yellow

Day 1

☐ I did page 1   ☐ I decided to skip this page

Name: _____

edHelper

A rectangle, whose perimeter is one hundred twelve feet, has a width that is ten feet shorter than its length. What is the area of the rectangle?

A rectangle, whose perimeter is one hundred ten feet, has a width that is five feet shorter than its length. What are the dimensions of the rectangle?

A rectangle, whose perimeter is one hundred ten feet, has a width that is nine feet shorter than its length. What are the dimensions of the rectangle?

A rectangle, whose perimeter is one hundred forty-four feet, has a length that is twelve feet longer than its width. What are the dimensions of the rectangle?

Name: _____

The sum of two numbers is 312. Five times the smaller number plus forty-eight is the larger number. What are the numbers?

If the larger of two numbers were decreased by two hundred seven, then the two numbers would be the same. The sum of the two numbers is 515. What are the numbers?

The sum of two numbers is negative one hundred forty-seven. The larger number is fifteen more than the smaller number. What is the value of the larger number?

Two hundred more than a number divided by five is equal to two hundred twenty-five more than the same number divided by ten. What is the number?

Name: _____

Stages of Plant Growth

Caption: Look carefully at this bean (seed) that has sprouted (and has been dug up). You can see the roots, stem, and cotyledon.

Most plants start their lives as a tiny seed. Every seed is a tiny baby plant embryo. It has leaf, stem, and root parts inside waiting for the right time to grow. Seeds have food stored for the new plant until it can make its own food from sunlight. A seed coat protects the tiny embryo. It keeps it from drying out until the seed can grow into a new plant.

Seeds fall to the ground. Animals, water, or wind may carry them far from their parent plant. When the seed lands in a place with soil, sunlight, and water, it can grow. When the temperature and other conditions are just right, it will germinate or sprout. The tiny plant inside the seed begins to grow. It breaks through the tough seed coat.

The first root, called the taproot, begins to grow first. It reaches down into the soil. It holds the new plant in place in the soil. It brings water from the soil into the plant. The taproot grows longer. Soon it branches off with smaller roots. This helps hold the plant in the soil and helps the plant reach more water.

After the taproot begins to grow, the stem shoots upward from the top of the seed. It reaches for sunlight above the soil. It will grow toward the light. At the top of the stem is a "leaf" or two. They are not like the leaves the plant will grow later. These first leaves, called cotyledons, have stored food in them. The new plant, called a seedling, can use this stored food until it grows its first true leaves.

The plant must make its own food. It must grow true leaves to do this. True leaves have a chemical called chlorophyll. This is what makes plants look green. Chlorophyll helps plants turn the sun's light into food for the plant. The plant also needs carbon dioxide, a part of the air around it, and water it gets from the roots to make food. Changing light energy into food with chlorophyll, carbon dioxide, and water is called photosynthesis. The plant will need to do photosynthesis for the rest of its life to make its food. The more leaves a plant grows, the more food it can make.

To make seeds for new plants, most plants must make flowers. Flowers make pollen and eggs. Some flowers make both at the same time. Some flowers just make pollen. Some just make eggs. Plants that make eggs must have pollen from another plant's flower to join with the egg. When egg and pollen join, they can become seeds that can grow into new plants.

Some flowers look and smell pretty. This is to attract birds and insects. When birds and insects come to the flower, they may eat the pollen or nectar that the flower makes. The birds and insects may get some pollen on

their bodies. They then carry some of the pollen to other flowers. This gives the eggs in the new flower the pollen they need to grow new seeds. When egg and pollen join, it is called fertilization. Moving pollen to another flower is called pollination. Birds and insects are called pollinators.

After the flower is fertilized, the ovary swells and becomes either fleshy fruit or hard and dry to protect the seeds that are growing inside it. Apples, peaches, and tomatoes are fruits that we eat. Tomatoes are fruits because they are the ripened ovary of a plant that contains seeds. Many animals eat fruits and help scatter the seeds so that new plants grow.

Annual plants have a life cycle of just one year. They sprout from seed, grow, make fruit and/or seeds, and die in one growing season. Tomatoes are an example of an annual plant. Other plants like roses can grow, flower, and set seeds for many years. They are called perennial plants.

Stages of Plant Growth

Questions

1. Each of these is a stage in the life cycle of a plant. Put the words in the correct order. Flower, seedling, seed, plant, fruit

    _____

    _____

_____ 2. What do seeds have inside them?
- A. leaf, stem, and root parts waiting for the right time to grow
- B. a tiny baby plant
- C. a plant embryo
- D. all of the above

_____ 3. A _____ protects the tiny plant embryo.
- A. leaf
- B. stem
- C. seed coat
- D. root

_____ 4. _____ may carry seeds far away from their parent plant.
- A. water
- B. wind
- C. animals
- D. all of the above

_____ 5. When a seed has everything it needs to grow, it will sprout or _____.
- A. pollinate
- B. germinate
- C. fertilize
- D. photosynthesize

Name: _____

6. A plant makes its own food by a process called _____.

_____

_____

_____ 7. Which of these sentences tells you the definition of what a fruit is?

    A. Many animals eat fruits and help scatter the seeds so that new plants grow.

    B. Apples, peaches, and tomatoes are fruits that we eat.

    C. Tomatoes are fruits because they are the ripened ovary of a plant that contains seeds.

8. How do birds and insects help plants?

_____

_____

_____ 9. The first root of a new plant that starts to grow is called a _____.

    A. taproot

    B. branching root

    C. capillary root

_____ 10. Why do some flowers look and smell pretty?

    A. to attract bird or insect pollinators

    B. to make good-tasting fruits
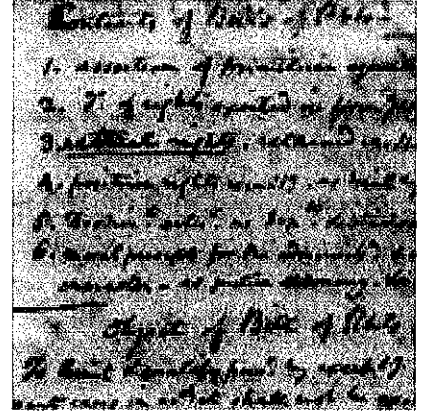
    C. to make the world a more beautiful place

_____

You Have Rights

By Phyllis Naegeli

After the American Revolution, a new government was formed. The constitution created a strong government. But, something was missing. Some states wouldn't agree to the constitution. They wanted the people's rights added to the constitution. The men working to set up the government knew this was the proper thing to do. They agreed to add these rights. The first Congress did just that! It's a good thing there was a way to change the constitution.

The freedoms and rights Congress added are listed in the Bill of Rights. These are the first ten amendments to the constitution. The rights listed are important freedoms! And, they are yours.

Amendment 1 says you have freedom of speech, religion, and assembly. You can also appeal to the government to help you. It also contains freedom of the press.

Amendment 2 grants the right of the people to bear arms.

Amendment 3 says the government can't force you to house soldiers.

Amendment 4 protects your right to privacy.

Amendment 5 says you cannot be tried twice for the same crime.

Amendment 6 gives you the right to a fair trial with a jury.

Amendment 7 gives you the right to ask for a jury in a lawsuit where more than twenty dollars is involved.

Amendment 8 forbids the use of cruel or unusual punishment.

Amendment 9 protects other rights that you have. As long as it is not against the law, it is O.K.

Amendment 10 says that states have the powers not given to the central government as long as they don't go against the Constitution.

Rights are special privileges the government gives you. In our country, you have many freedoms. You have free speech. You are given the right to choose a religion. In America, the press is free to tell you what is happening in the world. The Bill of Rights lists the freedoms given to you. These rights are very special. Many people in the world do not have freedoms as we do. That's something to celebrate!

You Have Rights

Questions

_____ 1. Who added the Bill of Rights to the constitution?

    A. George Washington
    B. James Madison
    C. the states
    D. the first Congress

2. What happened because the constitution didn't list the people's rights?

_____

_____

_____ 3. The Bill of Rights could be added to the Constitution because one article gives a way to change it.

    A. true
    B. false

4. What is a right?

_____

_____

_____ 5. Which of the following is not listed in the Bill of Rights?

    A. freedom of speech
    B. the way states cooperate
    C. the right to keep arms
    D. freedom of the press

_____ 6. The Bill of Rights includes your right to a fair trial.

    A. true
    B. false

_____ 7. The Bill of Rights says that you can do anything even if it's against the law.

    A. true
    B. false

_____ 8. All people in the world have the same rights you do.

    A. true

    B. false

Choose one of the rights listed in the Bill of Rights and explain what it means to you.

_____

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Name: _____

Get a fidget spinner! Spin it.   I needed to spin _____ time(s) to finish.

Know how many inches in a foot? Okay, smarty pants, how many inches in 8 feet?

Write $\frac{3}{6}$ in lowest terms.

How much time is it from 9:00 a.m. to 11:20 a.m.?

B, G, L, _____, V

How many centimeters in 7.3 meters?

Estimate quickly the difference.
7,040 - 2,140

57, 73, 89, 105, _____, 137, 153, 169, 185, 201

H, C, H, C, H, C, _____, C, H, C, H, C

G, M, H, P, _____, S, J, V, K, Y

(3 + 14 + 11) =

(9 + 19) + 4 = 2(7 + 9)

26 - t + 7 = 20
What is the value of t?

Name: _____

How many of these can you write about? Think! Write! Check all the ones you answered.

☐ What is your favorite fruit to eat? Cut it open and find the seeds. Plant a seed and watch the plant grow. Write a paragraph about this experience.

☐ Explain the different stages of growth a plant goes through in its life cycle.

_____

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Don't stop writing. Use a blank piece of paper to continue.

Day 2

Key # 1
(Answer ID # 10230181)

Name _____

Date _____

Social Studies: United States Presidents

Place the presidents in the order they served. Start with the number 1 and count up to 24.

_____ Rutherford B. Hayes	_____ Richard M. Nixon	_____ Franklin Pierce
_____ Benjamin Harrison	_____ William Henry Harrison	_____ Jimmy Carter
_____ George Washington	_____ Franklin D. Roosevelt	_____ Theodore Roosevelt
_____ James Madison	_____ John Tyler	_____ James A. Garfield
_____ George W. Bush	_____ Thomas Jefferson	_____ Andrew Jackson
_____ Herbert Hoover	_____ Harry S Truman	_____ John Adams
_____ Gerald R. Ford	_____ John Quincy Adams	_____ James Buchanan
_____ Abraham Lincoln	_____ Warren Harding	_____ George Bush

13. What do you think distinguishes a leader from a follower? Explain your answer.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Name: _____

Thirty-two more than 12 times a number is 116. What is the number?

Nine more than a number is forty-eight. What is the number?

The difference between 414 and half of a number is 299. What is the number?

If a number is decreased by 19, the result is 47. What is the number?

Name: _____

The sum of three consecutive integers is 108. What is the first number?

There are five consecutive odd integers. The sum of the first two numbers is one hundred seven less than the sum of the last three numbers. What are the integers?

The sum of four consecutive integers is -7,347,746. What is the first number?

There are three consecutive odd integers. The sum of the first and third numbers decreased by the second is 53. What are the integers?

How Laws are Made

By Phyllis Naegeli

Why do we need **laws?** Laws are like the rules of a **game.** For example, think about a game of baseball. A player runs from home plate around the bases. First, second, third base, then back home. What would happen if someone wanted to go to third base first? They would probably run into someone who was trying to get home! None of the players would know what to do. In the same way, laws help to keep our society orderly. Our government was formed to keep us safe and **protect** our rights.

The **national government** makes laws for our country. These laws are made in **Congress.** Congress has two parts. One part is called the Senate. It has one hundred members. The other part is the House of Representatives. It has four hundred thirty-five members.

When an **idea** for a law is presented, it must be backed by a member of Congress. He or she must agree that the idea should be law. Once this happens, the idea is a **bill.** The path a bill takes can begin in either the Senate or the House. We will follow a bill that starts in the Senate.

First, a bill is written. Then it is given a special number. In the Senate, the number starts with "S" for Senate. Now all senators are given a copy. A small group of senators, called a **committee,** look over the bill. They talk to people about the bill in meetings called hearings. Then they decide what to do about the bill. Sometimes they keep it the way it is. Other times, they make changes. Either way, it is sent for a **vote.** A bill can also be tabled. When it is **tabled,** the bill does not get a vote.

A bill that is sent for a vote is put on a **calendar.** When the day comes, the senators vote for or against the bill. If at least fifty-one senators vote yes, then the bill goes to the House.

In the House, a similar **process** begins. All representatives are given a copy. A committee looks at the bill. They can make changes to it. The committee can also table it. If they send it for a vote in the House, and more than half of the **members** vote yes, the bill is passed.

An approved bill goes to the **president.** The president has ten days to look over the bill. If he signs it, the bill becomes a law. It can also become a law without the president's **signature.** If Congress is in **session,** the bill becomes a law in ten days even without the president signing it.

The president can also **reject** a bill. If the president doesn't like the bill, he **vetoes** it. The bill is then sent back to Congress. The bill can still become a law. But, it will take two-thirds of both houses of Congress to vote yes. This is hard to do. If it does happen, it is called an **override.**

Laws are carefully made in our country. The government was created to protect us. That is why we have a **special** way of making rules.

How Laws are Made

Questions

1. What are laws like the rules of?

   _____

   _____

_____ 2. Where are laws made in our country?

    A. the Senate
    B. the courts
    C. the House of Representatives
    D. the Congress

3. In what order do the following events happen in the Senate?

   _____ _____ _____ _____

    A. a committee looks at a bill
    B. a bill is written
    C. a bill is voted on
    D. a bill goes to the president

4. How long does the president have to look over a bill?

   _____

   _____

_____ 5. A bill can become a law without the president's signature.

    A. true
    B. false

6. The House of Representatives has four hundred thirty-five members. How many members must vote "yes" on a bill for it to pass?

   _____

   _____

Name: _____

Holly and Sarah have a secret way of sending numbers to each other. Holly plots a point on a grid. Holly plotted these points and wrote L. That means the pair of numbers she wants is the point that will be farthest to the left. Circle that point. While you are at it, put a rectangle around the point farthest to the top! Show your work.

(16, 24)   (5, 22)   (14, 20)   (11, 13)

Jacob and Erin are a team. Jacob makes robots, and Erin fits them for fancy robot clothes. They have two models. Model One is very small at only 9.4 inches. The other is bigger, but Jacob only gave Erin a calculation as the robot is still in production. Jacob wanted it to be 4 times the size of Model One, but it turns out the prototype is 9.4 inches shorter than that. How big is the prototype?

Name: _____

A bus is making a trip from Bigtown to Megacity. The average round trip speed is always 53 MPH on this journey. The round trip distance is 168 miles. At Megacity, the bus waits exactly 15 minutes and then returns to Bigtown. If the bus has completed $\frac{2}{3}$ of this entire journey, how long has it been since it left Bigtown on the way to Megacity? Round your answer to the nearest minute.

Ranger Roger has counted about 35% of the scrum trees in Vista Park today. He has this chore of counting the 1,200 scrum trees three times a year. If this is his second count this year, what fraction of the total number of scrum trees has he counted so far?
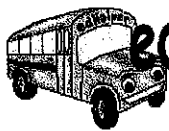

The number of coyotes in the area around Big Town has changed over the years. During the previous survey, which was done two years ago, there were estimated to be 606 coyotes. The most recent survey indicates the coyote population has increased by 7%. If this is true, what is a good estimate for the number of coyotes presently around Big Town?

Mr. Snorp is sending teams of math superstars from his school to a mathematics contest in Bigtown. He has nine students to choose from, and the teams must consist of three people. How many ways are there for him to choose different teams of three from his nine candidates?

Mr. Hawkins had received two hundred acres as his headright when he came to the Plymouth Colony. He gave one-sixth of his land to his brother. How many acres did he have left?

In the local coed softball league, the male to female ratio is 7:5. If there are 192 players in the league, how many are female?

Name _____
Wednesday, October 30

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com

Day 4

Date _____

Our National Government

By Phyllis Naegeli

For many years, a **king** ruled America. His name was George. He lived in England. After fighting a big war, George needed money. He started to tax America. The people were very mad. They did not want to pay money to England. If they had to pay, however, they wanted a part in the English **government.** The king wouldn't listen to them. So, they fought for their **freedom.** And they won!

America became a new country. There were thirteen **states** in America. The people needed a government that would be fair. It also needed to unite them as a free country. The states had fought hard to be free. They wanted to stay free. Many did not want a strong government to rule over the states.

In 1781, a group of men met in Philadelphia to plan a new government. The first time they set up a plan, the government was weak. America discovered many problems with the government. It could make laws, but it could not make the people obey them. Everyone knew that the government had to be changed. The states sent men to another meeting. This time they knew they needed a strong government. But, they also knew the states needed to have **rights.**
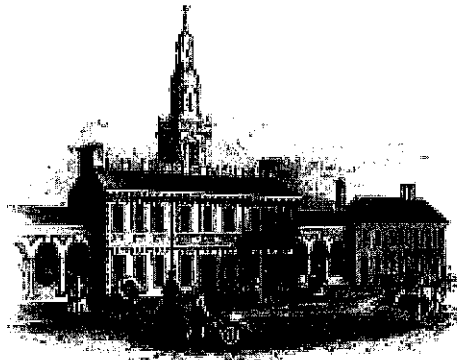
They talked a lot about what to do. Some states were small. They wanted to be sure that they had an equal voice in the new government. The big states wanted to be sure that all of their people would be heard too. The men who were meeting **debated** and argued. Finally, they decided how to set up the government. The new government would have three sections called branches.

The first branch they planned was the **legislative branch.** They called it the **Congress** and divided it into two houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate made the small states happy. Each state would have two senators. The House made the larger states happy. Population would decide how many people would serve each state in the House.

The legislative branch would make the laws. It would also decide how much money the government could spend. It gave the Congress the power to **approve** decisions made by the executive branch. No one would have complete power in the government. The Congress would also have the power to remove government officials from office if they broke the law.

The second branch they planned was the **executive branch.** One person would be the leader of this part of the government. The leader would be called the **president.** Some people wanted the president to serve for life. Many people didn't like this idea. It was too much like having a king. So, they decided the president would serve four-year terms. They also said that whoever served as president had to be thirty-five years old and a natural born citizen. The leader of our country needed to be experienced and loyal to America.

Today in the executive branch, many departments help carry out the laws made by Congress.

All this is done under the leadership of the president. The president is given the power to approve or **veto** laws. He also chooses judges, **ambassadors,** and department leaders. In addition, the president makes treaties with other countries. The Congress, however, has to approve these decisions. This keeps the president from becoming too powerful.

The third branch of the government was the **judicial branch.** When it was first planned, it was only the **Supreme Court.** Later, the Congress added U.S. District Courts and U.S. Appeals Courts. The courts have the power to decide if laws are fair. They also hear legal cases when federal laws are broken. The Supreme Court is called the highest court in the land. In most cases, its decision is final.

When the plan for the government was finished, it was called the **Constitution.** When the states were deciding if they liked it or not, some people were concerned that the people's rights were not written down. This was changed in 1789 by adding the first ten amendments to the Constitution. These amendments are called the **Bill of Rights.**

Our government was planned to keep us a free nation. Free from a king. Free from **absolute** rule. People have a voice in what the government does. All because a king decided to tax America.

Our National Government

Questions

1. Why did America fight for freedom from England?

_____

_____

_____ 2. What was wrong with the first government America had?
   A. It was too strong.
   B. The smaller states weren't represented.
   C. It was too weak.
   D. It was too much like England's.

3. Which house of Congress made the smaller states happy?

_____

_____

_____ 4. Which of the following IS NOT a power of the legislative branch?

    A. to make laws
    B. to approve decisions of the executive branch
    C. to appoint ambassadors
    D. to decide how much money the government can spend

_____ 5. What is the name of the highest court in the land?

    A. the Supreme Court
    B. the U.S. Appeals Court
    C. the U.S. District Court
    D. none of the above

_____ 6. At what age can a person become president?

    A. twenty-one
    B. thirty
    C. thirty-five
    D. twenty-five

_____ 7. The Bill of Rights lists the rights given to the people.

    A. true
    B. false

_____ 8. The president serves eight-year terms.

    A. true
    B. false

Name: _____

Max was using an electronic tuner (of his own design) to check the tuning of his cousin's guitar. He had previously tuned the guitar using a tone on a recording so that the A string vibrated at exactly 440 Hz (440 cycles per second). Now when he checked it using his tuner, the tuner indicated that the string was vibrating at 443.5 Hz. Assuming the string was actually tuned to 440 Hz, what was the percent error in his tuner? Round your answer to the nearest hundredth of a percent.

Rat snakes produce 9-27 eggs once or twice a year. If 7% of the young survive to maturity, what is the maximum number of surviving offspring a rat snake would be expected to produce in 6 years?
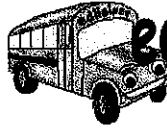
You do an experiment to collect data on earthworm behavior. You test the hypothesis that "If a worm is put into a terrarium, it will begin to bury itself within 10 seconds." After analyzing the data, you report that the probability that a worm will begin to bury itself within 10 seconds is 0.82. Based on this information, what is the probability that the next two worms in a row will "bury within 10 seconds?"

There is always a 1 to 1 correspondence between the number of guanines (G) and the number of cytosines (C) in a DNA molecule. The same is true of the relationship between adenine (A) and thymine (T). Of course professor Floop knows this. He analyzed a strand of DNA and determined the amounts of C and G it contained. If the molecule was 30% G, what was the percentage of A?

If the ratio of red flowers to yellow flowers in the local park is 7:4 and there are approximately 1,200 red or yellow flowers currently blooming in the park, about how many of them are yellow? You may need to round to the nearest whole number.

Which product is closer to zero, the product of (68)(-87), or the product of (-88)(-79)?

American Symbols

By Phyllis Naegeli

America is

the land of the free

with many symbols

of our liberty.

The flag with her stripes

and colors red, white, and blue

mean courage, honor,

and justice for you.

Stars from the heavens,

stripes like rays from the sun,

our flag waves all over

this great land of one

The eagle so grand

flies high in the sky,

a symbol of strength

and courage its cry.

In seventy-six

the Liberty Bell

rang on through the air

our freedom to tell.

Our old Uncle Sam

cries out "I want you"

to stand for freedom

    in red, white, and blue.

    Miss Liberty stands

    in New York so tall,

    a symbol of welcome

    to all who will call.

    The pledge to our flag

    and "America" our song

    proclaim through the land

    a country so strong.

    Star-Spangled Banner,

    the song that we love,

    our national anthem

    to the flag above.

    And then there's the rose,

    so graceful and pure,

    a lovely bloom to

    a land that endures.

    They stand for the freedom

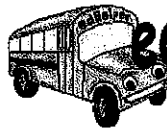   fought hard for by all

    who believed that they

    had served the great call...

    to form a new nation,

    a united land,

Name _____
Thursday, October 31

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com

Day 5

Date _____

to go on through time.

A country so grand!

American Symbols

Questions

_____ 1. What do the stripes on the flag represent?

    A. unity
    B. the roads in our country
    C. nothing, they just looked nice
    D. the sun's rays

_____ 2. What do the colors red, white, and blue mean?

    A. courage
    B. honor
    C. justice
    D. all of the above
    E. none of the above

_____ 3. Which of the following qualities does the eagle represent?

    A. strength
    B. honor
    C. justice
    D. all of the above
    E. none of the above

_____ 4. What phrase is Uncle Sam famous for?

    A. I want you
    B. I need you
    C. I like you
    D. I love America

5. Where is the Statue of Liberty found?

_____

_____

Name _____

Thursday, October 31

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com

Day 5

Date _____

6. What is the title of our national anthem?

_____

_____

_____ 7. The Liberty Bell rang to proclaim our freedom in 1876.
     A. false
     B. true

_____ 8. Our national flower is the rose.
     A. false
     B. true

Why is freedom important to you?

_____

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