

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)
$$\begin{array}{r} 9.81 \\ \times 6.8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2)
$$\begin{array}{r} 729 \\ \times 58 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3) $34.85 + 11.455 =$

4) $68.71 + 53.9 =$

5) $219.14 \div 10^2 =$

6) $400,000 \div 10^3 =$ _____

7) If $3 \times 8 = 24$,
then $30 \times 8 =$ _____

8) Round to the nearest hundredth:
43.953

9) Round to the nearest tenth:
45.68

10) Find the value of the underlined digit.
3,420.144

11) Find the value of the underlined digit.
703,367.12

12) Use $<$, $>$ or $=$ to compare.
6.945 _____ 6.475

13) Use $<$, $>$ or $=$ to compare.
7.961 _____ 7.6

14) Insert the decimal into the answer to the problem.

$6.1 \times 7.277 = 443897$

15) Write as a numeral:
six hundred seventy-four and seven hundred sixty-three thousandths

16) Write as a numeral:
two hundred sixty-seven and seven hundredths

17) Order from small to large.
A. 9.48
B. 9.873
C. 9.9
D. 9.977

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. _____
25. _____



Name: _____

18)

$$8 \overline{) 8, 232}$$

19)

$$6 \overline{) 7, 884}$$

20) Write as a numeral:

$$2 + (8 \times \frac{1}{10})$$

21) six hundred eighty-one and nine tenths =

A. 681.09

B. 681.9

C. 186.9

D. 681.009

22) Write in expanded notation: 798.443

23) A computer programmer had two files with a total size of 95.24 gigabytes. If one of the files was 47.84 gigabytes, how big is the second file?

24) John bought 7.04 lbs of cherry and lime jelly beans for his birthday party. If 4.74 lbs were cherry flavor, how many pounds were lime flavor?

25) John was checking how much power his lights used. His first light by itself used 95.42 amps. When he turned on the second light, together they used 150.32 amps. How many amps did just the second light use?



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22. Use Line
23. _____
24. _____
25. _____

ECOLOGICAL ORGANIZATION: PART 1

Directions. Read and learn the information below.

1. **Organism** (pronounced OR-GA-NIZ-M) is just another word for a living thing. (This could be an animal, plant, or even a single-celled creature like an amoeba you would see under a microscope).
2. An organism must live in a **habitat**. A habitat is a place where organisms get what they need to stay alive: food, water, and shelter.
3. A habitat includes both **biotic** (living) parts and **abiotic** (non-living) parts. See the picture below. List the biotic and abiotic factors you see. There are actually some that are invisible! Can you guess?

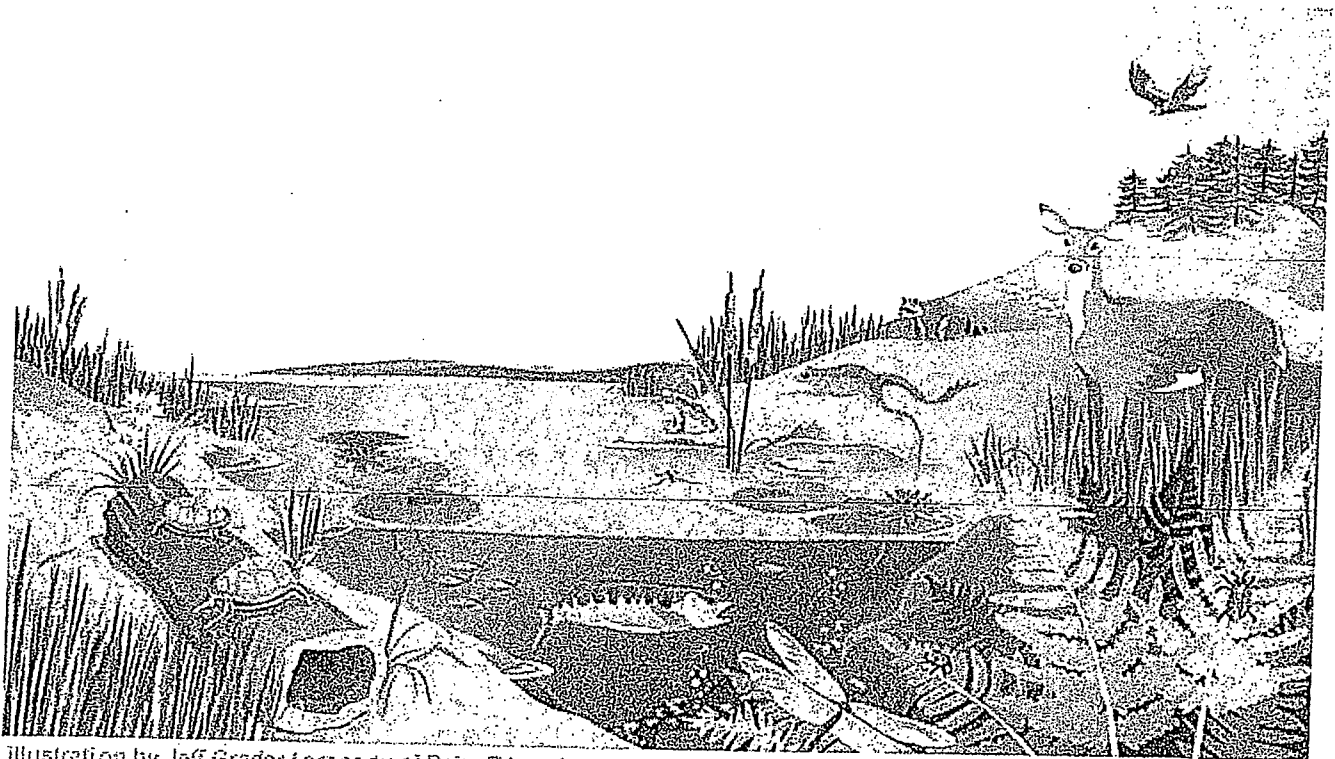


Illustration by Jeff Grader / property of Delta Education

4. What is an **ecosystem**? Easy! It's a **community** of organisms (living things) interacting with the biotic and abiotic factors of their environment.

AMI Snow Day # 4 (science)

5. An ecosystem is organized into levels. Get to know these levels:
 - a. **Organism:** You already know that an organism is a living thing.
 - b. **Population:** All the members of *one species* is a population. For example, all the squirrels in Central Park would be considered a population.
 - c. **Communities:** All the different populations that live together in a certain area. (In Central Park, all the species of plants, birds, mammals, insects, and any other organism you can think of that might be living there).
 - d. **Ecosystem:** All the biotic and abiotic factors in an area. (To continue the Central Park example, think about what is there that is not living: sunlight, water, air, buildings, bicycles, and yes, even the temperature is an abiotic factor!)
6. **Ecology** is the study of how organisms interact with each other and with their environment. (When you see “-ology” in a word, you know it means a subject of study. What other “-ologies” can you think of?)

AMI Show Day #4
(science)

Name: _____

Period: _____

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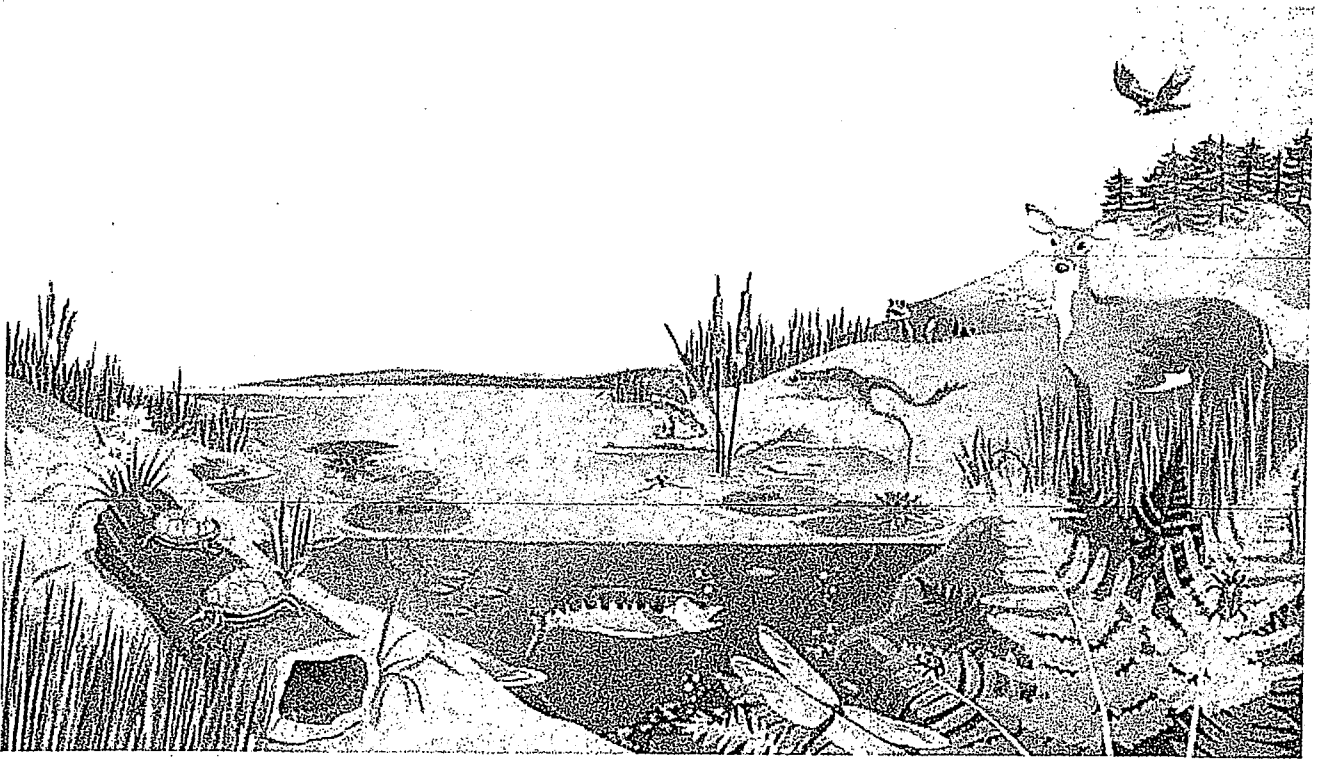


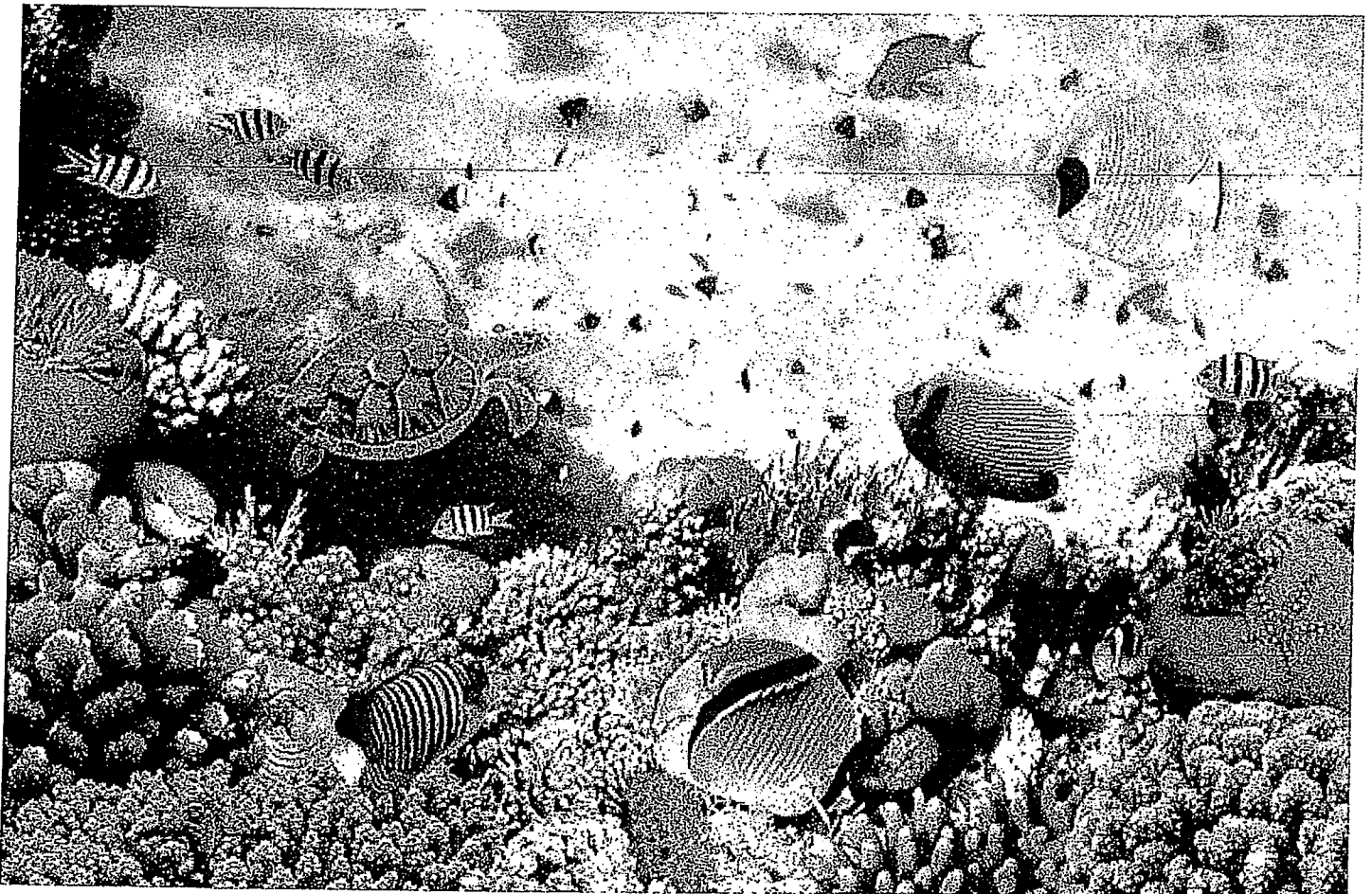
Illustration by Jeff Grader / property of Delta Education

4. What is an **ecosystem**? Easy! It's a **community** of organisms (living things) interacting with the biotic and abiotic factors of their environment.

AMI Snow Day # 4 (Science)

Directions. Use the picture below to answer numbers 7 – 10.

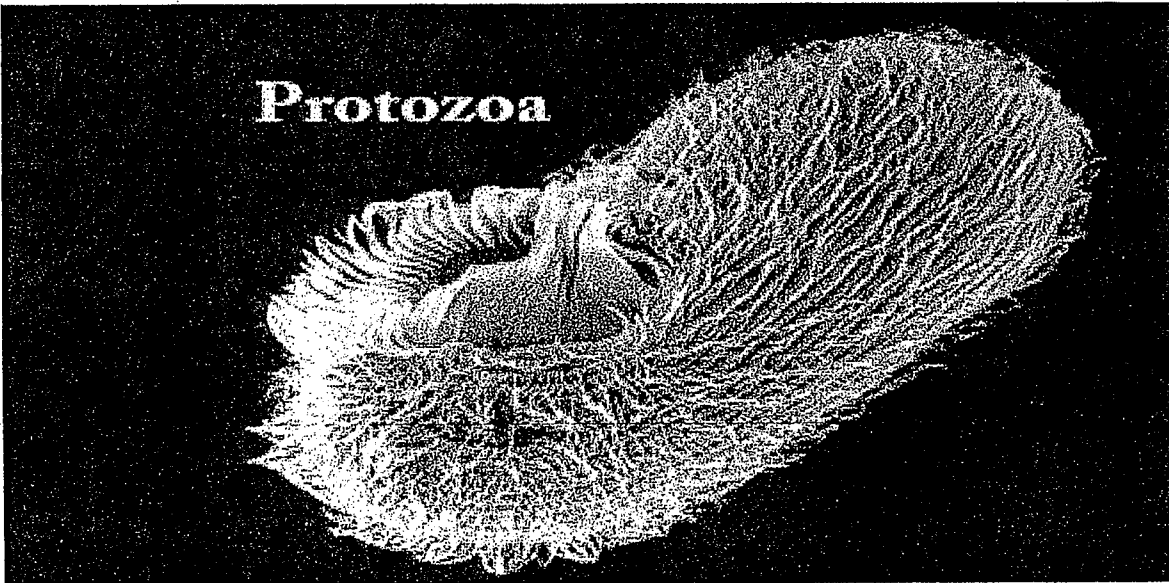
7. Name an example of an organism from the picture below. There can be more than one correct answer.
8. Name an example of a population from the picture below. There can be more than one correct answer.
9. What makes up the community in the picture below?
10. What makes up the ecosystem in the picture below?



AMI Snow Day #4 (science)

11. A living thing is also known as a(n) _____.

12. A single-celled protozoa seen under a microscope is an organism. Circle one: TRUE FALSE



13. Which of these is NOT part of a deer's habitat?

- a. grass
- b. sunlight
- c. other animals
- d. the temperature of the air
- e. none of these (they are all part of the deer's habitat)

14. Which of these is an abiotic factor?

- a. trees
- b. fish
- c. water
- d. grass

15. What of these is a biotic factor?

- a. soil
- b. sprouting sunflower seeds
- c. sunlight
- d. lake water

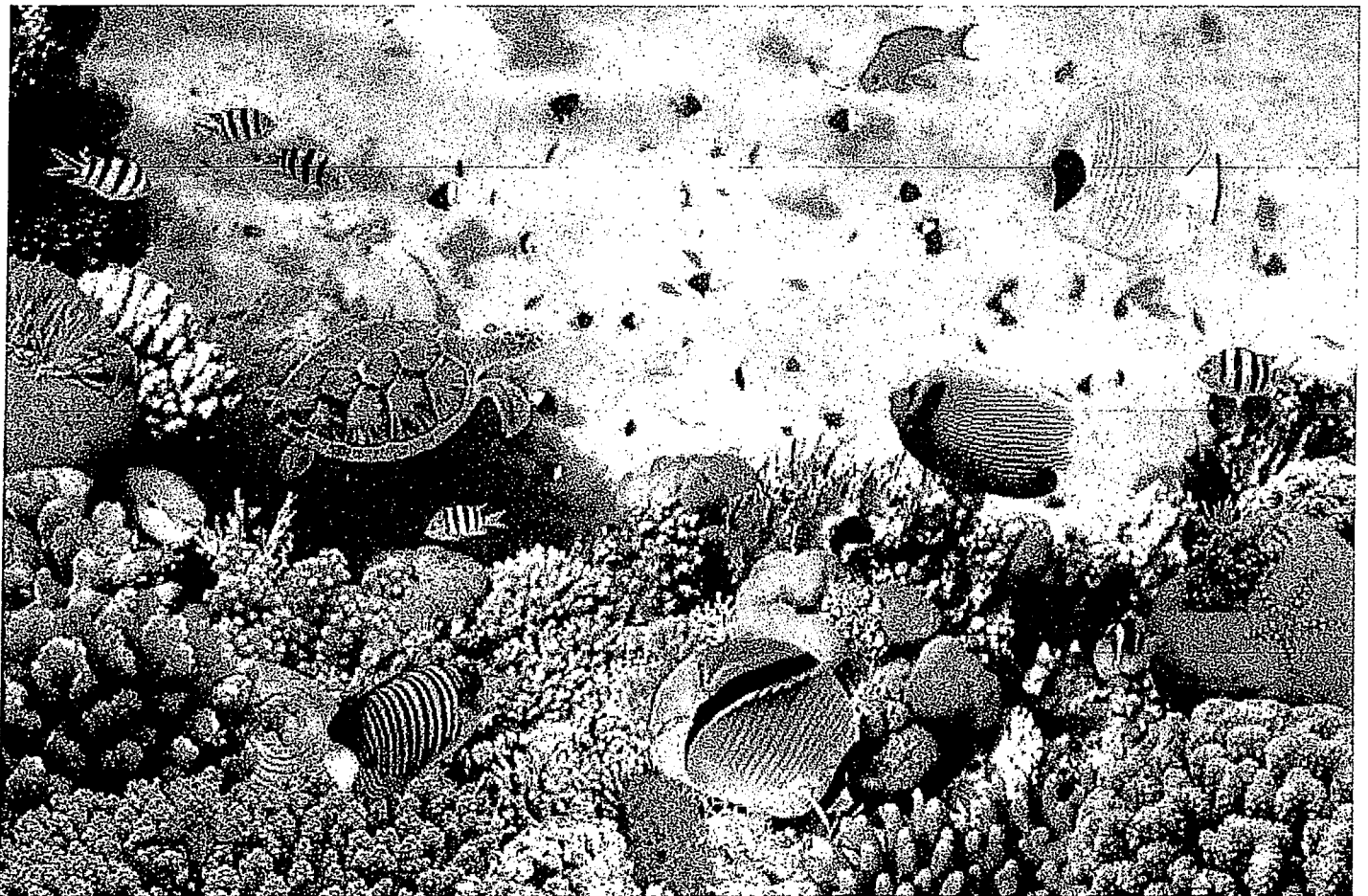
16. A community of living things interacting with their environment is:

- a. an ecosystem
- b. ecology
- c. abiotic
- d. a population

AMI Snow Day # 4 (science)

Directions. Use the picture below to answer numbers 7 – 10.

7. Name an example of an organism from the picture below. There can be more than one correct answer.
8. Name an example of a population from the picture below. There can be more than one correct answer.
9. What makes up the community in the picture below?
10. What makes up the ecosystem in the picture below?



AMI Snow Day # 4 (Science)

17. All the sloths living in an area are
- a population
 - a community
 - a habitat
 - an organism
18. All the hyenas, lions, grasses, plants, kangaroos, mice, moles, snakes and other organisms living in an area are
- a population
 - a community
 - an ecosystem
 - an organism
19. All the living organisms, and water, air, sunlight, soil, and temperature in an area are
- a population
 - a community
 - an ecosystem
 - an organism

Name: _____ Class: _____

The Desperate Ride of Caesar Rodney

By Candace Fleming
2016

On July 2, 1776, delegates from the thirteen colonies voted in favor of their independence from England and formed the United States of America. In this short story, Caesar Rodney, a delegate from Delaware, rushes to Philadelphia to participate in the vote to ensure that the colonies gain their independence. As you read, take notes on why Rodney's vote matters.

- [1] On a black July night in 1776, a dust-caked messenger yanked his horse to a stop in front of a Delaware farmhouse. The messenger leaped from his mount, sprinted to the house, and pounded on the door. He had urgent news for the man inside.

Skeleton-thin and wearing a green veil to cover a tumor¹ on his face, Caesar Rodney opened the door. "They are voting on independence tomorrow, sir," the messenger breathlessly reported. There was no time to lose. Rodney dressed quickly, then saddled and mounted a horse. They galloped into the inky darkness toward Philadelphia, eighty miles away.

Since May of 1775, delegates to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia had been debating whether to break away from England. Rodney, one of the three delegates from Delaware, had been in his seat on June 7, 1776, when Henry Lee of Virginia boldly suggested total independence. Rodney quickly backed him.



"The Desperate Ride of Caesar Rodney" by Katherine Dodge is used with permission.

Several delegates did not agree with Lee, and they angrily flung their arguments at those who pressed for independence. How could the young colonies survive without England's protection? Wouldn't England's army crush the colonies' untrained militia?² Without England to maintain law and order, they insisted, mobs would run wild in the streets. The discussions raged for weeks.

- [5] In the heat of the debate, Rodney received an alarming report that a thousand English supporters were rioting near Dover, his hometown. Local authorities begged Rodney to return immediately.

1. a swelling of the part of the body
2. a military that is raised from the civilian population

Rodney didn't want to leave before the Congress voted on independence, but other delegates assured him that the debate would drag on for days. Satisfied, Rodney traveled home only to find that the rioting had ended. Exhausted, he decided to rest overnight before returning to Philadelphia. Rodney had been asleep only a few hours when his much-needed rest was disturbed by the messenger.

As his horse sped across the sleeping Delaware countryside, Rodney thought about the situation he was in. He knew it was vital³ that every colony vote yes when the roll was called for independence.

But the Delaware delegation was split and dangerously close to voting no. One delegate was not yet ready to break ties with England, and the second wanted independence. Rodney's vote would decide whether Delaware voted yes or no. If even one colony voted no, the resolution would fail. Fearing the worst, Rodney spurred⁴ his horse on.

A fierce thunderstorm broke with the dawn. Lightning flashed and rain poured down, turning the road into a sea of mud. Rodney refused to slow his pace, and by 11 a.m. he was only fifteen miles away. But his horse was exhausted, and Rodney was forced to stop for a fresh mount⁵ at a roadside inn. He paced anxiously for thirty excruciating⁶ minutes while a horse was saddled. At last Rodney pounded once more toward Philadelphia.

- [10] As Rodney rode toward the city, rain slashed at the windowpanes of the Philadelphia statehouse. Inside the assembly room, the air crackled with tension as the delegates listened to arguments for and against independence.

Among them, Thomas Jefferson fidgeted nervously. If Lee's resolution didn't pass, Jefferson's Declaration of Independence would be forgotten. John Adams, who was a staunch⁷ supporter of independence, sat tight-tipped and silent. Only seventy-year-old Benjamin Franklin looked confident. He felt sure that a vote for independence would come sometime that day.

Finally the debate ended, and the delegates decided to vote after lunch. That afternoon they returned, and John Hancock, president of the Continental Congress, banged his gavel to quiet the delegates.

Just then, hooves clattered over the cobblestones in front of the statehouse. All eyes turned toward the door. In burst Rodney — dripping wet, spattered with mud, and still wearing his riding boots and spurs.

"He was the oddest looking man in the world — tall, thin, and slender as a reed, with a pale, veiled face no bigger than a large apple," John Adams wrote of Rodney's dramatic appearance. "Yet there is sense and fire, spirit, wit, and humor in his countenance."⁸

- [15] Ignoring the stares, Rodney strode up the aisle and proudly took his seat. Hancock cleared his throat and began to call the vote.

"New Hampshire."

3. **Vital** (*adjective*): absolutely necessary or important
4. to urge a horse forward
5. a horse to be ridden
6. **Excruciating** (*adjective*): very painful
7. **Staunch** (*adjective*): loyal and committed in attitude
8. a person's face or facial expression.

AMI Day 4 - Read, annotate, and answer questions.
Literacy + SS



Name: _____ Class: _____

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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 in the passage?
 - A. Independence was endangered when some delegates refused to support the vote for independence.
 - B. People were inspired to vote in favor of independence after seeing how passionate Rodney was to vote.
 - C. While Rodney was not sure if independence was the right answer, he trusted his fellow delegates to make the right decision.
 - D. Rodney's determination to take part in the vote allowed the colonies to finally become independent from England.

2. PART B: Which detail from the text best supports the answer to Part A?
 - A. "Since May of 1775, delegates to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia had been debating whether to break away from England." (Paragraph 3)
 - B. "Rodney's vote would decide whether Delaware voted yes or no. If even one colony voted no, the resolution would fail. Fearing the worst, Rodney spurred his horse on." (Paragraph 8)
 - C. "Only seventy-year-old Benjamin Franklin looked confident. He felt sure that a vote for independence would come sometime that day." (Paragraph 11)
 - D. "As I believe the voice of my constituents and all sensible men are in favor of independence" (Paragraph 25)

3. Which statement best describes the structure of events in the text?
 - A. The text follows Rodney's journey then shifts to explain the events in Philadelphia.
 - B. The text explains the issues in Philadelphia and then shifts to describe Rodney's journey.
 - C. The text shows both Rodney's journey and the debate in Philadelphia simultaneously.
 - D. The text follows Rodney's journey in time order with a note about his determination.

4. PART B: Which TWO paragraphs from the text best support the answer to Part A?
 - A. Paragraph 1
 - B. Paragraph 6
 - C. Paragraph 10
 - D. Paragraph 12
 - E. Paragraph 13
 - F. Paragraph 26

5. Describe the relationship between Caesar Rodney's views on the vote for independence and the views of the other delegates discussed in the text. Use evidence from the text to support your response.

"Aye."

"Massachusetts."

"Aye."

[20] "Rhode Island."

"Aye."

"Pennsylvania."

"Aye."

"Delaware."

[25] Caesar Rodney rose to speak. "As I believe the voice of my constituents and all sensible men are in favor of independence," he said, "I vote for independence."

Rodney's vote broke Delaware's deadlock. The resolution for independence had passed.

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