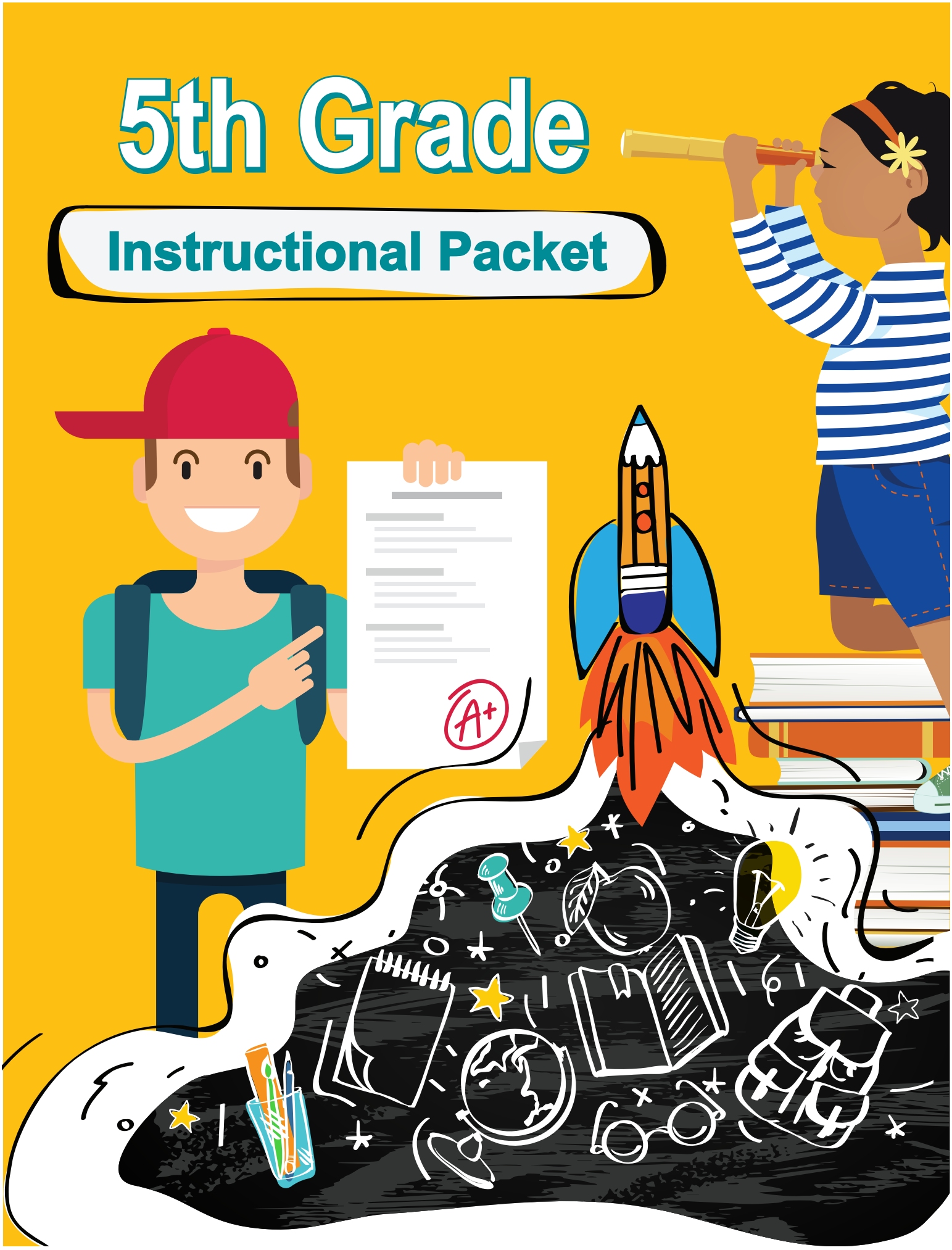
5th Grade

Instructional Packet



This book belongs to

This packet is compliments of
Genesee Intermediate School District
to support your learning at home!

GENESEE INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL DISTRICT
LEADERSHIP ◆ SERVICE ◆ INNOVATION
Partnering for success!

Dr. Lisa A. Hagel, Superintendent
2413 West Maple Avenue
Flint, Michigan 48507-3493
(810) 591-4400

www.geneseeisd.org

5th Grade

Week 1

March 23, 2020

Please work with your child to complete the activities in the packet.

Your child may do these on their own or you may support them as needed.

Going Up a Mountain

by ReadWorks

Mount Everest is the tallest mountain in the world. It is located in the country of Nepal. It is 8,848 meters tall. This means it is just over five-and-a-half miles in height. Until 1953, nobody had successfully climbed Mount Everest, though many had tried.

Mount Everest has steep slopes. Many climbers have slipped and fallen to their deaths. The mountain is very windy. Parts of it are covered with snow. Many mountaineers would get caught in snowstorms and be unable to climb.

The mountain is rocky. Sometimes, during snowstorms, rocks would tumble down the slopes of the mountain. Any climbers trying to go up the mountain might be risking their lives. There is also very little oxygen atop Mount Everest. This is because the oxygen in the air reduces as we go higher. This means that it is difficult for climbers to breathe. The climbers usually take oxygen in cylinders to breathe. If they do take oxygen tanks, they have to carry extra weight on their backs. This slows them down.

In 1953, a New Zealand-based climber, Edmund Hillary, and a Nepalese climber, Tenzing Norgay, climbed Mount Everest for the first time. They both took photographs on the peak. They then buried some sweets on the peak, as a gesture to celebrate their climb. But they

could not stay for long, because it was windy and snowy. They soon came down.

Later, many people asked Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay which of them had reached the peak first. They both said it was a team effort; it didn't matter because they had gone together.

After Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay, many other climbers went up the mountain. In 1975, Junko Tabei became the first woman to climb Mount Everest.

In 1980, Reinhold Messner became the first man to climb the mountain alone. Until then, climbers had always gone up the mountain in teams. The team members would help fix ropes, set up camps, and make food. But Reinhold Messner went alone to the top.

Reinhold Messner was a great climber. Back in 1978, he had climbed Everest without carrying any extra oxygen. He'd said that it was "man against the mountain."

In recent years, many have climbed Mount Everest. As of 2010, 3,142 people had climbed the mountain. Many climbers fly to the city of Kathmandu in Nepal. In Kathmandu, many see the Royal Palace. They can buy Everest-themed T-shirts, books, and CDs.

Once climbers are settled in Kathmandu, they meet Sherpas. The Sherpas are locals who have grown up in the mountains near Mount Everest. Many Sherpas are experts at climbing, and they act as guides for climbers. The Sherpas also carry equipment, such as bags, ropes, and tents.

As of 2013, the equipment for climbing Mount Everest cost almost $8,000. The climbers may also buy oxygen cylinders, which can cost about $3,000. Once the climbers have all their luggage, they go to a location called Base Camp. From Base Camp, they climb up Mount Everest.

Standing on the Roof of Africa

by ReadWorks

The first thing Natalie Ingle did when she reached the Uhuru Peak on Mount Kilimanjaro was cry. It had been a hard and tiring trek up the mountain. After eight long days on the trail, she was both mentally and physically exhausted. She posed for a few photos in the thin air and looked around her. She watched the sun rise over the glaciers below and shivered as she tried to put the lens on her camera to take more pictures. She had just reached the summit of the highest mountain in Africa, and the tallest free-standing mountain in the world.

Mount Kilimanjaro is located in Tanzania, a country on the east coast of Africa, and it stands over 19,000 feet above sea level. It is a volcanic mountain with three volcanic cones: Kibo, Mawenzi, and Shira. Mawenzi and Shira are extinct volcanoes, while Kibo, the tallest cone, is dormant. This means that the volcano could erupt again. However, the last eruption took place more than 150,000 years ago.

Natalie, who is a freelance photographer, decided to climb Mount Kilimanjaro for a simple reason: she wanted to raise money to help victims of domestic abuse in both the United States and Tanzania. She joined a team of five other women, and together they raised $10,000 toward this cause. In addition to asking her friends and family to donate to the fund, she held a fundraiser at her apartment in Brooklyn. She sold several photographs and even

offered to shave her head if people donated $1,000. Fortunately for her hair, she didn't reach this goal, and in the pictures of her standing on the summit, her ponytail is tucked beneath a wool hat.

Natalie is a runner, so to train for her hike up the mountain, she signed up for two half-marathons to keep herself motivated. "I also tried to teach myself to drink lots more water regularly," she says. In higher altitudes, dehydration is more likely to occur because water vapor is lost from the lungs at a higher rate. Also, because climbers lose a lot of sweat from hiking many hours each day, it's important that they hydrate frequently to prevent illnesses related to dehydration.

People climbing Mount Kilimanjaro and other high peaks also face the risk of developing altitude sickness. Altitude sickness may occur in heights above 8,000 feet and is a reaction to high altitudes. In higher altitudes, the amount of oxygen available decreases. This makes it harder to function mentally and physically. In very extreme cases, altitude sickness can be fatal. Some symptoms include headaches, dizziness, nausea, and weakness. To avoid getting altitude sickness, it is important to ascend the mountain very slowly to give your body time to get used to the decreased amount of oxygen available.

Natalie says that she seems "to have been the luckiest one out of our team." She explains that although "we all came from sea-level homes, I've spent more time off-and-on in the mountains." And she *was* lucky. Most of the other women on her team had stomachaches and headaches throughout the trek. One of her teammates vomited when she reached the top. But Natalie only experienced a headache when she reached the summit-over 10,000 feet higher than when most altitude-related symptoms begin to occur.

She was never scared on the trek, even though "one of the most dangerous parts involved using all four limbs to climb a nearly vertical cliff they call the Barranco Wall." For her, the most memorable part of the climb was the unforgettable landscapes. She trekked through rainforests and across deserts and glaciers. And, she says, "one of the most stunning things I've ever seen in my life was at sunset on day two. An ocean of clouds stretched out below us, slowly streaming over the peak of a shorter mountain nearby. It looked exactly like a white, slow-motion waterfall."

But it wasn't just the climb or the fact that she stood atop the "Roof of Africa" that Natalie loved about her time in Tanzania. She returned knowing that her climb would help those in need.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Use the article "Standing on the Roof of Africa" to answer questions 1 to 2.

1. Describe altitude sickness. Include three or more details from the article in your answer.

_____

_____

_____

2. Altitude sickness is one danger facing people who climb Mount Kilimanjaro. What other dangers do people climbing Mount Kilimanjaro face? Support your answer with information from the article.

_____

_____

_____

Use the article "Going Up a Mountain" to answer questions 3 to 5.

3. What word does the author use to describe the slopes of Mount Everest?

4. The slopes of Mount Everest are dangerous for climbers. Support this statement with evidence from the article.

5. What dangers do people climbing Mount Everest face besides slopes that rise sharply into the air? Support your answer with information from the article.

Use the articles "Going Up a Mountain" and "Standing on the Roof of Africa" to answer questions 6 to 7.

6. Compare the dangers facing people who climb Mount Kilimanjaro to the dangers facing people who climb Mount Everest.

7. Which mountain is more difficult to climb, Mount Kilimanjaro or Mount Everest? Support your answer with information from both articles.

WRITING PROMPT

Week 1:

Imagine a giant box is delivered to your doorstep with your name on it. What's inside and what happens when you open it.

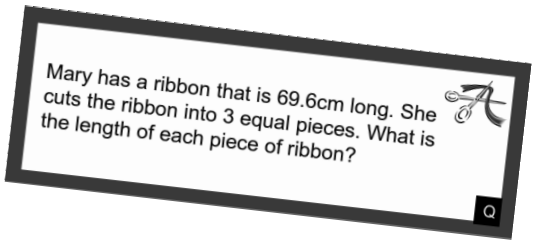
5.NBT.B.7 Add, subtract, multiply, and divide decimals to hundredths, using concrete models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction, relate the strategy to a written method and explain the reasoning used.

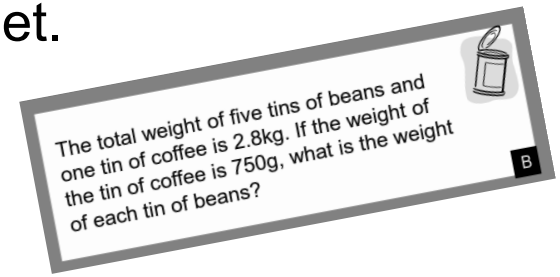
Word Problems: Decimals

Materials: Word Problems: Decimals cards

---

1. Choose a word problem card. Read the problem.
2. Reread and visualize the problem. What do you know? What do you need to find out?
3. Plan how to solve the problem. Will you draw a picture? What operation will you use? Write an equation with a symbol for the unknown to represent the problem.
4. Follow your plan to solve the problem. Show all work. Answer the question in a complete sentence.
5. Check your work. Does your answer make sense? If not, review and revise your plan.
6. Repeat with other word problems from the set.





Decimals Word Problems: Division

Mrs. Smith paid $24.16 for 4kg of cherries. What is the cost of 1kg of cherries?

A

The total weight of five tins of beans and one tin of coffee is 2.8kg. If the weight of the tin of coffee is 750g, what is the weight of each tin of beans?

B

The price of 5 bananas and 15 peaches is $8.00. The price of one banana is $0.25. What is the price of one peach?

C

A six floor building is 61.8 meters tall. What is the height of each floor?

D

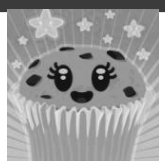
A factory produces 264.75 liters of paint in 3 minutes. How much paint, on average, does the factory produce in one minute?

E

Six family members agree to split 152.4 acres of land equally. How much land does each family member get?

F

A bakery uses 1.75kg of chocolate chips to make 7 batches of cupcakes. How many kilograms of chocolate chips are used in each batch?



G

A pet store has 9 identical fish bowls that hold a total of 46.8 liters of water. How much water does one fish bowl hold?

H

A.

.6	.3	
.7	.2	

B.

.7	.9	
.4	.6	

C.

.2	.5	
.4	.3	

D.

.1	.5	
.7	.2	

E.

.8	.5	
.7	.6	

F.

.3	.42	
.16	.4	

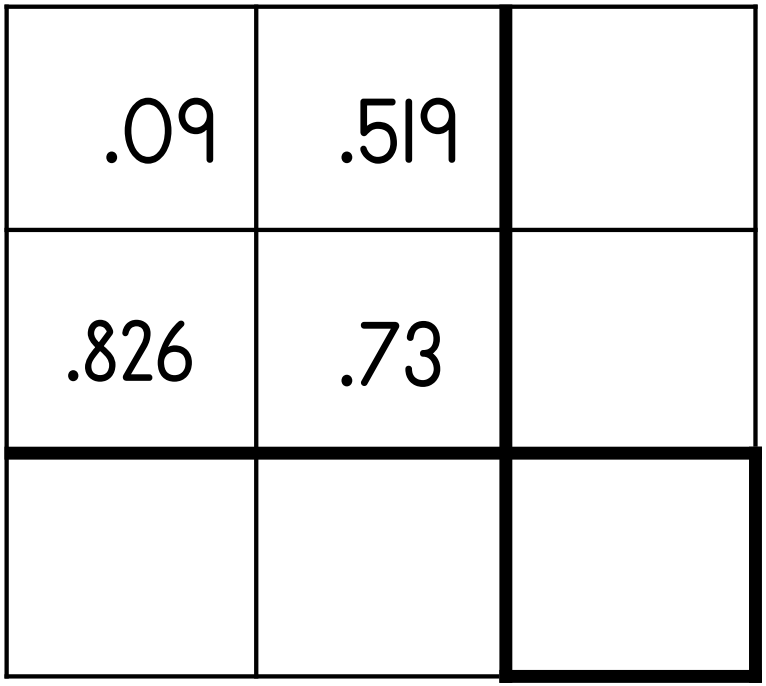
G.

.51	.07	
.43	.26	

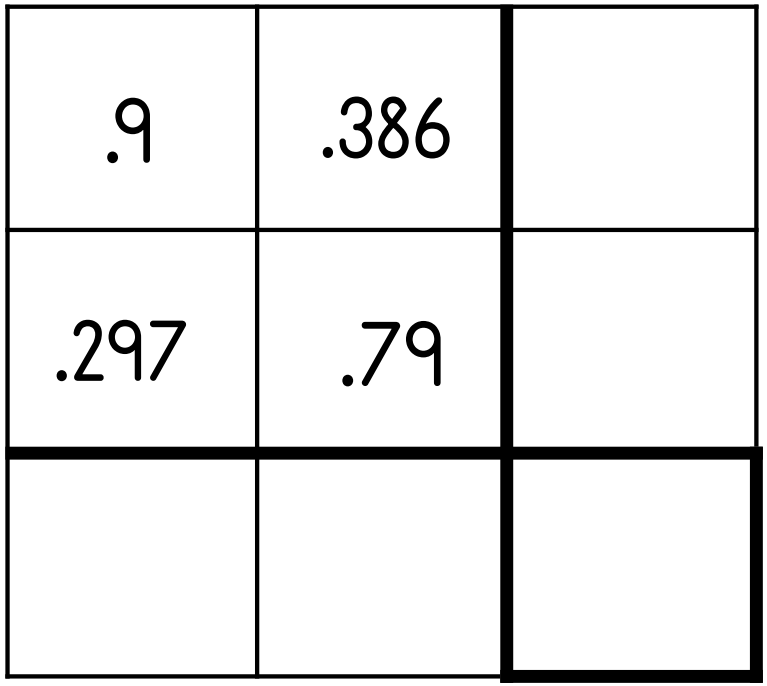
H.

.58	.86	
.496	.7	

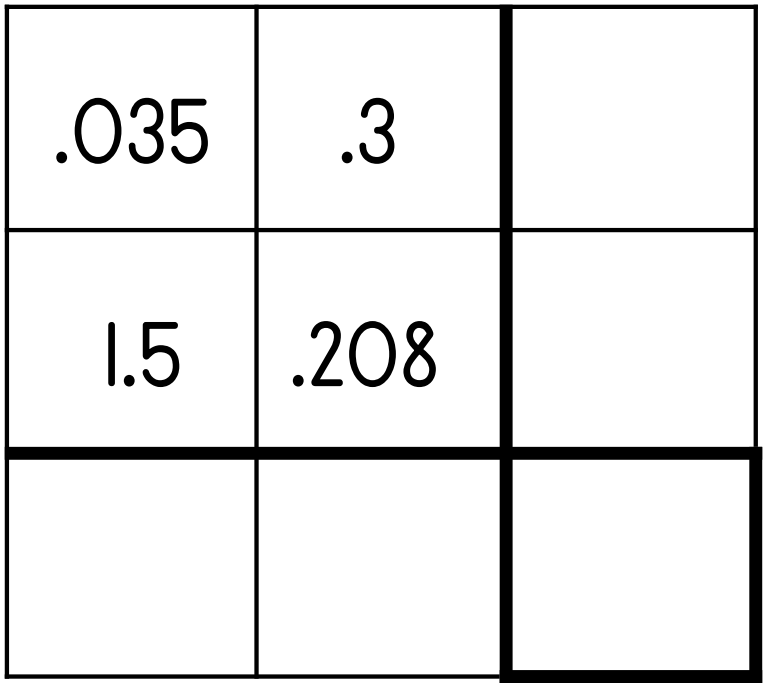
I.



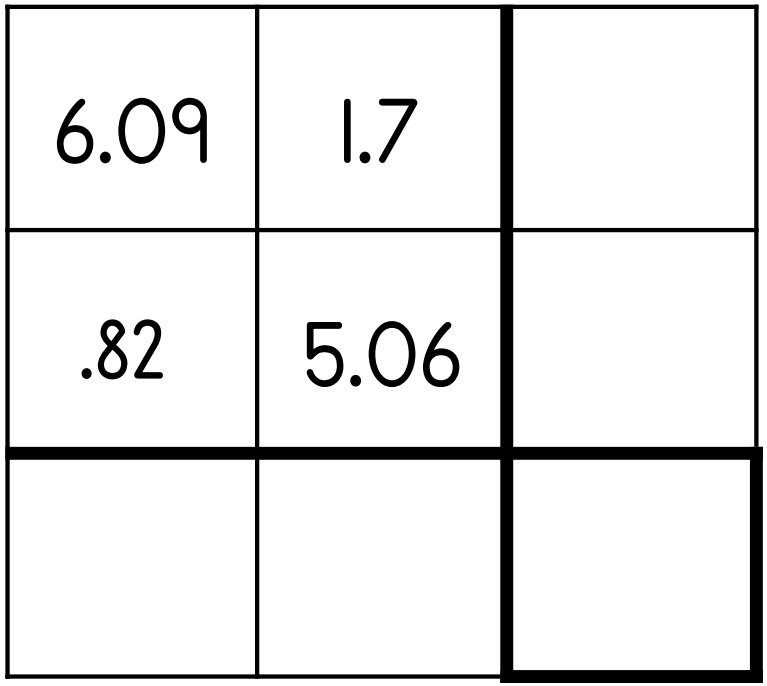
J.



K.



L.



M.

.38	.8	
.9	.97	

N.

.245	.6	
.7	.198	

O.

.27	4.5	
.6	8.02	

P.

.02	.11	
.13	.06	

5.NBT.B.7 Add, subtract, multiply, and divide decimals to hundredths, using concrete models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction, relate the strategy to a written method and explain the reasoning used.

Decimal Cross Number Puzzles

Materials: Decimal Cross Number Puzzles

1. Solve the puzzle. The numbers on one side of the thick line in any row or column must equal the number on the other side of the think line in the same row or column. The bottom corner box is the sum of the sums.

2. Repeat with other puzzles.

Example:

.6	.3	.9
.7	.2	.9
1.3	.5	1.8

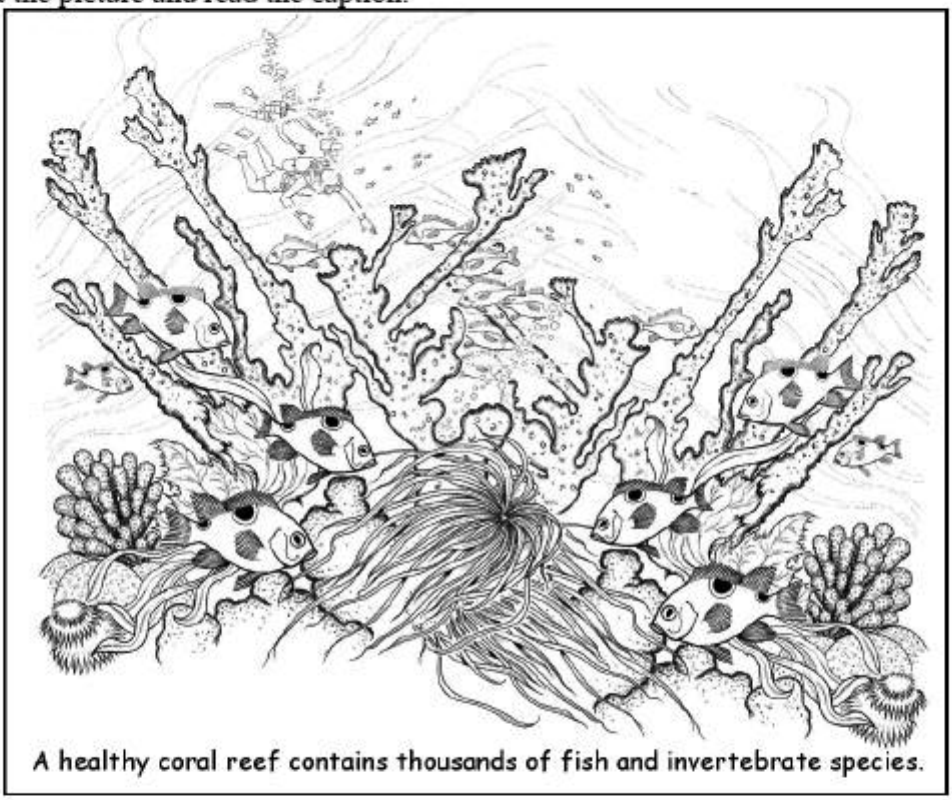
.6 + .3 = .9 **.7 + .2 = .9** **.9 + .9 = 1.8**
.6 + .7 = 1.3 **.3 + .2 = .5** **1.3 + .5 = 1.8**

The corner box is the sum of the sums. The sum of the first two numbers in the last column and the sum of the first two numbers in the bottom row will always be equal.

Name _____

An author will often give you a clue about their writing by providing captioned pictures and section headings. Reviewing the captions and headings before you begin reading may help you more fully understand the material being read.

Look at the picture and read the caption.



A healthy coral reef contains thousands of fish and invertebrate species.

What do you think you might learn from reading this article?

_____

Read only the headings on the next page then answer the questions below.

★ What do you think the first section will tell you?

_____

★ What do you think you'll learn when you read the second section?

_____

Name _____

Corals and Coral Reefs

Coral reefs are some of the most diverse ecosystems in the world. Almost all corals are composed of hundreds to many thousands of individual animals called polyps. Corals live in warm, tropical waters as well as deep, cold waters.

.

Importance of Coral Reefs

Coral reefs are important in many ways. Medicines are being developed from coral reef animals and plants. The reefs contribute to local economies through tourism and commercial fishing operations. Coral reefs buffer adjacent shorelines against erosion and property damage. Coral reefs also help protect wetlands along the coast.

Natural Threats to Coral Reef

Weather-related damage to coral reefs frequently occurs. Powerful waves from hurricanes and cyclones can break apart or flatten large coral heads. It is rare that a single storm will kill off an entire colony, but slow-growing corals may be overgrown by algae before they can recover. Reefs also are threatened by long periods of exceptionally low tides that leave shallow water coral heads exposed, damaging the reefs. Corals exposed to daylight are vulnerable to damage from ultraviolet radiation, which can overheat and dry out the coral's tissues. In addition to weather, corals are vulnerable to natural predators. Fish, marine worms, barnacles, crabs, snails and sea stars all prey on the soft inner tissues of coral polyps. If coral reefs are subjected to long-term weather and predator damage, they may not survive.

Answer the questions.

1. List two natural threats that are mentioned in this article?

   A.) _____ B.) _____

2. List two ways in which coral reefs benefit people.

   A.) _____ B.) _____

3. Can corals live in cold, dark water? (circle one) Yes No

A key to animals

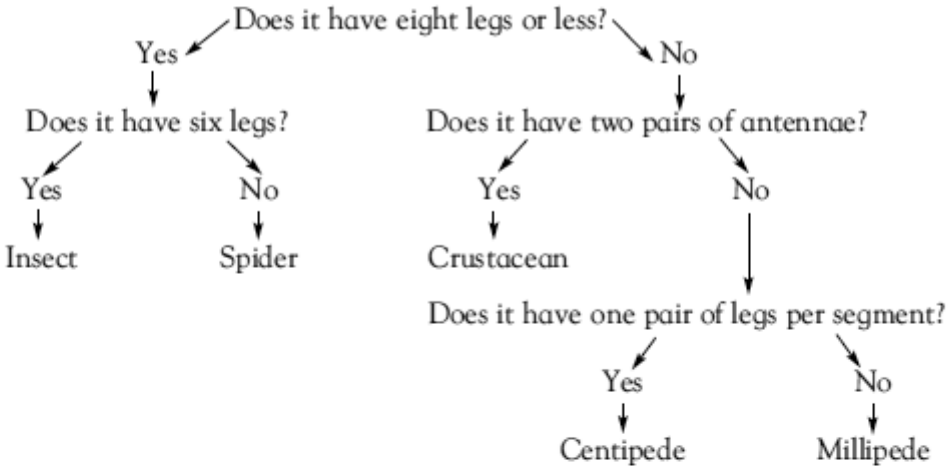
Background knowledge

There are many different animals that make up the animal kingdom. Scientists often use keys to help identify an unknown animal. Being able to use keys is an important skill. One type of key is called a *dichotomous key*. This is a branching key in which there are two choices in each branch. The last choice in the key will identify what the scientist is trying to determine. A dichotomous key can be used to identify animals.

Science activity

Arthropods are small animals with jointed feet and other appendages to their body. The word arthropod actually means "jointed feet."

Use the dichotomous key to identify the arthropods shown above.

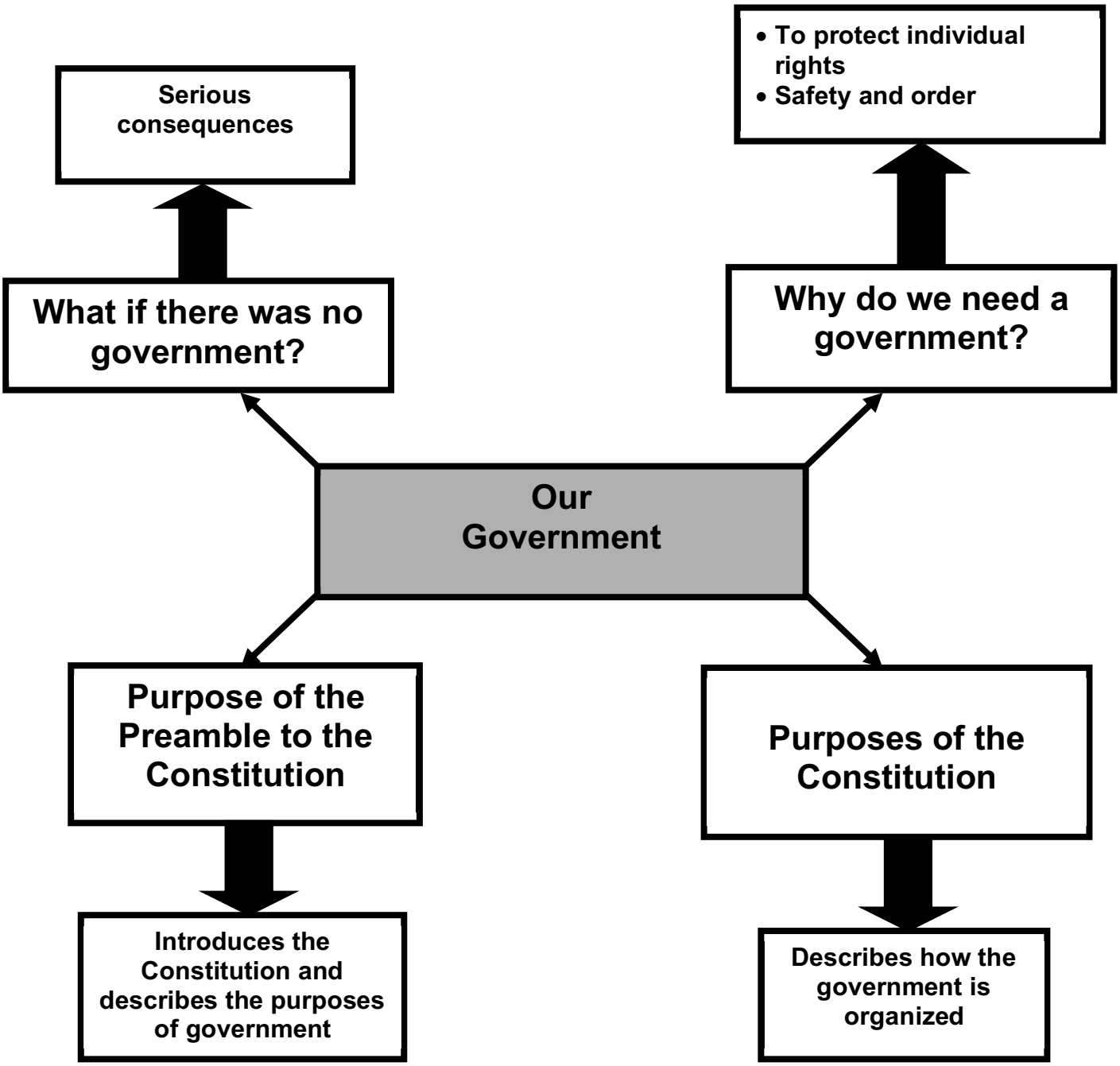


Science investigation

Take extra care - ask an adult to supervise you.

Create your own dichotomous key to identify eating utensils (knives, forks, spoons, soup spoons, salad forks, steak knives, etc.). Try this key out on your friends and/or members of your family. How well does it work? Did you have to make any changes? Explain.

Graphic Organizer



Life Without Government or Rules/Laws

Activity Sheet

	What Would Life Be like?	What Problems Would Be Likely to Happen?
School		
Community		
Country		

Source: *The Constitution*. 8 Jan. 2009 <http://www.usconstitution.net/gifs/docs/cpage1.jpg>.

Learner Rights and Rules

Activity Sheet

What learner rights should we have?	What classroom rules will help protect your learner rights?

Learner Rights and Rules

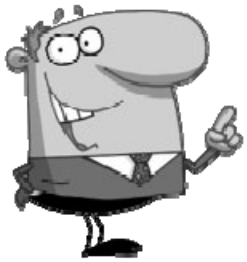
Activity Sheet

(Sample Answers)

What learner rights should you have?	What classroom rules will help protect your learner rights?
All learners have the right to not be made fun of if they get an answer wrong.	Treat others as you want to be treated.
All learners have the right to work in a quiet place.	Work quietly so you do not disturb others.
All learners have the right to succeed to their maximum potential.	Always be prepared and use your time wisely.

Name _____ Date _____

One Day of Anything Writing Prompt



Sometimes we wake up wishing we didn't have to go to school-that we could do anything we wanted. If you could spend tomorrow doing whatever you wanted to do and could go wherever you wanted to go, how would you spend the day?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____ Date _____

I Am Proud…

We all do things we should be proud of. What are some things you've done that you are proud of?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____