

**Muhlenberg South Elementary**  
**5th Grade**  
**NTI Packets for 2023-2024**  
**Days 1-10**

Teacher: Mrs. Fleming

Subject: Reading

Contact: [loretta.fleming@muhlenberg.kyschools.us](mailto:loretta.fleming@muhlenberg.kyschools.us)

or

use the REMIND App to message for questions

Teacher: Mrs. Morgan

Subject: Social Studies

Contact: [tifani.morgan@muhlenberg.kyschools.us](mailto:tifani.morgan@muhlenberg.kyschools.us)

or

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Teacher: Mrs. Harvey

Subject: Math

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Or

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Teacher: Mrs. Haslett

Subject: Writing

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Or

Use the REMIND App to message for questions

# When Is a Door Not a Door?

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Day 1:  
Math

Solve each multiplication problem. Then write the letter on the line for each product. The letters will spell out the answer for you.

**A**  $12 \times 27 =$  324

**J**  $49 \times 89 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**A**  $63 \times 54 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**N**  $615 \times 42 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**E**  $120 \times 56 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**R**  $713 \times 39 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**H**  $430 \times 12 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**S**  $46 \times 297 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**I**  $951 \times 13 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**T**  $55 \times 714 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

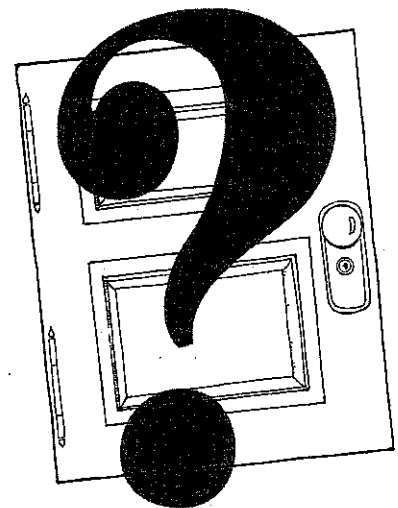
**I**  $342 \times 25 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**W**  $342 \times 22 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

7,524    5,160    6,720    25,830

8,550    39,270    12,363    13,662

3,402    4,361    A  
324    27,807



Demonstrate multiplication with various numbers up to a three-digit number multiplied by a two-digit number

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

*Directions: Read the passage. Then use the information from the passage to answer questions 1–5.*

*\*Reading\**

## The Happy Camper

Day #1  
NTI

When Caroline and I crawled out of our tent, I groaned that my sleeping bag must have had rocks beneath it. I ached all over. Caroline, of course, had no problem at all. She was chirpy as ever and said she had slept like a baby.

“Juanita, there’s nothing better than camping in the great outdoors,” were her exact words to me.

Truthfully, I would rather have been in my living room, curled up on the rug, watching a DVD. Of course, Caroline could join me if she didn’t mind staying indoors.

As I daydreamed about my cozy home, Caroline said she couldn’t wait to have breakfast cooked over an open fire. I couldn’t resist trying to rattle this happy camper just a little by asking if she’d like some tasty wild porcupine broiled over the flames.

When Caroline told me I had a sick sense of humor, she began to laugh, which got me started, too. Our laughter woke up the other girls from our club and the parent chaperones.

Caroline and I quickly decided to go wash up at the outdoor water pump, and I followed her down the path in the woods. Caroline was ahead of me, and she started to challenge me to a race when, suddenly, she stopped dead in her tracks. She turned to me with her smile wilted and her rosy cheeks gone pale.

My eyes followed Caroline’s finger and the direction it pointed in. I saw the water pump several yards in front of us, and I also saw the snake curled up beside it. Caroline nodded that she was afraid of snakes when I asked her, so I patted her on the back and explained that it was a harmless milk snake. I knew that because my brother and I once had one as a pet. To tell you the truth, the snake was the first interesting thing that happened on this camping trip.

Suddenly I was smiling, beaming with excitement, and guess who won the race to the pump? Who was the happy camper now?

Teacher: Fleming

# The Happy Camper

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Day # 1  
NTI

1. Who is the narrator of this story?

- ☐ (A) Caroline
- ☐ (B) Juanita
- ☐ (C) a parent chaperone
- ☐ (D) an outside observer

2. What is the setting of the story?

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3. Which word best describes how Caroline feels at the beginning of the story?

- ☐ (A) grumpy
- ☐ (B) carefree
- ☐ (C) bored
- ☐ (D) homesick

4. What is the problem at the beginning of the story?

- ☐ (A) Caroline and Juanita have different attitudes about camping.
- ☐ (B) The other girls are asleep when Caroline and Juanita wake up.
- ☐ (C) Caroline and Juanita cannot be friends with each other.
- ☐ (D) The parent chaperones did not bring fresh water for the campers.

5. How does Juanita's mood change by the end of the story, and why does it change?

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Teacher: Fleming

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Day 2

# THE COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE

Christopher Columbus and his crew landed in the Bahamas in October of 1492, connecting the two separate worlds of Africa and Eurasia (Europe and Asia). The animal, plant, and bacterial life of these two worlds started to mix once Columbus arrived in the Americas. The phrase "Columbian Exchange" was coined by the American historian Alfred Crosby. This unity of the land masses led to lasting effects on the world. New diseases were introduced to the people of the Americas, resulting in devastation. The Americas were also introduced to new weeds, pests, livestock, and pets. New foods and fiber crops were introduced to Eurasia and Africa, improving diets. The Columbian Exchange expanded the scope of production of popular products like coffee, sugar, and tobacco, leading to the increased use of these products. This exchange led to a change in both regions.



**True or False?:** Place a check in the correct column.

Statement	T	F
1. Columbus and his crew landed in Asia in 1492.		
2. The phrase "Columbian Exchange" was coined by Crosby.		
3. Many natives in the Americas were killed by disease Europeans brought over.		
4. The Americas were introduced to many plants through the Exchange.		
5. Diets around the world worsened after the Columbian Exchange.		
6. Coffee, sugar, and tobacco were used more after the Exchange.		
7. The Americas and Eurasia changed as a result of the Columbian Exchange.		
8. Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Americas were less isolated as a result of Columbus landing in the New World.		

Name \_\_\_\_\_

LANGUAGE AND USAGE

1

What Is a Noun?

<b>Persons:</b>	relative	Sara	Uncle Ed
<b>Places:</b>	bay	Hudson Bay	Bay of Fundy
<b>Things:</b>	games	Olympics	baseball
<b>Ideas:</b>	safety	problem	agreement

A. Write the nouns in each sentence.

1. My aunt works at Woods Hole as a scientist.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
2. Aunt Jane has an understanding of the habits of whales.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
3. These mammals spend their entire life in the sea.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
4. These animals are the largest creatures on earth.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
5. Their brains may be as big as watermelons.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
6. Biologists are studying ways to measure their intelligence.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
7. Some species that have neared extinction are now protected.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
8. New laws in the United States call for their protection.  
 \_\_\_\_\_

B. Writing Application: A Paragraph

Imagine that you have suddenly become as big as a whale! Write a paragraph, telling about things you can and cannot do because of your size. Circle each noun in your paragraph.

(continued)

# Tongue Twister

Name \_\_\_\_\_

# Math Day 3

Solve each division problem. Then write the letter for each remainder on the line. Read the tongue twister and try to say it quickly three times.

say it quick!



**A** = remainder of 1

**N** = remainder of 4

**B** = remainder of 2

**O** = remainder of 5

**M** = remainder of 3

Frank  
fries freshhhh  
f-i-s-h f-i-l-l-e-t-s



$$17 \div 5 = \underline{3} \text{ remainder of } \underline{2} \quad \underline{B}$$

$$15 \div 7 = \underline{\quad} \text{ remainder of } \underline{\quad}$$

$$26 \div 4 = \underline{\quad} \text{ remainder of } \underline{\quad}$$

$$54 \div 7 = \underline{\quad} \text{ remainder of } \underline{\quad}$$

$$61 \div 8 = \underline{\quad} \text{ remainder of } \underline{\quad}$$

$$44 \div 5 = \underline{\quad} \text{ remainder of } \underline{\quad}$$

$$20 \div 9 = \underline{\quad} \text{ remainder of } \underline{\quad}$$

$$6 \div 5 = \underline{\quad} \text{ remainder of } \underline{\quad}$$

$$18 \div 5 = \underline{\quad} \text{ remainder of } \underline{\quad}$$

$$10 \div 4 = \underline{\quad} \text{ remainder of } \underline{\quad}$$

$$69 \div 8 = \underline{\quad} \text{ remainder of } \underline{\quad}$$

$$37 \div 8 = \underline{\quad} \text{ remainder of } \underline{\quad}$$

Demonstrate division with remainders (single-digit divisors)

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

*\* Reading \**  
*Directions: Read the passage. Then use the information from the passage to answer questions 1–5.*

Day # 3  
(NTI)

## **An Experiment with Light**

“I see the light” is an expression that means “I understand.” But is it actually possible to see light? Light is a form of energy that comes from the sun or other sources. Light travels in invisible waves called light waves. If you know how to look for one, you can discover a rainbow in an otherwise invisible light wave.

### **What you need:**

- clear glass half-filled with water
- sheet of white paper

### **What to do:**

1. Away from a window, hold up the clear glass half-filled with water.  
You won't see anything unusual.
2. Now place the glass near a window or on a windowsill so that a beam of light shines through it. You should see a rainbow.
3. Hold the white paper under the rainbow. The colors will become brighter and clearer. Look for seven colors.

### **How it works:**

When a beam of light (a light wave) passes through the clear glass half-filled with water, the light bends because it changes speed. The water acts like a prism. The light in the beam bends again as it leaves the glass. The bending of light two times causes the light in the beam to separate. In science, this bending of light is called refraction. Each separate band of light is a color of the rainbow, and every rainbow has seven colors. From the top band to the bottom band, the colors are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. You can remember these colors by using the name ROY G BIV.

Teacher: Fleming



## An Experiment with Light

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Day #3  
(NTI)

1. What is the first step in this experiment?

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2. To make a rainbow, which step should come next?

- (A) Place a piece of paper underneath the glass.
- (B) Hold the glass where there are no sunbeams.
- (C) Place the glass near a window or on a windowsill.
- (D) Fill a clear glass with water.

3. What should you do in step 3?

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4. When you see a rainbow on the paper, you should \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) fold the paper
- (B) look for seven colors
- (C) write ROY G BIV
- (D) tape the paper down

5. This experiment would probably not be successful on a cloudy day because \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) the glass could fill up with rain
- (B) light does not bend when the air is cool
- (C) light travels in invisible waves
- (D) there would not be enough sunlight

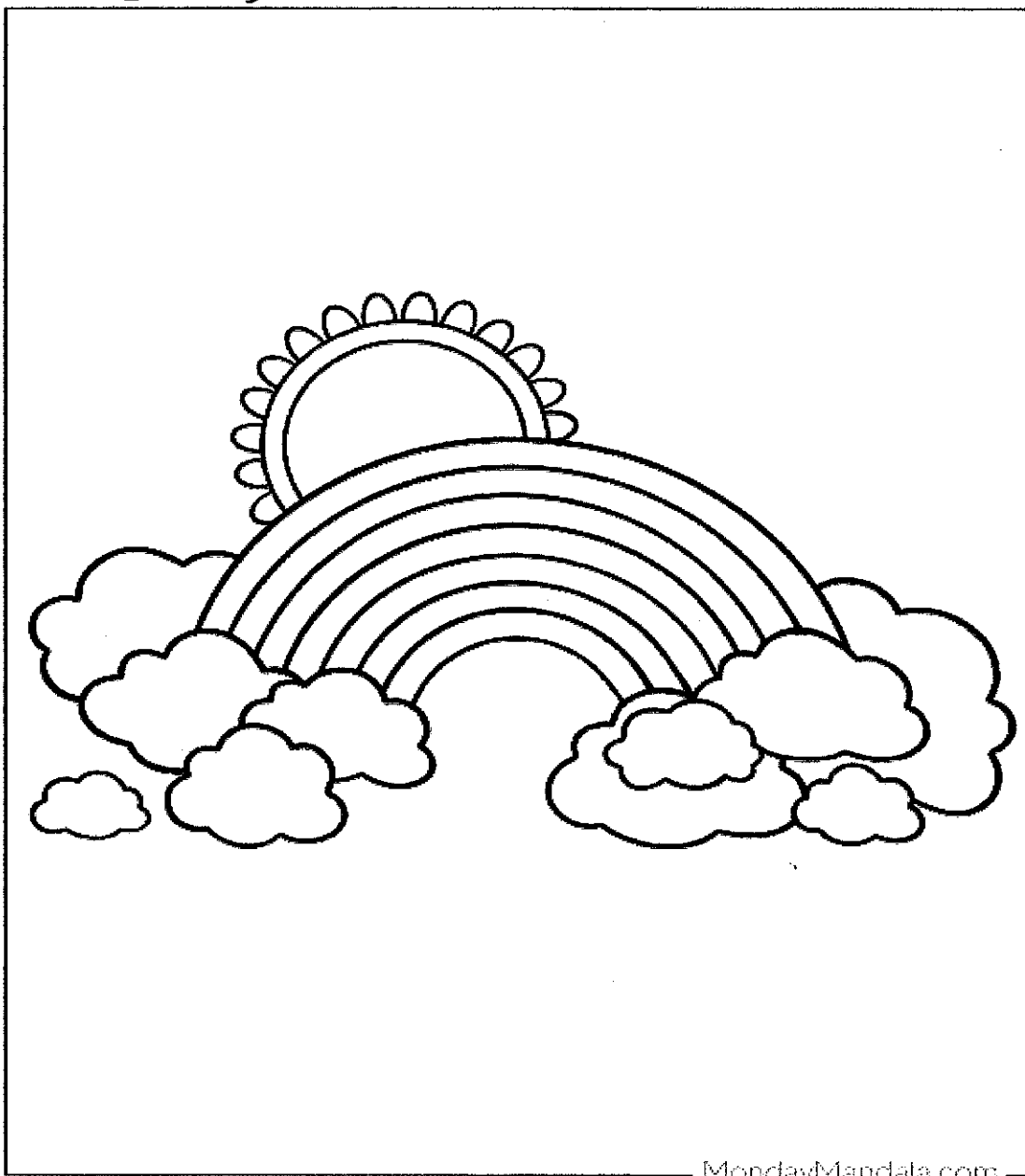
Teacher: Fleming

Do this page OR the experiment.  
You don't have to do both.

Color the rainbow the colors it should  
be (ROY G BIV) and in the proper  
order. Refer back to the story if you  
don't remember them all.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Day #3  
(NTI)



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# PLYMOUTH COLONY

Day 4

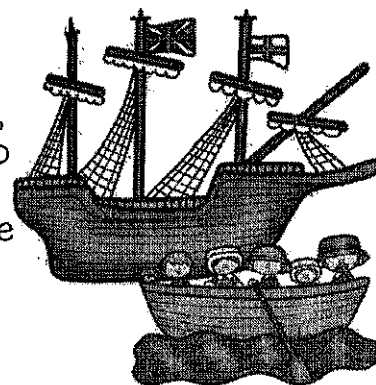


## Pilgrims

The Pilgrims were a group of English settlers who left Europe in search of religious freedom and a new way of life in the Americas. They established the Plymouth Colony in 1620. Many Pilgrims were part of a religious group known as Separatists, named for their desire to "separate" from the Church of England and worship God in their own way. In England, they were not allowed to do this and were persecuted and sometimes jailed for their beliefs. Other Pilgrims hoped to find adventure or a better life in the New World.

## Voyage

The Pilgrims initially set sail aboard two ships: the *Speedwell* and the *Mayflower*. However, not long after leaving England, the *Speedwell* began to leak and the Pilgrims were forced to return to port. There they crowded as many of the passengers as possible onto the *Mayflower* and set sail once again for America on September 16, 1620. They managed to fit 102 total passengers and between 25 to 30 crewmen onboard the ship.



## Obstacles

The voyage across the Atlantic Ocean was long and difficult and the extra people on the ship made the trip even worse. Many became sick and they ran out of fresh water. Storms hit the ship very hard, causing one of the main beams to crack. Two people died during the voyage. At one point they considered turning back, but decided to stick it out. After two long months at sea, the Pilgrims finally reached land on the shores of Cape Cod in what is today Massachusetts.

## Mayflower Compact

The Pilgrims decided to make an agreement on how issues would be settled and the colony would be run after arriving in New England. They signed a document now called the Mayflower Compact, declaring the colonists loyal to the King of England, Christians who served God, would make fair and just laws, and would work for the good of the colony. The Mayflower Compact was signed by 41 of the Pilgrim men. The women were not allowed to sign. The men voted John Carver to be the first governor of the colony.



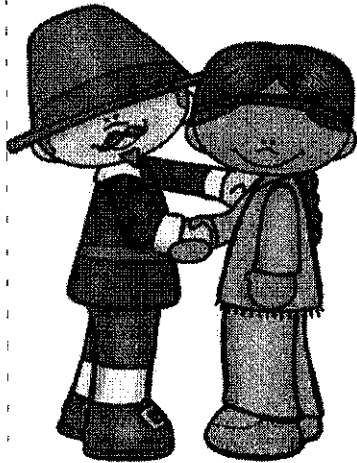
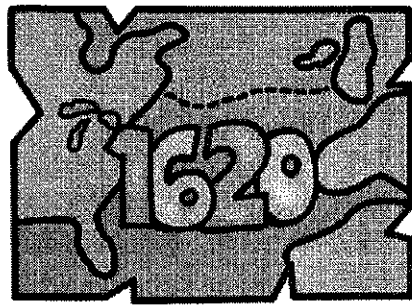
## Settlement

Once the Pilgrims arrived in America, they searched the coast of New England for a good place to build a settlement. Eventually, finding a location called Plymouth that had a calm harbor for their ship, a river for fresh water, and flat lands

where they could plant crops. They built their village there, establishing the Plymouth Colony.

## First Winter

The Pilgrims were happy to be in America, but things did not get any easier for them, as they were unprepared for the cold winter. They quickly built a main common house and then began to build small houses for each of the families. Some of the settlers had to sleep on the Mayflower for a time. Many people got sick and died over the first winter in the Plymouth Colony. At one point there were only around six people well enough to continue working. Only 47 out of the original 102 settlers were still alive at the end of the first winter. Governor John Carver died that spring and William Bradford was elected the new governor and remained in that position for around thirty years.

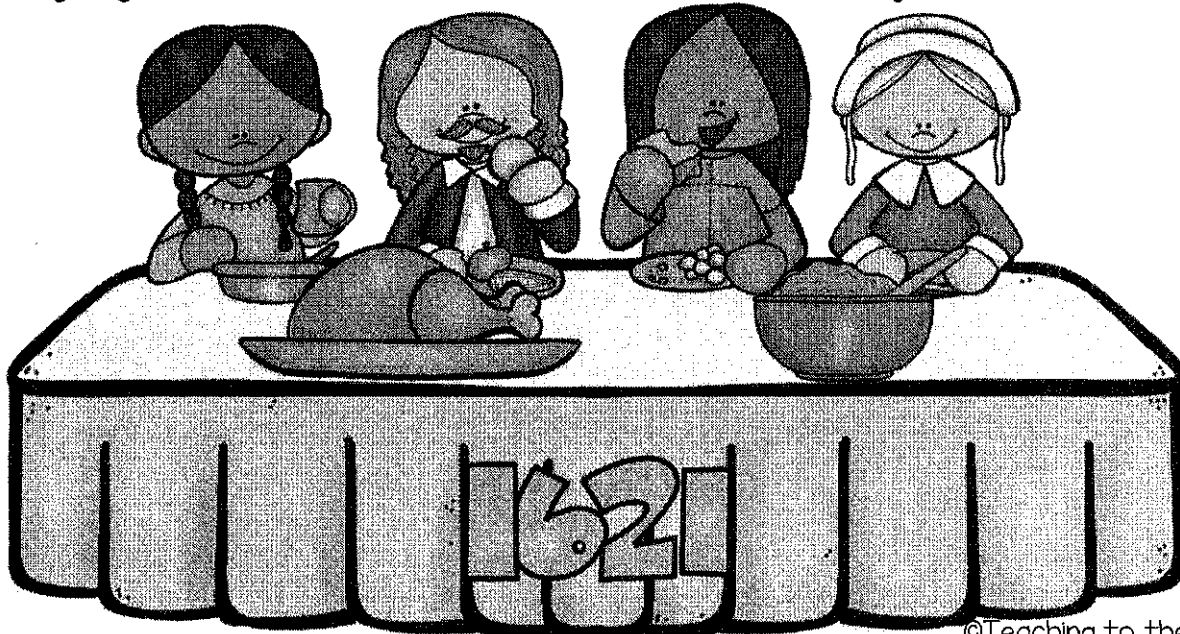


## Wampanoag

Native Americans who lived in the same area as Plymouth Colony were the Wampanoag. The chief, Massasoit, made contact with the Pilgrims, establishing a peace treaty and agreeing to trade for animals furs. One Wampanoag man, Squanto, had traveled to Europe and could speak some English. He agreed to stay with the Pilgrims and taught them to survive by teaching them how to plant corn, guiding them where to hunt and fish, and providing tips how to survive the winter. Without Squanto's help the colony probably would not have survived.

## First Thanksgiving

The Pilgrims held a feast after their first harvest in 1621 and invited some of the local Wampanoag people to join them. This feast is often referred to as the first Thanksgiving. This tradition was continued and remains a major American holiday.



Name \_\_\_\_\_

# Plymouth Colony

**Identify:** Use the word bank to identify each term described.

Wampanoag	John Carver	Speedwell
Mayflower Compact	Separatists	Massachusetts
Mayflower	William Bradford	Pilgrims

	1. First governor of the Plymouth Colony
	2. People who split from the Church of England and worship God in their own way
	3. This ship landed in America with the Pilgrims
	4. The Pilgrims initially landed in this modern-day state
	5. This document declared what the Pilgrims agreed to as a whole
	6. People who left Europe in search of religious freedom in America
	7. Governor of the Plymouth Colony for around thirty years
	8. Native tribe who helped the Pilgrims
	9. Some pilgrims originally set off in this ship, but it had to turn back due to a leak

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## LANGUAGE AND USAGE

1

## Action Verbs

Elizabeth **likes** art.  
Yesterday she **painted** a beautiful picture.

## A. Write the action verb in each sentence.

1. Elizabeth went to an artist's studio.
2. She watched the artist carefully.
3. Elizabeth envied the potter's ability.
4. Elizabeth started a pottery club at school.
5. A different potter comes each week.
6. The potters instruct the students.
7. Elizabeth follows the instructions carefully.
8. First, she kneads the clay.
9. Then she throws a lump of clay onto the potter's wheel.
10. She slowly turns the heavy wheel with her foot.
11. Elizabeth wets her hands in a bowl of water.
12. Her fingers shape the clay.
13. She forms the clay into a mug.
14. Then she molds a piece of clay into a handle.
15. The students place the mugs in a special oven.
16. The clay bakes in the kiln for several hours.
17. Then the students put glaze on their mugs.
18. Some students paint designs on their work.
19. They return their mugs to the kiln.
20. The students display their work at the art fair.

(continued)

# Is There a Remainder?

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Math:  
Day 5**

Solve each division problem. If there is a remainder, be sure to include that in your answer.

1.  $84 \div 9 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

2.  $49 \div 5 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

3.  $37 \div 5 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

4.  $29 \div 7 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

5.  $84 \div 7 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

6.  $62 \div 8 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

7.  $28 \div 4 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

8.  $73 \div 9 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

9.  $68 \div 8 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

10.  $15 \div 7 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**$20 \div 6$**

**$35 \div 7$**

11. Write a sentence answering this question: What is a remainder?

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12. Write a sentence explaining what is meant if there is no remainder.

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Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

*\*Reading\**

Directions: Read the passage. Then use the information from the passage to answer questions 1–5.

Day #5 (NTI)

## Dorothea Lange: A Sensitive Eye

Dorothea Lange was a famous photographer. She is well known for her moving photos of the time period known as the Great Depression. It was one of the most trying times in U.S. history. For many years there were not enough jobs, and many people became very poor. Lange's photographs serve as a record of these hard times.

Dorothea Lange knew about personal hardship. When she was seven years old she caught polio. She walked with a limp for the rest of her life. When she was twelve, her father left the family.

At age 18, Lange decided to become a photographer. She began taking classes and working with other photographers. Later, she traveled throughout the country taking photos of people who were suffering the hardships of the Great Depression. She wanted to capture the toll that the Depression was taking on people. She first spent time talking to people to gain their trust. Then she would ask permission to photograph them. She tried to photograph them doing natural, ordinary things such as working, not posing stiffly for the camera.

One of her most famous photos is called "Migrant Mother." A migrant is someone who has to move from place to place to find work. The photo shows a tired-looking young woman. She is holding two small children who are hiding their faces. This touching photo became a symbol of the Great Depression.

Today Lange's work hangs in museums all over the world. Her photos are like living records of the brave people who survived bad times.

Teacher: Fleming



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**\*Reading\***

**Day #5 (NTI)**

**1. Which sentence best summarizes the information in the first paragraph?**

- ☐ (A) Lange lived during the Great Depression.
- ☐ (B) Lange was a sensitive photographer.
- ☐ (C) Lange was a famous photographer who recorded the Great Depression.
- ☐ (D) Lange found it difficult to become a photographer during the Great Depression.

**2. The passage says, "It was one of the most trying times in U.S. history. For many years there were not enough jobs, and many people became very poor." Which is the best paraphrase of these two sentences?**

- ☐ (A) There were not enough jobs at this time in U.S. history, which was very poor.
- ☐ (B) Many people were not trying at this time in U.S. history and became very poor.
- ☐ (C) There were not enough jobs for people who became poor at this time in history.
- ☐ (D) In this difficult time, many people could not get jobs and became very poor.

**3. In your own words, write a summary of the information in the third paragraph.**

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**4. In your own words, write a summary of the information in the fourth paragraph.**

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**5. The passage says, "Today Lange's work hangs in museums all over the world. Her photos are like living records of the brave people who survived bad times." Which is the best paraphrase of these two sentences?**

- ☐ (A) Today Lange's work is kept by brave people all over the world.
- ☐ (B) Brave people visit museums all over the world to see Lange's work.
- ☐ (C) Lange's photos now serve as records of brave people and hard times.
- ☐ (D) Her photos prove that Lange survived bad times in museums.

**Teacher: Fleming**

# PATRIOTS VS. LOYALISTS

Day  
6

People were divided as the tension between the colonists and Great Britain worsened in the 1770s. People debated their future and fell into two main groups: the loyalists and the patriots. There were some people who chose not to pick a side. They stayed neutral to avoid conflict and war.

## PATRIOTS

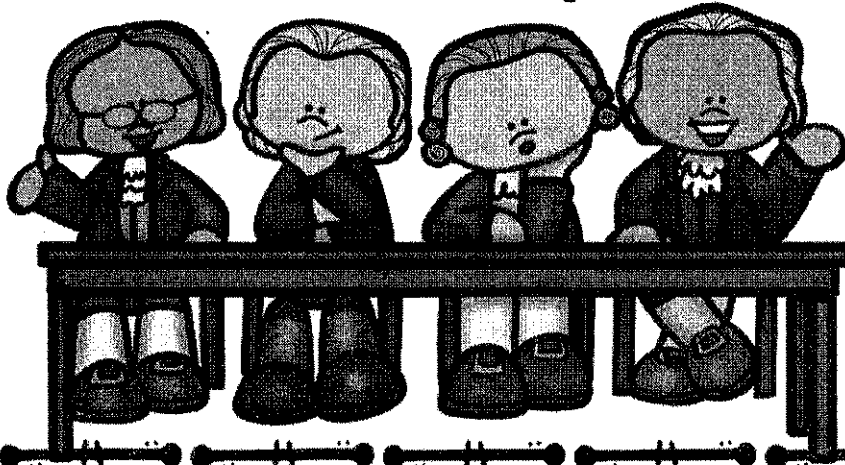
Patriots wanted to separate from Great Britain and form their own independent nation called the United States of America. They were also known as Whigs, Sons of Liberty, Rebels, and Colonials.

Colonists became patriots because they thought they were being treated unfairly by the British. They continued to tax them without any say or representation in the British government. There were cries for "liberty" soon heard throughout the colonies. Patriots wanted freedom from British rule.

The British had restricted colonial trade to benefit themselves. Patriots wanted the colonies to be free to trade with anyone. They felt this would help the economy grow stronger.

There were many famous patriots. George Washington was likely the most important patriot because he led the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. He went on to become the first president of the United States too.

Other patriots, Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, went on to become presidents. Paul Revere, Samuel Adams, Ethan Allen, Patrick Henry, and Ben Franklin were other famous patriots. They are often known as the Founding Fathers of America.



# LOYALISTS

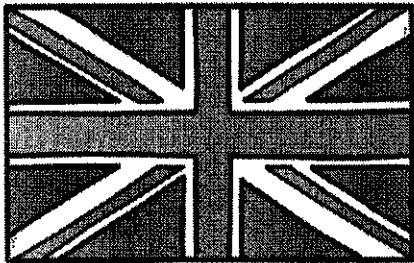
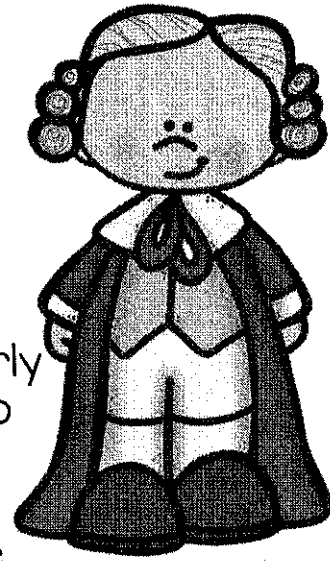
Loyalists wanted to repair their relationship with Great Britain and remain a colony. Other names for loyalists included: Tories, Royalists, and the King's Friends.

Many colonists thought their lives would be better off if the colonies remained under British rule. Most thought they were being treated unfairly by the British too, but some were simply afraid to challenge the British army. Many loyalists were wealthy landowners and businessmen. They had close ties to British merchants. They thought the strength of American business depended upon trade with Great Britain. Other loyalists felt British rule would be better than patriot rule.

Life for the loyalists became increasingly difficult during the war. Loyalists who lived in areas controlled by the patriots were in constant danger from radicals. Many of them lost their homes and businesses.

Since loyalists lost the war, there were not as many famous loyalists as patriots. Benedict Arnold was a general in the Continental Army who went to fight for the British. Joseph Galloway was the Pennsylvania delegate to the Continental Congress. He later worked for the British army. Thomas Hutchinson (governor of Massachusetts colony), Andrew Allen, John Butler (leader of the loyalist troops Butler's Rangers), and David Matthews (mayor of New York City) were other famous loyalists.

Many loyalists moved to England after the war ended. A lot of them lost their fortunes and land they had built up over years in the colonies. In some cases, the British government paid them for their loyalty. It was usually not nearly as much as they had lost though. The United States government wanted loyalists to stay. They felt the new country could use their skills and education. However, few chose to stay.



Name \_\_\_\_\_

# PATRIOTS VS. LOYALISTS

Identify each characteristic as Patriot, Loyalist, or Both.

Characteristic	P	L	B
1. Lived in the American colonies, but did not want to break away from Britain			
2. Felt they were being treated unfairly by the British			
3. Felt the colonies would be better off if they remained under British rule			
4. Wanted the American colonies to gain their independence from Britain			
5. Many returned to Britain after the war			
6. Famous examples were Paul Revere, Ethan Allen, and Samuel Adams			
7. Supported their side of the war strongly			
8. Benedict Arnold famously changed to this side			
9. Also known as the Sons of Liberty or Whigs			
10. Lived in the American colonies			

## 1

## Subject Pronouns

**Nouns**

Manuel and Judy heard a speech.  
The speaker was Mrs. Ruiz.

**Subject Pronouns**

**They** heard a speech.  
The speaker was **she**.

A. Write the subject pronoun that could replace the underlined word or words.

1. Manuel, Judy, and I have been reading about dinosaurs. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Dinosaurs became extinct millions of years ago. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The best-informed student is Manuel. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Judy and Manuel read about the brontosaur. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The brontosaur was one of the largest dinosaurs. \_\_\_\_\_
6. How large was this dinosaur? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Judy and I made a chart. \_\_\_\_\_
8. The chart gave a description of several dinosaurs. \_\_\_\_\_
9. The allosaurus and the stegosaur were included. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Judy showed the chart to Mrs. Ruiz and Mr. Li. \_\_\_\_\_
11. The science teacher is Mrs. Ruiz. \_\_\_\_\_
12. Mr. Li is an expert on dinosaurs. \_\_\_\_\_
13. A recent speaker at the science fair was Mr. Li. \_\_\_\_\_
14. The science fair was visited by several paleontologists. \_\_\_\_\_
15. Paleontologists are scientists who study fossils. \_\_\_\_\_
16. Fossils are prints found in rocks. \_\_\_\_\_
17. Judy and I learned a great deal from these scientists. \_\_\_\_\_
18. The person who was most impressed by the fair was Judy. \_\_\_\_\_
19. Next week Judy will visit the Museum of Natural History. \_\_\_\_\_
20. The museum has a wonderful display of dinosaur skeletons. \_\_\_\_\_

(continued)

Level 5 Unit 11 Pronouns (Use with pupil book pages 346–347.)

Skill: Students will use subject pronouns to replace nouns.

# What Goes Tick-Tick, Woof-Woof?

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Day 7:  
Math

Solve each addition problem. Then write the letter on each line above the answer. The letters will spell out the answer for you.

**A**  $0.5 + 0.3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**A**  $0.4 + 0.2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**C**  $0.25 + 0.52 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**D**  $4.0 + 0.2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**G**  $0.5 + 3.0 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**H**  $2.5 + 5.2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**O**  $2.5 + 0.52 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**T**  $0.25 + 5.2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**W**  $0.52 + 0.71 =$  \_\_\_\_\_



0.6

1.23

0.8

5.45

0.77

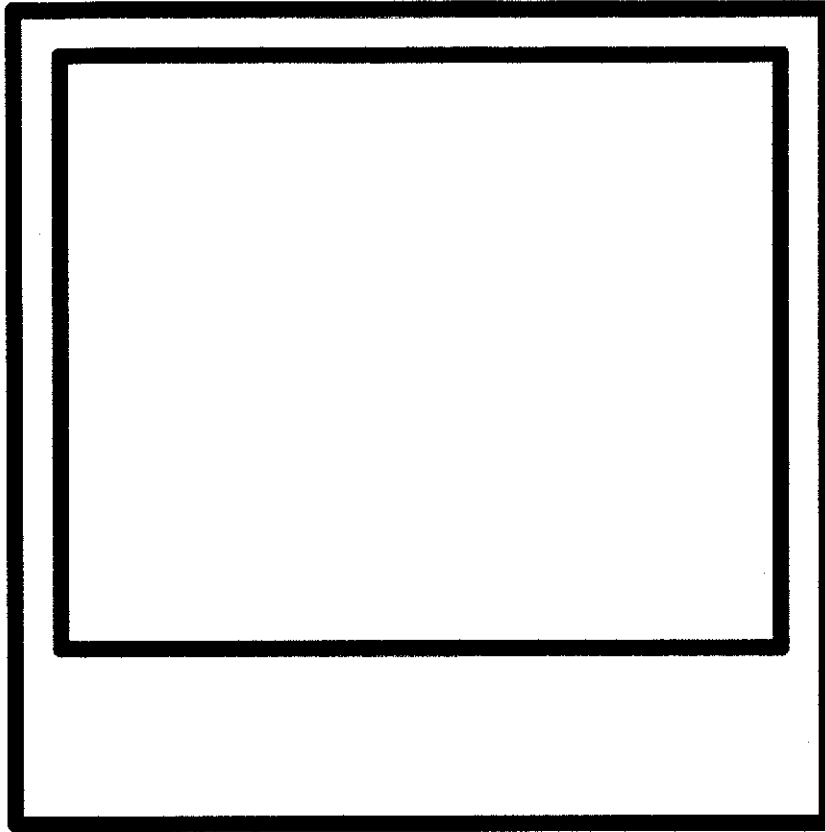
7.7

4.2

3.02

3.5

Day Time

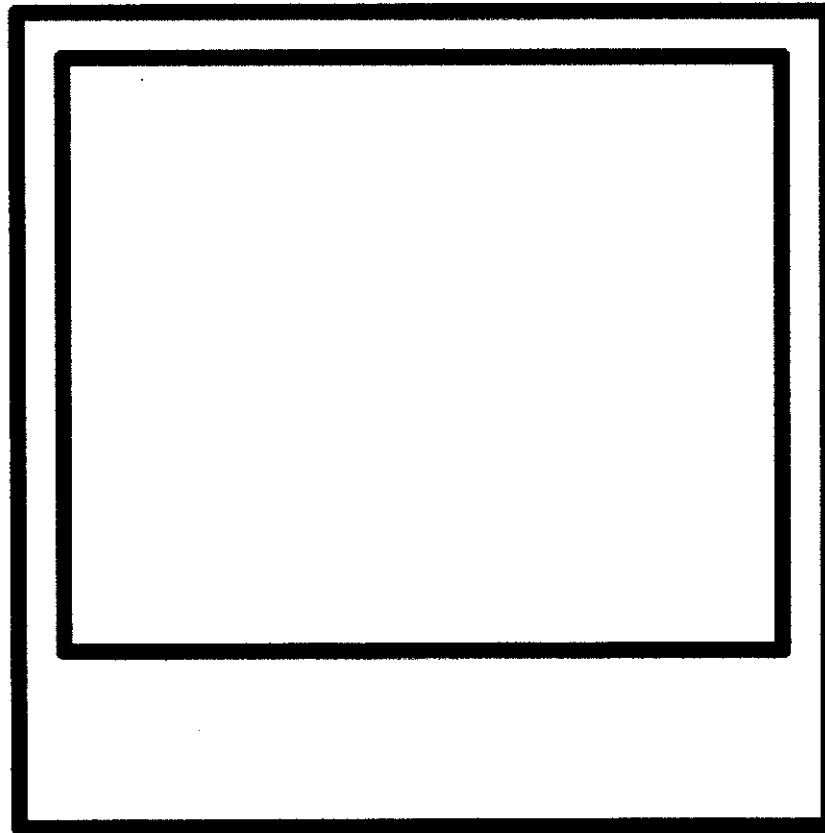


Day #7  
(NTI)  
\*Reading\*

Draw a detailed  
picture of how  
you spent your  
NTI day or  
something you  
saw that made  
your day special.

← Write a caption  
for your picture.

Night Time



Draw a detailed  
picture of how  
you spent your  
night or  
something that  
made it special.

← Write a caption  
for your picture.

Teacher: Fleming

\*Please add color to  
both pictures!

# THE AMERICAN FLAG

Day 8

## SYMBOL

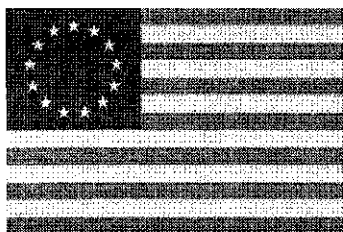
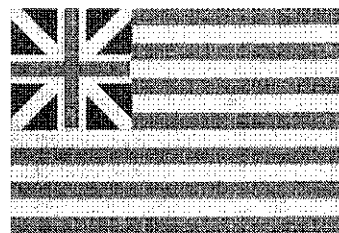
The United States of America's flag has many names including Old Glory, the Stars and Stripes, and the Star-Spangled Banner. It is one of the best-known symbols in the United States. American flags fly in front of all types of buildings including post offices, libraries, schools, and homes. It is a symbol of freedom and patriotism.

## HISTORY

American colonists started a fight for their independence from Great Britain in 1775. George Washington, commander of the Continental Army, led soldiers for 13 separate colonies. Soldiers carried flags into battle as the Revolutionary War raged. There was no official flag so soldiers carried different flags. The colonists needed a common flag so they could tell whether they were friends or enemies with people who they encountered.

## GRAND UNION

The Continental Congress adopted its first official flag, the Grand Union, in 1775. It flew for the first time at George Washington's army headquarters near Boston, Massachusetts on New Year's Day in 1776. The Grand Union flag had 13 red and white stripes to symbolize the 13 American colonies. The canton in the upper left corner of the flag included a small copy of the British Union flag. Many colonists were still hoping to resolve their problems with Great Britain.



## FLAG ACT

The colonists' goal was independence by 1776. The Continental Congress appointed five men to write a Declaration of Independence. It was adopted on July 4, 1776. The new nation needed a new flag. Designers removed the British Union flag from the canton and put 13 stars in its place. The 13 stripes and 13 stars represented the 13 colonies fighting for independence. The first Flag Act was passed on June 14, 1777, making it the official flag of the United States.

## FIRST FLAG

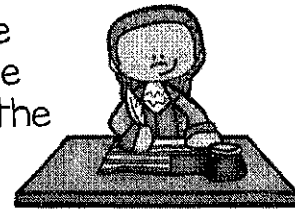
Many people believe a seamstress named Betsy Ross sewed the first American flag. The story says George Washington came to her shop with a sketch and asked her to sew it. Betsy Ross was a seamstress who sewed flags for the navy, but there is no documented proof that she actually made the first official



© Teaching to the Middle

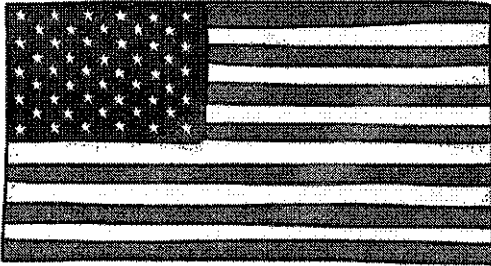


American flag. Others believe Francis Hopkinson, one of the men who signed the Declaration of Independence, should be credited with creating the flag. He helped design many of the United States symbols and seals.



## GROWING NATION

Vermont and Kentucky became the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> states to join the Union in 1791 and 1792. The Flag Act of 1794 was passed by Congress to change the flag's design to include 15 stars and 15 stripes, one star and one stripe for each state. As the Union continued to grow and more states were added,



they needed a new design. President James Monroe signed the Flag Act of 1818. The new official flag would always have 13 stripes to represent the 13 colonies. The number of stars would grow as more states joined the Union. One star would represent each state. The current flag has 50 stars.

## STAR-SPANGLED BANNER

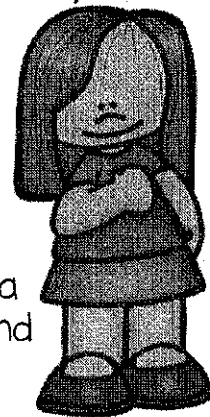
Americans signed a peace treaty with the British to end the Revolutionary War in 1783. However, they were back fighting in the War of 1812 from 1812 to 1815. The Battle of Baltimore took place in September 1814. The British Royal Navy sailed into the Chesapeake Bay, in an attempt to take Fort McHenry. Francis Scott Key was aboard a British ship during the battle to discuss a prisoner exchange. Bursting bombs and soaring rockets lit up the sky all night. As dawn broke, Key saw the flag flying proudly over Fort McHenry, showing the Americans had won the battle. Key was moved by the sight and wrote a poem that became "The Star-Spangled Banner," America's national anthem.

## PLEDGE

The Pledge of Allegiance was written in 1892 by Francis Bellamy. People have added some words and changed others, but the idea has remained the same. The pledge shows loyalty to the flag and America.

## ETIQUETTE

Flag Day is celebrated on June 14, the anniversary of the first Flag Act. The United States' Flag Code has guidelines for proper flag etiquette. The flag should fly on all day, especially holidays. It should be flown from sunrise to sunset. The flag should be illuminated if flown at night. It should not be flown in bad weather or touch the ground. The flag should not be worn as clothing. Old flags should be disposed of by burning them. The flag is flown at half-staff sometimes to show respect and honor. This occurs on days such as Memorial Day and Patriot's Day. It is also flown at half-staff to honor national or state leaders upon their death.



Name \_\_\_\_\_

# THE AMERICAN FLAG

**IDENTIFY:** Use the word bank to label each description.

Bellamy	Key	Hopkinson
Betsy Ross	Grand Union	star
Flag Day	Monroe	half-staff
	1. Wrote the Star-Spangled Banner	
	2. First official flag adopted by the Continental Congress in 1775	
	3. The flag is flown at this on certain holidays and when some leaders die	
	4. Many believe she sewed the first American flag	
	5. This holiday is celebrated on June 14 on the anniversary of the first Flag Act	
	6. Man who some think should be credited with creating the American flag	
	7. President who signed the Flag Act of 1818	
	8. Wrote the Pledge of Allegiance in 1892	
	9. Each of these represents a state on the flag	

## LESSON 25

## Prepositions and Prepositional Phrases

A **preposition** begins a group of words called a **prepositional phrase**. A prepositional phrase ends with a noun or pronoun called the **object of the preposition**. The preposition shows how the object of the preposition is related to other words in the sentence. A prepositional phrase can be used to tell *where, when, how, or which one*.

**Preposition**      The boys walked on the rough ground.

**Prepositional Phrase**      on the rough ground

**Object of the Preposition**      ground

**Common Prepositions**

*about, above, across, after, along, around, at, behind, below, beneath, between, by, for, from, in, into, of, on, over, through, to, under, upon, with, without*

**A** Circle the preposition. Underline the Prepositional phrase.

1. Vern and Gerry left their shelter at night.
2. The boys jumped over gullies.
3. Vern fell into a deep crack.
4. He landed on his leg.
5. The power in Vern's suit stopped working.
6. Gerry helped Vern back to the shelter.

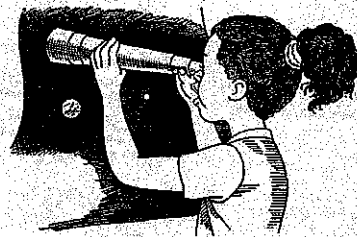
- B** Each sentence below contains two prepositional phrases.

Circle the preposition. Underline the prepositional phrase.

1. Let's go around the galaxy in my spaceship.
2. My ship is powered with energy from the sun.
3. It travels at the speed of light.
4. A famous inventor gave it to me for my birthday.
5. It was made by robots at his factory.
6. The passenger sits behind the pilot in the cockpit.
7. You can look at the stars through the windows.
8. We could zoom across the solar system and coast over the Milky Way.
9. Between Jupiter and Saturn we could stop for lunch.
10. After lunch we could play on Saturn's rings.
11. With this spaceship you should have no worries about anything.
12. We'll be back in time for tomorrow's classes!

- C** Add a prepositional phrase of your own to each sentence. Write the new sentences.

13. There are trillions of stars \_\_\_\_.
14. Doria enjoys watching the stars \_\_\_\_.
15. She watches them \_\_\_\_.
16. She sets up a telescope \_\_\_\_.
17. Doria has a book \_\_\_\_.
18. She wants to study astronomy \_\_\_\_.
19. Astronomy is the study \_\_\_\_.
20. One day Doria might travel \_\_\_\_.



# Tongue Twister

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Solve each subtraction problem below. Then write the letter on each line above the difference. Read the tongue twister and try to say it quickly three times.

**Day 9 :  
Math**

**A**  $2.5 - 1.2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**N**  $6.54 - 6.3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**C**  $5.3 - 2.1 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**O**  $6.25 - 4.5 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**D**  $4.6 - 1.3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**S**  $5.2 - 3.14 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**E**  $9.5 - 8.4 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**T**  $8.69 - 1.26 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**H**  $5.2 - 4.8 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**V**  $6.49 - 5.2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**I**  $4.12 - 3.09 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**W**  $6.2 - 4.16 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**K**  $5.26 - 4.13 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**Y**  $5.5 - 1.26 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**L**  $6.24 - 2.59 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$\overline{2.06} \quad \overline{1.1} \quad \overline{1.29} \quad \overline{1.1} \quad \overline{0.24}$

$\overline{2.06} \quad \overline{1.03} \quad \overline{3.65} \quad \overline{3.65} \quad \overline{4.24}$

$\overline{2.06} \quad \overline{1.3} \quad \overline{0.24} \quad \overline{7.43} \quad \overline{1.3} \quad \overline{2.06}$

$\overline{2.06} \quad \overline{3.65} \quad \overline{1.03} \quad \overline{3.3}$

$\overline{1.75} \quad \overline{0.24} \quad \overline{7.43} \quad \overline{0.4} \quad \overline{1.1}$

$\overline{2.06} \quad \overline{3.65} \quad \overline{1.03} \quad \overline{3.2} \quad \overline{1.13}$

$\overline{2.06} \quad \overline{0.24} \quad \overline{1.75} \quad \overline{2.04}$

Demonstrate addition and subtraction with decimals to the hundredths



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

*Directions: Read the passage. Then use the information from the passage to answer questions 1–5.*

Day # 9 (NTI)

\*Reading\*

## The “No Pets” Problem

Anthony Lester adored animals, but unfortunately he could not own a dog, cat, guinea pig, hamster, or even a white mouse. Anthony was allergic to animal fur.

“Mom, how about a snake?” Anthony wondered aloud.

“Sorry,” said Mrs. Lester. “You know snakes eat mice.”

“How about a parrot?” Anthony persisted.

“No feathers allowed,” Mr. Lester said.

To every pet suggestion Anthony made, Mr. and Mrs. Lester replied “no pets” with heavy hearts. They did have some good news, though. Anthony would soon be visiting Grandpa Lester for a vacation.

Grandpa Lester lived on the west coast of Florida. Anthony loved the warm waters of the Gulf of Mexico and the sandy beaches there. He swam in the gulf and went fishing with his grandfather.

One night at bedtime, Grandfather Lester said to Anthony, “Get a flashlight from the garage while I get some snacks from the kitchen.” With their supplies, the two walked out the back door and toward the beach.

At Grandpa’s direction, they settled down beneath a tall palm tree. “Wait, be quiet, and be patient,” said Grandpa Lester.

An hour later, Grandpa Lester’s eyes lit up as he pointed down the beach. There Anthony saw an army of large loggerhead turtles climb out of the water onto the beach. They dug holes in the sand and laid eggs in the holes before heading back to the water. “Incredible!” Anthony whispered.

Grandpa Lester explained that these turtles climbed onto the beach only one night each year to lay their eggs.

At home a few days later, Anthony brought up the “no pets” problem once again.

“Just about every pet you would like has fur, or eats something with fur,” Mr. Lester said.

Then Anthony told his parents about the night on the beach with the loggerhead turtles. “How about a turtle?” he nervously asked.

His parents looked at each other and grinned. “Perfect!” they replied.

Teacher: Fleming

## The "No Pets" Problem

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

*\*Reading\**

*Day #9 (NTI)*

1. How did Anthony's parents feel when they had to keep saying "no pets"?

- ☐ (A) pleased
- ☐ (B) relieved
- ☐ (C) sorry
- ☐ (D) impatient

2. Why couldn't Anthony have a cat or a dog for a pet?

- ☐ (A) His apartment was too small.
- ☐ (B) He was not old enough.
- ☐ (C) His parents did not like animals.
- ☐ (D) He was allergic to animal fur.

3. Which sentence best describes Anthony?

- ☐ (A) He does not give up easily.
- ☐ (B) He likes to whine and complain.
- ☐ (C) He is used to getting his own way.
- ☐ (D) He does not get along with his parents.

4. How does Anthony feel about his grandfather? Give a detail from the story to support your answer.

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5. Why did Anthony probably think that a turtle would make a better pet than a fish?

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*Teacher: Fleming*


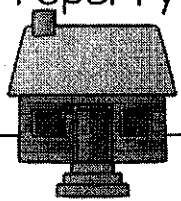
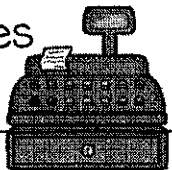


# TAXES



Day  
10

No one likes to be taxed, but most people will agree that taxes are important. Taxes have actually been around for thousands of years. A tax is money the government collects from people and businesses. It takes money to run a country and provide helpful services to people, just like it takes money to run a household. Taxes are used to pay politicians and other employees of the government. Federal taxes pay for national things like the president, Congress, federal judges, and the military. State taxes pay for roads and the governor. County and city taxes pay for schools, fire trucks, and the police. Without taxes, the government would not be able to run and the country would be in chaos. Federal and state governments have established many forms of taxation.

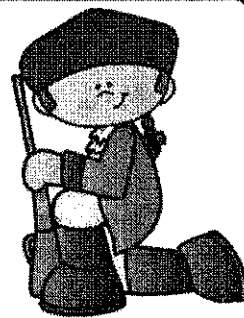
## Types of Taxes

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
 <p>Income</p>	A percentage of the money someone makes on their job is taken out to go towards taxes. In the United States, the more you make, the higher percentage you pay. There are different types of income tax including federal, state, and local income tax. Federal rates are anywhere from 0%-39.6%. State rates run from 0-13.3%. Some people can pay over 52% of their income in taxes alone!
 <p>Property</p>	People pay taxes on property they own, like houses. There is often a property tax from the county and city. It is typically a percentage of the current value of a home. For example, if you own a \$300,000 home, and the tax is 3%, then each year you have to pay the government \$6000 in property taxes.
 <p>Sales</p>	A sales tax is placed on all retail sales in many areas. Sometimes items like food or clothing are exempt from sales taxes. When you buy something in a store, a "tax" is added on at the end. The rates vary from 1-10%. For example, if a state had a 5% sales tax, a \$1 item would cost the consumer \$1.05.
 <p>Social Security</p>	Social security tax comes out of a person's paycheck. This is a tax meant to help people once they retire. Once you are old enough, you start collecting a social security check. The current tax rate is 6.2% paid by the employee and 6.2% paid by the employer. If you own your own business, you have to pay all 12.4%.
 <p>Medicare</p>	Medicare tax also comes out of your paycheck. It helps people who are age 65 or older and are sick and in need of medical care. The Medicare tax rates are 1.45% for the employee or 2.35%, if you make a lot more money.
<p>Corporate</p>	Businesses have to pay all sorts of business taxes depending on the profit that they had.



## HISTORY

When the United States was first established, there were not many taxes. They were placed on a few items like sugar and tobacco. Then the United States was involved in the War of 1812 and needed to pay for it. They placed taxes on gold, silverware, jewelry, and watches. In 1817, those taxes ended and America was supported only by tariffs. A tariff is a type of tax that other nations have to pay on goods they sell within our borders. In 1860s, United States experienced a Civil War, creating the need for taxes once again. This time the government created an income tax. Anyone who earned an income had to give a portion of it to the government. The income tax was dropped, reinstated, and then dropped again in the following years. In 1913, the income tax was put into place for good.



## BUDGET DEFICIT

If you were out shopping and spent all your money, what would you do? You would go home, right? Well, the government is a little different in this aspect. When the government spends all the money it has collected in taxes, it does not close up and send everyone home. Instead, they borrow money and continue working and spending. The amount of money they owe is known as a budget deficit. Most years, America operates in a deficit. The government has raised and created more taxes, but continues to borrow money to keep funding its programs. The United States had the 7th highest maximum income tax rate in the world at 55.9% in 2014. France had the highest rate. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is the federal agency that collects taxes. In 2013, the United States federal government collected about \$950 billion in taxes.



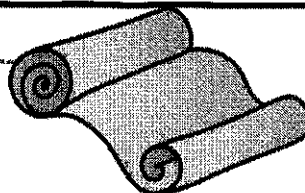
## WHY PAY?

Many people argue about how to best impose taxes, especially the income tax. Some Americans have to pay huge amounts of income taxes, while others do not pay anything. This system may not seem fair to everyone. Each type of taxation plan has positives and negatives. Our tax system is complex, but taxes are important because our world cannot run without them. The current system takes a large amount of money from families each year. Paying your taxes is mandatory. If you choose to not pay the taxes you owe, you are known as a tax-evader. Tax evasion is a serious crime that puts people behind bars. So be sure to pay all your taxes each year!



Name \_\_\_\_\_

# TAXES



Match each term with its description.

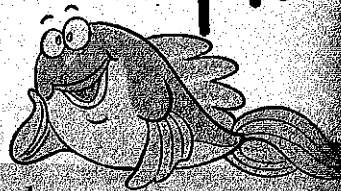
1. _____ sales	A. This tax comes out of paychecks and helps older and sick people pay for medical care
2. _____ property	B. Taxes that typically pay for things like schools, fire trucks, and the police
3. _____ income	C. Tax added to a purchase made
4. _____ tax	D. Amount of money the government owes
5. _____ social security	E. Types of taxes that take a percentage of a paycheck, the more you make, the more that is taken out
6. _____ county and city	F. Businesses have to pay these types of taxes depending on their profit
7. _____ corporate	G. Money collected from people and businesses by the government
8. _____ budget deficit	H. Taxes that come out of a person's paycheck, meant to help during retirement
9. _____ federal	I. Taxes paid on property owned; typically a city and county tax
10. _____ Medicare	J. Taxes that pay for things like the President, Congress, federal judges, and the military

Place a check in the correct column.

Statement	T	F
11. Taxes have been around for thousands of years	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. The U.S. President is paid for by federal taxes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. Without taxes, our government would not be as effective.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. The Founding Fathers of the U.S. created many mandatory taxes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. American began requiring citizens to pay taxes after the War of 1812.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16. Tariffs tax other nations to pay on goods they sell within the border.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17. The United States has the highest income tax rate in the world.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18. People who do not pay their taxes are called "tax evaders."	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19. Tax evaders may go to jail if they do not pay their owed taxes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20. There are many different types of taxes required for people.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## LESSON 6

## Common and Proper Nouns



- A noun is a word that names a person, place, or thing.
- A **common noun** names any person, place, or thing.
- A **proper noun** names a particular person, place, or thing. Proper nouns begin with capital letters.

**Common Nouns**

The game will be next week.

**Proper Nouns**

Amy will play Saturday.

Some proper nouns have more than one word, such as *Boston Red Sox*. Some include titles that tell what a person is or does, such as *Ms. Gomez* or *Professor Chu*.

- A** One of the underlined words or word groups in each sentence is a noun. Circle that noun. Then write C if it is a common noun and P if it is a proper noun.

1. Our local soccer team is the Comets.
2. The Comets play their home games in Burgess Field.
3. Julio Lopez led the team in scoring last year.
4. He will play in the all-star game next month.
5. The Comets don't have as many fans as our team.
6. I'm getting my friends to go to soccer games with me.
7. They like the atmosphere at Burgess Field.
8. The food is good, and tickets are cheap.

## Test Preparation

☑ Circle the letter of the word or words that are a common noun.

1. Did you watch the Nuggets in the playoff game last year?

A watch      C game  
B Nuggets      D last

2. I don't follow soccer, but this game was exciting.

A follow      C this  
B soccer      D but

3. Everyone in Springfield went wild at the final whistle.

A Springfield      C final  
B wild      D whistle

4. They drove their cars up and down Main Street all night.

A cars      C Main Street  
B down      D all

☑ Circle the letter of the word or words that are a proper noun.

5. The Ice Bears is the name of our hockey team.

A Ice Bears      C hockey  
B name      D team

6. Practices are every Tuesday and Thursday at 7 o'clock.

A Practices      C Thursday  
B every      D o'clock

7. The team plays all its games at the Tey Arena.

A team      C games  
B plays      D Tey Arena

8. That's the big green building on Elm Avenue.

A That's      C building  
B green      D Elm Avenue