

5th Grade E-Learning
April 2, 2021

ELA: Locked Out

SCIENCE: Simple Machines

SOCIAL STUDIES: American Bison

MATH: Fractions

MUSIC: See instructions

Name: _____

Locked Out

By Kelly Hashway

Trevor walked home from the bus stop. It was the first time his parents wouldn't be home to greet him after school. They had a meeting with his older brother's principal at the high school, and Trevor begged them to let him stay home. He was excited to finally have the house to himself.



He took his key from his pocket and opened the door. Trevor was greeted by his two German shepherds, Molly and Ajax. "Hey, guys. Just me." Trevor locked the front door behind him, like he'd promised his parents he would. He put his key on the table next to the couch and tossed his book bag down on the floor. "What should I do first?"

Trevor turned on the TV and got a snack from the kitchen. After watching a few shows and eating more than he should, Trevor was bored. He looked at the two dogs. "Want to go outside and play?" He picked up two tennis balls and walked to the sliding glass door, leading to the deck. He slid the wooden bar out of the door and placed it on the floor. His mother insisted on keeping the bar in the door even though there was already a lock. She said it provided *extra protection*.

The dogs pushed their way outside and Trevor ran to catch up, slamming the door behind him. He chased the dogs all around the house. When he got tired, he threw the tennis balls high in the air. "Come on, Molly, get the ball." Molly jumped up and got it before it bounced. "Good girl!"



Trevor threw the next ball to Ajax. "Good boy, catch it like Molly did." Several throws later, Trevor and the dogs were tired and cold. "Time to go inside and warm up." Trevor led the dogs to the deck and tugged on the back door. It wouldn't budge. "Huh?" He peeked in and saw the bar was back in the door. His cat, Misha, was lying up against it, sleeping in the sunlight shining through the sliding glass door.

"No! We're locked out." He ran to the front door and tugged on it. Locked. He tried all the windows on the first floor. Locked. Trevor sat on the back deck and waited until his parents came home.

His mom opened the sliding glass door. "What are you doing out here?"

"Misha locked us out." Trevor rushed inside and to the fireplace to warm up.

"Being home alone wasn't exactly what you thought it would be, huh?" Mom asked.

"I know one thing for sure," Trevor said.

"What's that?"

"Next time I'm home alone and I go out to play with the dogs, I'm bringing my house key."

About the Author



Kelly Hashway's picture book, *May the Best Dog Win*, is now available!

Dash has the perfect life until the Super Sweeper 5000 shows up. Sweeper runs all over the house sucking up the leftover food scraps, and he even gets his own room! But Dash won't give up his place as the favorite dog without a fight.

Hashway, Kelly. *May the Best Dog Win*. ISBN: 9780984589081

Name: _____

Locked Out

By Kelly Hashway



1. Trevor was home alone in this story. Where were his parents?

2. How did Trevor feel about being home alone?

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| a. worried | b. excited |
| c. confused | d. indifferent |

3. About how long was Trevor home alone?

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. fifteen minutes | b. thirty minutes |
| c. two hours | d. twelve hours |

How did you determine the best answer to the question above?

4. Explain how Trevor got locked out of the house.

5. When Trevor was locked out of the house, he felt...

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| a. terrified | b. sleepy |
| c. giddy | d. cold |

Name: _____

Locked Out

By Kelly Hashway

Match each vocabulary word on the left with the definition on the right.



- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ budge | a. pulled |
| 2. _____ bored | b. peered |
| 3. _____ several | c. to move slightly |
| 4. _____ tugged | d. small metal item for unlocking locks |
| 5. _____ key | e. breed of dog |
| 6. _____ peeked | f. soft, yellow, rubber, bouncy toy |
| 7. _____ German shepherd | g. feeling of having nothing worthwhile to do |
| 8. _____ tennis ball | h. a few |

❖ **Now try this:** Find each of the words above in the story and highlight them.

Name: _____

Simple Machines

by Sandie Lee

We use simple machines every day. They help us lift, pull, transport, and hold objects together. Without these very basic machines our lives would be much harder.

Amp Up Your Ramp - *Inclined Plane*

Imagine trying to carry a heavy box up a ladder. It would probably be difficult and perhaps even dangerous. But if you were to place a long sheet of plywood on the ladder and push the box up, it would take less effort and energy.

You can see people using inclined planes, or ramps, all the time in their daily lives. Have you ever seen a delivery truck with a long ramp? The ramp helps people load or unload products more easily. Have you ever seen a building with a ramp that leads to a door? This is an inclined plane for people using wheelchairs.



A ladder leaning on a wall is an inclined plane. Stairs are sloped to make an inclined plane. The bottom of your bathtub is also an inclined plane because it is sloped to force water toward the drain.

Get the 'Wedge' Edge



What has at least one slanting side and ends in a sharp edge? A wedge. A wedge is similar to a ramp, but instead of moving an object from here to there, it pushes it apart. The narrower the wedge is, the easier it is to divide something.

Wedges can be sharp like axes, knives, or shovels. They can also be round, like the tip of a nail or the tines of a fork. Just imagine how difficult it would be to eat dinner without the help of knives and forks to cut and pick up your food.

Simply Screwy



Even a basic screw is a simple machine. A screw is made of two simple machines combined together. An inclined plane is wrapped around a wedge to form a screw. This wrapped inclined plane is called a thread.



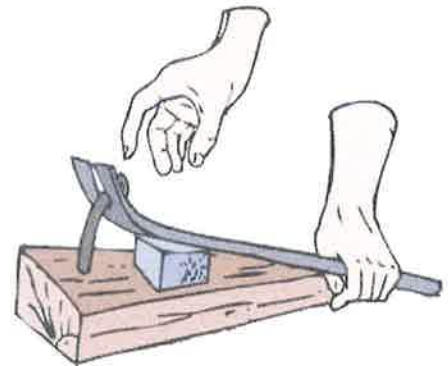
When the thread of a screw is wide, it will be harder to turn. If it is narrow, it will be easier to turn but it will take longer to fasten.

Jars, bottles, and their lids are also considered screws. Drill bits are screws too.

The Clever Lever

Levers are able to help us lift heavy objects. It's easy to recognize a lever - many tools with a handle attached are considered one.

Levers consist of a stick and a fulcrum (*fuul-kruh-m*). The fulcrum is the point on which the lever moves. By changing the position of the fulcrum you will either gain or lose power - the closer the fulcrum is to the object the easier it is to lift.



Seesaws, shovels, and crow bars are all levers.

The Wheel Deal

The wheel and axle is one of the oldest simple machines around. In fact, a wheel was found dating back 5,500 years. A true simple wheel and axle machine consists of a rod (axle) secured to a wheel.

A water faucet has a wheel and axle on it. The knob that you turn is the wheel. When you turn the knob, you are also turning an axle that it's attached to.

A fan is another example of a wheel and axle. The fan blades (wheel) are attached to a rod (axle). When the motor is turned on, the fan blades will spin and produce a nice cooling breeze on a hot day.

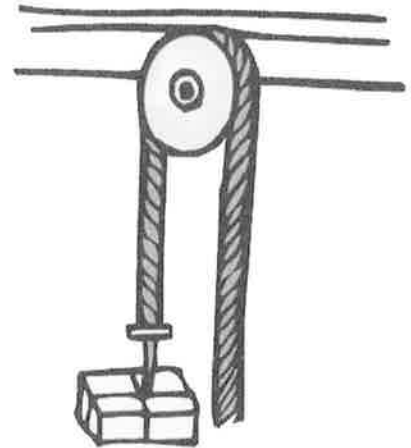


Pull That Pulley

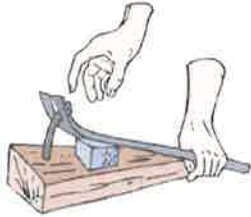
Take a wheel with a groove running around and it. Add an axle and a rope or cable. Put them together and you have a pulley.

When you work with a pulley, lifting becomes a cinch. Why? The rope on each side of the pulley supports half of the entire weight of the object being lifted. With one pulley, you only need to use half the force required to lift the object.

Imagine raising a flag to the top of the pole without a pulley. How would you do it? You could take a ladder and climb to the top and fasten the flag. You could use a ramp and push it to the top. The easiest way would be to simply attach it to a pulley and hoist away. Letting pulleys do the job is safe, simple, and fun!

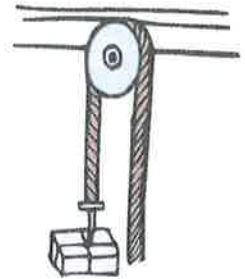


Name: _____



Simple Machines

by Sandie Lee



1. What type of simple machine is found on a water bottle cap?

- a. lever
- b. pulley
- c. wheel and axle
- d. screw

2. How is a wedge like an inclined plane? How is it different?

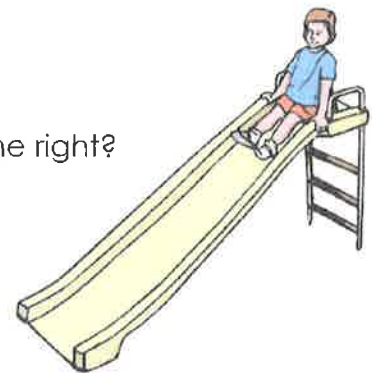
3. On which type of simple machine would you find a fulcrum? Explain what a fulcrum is.

4. Which is an example of a wheel and axle?

- a. shovel
- b. water faucet knob
- c. seesaw
- d. crow bar

5. What type of simple machine is shown in the picture to the right?

- a. inclined plane
- b. pulley
- c. wheel and axle
- d. wedge



Name: _____

American Bison

By Guy Belleranti

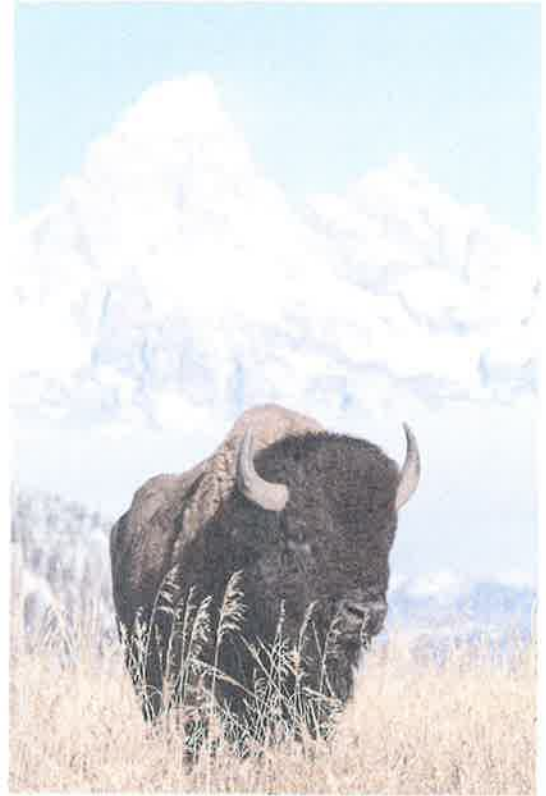
People often use the words "bison" and "buffalo" to mean the same animal. However, true buffalo are the Asian water buffalo and the African (Cape) buffalo. Their horns form huge sweeping curves. The American bison, and its cousin the European bison, have shorter curved horns. In addition, unlike buffalo, bison have beards and huge muscular humps on their shoulders. Still, although bison aren't buffalo, the two are related. They belong to the same family of animals as cattle, goats, and sheep.

Let's look closer at the American bison.

Bison are the heaviest land animals in North America. Some bulls, or male bison, weigh 2,000 pounds. Bison often live and travel in herds. For most of the year, bulls are separate from the cows, or female bison, and their calves. In summer's breeding season, bulls join the female herds. Bulls fight each other for dominance. They bellow, shove, and butt heads. They also roll in the dirt to show strength and to leave their scent.

Usually only one calf is born to a mother bison. It has red-orange fur and weighs about 50 pounds. After a few months, the calf's hair begins turning dark brown. Its horns and shoulder hump begin to grow too.

And speaking of the hump – it supports the bison's huge head. In winter, these furry beasts use their heads like snow plows, swinging them from side-to-side to clear pathways and uncover vegetation to eat. Bison are grazers, which means they prefer eating



grasses. They also eat sagebrush, berries, and other plants. Like cows, they have four-chambered stomachs and bring food back up to their mouths to chew again.

At one time millions of bison roamed the plains, prairies, and river valleys. However, by the late 1800's, bison were almost extinct, killed off by settlers. Those that remained were primarily in Yellowstone National Park. Conservationists, Native American nations, ranchers, and the government began working to protect them. Yellowstone is still the best place to see them. They're also in state parks and preserves. Some ranches raise bison for their meat.



In May 2016, the American bison was named the National Mammal of the United States. It joins another one-time almost extinct animal, the bald eagle, as official symbols of the United States.

A few more bison facts:

- Bison were important to Native Americans. Not only did they provide food, clothing, shelter, and tools, but they were important in cultural ceremonies.
- Bison have poor eyesight. However, their hearing and sense of smell is excellent.
- Although huge, bison are very agile and fast. They can run 35 miles an hour!



About the Author

Guy Belleranti is an author of fiction, poetry, articles, puzzles, and humor for children and adults. He also works as a docent at the Reid Park Zoo in Tucson, Arizona. The information in this article comes from his experiences teaching children about the wild animals at the zoo.

Name: _____

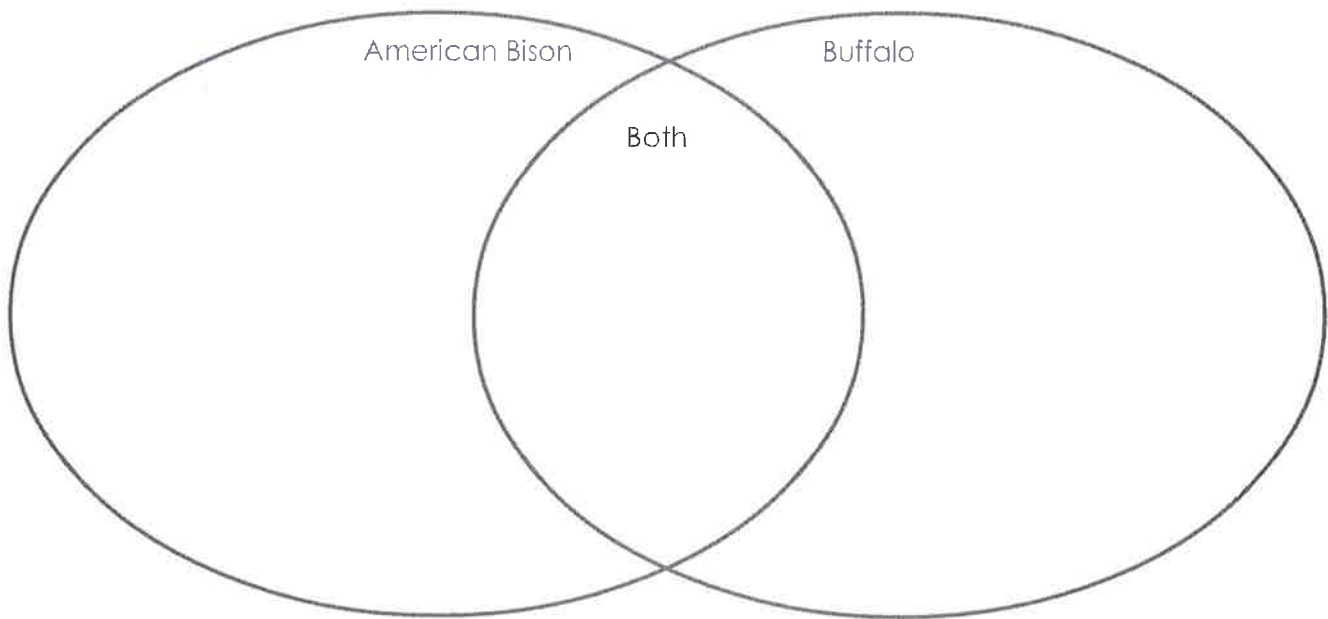
American Bison

By Guy Belleranti



1. According to the article, what is unusual about the digestive systems of American bison?

2. Complete the Venn Diagram below to show the differences and similarities between American bison and buffalo. List **two differences** and **one similarity**.



3. Based on the information in the article, which event in American history wiped out most of the American bison?
- a. the arrival of the Pilgrims b. the American Revolutionary War
c. the westward movement of the settlers d. the American Civil War
4. Name one place you could go today to see an American bison in the wild.

Name: _____

American Bison

By Guy Belleranti



Match each vocabulary word from the reading passage with the correct definition.

_____ 1. bellow

a. female bison

_____ 2. extinct

b. able to move quickly and easily

_____ 3. sagebrush

c. a wild ox with large sweeping horns found mostly in Africa and Asia

_____ 4. dominance

d. male bison

_____ 5. conservationists

e. no longer in existence

_____ 6. agile

f. roar loudly, aggressively

_____ 7. preserves

g. people who advocate for the protection of nature and wildlife

_____ 8. cows

h. a shrub in North American similar to a daisy and eaten by bison

_____ 9. bulls

i. areas set aside for wild animals to live in safety

_____ 10. buffalo

j. power and influence over others

Name: _____

American Bison

By Guy Belleranti

In the article, "American Bison," you learned that there used to be millions of bison roaming the plains of the American West, but the movement of settlers into their territories caused most of them to be wiped out.

Choose another animal species that was affected by human settlement. You can describe an example from the past or the present. In your answer, be sure to describe how human activity has harmed that animal species. Make one suggestion how we can protect the remaining members of that species today.



Name: _____

Adding & Subtracting Mixed Numbers

with Unlike Denominators

a. $7\frac{3}{8} + 3\frac{1}{4} =$

b. $6\frac{7}{9} - 5\frac{1}{3} =$

c. $9\frac{9}{12} - 4\frac{1}{6} =$

d. $14\frac{1}{6} + 3\frac{2}{3} =$

e. $2\frac{3}{5} + 2\frac{1}{2} =$

f. $5\frac{3}{4} - \frac{7}{8} =$

g. $15\frac{7}{8} - 9\frac{1}{2} =$

h. $8\frac{2}{3} + 16\frac{3}{12} =$

i. $2\frac{3}{5} + 17\frac{1}{10} =$

j. $23\frac{3}{6} - 12\frac{1}{12} =$

k. $3\frac{11}{12} - 2\frac{1}{2} =$

l. $7\frac{2}{3} + 6\frac{1}{9} =$

Name: _____

Multiplying Fractions

Step 1: Multiply the numerators. $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{6}{15}$

Step 2: Multiply the denominators. $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{6}{15}$

Step 3: Simplify your answer if possible. $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{6}{15} = \frac{2}{5}$

a. $\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{4}{9}$

b. $\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{1}{4}$

c. $\frac{2}{9} \times \frac{1}{7}$

d. $5 \times \frac{7}{8}$

e. $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{5}{8}$

f. $\frac{3}{4} \times 8$

g. $\frac{2}{3} \times 9$

h. $\frac{3}{7} \times \frac{5}{9}$

i. $\frac{9}{10} \times \frac{5}{18}$

j. $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{6}{7} \times \frac{3}{5}$

k. $7 \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{4}$

Digital Learning Days - April 2, 2021

Middle School Music

Read the article on the 20th Century Pop Music and complete the accompanying worksheet.. All answers should be able to be found in the reading. If you have any questions regarding this assignment, please feel free to email me. I will be travelling this day, so I may not respond right away, but I will respond as soon as I can. You will get a response before the day is done. My email address is mhynek@kings144.org.

20th Century Pop Music

BAND MUSIC

Beginning in the latter part of the 1800s, band concerts became wildly popular, particularly in the early 20th century, as a form of casual entertainment. They consisted of transcriptions of orchestral music, arrangements of popular tunes of the day, accessible original pieces composed for band, and, most importantly, marches.

JAZZ

Jazz is a form of popular music that began its development around the turn of the century. Jazz can be distinguished by many characteristics, but two of the most prominent traits are the heavy use of syncopation and the frequent employment of improvisation in performance.

One of the earliest and most important jazz-influenced genres was ragtime, which had its origins in African-American spirituals, European marches, and the minstrel show music of the 19th century. The most famous ragtime composer was Scott Joplin (1868–1917).

In addition to ragtime, another primary source of jazz was the blues. The blues was rooted in African-American field hollers, work songs, and spirituals of the rural southern United States. The blues was a form of vocal music based on sad subjects, sometimes about love or life crises. “Jelly Roll” Morton (1890–1941) was a well-known blues pianist who performed across the southern United States.

In New Orleans, Louisiana, in the southern United States, a prominent jazz style developed during the 1920s and 1930s. Influenced by the blues and ragtime, a rich local brass band came together to create a new type of music called Dixieland jazz. The music of trumpeter and singer Louis Armstrong (c. 1898–1971) was highly influential in developing jazz music. Some other well-known Dixieland musicians were trumpeter Bix Beiderbecke, trombonist Edward “Kid” Ory, clarinetist Sidney Bechet, and bandleader and trumpeter King Oliver.

Jazz music evolved throughout the 20th century and is still popular today. In the 1930s and 1940s, “big bands,” usually consisting of ten players or more, played dance music called “swing.” Swing became very popular with young people throughout the United States and Europe. It was performed in a triplet swing rhythm style. Two of the prominent early big band leaders were Fletcher Henderson and Paul Whiteman. The big band boom of the 1930s and 1940s brought together the greatest jazz musicians of the day to play with bands led by prominent big band leaders such as clarinetist Benny Goodman, trombonist Tommy Dorsey, saxophonist Jimmy Dorsey, trombonist and arranger Glenn Miller, clarinetist and saxophonist Woody Herman, pianist and composer Duke Ellington, and pianist Count Basie. Stan Kenton (1911–1979) was the leader of a succession of different big bands. Thad Jones (1923–1986) was a cornetist, flugelhorn player, composer, and bandleader whose works have become big band classics. Jazz singers during the big band era included Billie Holiday, Ella Fitzgerald, Frank Sinatra, Bing Crosby, and Joe Williams.

Rock

Rock music grew out of the rich tradition of American popular music, especially the blues. The evolution started when blues music migrated from rural areas to cities. The development continued after World War II, when blues bands added an electric guitar and bass. Players of these new instruments, along with those playing drums, piano, saxophones, and brass, joined vocalists to perform an urban style of blues which eventually came to be known as rhythm and blues. Another developing style of the period was country music, which also developed from the blues. Elvis Presley combined rhythm and blues with country in the new wildly popular genre of rock and roll in the 1950s.

Rock and roll in the 1960s developed into a music style simply called “rock.” Rock was different from rock and roll; it had a freer form, more electric amplification and distortion of sound, and offered more room for improvisation. As rock evolved in the late 20th century, music became a platform to reflect social causes, personal history, and political viewpoints, and it also encompassed a variety of styles and performance methods that include reggae, progressive rock, heavy metal, hip hop, and rap. The Rolling Stones and The Beatles particularly echoed the blues and R&B sound. The band U2 from Dublin, Ireland, frequently coupled their activism in human rights and social justice issues with a music style that reflected a technological edge even while embracing their rock and roll roots.

20th Century Pop Music

1. Name one important composer or performer in each of the following 20th century pop music styles.
 - a. Ragtime
 - b. Blues
 - c. Dixieland
 - d. Big Band
 - e. Swing
 - f. Rock
2. Band music became widely popular starting in the latter part of which century?
3. Name the most famous ragtime composer.
4. The blues were rooted in which styles of African-American music?
5. What style of music is associated with "big bands"?
6. How was "rock" music different than "rock and roll"?
7. The 20th century, beginning to end, became the greatest transitional period for music to date.
 True False