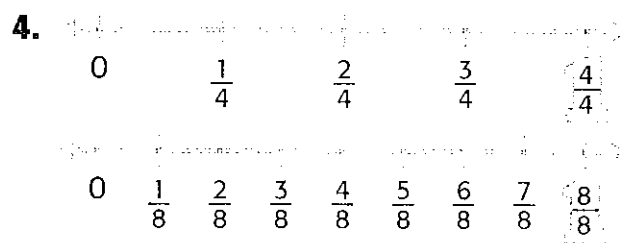_____

Independent Practice

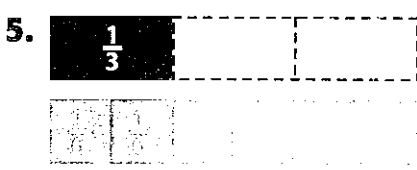**Complete each number sentence to show equivalent fractions.**

2.

$\dfrac{1}{2}$

$\dfrac{1}{2} = \dfrac{\boxed{}}{6}$

3.

$\dfrac{\boxed{}}{4} = \dfrac{6}{8}$

4.

| 0 | | $\dfrac{1}{4}$ | | $\dfrac{2}{4}$ | | $\dfrac{3}{4}$ | | $\dfrac{4}{4}$ |

| 0 | $\dfrac{1}{8}$ | $\dfrac{2}{8}$ | $\dfrac{3}{8}$ | $\dfrac{4}{8}$ | $\dfrac{5}{8}$ | $\dfrac{6}{8}$ | $\dfrac{7}{8}$ | $\dfrac{8}{8}$ |

$\dfrac{2}{4} = \dfrac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$

5.

$\dfrac{1}{3}$

$\dfrac{1}{3} = \dfrac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$

Match each pair of equivalent fractions.

6. $\dfrac{1}{2}$

7.

8. $\dfrac{1}{3}$ $\dfrac{1}{3}$
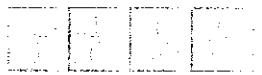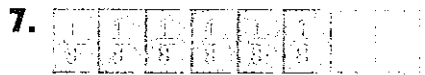
9. $\dfrac{1}{4}$ $\dfrac{1}{4}$ $\dfrac{1}{4}$ $\dfrac{1}{4}$

10. Raheem was at bat 8 times during a baseball game. He struck out 2 times. Circle the equivalent fractions that represent the number of times Raheem hit the ball.

$\frac{2}{8}$ $\frac{6}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$

11. Leah said that it rained 2 of the last 4 school days. Circle the equivalent fractions that represent the number of days it rained over the last 4 school days.

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

12. Mathematical PRACTICE **Reason** Andrew had 8 math problems to do for homework. He completed half of them after school. Shade the bar below to show the fraction of problems he still has to do. Then write two equivalent fractions.

HOT Problems

13. Mathematical PRACTICE **Find the Error** Circle the fraction that does not belong with the other 3. Explain.

$\frac{4}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{8}{16}$ $\frac{3}{4}$

14. How do you know if two fractions are equivalent?

MY Homework

Homework Helper Need help? connectED.mcgraw-hill.com

Marley packed 2 of the 4 apricots her mom just bought for her lunch. Find an equivalent fraction to represent the part of the apricots that Marley just packed.

1 Represent the fraction on a number line.
Divide a number line into four equal parts. Mark the fraction.

$$0 \qquad \frac{1}{4} \qquad \frac{2}{4} \qquad \frac{3}{4} \qquad \frac{4}{4}$$
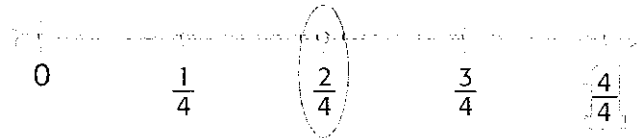
2 Find an equivalent fraction.
Draw another number line of equal length. Equally divide this number line another way. $\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ name the same point.

$$0 \qquad \frac{1}{4} \qquad \frac{2}{4} \qquad \frac{3}{4} \qquad \frac{4}{4}$$

$$0 \qquad \qquad \frac{1}{2} \qquad \qquad \frac{2}{2}$$
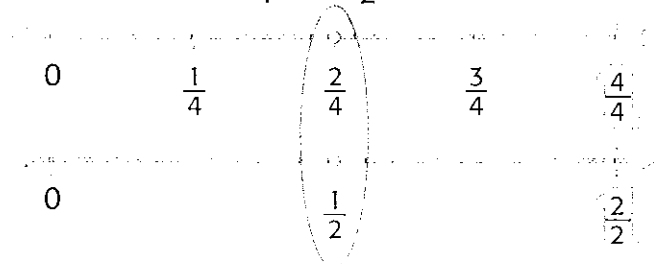
The number lines show that $\frac{2}{4}$ names the same point as $\frac{1}{2}$.

So, $\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ are equivalent fractions.

Practice

Complete each number sentence to show equivalent fractions.

1.

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{}{8}$$

2.

$$\frac{}{6} = \frac{}{3}$$

Complete each number sentence to show equivalent fractions.

3.

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

4.

$$\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

Problem Solving

5. Hiroshi made 6 puppets. Two of the puppets were dogs, two were cats, and two were birds. Circle the equivalent fractions that represent the part of the puppets that were cats.
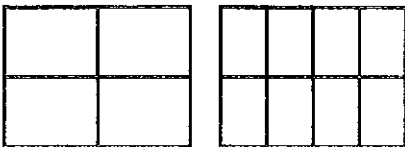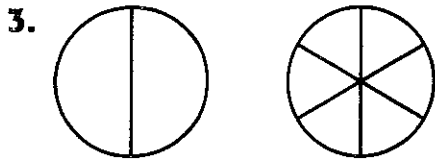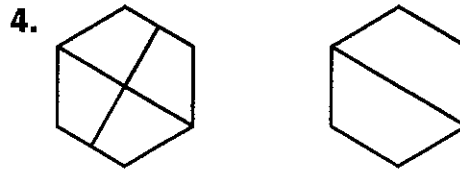
$$\frac{1}{2} \qquad \frac{1}{3} \qquad \frac{2}{4} \qquad \frac{2}{6}$$

6. Mathematical PRACTICE **Use Number Sense** A rosebush had 8 blossoms. Two of the blossoms withered and fell off. Circle the equivalent fractions which represent the part of the blossoms still on the bush.

$$\frac{2}{8} \qquad \frac{7}{8} \qquad \frac{3}{4} \qquad \frac{6}{8}$$

Vocabulary Check

7. Write a definition for equivalent fractions. Then give an example.

8. Which of the following are *not* equivalent fractions?

(A) $\frac{2}{6}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$

(C) $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{2}{8}$

(B) $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{4}{6}$

(D) $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$

★ Read the story below. Think about the meanings of
the **boldfaced** words. ★

Mighty Paul Bunyan

It is a dark night in the year 1895. Some men sit around a **campfire** watching the flames. These men are tired. They have worked hard all day chopping down trees in a forest. Now it is time for the **storyteller** to tell a story. The men listen as the story begins.

This **tale** is about a mighty man called Paul Bunyan. Paul is a lumberjack just like the men around the fire. He, too, chops down trees in the **wilderness**, far away from other people. But Paul Bunyan is not a real person. He is **imaginary**. He is bigger and stronger than real men and can do much more work. Paul Bunyan has the **ability** to clear a whole forest by himself! He eats more than real men do, too. It takes a whole **orchard** of trees to get enough apples to make him a pie!

Paul has a giant blue ox named Babe. Paul and Babe do many exciting things and have many **adventures**. For example, when Babe needs drinking water, Paul scoops out some big holes. These holes become the Great Lakes. Babe finally has enough water to drink!

How did these stories get started? What are their **beginnings**? The people who first told these tales took pride in their work as lumberjacks. This was their way of showing it. Over the years, these **legends** got passed along, and then were written down. Today, Paul Bunyan still stands for the kind of men and women who made our country strong.

★ Go back to the story. Underline the words or sentences that give you a clue to the meaning of each **boldfaced** word. ★

Context Clues

Read each sentence. Look for clues to help you complete each sentence with a word or words from the box. Write the word on the line.

campfire	storyteller	imaginary	tale
ability	wilderness	beginnings	legends
orchard	adventures		

1. Everyone outside was warmed by the

   _____ .

2. They listened to a _____ told by a

   talented _____ .

3. Paul Bunyan, an _____ person, lived in

   the _____ areas of America.

4. He had the _____ to chop down a

   whole _____ of trees at once.

5. In some of the stories, or _____, that people tell, he is helped by a blue ox.

6. The blue ox, Babe, shared many of Paul Bunyan's

   exciting _____ .

7. These stories had their _____ about a hundred years ago.

Name two imaginary characters in books you have read.

_____

DICTIONARY SKILLS

Answer the questions below.

1. How is a <u>legend</u> like a <u>tale</u>? _____

2. Which means "power to do something": <u>ability</u> or <u>adventures</u>? _____

3. Which means "teller of stories": <u>legends</u> or <u>storyteller</u>? _____

4. What would you find in both an <u>orchard</u> and the <u>wilderness</u>? _____

5. What would you do with a <u>campfire</u>? _____

WRITING SENTENCES

Use each vocabulary word in the box to write a sentence of your own.

beginnings	legends	imaginary
adventures	campfire	wilderness

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

TANGLED-UP WORDS

A word is underlined in each sentence below. The word sounds something like a word in the box. But its meaning makes it the wrong word for the sentence.

Read the paragraphs. Find the word in the box that can replace the underlined word. Write the vocabulary word on the line next to the number of the underlined word.

adventures	**legends**	**campfires**	**tale**
Storytellers	**orchard**	**wilderness**	**imaginary**
beginnings	**ability**		

Paul Bunyan is an (1) <u>ordinary</u> character. (2) <u>Sunflowers</u> often tell stories about him. These stories are told around (3) <u>cameras</u>. One (4) <u>tail</u> is about how much Paul can eat. It took a whole (5) <u>orange</u> of apples to make him a pie!

There are many other (6) <u>ledges</u> about Paul and his blue ox, Babe. Most tell about their different (7) <u>alligators</u> in the (8) <u>windowsill</u>.

People enjoy learning about the (9) <u>buildings</u> of a country through stories. Some people have a great (10) <u>enemy</u> to tell these stories well.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

GET WISE TO TESTS

Directions: Read each sentence carefully. Then choose the best answer to complete each sentence. Mark the space for the answer you have chosen.

If you are not sure which word completes the sentence, do the best you can. Try to choose the answer that makes the most sense.

1. A **tale** is a kind of _____.
   (A) story   (C) dog
   (B) character   (D) poem

2. A **campfire** is built in the _____.
   (A) stove   (C) woods
   (B) vans   (D) city

3. A **storyteller** is a _____.
   (A) company   (C) person
   (B) place   (D) idea

4. Usually there are many _____ in the **wilderness.**
   (A) bicycles   (C) zoos
   (B) clowns   (D) trees

5. An **imaginary** story is _____.
   (A) true   (C) old
   (B) not real   (D) short

6. Someone with **ability** has _____.
   (A) instruments   (C) charm
   (B) skill   (D) wrinkles

7. An **orchard** has many _____.
   (A) children   (C) trees
   (B) animals   (D) rooms

8. **Adventures** are _____.
   (A) exciting   (C) proud
   (B) dull   (D) messy

9. **Beginnings** are how something was _____.
   (A) written   (C) won
   (B) finished   (D) started

10. **Legends** are well-known _____.
    (A) recipes   (C) heroes
    (B) stories   (D) accidents

Review

1. A **difficult** job is _____ to do.
   (A) soft   (C) hard
   (B) lazy   (D) easy

2. An **athlete** is good at _____.
   (A) shopping   (C) cooking
   (B) drawing   (D) sports

Writing

Look at the picture. Pretend you are Paul Bunyan. You have just met someone bigger and stronger than you are.

Describe the new character and tell how you feel about her. The picture will give you ideas. Use some vocabulary words in your writing.

I was walking through the forest when, to my

surprise, I saw _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Turn to "My Word List" on page 132. Write some words from the story or other words that you would like to know more about. Use a dictionary to find the meanings.

AMI Day 13

- From Journeys Text book read or listen to the story on Youtube <u>Jump! From the life of Michael Jordan story</u> pages 362-385 (We will do one story per week.)
- Complete skills pages that go with this lesson. -p149 plural nouns; -p150 Vowels oi, and oy; p.151 Suffixes/context clues, base words; p.152 Kinds of Verbs
- Do Daily Math day 13 (DO Only One A DAY)
- Do Math pages 607-610 on Fractions
- Science: Watch a science mystery if you can. If you cannot do the science worksheet <u>Plant Adaptations</u>

- (Try to do at least one a week)Other online activities could be ABCMouse, Youtube Videos on fractions, Mobymax, Prodigy, or RazKids

(Try to do one of these per week)

- Other activities not online: Draw a map of your bedroom or house. Label things inside each room, Use your ruler to measure different small items in your house, write a poem, or begin a daily journal (you may add pictures if you want to) or write a paragraph/summary about the story Jump! Did you like it? Did you learn a life lesson from the story? Why did the author write this story?

Special Plural Nouns

1–5. Write the plural form of each singular noun in parentheses.

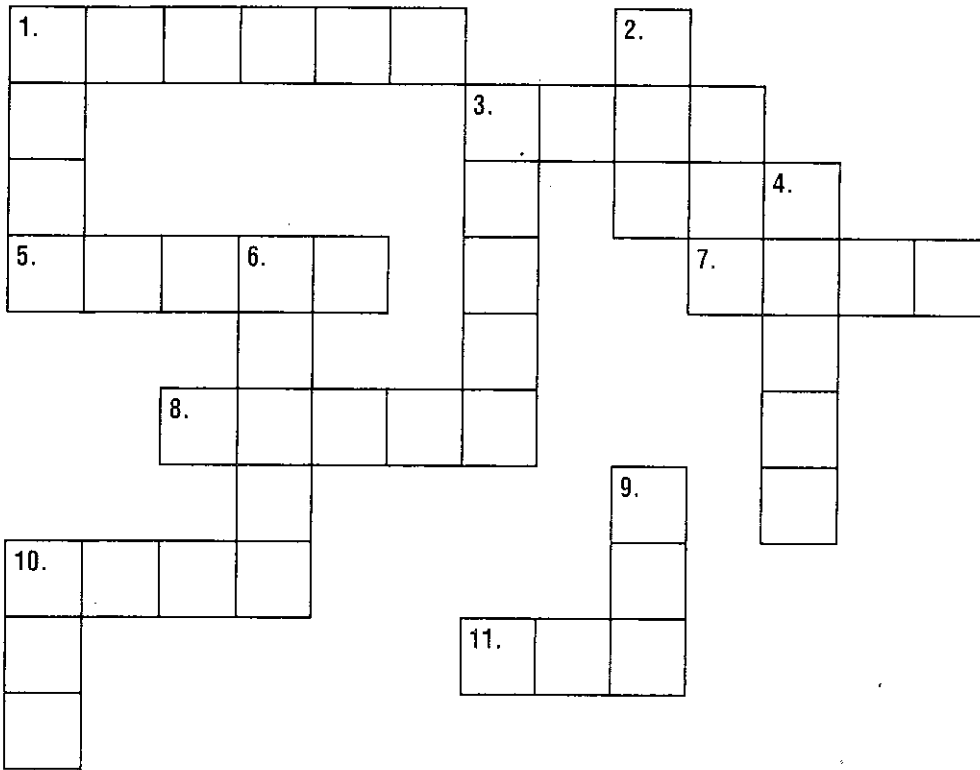**1.** two tiny _____ (baby)

2. four long _____ (story)

3. twelve ripe _____(cherry)

4. fresh red _____ (berry)

5. eight cute _____ (puppy)

6–10. Write *singular* or *plural* for each underlined noun.

6. Many women play sports. _____

7. Many men take part in sports, too. _____

8. Jack wore a guard to protect his teeth. _____

9. A child can play sports at school. _____

10. Geese do not play sports. _____

Name _____ Date _____

Vowel Sound in *joy*

Spelling Words

Basic
1. joy
2. point
3. voice
4. join
5. oil
6. coin
7. noise
8. spoil
9. toy
10. joint
11. boy
12. soil
13. choice
14. boil

Review
come
are

Challenge
poison
destroy

Use the Basic Words to complete the puzzle.

Across

1. a decision
3. to become a member
5. a sound
7. dirt
8. a small dot
10. to heat a liquid until it bubbles
11. great happiness

Down

1. a metal piece of money
2. a black, slippery liquid
3. the place where two bones connect
4. what one uses to speak
6. to go bad
9. something to play with
10. a male child

Suffixes *-y, -ful, -ous*

**In each sentence, circle the word with the suffix
-y, -ful, or -ous. Then write the base word, the suffix, and the
word meaning. Use context clues in the sentence to help you
find the meaning.**

1. Uncle Mario is a skillful carpenter who can build just about anything out

of wood.

_____ _____ _____

base word   **suffix**   **meaning**

2. Gloria's eyes got big when she took a bite of the peppery stew.

_____ _____ _____

base word   **suffix**   **meaning**

3. My grandmother is an adventurous person who likes to see new places

and try new things.

_____ _____ _____

base word   **suffix**   **meaning**

4. It is hard to say no to our coach because he is such a powerful person.

_____ _____ _____

base word   **suffix**   **meaning**

5. Our dog Red came home covered with slimy mud after playing in the creek.

_____ _____ _____

base word   **suffix**   **meaning**

Kinds of Verbs

- A word that tells what people or things do is a **verb**. Words that show action are **action verbs**.
- Some verbs do not show action. They are **being verbs**. The verbs *am*, *is*, *are*, *was*, and *were* are forms of the verb *be*. They tell what someone or something is or was.

    The players <u>jump</u>, and they <u>are</u> strong.

1–3. Identify the underlined verb in each sentence. Write *action* or *being* on the line.

1. Tammy <u>worked</u> hard for the race. _____

2. She <u>was</u> a weak runner. _____

3. Her coach <u>taught</u> her exercises. ___ _____

4–6. Combine each pair of sentences. Use both verbs in the new sentence. Write the new sentence on the line.

4. Jena jumped four feet high. Jena landed in the foam pit.

_____

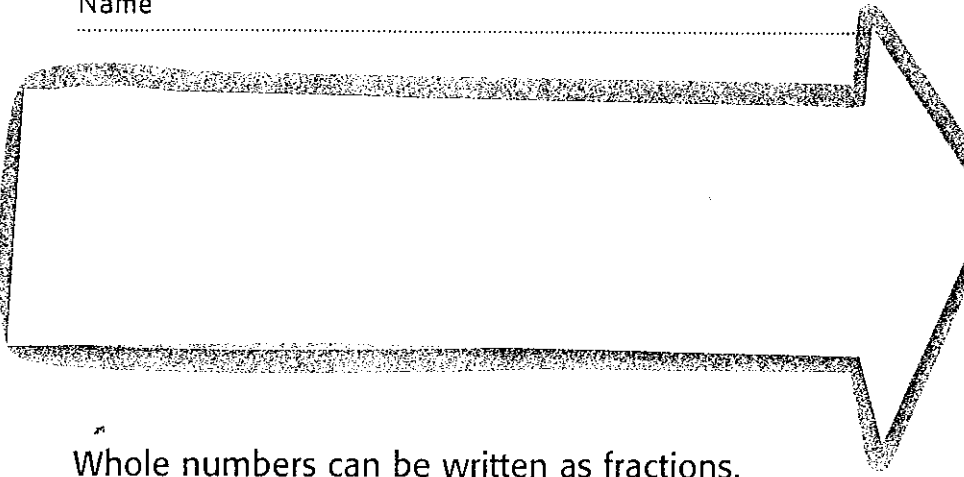**5.** The team hopped around the track. The team was soon tired.

_____

6. The coaches were impressed. The coaches were happy.

_____

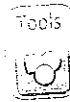## Lesson 7

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

How can fractions be used to represent numbers and their parts?

Whole numbers can be written as fractions. When the numerator is the same as the denominator, the fraction equals 1.
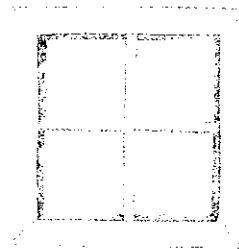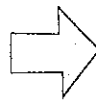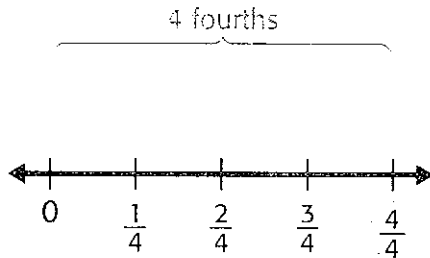
Math in My World   Tools   Tutor

Example 1

There are 4 panes of glass in one window of Landon's classroom. Each pane of glass is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole window.
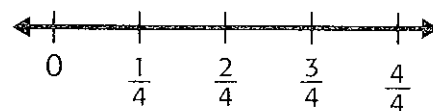
How many fourths equal 1 whole?

4 fourths

fourths   =   whole

Write the fraction.   four parts

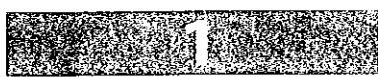$\dfrac{}{4}$ One whole is partitioned into four parts.

Place a point on the number line to graph this fraction. The models show that $\frac{4}{4}$ and 1 share the same point and have the same size.
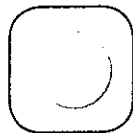
So, 4 fourths = _____ whole. Or, _____ = 1.

The fraction $\frac{1}{1}$ means 1 whole partitioned into 1 group. So, $\frac{1}{1} = 1$.

  or   ← 1 counter in 1 group
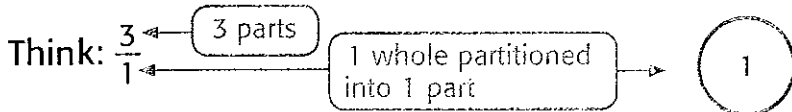
How many wholes are in $\frac{3}{1}$?

Think: $\frac{3}{1}$ ← 3 parts

1 whole partitioned into 1 part → 1

1 part   2 parts   3 parts

So, (1)(1)(1) $= \frac{3}{1}$ or ___ . There are ___ wholes in $\frac{3}{1}$.

Key Concept Fractions as Whole Numbers

If the numerator and the denominator are the same, the fraction is equivalent to 1.

Example: $\frac{3}{3} = 1$ ←

If the denominator is 1, the fraction is equivalent to the whole number represented by the numerator.
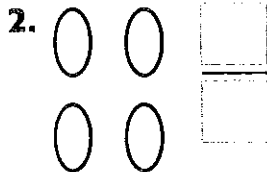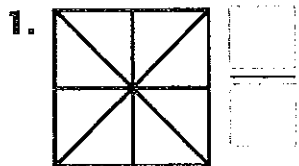
Example: $\frac{3}{1} = 3$ ←

number sentence

Talk MATH

How can you tell whether $\frac{6}{1}$ is greater or less than 1?

Guided Practice

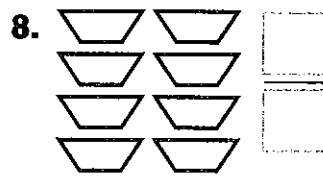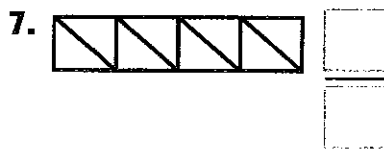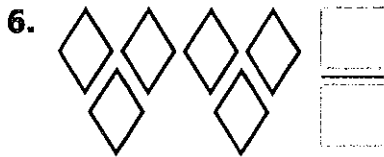**Write a fraction to represent the shaded part of each whole or set of wholes.**

1.

2.

Name ....

Independent Practice

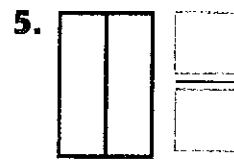**Write a fraction to represent the shaded part of each whole or set of wholes.**

3. $\dfrac{}{}$

4. $\dfrac{}{}$

5. $\dfrac{}{}$

6. $\dfrac{}{}$

7. $\dfrac{}{}$

8. $\dfrac{}{}$
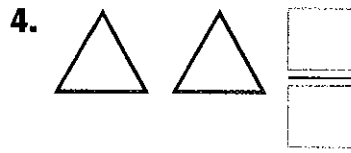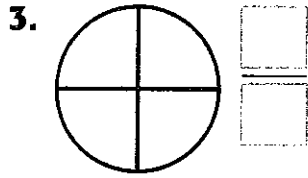
Write each whole number as a fraction.

9. $4 = \dfrac{}{}$

10. $2 = \dfrac{}{}$

11. $6 = \dfrac{}{}$

12. $1 = \dfrac{}{}$

13. $8 = \dfrac{}{}$

14. $3 = \dfrac{}{}$

Find the missing numerators and denominators. Then circle the model that is not a fraction for 1 whole.

15. $\dfrac{}{6}$

16. $\dfrac{}{4}$

17. $\dfrac{}{}$
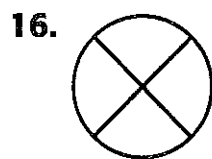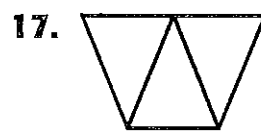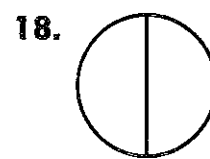
18. $\dfrac{2}{}$

19. Write three different fractions equivalent to 1. $\dfrac{}{}, \dfrac{}{}, \dfrac{}{}$

20. Tim has 7 magazines. He gave all of them to Mike. Write a fraction that represents the part of the magazines Tim gave to Mike. Then write the fraction as a whole number.

$$\frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}} = $$

21. Conner has 3 cups of raisins. Write the number of cups of raisins that Conner has as a fraction. Then write the fraction as a whole number. Graph this fraction on the number line.

$$\frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}} = $$

```
◄──┼────┼────┼────┼──►
   0    1    2    3
```

22. **Mathematical PRACTICE 1** **Make Sense of Problems** Carla took two photographs at a zoo. Two of the photographs were of giraffes. Write a fraction that represents the part of the photographs that were giraffes. Then write the fraction as a whole number.

$$\frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}} = $$

HOT Problems

23. **Mathematical PRACTICE 4** **Model Math** Draw figures to represent $\frac{4}{1}$ and $\frac{6}{6}$ as whole numbers.

24. ❓ How can whole numbers be represented as fractions?

Plant Adaptations

Plants need sunlight, water, air, and nutrients to survive. They 10

live in a large range of habitats. Plants have different ways 21

to meet these needs in their environments. There are several 31

ways plants adapt to thrive in the habitats where they live. 42

Each fall some leaves change colors and then fall from the 53

trees. This is an adaptation that allows trees to survive the 64

winter months. Some trees remain green all year. Another 73

example of a plant adaptation is carnivorous plants. These 82

plants eat bugs, because the soils in the swamps where they 93

live have few nutrients for the plants. Some trees produce 103

nuts that help create new trees. Other plants have brightly 113

colored flowers to attract bees, birds, and butterflies to 122

allow them to fertilize the plants. As you can tell, there are 134

several different types of plant adaptations. 140

Number of Words Read	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
1st Attempt				
2nd Attempt				
3rd Attempt				

Plant Adaptations

Answer each question in a complete sentence. Underline or highlight where you located the answer in the text.

1. What is a plant adaptation?_____

_____

2. How do some trees survive winter?_____

_____

3. What do plants need to survive?_____

_____

4. Why do carnivorous plants eat bugs? _____

_____

5. What plant adaptation to you notice most often in your community?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

AMI Day 14

- From Journeys Text book read or listen to the story on Youtube Jump! From the life of Michael Jordan story pages 362-385 (We will do one story per week.)
- If you are able please take the AR Test for this story.
- Complete skills pages that go with this lesson. p153 Vowels oi, and oy; p.154 Change "y" to "i" to make plural nouns
- Do Daily Math day 14 (DO Only One A DAY)
- Do Math pages 611-614 on Fractions
- Fine Arts Lesson 11: The Mickey Mouse Man
- (Try to do at least one a week)Other online activities could be ABCMouse, Youtube Videos on fractions, Mobymax, Prodigy, or RazKids

(Try to do one of these per week)

- Other activities not online: Draw a map of your bedroom or house. Label things inside each room, Use your ruler to measure different small items in your house, write a poem, or begin a daily journal (you may add pictures if you want to) or write a paragraph/summary about the story Jump! Did you like it? Did you learn a life lesson from the story? Why did the author write this story?

MY Homework

Homework Helper ᵉHelp

Need help? connectED.mcgraw-hill.com

How many sixths equal 1 whole? Write the fraction.

The number line shows one whole partitioned into six equal parts. Six $\frac{1}{6}$-fraction tiles are placed above the number line.

$$0 \quad \frac{1}{6} \quad \frac{2}{6} \quad \frac{3}{6} \quad \frac{4}{6} \quad \frac{5}{6} \quad \frac{6}{6}$$
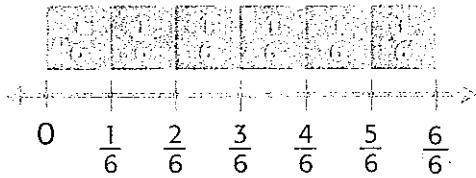
◄— Each $\frac{1}{6}$-fraction tile represents *one-sixth*.

So, *six-sixths* is equivalent to one whole.

Write the fraction.

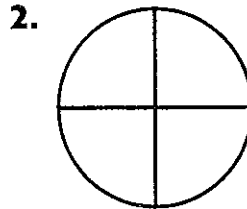$\frac{6}{6}$ ◄— six parts

◄— One whole is partitioned into six parts.

Practice

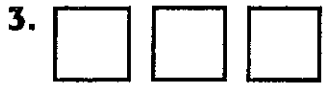**Write a fraction to represent the shaded part of each whole.**

1.

2.

Write a fraction to represent each set of wholes.

3. □ □ □

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

4. △ △

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

Write each whole number as a fraction.
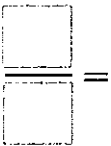
5. $8 = \dfrac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$ **6.** $4 = \dfrac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$ **7.** $2 = \dfrac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$ **8.** $6 = \dfrac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$

Problem Solving

9. Gary sliced an apple into eighths. He gave eight of the pieces to his friends. Write a fraction that represents the part of the apple that was given to his friends. Then write this fraction as a whole number. Graph the fraction on the number line.

$$\frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}} =$$

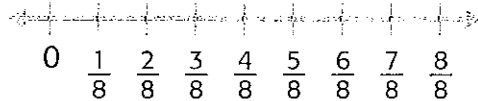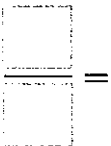$$0 \quad \frac{1}{8} \quad \frac{2}{8} \quad \frac{3}{8} \quad \frac{4}{8} \quad \frac{5}{8} \quad \frac{6}{8} \quad \frac{7}{8} \quad \frac{8}{8}$$
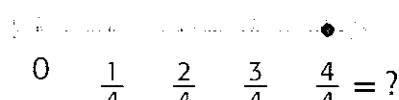
10. Mathematical PRACTICE **Use Number Sense** The art teacher partitioned a piece of poster paper into three equal pieces. Each part was decorated for a school dance. Write a fraction that represents the part of the poster paper that was decorated for the school dance. Then write this fraction as a whole number.

$$\frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}} =$$

Test Practice

11. Which of the following is equivalent to $\frac{4}{4}$?

$$0 \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{2}{4} \quad \frac{3}{4} \quad \frac{4}{4} = ?$$

- (A) $\frac{1}{4}$
- (C) $\frac{4}{1}$
- (B) 1
- (D) 4

Lesson 8

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

How can fractions
be used to represent
numbers and their parts?

You can compare fractions when the two
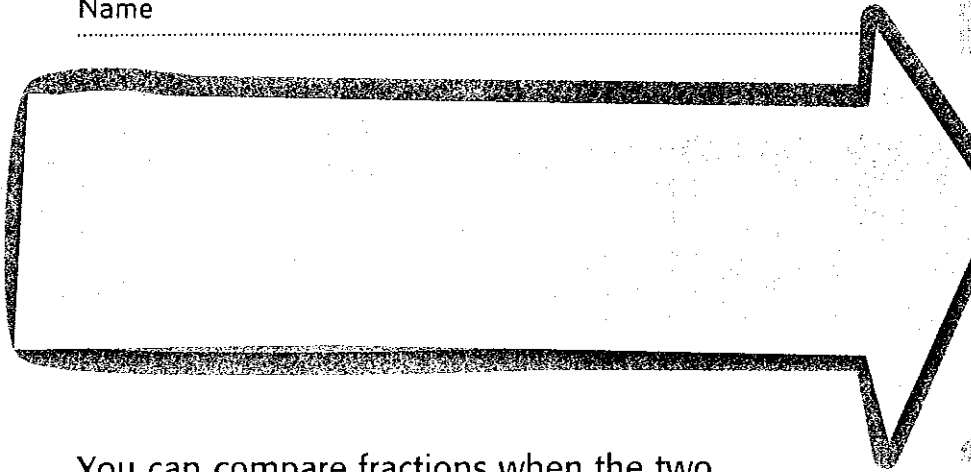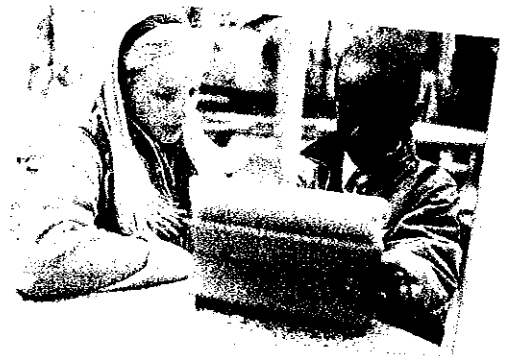fractions refer to the same size whole.

Math in My World

| Tools | | Tutor |
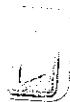
Example 1

Ajay has $\frac{3}{6}$ of his homework done. Yuki finished $\frac{4}{6}$ of hers.
Who has finished a greater part of their homework?

One Way Use fraction tiles.

Compare $\frac{3}{6}$ and $\frac{4}{6}$.

Ajay
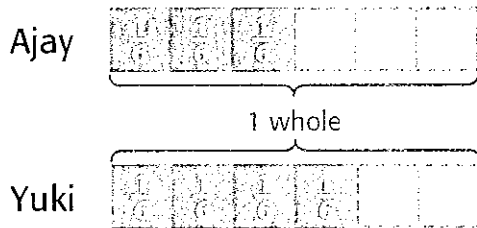
1 whole

Yuki

The models show that $\frac{4}{6}$ has a greater size than $\frac{3}{6}$.

So, $\frac{4}{6} > \frac{3}{6}$.

Another Way Use a number line.

Represent each fraction on a number line.

$$0 \quad \frac{1}{6} \quad \frac{2}{6} \quad \frac{3}{6} \quad \frac{4}{6} \quad \frac{5}{6} \quad 1$$

$\frac{4}{6}$ is closer to 1 whole. So, $\frac{4}{6} > \frac{3}{6}$.

So, _____ finished a greater part of her homework.

Example 2 [Tutor]

Camille and Peter were reading a book. Camille read $\frac{1}{4}$ of the book, while Peter read $\frac{1}{3}$ of the same book. Who read a greater part of the book?

Compare $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$.

Camille

$$\frac{1}{4}$$

$$0 \quad \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \quad \frac{2}{4} \quad \frac{3}{4} \quad 1$$

The larger denominator of 4 means more, but smaller parts.

Peter

$$\frac{1}{3}$$
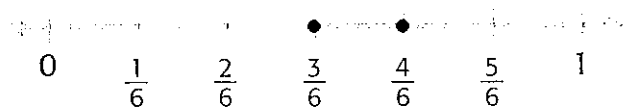
$$0 \quad \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \quad \frac{2}{3} \quad 1$$

The smaller denominator of 3 means fewer, but larger parts.
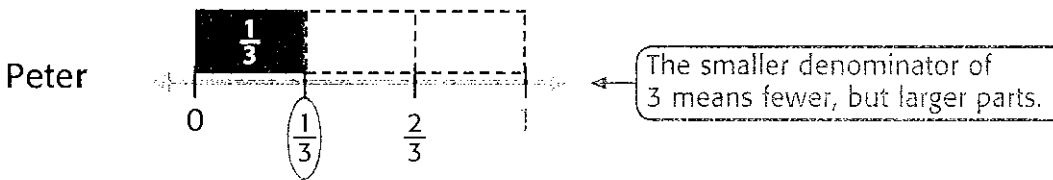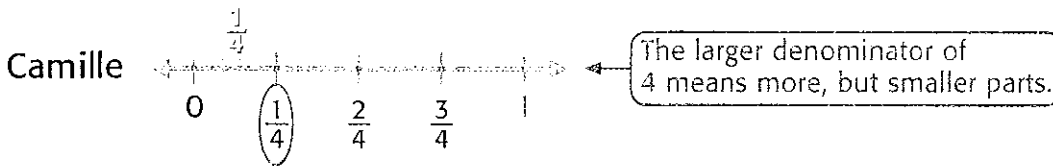
One-third is closer to 1 whole.

So, $\boxed{}$ is greater than $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\boxed{} > \frac{1}{4}$.

So, _____ read a greater part of the book.

Talk MATH

How can you compare two fractions that have the same numerator but different denominators?

1. Use the models to compare. Use >, <, or =.

| $\frac{1}{3}$ | | |

| $\frac{1}{3}$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | |

$$\frac{1}{3} \bigcirc \frac{2}{3}$$

Proofread for Spelling

Circle the ten misspelled Spelling Words in the following letter. Then write each word correctly.

Dear Louise,

I hope that you are doing well. I wish that I could jion you this week at camp. Sadly, I've lost my voic, so Mom says I have to rest. Sitting inside while everyone else h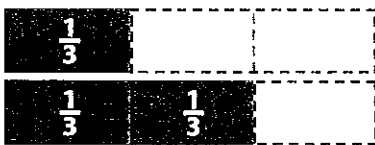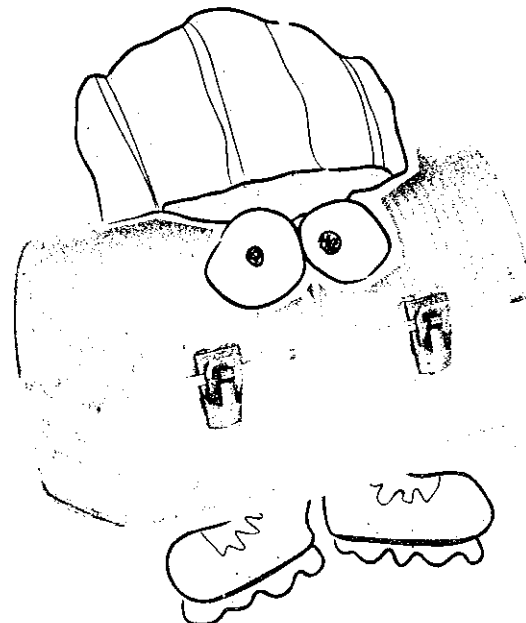as fun definitely wouldn't be my choyce. Boiy am I bored! I did get a cool new toi, though. It is a tiny robot that makes this weird noyse whenever you poiynt a light at it. I think Dad wants to destroiy it already. He thinks playing with it is like poyson to my brain and says I should read more books. He's probably right. Oh, I also got this neat old coyn from my grandfather. Anyway, write back when you can!

Your friend,

Albert

Spelling Words

Basic
1. joy
2. point
3. voice
4. join
5. oil
6. coin
7. noise
8. spoil
9. toy
10. joint
11. boy
12. soil
13. choice
14. boil

Review
come
are

Challenge
poison
destroy

1. _____   6. _____

2. _____   7. _____

3. _____   8. _____

4. _____   9. _____

5. _____   10. _____

Conventions: Proofreading

If a noun ends with a consonant and *y*, change the *y*
to *i*, and add *-es* to form the plural.

Sometimes the spelling of a noun changes in a special way.

The spelling of some nouns does not change when they
are plural.

Incorrectly Formed Plural	Correctly Formed Plural
cherry cherrys	cherry cherries
goose gooses	goose geese
deer deers	deer deer

**Proofread the paragraph. Find five mistakes in the spelling of
plural nouns. Write the corrected sentences on the lines below.**

> The mans on the ski team learned a lot from the women. They
> showed them how to relax and go faster. They told them storys about
> great women skiers.
> On top of the mountain, the skiers saw deers. They had to be careful
> not to run into them. Two women fell on the way down. Their familys
> were worried. But they were all right. Now they don't have any worrys.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

The Mickey Mouse Man

Have you ever been to Disney World or to Disneyland? If you have, then you know who Walt Disney was. He made his living in the **entertainment** business. Or, you could say his **career** was amusing people. One way Disney did this was by inventing animal **characters** such as Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck.

When he was a boy, Walt Disney liked to draw. At the age of 16, he began to study art in Chicago, Illinois. His **drawings** showed that he was a good artist. He had **talent**.

Six years later, Disney moved to California to make **cartoons**. A cartoon is a movie made from thousands of drawings. Each one shows a small part of the character's actions.

Disney set up a **studio** so he would have a place to make his movies. His first cartoon was about Mickey Mouse. People were **delighted** with Mickey Mouse. They loved his big ears and were **enchanted** with his squeaky voice. (They did not know it was really Walt Disney's own charming voice!)

Walt Disney went on to make many other cartoons. People liked the **humor** in Disney's cartoons. The stories were funny, and the characters did silly things.

Today, the Disney Studios still carry on Walt Disney's work. Mickey Mouse and the other Disney characters still make people laugh.

Meanings for the vocabulary words are given below. Go back to the story and read each sentence that has a vocabulary word. If you still cannot tell the meaning, look for clues in the sentences that come before and after the one with the vocabulary word. Write each word in front of its meaning.

characters	career	drawings	talent
entertainment	studio	delighted	humor
cartoons	enchanted		

1. _____: a person's life work

2. _____: place where an artist might work

3. _____: pictures done with pencil, pen, or crayon

4. _____: very pleased and happy

5. _____: something that keeps people interested

6. _____: movies made from many pictures

7. _____: greatly charmed

8. _____: people and animals in a story

9. _____: what makes someone laugh

10. _____: special ability
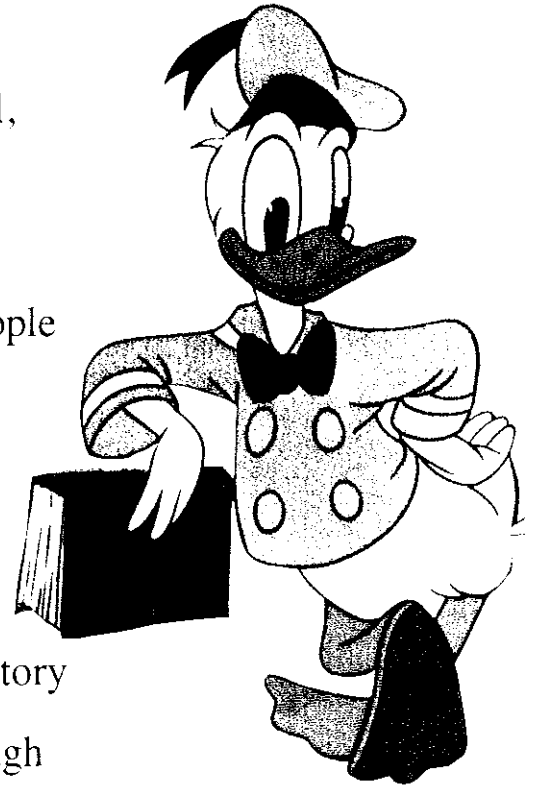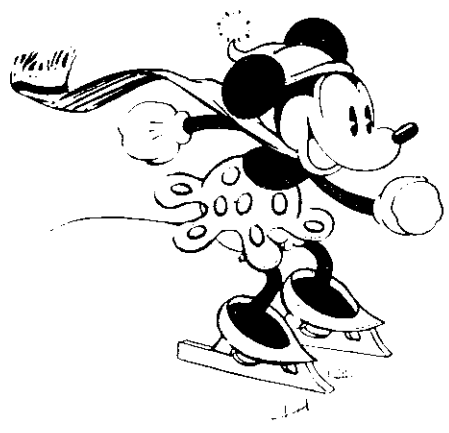
Classify

Each column groups words about Walt Disney. Write each word from the box in the group where it belongs.

cartoons	characters	enchanted
drawings	delighted	

WALT DISNEY

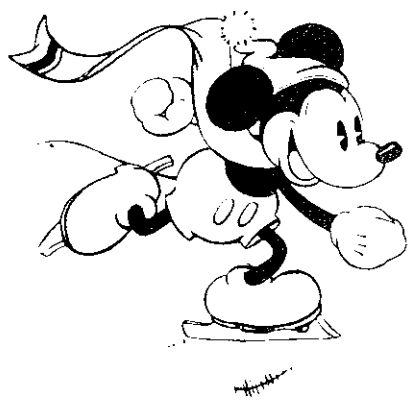| What He Created Himself	How He Made People Feel
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	

Write Sentences

Use each vocabulary word in the box to write a sentence of your own.

humor	talent	entertainment
career	studio	characters

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

GET WISE TO TESTS

Directions: Read the phrase. Look for the word or words that have the same or almost the same meaning as the boldfaced word. Mark the letter for your choice.

Always read all the answer choices. Many choices may make sense. But only one answer choice has the same or almost the same meaning as the **boldfaced** word.

1. Disney **cartoons**
   - (A) car tools
   - (B) plays
   - (C) coats
   - (D) movies

2. person's **career**
   - (A) life's work
   - (B) name
   - (C) drawings
   - (D) hobby

3. Disney **characters**
   - (A) actions
   - (B) charms
   - (C) animals or people
   - (D) candies

4. artist's **studio**
   - (A) student
   - (B) brush
   - (C) idea
   - (D) place of work

5. box of **drawings**
   - (A) books
   - (B) letters
   - (C) pictures
   - (D) paints

6. with **humor**
   - (A) love
   - (B) fun
   - (C) hate
   - (D) tears

7. good **entertainment**
   - (A) creepy thing
   - (B) silly thing
   - (C) empty thing
   - (D) interesting thing

8. having **talent**
   - (A) ability
   - (B) attention
   - (C) beauty
   - (D) business

9. become **enchanted**
   - (A) cheerful
   - (B) charmed
   - (C) surprised
   - (D) eaten

10. feel **delighted**
    - (A) unhappy
    - (B) pleased
    - (C) curious
    - (D) deserted

1. good **beginnings**
   - (A) starts
   - (B) stops
   - (C) beings
   - (D) ideas

2. **imaginary** person
   - (A) happy
   - (B) real
   - (C) not real
   - (D) important

Writing
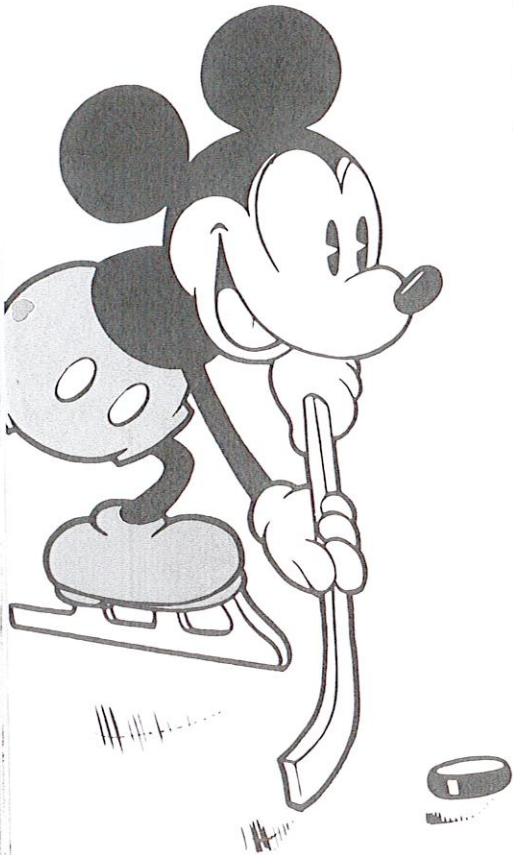
The picture on this page shows one of Walt Disney's characters. Pretend that you have been asked to create a brand-new cartoon character for a movie. Draw a picture of your cartoon character in the space below.

Write a paragraph describing your character. What is its name? How does it look? Use some vocabulary words in your writing.
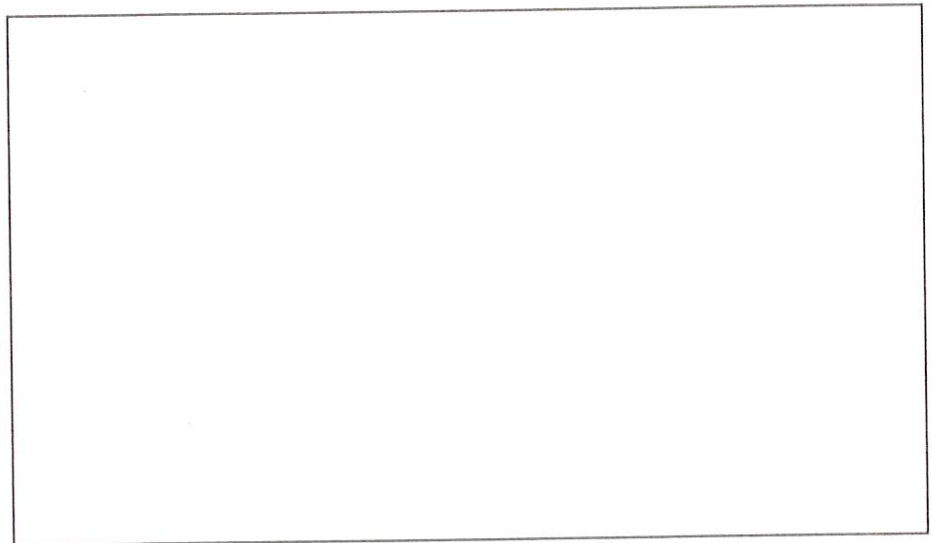
Turn to "My Word List" on page 132. Write some words from the story or other words that you would like to know more about. Use a dictionary to find the meanings.

★ Read the story below. Think about the meanings of the **boldfaced** words. ★

Storm at Sea

In this Hawaiian tale, Koloa sails with his family. His father knows the seas well. But the powerful wind, Ho'olua, brings a storm that tests Koloa.

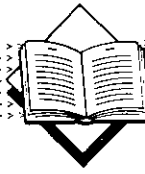Koloa's father watched the sky. Heavy black clouds moved toward the canoe. Koloa knew the clouds would bring a **squall**. Looking up at his strong, tall father, Koloa asked, "How did you learn about the stars and winds and ocean **swells**?"

"From my grandfather," his father replied. "He passed his **knowledge** on to my father. My father taught me, and I'm teaching you. You are a good pupil."

Koloa smiled. He wanted to be a **master** navigator when he grew up.

Raindrops began to fall on Koloa's back. Wind whirled about the canoe. Ho'olua, the strong wind, had struck. Swells pounded the sides of the canoe. Rain poured from the sky.

A giant **gust** caught the sails, turning the canoe about. "Lower the sails," Koloa's father commanded.

Winds tried to tear the steering-sweep from Koloa's hands. He knew he must hold the sweep steady. He couldn't ask for help — everyone on the canoe was busy. His mother helped to bring down the masts and sails. Other crew members **bailed** water from the hulls. Koloa alone had to handle the sweep.

Wind roared in his ears. Rain drenched his skin. Huge waves slapped his face. Koloa could hardly see or hear. But he must hold that sweep.

His arms ached. His legs felt like stone. His strength was slipping away. If only he could rest — for just a moment.

Lightning zithered across the sky, followed by roaring thunder. The world was a mass of water, tossing from the sea, tumbling from the sky, whirling in the air. Koloa was wet and cold and hungry. The great wind was pulling the sweep from his arms. Ho'olua was steering the canoe!

But, no! Koloa couldn't let that happen! Ho'olua would turn the canoe over. They might drown in the **raging** sea. Koloa could not let Ho'olua have the canoe. But he was weak. So tired and weak.

His father was speaking to Koloa. Wind roared. Thunder blared. Koloa couldn't hear what his father was saying. But the master navigator's dark eyes flashed **encouragement**.

My father has given me a man's job, Koloa told himself. I must prove that I can handle it.

His legs and arms were tense. His hands gripped the sweep. He no longer heard the wind. He no longer felt .the water. He didn't think about his **aching** muscles. He just held tight to that steering-sweep. How long he held it, he didn't know.

Slowly he realized the wind wasn't as strong. Waves no longer poured into the canoe. Soon only a light drizzle of rain tapped the **deck**.

"The storm is ending," his father said. "You did well, my son. You may rest now."

From Storm at Sea, by Nancy Alpert Mower

★ Go back to the story. Underline any words or sentences that give you clues to the meanings of the **boldfaced** words. ★

AMI Day 15

- Do Daily Math day 15 (DO Only One A DAY)
- Do Math pages 615-618 on Fractions
- Science: <u>Variations of Traits</u>
- Literature Lesson 14: <u>Storm at Sea</u>
- Begin Arkansas History: Read through the cover page and the back. Color the Arkansas Flag
- (Try to do at least one a week)Other online activities could be ABCMouse, Youtube Videos on fractions, Mobymax, Prodigy, or RazKids
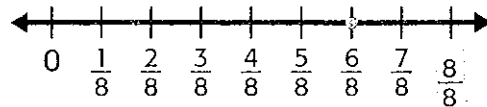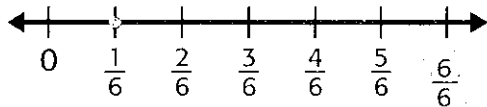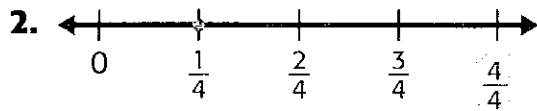
(Try to do one of these per week)

- Other activities not online: Draw a map of your bedroom or house. Label things inside each room, Use your ruler to measure different small items in your house, write a poem, or begin a daily journal (you may add pictures if you want to).

Name ....

Use the models to compare. Use >, <, or =.

2.

$$\frac{1}{4} \bigcirc \frac{1}{6}$$

3.

$$\frac{7}{8} \bigcirc \frac{6}{8}$$

4.

$$\frac{2}{4} \bigcirc \frac{4}{8}$$

5.

$$\frac{4}{8} \bigcirc \frac{4}{6}$$

Use the number line for Exercises 6–8.
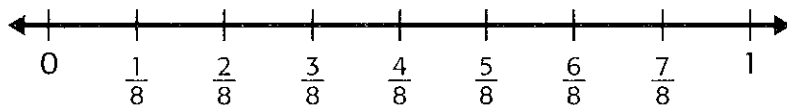
6. Circle all of the fractions on the number line that are greater than $\frac{5}{8}$.

7. Draw a box around all of the fractions on the number line that are less than $\frac{3}{8}$.

8. Write the fraction from the number line that is greater than $\frac{3}{8}$ but less than $\frac{5}{8}$. ———
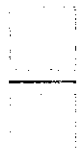
Problem Solving

Mathematical

9. PRACTICE **Explain to a Friend** Alister makes a party mix with $\frac{1}{3}$ cup of raisins and $\frac{2}{3}$ cup of cereal. Are there more raisins or cereal? Explain.

10. Debbie realized that more than $\frac{4}{8}$ of her summer vacation has passed. Circle the fraction that is greater than $\frac{4}{8}$.

$$\frac{5}{8} \qquad \frac{3}{8} \qquad \frac{2}{8}$$

HOT Problems

Mathematical

11. PRACTICE **Justify Conclusions** Is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the smaller waffle equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the larger waffle? Explain.
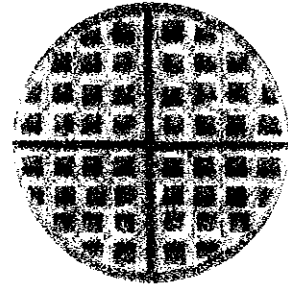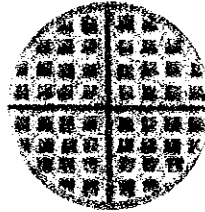
12. If you are comparing the fractions $\frac{4}{8}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$, how can you tell which fraction is greater without using models?

13. Building on the Essential Question How can fractions be compared?

Number and Operations – Fractions
3.NF.1, 3.NF.2, 3.NF.2a, 3.NF.2b, 3.NF.3, 3.NF.3d

MY Homework

Lesson 8

Compare Fractions

Homework Helper

Need help? connectED.mcgraw-hill.com

Luis and Malcolm are both on the tennis team. Luis has won $\frac{1}{2}$ of his matches. Malcolm has won $\frac{1}{6}$ of his matches. They both played the same number of matches. Who has won the greater fraction of matches?

Compare $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{6}$.
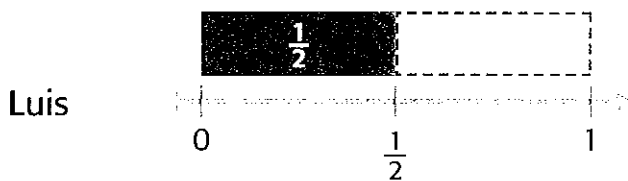
Luis

The smaller denominator of 2 means fewer, but larger parts.

Malcolm
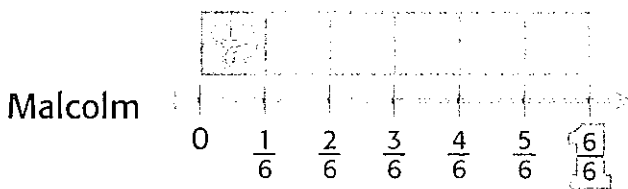
The larger denominator of 6 means more, but smaller parts.

The models show that $\frac{1}{2}$ has a greater size than $\frac{1}{6}$.

So, $\frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{6}$. Luis won a greater fraction of matches.

Practice

Use the models to compare. Use >, <, or =.

1.
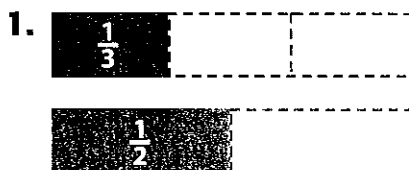
$\frac{1}{3} \bigcirc \frac{1}{2}$

2.
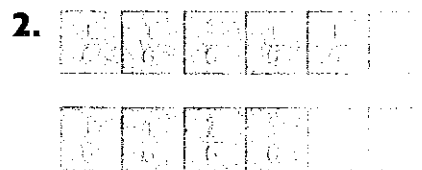
$\frac{5}{6} \bigcirc \frac{4}{6}$

Use the models to compare. Use >, <, or =.

3.

$$\frac{7}{8} \bigcirc \frac{3}{8}$$

4.
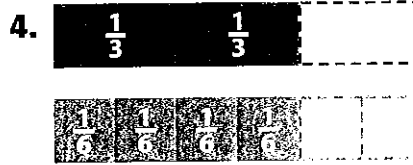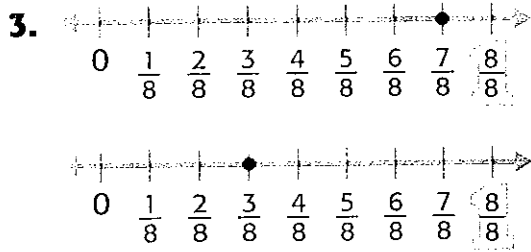
$$\frac{2}{3} \bigcirc \frac{4}{6}$$

Problem Solving

5. Mathematical **PRACTICE** **Justify Conclusions** Harvey practiced the piano for $\frac{5}{8}$ of an hour. Annika practiced the piano for $\frac{5}{6}$ of an hour. Use the models to determine who practiced the piano for a longer period of time.
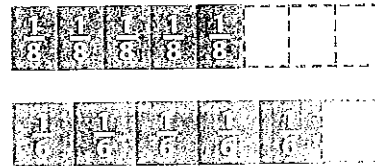
6. Mathematical **PRACTICE** **Use Math Tools** The average housecat sleeps about $\frac{2}{3}$ of a day. Most people sleep about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the day. Do housecats or people sleep for a greater fraction of the day? Graph both fractions on the number line to compare.
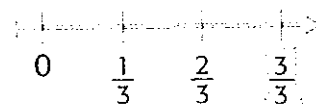
Test Practice

7. The number line shows which of the following fractions is less than $\frac{2}{4}$?

Ⓐ $\frac{1}{4}$

Ⓒ $\frac{3}{4}$

Ⓑ $\frac{2}{4}$

Ⓓ $\frac{4}{4}$

connectED.mcgraw-hill.com
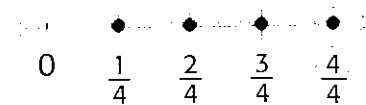
Read each sentence. Look for clues to help you complete each sentence with a word from the box. Write the word on the line.

master	swells	knowledge	gust
squall	raging	encouragement	deck
bailed	aching		

1. Facts and _____ about the sea and the wind can help you sail safely.

2. A _____ sailor can handle a boat.

3. Sailing in a bad _____, or storm, can be frightening.

4. The _____ winds, louder than anyone's voice, can scare you.

5. The huge waves, or _____, could make the boat turn over.

6. During a bad storm, water may have to be _____ from the boat.

7. Sometimes a _____ of wind blows the water right back in.

8. Working on a boat during a storm leaves your body tired and _____.

9. A person needs _____ to keep up the hard work on a boat.

10. After a storm, it feels wonderful to stand alone on the _____ of a boat.

MULTIPLE MEANINGS

The words in the box have more than one meaning.
Look for clues in each sentence to tell which meaning
is being used. Write the letter of the meaning next to the
correct sentence.

deck	swells
a. floor of a ship	**a.** large waves
b. pack of playing cards	**b.** grows larger

_____ 1. She mopped the deck until it was shiny.

_____ 2. The deck had only three queens.

_____ 3. My finger swells if it is stung by a bee.

_____ 4. The swells made the boats bob up and down.

Use story clues to write your own meaning for the words.

1. knowledge: _____

2. squall: _____

3. raging: _____

4. bailed: _____

5. gust: _____

6. encouragement: _____

7. aching: _____

8. master: _____
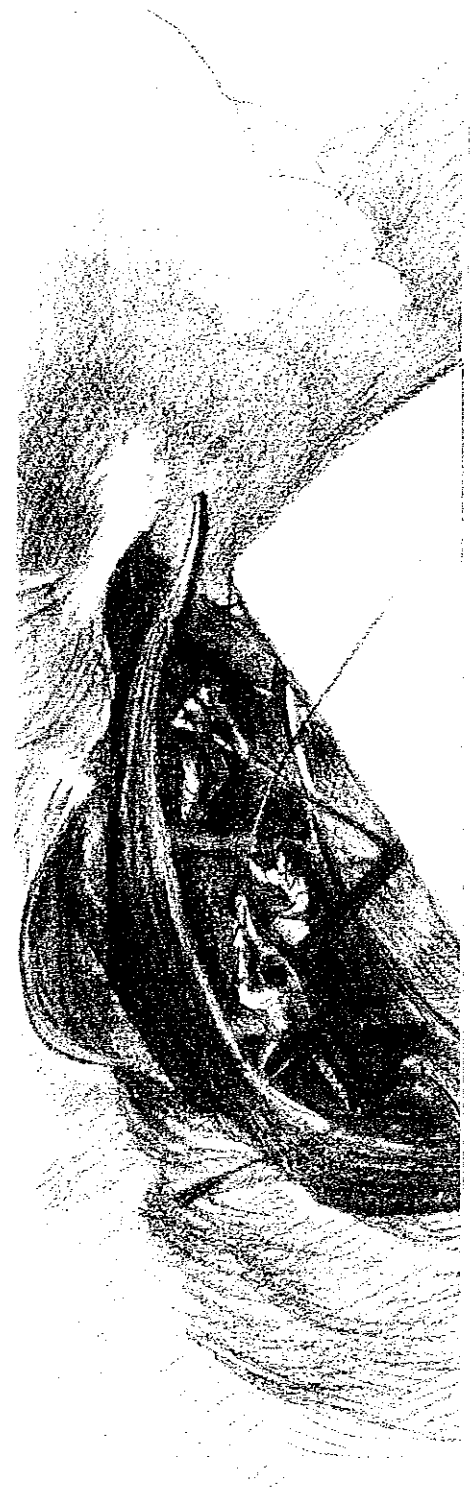
LESSON 14

Directions: Read each sentence carefully. Then choose the best answer to complete each sentence. Mark the space for the answer you have chosen.

This test will show how well you understand the meaning of words. Think about the meaning of the **boldfaced** word before you choose your answer.

1. A **squall** is a kind of _____.
   (A) master   (C) storm
   (B) tent   (D) prisoner

2. A **raging** storm is frightening and _____.
   (A) loud   (C) funny
   (B) slow   (D) yellow

3. I **bailed** _____ out of the boat.
   (A) space   (C) deck
   (B) water   (D) encouragement

4. A **deck** can be a part of a _____.
   (A) gust   (C) boat
   (B) car   (D) squall

5. A person who has **knowledge** is a person who has _____ something.
   (A) learned   (C) baked
   (B) bailed   (D) lost

6. When something is **aching**, it _____.
   (A) talks   (C) goes
   (B) loops   (D) hurts

7. The **swells** in the ocean are _____.
   (A) fish   (C) boats
   (B) waves   (D) clouds

8. A **master** at something is an _____.
   (A) expert   (C) uncle
   (B) ear   (D) idea

9. **Encouragement** gives a person _____.
   (A) money   (C) swells
   (B) food   (D) hope

10. A **gust** is a kind of _____.
    (A) knowledge   (C) wind
    (B) deck   (D) encouragement

Writing

Koloa had to be very brave to sail during the bad storm. Think about a time when you or someone you know had to be very brave. It may have been during a time of sickness or an accident. It may have been during a storm, or even during a contest of some kind.

Write a paragraph telling what happened and explain the brave act. Use some vocabulary words in your writing.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Turn to "My Word List" on page 132. Write some words from the story or other words that you would like to know more about. Use a dictionary to find the meanings.

Variation of Traits

Plants, animals, and people are all different. They all have life 11

cycles that include being born, growing into adults, 19

reproducing, and dying. These plants, animals, and people all 28

inherit features from their parents. These features include 36

how they look and how they act. Children's traits come from 47

both of their parents. They inherit their hair color, eye 57

color, and facial features from their parents. This is why 67

some people can roll their tongue and other people cannot 77

roll their tongue. This is why everyone looks and acts 87

different. No two people are exactly alike. The environment 96

also affects animals and people. This may impact their diet 106

or how they learn. The environment also affects the health 116

and quality of life of both animals and people. 125

Number of Words Read	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
1st Attempt				
2nd Attempt				
3rd Attempt				

Variation of Traits

Answer each question in a complete sentence. Underline or highlight where you located the answer in the text.

1. What is inherited from parents? _____

_____

2. What traits do we get from the environment?_____

_____

3.   Why are no two people exactly alike?_____

_____

4.   Why can some people roll their tongue?_____

_____

5. What traits might you have inherited from your parents?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

ARKANSAS AMI
LEARNING GUIDE
Supporting Continuous Learning in Arkansas

WEEK 1
MARCH 30 - APRIL
9:30-11:00 A.M.

| PBS Arkansas Shows and Times	
SciGirls Mon.-Fri. 9:30 Daily	SciGirls showcases bright, curious, real tween girls putting science, technology, engineering and math (STEM) to work in their everyday lives.
Nova- The Planets Mon. Wed. Thurs & Fri. 10:00	Among the stars in the night sky wander the eight-plus worlds of our own solar system—each home to truly awe-inspiring sights. NOVA will explore the awesome beauty of "The Planets".
Cyberchase Tuesday 10:00	Cyberchase is an ongoing action-adventure children's television series focused on teaching basic STEM concepts.
Odd Squad Tuesday 10:30	The show focuses on two young agents, Olive and Otto, who are part of the Odd Squad, an agency whose mission is to save the day whenever something unusual happens in their town.
Play **Vocabulary BINGO** throughout the week: As you watch PBS shows look and listen for keywords on the tv. When you get 4 words across, down or diagonal, you have a BINGO.	

Literacy Corner
Choose at least 3-5 literacy learning opportunities to practice your reading, writing and communication skills. Don't forget to grab a good book and **read daily.**

- **Vocabulary Graphic Organizer**: Pick 3 words from the BINGO card and make a vocabulary organizer for each of your words (Define, Draw, Synonym, & Use in a sentence).

- **Create a Headline** after watching and taking notes from *SciGirls*. **Write** or tell someone about the things you learned in the video.

- **Presentation**: Time for your child to be the expert! Let him or her **make a presentation** using facts and pictures about something learned this week. This can be done on paper, poster, or computer. Present for family or friends at home or by video chat.

- Read *Pluto: The Planet that Wasn't* and **summarize** (write the main points) the article.

- **Read:** *Look Who's Talking* and *Head Count* and answer questions.

- **Write a summary** of your favorite show this week. Remember to include the main idea and supporting details.

- **Create your own animal** and come up with an interesting way for it to warn others of danger. You may draw a picture or make your new animal using crafts or materials from home. Write a detailed description of your animal and its traits for survival.

⬓I Age of Learning®
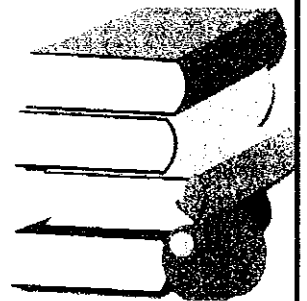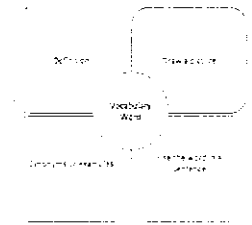
Dear Parents and Caregivers,

We are providing you with free at-home access to our online learning programs ABCmouse, Adventure Academy, and ReadingIQ while your child's school is closed. These research-based educational programs include thousands of digital learning activities, and they can help preschool, pre-k, elementary, and middle school students keep learning while schools are closed.

All three programs can be used on computers, tablets, and smartphones, and you can add up to three children per account!

How to Get Your Free Accounts
Click on the link below for each program that you wish to provide to your child/children:

1. **Click on the link below for each program.**
2. **Enter this School Code: S C H O O L 1 4 0 1 .**
3. **Create an account using your personal email address and a password of your choice.**

A Cmouse®
For Children in Preschool Through 2nd Grade
www.ABCmouse.com/redeem

ADVENTURE ACADEMY™
For Children in 3rd Through 8th Grade
www.AdventureAcademy.com/redeem

ReadingIQ
For Children in Preschool Through 6th Grade
www.ReadingIQ.com/redeem
(Internet access is not needed after ReadingIQ is downloaded.)

If you have questions or need help with using your School Code, please email Customer Support at Support@AofL.com.

With our best wishes,
The Age of Learning Team

ARKANSAS

History: Part of Louisiana Purchase of 1803:
became a territory in 1819
became a state in 1836

Capitol City — Little Rock

Population — 2,285,513 * '80 census

Motto — "The People Rule"

Nickname — "Land of Opportunity" **"The Natural State"** 1995

Size — 53,225 sq. mi., 26th in nation

Elevation — High 2753 feet — Low 54 feet

State Instrument — Fiddle
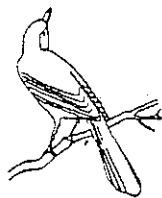
State Tree — Pine

State Drink — Milk

State Gem — Diamond

State Flag

Mockingbird   Apple
              Blossom   Seal

Compliments of Secretary of State
W. J. "Bill" McCuen
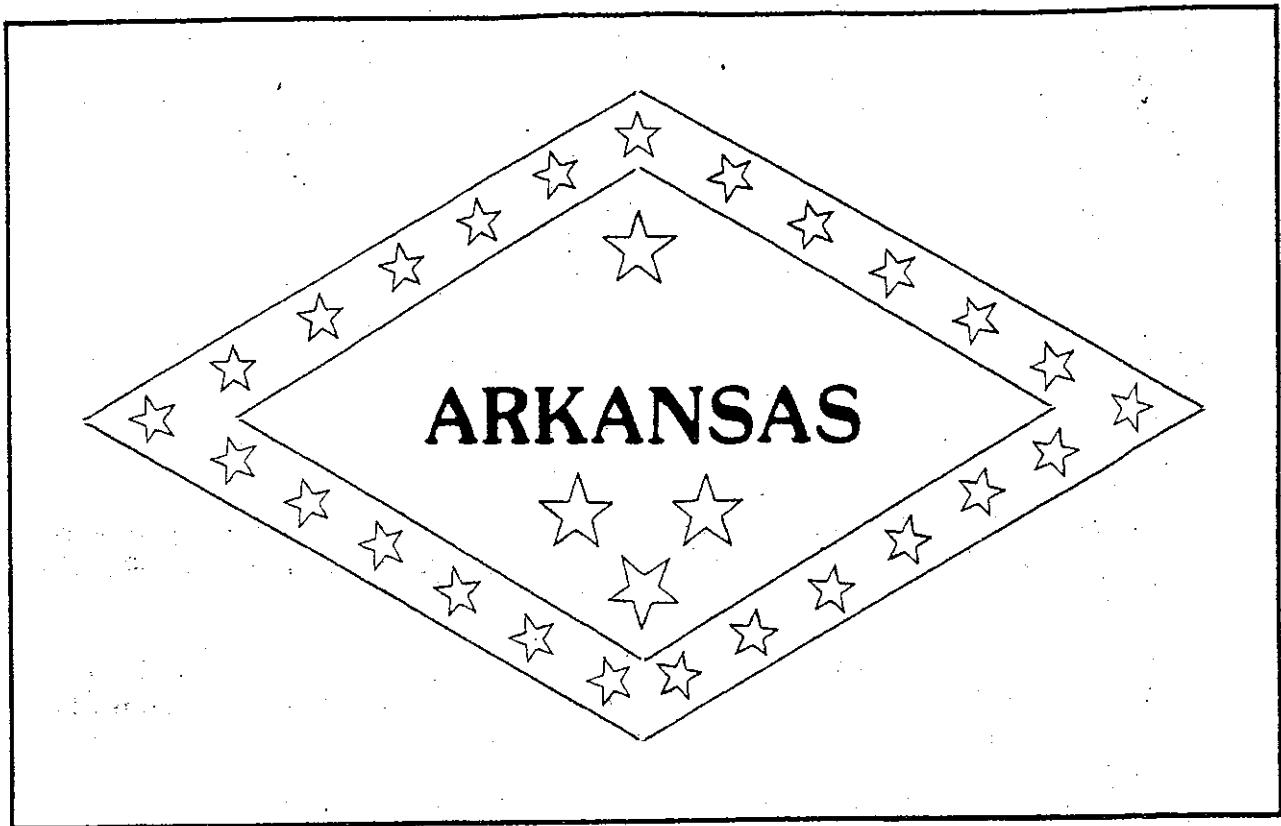
OUR STATE FLAG

Our state flag, designed by Miss Willie K. Hocker of Pine Bluff, was adopted in 1913. The 25 stars indicate that Arkansas was the 25th state admitted to the Union. The three large stars in the center stand for the three nations that have ruled Arkansas: Spain, France and the United States. Also, Arkansas was the third state formed from the Louisiana Purchase. The large star above ARKANSAS commemorates the Confederacy, and the diamond formed by the 25 stars represents Arkansas as the only diamond-producing state in the Union.

Arkansas Flag

ARKANSAS

Red

White inner diamond with 4 blue stars and black writing

White stars on a blue diamond

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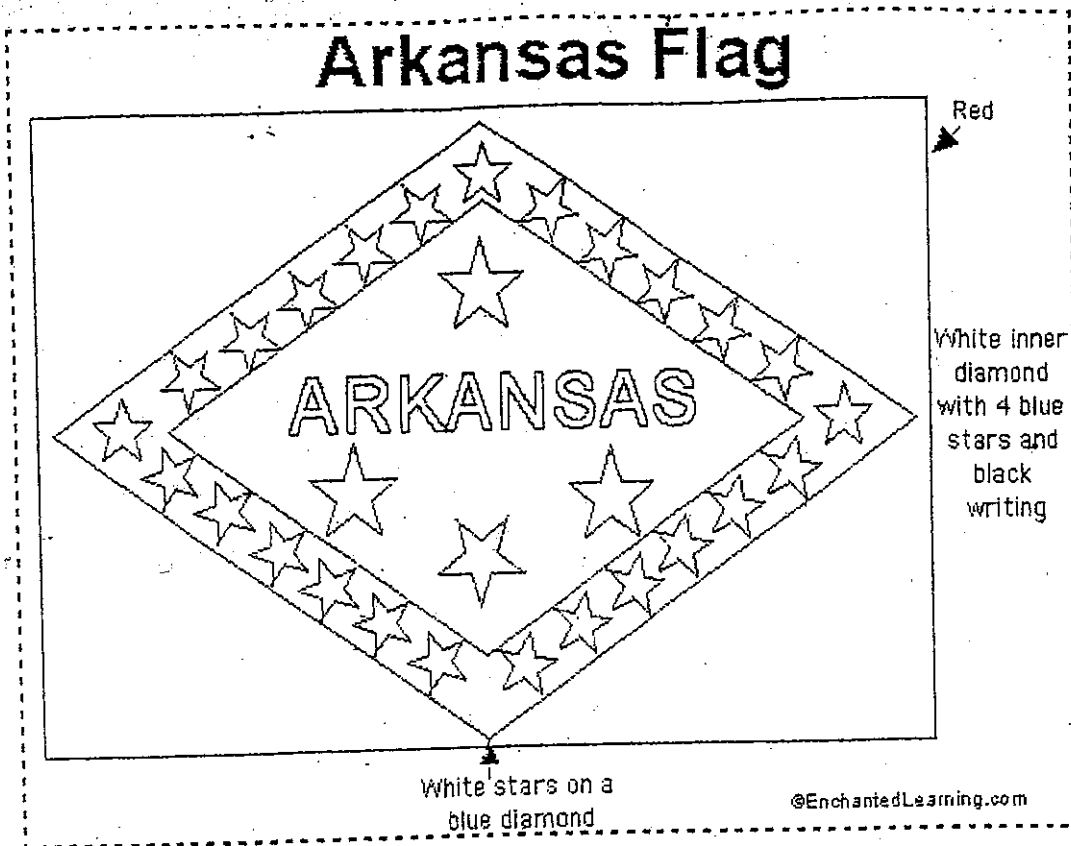
The official state flag of Arkansas was chosen in a design contest in 1913; the winner was Miss Willie Kavanaugh Hocker of Wabbaseka. The flag's design was finalized in 1926.

The diamond shapes in the center represent the diamond gemstone, because Arkansas is the only state in the USA where diamonds have been found. Since Arkansas was the twenty-fifth state to join the Union, there are 25 white stars around the diamond. The three blue stars in the lower part of the center represent Spain, France and the United States, the countries that have ruled Arkansas. The blue star in the upper center represents the Confederacy, of which Arkansas was a member.

Arkansas was the 25th state in the USA; it was admitted in 1836.

Questions:
1. What does the diamond in this flag represent?

_____

2. How many stars are on this flag? _____

3. What countries do the 3 blue stars in the lower part of the center represent?
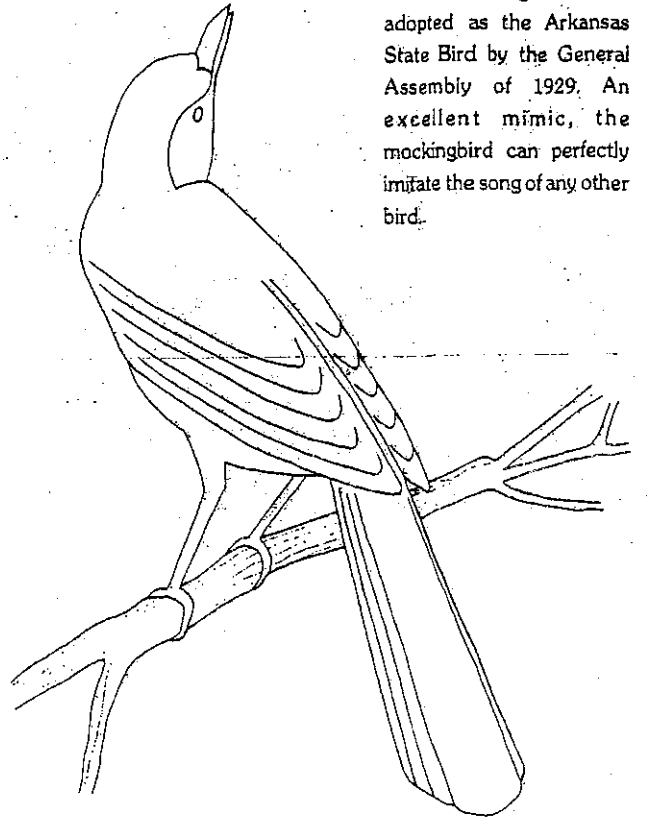_____, _____, and

_____

OUR STATE COUNTIES

Arkansas is divided into seventy-five local
governments called counties.

OUR STATE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE

The South Arkansas Vine Ripe Pink Tomato was adopted as the Arkansas State Fruit and Vegetable by the General Assembly of 1987. The tomato is botanically a fruit and is used as a vegetable.

OUR STATE BIRD

The mockingbird was adopted as the Arkansas State Bird by the General Assembly of 1929. An excellent mimic, the mockingbird can perfectly imitate the song of any other bird.

OUR STATE INSECT

The honeybee was adopted as the Arkansas State Insect by the General Assembly of 1973. Honeybees carry pollen from flower to flower.
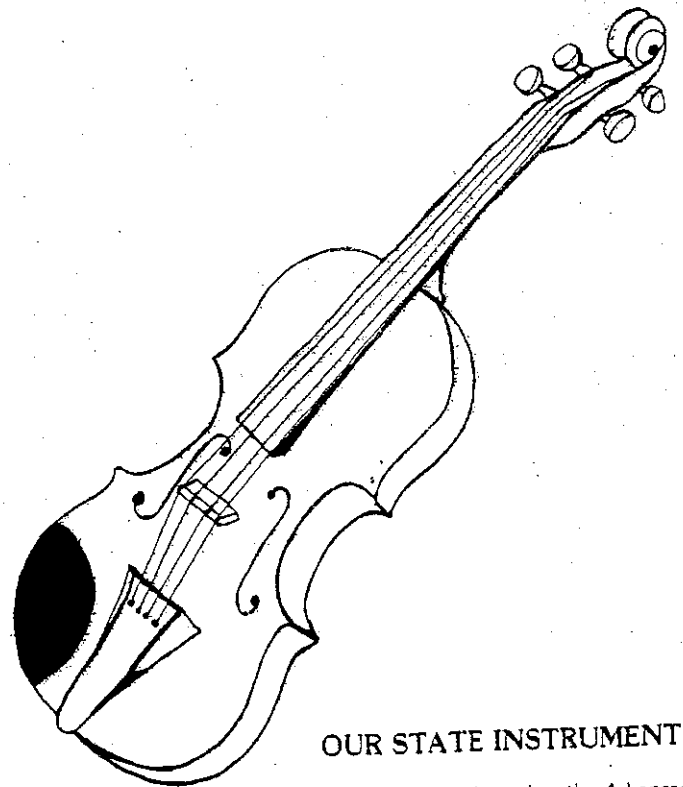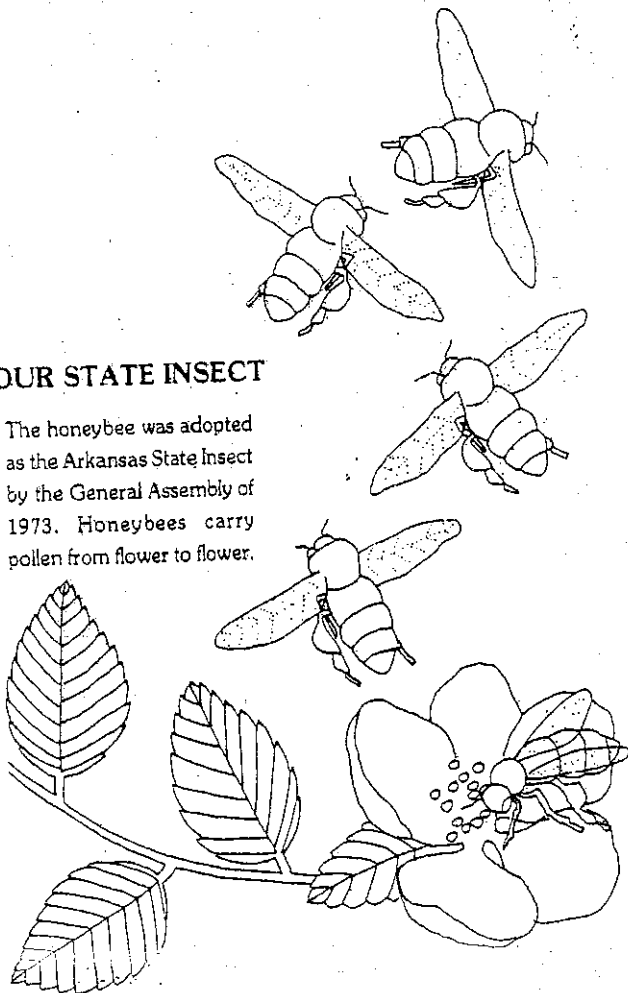
OUR STATE INSTRUMENT

The fiddle was adopted as the Arkansas State Instrument by the General Assembly of 1985. Otherwise known as the violin, the instrument has been commonly associated with Arkansas music and culture.

OUR STATE TREE

The pine was adopted as the Arkansas State Tree by the General Assembly of 1939. It is the shortleaf or yellow pine, and may grow to be 100 feet tall.

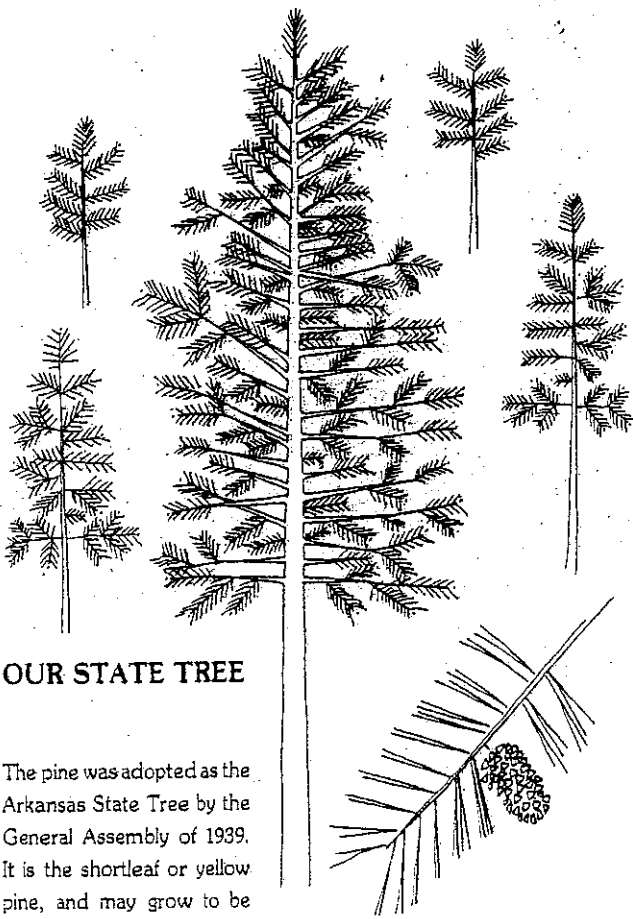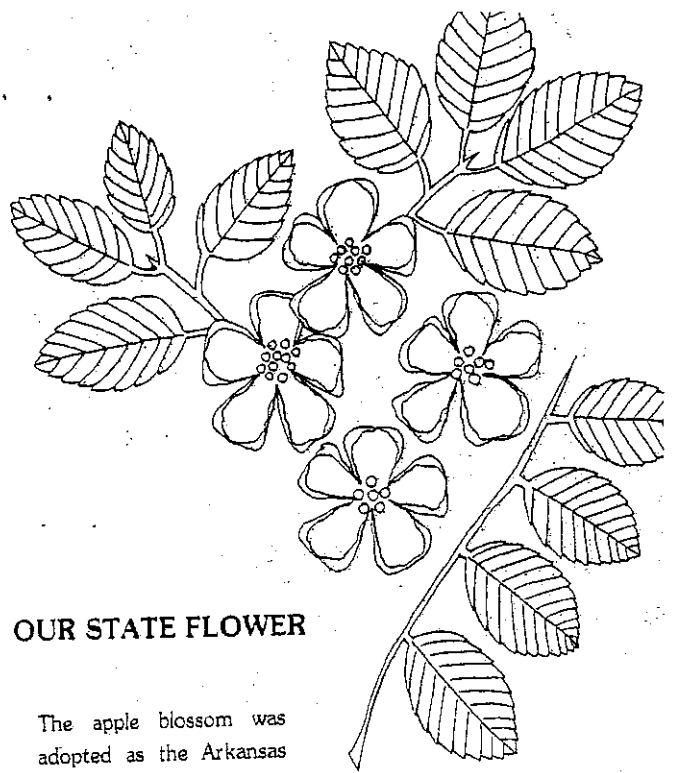## OUR STATE FLOWER

The apple blossom was adopted as the Arkansas State Flower by the General Assembly of 1901. Apple blossoms have pink and white petals and green leaves.
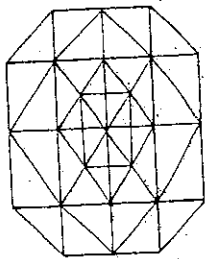
OUR STATE GEM

The diamond was adopted as the Arkansas State Gem by the General Assembly of 1967. Arkansas is the only diamond-producing state in the Union. Diamond mines are located in Murfreesboro, Arkansas.
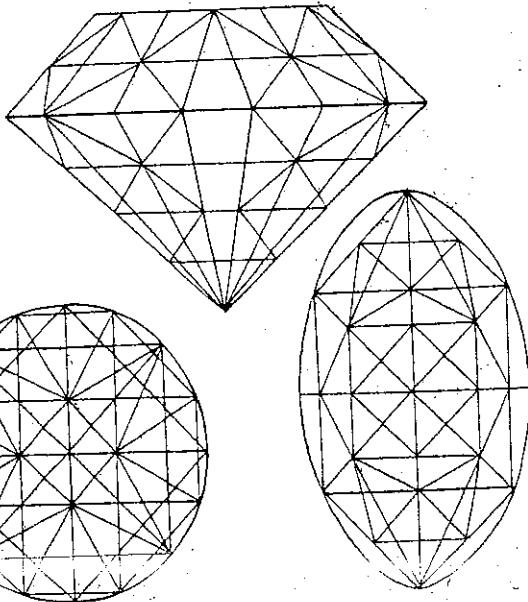
OUR STATE BEVERAGE

Milk was adopted as the Arkansas State Beverage by the General Assembly of 1985. Dairy farming is an important part of Arkansas agriculture. Arkansas relies on its dedicated dairy farmers to supply our citizens with milk, a very nutritious drink.

Fun Facts About Arkansas — Part 1

Directions: Find and circle the 11 words hidden in the word search
puzzle. They may run across, up, or down.

apple blossom	Little Rock	Arkansas
southern	diamonds	mockingbird
pine	honeybee	Mississippi
natural	fiddle	

```
L I T T L E R O C K A M
I W O R D U N F A T P O
P I N E I O A S R F P C
P Q P L A Y T P K E L K
I C S B M K U G A E E I
S T V L O P R S N B B N
S E I D N E A E S Y L G
I B R U D G L M A E O B
S C M P S E H T S N S I
S S O U T H E R N O S R
I R Z T O T C M O H O D
M F I D D L E O H A M Y
```

Name_____Date_____

General Douglas MacArthur

Directions: Read carefully the paragraphs below. Answer the questions correctly.

General Douglas MacArthur was born in Little Rock. The building where MacArthur was born still stands and the site is now known as MacArthur Park, named to honor the birthplace of this great American general.

MacArthur's father was also a famous general, and at the age of 17 MacArthur joined the army, to follow in his father's footsteps and be a military man.

Douglas was at the head of his class when he graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1903. He spent his first year after graduation as a engineer, helping to map the Philippines. Cutting roads through bamboo jungles was his first job.

Douglas MacArthur received many honors and fought in several wars. He was wounded three times, decorated thirteen times and cited for bravery in action seven times.

MacArthur became a five-star Army General and at the age of fifty he was sworn in as chief-of-staff in the Army. He was the youngest man ever to serve in this post.

For fifty-two years MacArthur served in the military and many called him "one of America's greatest heroes."

1. **The main idea of this story is:**
   a. Douglas MacArthur wanted to follow in his father's footsteps
   b. Douglas MacArthur worked in the Phillippines
   c. Douglas MacArthur was an outstanding five-star General

2. **Douglas MacArthur's first assignment was:**
   a. To fight in many wars
   b. To work in the military
   c. To go to school

3. **Douglas MacArthur was:**
   a. A good student
   b. A graduate of West Point Academy
   c. A good son

4. **Douglas MacArthur was a great Army General because:**
   a. He wanted to be like his famous father
   b. He wanted many honors
   c. Trained and worked hard while he served in the Army
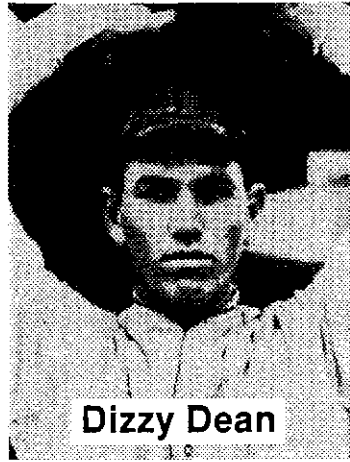
Dizzy Dean and Paul Dean

Directions: Read the paragraphs carefully. Underline the correct answer
to each of the four questions below.

Dizzy Dean was one of
baseball's greatest pitchers and
most colorful personalities. Jay
Hannah Dean was sixteen years
old when he joined the Army and
there received his first pair of
shoes.

He was born in Lucas,
Arkansas. Dizzy learned to play
baseball as he traveled through
the Ozark Mountains with his

Dizzy Dean   **Paul Dean**

father and brother. They picked cotton for 50¢ a day, and did other farm
work. He was three years old when his mother died. Dizzy was educated in
a one-room country school and finished only the third grade. When Dizzy
was sixteen, he joined the army and pitched his first game barefoot.
Sergeant Johnny Brought, his sergeant and coach for the Wagon Company
at Fort Sam Houston said, "He's the dizziest kid I ever had in my outfit".
After three years, he got out of the army and began pitching for the St.
Louis Cardinals. Paul, his youngest brother who became known as "Daffy
Dean," was a pitcher for the Cardinals also.

Dean developed a sore arm in 1937 and was traded to the Chicago Cubs
in 1938. His arm never returned to normal and in 1941 he retired from
baseball to become a radio and television sports announcer. Dean became
famous for his quaint announcing style. He often used such expressions as
"The runner 'slud' into third," and "He throwed the ball." He won 150 games
out of 233. Dean was elected to baseball's Hall of Fame in 1953.

1. **The main idea of the story is:**
   a. Dizzy was a radio sports
      announcer
   b. Dizzy picked cotton
   c. Dizzy was a great baseball
      pitcher

2. **Dizzy joined the army at age:**
   a. fifteen
   b. sixteen
   c. eighteen

3. **Dizzy learned to play baseball:**
   a. from his brother Paul
   b. from his army sergeant
   c. from his father

4. **Dizzy became a famous baseball
   player because:**
   a. he obeyed his sergeant
   b. he watched his brother pitch
   c. he practiced pitching ball

Arkansas Indian Word Search

Directions: The Indian words below are all mixed up in this puzzle. They are written across, backwards, up, down, and on a slant. Find the Indian words and circle them. Then read the paragraph below the puzzle.

Saracen	Bluff Dweller	Friendly
Quapaw	Village	Mounds
Cherokee	Weapons	Downstream
Osage	Temple	Tribes
Caddo	Hostile	Pottery

```
E  L  I  T  S  O  H  K  S  E  B  E  S  Z  B  T  K  L  C
C  A  D  D  O  P  M  Q  L  G  Z  W  R  N  O  E  O  K  H
K  P  M  H  O  L  Y  F  V  B  V  T  B  A  P  M  J  A  E
Q  L  K  C  I  W  R  O  K  E  I  Q  Z  W  L  P  M  I  R
T  W  G  E  F  Q  N  F  D  P  L  X  P  V  O  L  Q  K  O
U  X  D  S  D  R  C  S  Z  H  L  B  M  Z  M  E  K  P  K
S  A  R  A  C  E  N  W  T  Y  A  U  S  J  P  W  Z  B  E
P  M  U  L  J  K  R  J  K  R  G  R  T  R  K  Z  C  O  E
E  A  F  T  B  O  A  I  P  X  E  W  S  W  L  Z  X  H  P
F  R  I  E  N  D  L  Y  O  L  U  A  J  D  E  G  A  S  O
X  Y  E  X  F  W  E  D  L  C  I  H  M  H  H  Z  B  Y  M
W  E  A  P  O  N  S  E  O  B  K  U  K  G  M  O  U  N  D
Y  Z  W  O  P  D  W  N  Y  D  I  T  V  D  J  F  F  O  A
G  N  D  V  L  D  K  G  V  A  H  T  P  J  C  W  Z  K  O
O  X  J  G  F  O  W  L  S  Z  M  S  L  G  D  A  G  Q  L
O  W  Y  F  B  R  A  Z  Z  N  B  M  E  Z  B  P  M  M  B
K  O  U  P  J  X  O  T  R  I  B  E  S  D  E  A  L  D  R
W  L  I  C  Q  I  D  B  C  B  E  L  Z  P  O  U  Z  S  I
B  H  P  O  T  T  E  R  Y  W  O  J  A  P  A  Q  E  K  C
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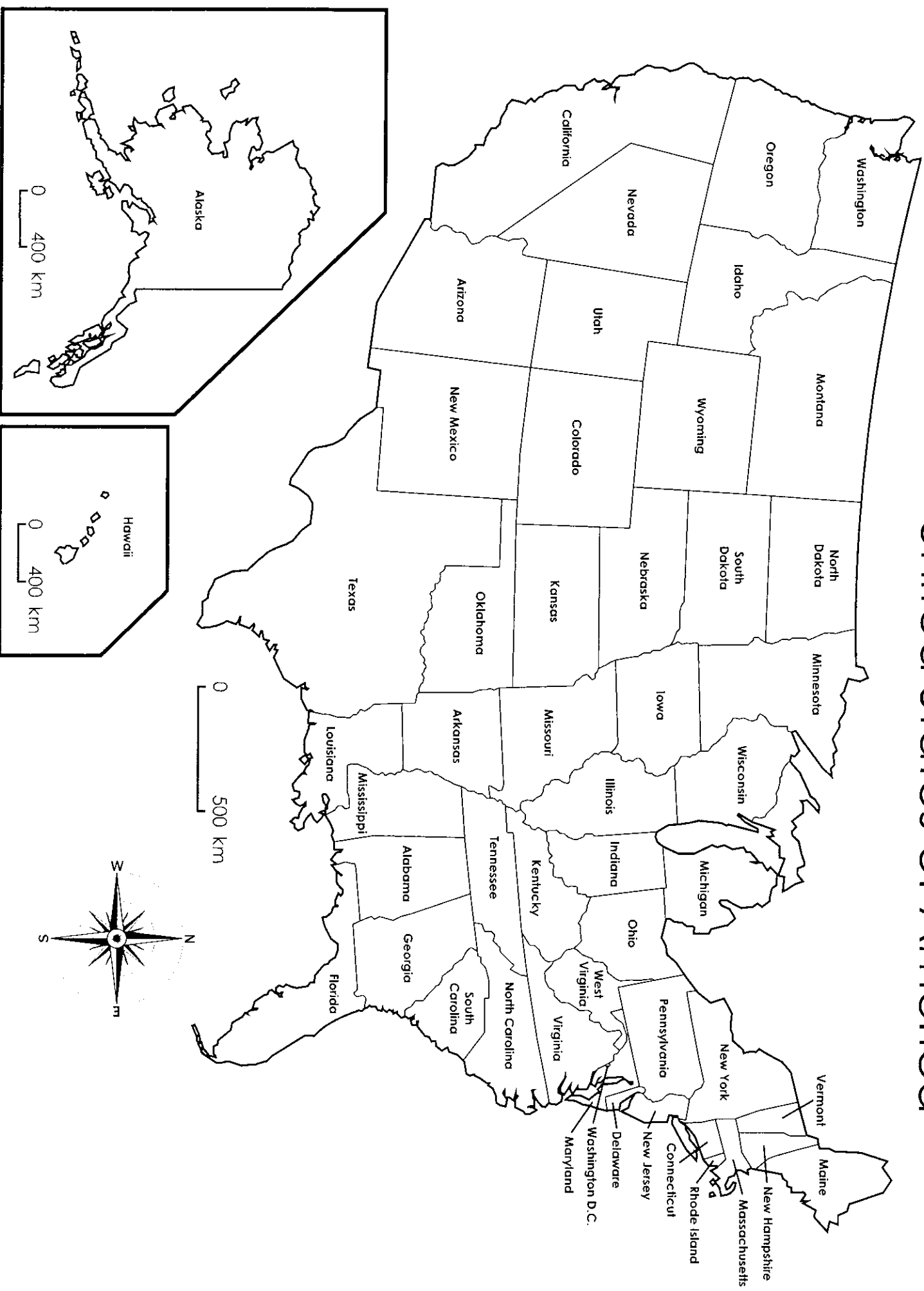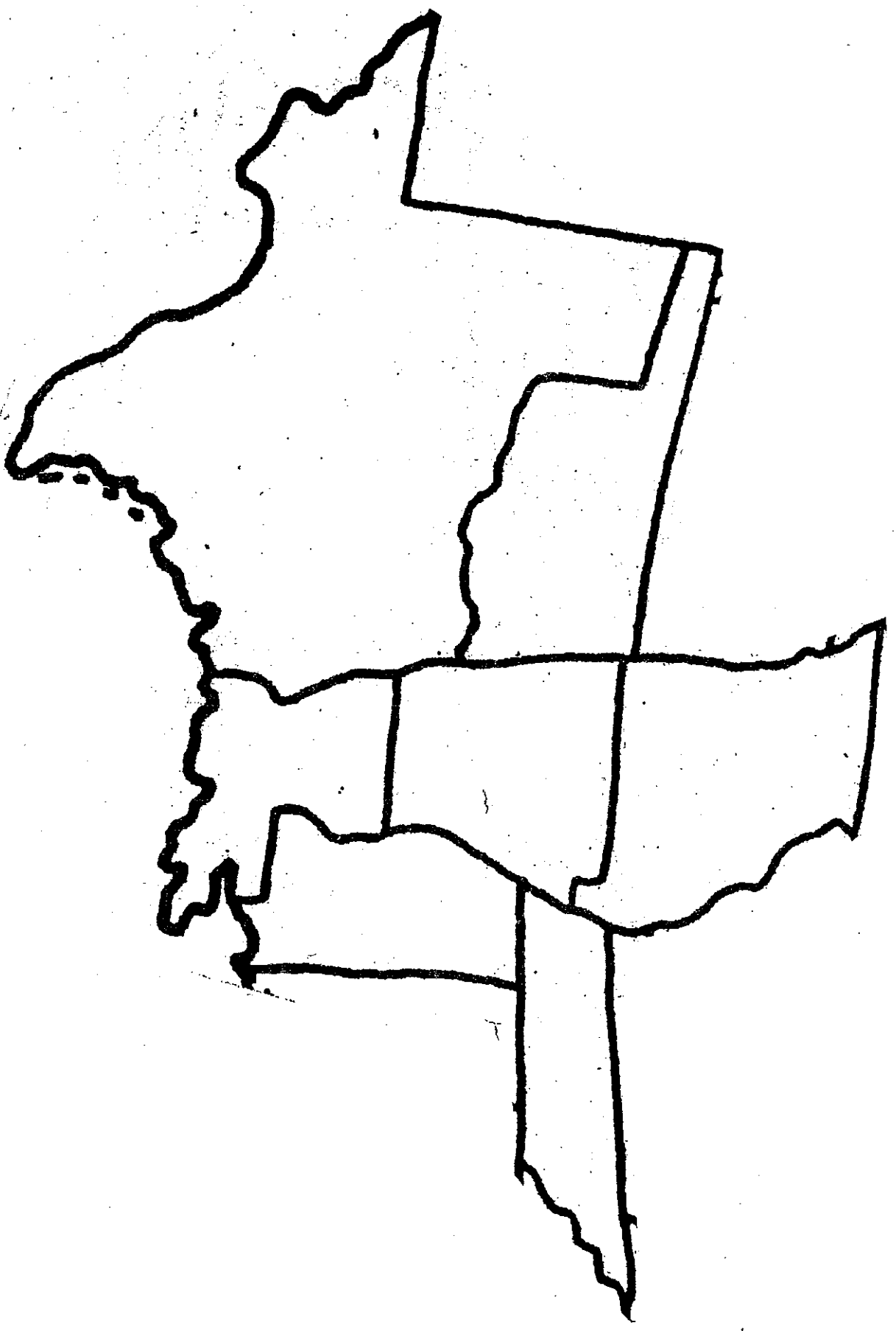
The Quapaws, the Osages, and the Caddos are the three tribes of Indians found in Arkansas by the first white explorers. Choose one of these tribes to study. Go to the library to find the information you need for a one-page report. Your report should include: 1. Where and when the group lived   2. How the group obtained food and clothing   3. The group's arts and crafts   4. The relationship between these Indians and the white settlers   5. The present-day situation of this Indian people.

United States of America

Alaska

0 400 km

Hawaii

0 400 km

0 500 km

W S N E

California

Oregon

Washington

Nevada

Idaho

Arizona

Utah

Montana

Wyoming

North Dakota

New Mexico

Colorado

South Dakota

Minnesota

Texas

Oklahoma

Kansas

Nebraska

Iowa

Wisconsin

Arkansas

Missouri

Illinois

Indiana

Michigan

Louisiana

Mississippi

Alabama

Tennessee

Kentucky

Ohio

West Virginia

Pennsylvania

New York

Vermont

Maine

Georgia

South Carolina

North Carolina

Virginia

Florida

Maryland

Washington D.C.

Delaware

New Jersey

Connecticut
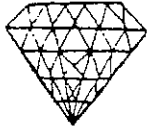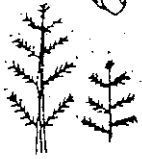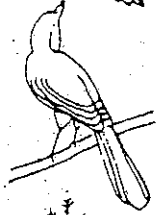
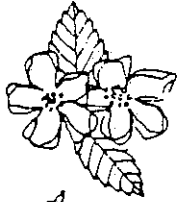Rhode Island

Massachusetts

New Hampshire

Fill in Arkansas and its bordering states.

Now try drawing Arkansas and its bordering states without tracing them.

ARKANSAS CROSSWORD
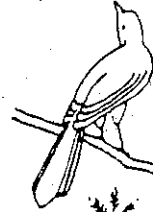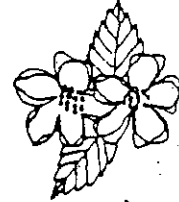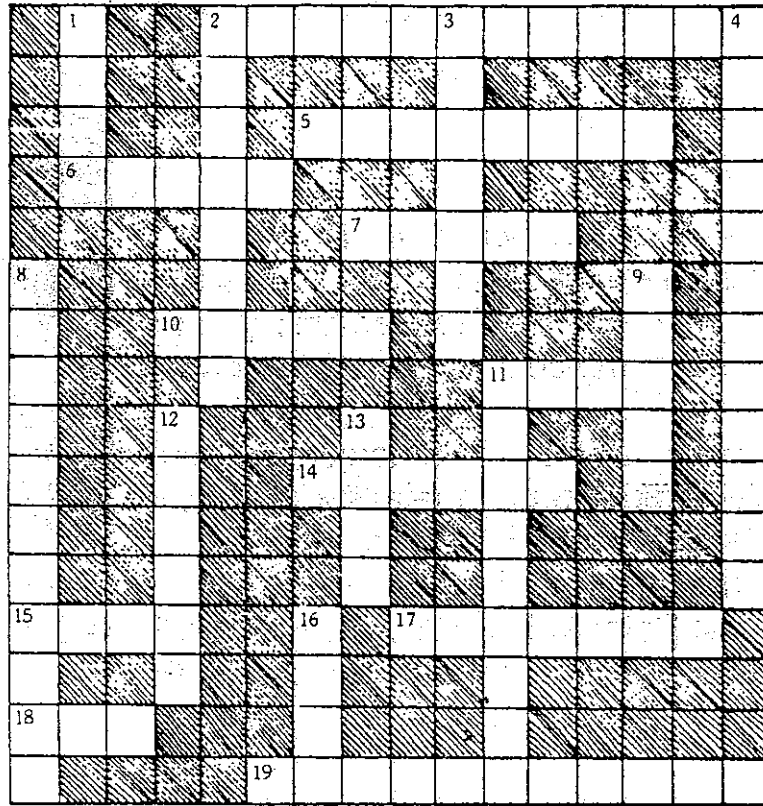
ACROSS

2. Arkansas State Flower
5. Arkansas State Insect
6. Symbol on Shield of Seal
7. Color on State Flag
10. Bird on State Seal
11. There are 29 of these on the State Flag
14. State Insect carries this
15. Color on State Flag
17. Goddess on State Seal
18. Color on State Flag
19. Number of counties in Arkansas

DOWN

1. Symbol on Shield of Seal
2. The only diamond-producing state
3. Symbol on Shield of Seal
4. Where diamond mines are located in Arkansas
8. State Bird
9. Angel on State Seal
11. Symbol on Shield of Seal
12. Miss Willie K. _____ designed the State Flag
13. What the State Bird mimics
16. State Tree

Arkansas — 3rd Grade

Directions: Read each question or statement very carefully. You will answer by using one of these three methods.

1. Listing
2. Filling in the blanks
3. Answering by using a complete sentence

1. Arkansas is surrounded by six neighboring states. List four of these states. _____ _____ _____ _____

2. What are the two major rivers in Arkansas?

_____ _____

3. At the time of DeSoto's arrival, what three Indian Tribes were living in what is now Arkansas? _____ _____ _____

4. What is our state bird? _____ state flower? _____ state insect? _____

5. What are the two major farm crops of Arkansas? _____

_____

6. What is our state tree? _____ state musical instrument?

_____

7. How many counties are in Arkansas? _____ What is the county seat of your county? _____

8. Our state flag was designed by _____

9. The capital of Arkansas is _____

10. Arkansas is the only state in North America where _____ can be found.