DAY 22

Online Learning Lessons for 5th Grade

Directions: Please complete the following work below for each subject. This work will count toward you final grade and must be complete to get credit for attendance.

*Student Name*_____ *FOR* ***Monday, April 27***_____

ELA

1. E Learners-->Log Into Actively Learn. (Directions are on Google Classroom) Read the assigned passage and answer the questions.
2. Packet Students-->Read the attached passage and answer the questions
3. Complete Time Capsule, Due Friday (E Learners Only)

Math

Today you will complete problems that will count as your test for adding, subtracting and multiplying decimals. You can complete the problems with models or using the standard algorithm (complete the problems just using numbers).

I have included a cheat sheet to remind you how to complete the problems using the standard algorithm. You are allowed to use this when completing the problems.

Please text or email me a picture of your test when you have finished. Students working on line are to complete the test in the Google Classroom assignment.

Science

1. **Login to ReadWorks**
2. **Read "What is Heat?"**
3. **Complete the comprehension questions on ReadWorks or attached to this packet**

History/Social Studies

1. **Login to NewsELA**
2. **Read "Walt Disney Bio"**
3. **Complete the quiz questions on NewsELA or attached to this packet**

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ELA DAY 22

Food and nutrients

ASSIGNMENT DIRECTIONS

As you read, think about the following: why is it important to eat a balanced diet?

QUESTION 1 (POLL)

How would you rate your diet?

- [ ] 1 [very unhealthy]
- [ ] 2
- [ ] 3
- [ ] 4 [very healthy]

What happens when you don't eat?

Refusing one meal won't stunt your growth. But lack of proper food over a period of time can lead to malnutrition. That means, the body is not getting enough nutrients to grow and stay healthy. Kids who are malnourished may not grow as tall as they would otherwise.

Why We Need Food

Did you ever hear the old saying, *An apple a day keeps the doctor away*? Do apples really prevent you from getting sick? Probably not, but eating apples and other fresh fruits can help keep you healthy. Do you eat your vegetables? Maybe you do, but you may have friends who won't touch a piece of broccoli or asparagus. Should you eat these foods and food like them? The girls pictured in the figure below are eating salads. Why do you need foods like these for good health? What role does food play in the body?

These girls are eating leafy green vegetables. Fresh vegetables such as these are excellent food choices for good health.

Your body needs food for three reasons:

1. Food gives your body energy. You need energy for everything you do. Remember that **cellular respiration** converts the glucose in the food you eat into **ATP**[1], or cellular energy. Which has more glucose, a salad or a piece of meat? Do you remember what types of foods produce glucose? Recall that glucose is the product of photosynthesis.
2. Food provides building materials for your body. Your body needs building materials so it can grow and repair itself. Specifically, it needs these materials to produce more cells and its components.
3. Food contains substances that help control body processes. Your body processes must be kept in balance for good health.

QUESTION 2 DOK 3 STANDARD RST.1 MS-LS1-7

Which of the following is NOT a reason that your body needs food?

- ☐ Food helps your body repair itself.
- ☐ Food is needed for energy.
- ☐ Food is needed for hydration.
- ☐ Food helps control body processes.

For all these reasons, you must have a regular supply of nutrients. **Nutrients** are chemicals in food that your body needs. There are five types of nutrients:

1. **Carbohydrates.**
2. **Proteins.**
3. **Lipids.**
4. **Vitamins.**
5. **Minerals.**

Carbohydrates,[2] proteins, and lipids are categories of organic compounds. They give your body energy, though carbohydrates are the main source of energy. Proteins provide building materials, such as amino acids[3] to build your own proteins. Proteins, vitamins, and minerals also help control body processes. Carbohydrates include sugars such as the glucose made by photosynthesis. Often glucose is stored in large molecules such as starch. Proteins[4] are found in foods like meats and nuts. Lipids includes fats and oils. Though you should stay away from many types of fats, others are needed by your body. Important vitamins[5] include vitamins A, B (multiple types) C, D, and E. Important minerals include calcium and potassium. What should you drink to get calcium? Milk is a good source.

QUESTION 3 DOK 3 STANDARD RST.1 MS-LS1-7

Why do body builders (pictured below) drink protein shakes?

- [ ] Protein provides vitamins A and D.
- [ ] Protein helps an athlete recover after a workout.
- [ ] Protein helps build muscles.
- [ ] Protein is fat free and low in calories.

Summary

- Your body needs food to obtain energy, to get building blocks for your body, and to get substances that help control body processes.
- Nutrients, chemicals in food that your body needs, include carbohydrates, proteins, lipids, vitamins, and minerals.

QUESTION 4 DOK 3 STANDARD RST.2 MS-LS1-7

As a dietician, you are explaining the importance of eating a balanced diet made up of carbohydrates, proteins, lipids, vitamins, and minerals to a new client. Why is this true? How does each nutrient contribute to specific human functions?

Explore More

- **Nutrition** at http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2xbD6--XoIA (6:39)

▶ https://www.youtube.com/embed/2xbD6--XoIA?rel=0&wmode=transparent

Day 22
Sci.

What Is Heat?

by ReadWorks

Imagine an eleven-year-old boy named Paul. Now imagine Paul inside a wood cabin. He is shivering. It is cold outside, and inside the cabin it isn't much warmer. Paul can hear the rain beating down on the roof. Every few minutes there would be a loud boom, and thunder would shake the cabin walls. Paul is happy to be inside the cabin, safe and dry with his family. "Let's make this cabin warmer," says his father. "Paul, help me build a fire." Paul fetches the firewood and then watches as his father carefully stacks the logs in the shape of a pyramid. Paul's father puts several small sticks of kindling in the bottom of the pyramid. The kindling would catch on fire much more quickly than the big logs. Paul's father lights a match, and soon the logs crackle and burn in the fireplace, shooting off small sparks. The fire gives off some light, but it also gives off heat. Within 30 minutes the inside of the cabin is warm and toasty. Thanks to the radiation of heat from the fire, Paul isn't shivering any more.

Though all that Paul's father did was light a match to start the fire, there was a complex set of interactions that had to occur for the fire to ignite and grow. There are three components needed for a fire to successfully burn: fuel, oxygen and a heat source. The matches were the heat source and the logs were the fuel. The oxygen supply came from the air around the fireplace. That's why Paul's father had to pile up the logs as a pyramid, with space in between them. If the logs had been too close together, there wouldn't have been enough oxygen for the fire and it could have fizzled out. A wood fire can grow very quickly. That's why it's so important to be careful when lighting fires and to never leave them unsupervised. A wood fire, like the one in Paul's fireplace, can reach temperatures over 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit. The hottest part of the fire is often the red glowing embers that are left in the fireplace once the wood has burned through. These embers can be as hot as 1,200-1,500 degrees

Fahrenheit. Though fire is a common heat source, heat can come from many different sources. Heat can also be transferred from one object to another in a variety of ways.

Scientists use the term "heat" to refer to the energy transferred when two objects or systems are at different temperatures. Heat naturally moves from warmer areas to cooler areas. Think of what happens if you leave a bowl of ice cream out in hot weather. At first, the ice cream is much cooler than the air around it. But if you go back in an hour, the ice cream has melted, and it is roughly the same temperature as the surrounding air. The heat from the air has moved to the ice cream. In this example, the air is the heat source, the place where the higher temperature is found. The ice cream is the heat sink, or the place to which the heat moves. Whenever there is a temperature difference in a system or a group of objects, the heat will naturally move from the heat source to the heat sink.

How does heat transfer from one object to another?

Heat transfers in three different ways: conduction, convection, and radiation. Conduction is the transfer of heat between two surfaces that are directly in contact with one another. When you burn yourself on a hot pan while making scrambled eggs, that's an example of conduction. The heat is transferring from a very hot surface (the frying pan) to a cooler surface (your hand). Heat transfers through some materials better than others. Metals are especially good thermal conductors; that's why pots and pans are made out of metal. Materials that are very slow to transfer heat are called thermal insulators. Some examples of materials that are thermal insulators include rubber and cork. Typically materials that are good thermal conductors - like gold, silver and copper - are also good conductors of electricity.

The second way that heat can transfer is through convection. Convection is the transfer of heat through the movement of large amounts of a liquid or gas. An example of this is the storm outside Paul's cabin. Thunder and lightning are caused when a large mass of hot air meets a large mass of cool air. Warm air tends to rise, and cool air tends to fall. The movement of these air masses and the transfer of energy that occurs are called convection.

The third way heat transfer can occur is through a process called radiation. Radiation is when there is no material transferring the heat. Instead, the energy is carried by electromagnetic waves. Electromagnetic waves come in a wide variety of types: they can be infrared, visible light, UV, or radio waves. The hotter that the object is, the more infrared radiation (and heat) it gives off. The fire that Paul is looking at is radiating heat into the rest of the cabin.

Another example of heat radiation is the sun. At the sun's core the temperature is at least 10 million Kelvin, and on the surface of the sun, the temperature is about 6,000 Kelvin. Kelvin is a form of measurement of heat that scientists use, instead of measuring degrees in Fahrenheit or Celsius. What does 10 million Kelvin actually feel like? It's about 30,000 times as hot as boiling water. All of that heat travels from the sun to the earth on electromagnetic waves. To reach the earth's surface, the waves must travel through 93 million miles of our solar system. When the radiation arrives from the sun to the earth, it causes the ground to heat up. An object that is especially good at radiating heat is called a blackbody. The sun is a perfect example of a blackbody.

The earth is also a blackbody - it doesn't just absorb heat from the sun's electromagnetic waves; the earth also radiates heat out into space. Some of the heat that the earth radiates is the same energy from the sun. Around 30% of the electromagnetic waves that arrive from the sun are bounced back into outer space by the earth. The rest of the electromagnetic energy is either absorbed by the earth's atmosphere or heats the surface and oceans of the earth.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What do Paul and his father build in the cabin?

A. a radio

B. a clock

C. an engine

D. a fire

2. What does this text explain?

A. This text explains what a wood cabin is and how to build one.

B. This text explains what heat is and how it moves from one object to another.

C. This text explains what UV radiation is and why it can be harmful to people.

D. This text explains what oxygen is and how the human body uses it to survive.

3. Heat moves from warmer areas to cooler areas.

What evidence from the text supports this statement?

A. Heat moves from the hot fire Paul and his father build to the cold air of the cabin.

B. A wood fire can reach temperatures of more than 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

C. After Paul fetches firewood, his father carefully stacks it in the shape of a pyramid.

D. Ten million Kelvin is a temperature about 30,000 times as hot as boiling water.

4. What is an example of a heat source?

A. rubber

B. oxygen

C. thunder

D. the sun

5. What is this text mainly about?

A. a wood cabin

B. convection

C. heat

D. the relationship between a boy and his father

6. Read this sentence from the text.

> Heat can also be **transferred** from one object to another in a variety of ways.

What does the word "**transferred**" mean?

A. broken
B. trapped
C. moved
D. planned

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

Heat is transferred in three different ways, _____ conduction, convection, and radiation.

A. instead
B. namely
C. in conclusion
D. meanwhile

8. What is radiation?

_____

_____

_____

9. What are two examples of radiation mentioned in the text?

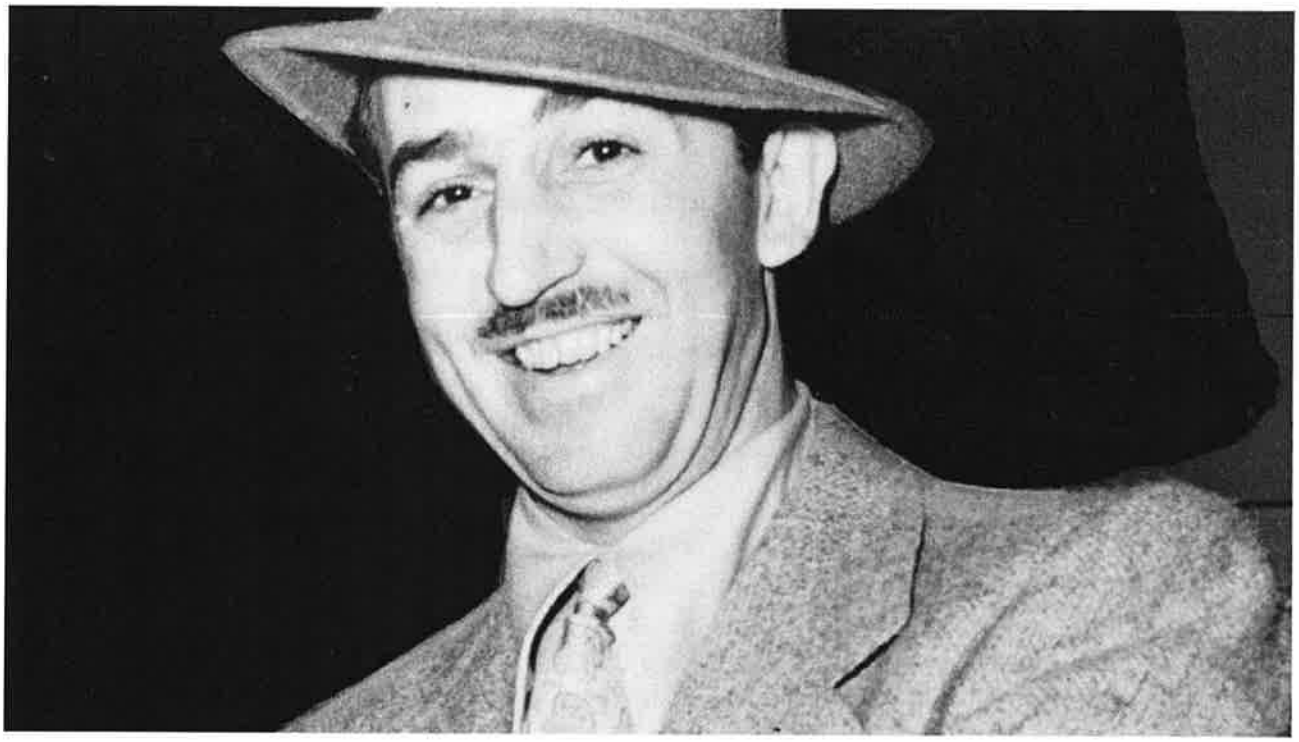
10. Using information from the text, explain how a fire makes someone warmer.

Day 22
S.S

newsela

Entrepreneurs: Walt Disney

By Biography.com Editors and A+E Networks, adapted by Newsela staff on 07.15.16
Word Count **696**
Level **820L**



A cropped photograph of Walt Disney, circa 1938. Alan Fisher, the New York World-Telegram

Synopsis: Walter Elias "Walt" Disney and his brother Roy co-founded Walt Disney Productions, one of the best-known movie companies in the world. Disney created Mickey Mouse. He won 22 Academy Awards. His company built Disneyland and Walt Disney World.

Walter Elias "Walt" Disney was born on December 5, 1901, in Chicago, Illinois. With 4 siblings, he grew up in Marceline, Missouri. He drew, painted and sold pictures to neighbors and friends. In 1911, the family moved to Kansas City.

Disney attended McKinley High School in Chicago, Illinois. He took drawing and photography classes, was a cartoonist for the school paper and took night courses at the Chicago Art Institute. He left school and joined the Army at 16. Rejected for being underage, he joined the Red Cross and drove an ambulance in France for a year.

Animation Comes To Hollywood

In 1919, he returned to Kansas City. He got a job at an art studio and met cartoonist Ub Iwerks.

Disney worked for Kansas City Film Ad Company, making animated ads. In animation and cartoons, drawings are photographed to look like they are moving. Disney started his own company.

A Kansas City theater showed his cartoons. Disney now had the money to open a studio to work in. He created short fairy tales called Alice in Cartoonland. But the company owed money and wasn't making much from its cartoons. In 1923, Disney declared bankruptcy.

Disney and his brother Roy pooled their money and moved to Hollywood with Iwerks. The 3 began movie company Disney Brothers' Studio. New York distributor Margaret Winkler bought their Alice cartoons. They invented a character called Oswald the Lucky Rabbit.

In 1925, Disney hired artist Lillian Bounds. They dated and married.

Walt Voices Mickey

Winkler and her husband stole the rights to Oswald, so Disney produced 3 cartoons featuring a new character called Mickey Mouse. The first animated shorts were Plane Crazy and The Gallopin' Gaucho. They were silent and unsuccessful. When movies got sound, Disney created a third short called Steamboat Willie. He was the voice of Mickey. It was an instant hit.

Success During Great Depression

In 1929, Disney created Silly Symphonies, featuring new characters Minnie Mouse, Donald Duck, Goofy and Pluto. He produced popular cartoon Flowers and Trees in color and won an Oscar. In 1933, Disney's The Three Little Pigs and the song "Who's Afraid of the Big Bad Wolf?" became a theme for Americans experiencing the Great Depression. During this time, many lost their jobs, homes and money.

In 1937, the first full-length animated movie premiered in Los Angeles. Even with the Depression, Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs earned $1.5 million and won 8 Oscars. Walt Disney Studios put out Pinocchio and Fantasia in 1940, Dumbo in 1941 and Bambi in 1942.

In 1939, new buildings for Walt Disney Studios opened in Burbank, California. In 1941, Disney animators went on strike and many quit. It took years for Disney to bounce back. During the mid-1940s, Disney created groups of shorts put together to run at full-movie length. By 1950, Disney returned to animated full-length movies. Between 1950 and 1961, Disney released Cinderella, Treasure Island, Alice in Wonderland, Peter Pan, Lady and the Tramp, Sleeping Beauty and 101 Dalmatians. They produced more than 100 full-length movies.

Disney also used television to entertain people. The Zorro and Davy Crockett series were popular with children. The Mickey Mouse Club and Walt Disney's Wonderful World of Color did well.

The last big success Disney produced himself was Mary Poppins in 1964.

From Anaheim To Tokyo

Disney's $17 million Disneyland theme park opened in 1955 in Anaheim, California. The park quickly made 10 times what it cost to build. Tourists from around the world visited. Disneyland grew over time and opened parks in Tokyo, Paris, Hong Kong, and, most recently, Shanghai. California Adventure also opened in 2001.

Disney began plans for a new theme park in Florida. It was still under construction in 1966 when he fell ill. He was 65 when he died on December 15, 1966, in Los Angeles. After his brother's death, Roy finished the Florida theme park. Walt Disney World opened in 1971.

Quiz

1 What are two main ideas of this article?

(A) Disney drew cartoons from a young age; he founded Walt Disney Studios which produced many popular animated films.

(B) Disney's first studio went bankrupt, but his second was more successful; he married the artist Lillian Bounds.

(C) Disney worked with his brother Roy; Disney died before Walt Disney World opened, so Roy finished the project.

(D) Disneyland theme parks became famous all over the world; more parks opened in Tokyo, Paris, Hong Kong and Shanghai.

2 Which detail BEST reflects the success of Disney's films?

(A) The Mickey Mouse Club and Walt Disney's Wonderful World of Color did well.

(B) During the mid-1940s, Disney created groups of shorts put together to run at full-movie length.

(C) Walt Disney Studios put out Pinocchio and Fantasia in 1940, Dumbo in 1941 and Bambi in 1942.

(D) Even with the Depression, Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs earned $1.5 million and won 8 Oscars.

3 Read the sentences from the introduction.

He took drawing and photography classes, was a cartoonist for the school paper and took night courses at the Chicago Art Institute.

Which sentence uses "courses" in the same way as the sentence above?

(A) Last night I ate a meal with five courses.

(B) We need to decide between two courses of action.

(C) Math and science are my favorite courses this year.

(D) Most golf courses have 18 holes, but some have only 9.

4 Read the sentence from the section "Animation Comes To Hollywood."

Disney worked for Kansas City Film Ad Company, making animated ads.

Which selection from the article explains what "animated" means?

(A) In animation and cartoons, drawings are photographed to look like they are moving.

(B) The first animated shorts were Plane Crazy and The Gallopin' Gaucho.

(C) By 1950, Disney returned to animated full-length movies.

(D) In 1941, Disney animators went on strike and many quit.

Day 22

Decimal Operations

Add and Subtract

1. Line up the decimals.
2. Use zeros for place holder.
3. Add or subtract.
4. Bring down decimal.

Multiply

1. Multiply like whole numbers.
2. Count decimal places in the problem.
3. Put the same number of places behind the decimal in the product.

Divide

1. Move decimal in divisor to make it a whole number.
2. Move the decimal in the dividend the same number of places.
3. Bring the decimal up.
4. Divide

Day 22

Name: _____

Adding, Subtracting, and Multiplying Decimals

Directions: Rewrite the problems vertically ~~on graph paper~~ and solve.

Adding Decimals

1) 2.34 + 5.12 = _____
2) 6.71 + 1.23 = _____
3) 12.3 + 4.67 = _____
4) 18.54 + 2.6 = _____
5) 42.1 + 5.34 = _____
6) 4 + 3.67 = _____
7) 8.18 + 45.2 = _____

Subtracting Decimals

1) 12.67 - 10.34 = _____
2) 23.12 - 11.45 = _____
3) 14.56 - 2.4 = _____
4) 54.12 - 31.5 = _____
5) 9.34 - 4.15 = _____
6) 12.9 - 3.45 = _____
7) 14.56 - 2.3 = _____

Day 22

Multiplying Decimals

1) 4.5 x 1.2 = _____

2) 12.3 x 7 = _____

3) 45.6 x 5 = _____

4) 8.6 x 1.4 = _____

5) 5.6 x 7.8 = _____

6) 8.2 x 2.3 = _____

7) 72.3 x 9 = _____

8) 0.56 x 3.4 = _____