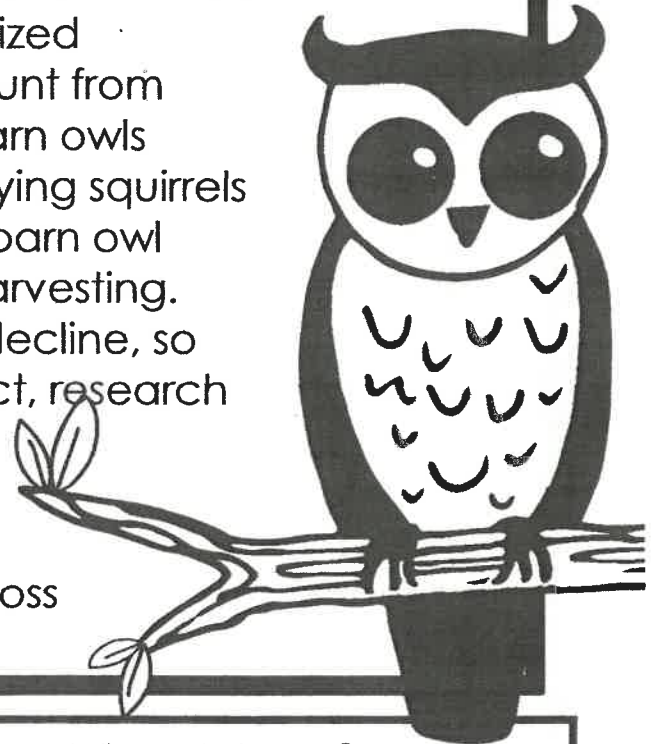


Name _____

MAKING INFERENCES

Northern spotted barn owls live in forests. In particular, they nest and roost in older forests with a dense canopy of trees. Just like most owl species, they nest at the top of trees. They are a medium-sized owl with dark eyes. The Northern spotted owl is dark brown with white spots. Its flight feathers are also dark brown with light brown and white flecks. Spotted owls eat small and medium-sized mammals, especially rodents. They hunt from perches high in the trees. At night, barn owls silently hunt small mammals such as flying squirrels and woodrats. The Northern spotted barn owl population is threatened by timber harvesting. As the number of preferred habitats decline, so do the number of spotted owls. In fact, research shows that the spotted owl population has fallen by 77% in Washington state. Today, recovery efforts are helping to reduce habitat loss in order to save the owl population.



Can you infer that ...	Yes or No	Why or Why not? (Provide statements from the text.)
Barn owls might eat mice and brush rabbits.		
The mating season is February or March.		
Spotted barn owls can see at night.		
A logging project where people cut and process old-growth trees would impact the owl population		

Name _____

MAKING INFERENCES

It felt like they had been driving forever. The busy streets of Tommy's hometown had disappeared a long time ago. Now there were miles and miles of trees and open land passing by his car window. Although Tommy had asked his mom to sign him up for this summer escape, there was a lump growing in Tommy's throat. He couldn't shake all the questions of worry that were crowding his mind. Would he meet any friends? What would the food taste like? What kind of activities would he do all day? He knew that he was prepared. His mom had packed him a sleeping bag, a flashlight, toiletries, clothes, and of course, a bathing suit for the lake. However, he was still nervous. Then, the car pulled under a great big sign that said "Welcome." Each letter was made of branches from trees. Whether Tommy was ready or not, his summer adventure was about to begin.



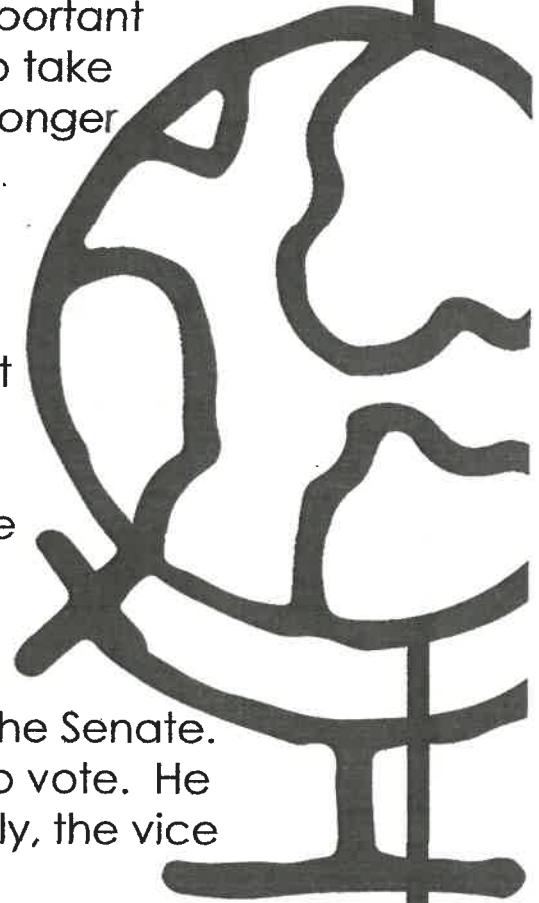
**Based on the passage,
how does Tommy feel?**

Information from the reading	
What you already know	+
INFERENCE	=

**Based on the passage,
where is Tommy going?**

Information from the reading	
What you already know	+
INFERENCE	=

Have you ever wondered about the vice president's role in the United States government? Aside from assisting the president and helping with important decisions, the vice president also agrees to take on the presidency if the president can no longer do the job. The vice president also plays major roles in two of the three branches of government. The most important part of the vice president's job is his or her role in the executive branch. The vice president is the second in command (behind the president) of the executive branch. In addition, the vice president has a job in the legislative branch of the government. The legislative branch makes laws. It includes the Senate and House of Representatives. The vice president serves as the leader of the Senate. However, he or she is usually not allowed to vote. He or she votes only when there is a tie. Clearly, the vice president has many roles.

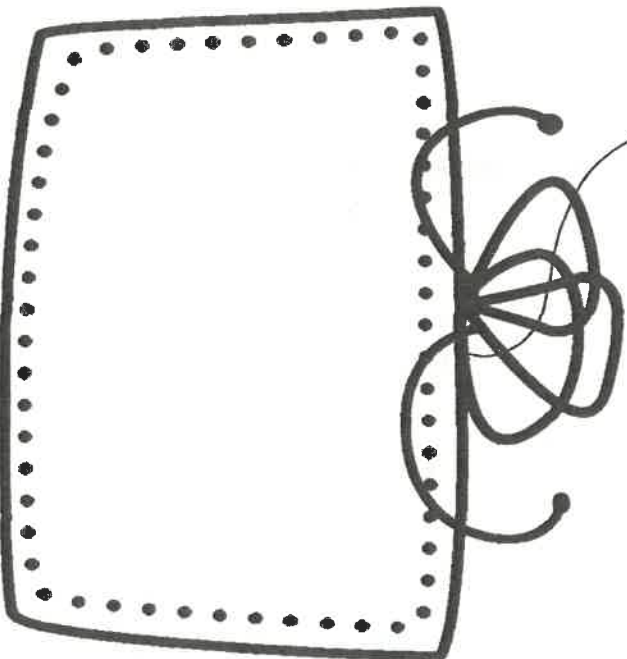


1. If the President of the United States became too ill to lead the country, what would happen to the vice president?
2. In which branch of government does the vice president have the most major role?
3. What can you infer about the vice president's role in the Senate?

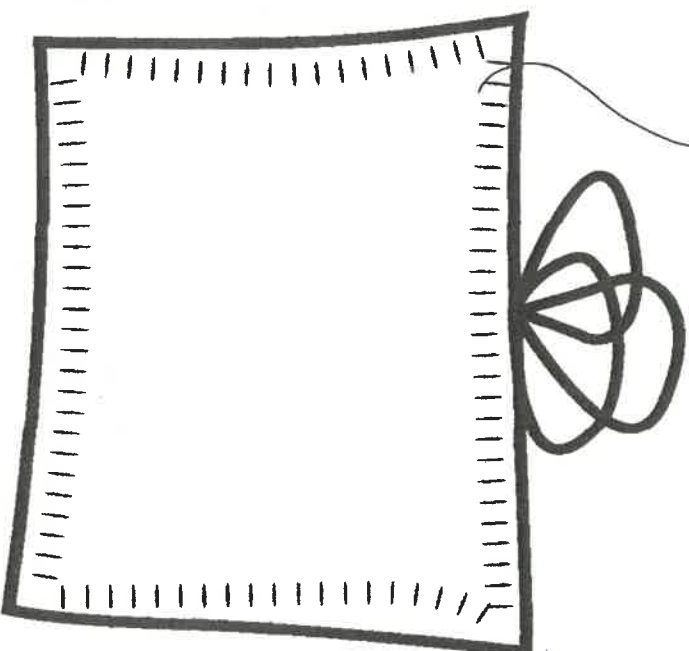
Doodle an Inference

Read each gift tag. Then, make an inference about what is inside each gift box. Doodle the gift inside the box.

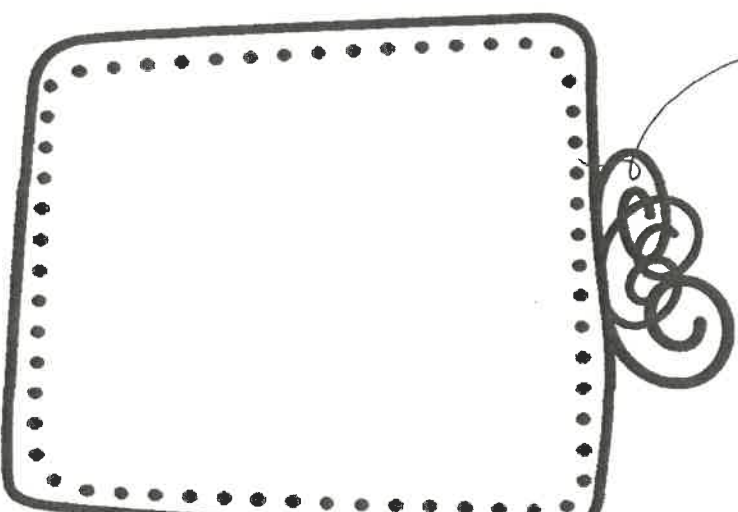
This sporty gift will have you on the court and playing in no time! Just lace up these guys and let the running and jumping begin. Wishing you athletic success with this pair of footwear!



After you're done with this educational gift, it'll be on your shelf forever. It's a classic filled with fascinating scenes and intriguing characters. Enjoy!



Unwrap this gift and water it right away. Find a sunny spot to keep it in. Let it add beauty and a bit of nature to your home!



Name _____

Practice Sheet

5.NBT.7

Divide Decimals
By Whole
Numbers

Divide Decimals by Whole Number Divisors

Solve.

Ex.
$$\begin{array}{r} 1.36 \\ 6 \overline{) 8.28} \\ \underline{-6} \\ 22 \\ \underline{-18} \\ 48 \\ \underline{-48} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

1. $9 \overline{) 50.85}$

2. $3 \overline{) 725.07}$

3. $2 \overline{) 55.94}$

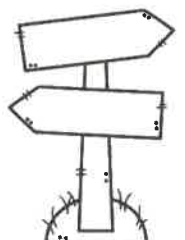
4. $8 \overline{) 301.76}$

5. $4 \overline{) 8.952}$

- 6.** Alyssa has 3 bags of candy that weigh a total of 4.65 pounds. If each bag weighs the same, what is the weight of each candy bag?



- 7.** It took Neal 5 hours to travel 327.5 miles. If Neal traveled the same distance each hour, how many miles did Neal travel each hour?



Name _____

Practice Sheet

5.NBT.7

Multiply Whole
Numbers &
Decimals

Multiply Whole Numbers and Decimals

Solve.

1. 26.3×9

2. 2×5.94

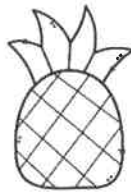
3. 4×16.95

4. 6×19.3

5. 82×7

6. 5×6.37

7. Greta bought 4 pineapples that each weigh 2.24 pounds. What is the combined weight of Greta's pineapples?



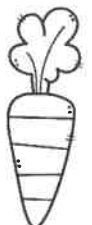
8. This week, Dean drank 8 glasses of lemonade. If each glass was filled with 12 cups of lemonade, how many cups of lemonade did he drink in all this week?



9. Grayson drives a total of 15.59 miles to and from work each day. About how many miles does Grayson travel to and from work in 5 days?



10. Jill has 6 carrots. If the length of one carrot is 7.3 inches, what is the total length of her 6 carrots if they are lined up end to end?



Name _____

Monday, January 10



Date _____

States of Matter

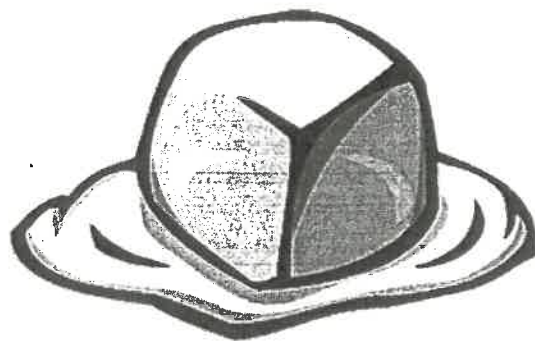
By Cindy Grigg

Science



Remember that matter is the "stuff" that everything is made of. Matter has mass. It can be weighed. An object's mass is the measure of how much "stuff" or material makes up the object.

Matter also takes up space. The amount of space an object takes up or fills is its volume. A paper clip takes up only a small amount of space. A book takes up more space. It certainly wouldn't fit in the same space that a paperclip can fill up! And you take up more space than a book. You have a greater volume than the book or the paper clip.



Matter comes in four forms or states on Earth. Matter can be a gas like air. Matter can be a liquid like water. Matter can be a solid like an ice cube. Matter can also be plasma. The plasma state is very hot. It is only found on Earth in lightning. It is also found in stars.

A solid, like an ice cube or a book, keeps a certain shape and has a certain volume. It takes up a certain amount of space.

A liquid doesn't have a certain shape. It takes the shape of the container it is in. Liquids do have a certain volume. Liquids take up the same amount of space no matter what container they are in. If you measure a cup of milk in a measuring cup, the volume is eight ounces or one cup. If you then pour the milk into a drinking glass, it still has the same volume - eight ounces. You could also pour the milk onto the counter top. Its shape would change. But the volume would still be the same- eight ounces.

Air is a gas. When you blow up a balloon, you can see the air making the balloon get bigger. You can see the air's volume. You can see how much space the air takes up. Gases take the shape of their containers. A balloon is one container that can hold a gas. If the balloon pops, what happens to the air? It spreads out into the whole room. But didn't the room already have gas (air) in it? Yes, it did. The room is another container that can hold a gas. The same amount of gas (in the balloon) can spread out to fill another container. Gases do not have a certain volume. A gas can spread out to fill any space.

Water is one of the most commonly found things on Earth. It can easily be seen in three different forms or states of matter. When the water's temperature gets below 32 degrees, liquid water becomes the solid we know as ice. If water's temperature gets above 212 degrees, it turns into a gas we call water vapor.

Everything that takes up space and has mass is matter. The three most common states of matter on Earth are solid, liquid, and gas. Remember that there is a fourth state of matter called plasma. It exists in stars and lightning. It is rare on Earth. Water can be seen in all three forms: solid, liquid, and gas. It can easily change states. We can easily change the state of matter of water by changing the temperature of it.

Name _____
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States of Matter

Questions

_____ 1. The measure of how much matter makes up an object is called:

- A. state of matter
- B. mass
- C. volume

_____ 2. The amount of space an object takes up or fills is its:

- A. mass
- B. state of matter
- C. volume

_____ 3. Solid, liquid, and gas are the three most common:

- A. masses
- B. states of matter
- C. volumes

4. A gas has no certain _____ and no certain _____.

_____ 5. Water in the solid state of matter is called:

- A. water vapor
- B. liquid water
- C. ice

_____ 6. All the objects around you are made of:

- A. states
- B. mass
- C. matter

_____ 7. Water vapor is water in which state of matter?

- A. liquid
- B. gas
- C. solid

Name _____
Tuesday, January 11



Date _____

Atoms

By Cindy Grigg

Look around you; what do you see? Everything- and I do mean everything- you see is made up of matter. Matter is the "stuff" that makes up everything. **Matter** is anything that has mass and takes up space.

Mass is the measure of how much material makes up the object. Mass is measured in grams. A nickel has the mass of about one gram. Mass is related to how much something weighs. But mass and weight are not the same things.

Matter has volume. This is just another way of saying that matter takes up space. **Volume** is a measure of how much space something takes up. Volume is measured in liters.

Even some things you can't see are matter. Air is matter. You can't see air, but you can see things that air moves. Blow on a piece of paper. Watch a tree outside. You will see the paper move and will probably be able to see the leaves blowing on the tree. Moving air caused them to move. You can even touch air. Blow up a balloon. Poke the balloon with your finger. You can feel that something is inside the balloon.

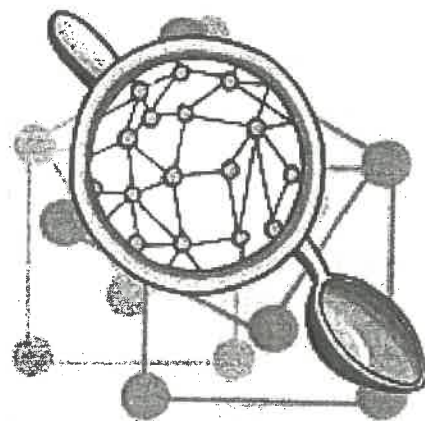
Things like dreams or ideas are not matter. They are not made of any "stuff." They do not take up space. You can't touch an idea or a dream.

Collect a group of objects that seem to have nothing in common. For instance, let's say you have a nail, an orange, and a dog. These things don't seem to have anything in common, do they? The dog is alive. The nail and the orange are not alive. The nail is made of metal. The orange came from a tree. They have different colors, sizes, and shapes. But there is one thing that they do have in common: they are made up of atoms.

All matter is made up of atoms. Atoms are too small to see. **Atoms** are small particles that make up all matter. Two or more atoms can join together. They make larger particles of matter. Two atoms are still too small to be seen. But many of these larger particles can join together to make the matter you see.

Think about holding a tiny piece of sand in your hand. If you drop the piece of sand on the kitchen floor, it is very hard to find it again. Now think about dropping a whole bucket of sand on the kitchen floor. It would make a large pile of sand. But don't really do that because your mom would not be happy! One piece of sand is like one atom. The bucket of sand is like a group of atoms joined together to make one large piece of matter.

We know there are many different kinds of atoms. Some matter is made up of only one kind of atom. A piece of iron is made of only one kind of atom. Gold is only one kind of atom. If all the atoms are the same kind, we say that piece of matter is an element. An **element** is made of only one kind of atom. All the atoms of an element are the same.



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Other matter is made of more than one kind of atom. Two different kinds of atoms join together to make water. Two different kinds of atoms join together to make the salt you put on your French fries.

Water and salt are very different. They are both matter. They both have mass. They both take up space. They are both made of atoms. They are different because they are made of different kinds of atoms.

Atoms

Questions

- _____ 1. What is matter?
- A. the measure of how much material makes up the object
 - B. anything that has mass and takes up space
 - C. a measure of how much space something takes up
- _____ 2. Atoms are:
- A. small particles that make up all matter
 - B. too small to see
 - C. both A and B
- _____ 3. An element is:
- A. not made of atoms
 - B. made of only one kind of atom
 - C. made of different kinds of atoms
- _____ 4. Air is:
- A. atoms
 - B. matter
 - C. mass
- _____ 5. Dreams and ideas are:
- A. not matter
 - B. matter
 - C. atoms
6. Water and salt are different because:



This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. A small dark speck is located near the center of the page, and some very faint, illegible marks are scattered along one of the lines towards the left side.

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Date _____

Narrative - Life in London

By Jane Runyon

Social Studies

Good day to you. We just turned the page on the calendar to the new year, 1915. My name is Jerome Westridge, and I live in London, England. I may only be twelve years of age, but I know that there are bad things going on in the world around me. My mum tries to talk with me about our situation. You see, my dad is off in a place they call the Western Front. He is fighting against the German soldiers who want to own my part of Europe. Most of the fighting is taking place in France, but we have to watch ourselves, too. My mum says this is the war to end all wars. Many countries have sent soldiers to fight against the Germans. I'm not sure how long it will be before the fighting ends, but I hope it is soon.



Let me tell you a little bit about what it is like to live in London these days. Our lives have changed a great deal in the last year. Since my dad has been gone, I have had to pitch in and help my mum. I'm the oldest of three children, so it is my responsibility to help where I can. My little sister, Penelope, is six years old. She cries a lot now. She misses our dad a lot. She isn't old enough to understand why he had to leave. She just knows he is gone, and she misses him dreadfully. My baby brother, Clive, is just two. He doesn't even really remember our dad. I guess maybe he is better off that way.

My dad has been able to come home **on leave** a couple of times. His visits have been short, too short. He is always very tired when he arrives home. Most of his time is spent sleeping. My mum lets him bundle up by the fire with his feet as close to the heat as possible. Mum says that he has to fight in a trench. She says that the trench is really nothing more than a long ditch dug into the ground. My dad has to eat, sleep, and fight from that trench. When it rains, the trench holds water. My dad has to stand with that water past his ankles for days at a time. When winter comes, the water is cold. My dad says he isn't sure he will ever be able to get warm again. The last time he came home he had a terrible cough. I thought he had caught cold from standing in the water. Mum said that that was only part of it. The Germans had shot canisters filled with a poison gas at my dad's squadron. Luckily, the wind had shifted before the gas could do too much damage to our men. Dad will have a cough for a while longer, but he will be all right. I wish my dad would come home to stay. I really miss him. I don't want my mum to know, but I am afraid that he might get badly hurt, or worse. Mum says that if we say our daily prayers, my dad will be safe. I hope so.

To tell you the truth, I am frightened for the rest of my family, too. As I go through town looking for odd jobs to earn a few **shillings**, I hear stories of giant balloons dropping bombs on unsuspecting citizens. The Germans have these big balloons they call "Zeppelins." The older men in my neighborhood say that they look like giant cigars floating in the sky. They say that there is a box hanging from the bottom of the balloon that carries the pilot and bombs. When the balloon reaches its target, someone in the box drops the bombs onto the people below. I haven't seen any of these monsters yet, but I am keeping my eyes open. The old men say that the balloons will strike at night. They say that they do this because they can be seen during the day. If they can be seen, then the home guard, left behind to protect us, will be able to shoot them down. If they attack at night, they cannot be seen. The people of the town decided that if the balloons cannot be seen at night, then we can make it hard for them to see their targets. Everyone in our part of the city has sewn thick black curtains to cover the windows. If no light can be seen from our houses, then the Germans will not know where to drop their bombs. One of my jobs at home is to make sure that all of our windows are completely covered each night. I want to protect my family.

Life has not been easy for my family. We have had to give up some of the nice things that we had grown accustomed to. We don't have a roasted goose for Sunday dinner. We don't have new clothes to wear to church. We don't have the holidays at the beach each summer. We do have each other. We have the hope that the war will soon be over. We have a mum and dad who love us. Someday we may all be together again. If my dad has anything to say about it, we will still be English, and the Germans will be gone. I hope that someday is soon.

Name _____
Monday, January 10



Date _____

Narrative - Life in London

Questions

- _____ 1. What war was the "war to end all wars"?
- A. World War I
 - B. Revolutionary War
 - C. Viet Nam War
 - D. French Revolution
- _____ 2. Where was Jerome's dad?
- A. Working in London
 - B. Flying a zeppelin
 - C. Fighting on the Western Front
 - D. Fighting in Germany
- _____ 3. Jerome and his family were homeless.
- A. False
 - B. True
4. Why did Jerome's mother let his dad keep his feet near the fire?
- _____
- _____
- _____ 5. What did the older men say the German zeppelins looked like?
- A. Bombs
 - B. Giant cigars
 - C. Boxes
 - D. Big balloons
6. How did the English citizens protect themselves from night attacks?
- _____
- _____
- _____ 7. A trench is a ditch dug into the ground used for fighting.
- A. True
 - B. False
- _____ 8. What caused Jerome's dad to have a bad cough?
- A. Allergies
 - B. The cold weather
 - C. Poison gas
 - D. The water in the trench

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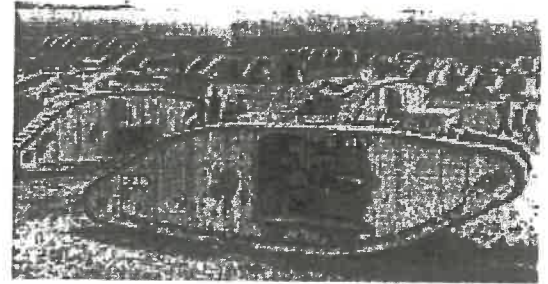


Date _____

Thanks for the Tanks

By Jane Runyon

There were no tanks used in war before World War I. After all, motorized vehicles had not been invented that long ago. Up until 1916, if an army wanted to protect one of its vehicles, they would take pieces of reinforced steel and place them on the vehicle to keep bullets from penetrating them. In other words, they tried to make a bullet proof car. This plan worked, up to a point. The armored cars could only travel on cleared roads. If any fighting was taking place off the road, the cars could not reach the action. All this changed on September 15, 1916. It was at this time that the British introduced tanks to battle.



The British waited until 1916 to place the tank into battle for several reasons. First and foremost was the fact that they wanted to make sure the idea of an armored, off road vehicle would even work. They didn't want to spend all the money it would take to produce such a vehicle if it wasn't going to work. By 1916, the pressure was on them to come up with some idea that would make winning battles easier. They were not having much luck at Sommes. They needed something to motivate their troops to press forward. On September 16, the first tank was sent into battle. Its treaded tracks took it across country and straight into enemy territory. The German bullets bounced off the sides of the tank. **Infantry** soldiers followed the tank. They were able to capture a German trench without much trouble. Soon afterward, a German **artillery** shell found its mark. The shell put the tank out of commission. Six tanks in all were sent out on that first mission. Three of the tanks got bogged down in the mud. Another of the tanks had a mechanical breakdown. Only two of the tanks were able to support the infantry drive forward. Many considered success of the tanks as only partial. They had managed to scare the Germans a great deal.

The pros and cons of tank use were assessed after this battle. Drivers complained that the slits in the front they used to see from were too small. It was hard to see where they were going. They complained that they were very large targets for the enemy to shoot at. They also worried that the exhaust from the tank was extremely hot and could possibly set the fuel tank on fire. Finally, they felt that the treads were not able to get through the mud very easily. The mud got stuck in the treads and made the tank hard to maneuver. These were all problems that could be dealt with and improved.

The French did not place tanks into battle until April of 1917. They had worse results than the British. The French tanks were not able to cross the trenches used by the Germans. The inside of the tank became so hot that the drivers could not safely operate them. Worst of all, the Germans had an armor piercing bullet that went right through the sides of the tank.

By November of 1917, most of the problems with the tanks had been solved. At the battle of Cambrai, the British used 400 tanks to break through the German lines. Battle went well for the British until the tanks ran out of gas and could not continue. A week later, the Germans were able to take back all of the territory the British had gained in their attack. There was still a lot of improvement that needed to be made in the tank, but its use in World War I was a very good beginning.

Did you ever wonder how the tank got its name? To keep the Germans from knowing what the British were planning, pieces of the vehicles were manufactured and then shipped to battle in crates labeled "tanks." They thought that if there were any spies who saw the crates, they would think the boxes carried tanks for fuel or water. The name stuck.

Name _____
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Date _____

Thanks for the Tanks

Questions

- _____ 1. Tanks were used from the very beginning of World War I.
A. False
B. True

- _____ 2. Which country was the first to use the tank in World War I?
A. Germany
B. Great Britain
C. France
D. United States

3. Why was a tank better for battle than an armored car?

4. What were some of the complaints the drivers had about the first tanks?

- _____ 5. The British believed their first use of tanks was a complete success.
A. True
B. False

- _____ 6. Who followed the tanks into battle?
A. Cavalry
B. Tank drivers
C. Artillerymen
D. Infantrymen

- _____ 7. Why did the British wait so long to put the tank into battle?
A. They wanted to make sure it worked.
B. The guns weren't large enough.
C. The car hadn't been invented.
D. No one wanted to drive it.

8. How did the tank get its name?
