

# AMI DAYS: Work Packets 2019 - 2020

5th Grade: Hill, Jester, Camarata, Elder

UHSMA

## Day 1:

**Literacy & Social Studies** - Common Lit Article: Columbus and the Egg: Read and annotate article and answer questions.

**Math** - AMI Snow Day #1

**Science** - AMI Snow Day #1 (Directions. Read the text; then answer the questions)

## Day 2:

**Literacy & Social Studies** - Common Lit Article: Northeast Natives: Read and annotate article and answer questions.

**Math** - AMI Snow Day #2

**Science** - AMI Snow Day #2 (Directions. Read the text; then answer the questions)

## Day 3:

**Literacy & Social Studies** - Common Lit Article: Two Famous Friends: Read and annotate article and answer questions.

**Math** - AMI Snow Day #3

**Science** - AMI Snow Day #3 (Directions. Read the text; then answer the questions)

## Day 4:

**Literacy & Social Studies** - Common Lit Article: Desperate Ride of Caesar Rodney: Read and annotate article and answer questions.

**Math** - AMI Snow Day #4

**Science** - AMI Snow Day #4 (Directions. Read the text; then answer the questions)

## Day 5:

**Literacy & Social Studies** - Common Lit Article: The Mysterious Dark Day: Read and annotate article and answer questions.

**Math** - AMI Snow Day #5

**Science** - AMI Snow Day #5 (Directions. Read the text; then answer the questions)



Solve each problem.

1) 
$$\begin{array}{r} 39.06 \\ \times 3.04 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2) 
$$\begin{array}{r} 512 \\ \times 20 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3)  $19 - 2.76 =$

4)  $87 + 69.391 =$

5)  $25,200 \div 10^1 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

6)  $462.5 \div 10^4 =$

7) If  $8 \times 10 = 80$ ,  
then  $80 \times 10 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

8) Round to the nearest hundredth:  
10.901

9) Round to the nearest tenth:  
5.587

10) Find the value of the underlined digit.  
7,333,674.8

11) Find the value of the underlined digit.  
9.61

12) Use  $<$ ,  $>$  or  $=$  to compare.  
3.1 \_\_\_\_\_ 3.194

13) Use  $<$ ,  $>$  or  $=$  to compare.  
4.915 \_\_\_\_\_ 4.639

14) Insert the decimal into the answer to the problem.  
 $4.294 \times 1.2 = 51528$

15) Write as a numeral:  
fifty-eight and fifty-five thousandths

16) Write as a numeral:  
sixteen and eight hundred twenty-two thousandths

17) Order from small to large.  
A. 3.74  
B. 3.311  
C. 3.71  
D. 3.989

Answers

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_
15. \_\_\_\_\_
16. \_\_\_\_\_
17. \_\_\_\_\_
18. \_\_\_\_\_
19. \_\_\_\_\_
20. \_\_\_\_\_
21. \_\_\_\_\_
22. Use Line
23. \_\_\_\_\_
24. \_\_\_\_\_



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

18)

$$.8 \overline{) 5, 896}$$

19)

$$.7 \overline{) 2, 342}$$

20) Write as a numeral:

$$4 \times 100 + 7 \times 10 + 6 + (1 \times \frac{1}{10}) + (9 \times \frac{1}{100})$$

21) five hundred eighty-one and seven hundredths =

A. 581.07

B. 581.70

C. 185.0

D. 581.007

22) Write in expanded notation: 11.6

---

23) A computer programmer had two files with a total size of 71.73 gigabytes. If one of the files was 37.43 gigabytes, how big is the second file?

24) Ned was checking how much power his lights used. His first light by itself used 71.5 amps. When he turned on the second light, together they used 145.3 amps. How many amps did just the second light use?

25) Ned was making some brownies and cupcakes for his school fundraiser. If the brownies needed 3.59 cups of sugar and the cupcakes needed 5.8 cups, how much sugar would he need altogether?



Solve each problem.

1) 
$$\begin{array}{r} 39.06 \\ \times 3.04 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2) 
$$\begin{array}{r} 512 \\ \times 20 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3)  $19 - 2.76 =$

4)  $87 + 69.391 =$

5)  $25,200 \div 10^1 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

6)  $462.5 \div 10^4 =$

7) If  $8 \times 10 = 80$ ,  
then  $80 \times 10 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

8) Round to the nearest hundredth:  
10.9019) Round to the nearest tenth:  
5.58710) Find the value of the underlined digit.  
7,333,674.811) Find the value of the underlined digit.  
9.6112) Use  $<$ ,  $>$  or  $=$  to compare.  
3.1 \_\_\_\_\_ 3.19413) Use  $<$ ,  $>$  or  $=$  to compare.  
4.915 \_\_\_\_\_ 4.63914) Insert the decimal into the answer to the problem.  
 $4.294 \times 1.2 = 51528$ 15) Write as a numeral:  
fifty-eight and fifty-five thousandths6) Write as a numeral:  
sixteen and eight hundred twenty-two thousandths17) Order from small to large.  
A. 3.74  
B. 3.311  
C. 3.71  
D. 3.989Answers

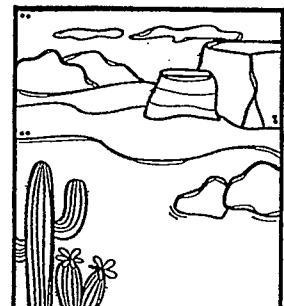
1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_
15. \_\_\_\_\_
16. \_\_\_\_\_
17. \_\_\_\_\_
18. \_\_\_\_\_
19. \_\_\_\_\_
20. \_\_\_\_\_
21. \_\_\_\_\_
22. Use Line
23. \_\_\_\_\_
24. \_\_\_\_\_
25. \_\_\_\_\_

# Parts of Ecosystems

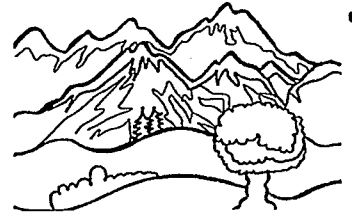
There are many parts to an ecosystem. An ecosystem is a sum of all of its parts. An ecosystem is all the living and nonliving things that interact within an area. Water and air are nonliving things. Living things need them to survive. Water is a foundation of life. Organisms need water to survive. Air is what animals need to breathe. Soil and light are nonliving things that living things need to survive. Soil is the loose covering of Earth's surface. Soil provides a place for plants to grow. Light is a form of energy. Light allows plants to make their own food. Ecosystems are classified by the characteristics of nonliving things. Desert ecosystems have hot air temperatures. Deserts receive a great amount of light from the sun. These conditions affect the types of living things that can exist in this area. Organisms need to adapt or change. They must do what it takes to meet their needs for survival.

Different ecosystems are home to different kinds of living things. These are known as communities. A community contains many different populations. A population is all the members of one kind of plant or animal in a community. Populations are adapted for the conditions in their environment. Changes in those conditions can affect the survival of a population.

Living things depend on other living things for survival. They depend on the environment for survival. Special relationships occur between living things that rely on each other. They may rely on each other for food. They may rely on each other for shelter. They may rely on each other for help in reproducing. A consumer is an organism that eats other living things for food. A producer is an organism that makes its own food. Consumers depend on animals to help them reproduce. They even help them disperse seeds. Seed dispersal is the process in which plants spread their seeds in order for the plant to continue growing long past its own death.



# Parts of Ecosystems



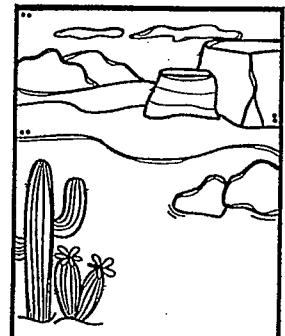
1. What is an ecosystem? :
2. What nonliving things do living things need to survive?
3. How would you explain the meaning of a community?
4. What is a population?
5. Why do populations adapt?
6. Describe the effect that changes in the conditions in an environment can have?
7. What do consumers depend on for survival?
8. Why do special relationships occur between living things and the environment exist?
9. Which is larger - a community or a population? Why?
10. Describe the ecosystem that you are a part of. What is the environment like? What nonliving things do you need to survive?

# Parts of Ecosystems

There are many parts to an ecosystem. An ecosystem is a sum of all of its parts. An ecosystem is all the living and nonliving things that interact within an area. Water and air are nonliving things. Living things need them to survive. Water is a foundation of life. Organisms need water to survive. Air is what animals need to breathe. Soil and light are nonliving things that living things need to survive. Soil is the loose covering of Earth's surface. Soil provides a place for plants to grow. Light is a form of energy. Light allows plants to make their own food. Ecosystems are classified by the characteristics of nonliving things. Desert ecosystems have hot air temperatures. Deserts receive a great amount of light from the sun. These conditions affect the types of living things that can exist in this area. Organisms need to adapt or change. They must do what it takes to meet their needs for survival.

Different ecosystems are home to different kinds of living things. These are known as communities. A community contains many different populations. A population is all the members of one kind of plant or animal in a community. Populations are adapted for the conditions in their environment. Changes in those conditions can affect the survival of a population.

Living things depend on other living things for survival. They depend on the environment for survival. Special relationships occur between living things that rely on each other. They may rely on each other for food. They may rely on each other for shelter. They may rely on each other for help in reproducing. A consumer is an organism that eats other living things for food. A producer is an organism that makes its own food. Consumers depend on animals to help them reproduce. They even help them disperse seeds. Seed dispersal is the process in which plants spread their seeds in order for the plant to continue growing long past its own death.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

## Northeast Natives

By BirdBrain History  
2016

*This informational text explores the lives of the many Native Americans who lived in the northeastern part of the United States before Europeans arrived, claimed, and settled the land. As you read, note how the author compares native ways of life to modern ways of living.*

- [1] Let's hit rewind on the United States, shall we? Let's un-build the buildings, roll up all the roads, and take the gray out of the air. Let's send all of the people who followed Columbus back across the sea in their boats, sending all of the guns and pigs and cows and ideas about people owning land with them. And pause! There. Now we can see what life was like for the Native Americans before we came.



*"Europeans 'Discover' America" by BirdBrain History is used with permission.*

You're in the northeastern part of what will be the United States<sup>1</sup> six hundred years from now . . .

but you would never know it to look at it. It's very quiet for a place that will one day be New York City. You can only hear birds and wind through leaves and . . . someone talking. Algonquian was a group of languages spoken by many different groups of Native North Americans, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Great Lakes and Plains.<sup>2</sup> Oh, you can't understand it? That's because it's barely used in our country today. We should follow that voice anyway.

You come to what looks like a town. These aren't like any houses you've ever seen though. A wigwam is the home of these Native Americans, a hut or tent with a dome-shaped roof made from animal skins or tree bark and held up by wooden poles. Besides the obvious reasons, how are these homes different from the houses you see back in your own time? Because these houses are so simple, the Native Americans can just pick them up and go. This was important so they could follow herds of buffalo or birds as they moved through the seasons.<sup>3</sup> A woman exits a buckskin<sup>4</sup> door on one of the tents and sees you. She seems very nice. She offers you beans and rice with fish and waves you to follow her.

1. This northeast stretches from the east coast as far west as the Great Lakes and Mississippi River.
2. The Great Lakes are found in the mid-west of the United States on the border with Canada. The Plains refers to the Great Plains, which are flat lands that stretch from the Mississippi River all the way to the Rocky Mountains.
3. Buffalo, or bison, were most often found on the Great Plains, where there were some Algonquian-speaking tribes. Natives in northeast America were less likely to find buffalo; however, there were some buffalo as far east as the western portions of modern-day Pennsylvania and New York.
4. Buckskin is a material made from the hide, or skin, of a deer. It was a common material used among northeast natives.



You follow her to a building where many other Native Americans are coming together. A longhouse is just what it sounds like and was used for people to live or meet, eat, tell stories, or plan war. Many clans<sup>5</sup> can come together here. Inside, someone is smoking tobacco. It's summer, so they're serving berries on a long table. Wait, wouldn't moving all of this around get tiring? Building and breaking down and then rebuilding wigwams and longhouses every season to keep up with moving animals? Well, they do try to keep some things in one place . . . at least for a short time.

- [5] Let's go back outside to get away from the pipe smoke. One part of the village kind of looks the same as it did before we rewound all of the cities. You might have thought that when we took away the roads and the buildings from the Northeast, there would be trees as far as the eyes can see. But all around the wigwams you can see fields. The Native Americans used something called slash and burn agriculture, which means they chopped down trees and then burned them, leaving behind fields ready for planting. These fields lasted about two years before the dirt became used up and they had to move somewhere new. With no trees, the dirt would become no good for planting.

The Northeast looked much different before Europeans came. The Algonquian speaking people moved around a lot, and their houses and fields were built in a way that let them stay on the move. Instead of houses, there were wigwams, huts made of animal skin held up by wooden poles. Instead of buildings, there were longhouses, stretched out meeting spaces where many clans could meet and eat and smoke. They also used slash and burn agriculture, chopping down and burning forests, which forced them to keep changing places for better dirt. I hate to say it, but we have to fast forward back to our time now, rebuilding everything and unrolling the roads. A look at early Native American life sure makes you want to press pause for a while though, doesn't it?

*"Northeast Natives", © 2016, BirdBrain. Reprinted with permission, all rights reserved.*

---

5. **Clan** (*noun*): a large group of people who are related, or who share something in common

# AMI Day 2 - Read, annotate, answer questions, Literacy & Social Studies



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

## Northeast Natives

By BirdBrain History  
2016

*This informational text explores the lives of the many Native Americans who lived in the northeastern part of the United States before Europeans arrived, claimed, and settled the land. As you read, note how the author compares native ways of life to modern ways of living.*

- [1] Let's hit rewind on the United States, shall we? Let's un-build the buildings, roll up all the roads, and take the gray out of the air. Let's send all of the people who followed Columbus back across the sea in their boats, sending all of the guns and pigs and cows and ideas about people owning land with them. And pause! There. Now we can see what life was like for the Native Americans before we came.



*"Europeans 'Discover' America" by BirdBrain History is used with permission.*

You're in the northeastern part of what will be the United States<sup>1</sup> six hundred years from now . . .

but you would never know it to look at it. It's very quiet for a place that will one day be New York City. You can only hear birds and wind through leaves and . . . someone talking. Algonquian was a group of languages spoken by many different groups of Native North Americans, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Great Lakes and Plains.<sup>2</sup> Oh, you can't understand it? That's because it's barely used in our country today. We should follow that voice anyway.

You come to what looks like a town. These aren't like any houses you've ever seen though. A wigwam is the home of these Native Americans, a hut or tent with a dome-shaped roof made from animal skins or tree bark and held up by wooden poles. Besides the obvious reasons, how are these homes different from the houses you see back in your own time? Because these houses are so simple, the Native Americans can just pick them up and go. This was important so they could follow herds of buffalo or birds as they moved through the seasons.<sup>3</sup> A woman exits a buckskin<sup>4</sup> door on one of the tents and sees you. She seems very nice. She offers you beans and rice with fish and waves you to follow her.

1. This northeast stretches from the east coast as far west as the Great Lakes and Mississippi River.
2. The Great Lakes are found in the mid-west of the United States on the border with Canada. The Plains refers to the Great Plains, which are flat lands that stretch from the Mississippi River all the way to the Rocky Mountains.
3. Buffalo, or bison, were most often found on the Great Plains, where there were some Algonquian-speaking tribes. Natives in northeast America were less likely to find buffalo; however, there were some buffalo as far east as the western portions of modern-day Pennsylvania and New York.
4. Buckskin is a material made from the hide, or skin, of a deer. It was a common material used among northeast natives.

## Text-Dependent Questions

*Directions: For the following questions, choose the best answer or respond in complete sentences.*

1. PART A: Which of the following best identifies a central idea of this text? [RI.2]
  - A. Northeast natives were environmentally friendly people that did not create any signs of their presence on the land.
  - B. Northeast natives failed to form large cities or centers of trade because of how they roamed looking for food.
  - C. Northeast natives organized their lives so they could move easily with a changing environment.
  - D. Northeast natives lived hunter-gatherer lifestyles well-suited to the forests that they lived in.
  
2. PART B: Which phrase from the text best supports the answer to Part A? [RI.1]
  - A. "You follow her to a building where many other Native Americans are coming together." (Paragraph 4)
  - B. "The Native Americans used something called slash and burn agriculture," (Paragraph 5)
  - C. "These fields lasted about two years before the dirt became used up and they had to move somewhere new." (Paragraph 5)
  - D. "You might have thought that when we took away the roads and the buildings from the Northeast, there would be trees as far as the eyes can see." (Paragraph 5)
  
3. Which statement best summarizes how wigwams and longhouses are described in the text? [RI.3]
  - A. They are both small places where people can meet to discuss village concerns.
  - B. They are both temporary structures, though the wigwam is for small families while longhouses are larger.
  - C. The wigwam is a place for families to sleep, while the longhouse is a place for them to prepare food.
  - D. Wigwams are broken down when people move while longhouses stay where they are built.
  
4. Which statement best describes the relationship between Northeast natives and the environment? [RI.3]
  - A. They relied on what nature had to offer and only impacted it through farming.
  - B. They developed the idea of owning land so people felt secure to grow a community.
  - C. They saw the land as something that was respected and could not be changed.
  - D. They learned to farm the land in a way that let them build permanent towns near their fields.

## Text-Dependent Questions

*Directions: For the following questions, choose the best answer or respond in complete sentences.*

1. PART A: Which of the following best identifies a central idea of this text? [RI.2]
  - A. Northeast natives were environmentally friendly people that did not create any signs of their presence on the land.
  - B. Northeast natives failed to form large cities or centers of trade because of how they roamed looking for food.
  - C. Northeast natives organized their lives so they could move easily with a changing environment.
  - D. Northeast natives lived hunter-gatherer lifestyles well-suited to the forests that they lived in.
  
2. PART B: Which phrase from the text best supports the answer to Part A? [RI.1]
  - A. "You follow her to a building where many other Native Americans are coming together." (Paragraph 4)
  - B. "The Native Americans used something called slash and burn agriculture," (Paragraph 5)
  - C. "These fields lasted about two years before the dirt became used up and they had to move somewhere new." (Paragraph 5)
  - D. "You might have thought that when we took away the roads and the buildings from the Northeast, there would be trees as far as the eyes can see." (Paragraph 5)
  
3. Which statement best summarizes how wigwams and longhouses are described in the text? [RI.3]
  - A. They are both small places where people can meet to discuss village concerns.
  - B. They are both temporary structures, though the wigwam is for small families while longhouses are larger.
  - C. The wigwam is a place for families to sleep, while the longhouse is a place for them to prepare food.
  - D. Wigwams are broken down when people move while longhouses stay where they are built.
  
4. Which statement best describes the relationship between Northeast natives and the environment? [RI.3]
  - A. They relied on what nature had to offer and only impacted it through farming.
  - B. They developed the idea of owning land so people felt secure to grow a community.
  - C. They saw the land as something that was respected and could not be changed.
  - D. They learned to farm the land in a way that let them build permanent towns near their fields.

5. How does the author structure the text to engage the reader? Cite evidence from the text in your answer. [RI.5]

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---