

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.

Answers

1)
$$\begin{array}{r} 36.4 \\ \times 9.0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2)
$$\begin{array}{r} 787 \\ \times 69 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3) $20.24 + 0.2 =$

4) $35 - 26.95 =$

5) $6.1 \div 10^2 =$

6) $600,000 \div 10^3 =$ _____

7) If $7 \times 4 = 28$,
then $700 \times 4 =$ _____

8) Round to the nearest tenth:
13.73

9) Round to the nearest whole number:
37.13

10) Find the value of the underlined digit.
5,050.876

11) Find the value of the underlined digit.
6.3

12) Use $<$, $>$ or $=$ to compare.
6.2 _____ 6.3

13) Use $<$, $>$ or $=$ to compare.
9.8 _____ 9.848

4) Insert the decimal into the answer to the problem.
 $6.999 \times 8.2 = 573918$

15) Write as a numeral:
ninety-two and fifty-four hundredths

6) Write as a numeral:
seven hundred ninety-eight and two hundred eighty-nine thousandths

17) Order from small to large.
A. 8.327
B. 8.015
C. 8.201
D. 8

- 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. _____



Name: _____

18)
$$5 \overline{) 1,955}$$

19)
$$7 \overline{) 3,547}$$

20) Write as a numeral:

$$2 \times 100 + 2 \times 10 + 4 + (3 \times \frac{1}{10}) + (9 \times \frac{1}{100})$$

21) eighty-three and seven hundred nineteen thousandths =

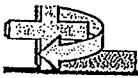
- A. 38.7 B. 83.719 C. 38.71 D. 38.719

22) Write in expanded notation: 695.55

23) Cody and Vanessa were running a relay race. The race was 28.6 kilometers total. If Cody ran 9.20 kilometers how far did Vanessa run?

24) Cody weighed the candy he and his brother got from Halloween. Together they received 16.96 kgs of candy. If Cody's amount was 9.46 kg how much was his brothers?

25) Vanessa was buying food for her birthday party. She bought a 93.42 oz bag of barbeque chips and a 55.5 oz bag of regular chips. How many ounces did she buy all together?



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Analyzing Soils

There are different types of soils across the United States. Soil is made up of crushed rock. It is made up of broken down parts of plants and animals. It forms a loose covering on top of the Earth's rocky crust. Plants would not be able to take root or flower without soil. Most plants get their water, nutrients, and minerals from the soil.

Arctic soils are thin in light and in color. These soils, along the water that they hold, are frozen for many months of the year. Things cannot easily decay in it because the soil is so cold. Arctic soils contain many bits of stone and rock that have broken apart in the icy temperatures.

Mountain soils are filled with rocks and stones that were pushed up from underneath the earth's surface. They are usually thin. They are gray or light brown in color. These soils are often eroded by water flowing down the mountainside.

Desert soils are often coarse. They contain many minerals. Little vegetation can survive in these soils. They do not hold enough water. But they can be used for farming if they are irrigated.

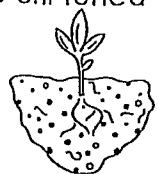
Prairie soils are brown and dense. They are very fertile. Tall grasses naturally grow in these soils. They put down deep and thick roots. They can survive when droughts make the land completely dry. Great crops of corn and wheat grow in prairie soil.

Soils affected by glaciers were pushed down from Canada during the last ice age. They are mostly brown and stony. Some glacial soil has been enriched by grassland cover. It is good for farming. Other glacial soil must be fertilized to grow crops.

Wetland soils are often rinsed of nutrients by the water that surrounds them. The constant decay of plants and animals replenishes these soils. They are good for growing crops. They are dark brown. They are very dense.

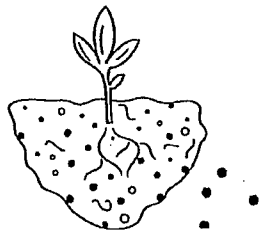
Soil found in and near rivers is rich and finely-grained. They are formed from eroded topsoil carried along by the flow of water. They contain many minerals. They are very fertile. Temperate soils are found in many parts of the country. Most farmers grow their crops in this loose and fertile soil. Temperate soils are brown in color.

Tropical soils are dark and wet. Hawaii has the only true tropical soils in the United States. Tropical soils are not always very fertile. However, those in Hawaii are enriched with ash from volcanoes which makes them excellent for farming.



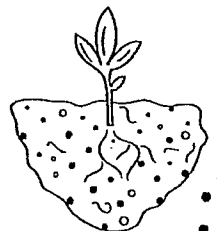
Analyzing Soils

1. Describe soil.
2. What is an effect on a plant without soil? Why do plants need soil?
3. How can glacial soil grow crops?
4. Describe the texture of soil found near rivers.
5. Describe tropical soil.
6. Where can tropical soil be found in the United States?
7. Describe desert soil.
8. Why can't dead organisms decay in Arctic soil?
9. What crops grow best in prairie soils?
10. Describe the texture and color of mountain soil.



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AMI Day 3 - Read, annotate, and answer questions.
Literacy & SS



Name: _____ Class: _____

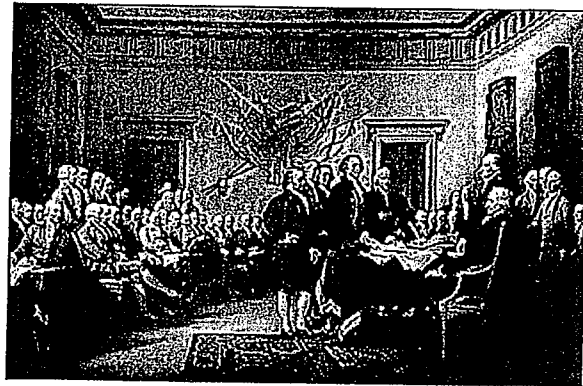
Two Famous Friends

By Jean K. Potratz
2016

John Adams and Thomas Jefferson were the second and third Presidents of the United States of America, respectively. They were also among the Founding Fathers who helped draft the Declaration of Independence. But despite everything they had in common, they had several disagreements throughout their lives. As you read, take notes on the issues that Jefferson and Adams disagreed.

Did you ever have an argument with a friend? Did you stop being friends? Forever? Or after a while were you friends again?

Two famous friends who had their ups and downs were John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. They met in 1775 when they both served in the First Continental Congress.[1] A strong bond grew between them as they worked on the Declaration of Independence. After the end of the Revolutionary War[2] they were both sent to France, to serve their country by making trade treaties.[3]



"Adams, Jefferson, and the Second Continental Congress" by U.S. National Archives is in the public domain.

When Adams was then sent to London, the two men wrote to each other. Jefferson's letters expressed his "sincere esteem[4] and respect" for Adams. When Jefferson visited the Adamses in London in 1786, Adams's wife, Abigail, wrote to her sister that Jefferson was "one of the choice[5] ones of the earth."

But in 1789 the two friends disagreed over the revolution in France. Jefferson supported it, but Adams was not so sure.

They also disagreed about the role of government in their own new nation. Adams, a Federalist, wanted a strong central government. Jefferson, a Republican, believed that states' rights were most important.

In the presidential election of 1796 Adams and Jefferson opposed each other. Adams won. Jefferson became vice president. But Jefferson wanted Adams to know that he didn't mind placing second in the election, and he told him, "I have no ambition[6] to govern men."

Only two years later, however, their friendship was strained when Adams imprisoned editors and publishers who spoke out against the government. Citizens' First Amendment rights[7] were being violated, Jefferson stated. He called Adams a traitor to the Revolution.

Adams, Jefferson, and the Second Continental Congress

Jefferson defeated Adams in the next election. Jefferson told Dr. Benjamin Rush, a friend of both Jefferson and Adams, about a conversation he had had with Adams before the result of the election was known.

Adams had said, "Well, I understand that you are to beat me in this contest, and I will only say that I will be as faithful a subject^[8] as any you will have."

Jefferson had replied, "Mr. Adams, this is no personal contest between you and me. Two systems of government divide our fellow citizens into two parties. With one of these you concur,^[9] and I with the other." And Adams had agreed.

It seemed that the two men had put away hostilities.^[10] But before Jefferson took office, Adams quickly used a new law to appoint several judges. Then, hurt by his defeat in the election, he went home to Massachusetts, missing Jefferson's inauguration.^[11]

Immediately President Jefferson pardoned^[12] everyone jailed by Adams. And since he felt that Adams's appointment of judges was a personal attack, Jefferson had the new law repealed.^[13] This meant that Adams's son, John Quincy Adams, lost his post. Both Adams and his wife Abigail blamed Jefferson.

Jefferson and Adams wrote several more letters, but they were filled with hurt. To halt more harsh words, they stopped writing.

Dr. Rush called the rift^[14] between Jefferson and Adams "a national misfortune." After all, the two men were symbols of American independence.

Then in October 1809 Dr. Rush claimed to have had a dream: Jefferson and Adams would renew their friendship, and be "sunk into the grave nearly at the same time." He encouraged both men to begin writing to each other again. Finally, on New Year's Day in 1812, Adams wrote a note to Jefferson and sent him two volumes published by his son. Jefferson responded in a letter dated January 21.

From then on, for fourteen years, the two old friends wrote back and forth, discussing natural science, history, architecture, religion, art, and agriculture.

As Dr. Rush said he had dreamed, Jefferson and Adams died within hours of each other. That was on July 4, 1826, fifty years to the day after approval of the Declaration of Independence.

Upon renewing their friendship, Jefferson had written to Adams, "We were fellow laborers in the same cause... Still we did not expect to be without rubs and difficulties; and we had them."

Many friends have problems. But theirs were surely greater than ours. For when Jefferson and Adams did not agree, the whole country lined up behind the one or the other. Even so, their respect for each other brought them back together.

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Text-Dependent Questions

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

1. PART A: Which statement best expresses the main idea of the text?
 - A. Like many friends, Jefferson and Adams disagreed, but their disagreements often had political results.
 - B. While Jefferson and Adams often disagreed, they kept their personal disagreements from affecting their political decisions.
 - C. The problems over the years between Jefferson and Adams are proof that even the best friends are allowed to fight occasionally.
 - D. The United States would have likely been stronger if Jefferson and Adams had agreed on more political issues.

2. PART B: Which detail from the text best supports the answer to Part A?
 - A. "Adams had said, 'Well, I understand that you are to beat me in this contest, and I will only say that I will be as faithful a subject as any you will have.'" (Paragraph 9)
 - B. "Mr. Adams, this is no personal contest between you and me. Two systems of government divide our fellow citizens into two parties. With one of these you concur, and I with the other." (Paragraph 10)
 - C. "And since he felt that Adams's appointment of judges was a personal attack, Jefferson had the new law repealed. This meant that Adams's son, John Quincy Adams, lost his post." (Paragraph 12)
 - D. "Dr. Rush called the rift between Jefferson and Adams 'a national misfortune.' After all, the two men were symbols of American independence." (Paragraph 14)

3. Which statement best captures the author's purpose in the text?
 - A. The article shows how Jefferson and Adams' disagreements negatively impacted both their friendship and America.
 - B. The article encourages readers to resolve whatever problems they might have with a close friend.
 - C. The article illustrates how difficult it is to maintain close relations with people of opposing views.
 - D. The article emphasizes that true friendship can survive extreme disagreement, like the one between Jefferson and Adams.

4. PART B: Which detail from the text best supports the answer to Part A?
 - A. "Adams had said, 'Well, I understand that you are to beat me in this contest, and I will only say that I will be as faithful a subject as any you will have.'" (Paragraph 9)
 - B. "Jefferson and Adams wrote several more letters, but they were filled with hurt. To halt more harsh words, they stopped writing." (Paragraph 13)
 - C. "Jefferson had written to Adams, 'We were fellow laborers in the same cause... Still we did not expect to be without rubs and difficulties; and we had them.'" (Paragraph 14)
 - D. "Many friends have problems. But theirs were surely greater than ours...Even so, their respect for each other brought them back together." (Paragraph 19)

5. Explain the connection between Jefferson and Adams' issues and their political decisions. Cite evidence from the article in your response.

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