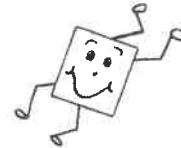


Place Value

Numbers in Base Ten



Complete the table below.

Number	# of Hundred Thousands	# of Ten Thousands	# of One Thousands	# of Hundreds	# of Tens	# of Ones
89,866						
345,286						
721,984						
	6	5	4	2	0	1
79,870						
	9	9	0	7	0	3
	0	4	3	6	5	4
739,032						
385,012						

Write the digit that is in the place value written.

45,086	Tens	
328,906	Hundred Thousands	
3,670	Ones	
187,272	Ten Thousands	
765,312	One Thousands	
120,926	Hundred Thousands	

Determine the value of the underlined digit.

67,9 <u>0</u> 9	
<u>2</u> 35,567	
32 <u>0</u> ,096	
87, <u>3</u> 81	
<u>7</u> 1,761	
<u>4</u> 9,987	

Name _____

Identifying Details

Read the passage. Then, answer the questions.

Northern Lights

You may see them in the north in the nighttime sky. They begin with a slight shimmer in the sky. Within minutes, thin poles of light are rippling across the sky. The lights are greenish or white in the center and slightly violet or red at the edges. They flow like a blanket being shaken out at the beach. They are known as the northern lights, or **aurora borealis**. They will take your breath away for 10 to 20 minutes, then fade away.

The aurora borealis starts on our nearest star, the sun. On the sun, extremely hot gas particles are very excited. They create a state of matter called plasma. This plasma escapes the sun's **corona**, or atmosphere. These particles, called a solar wind, spray out like water from a hose that someone swings in a circle over his head. The solar wind travels through space. If it is aimed at earth, it is attracted to the earth's magnetic field surrounding the north and south poles.

When this solar wind hits the earth's atmosphere, the particles strike atoms. These atoms release a burst of color. The storm of particles hitting the atmosphere is called an aurora substorm. When the plasma particles stop striking, the brilliant light show, called the aurora borealis, stops.



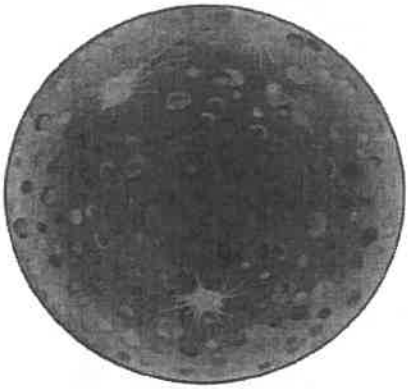
1. What is another name for the northern lights? _____
2. How long do the northern lights usually last? _____
3. Where do the northern lights start? _____
4. What is a **corona**? _____
5. What does the solar wind spray out from the sun like? _____

6. What is an aurora substorm? _____
7. What causes the aurora borealis to end? _____

Name: _____

Mercury

by Cynthia Sherwood



Mercury is the planet nearest the sun. It's so close that if you were standing on Mercury, the sun would appear two and a half times bigger than what it looks like from here on Earth.

Even the best sunscreen wouldn't be enough on Mercury. The sun's rays are about seven times stronger than on Earth. Mercury is dry, very hot, and practically airless. Mercury is also the smallest planet in our solar system. Because it's often blocked by the glare of the sun, Mercury can be hard to see without a telescope.

Mercury is named after a Roman god who was a messenger known for his speed. As a planet, Mercury moves around the sun faster than any other. It revolves around the sun about once every 88 Earth days.

Did you know....

Even though Mercury is the closest planet to the sun, it is **not** the hottest planet!

Venus, the second planet from the sun, has hotter temperatures than Mercury. This is because Venus has a thick layer of clouds that trap in heat like a blanket.

Mercury is made up of rock with iron at its core. Its surface looks a lot like our moon, with many craters. Radar images from Earth show that craters at Mercury's north and south poles may contain frozen water, or ice. Scientists couldn't believe it at first. Parts of Mercury reach 800 degrees Fahrenheit (427 degrees Celsius), so they definitely didn't expect to find ice! But it turns out the poles of Mercury are always in the shade of the sun, so they remain extremely cold.

By the way, you'd never be able to enjoy a blue sky on Mercury. Because there's no atmosphere, the sky always appears black. You might even see stars—during the daytime!

Name: _____

Mercury

by Cynthia Sherwood



1. Why is Mercury usually hard to see without a telescope?

2. Mercury is the closest planet to the sun, but Venus is the hottest. Why?

3. Mercury was named after the Roman god of speed. Why is this an appropriate name for the planet?

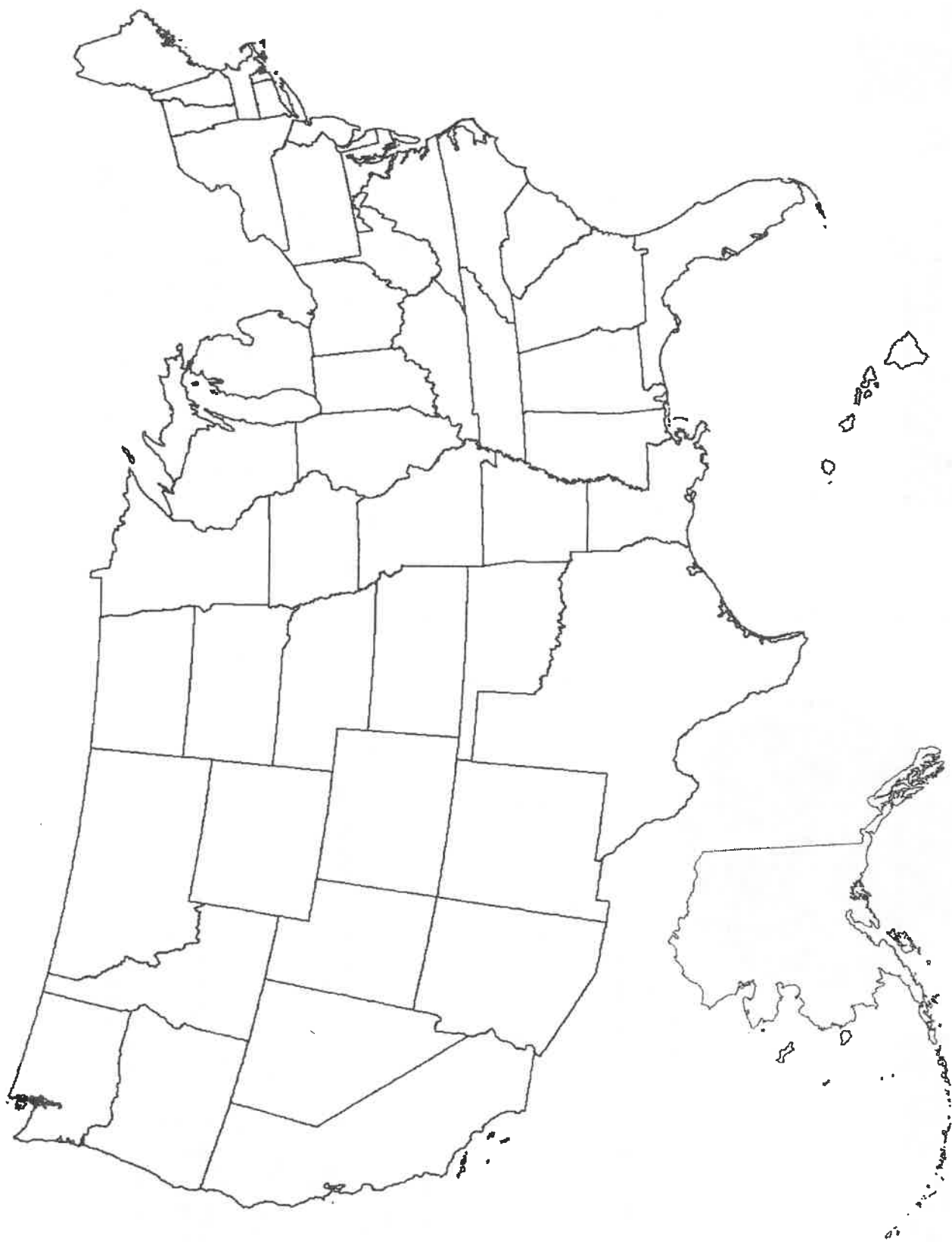
4. How is it possible for Mercury to have frozen ice?

- a. Mercury is a cold planet.
- b. Mercury has a different type of ice that can form in warm temperatures.
- c. Parts of Mercury are cold because they always face away from the sun.
- d. Mercury has ice because it moves so quickly around the sun.

5. What does the underlined word mean in the sentence below?

Because there's no atmosphere, the sky always appears black.

- a. layer of air or gas
- b. living things
- c. soil or craters
- d. volcano activity



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PE

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Interland



<https://www.roomrecess.com/>



Math, Reading, Word, and Computer Lab
ABCya.com



Typing Rocket/ Typing Rocket Jr.
Blast off Number Order

Downloadable app

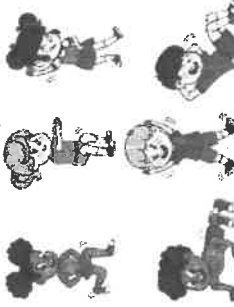
Rocket and Airplane (puzzle app)



Coach Owens Daily 10

1. Butterfly, 10 count
2. Knee Hugs, 10 count
3. Arm Circle's
Forward/Backwards,
10 count
4. Lunges, 10 count
5. Squats, 10 count
6. Torso Twist, 10 count
7. Side Bends, 10 count
8. High Knee, 10 count
9. Jumping Jacks, 10
count

10. Jog In Place, 30 count



<https://www.youtube.com/c/ArtforKidsHub>



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