

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

Student Name _____ FOR Monday, April 13

ELA

-
1. Answer the “Question of the Day” on Google Classroom. (E learners only)
 2. Complete the assigned or attached Readworks activity

*Pernecky-Read 10 minutes, quiz, Complete “Summarizing” Worksheet

Math

Today you will be dividing a decimal by a whole number. We will take three days to complete dividing decimals. Each lesson will go one step further.

1. Watch the video “Dividing Decimals (Whole Number Divisors). I have posted the link to the video on Google Classroom. If you do not have internet, use the cheat sheet to show you the steps.
2. Complete the homework page if you are working on the packets. Complete problems 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.
3. If you are working on line, complete the problems in the email you received this morning. It should be labeled Divide decimals by whole numbers. Don't forget to submit when you are finished.

*Pernecky- Add Fractions different denominators worksheet(Even or Odd don't simplify)

Science

-
1. Login to ReadWorks with class code
 2. Read “Water, Water, Everywhere”
 3. Answer the comprehension question set

*Pernecky-Egg Experiment(should take all week) OR Complete Readworks

History/Social Studies

-
1. Login to NewsELA with class code
 2. Read “Biography of King George III, the king who lost the American colonies”
 3. Answer QUIZ questions

*Pernecky- Readworks (if not caught up) or Breaking the Code-American Revolution

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Teacher Hours:
9:00 am - 11:30 am
12:30 pm - 2:30 pm

DAY 13

Pythons Invade the Florida Everglades

by ReadWorks



When Tommy Owen, a tour guide in the Everglades National Park, saw the animal, he immediately went after it. Owen was giving a tour of Florida's famous national park wetlands. He and a group of tourists were floating in a boat through the shallow water that makes up the Everglades. One of the women in the boat he was steering saw a snake in the water. She got Tommy's attention and pointed the snake out to him. When Tommy saw the snake, he acted fast. He reached into the water and grabbed the animal by the head. He got a good grip and didn't let go. Tourists in the boat were worried when the snake wrapped itself around Tommy's arm. After several minutes, he got control of the animal and removed it from the water. The snake was a ten-foot-long Burmese python. It was a snake not native to Florida and, quite simply, it didn't belong there.

* * *

The Florida Everglades teems with life. Situated at the southern end of the state, between Lake Okeechobee and the Gulf Coast, the Everglades is the largest wilderness east of the Mississippi River. Migratory and wading birds tiptoe through marshy grasslands. Orchids and ferns dot the hardwood forests. Alligators lounge in the shallows and on muddy riverbanks. Mangrove leaves rustle in the wind as the brackish water laps at their roots.

All of this life is made possible by the presence of water. The Everglades is a natural region of subtropical wetlands. Water flows from the Kissimmee River into the wide, shallow Lake Okeechobee. From there the lake drains south, into the Everglades marsh and the Florida flats. The Everglades is sometimes called the "River of Grass" after a book of the same name by author Marjory Stoneman Douglas. The phrase illustrates the fact that the Everglades is basically a very wide and shallow river.

The Florida Everglades once covered 11,000 square miles across the southern end of the state. Wetlands are an important ecosystem. For centuries, however, humans thought of wetlands as unhygienic swamps. Draining the Everglades was suggested in the late 19th century. As soon as Florida became a state in 1845, its legislature asked permission from Congress to drain the Everglades. Canals were dug to remove or redirect the water. Land that dried out was reclaimed for agriculture or building purposes. This reclamation allowed for significant development in south Florida. Sugar farmers moved into the area and prospered. The city of Miami took root.

Approximately 50% of the Everglades was reclaimed for agricultural or urban use. Much of the northern area was polluted with phosphorus. This phosphorus was agricultural runoff from the farms near the Everglades.

Concerned Floridians began advocating for saving the area in the 1930s. Their efforts paid off in 1947 when Congress created the Everglades National Park. Starting in the late 1970s, environmental concerns at both the national and international levels refocused attention on the Everglades. The area was designated as one of the world's most important wetland areas.

Since then efforts have been underway to safeguard the park and return the Everglades to health. Water levels are monitored, as are nutrient levels in both water and soil samples.

Much of the conservation project was designed to reverse-engineer the canal system that was built in the 19th and mid-20th centuries. By the mid-2010s, ecological indicators showed some improvements. For example, the crayfish population was up. Wading and migratory birds improved their nesting habits.

Despite conservation efforts, the Everglades ecosystem began facing another threat in the early 2000s.

* * *

Burmese pythons were breeding in the Everglades, and they reached numbers that designated them as an invasive species. They were classified as an invasive species when their population swelled to a large size.

Pythons are eating machines. They can eat animals of different sizes, from mice to deer. They especially enjoy dining on small mammals and birds. Studies have shown that since the appearance of Burmese pythons in the Everglades, the numbers of small mammals in the area dropped significantly. This population loss was not observed in areas where the Burmese python had not established itself.

The Burmese python is native to tropical and subtropical zones in Southeast Asia. In their native habitat, Burmese pythons are nocturnal carnivores. When they live close to human habitations, Burmese pythons eat rats, mice, and rabbits that are attracted to human dwellings and farms. They can also eat small farm animals like chickens. When they live away from human habitations, Burmese pythons eat birds and small wild mammals. The Burmese python is a solitary animal. It kills by constricting its body around its prey. Python eggs and hatchlings are a food source for other animals. In the wild, Burmese pythons grow to be on average 12 feet long. (Habitat loss and the exotic pet trade in Asia are depleting the Burmese python's numbers in the Asian wild.)

The first Burmese python was found in the Florida Everglades in 1979. It's presumed the animal was originally kept as a pet and then released by its owner. It was removed, but that wasn't the last of Burmese pythons in south Florida. It's thought that numerous Burmese pythons escaped pet stores and cages damaged in Hurricane Andrew in 1992. Since then, the numbers of Burmese pythons grew at a fast rate. The escaped Burmese pythons weren't the only cause of the most recent population increase of Burmese pythons.

In the United States the Burmese python was a popular exotic pet. Docile and beautifully patterned in brown and gold diamond shapes, these snakes could be purchased at pet stores or reptile shows. Owners kept them in cages or tanks and fed them rats or mice. Most people bought Burmese pythons when they were small. Burmese pythons grow very quickly. For many pet owners, the pet Burmese pythons became too big to manage. So they released them into the wild.

When the Burmese python was designated as an invasive species, many agencies and individuals began trying to put a stop to the python invasion. The National Park Service started a program to study these animals in the Florida Everglades. Park Service scientists implanted tracking devices into seventeen large pythons that were later re-released into the

wild. They provided scientists with information regarding python behavior.

In January 2013 to February 2013, the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission ran a contest called the 2013 Python Challenge. The Commission issued permits to hunt the snakes within state wildlife-managed areas of the Everglades. Sixty-eight Burmese pythons were captured.

Later in 2013, Jason Leon was driving in a rural area near Florida City when he spotted a Burmese python's head protruding from the brush. The man was a biologist, and he was familiar with pythons. He approached the snake and pulled it out of the bush. The animal was bigger than he expected. After a struggle with the animal, Leon killed it. The Burmese python was 128 pounds and longer than 18 feet. Leon contacted the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, which agreed to pick up and examine the snake. The snake was found to be the largest ever in the state of Florida.

The state later issued a statement:

Jason Leon's nighttime sighting and capture of a Burmese python of more than 18 feet in length is a notable accomplishment that set a Florida record. The Florida Wildlife Commission is grateful to him both for safely removing such a large Burmese python, and for reporting its capture.

Despite these efforts, the population of Burmese pythons continued to grow. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission held another contest in 2016 called the 2016 Python Challenge.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. In which place did the Burmese python become an invasive species?

- A. southwest Asia
- B. southeast Asia
- C. the Mojave Desert
- D. the Florida Everglades

2. Fifty percent of the Everglades was reclaimed for agricultural or urban use. Which of the following is an effect of this agricultural or urban use?

- A. The Burmese pythons spread throughout the Everglades.
- B. The crayfish population increased.
- C. Much of the northern area of the Everglades was polluted with phosphorous.
- D. Significant developments in surrounding states took place.

3. The decreasing numbers of small mammals in the Everglades was most likely due to the presence of Burmese pythons in the area. Which of the following evidence from the text best supports this conclusion?

- A. Python eggs and hatchlings are a food source for other animals.
- B. The Burmese pythons reached numbers that designate them as invasive species in the Everglades.
- C. The population loss of small mammals was not observed in areas where the python had not established itself.
- D. The first Burmese python found in Florida was probably kept as a pet and then released by its owner.

4. Based on the information in the passage, what kind of effect did Burmese pythons have on the Everglades?

- A. They had a mainly positive effect.
- B. They had both a negative and positive effect.
- C. They had no effect on the Everglades.
- D. They had a mainly negative effect.

5. What is this passage mostly about?

- A. how Jason Leon was able to capture and kill a Burmese python
- B. the reclamation of the Florida Everglades for agricultural and urban use
- C. the Florida Everglades and the Burmese pythons that live in them
- D. efforts to decrease the number of Burmese pythons in the Florida Everglades

6. Read the following sentences from the text.

"Since then efforts have been underway to safeguard the park and return the Everglades to health. Water levels are monitored, as are nutrient levels in both water and soil samples.

"Much of the conservation project was designed to reverse-engineer the canal system that was built in the 19th and mid-20th centuries. By the mid-2010s, ecological indicators showed some improvements."

Based on the text, what does "conservation" most nearly mean?

- A. preservation and protection
- B. destruction and damage
- C. elimination or deletion
- D. discovery and exploration

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

The Burmese python is native to tropical and subtropical zones in Southeast Asia, _____ it managed to establish itself in the Florida Everglades.

- A. since
- B. so
- C. but
- D. because

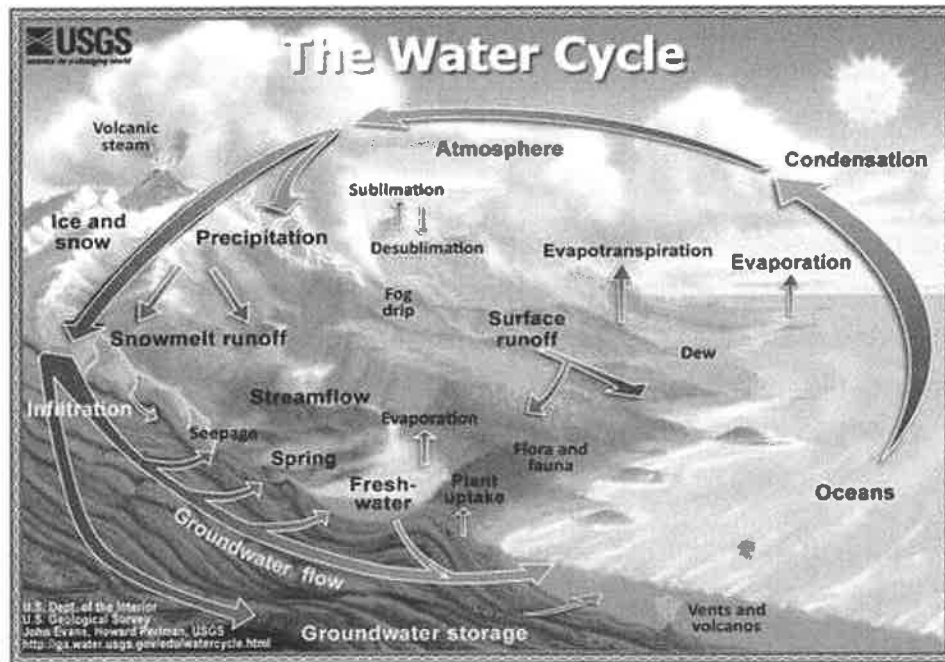
8. The reclamation of the Everglades for agricultural and urban use had harmful effects on the Everglades. List at least two of these harmful effects.

9. How did the python invasion of the Everglades affect the other animals that live in the Everglades?

10. Identify the two main threats to the Everglades mentioned in the passage, and describe the efforts to fight these two threats.

Water, Water, Everywhere!

by ReadWorks



Water can be found throughout the earth, both in living things and in the physical environment. It is in our bodies, in the bodies of animals and insects, and within all plants. Most of the water on earth is contained in our oceans. The rest of the water on earth is under ground, in rivers, and in the atmosphere, among other places.

The Water Cycle

Water is constantly moving on, above, and below the surface of the earth as it changes states between liquid, vapor, and ice. This movement of water on, above, and below the surface of the earth is known as the water cycle. The study of the movement and distribution of water on earth is called "hydrology."

Water in the Oceans

Over 70 percent of the total surface of our planet is covered with water. About 96.5 percent of it is found in the oceans. Although there are no physical boundaries separating one ocean from the other, five oceans have been demarcated and named. The Pacific Ocean is the largest in terms of surface area, followed by the Atlantic, Indian, Antarctic and Arctic Oceans. These oceans, although connected, separate the seven major continents. The Pacific Ocean separates Asia, Australia, and their surrounding islands from North and South America. The Atlantic Ocean

separates the two American continents from Europe and Africa.

The title of this text, "Water, Water Everywhere," comes from Samuel Taylor Coleridge's poem:

Water, water, everywhere,
And all the boards did shrink.
Water, water everywhere,
Nor any drop to drink.

It tells the story of a ship stuck near Antarctica. Despite being surrounded by water on all sides, the sailors were dying of thirst. Although the ocean's seawater supports other life forms such as whales, sea turtles and many types of fish, it is saline and unfit for drinking by humans. On average, this water contains 3.5 percent salt. Drinking this would result in more water getting excreted from the body to drain out all the salt.

Fresh Water

Where do humans get their drinking water from if over 96 percent of Earth's water is not potable? We get it from one of the many freshwater sources that have a lower concentration of salt and other dissolved solids than seawater. This water is also called "sweet water." It exists in many forms on and under the earth's surface. Sixty-nine percent is frozen in glaciers and ice caps, 20 percent forms the earth's lakes, and the rest can be found in other freshwater sources such as the atmosphere, rivers, swamps, and marshes.

The amount of fresh water in a given area depends on a number of factors related to the water cycle. For example, the amount of water in rivers and lakes is always changing due to inflows and outflows. According to the United States Geological Survey, inflows to these water bodies come from precipitation, overland runoff, groundwater seepage, and tributary inflows. Outflows from lakes and rivers include evaporation, movement of water into groundwater, and withdrawals by people. People use up a lot of surface freshwater for various purposes, including agriculture, industry, and recreation.

Any Drop to Drink

Water is crucial in supporting life. When we study other planets or their moons, we look for traces of water to see if the place could have supported life. It is so important that many people fear if it continues to become scarcer, wars may be fought over water in the future!

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What is hydrology?

- A. the study of weather patterns throughout the earth
- B. the study of oceans and freshwater sources
- C. the study of the movement and distribution of water on earth
- D. the study of the movement of air throughout the earth

2. What does the author describe in the passage?

- A. the evolution of aquatic species
- B. the movement and distribution of water on Earth
- C. the history of sea-based exploration
- D. life on Earth during the Ice Age

3. Read the following sentences.

When we study other planets or their moons, we look for traces of water to see if the place could have supported life. It is so important that many people fear if it continues to become scarcer, wars may be fought over water in the future!

Based on the above evidence, what conclusion can be made?

- A. Water constantly cycles on, below and above the earth's surface.
- B. Water is crucial in supporting life.
- C. Over 70% of the total surface of our planet is covered with water.
- D. About 96.5% of the world's water is found in the oceans.

4. The amount of water in rivers and lakes is always changing due to inflows and outflows. Based on the information in this passage and the diagram, what are these inflows and outflows part of?

- A. the evaporation process
- B. the water cycle
- C. the precipitation process
- D. human-controlled systems

5. What is this passage mainly about?

- A. factors impacting the amount of fresh water
- B. human use of fresh water
- C. the processes of the water cycle
- D. the different sources of water on Earth

6. Read the following lines from Samuel Coleridge's poem:

Water, water, everywhere,

And all the boards did shrink.

Water, water everywhere,

Nor any drop to drink.

The author uses this poem in the passage to illustrate what concept?

- A. The salt water in our oceans has the power to shrink boats.
- B. The United States has more drinkable water than other countries.
- C. The ocean's water is unfit for drinking by humans.
- D. The glaciers of our planet are melting and flooding our rivers.

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

Over ninety-six percent of earth's water is too salty for humans to consume. _____, we must get it from one of the many freshwater sources that have a lower concentration of salt and other dissolved solids than seawater.

- A. Finally
- B. Consequently
- C. However
- D. On the other hand

8. Where can we find "sweet water"?

9. The oceans contain what percentage of the water on earth?

10. The author writes that water is "so important that many people fear if it continues to become scarcer, wars may be fought over water in the future!"

Describe at least one contributing factor that might lead to a shortage of water in the future. Use evidence from the passage to support your answer.

Biography of King George III, the king who lost the American colonies

By Biography.com, adapted by Newsela staff on 12.08.19

Word Count **818**

Level **860L**



Image 1. This circa 1765 painting by Allan Ramsay depicts King George III in his coronation robes. Photo courtesy Art Gallery South Australia.

During the American Revolutionary War, King George III ruled over Great Britain.

Until Queen Victoria, he was Great Britain's longest-reigning monarch. As ruler he oversaw some turbulent times.

Early Life

George William Frederick was born before his due date on June 4, 1738. The sickly prince wasn't expected to live. At the time, it seemed unlikely he would one day become King George III.

Young George was educated by private tutors. By age 8 he could speak several languages and enjoyed learning about the natural sciences. George was a very shy boy. He was strongly influenced by his primary teacher, Scottish nobleman John Stuart, Third Earl of Bute. The earl helped the young prince overcome his shyness and advised him on many matters.

When George's father died in 1751, George inherited the title Duke of Edinburgh. Three weeks later the 12-year-old was made Prince of Wales by his grandfather, George II. This put him in line to inherit the throne.

Shy And Inexperienced, George Becomes King

In 1760, George's grandfather suddenly died. The 22-year-old became king. A year later, he married Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenburg-Strelitz on the day they met. Though they didn't know each other well in the beginning, the couple still enjoyed a 57-year marriage and had 15 children together.

Besides the crown, George also inherited an ongoing world war, religious strife and changing social issues. Since 1754, Britain and France had been in a border fight along the frontier in North America. It eventually became the Seven Years' War. During that time George III was closely advised by his prime minister Lord Bute. He kept the young, inexperienced king isolated from key members of Parliament. However, Bute believed in King George III's holy right to rule. For this, Bute was criticized by other members of Parliament. He was eventually forced to quit.

In 1763, George Grenville succeeded Bute as King George's prime minister. At the end of the Seven Years' War the empire was deeply in debt. So, Grenville looked to the American colonies as a source of income. British troops were in North America protecting the colonists. So, he believed the colonists should pay for British debt. King George agreed and supported the Sugar Act of 1764 and the Stamp Act in 1765.

But in the colonies, the Stamp Act was met with outrage and sometimes violence. Claims of "no taxation without representation!" rang out in colonial cities such as Boston, Massachusetts.

The American Revolution

The Stamp Act was repealed. However, Parliament passed the Declaratory Act in 1766. It stated the colonies were subject to British Law. Parliament then proceeded to pass more tax laws. As the protests in the colonies spread, some key British officials opposed taxing the colonies. They argued that the distance and difficulty in making collections was too great.

By 1775, many colonists had had enough of Parliament's overreach. Inspired by Enlightenment philosophers John Locke and Jean Jacques Rousseau, the colonists formed the Second Continental Congress and wrote a declaration of independence. The king was the sole target of the colonists' displeasure.

By 1779, it was clear to many British officials that the war was a lost cause. Still, the king insisted it had to be fought to avoid rewarding disobedience. On October 19, 1781, combined French and American forces surrounded the British Army at Yorktown. This ended any chance for a British victory. The Treaty of Paris, in 1783, secured America's independence.

Glory And Insanity

King George III was bitter over the loss of the colonies for many years. He fell out of favor with the British public for extending the war. Yet, in 1783, he was able to turn disaster into triumph at home. Powerful ministers in Parliament hoped to reform the East India Company. This group of merchants carried out British business interests in other lands before eventually taking them over.

Though the king originally supported changes to the company, he soon saw the reform as a way to continue Parliament's corrupt behavior. He let it be known that any minister who supported this plan would become his enemy. The bill was ultimately defeated. King George regained some of his popularity with the British people as a result.

In 1788, however, the king experienced bouts of severe mental illness. King George III recovered the following year. In partnership with his prime minister, William Pitt the Younger, he navigated another war with France as well as the rise and fall of Napoleon. George also oversaw Ireland's addition to the United Kingdom.

Death

By 1811, personal family tragedies and the pressures of ruling caused King George's mental illness to return. He could no longer lead. Parliament passed the Regency Act, meaning the fate of the empire fell on his oldest son, Prince George. George III died on January 29, 1820.



Quiz

1 Read the section "The American Revolution."

Which selection from the section supports the conclusion that taxing the colonies would be a challenge?

- (A) The Stamp Act was repealed. However, Parliament passed the Declaratory Act in 1766.
- (B) They argued that the distance and difficulty in making collections was too great.
- (C) Congress wrote a declaration of independence. The king was the sole target of the colonists' displeasure.
- (D) By 1779, it was clear to many British officials that the war was a lost cause.

2 Read the section "Shy And Inexperienced, George Becomes King."

Select the detail from the section that shows King George came into power at a difficult time.

- (A) In 1760, George's grandfather suddenly died. The 22-year-old became king.
- (B) Besides the crown, George also inherited an ongoing world war, religious strife and changing social issues.
- (C) British troops were in North America protecting the colonists. So, he believed the colonists should pay for British debt.
- (D) But in the colonies, the Stamp Act was met with outrage and sometimes violence. Claims of "no taxation without representation!" rang out in colonial cities such as Boston.

3 What caused the British people's disapproval of King George?

- (A) He extended the American Revolution after it was clear that it was impossible for the British to win.
- (B) He refused to allow Parliament to reform the East India Company, which was taking over land.
- (C) He caused Britain to get involved in the Seven Years' War, which left the country in debt.
- (D) He married his wife, Charlotte Sophia, on the day he met her without getting to know her first.

4 What effect did John Stuart have on King George?

- (A) He encouraged King George to get involved in another war with France after ending the Seven Years' War.
- (B) He introduced King George to his wife, Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and arranged their marriage.
- (C) He educated young George and helped him overcome his shyness, and later became the king's close advisor.
- (D) He named young George the Duke of Edinburgh and the Prince of Wales when George was only 12 years old.

Dividing Decimals by Whole Numbers

When divide a decimal fraction by a whole number, the procedure is very much same as we do the traditional long division. The little extra work is to take care of the decimal.

Let's divide 4.105 by 5 OR Solve $4.105 \div 5$

we will write it as follows using division brackets. Please note the way I am moving decimal in the quotient (See the arrow)

$$\begin{array}{r} 0. \leftarrow \\ 5 \overline{) 4.105} \\ \underline{-0} \\ 41 \end{array}$$

How many times
5 goes into 4?
It is zero "0"

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.8 \\ 5 \overline{) 4.105} \\ \underline{-0} \\ 41 \\ \underline{-40} \\ 10 \end{array}$$

How many times
5 goes into 41?
It is $8 \times 5 = 40$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.821 \\ 5 \overline{) 4.105} \\ \underline{-0} \\ 41 \\ \underline{-40} \\ 10 \\ \underline{-10} \\ 5 \\ \underline{-5} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Dividing 2-digit decimals by whole numbers

Grade 5 Decimals Worksheet

Find the quotient:

1) $0.8 \div 4 =$ _____

2) $0.08 \div 8 =$ _____

3) $1.26 \div 3 =$ _____

~~4) $0.20 \div 10 =$ _____~~

~~5) $1.8 \div 9 =$ _____~~

6) $1.20 \div 5 =$ _____

~~7) $1.2 \div 6 =$ _____~~

8) $1.62 \div 2 =$ _____

~~9) $1.6 \div 8 =$ _____~~

10) $1.32 \div 4 =$ _____

~~11) $0.9 \div 3 =$ _____~~

12) $1.80 \div 2 =$ _____

13) $1.0 \div 2 =$ _____

14) $1.4 \div 2 =$ _____

15) $0.55 \div 5 =$ _____

~~16) $0.81 \div 3 =$ _____~~

